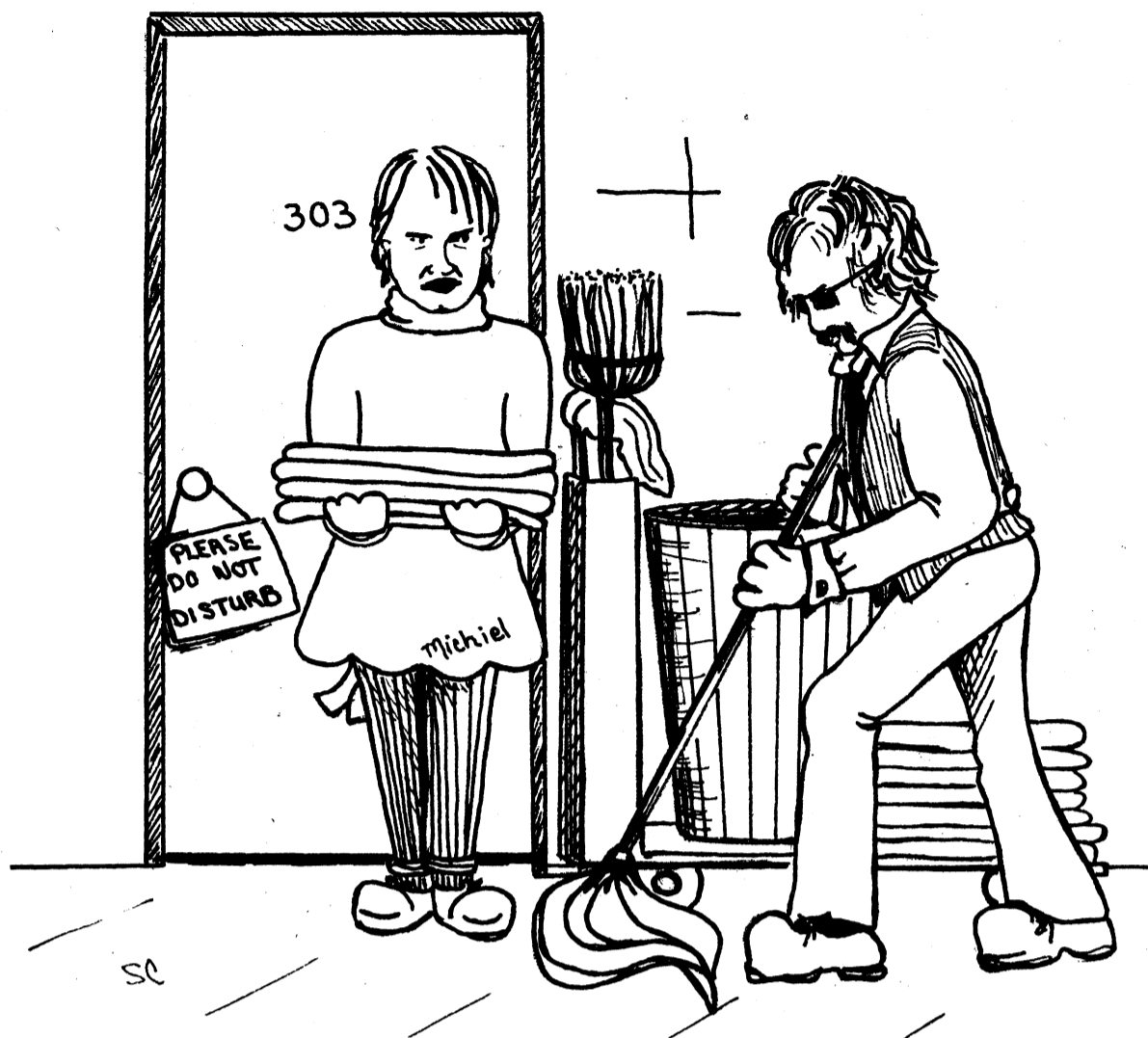


Residence rates to rise



DONS TAKE ON NEW RESPONSIBILITIES

"Ron, I am sure this wasn't in the job description."

The costs of living in York's residences will definitely go up next year, but it is as yet uncertain by how much. Ian Gentles, Master of Residences at Glendon, however, guesses that the increase will be in the neighbourhood of \$70 per room.

Last week Gentles asked residence students in a memo to consider if they would be willing to cut approximately \$20 to \$25 from this increase by foregoing maid, linen and towel service next year. He pointed out in his memo that this would necessitate laying off the four maids who now work in Glendon residences. Thus far four houses have indicated the maids should be kept, while a fifth was equally

divided on the question.

Gentles has pointed out, however, that this decision will be made primarily on the basis of feeling of residence students at the main campus and that Glendon will in all likelihood have to abide by that decision.

The residence subsidy of \$35 for a single room and \$75 for a shared single which applied to Glendon students in residence this year will not be available next year, creating a corresponding further increase of Glendon rates. Two-thirds of the \$11,000 in this fund came from the York University budget, with one-third from Glendon's budget. These monies will not be available next year because of

the cutbacks being made in the York budget.

However, Gentles does hope to be given approval to continue the Residence Bursary Fund established last year. A \$2,200 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 programme.

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 were we to get into it at length it would take several pages.

To begin with, the five people concerned are B. Clérin, G. Guégan, S. Lapkin, F. Jauhart, and A. Lehuenan. Clérin 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 dissemin-

ation of information in the French department smacks of continuing constipation, it's not likely that French students will know what is happening via their class reps, but then again PRO TEM isn't either. More next week on the the latest developments. Until then, remember: Where there's a will there's a wall.

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

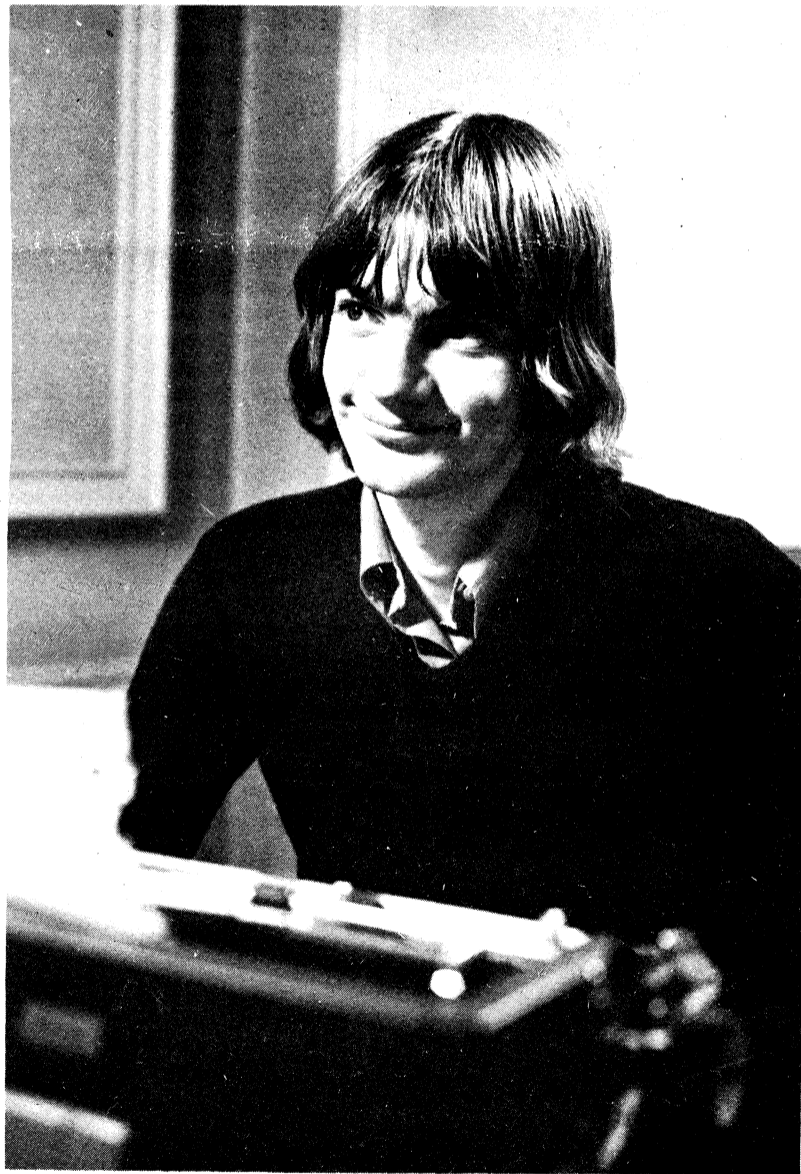
am speaking of Glendon College, part of York University. Although I realize fully that education is under provincial responsibility, Glendon College is perhaps unique in Canada in that it is a totally bilingual college. Knowing the government's great interest in developing bilingual programs in Canada, I hope it will see fit to be responsive to the goals of that college."

TORONTO, FEBRUARY 8, 1973

PRO TEM

VOLUME 12, NUMBER 17

PRO TEM thinks small, picks pipsqueak



Brock Phillips has been selected by the staff of PRO TEM to be next year's editor.

letters

The layout of this page was co-incident. However, we invite you to think about it.

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 Glendonfest Weekend said "If you can't score with the chicks, come and score at basketball (or something) in the gym."

Last week a fashion show in which women and men modelled clothes was the highlight of a dance here. Posters advertising this function said, "Hey Guys — come and see the beautiful chicks!"

The cover of February's Pipe Room programme, supposedly marking Valentine's Day and "love", contained only one quote uncritical of women — it cited the loyalty of dogs. Rather than celebrating love, the program's cover is a short guide to sexism through the ages.

Now we see our student council executive attempting to get unanimous support for "fair and equitable" CUPE wage demands which do not remedy the 50 cent per hour inequality in men and women's pay.

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 perpetuate the image of women as mindless, intent on snaring men and unworthy of equal pay for equal work.

