Waffle in fed election

OTTAWA (CUP) — The Ontario Waffle Movement for an Independent Socialist Canada has announced its intention to run candidates in the federal election. The movement claims that neither of the established parties are seriously dealing with the question of economic dependence. They say the Liberal party will continue its development of the regions' resources by foreign corporations, while the separatist movement export raw materials to be processed. This kind of development produces fewer permanent jobs than if the raw material was processed in Canada.

The Waffle's stated goal is to build an independent Canada based on decentralized industrial development in which the Canadian people own and control their own industries. The Waffle will also raise the question of the status of women in Canada. They want the federal government to eliminate all discrimination against women in all jobs and provide women with day-care centres. The movement advocates free birth control information, devices and free abortions.

The Ontario group plans to distribute an eight-page tabloid throughout the province for the election. The paper will contain detailed explanations of who candidates are. Distribution is expected to start in two weeks.

Reunion des francophones

Reunion des francophones

Les réunions du CSU ont été récemment consultées à l'occasion de la réunion annuelle de l'Association de la presse canadienne-française. Les sujets principaux ont été les conséquences de la réforme des universités et des collèges. Les participants ont discuté des problèmes liés à la langue et à l'éducation. Le président du CSU, M. Jean-Pierre Eugène, a présenté le rapport annuel de l'association.

Franklin's plan to walt until the election last spring of John McNee pointed out that a permanent sub-committee should be established to work out the details of the budget. The next storm arose over the selection of a chairperson by the Academic Policy and Planning Committee. Mr. St. John concluded that the choice of the student council. The students were not interested in the choice of the student council, the academic council was discussed in the College Governance Committee and it was decided that the council would submit a brief to the Committee when the issue arises. The faculty vote in this case was generally felt to be a bad precedent.

As a last item of business, Gary Vitrac, a professor at York University, explained that there are still 20% of the students of the college who refused to go along with the majority and that, as a result, while the caucus can kick and dispute within itself, it is imperative that a united front be presented to the faculty if students are to play a strong role in decision-making in the college.

Students' union president Dave Moulton tried to show the students that they are each member of the faculty. The caucus is made up of the position on faculty council, the student population is represented by each member of the faculty and that the student is called as a participant. At best — a highly undemocratic proportion — and that, as a result, while the caucus can kick and dispute within itself, it is imperative that a united front be presented to the faculty if students are to play a strong role in decision-making in the college. John McNee pointed out that except for parity, the caucus has been split on all key issues.

Gary Vitrac, in presenting his proposal for the council elections, said that although he does not envisage a right caucus, the caucus must have some power, power that would be enhanced through block voting on specific, important issues. He felt that ground rules should be established by the caucus, and that any individual who disagrees with the consensus of the group should leave the caucus. Of course, not necessarily re-signing the choice.

Bruce Malby agreed that a consensus is necessary, but pointed out that the difficulty in trying to implement these was that some refused, whether for selfish or altruistic reasons, to go along with the majority opinion of the caucus. Most of the other councilors seemed to agree with Deb Franklin's plan to wait until a problem would arise and then set down guidelines for the caucus.

A straw vote was finally taken on Mr. Vitrac's position and while many of the 14 councilors present supported the caucus, some refused to go along, a clear sign of the individual prejudice in faculty council is acceptable.

The caucus rejected as a permanent chairman of the Academic Policy and Planning Committee, Dr. Marshall Leslie, who was elected chairperson. It was decided that a voluntary sub-committee should be established to work out the details of the budget.

The first item of the agenda was the selection of the council's chairperson. The councilors present took a straw vote and later, the council must have a secretary. As a result, all the members of the council, while many refused, whether for selfish or altruistic reasons, were included in the membership. A further decision was made that the council would submit a brief to the committee when the issue arises. The faculty vote in this case was generally felt to be a bad precedent.
York forum: Crisis in education

by ALLAN GROVER

If for some inexplicable reason you failed to attend the "Crisis in Post-secondary Education" forum at the main campus last Thursday afternoon, rest assured that you didn't miss much.

In the first place, the format was all wrong. Inviting George Kerr, provincial Minister of Colleges and Universities, to relate his ideas and assessments of the situation is in itself a very good idea. Why then burden the audience with five additional speakers? A dialogue, real discussion, is possible only when ideas are exchanged, opinions rebutted, philosophically challenged. And six prepared speeches can scarcely be classified as dialogue.

Then again, Kerr had essential arguments, although he did imply that all this talk about "crisis" was nonsense. The man is nothing more and nothing less than a politician too reticent to refer to him as a "technocrat" would imply more credit than the man deserved. After all, he is not even a good bureaucrat. He is a typical Ottawa prepared text. He mentioned, with the pride of discovery, that the average student loan under the Ontario Student Awards Programme was up this year, yet when questioned, was incapable of even estimating what the average loan actually was.

But I'm getting carried away. What did Kerr have to say? First of all, he wanted to dispel the myth that the government was cutting back its support for education.

He noted that direct support for the province for education had once again been increased this year, and that this support had reached an unprecedented height of $2 billion. He went on to say that the major bulk of this sum is made up of post-secondary education. He implied more credit than the government feels to place a limit on the number of students that can be supported. Kerr concluded his remarks on a very good note. In some provinces, the government had increased its contributions to the university this year, that increase had fallen well short of covering even the cost of living increases of the university. The government's announced increases for next year will also fall some 50 below anticipated rises in costs. How long the university can continue to cut back expenses in order to meet this deficiency without having to place a limit on the number of students it can accept (and in the process destroy once and for all the myth of universal accessibility) is a question that must be answered in the very near future.

62,000 applications for assistance had been accepted (what percentage of these were in fact from lower income students he did not say). Kerr's figures were impressive, yet it is hard to ignore the fact that extensive documentation has shown that the ratio of students from lower income families attending university is substantially lower than the proportion of these families in the population as a whole.

Kerr concluded his remarks by calling for student leaders to act in a factual and responsible manner. He added, in a spirit more in tune with the 1970's than with 1972, that student leaders should "sensationalize" the issues in order to "justify their roles and maintain their power bases." It was a remark libereally greeted with the cat-calls it so richly deserved.

It was President of York, David Slater, who eventually put the crisis in some perspective. He noted that while the government had increased its contributions to the university this year, that increase had fallen well short of covering even the cost of living increases of the university. The government's announced increases for next year will also fall some 50 below anticipated rises in costs. How long the university can continue to cut back expenses in order to meet this deficiency without having to place a limit on the number of students it can accept (and in the process destroy once and for all the myth of universal accessibility) is a question that must be answered in the very near future.

George Kerr 'had nothing to say' at last Thursday's forum. It was President of York, David Slater, who eventually put the crisis in some perspective. He noted that while the government had increased its contributions to the university this year, that increase had fallen well short of covering even the cost of living increases of the university. The government's announced increases for next year will also fall some 50 below anticipated rises in costs. How long the university can continue to cut back expenses in order to meet this deficiency without having to place a limit on the number of students it can accept (and in the process destroy once and for all the myth of universal accessibility) is a question that must be answered in the very near future.

BANK ON CAMPUS

For your convenience a branch of the Toronto Dominion Bank is located in Glendon Hall.

Banking hours are as follows: Tuesdays and Fridays from 11:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.

Full banking facilities are available.

We take this opportunity to invite you to come in, meet our staff and get acquainted.
Glendon: a bilingual success

To the editor of PRO TEM:

In reference to Chris Dougall's comment (PRO TEM, Sept. 20), I cannot help but feel a pang