Sincerely,
Susan White

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 of the absurdities contained in his protest of the council of Glendon College Students' Union's conditional support of the demands made by the CUPE employees of York University. The support of the council is now contingent upon the negotiating team demands for wage parity between male and female cleaning staff.

Paget seems to think that the battle is over because CUPE's demand of a one dollar over the board increase narrows the "wage gap" between male and female workers. Perhaps Mr. Paget has forgotten that last year during contract negotiations the same issue was raised and CUPE's response was that the contract

negotiations were in too shaky a position anyway, but that parity of wages would definitely be dealt with when the contract came up again. It might be added that in all CUPE's published literature, they have given whole-hearted support to the principle of wage parity. It is CUPE that has shown "recourse to excuses", and not the council, as Paget would have it. The issue of parity of wages has been upheld by the council and apparently abandoned by CUPE.

By perpetuating the existence of an entirely discriminatory wage situation that has absolutely no rationale for existing never mind continuing, Paget's position becomes quite as intolerable as CUPE's. Paget expresses his desire for a "united front" with workers at Glendon, and at the same time denounces the council's decision. One must conclude from this that either Paget does not consider women workers to be workers or that he does not really want a "united front with workers", (since women workers rights are definitely not included in the present demands made by CUPE). It would be interesting to see which of these two totally obnoxious conclusions Paget would like to choose or whether he would rather maintain the absurdly muddled position he held in his letter.

Paget's major concern seems to be that the council has taken a negative stand to the workers' struggle. What Paget has successfully been duped into believing, probably because of its apparent social legitimacy, is that there is something positive in a struggle that perpetuates discrimination against women. The present wage demands being made by CUPE are negative demands. They deny the rights of a large part of the membership of CUPE — women. They are a negation of CUPE's claim to represent the workers as a democratically run union. How should one handle such a negative approach to the workers' struggle? Exactly as the council has done, by denying that CUPE has made any positive demand. The council has taken a negative stand, as Paget suggests but this is so precisely because CUPE itself is making negative demands. If the council's move is correctly understood by CUPE in this light, and the demand for wage parity is included in the negotiations, both CUPE and the council will have arrived at a positive approach through the negative stand that the council has taken.

Paget has admirably suggested that students should mobilize over an issue that directly affects another group. Presumably, he is referring to workers, but as we have already seen, Mr. Paget does not include women workers in this category. May I suggest that Paget instead urge students to mobilize over an issue that directly affects all workers, and that he look to the issues that similarly affect all students. The case for women workers is also the case for women students and faculty and these are issues that slip by unnoticed because of the lack of comprehension of the issues at stake as Paget and many others on this campus display.

Sincerely,
L. Michaels.



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 seen fit to perpetuate the discrepancy between the wage scales of its male and female workers.

Ted Paget finds this a "fair and equitable" demand and has insisted that students council, on behalf of Glendon's student body, should support the Union unconditionally, despite the fact that a union which discriminates against any of its members on the grounds of sex is acting in contravention of the Ontario Human Rights Code (R.S.O., 1970, chapter 318, Part I, section 4a(i)), and despite the fact that in a meeting in the Old Dining Hall last year, a representative from 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 "in effect narrow the wage gap" between male and female workers", the fact remains (Oh yes, Ted Paget, we've examined the facts) that the gap exists, and that it is based solely on sexual discrimination. All the rhetoric and red herrings in the world cannot obscure that particular fact.

When I join in presenting "a united front with the workers at Glendon College, for I do support the Union's aims in every area but this, where does Ted Paget suggest I take my stand? One step behind, with the women?"

Jane Guthrie

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 of course. 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 involved. 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 — in the halls, in the streets, in the stores. Then for what reason would people come to view that which they view every day? We must look a bit deeper than the fashions 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 any way — perhaps they would hope to get some new ideas for their own way of clothing. One could go into a lengthy discussion on this aspect of the fashion show also, but I will refrain from doing so since my main interest lies in another aspect of it.

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 fashions, but that which lies under the fashions? The object of attraction seems not to be the clothing but the female bodies under the clothing. What greater joy than to see a number of bodies parading about in front of you! Of course they are covered up to the naked eye, but with a little bit of imagination, the desired object could be pictured quite clearly.

Why is it that models must conform to certain necessary requirements — of having a very good figure, an attractive face, and the proper knowledge of the "art" of making oneself up? The picture they try to present is that of the sexy woman, the type that a man drools at the mere sight of. Forget the fashions, they are not the main source of attraction. If they were, anyone could model clothes — your average person, rather than the painted-up doll which is required. This becomes not a fashion show, but just a show — a parade of females trying to please the eyes whose attention is being focussed upon them. Sexist or not? Answer for yourself.

Ann Cavoukia

Pipe Room programme

To the staff of PRO TEM:

I object to the February Pipe Room announcement. Using great names to give credence to sexist quotes does not legitimize them. Furthermore taking them out of their context and the context of their times and cultures distorts their meaning and reduces them to sheer gimmickry. Surely these anti-women, anti-humanist quotations have little to do with Valentine's Day, except possibly for the consumerism and exploitation associated with it, and even less with any one of the events scheduled for the Pipe Room in February.

Sincerely,
Marcia McVea



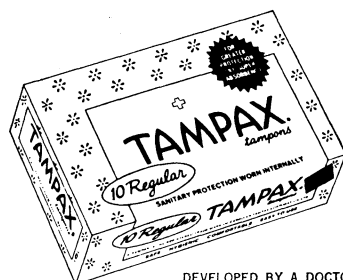
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PRO TEM

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 Sherry Crowe, Paul Dowling, Richard Hunt, Eleanor Paul, Maude Renfrow, Dianne Travell and whoever walks into the office at the wrong time.

Evaluations should be taken seriously

The direct effects on the quality of the educational product Glendon will be able to produce next year caused by the government's cutbacks in university spending (and the related and/or non-related decrease in enrollment) are becoming clear, and it is now time for students to focus their attention on what can best be done with a bad situation.

Before beginning that discussion, however, we should make one final comment on the Ontario Federation of Students sponsored fee strike, and 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 from fairly affluent families enter university in far greater proportion than do those of the less well-to-do majority. Given these circumstances, many of the organizers of the fee strike would raise no objection to the principle of wealthy students paying more for the privilege of a university education.

What was object to was, in the first place, the fact that a government policy to restrict post-secondary enrollment was made with no consultation with the affected institutions, students or the public at large. And secondly, raising tuition fees without

offering further benefits through the Ontario Student Awards Programme to students who must otherwise rely solely on what they can earn during the summer to finance their education constitutes blatant discrimination against these students — and a further widening of the inequality of opportunity.

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 out to represent those, both inside and outside of universities, for whom \$100 is more than they can really afford. We leave it to the reader to determine why OFS failed to father significant student support despite a substantial publicity campaign.

But to return to the topic at hand, the effects of the government's actions are being felt now. Aside from the fact that York's enrollment is expected to fall off slightly next year, the increase in the Basic Income Unit (the amount of money the government grants the university for each student enrolled) will in all likelihood not match inflationary increases in the universities' operating costs. Initial budgets submitted by York's various departments of \$46 million must be reduced by \$5 million to achieve a "manageable" deficit, and Glendon — liberal, experimental and bilingual or no — can expect no

special consideration.

It was decided last fall that no full-time faculty members at York would be let go next year because of the budgetary situation, but the budget must still be balanced. The result: faculty leaving for other reasons and those who next year will be on sabbatical or leave of absence, are not being replaced; and the number of part-time faculty employed will be kept at the barest possible minimum.

At Glendon this means fewer courses will be offered in an already limited curriculum, and the size of both lectures and seminars will probably increase — in other words, those of us who remain will be getting even less for our money.

The real crunch will come, of course, next year, when the university may be forced to further decrease its academic staff. If it comes to this, the decision of who to let go and who to retain will have to be made in the fall, and if students wish to be able to make a meaningful contribution to the decision-making process, the time to act is now.

The whole question of Glendon's academic goal must of course be re-examined in the not too distant future, and faculty-student consultation on a day-to-day basis must be expanded. But for the immediate future, in order to insure that the most competent and

energizing part-time faculty are retained next year, and that competence and interest in their subject matter is properly taken into account next fall if some full-time people must go, students must take a vital interest in a comprehensive course and faculty evaluation programme.

But this is much more than simply a student concern. An alarmingly high percentage of first year students did not return to Glendon this year, and there is no reason to doubt, and in fact several indications to believe, that the same will be true for 1973/74. It seems to us that the faculty should be concerned to find out why — if not simply because this trend indicates that as a body they are in some way failing to maintain the students' interest — then because every student who might not return but is persuaded to do so represents a fair proportion of the average faculty member's salary.

Attempts at course and faculty evaluation have failed in the past largely because neither the students or faculty took them seriously enough to aid in their distribution and compilation — no small matter even at Glendon — and because there was no pressure to ensure that they be completed thoughtfully. As a community Glendon can continue to treat the matter of evaluation lightly — but we would do so at our peril.

National Student Union Referendum

by PAUL DOWLING

"Education is a contributive social process, the essence of which is an expanding awareness of man's social and natural environment through dialogue and cooperative intellectual effort. The principal goal of education is to serve society by developing the full potential of all citizens as free, creative, thinking and acting human beings and therefore to serve society by helping to achieve equality of the essential conditions of human living. The student must discover, examine and assimilate the knowledge of himself and his environment and must develop the ability to cope with and transform it.

"The Canadian student has the right and duty to improve himself as a social being and to contribute to the development of society by:

a) expanding knowledge through research and the objective analysis of existing hypotheses and ideas and the formulation of others;

b) learning by sharing his perceptions and thoughts with his fellow citizens and constructively criticizing theirs;

c) engaging in fundamental action, as an individual or in a group, to confront society with discoveries and to promote consequent action to bring reforms into practice;

d) playing a full part in the life of the community as a citizen.

"The Canadian student has the right to establish democratic representative student associations. Realizing that

educational reform will not come in a vacuum or without a continuous examination and possible transformation of societal values and institutional arrangements, the association must be free to ally themselves with other groups in society which have similar aims.

"The Canadian student is a member of a global society with the right and duty to be concerned about his fellow citizens and with the responsibility to promote human rights and mutual understanding.

"The Canadian student, as a full member of the academic community and society, has the right and duty to participate in shaping an environment conducive to the accomplishment of these aims and to make basic decisions about the conditions and nature of his intellectual activity and the goals served by educational institutions. The student has the duty to assure that the educational system is accessible and democratic so that it will serve the interests of the whole society. The Canadian student has the right to be free to continue his education without any material, economic, social or psychological barriers, created by the absence of real equality of essential conditions."

The above document was accepted as part of the preamble to the constitution of the National Union of Students/Association Nationale des Etudiants at the founding conference, held in Ottawa, November 2-5, 1972. Marilyn

Burnett and Bruce Maltby represented Glendon as delegates to the conference that was to see the birth of a replacement for the long defunct Canadian Union of Students.

The delegates worked and hassled late into the night for three nights in a row in an attempt to agree on a structure that would be fair to all the students represented. Before the weekend ended, delegates from the various institutions in the Atlantic Provinces walked out in frustration, followed shortly afterwards by representatives of several universities and CEGEP's in Québec. These delegates left after they failed in their efforts to see a structure set up based on regional or provincial representation. The remainder of the conference finally accepted the constitution as amended and the National Union was conceived — but not yet born.

The delegates accepted as part of the constitution a clause that states that a member institution's decision to join must be ratified by a referendum of all of its students. During the upcoming Student Union elections next Tuesday and Wednesday you will be called upon to vote yes or no to the question: Should Glendon join the National Union of Students/Association Nationale des Etudiants?

Those who were present at the conference had the unique opportunity to speak to students from universities and colleges ranging from Memorial University in Newfoundland to the University of Vic-

toria in British Columbia. They discovered how different the experiences of students in one part of the country are from those of students in another. But, what is more important, they realized just how much all Canadian students have in common and how much we can learn from each other. They saw that the education cutbacks that students across Ontario have been fighting against are not restricted to this province

alone, but are merely a symptom of the federal government's attitude toward students that is being felt by students all across Canada.

Through the N.U.S./A.N.E., Canadian students will have the opportunity to come together to work for the benefit of students and non-students alike, and for the greater understanding of Canada and Canadians "from sea to shining sea."

Academic Forum Events

- "Student Aid" — Gary O'Brien, member of faculty council.
- "Aspects of the Report on Post-secondary Education in Ontario" — Michiel Horn, Chairman of York University Faculty Association.
- "Glendon as an Experimental College" — John Spears, member of faculty council.
- "A Revisionist Interpretation of Student Union Politics by a Petit-bourgeois Careerist" — David Moulton, president of the Glendon Student Union.
- "College Government" — Daphne Read, member of faculty council.
- "Course Evaluation and Departmental Unions" — Bruce Maltby, academic affairs commissioner of the Glendon Student Union.
- "The rest of York..." — Marshall Leslie, member of faculty council.
- "Women and Education" — Adrienne Harris, member of the psychology department.

The Forum begins at 1:15 in the Junior Common Room.

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 expedience" 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.)



Molson Golden
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Do you know what you're missing?

PRO TEM staff meeting today



at 4:00

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Fashism

Buy it and like it

by SUSAN PERLY

"Design is an attempt to make contribution 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 comment describes the function of the fashion industry in the North American economy.

The clothes women in the United States and Canada are wearing have been determined by the arbitrary designs of a group of European couturiers 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 modifications 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 European designers who attempt to sell women style changes. Their economic 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 manufacturers, fashion buyers, clothing retailers.

Their livelihood, and more importantly 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 function 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 basic tenet of the fashion industry is still the prevalent one in 1970.

It has to be prevalent because planned obsolescence is the basis for most industries in a capitalist economy. 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 consumerist society, with roots in an economy 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 we deliberately introduce something that will make these products old-fashioned, out of date, obsolete ... It isn't organized waste. It's a sound contribution to the American economy."

And the something which makes apparel appear '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 newspapers to relay information about the newest styles to most women. The majority of advertising in the women's pages, besides food chain advertising comes from the large department stores and smaller garment retailers. These merchants base their businesses on a seasonal turnover of goods, which in turn is based on constantly changing styles producing obsolete wardrobes and bringing women 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 fashion scene had become too stable.



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

"We need the midis from a business standpoint," says Jack Margolis Montreal's Boutique Bagatelle 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 desirability 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 fashions are almost carbon copies of American designs. Usually a manufacturer 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 centre of the garment industry in the United States, determine the decisions of Canadian manufacturers.

The fashion writers for Canadian newspapers are no different; they look to New York for trends, inspiration and direction.

In January, 1970, the Italian designer Valentino showed mid-calf fashions in his collection. Paris designers endorsed this move and the midi was on its way to New York.

This article first appeared in 1970 in THE VARSITY of the University of Toronto. It is reprinted here at the request of the Glendon Women's Group. This is the first of three parts.

Normally all the new fashion would need would be plenty of favourable publicity in the press. But something happened this time around on the false-need merry-go-round.

Women didn't respond.

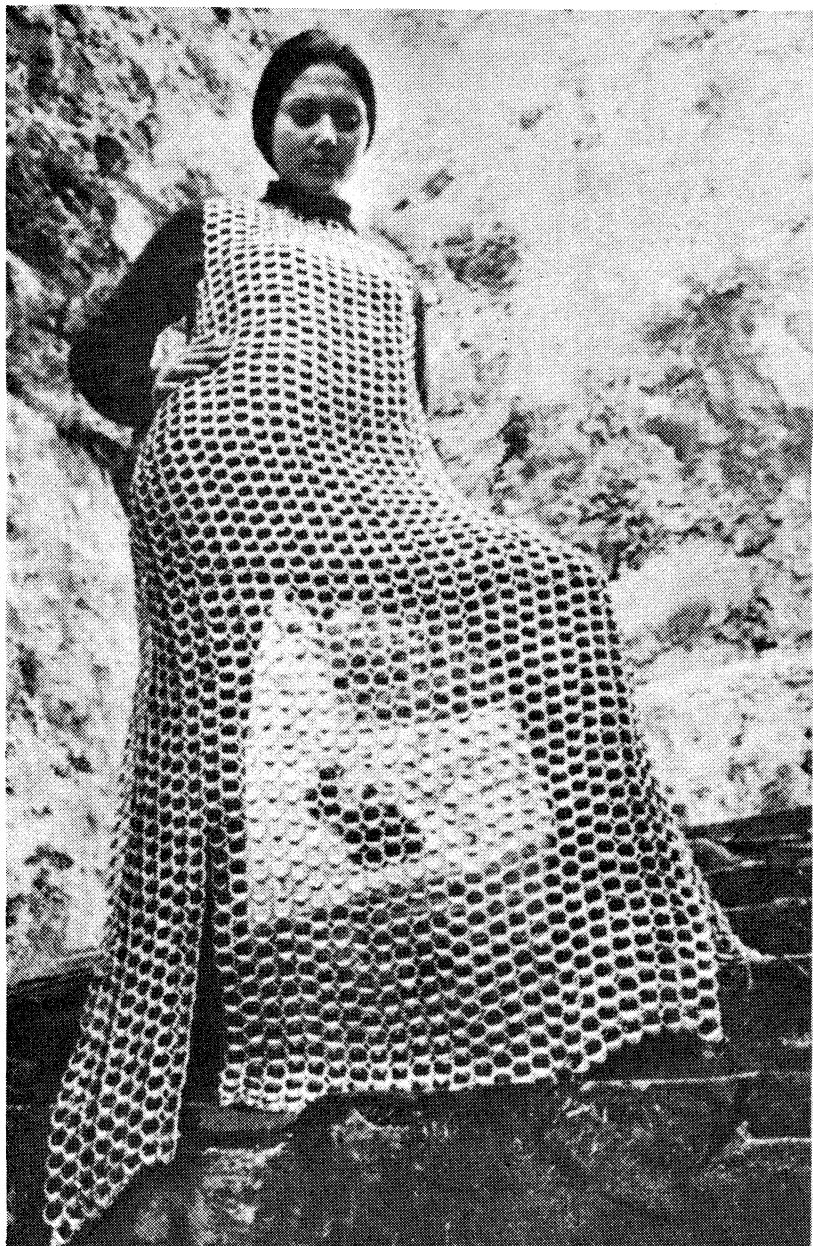
In fact, most of them disliked the midi or were so confused by this sudden change being thrust upon them that they waited to see if it would gain wide acceptance.

In a story in the Toronto Daily Star in March, designer John Burkholder expressed women's confusions

"Everywhere 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 reassuring:

"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 designer).

But the important trend was emphasized on the same page in a story from Rome.

"Rome couturier Valentino's entire spring collection was languette. It was a smashing success. ..For many

years our eyes have been filled with short skirts, he says...Everybody is tired of seeing them."

Although women were confused about the new lengths, most had a 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. "The resistance came from the realization that something which people liked was being changed for the sake of change."

And other Canadians weren't ashamed to admit it.

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

And John Warden, a Montreal designer, agreed. "Business is so bad, 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 doesn't sell, 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 panicked. 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 midis 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 midis and bring a constant influx of money from women shoppers.

So the buyers bought midis.

It was now up to the fashion writers in the daily papers to sell them. They had to somehow convince women that the midi was really a desirable 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 needs, when actually these women writers are pressured to produce copy which will promote the goods of those stores who advertise in their papers and the interests of the fashion industry generally.

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-invigorate the garment industry by rendering present wardrobes obsolete."

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

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

Two days later, in another story from New York, she refers to "the midi clothes designers here 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 create the illusion, even among fashion writers, that women are buying the midi. She is in the position of opposing the 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.

In her June 22, 1970 story from the designers showings in New York, she says, "The consumer is having longer lengths pushed at her, whether she likes it or not."

She quotes another fashion writer at the showings: "These longer lengths catching on for fall still depends on whether or not women will have them rammed down their throats."

The next day she reports, "Every designer is concentrating on the new longer lengths to get the message across that there's a major change brewing in the fashion industry. One designer was even bold enough yesterday 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 someone should tell him that the fashion press writes for its readers and not the trade."

But her June 26 story from New York is headlined. There's no doubts that longer lengths are taking over for fall. In it, she consoles women who can't afford to throw out their old minis. "How to solve the problem. Wear your old minis with pants."

Evasuk insists that she writes for her readers. Yet she ignores the fact that, although she advises women what to do with their minis, she is still promoting the theory and practice of planned obsolescence. She encourages women to believe some styles are 'newer' than others: that some clothes are more 'fashionable' than others. While consoling women that they can wear 'old' (i.e. mini) clothes and not be ostracized from society, she convinces them that they are merely 'getting by'.

One fashion who never gives women suggestions on how to 'make do' or shows sympathy with their position as objects of designers' whims and manufacturers' is Marni Grobba of the Toronto ('cares') Telegram.

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 and Stasia Evasuk, 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 contradictions exist in fashion proves that women are not as dictated to fashion as critics maintain."

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

Change: The one quality of fashion that is the most constantly criticized yet is responsible for making fashion the fascinating subject and industry that it is ...

"Whether change just for the sake of it is valid or not it motivates women to purchase new clothes. If we produced the same styles year in, year out, an invaluable industry would die. And think how boring we would look.

"Give credit to the midi, as one of the most brave and devastating looks in seasons. And welcome it because the new interpretations are so beautiful, that they are sure to win approval."

In her story from New York the following day all her impatience with those who won't accept 'change' and her contempt for confused and critical women shows through in amazing smugness.

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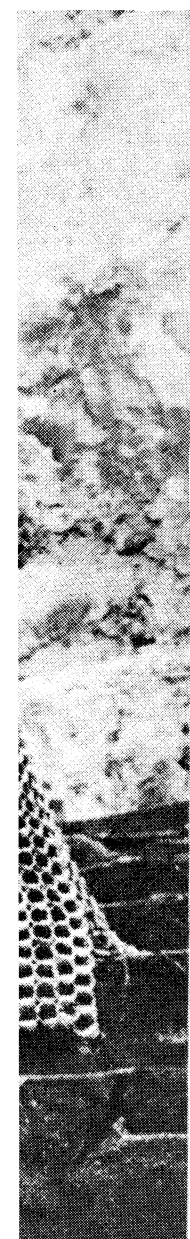
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"Whether you are ready for it, the midi is definitely fait accompli. "How so much controversy and dis-

sension can be attached to a hemline is incredible. At times the issues of fashion are ridiculously frivolous..

"The midi is faced not only with a reactionary public who are loathe to move ahead visually, but must also contend with the same kind of press."

"Although they saw more than 2,400 garments during this press week, 98 per cent of them below the knee. fashion writers still turned to gawk when one of theirs timidly ventured forth in the new long length."

"Apart from myself, wearing entirely midi there, I counted only three other women among about 275 supposed fashion leaders."

"The essence of fashion is change (sound familiar?); to express today and anticipate tomorrow. Unfortunately it exists for people who are afraid of change and even more afraid of tomorrow."

This will, I hope end discussion of the midi, at least until it too must depart from favour.

"For the amusing thing is, that all those who decry it will be happily midi-clad as soon as their eyes slowly, very slowly become accustomed to the new length."

Her assumption is that women have no mind of their own and merely have to be gently brainwashed.

Although she derides women for not jumping on the midi bandwagon and states "we are irrevocably plunged into this length", she can also report, "Experts predict that hems will go up again to hover about the knees as soon as 18 months."

Marni Grobba was promoting the midi, as well she had to, if the fashion industry was to survive. But some one (likely an editor, who felt she was pushing the line a little bit too hard) must have talked to her.

On July 16, 1970 an apparent reversal in her contempt for 'reactionary' women was seen in a front page women's section spread 'MINI RAH' a story very similar to those Stasia Evasuk of the Star had been writing. "Contrary to rumour, the mini is not dead. Ask any man."

"Many fall lines, especially Canadian, include the mini (only nine days previous to this story, she said "the trend setters IN THE US AND EUROPE are definitely long: are not wavering"). And then a patronizing "You see, designers are not really dictatorial ogres."

Although she tried to liberalize her previously dogmatic line on the midi, to give women the impression they have a choice in the clothes they wear, Grobba was still writing in terms of the principle of psychological obsolescence.

She continued, "Should the mini continue as a contemporary item in the wardrobe, it must however be rethought. No style can remain around for so long without refining; perfecting; some change."

Whereas Stasia Evasuk told women it was alright to hang on to the mini and wear it with pants, Grobba has to create a new concept, an illusion of change, in the mini, in order to remain in the fashion vanguard.

So: "First a new name. The word tunic suggests a more modern philosophy to the shorter length."

"Tunic intimates the garment is actually an integral part of a whole look, rather than a separate unit like a dress. "Tunic covers the body without the emphasis on length that the mini implies."

"So when wearing the tunic, for heaven's sake, do not present the stagnant style for the '60's. Try on a 70's look."

We can see from this story that Grobba has lost little of her contempt for the average woman. Her exasperated 'for heaven's sake' indicates a frustration with women she considers

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Well, I hope the end discussion is, at least until it too must move in favour. The amusing thing is, that all the fashion writers decry it will be happily as soon as their eyes slowly become accustomed to the length. The assumption is that women have their own and merely have been brainwashed. The fashion writer derides women for not wearing the mini bandwagon and are irrevocably plunged into the "length", she can also report, predict that hems will go down to hover about the knees as months. Grobba was promoting the mini when she had to, if the fashion industry was to survive. But some fashion editor, who felt she was pushing the line a little bit too far, have talked to her.

In July 16, 1970 an apparent reversal of contempt for "reactionary" fashion as seen in a front page section spread "MINI RAH" story very similar to those of the Star had been. Contrary to rumour, the mini is not dead. Ask any man, fashion lines, especially Canada the mini (only nine days ago this story, she said "the mini is IN THE US AND EUROPE definitely long; are not waiting. And then a patronizing "You women are not really dictators." she tried to liberalize her dogmatic line on the mini, women the impression they receive in the clothes they wear, is still writing in terms of a plea of psychological obsessions.

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See from this story that the mini is a lost little of her contempt for the average woman. Her exasperation, heaven's sake indicates a sympathy with women she considers

stagnant and reactionary.

At the same time, the Star continued its schizophrenic look at the mini, in an attempt to retain a "family" approach (concern with household budgets, etc) while appealing to the fashion-minded.

In a July 16, 1970 story on the front page of the women's section, we read: "It may not be popular, but already it's a fact of life. That's the mini..." "Not everybody likes it. But despite us all it's here to stay. For a little while anyway..."

"So, if the fickle designers have decreed that we have to wear it then at least let's wear it correctly."

The full page spread, entitled "How to wear the mini elegantly", then proceeds to demonstrate to the ignorant shopper the DO's and DON'T's of wearing the mini, the accessories, the hair-dos.

Besides being yet another feature on the mini, this article provides an excellent example of the lack of creativity and originality in fashion writing.

On July 2, 1970 an unaccredited story in the Star women's section began, "Women with short-skirted wardrobes don't need to panic about the new longer hemlines."

"With higher clothing prices and lower household budgets forecast for fall, fewer women than usual will have the cash in hand to indiscriminately buy a bounty of wardrobe baubles."

"For the majority, fashion purchases will be carefully considered and major investments made only after repeated trips to several stores."

Two weeks later in the front page feature on the mini mentioned above, under the DO's, we read: "Are you panic-stricken over the longer hemlines when you take a look in your closet at your short-skirted wardrobe?..."

"With higher clothing prices and lower household budgets forecast for fall, fewer women than usual will have the cash in hand to indiscriminately buy a bounty of wardrobe baubles."

"For the (not so silent) majority, fashion purchases will be carefully considered and major investments made only after repeated (research) trips to several shops (and a spirited session with the keeper of the household exchequer)."

The first few paragraphs of the July 16 story are virtually a verbatim steal of the July 2 story. This is not surprising, nor uncommon in the fashion copy on the women's pages.

What does this mean?

A fashion writer has one purpose in existing and one function to perform: to impose upon an unwilling female public the concepts of fashion change, style and subtly (or not so) convince them that they have a need for new clothes.

This function springs from, and is defined by, the fashion industry. Through the industry, further pressure is put on the daily papers by the large department stores, (like Simpson's and Eaton's) and smaller retailers.

We can see an example of this pressure by examining the July 2, 1970 mentioned above. In that article, we are advised, "Last year's minidresses will still be fashionable or may get by with a lowering of existing hemlines."

Two weeks later in the July 16 feature, under the DON'T's we read "Nothing does more harm to the new mini look than the girl who lets down an odd dress to mid calf length and thinks she has achieved chic."

It's pretty obvious that advising women they could get by with a lowering of their hems wasn't helping the fashion industry very much. And the industry must have let the news-

papers know it.

So the Star fashion writers responded by telling women that the ONLY way to wear a mini was in terms of a total look. In playing up this total effect, they attempted to convince women they must buy boots, dark stockings, floppy hats and giant satchels before they could look correct in their new mini.

In early January, 1970 in Canadian Magazine, Helen Meyer wrote, "Designers realize that the mini has more fashion potential. But their new look still needed a finishing touch to turn it into a fashion and this was provided by special accessories that are absolutely essential to bring the mini coat to life."

On June 24 from New York, Stasia Evasuk said for "...the new longer clothes...the secret is in the accessories."

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 manufacturers and retailers first had to sell the concept of mini 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 mini 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."

Last March, Valentino of Rome showed long coats over short dresses. "This was the way to start and introduce longer skirts," he explained.

Four months later, in the New York Times Business and Finance section Mildred Custin, a former president of Bonwit Teller (an exclusive women's store presented her ideas on merchandising the longer lengths. She blamed stores for holding back during the summer to test consumer reaction to the mini and advised clearing minis from stock at all cost.

"This wait-and-see attitude is contrary to the rules of the fashion business. Change has always been regarded as the essence of fashion (you really get the impression they all got together and decided this was the phrase to use. But they don't have to. As controllers and perpetuators of an economic structure which functions on this very statement, it comes naturally).

Custin saw the mini promoted according to the customer. "The high fashion career girl, the more mature conservative customer and the short skirt advocate."

In a Toronto Telegram story that same week, John Williams, group merchandise manager of Eaton's Toronto informs us that "Eaton's is involved in a three-phase program concerning the long lengths, which began with the indoctrination of buyers, then sales and display staff, management and finally the public."

No doubt Williams was conducting this indoctrination with some of Mildred Custin's theories in mind.



In other words, get the woman to buy something — anything — in the long mini and she will gradually feel that her short dresses are old-fashioned.

The idea of selling the mini coat as a first step in introducing a whole line of clothes followed the familiar process of top-down edicts from Europe to New York, to Canadian buyers retailers and fashion writers.

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

"After all, the mini is the first major change in the fashion direction in many years. Stores should welcome this business as stimulating change and should present it and promote it with keen excitement and great expertise."

The candidates for students



Marilyn Burnett

The students council should

President

The students council should be a provocateur 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 students 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 innovation, and since there will have to be cutbacks in departments and

represent and act for the students of Glendon, should provide services for the students such as the teaching of typing, social activities, course unions, legal aid, etc. The council should also be actively involved in such organizations as the Ontario Federation of Students and National Union of Students, as well as with the community at large.

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

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 done, we would have a greater input of ideas, and more students would be directly involved with the council.

More research work is also needed for the council. In the past this work has been done by the people already involved. I would like to set up a well-advertised research grant committee, so that any student could present a proposal and receive research funds if the project had merit.

As far as the academic environment of Glendon is concerned, I think the courses we have now are generally

quite good. However, course unions must be set up in all departments to facilitate student involvement in determining curriculum and faculty decisions. The situation that now exists within the French department should not be allowed to continue. Strong course unions can allow for a stronger student voice in decision-making.

In addition, more courses should be offered in which students can set up the content they would like to study. All students, however, should be encouraged throughout the year to comment on the content of the courses they are taking, and students should be given an opportunity at the beginning of the year to work out the areas of study within a defined course in which they are most interested.

Presented here are our interviews with the candidates for Senate and those students council positions not acclaimed as of 6:00 pm Tuesday. Other interviews will be presented next week.

Candidates were asked their views on the role students council or the Senate should play, the priorities they would set if elected, and their general views of education, and Glendon in particular.

courses we should see how far the administration is really willing to go in giving students a full democratic participatory role, and c) bilingualism and biculturalism — I don't think we've yet touched the possibilities of this goal.

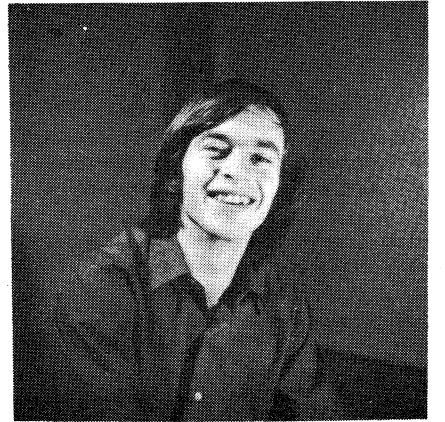
The students council should also organize more activities around the goals of education through forums, guest speakers paid by the council, etc. A lot of good people come to Toronto, but we lose the benefit of these resources. There must also be a greater stress on information; things like the budget of students council, its priorities and activities should be more

extensively advertised. In this vein, the information centres of the university are not doing their job in communicating information between the students and the administration.

This emphasis on information should begin with Orientation Week; there should be full discussion of Glendon's problems, its goals and its 'ethos' from the very beginning. If students afterwards do not wish to become involved, the council can continue to set its goals as need be.

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

Alain Picard



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, tur-

ning the Dean of Students and 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 the kinds of expenses and cutbacks the university is going to have.



Albert Knab

Vice-President

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 effecting students, both in the province and across Canada.

One of the priorities of the council should be to work towards membership in the National Union of Students and to work within the N.U.S. to make that body a viable one. If students are to have a voice at all, the most effective way is to act at the national level.

The student council should strive for good responsible government by the students of the students for the students."

Mr. Knab also feels that both external and internal af-

fairs should occupy the minds of council members. Speaking on the matter of external affairs Mr. Knab said that "the student council should take a stand on the issues that concern modern Canadian society for we as students have a vested interest in the glorious future of our great nation."

In answer to the internal affairs question Mr. Knab replied; "we should represent student aims because we are merely servants of the students but if we must take the initiative and guide our student body toward achieving

necessary goals, we will." When we asked Mr. Knab about his role as vice-president he had this to say: "he should assist the president in all of his responsibility and chair the student council and general meetings relying heavily on the RRRO (Roberts' Revised Rules of Order). He further feels that he was moved because "it seemed like a good idea at the time".

On a more practical note Mr. Knab expounded that he wishes "to represent the apathetic students at Glendon because 60 per cent (arbitra-

ry figure) of the student body is pathetic and this formidable majority should not go unrepresented. Therefore, if elected, I will do my utmost to represent their disinterest."

When questioned as to his qualifications Mr. Knab replied sincerely: "You won't find a more unbiased, or impartial vice-president than I will make."

In a more philosophic moment Mr. Knab stated education at Glendon "if properly pursued keeps most of us off the streets."

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, social events, 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. Mine would not be a leadership role.

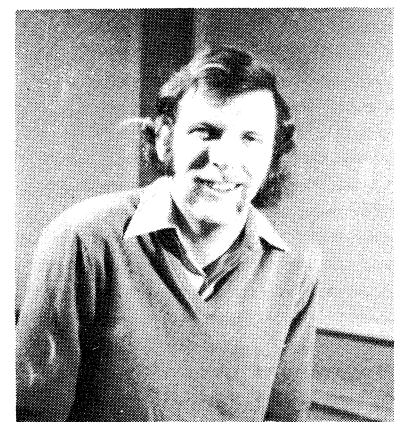
In my position as chairman of the council, I think it important that I try to remain objective despite my own biases.

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

is being taught — not just from within the university. It is important that we find out what is causing students to decide not to attend university, and why the failure and dropout rates are so high. The best way to do this is to talk to those persons who have dropped out or decided not to attend university.

Glendon is in an increasingly dangerous situation; there are conflicts arising between York and Glendon over the autonomy of the college. Glendon needs to be associated with the large university, but has autonomous interests and goals. The underlying concept on which Glendon was built is excellent; however, the college has not been in existence long enough to fairly evaluate the success or failure of the concept. It is important for Glendon to achieve its own

Lorne Prince



particular identity and to work towards the original ideals of the college: the education of the complete person, an absolute necessity in this highly complex society.

The university belongs to the student; in all decisions which directly or indirectly affect the students the students should have an equal say. But this will entail a great deal of commitment on the part of the students, in order to further our aims. I don't know if the students will make this commitment;

I would like to think that they could. It is not necessary for every student to become involved in the decision-making process. Those students who have a desire to contribute however, should be encouraged and not impeded by any part of the administration or the student government.

council and Senate

Senator

I was enrolled in the Faculty of Fine Arts at York three years ago, but became disenchanted by the size, sterility and general apathy up there. I think that Glendon has an important role to play within York, but this is a significant time for Glendon because we don't fit into the centralized structures at York. I find Glendon to be on a human scale, an entity you can influence and be part of. Thus, on Senate I would act as a spokesman, bringing out what I feel about York and Glendon.

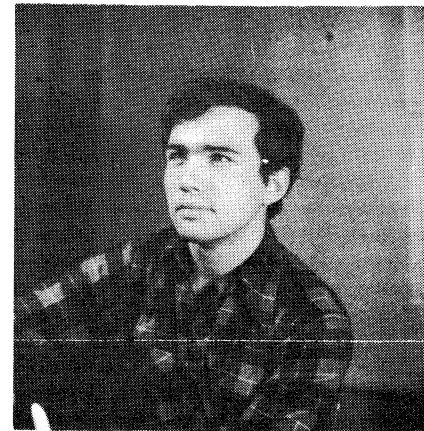
I think I could do this with a fresher outlook than someone like Barry Weisleder.

As I said it's on a human scale. But also, people put down Glendon for the failure of the bilingual program. I think the programme is better than anything else in the heart of WASP-land. Glendon has a role in the future of Canada. If the Glendon experiment can't work, we can forget about Canadian confederation.

Student government is not representative, it's made up of a few people on the top who are

under the illusion that they represent the students. I think the occupation is an example; I think there was a lot more dissension than was acknowledged. The general meeting held during the occupation wasn't much more than razzle dazzle for the CBC.

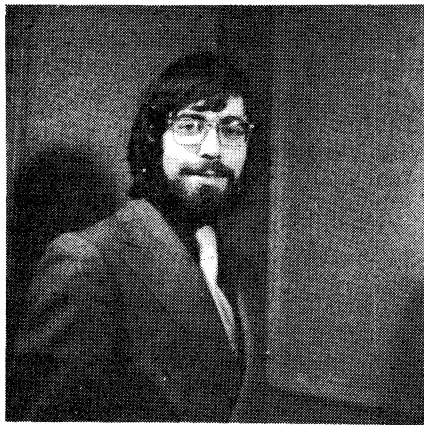
The universities aren't adapting to the present day. They don't relate to what's going on; universities will have to face up to a fundamental re-evaluation.



Tony Hall

A university education should be an eye-opening, exciting experience Glendon

isn't fulfilling its potential now, but it's succeeding better than others.



Jay Bell

First the role of the senate should not be several things; its should not be a vehicle for the personal aggrandize-

ment of any one, staff member, student or administrator. It should not be a forum for those who want to alienate

the different components of the university, and most definitely it should not be a playground for those pseudo radicals who want to spark the revolution of the proletariat.

What the Senate should be, in my view, is an agency to promote two things; the greater humanization of the University as a whole, and for those of us from Glendon, to protect the autonomy and particular interests of this college essential to our survival.

My role in the Senate would relate to those two things which I mentioned. I think I would work formally within the senate and informally with the students on and off senate

to make available a broader range of option, in the widest sense, for any student coming to the University.

In addition, I would make clear that Glendon still feels as strong as ever about the Glendon *raison d'être*. I think it is necessary to continue to fight for those things which will make us truly a national college; in terms of courses, facilities and bilingualism, etc.

We must recognize that, while in many ways education as a process has evolved much farther in Glendon than elsewhere, we have a great distance yet to go. From a personal viewpoint, this is my third year and my courses

really fit well together. For all too many students, however, there are not enough options of courses open at Glendon. This is a difficult problem to deal with and it does also account for a large percentage of those who transfer from this campus. The thing that really bothers me most though is what I discovered as a member of faculty council, and that is some of the absurd regulations and red tape which can cripple the entire educational process and screw the student completely. Like the commercial says "you've come a long way, baby", but we've got a hell of a way yet to go.

The role of student Senator is still one that is evolving. I am running because the Senate is the academic decision-making body for York and must not become the playground for extremists. Marxist-Leninist oratory is irrelevant to the university's future; a careful and rational study of our needs and capabilities is required. We must also develop a responsible and reasonable understanding of our relationship to the community.

We need a rational organization of the finances as quickly as possible, to be followed by long range planning of the university's future, including a study of the nature and purpose of university edu-

cation.

I think a committee composed equally of students, faculty and other staff directly elected should be established to work with the Senate in choosing a President. We should strive to remove the university from the control of government and business. The faculty should have more control over all facets of the university because as an educational institution it should be controlled by people with an academic 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

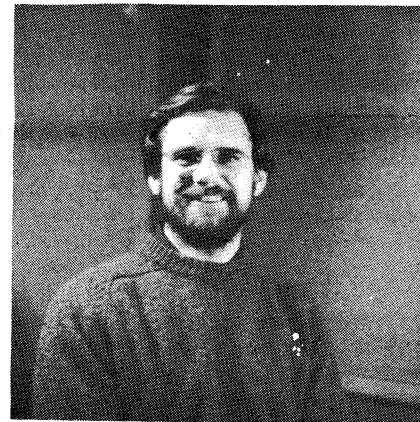
happens the university will become what it was in the first place — a facility for the training of the mind and development of the educated citizen.

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's 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 in the 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 experimen-

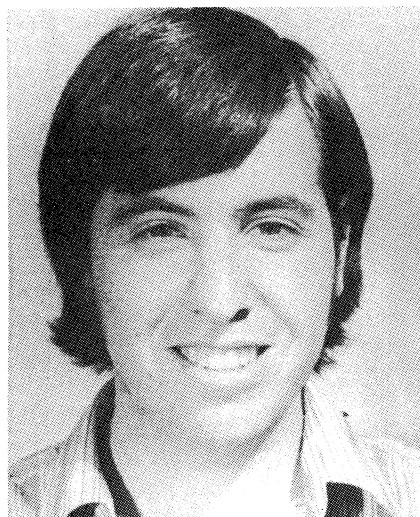
tation should be taken as jumping onto every new study bandwagon our popular culture produces.



Greg Martin

on degrees and more emphasis on inter-departmental, ongoing learning is needed. The degree is an ultimatum, arbitrary commodity; we tend to learn for a degree rather than a development of skills and an expansion of knowledge.

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.



Barry Weisleder

I am running for Senate on a socialist programme with the aim of democratizing the institution on the part of students, faculty and staff, and in order to put the university at the service of the working class and the oppressed.

To do this we must recognize the key role mass mobilization must play. The university can't be changed short of a reorganization of society. The university now reflects the needs and ideology of the ruling class. The

\$146,000 spent last year at York on research for the American and Canadian military is an example of this.

As Senator I would mobilize to fight against the cutbacks in education which, along with the cutbacks in health and welfare, represent a broad frontal attack on the interests of the working class, students, women and other groups, towards the end of making them passive forces in opposition to the interests the state represents.

I would also fight for democracy on the campus. The Senate is removed from the influence of those directly affected by its decisions; it is populated in my opinion by a strata of academic élitists and social dinosaurs. I would call for the abolition of the Senate, to be replaced by a mass decision-making model with the constituencies of faculty, staff and students having veto power over all decisions. Right now, I also think we have to demand an election to fill the York presidential post recently vacated.

I believe that we must also involve students in the wider struggles that exist in and around the university in order to win the working class to a socialist perspective. Only through revolution can the needs of students and other oppressed groups be met.

The curriculum should be altered to reflect the role of the trade union movement, women, imperialism, etc. in our society. To do this a purge of bourgeois ideology more than a purge of faculty will be needed. To control their destiny people must understand their history.

I also believe less stress

Referendums

Three issues of interest to students come up for a decision in the upcoming general election. The constitution of Radio Glendon and the decision whether we should join the National Union of Students are straightforward enough. However, the proposed amendment to the constitution of the Executive Council of the Glendon College Student Union needs some explanation.

Article 8 of the constitution allows for a constitutional amendment to be proposed only if a petition with one-eighth of the student union membership signing is presented to the C.R.O. It is, in fact, a cum-

bersome, time-consuming procedure which does not facilitate much flexibility.

The amendment to the constitution would allow the Executive to propose an amendment by passing it in council by two-thirds majority, before submitting the amendment to a referendum.

The amendment in no way centralizes power. It merely facilitates change by allowing those who are familiar with the constitution (namely the Executive) to propose improvements. The student still has a right to reject an amendment in the referendum.

Tom Northcotte fine entertainer

African Art



Seated figure with bowl, from Luba, Zaire.

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 sheening plastic cases — entombed in the catacombs of York's great monument to the humanities.

"Of Death and Substance", York's recent exhibit of central African art, proved to me you don't have to be African to understand Africans. Vojtech Volavilova, 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 somewhat perverse. When travelling in the Congo two years ago, I came to feel that art was an intrinsic part of everyday life for the African, and not a disjointed subdepartment of it. To explain to him for instance, from our

frame of reference, exactly what art is would be very difficult indeed. 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 of expression is entrancing.

I remember in Beni Congo, an average day beginning at 7:00 with little tribal boogie to the new number one happening hit of the day "Hico Ubari Sane". Dancing at 7:00 a.m.! The day began on 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 somewhere, 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 dry bowl to drink from. "Where

are the lips to take the life I give," she might well ask. The fiery magical walls of the Ross building peer out through the eye holes of the wierd distorted ritual mask. The being within it seems to cry out for just one more orgiastic dance 'round the old camp fire. Two majestic stools from Southeastern Angola emanate prestige and a kingly aura."

"But worldly kings are of the past," so we say. And so we convinced these Africans to trade in 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 a 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?

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 words and images are left to do this on their own.

While the crowd was intrigued and delighted with Michael Ondaatje's selection, their interest seemed to be held mainly by his talent as a poet and his diversity of subject matter rather than any real communication of emotions. This could be a result of the audience not having shared any of his experiences while the poems of the students hit closer to home. He nevertheless evoked a response that was real and warm from his audience.

The other poems read formed a real line of communication between the poets and their audience. The ideas and the feelings were intense, yet they were measured so that

the effect was not a series of blows to the emotions. The audience was more open to the expressions of the student poets in general, perhaps because their poems were not as controlled as Ondaatje's or perhaps because the poems were read and received on common ground.

Glendon's poetical vein is throbbing with stable talent and appreciative receptions, if last Thursday's event may be held as an example. Perhaps more poets will be willing to share their works now without fear of feeling isolated. This poetry reading showed that the questions, the troubles and the experiences were mutual. Another element was mutual as well, and that was respect. There was the warm respect and appreciation of the listeners, and the literary talent of all the poets illustrated their respect for poetry and its worth.

Special to PRO TEM
by Paul "Funk" Quarrington

Does everyone remember 'Music Hop'? Or, failing that, does anyone remember 'Music Hop'? Well, it was a fine old CBC production that came on every weekday at five o'clock, bringing us kids the rockingly grooving sounds we wanted to hear. Mondays it came from Halifax, and featured a singing PT teacher named Ann Murray, and it travelled thus across Canada — Tuesdays from Montreal, Wednesdays from Toronto, Thursdays from Winnipeg; anyway, the point of all this is that, because of the way our country has been placed, the Friday show was from Vancouver. And the point of that is that most weeks the Vancouver show featured a folk-singer named Tom Northcotte who also played the Pipe Room last Saturday night.

Now to review his performance. I wish to state that in my opinion Tom Northcotte is entirely too short. He should trim his beard more carefully, and I don't like his socks. The observant reader might notice that this is silly. Might I explain the reasons for these trivial complaints as regards Mr. Northcotte: a) revenge, for all my life people have told me I'm too short, and should trim my socks, and, more importantly b) Tom Northcotte is a talented and polished singer/songwriter. What else can I say? Nothing, really, but this review must be a lot longer, so I shall now illuminate point

1. Talent: What is talent? Samuel Nilberholz, in his famous musical work, "How to Seduce and Keep an Orchestra", defines 'talent' as,

"What nobody got, 'cept for me!" At any rate, Tom Northcotte has a superb voice — it ranges easily into heights virtually unknown to most males, and is masterfully controlled. His guitar playing is always full and complementing. But, more importantly, and certainly closer to the end, we have,

2. Polish: And here's where Northcotte really shines! (Stop that, you fools — what good will it do you throwing things at a piece of paper?) Northcotte plays his audience well, selecting a wide range of material (from 'Good-night, Irene' to 'Hey, Mr. Tambourine Man' to his near-hit single 'Suzanne', as well as several fine personal compositions) and delivers it in a manner that is, to say the least, professional. Proof for this assertion is easy to come by. Remember that he was playing a club at Glendon College — and, because I am not in attendance at said establishment, it behooves me to say that Glendon College students are the loudest, most obnoxious drunks I have ever encountered (present company excluded). This I learned between sets as I listened to an impromptu musical piece, "Concerto Grosso for Nine Harmonicas in Different Keys, Idiomatic Cat-calls and the Belch Basso". I hope this gives some indication of the between set atmosphere. (If not, might I suggest sticking your head in a toilet bowl and flushing). Yet despite all this, there was complete silence when Mr. Northcotte was on-stage. That control marks a true professional, and that clever phrase marks the end of a short career as music critic. Goodbye —

The Marx Brothers in 'Duck Soup' will be shown at 3:15 pm in Room 129. Free.

There is a dance with 3 banks in the Old Dining Hall. Doors open at 7:30, first band starts at 8:00 pm. People coming between 7:30 and 8:00 will be admitted free. Latecomers (after 8 pm) will be charged 50 cents.

Mr. Martin Knelman, a film critic for the GLOBE and MAIL, will be speaking to the Glendon Philosophy Club on the topic "Beyond Euphoria; Our Liberated Movies". Time 8:00 pm in the Senior Common Room. Everyone welcome.

Saturday, February 10

Claude Ranger, a French Canadian jazz group will be performing in the Pipe Room at 8:30 pm.

Sunday, February 11

The film society presents 'Le vieil homme et l'enfant' at 8:00 pm.

Monday, February 12

Donald Macdonald will be speaking on "An NDP Perspective of the question Are there any important differences between the Canadian parties today?" in Room 204 at 3:15. Everyone is welcome.

Glendon poetry

by CINDY RANDALL

There were poems about rats and spiders, about making love and travelling, about Canadian 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 outset of the evening, by the time the readings concluded both parties had dispelled any fears of apathy or incompetence. 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

on campus

Thursday, February 8

At 3:15 pm in Room 204, Walter Gordon will be speaking on "A Liberal Perspective of the differences between the Canadian parties today."

Teh English 253 production, 'Egotistical Elephant' will be on tonight at 8:00 pm in the Pipe Room. Admission 50c.

The photographic exhibition by David McQueen opens today and runs till March 2.

Friday, Feb. 9

Professor Leon Dion, of Laval University, will be talking on "French Canadian Nationalism as an Ideology" at 10:00 a.m. in Room 227.

A winter weekend without snow?

by BROCK PHILLIPS

At 3:05 Sunday afternoon it snowed. At 3:03 Sunday afternoon Glendonfest ended. At 3:09 Sunday afternoon Glendonfest organizer Jeff Balleemie looked skyward 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 sunburns. Sports enthusiasts entered into spring training in baseball, frisbee and football.

The weather though did not destroy the 1973 Winter weekend or summer 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

spot 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 were downed 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.

Do it again, one more time

The Glendon Gophers have tied another game in their continued quest for an inter-college championship. Monday night they made it two consecutive ties and a record number of ties for the year with a 1 to 1 final score with Founders.

The Gophers as usual were behind in the first period. However they were behind earlier than usual as it took only one minute for Founders to score.

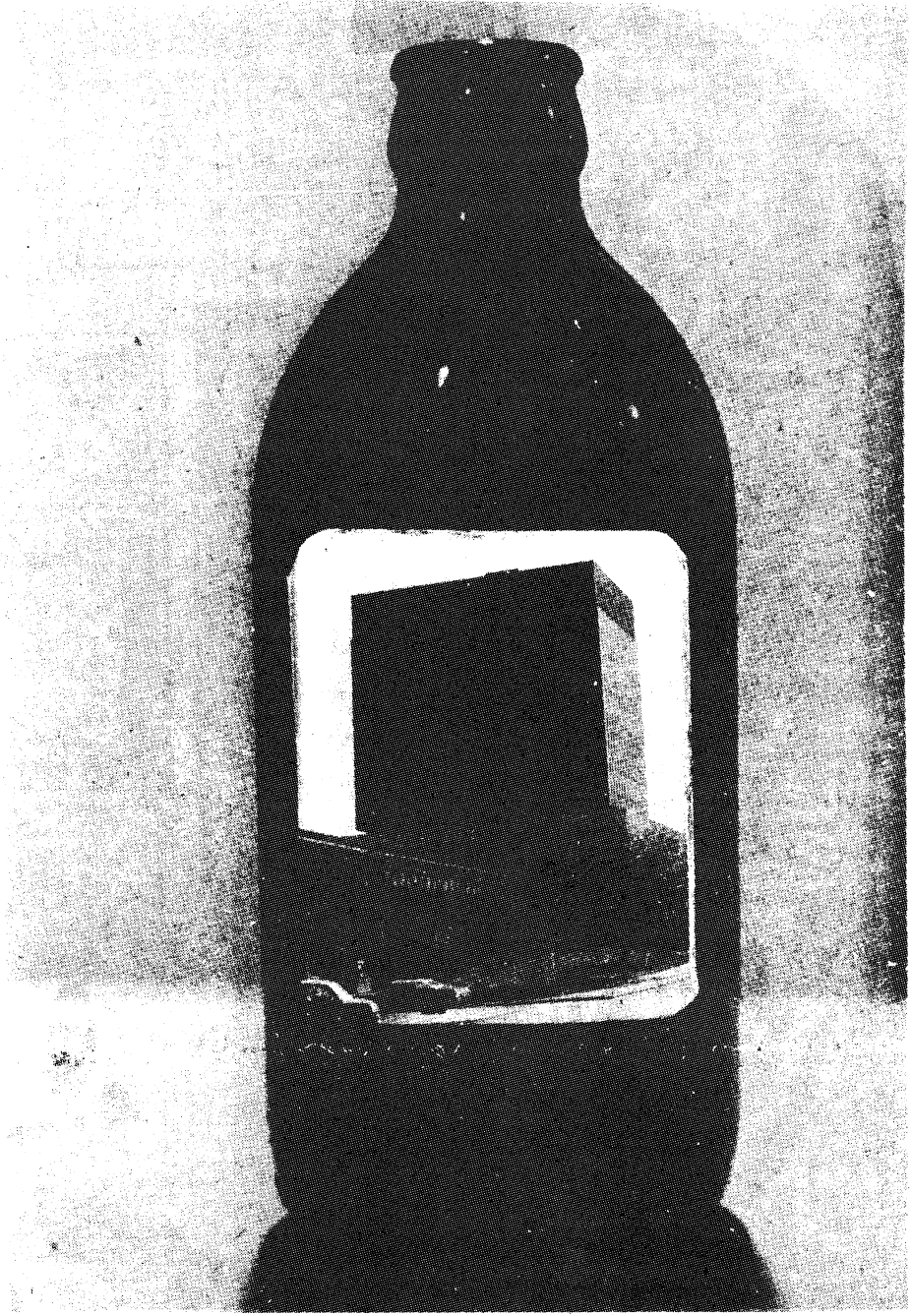
Once again the Gophers were forced to come from behind. They also struck earlier than usual (Angie DiClemente explained this change by saying that the team wanted to get home earlier as he wanted to watch a four star movie) when Pierre David found the nets in the middle of the first period.

This ended the scoring for the game. From this moment

on, the game settled down to the toughest, most exciting game of the season. Both teams entertained themselves by hitting everything in sight, including their own players and even a referee.

At both ends the goal posts were hot. The Glendon goalpost was especially good, as it made six outstanding stops. Glendon goalie, Wayne Langlois was competent in making the stops that eluded the goalposts.

Monday night marked the tenth game that the highly touted rookie Russ Gillman has failed to score. "I believe I will have to get rid of my hot stick," explained Russ in a postgame interview. "It doesn't seem to be doing the job that hot sticks are expected to do."



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.



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graduates!

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Gophers perform Shuffle off to Sudbury

by BROCK PHILLIPS

The Glendon Gophers tree-finding mission to Sudbury. The results have been heartening. They found a tree.

The tree was sighted early in the expedition as the explorers raced into Sudbury late Thursday afternoon. The tree towered five feet into the air above the fertile rocks. Northern tree expert Ralph Carr told PRO TEM's penguin on the scene, that the mighty tree was a rare warped dwarf Victoriaville with a right-handed lie of 6.

With the tree sighted the Gophers set their sights on winning the Laurentian University Intramural Hockey Tournament sponsored by Labatt's. (Note the flagrant mentioning of a sponsor. This is alright since we all know that one drinks the image and all the advertising in the world is not going to change your taste for the image and the free beer.)

Here however the Gophers were not so successful. The Gopher's first game was on Thursday night and they won this after an uphill battle. Their opponents were the School of Commerce, a college at Laurentian. Commerce, considered to be one of the weaker teams in the tournament, proved to be that in the first minutes of the game.

Rob 'Golden Stick' Armstrong and Angie DiClemente put the Gophers into an early lead before Glendon went into its now familiar mid-game slump. Being a better come from behind team the Gophers allowed Commerce to score four consecutive times in the first and second periods to take a 4 to 2 lead.

Behind at the start of the third period, the Gophers staged another production in their continuing series of dramatic finishes. John Frankie and Greg Cockburn scored just twenty-seven seconds apart to tie the score. Then Ralph slapped in the winner.

The dramatics were not over however. With approximately 5 seconds left in the game Wayne 'Goalpost' Langlois came up with another

sterling save when he threw the goalpost in front of what may have been the tying goal.

John Frankie attributed the Gophers usual mid-game let-down to the bus ride to Sudbury via Fly by Night Incorporated. "The physical and psychological hazards of such a long bus ride left us drained by the middle of the first period. Also we wanted to keep the sell-out crowd of twenty glued to their seats. Their presence cut down the echo."

"You can mention that I was first star on and off the ice," said 'Golden Stick' Armstrong. My first period goal and my excellent skating passing and shooting kept us in the game. I'll be kind, though, and let you mention that John Frankie was chosen as third star and that Angie DiClemente was chosen as top tourist guide. Without him we would have got to the arena about three hours earlier. But we did get to see Sudbury. Beautiful town. The 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, Algoma College, the jolly green giants from Sault Ste. Marie, continued their drive to the overall championship by trouncing Glendon 9 to 2.

The score however was not indicative of the play. The score was 3 to 1 for two-thirds of the game and Glendon even had the edge in play for the first ten minutes.

The Algoma coach said after the game that he was afraid of the Gopher power and played the first few minutes warily. For the rest of the game, though, he unleashed his own power. After the Gophers failed to score in the opening minutes although the puck was continuously in the Algoma end, Algoma scored three quick goals. Rob 'Golden Stick' Armstrong put the Gophers back in the game with a goal a few minutes later.

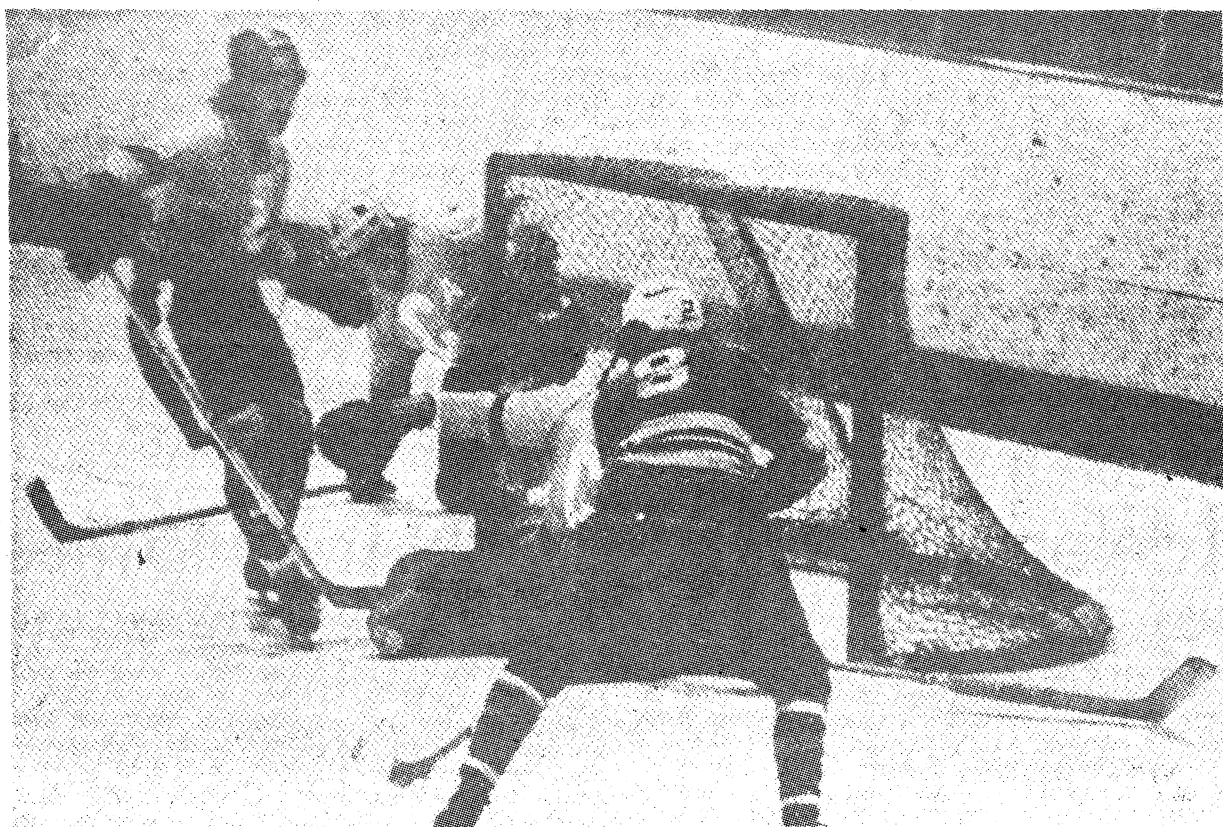
There was no scoring in the second period although both teams had great chances. Glendon however blew most of their chances when they failed to shoot or when their shot missed the net by miles.

As the third period started

the fans sat in expectation of seeing another production of dramatic finishes starring the Gophers and co-starring whoever they happened to be pouncing the shit out of. It seemed, though, that Algoma had al-

our loss to the fact that Algoma was better than us," explained Gerbel coach and star right-winger for the Gophers Greg Cockburn. "Really, I think it was because we forgot the name of

In response to the thousands of letters that have been pouring into his office on Rue Forêt de Sherwood François 'Golden Arrow' Allard announces that the indoor archery tournament has been



Ralph Carr of Glendon (no. 8) the best dressed player in the intramural hockey tournament at Sudbury, gets ready to test the Commerce goalie.

ready seen this production. "When I looked up at the clock with a few seconds to go," explained Wayne 'Nine Goals' Langlois, the Gopher goalie, "I realized that it was 9 to 2 and that we were losing. Only a few minutes before it was 3 to 1."

Like they would do four times in the tournament Algoma had waited until the third period to put on the crunch. Like vultures they waited until the Gophers were just a little bit tired before they moved in for the kill. Ralph Carr's goal did not even offset this. They only came on stronger.

Gopher spokesman John Frankie attributed the team's collapse to the bus trip to the arena. "The physical and psychological hazards involved in such a short bus ride were killing. We also didn't get the breaks. They didn't break their sticks."

"I think one must attribute

the game," Ralph Carr said. "We thought it was hockey, but they knew it was don't give it to their defencemen for they will pass it to their forwards go down the ice suck out the defence shoot and score"

The Amazing Doug Watson was chosen as the first star for his great work at the bench. Star of the Game Committee spokesman Greg Haslm told PRO TEM that without Watson's diligence and skill in opening the door the Gophers would never have got on the ice. Rob Armstrong was chosen as thirtieth star. "That's strange," said 'Golden Stick' in a post game news conference. "I was sure there were only twenty-eight players on the ice. That's the spirit though."

Angie DiClemente in the final presentation of the tournament was presented with the best on land trophy for finding the most imaginative means of travel to a rockpile.

changed to next Thursday. If you did not already know that there was such a thing as an indoor archery tournament and that it was to be tomorrow and you had made other plans, do not worry there is always another Thursday in which to enjoy and participate in your favourite sport, indoor golf.

A further announcement brought to you by the people that bring you entertainment every Wednesday, sometimes Fridays and sometimes not at all. Charles Laforet, of the Glendon Bird Foundation wishes to draw your attention to the badminton tournament that will occur Friday in the confines of Proctor Fieldhouse. Charles Laforet adds that he will be on hand to beat you. "If you don't show up professes Charles, "then let the pigeon of paradise make a successful bombing run on your head."

coach admits this. But the Gerbels were beaten by stand out goaltending at the opposite end of the rink.

we can get used to it, I think everyone agrees that it's more fun to score."

Repeatedly the Gerbels were beaten by the Vanier goalie. This resulted in a certain amount of frustration and let-down which allowed Vanier to get numerous clear breaks on the Glendon goalie Jane Walker. As has become the vogue, Jane was playing her first game in the nets and so was a little shaky, especially on shots on, near, or way wide of the net.

Joanne Murphy, one of the new recruits, scored the lone Gerbel goal. It came in the first period before the Vanier goalie became stingy.

One humorous situation out of many humorous situations throughout the season occurred in the last games. After each goal they scored the Gerbels did not know what to do. Coach Cockburn explained, "They stood around in wonderment, confused. Goal scoring was so foreign to them. Next year I think we'll start off scoring goals so

Gerbels surprise Cynics

The cynics were tight-lipped Wednesday as the Gerbels came from behind to win their last regular season.

Imitating the Gophers, the Gerbels found themselves in a position where they had to play catch-up hockey. Although dominating the early play, the Gerbels found themselves on the short end of the score. However they came back to even the game on a goal by Jane McCarthy.

In the second and third periods Stong increased its lead to 2 to 1 over the Gerbels, before Glendon put on the pressure. By thinking offence in the dying minutes of the game, the Gerbels stormed back with goals by Judy McCullough and Bev Josling to snatch victory from the jaws of defeat.

Wednesday's game was the second game in which the Gerbels have completely do-

minated the game. Their play has improved over 100 per cent since the first game when they lost 8 to 0. However, Wednesday was the first time they unleashed their explosive offensive power. Hockey analyst Paul Picard attributed this to the rash of injuries that has depleted the ranks of the Gerbels. Few regulars remained for the final games because of extreme cases of the flu and neglected school books. The injuries meant that the coaches had to rely on the reserves inserted in the line-up to pull the Gerbels through. "...and they did a fantastic job," pronounced coach Greg Cockburn.

The Greg Haslm Star of the Game Committee picked Jane McCarthy as the first star. "She controlled the puck and led the attack on the Stong nets," said a committee spokesman. "She was the best

offensive player on the ice."

Eleanor Bates was picked as second star for her great play-making. She set up a couple of goals with her aggressive play and saved many goals with strong back-checking. The third star was Pinky who played goal for the first time in her life. She was scared stiff but was only beaten once.

Retiring Don Hendry mother of all Glendon athletes, said in a postgame interview, that it was the best game he had not seen.

On Tuesday afternoon the Gerbels warmed up for their 3 to 2 victory over Stong by losing 4 to 1 to Vanier.

The score though doesn't indicate the play. The Gerbels completely dominated play, and even the Vanier

Another championship

Confirmed rumours running rampant throughout Glendon reveal that Glendon has won another championship. Grapevine Press spokeshing Mallard J. Duck reports that the co-ed volleyball team are new York intercollege champions. They defeated an unidentified team on Monday night. Locker room interviews were not available as the press has refused to speak to team representatives François Allard and Joe Tuzi. Misquotes are being pinpointed as the main grievance.

Scoop! Scoop! Glendon has won 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-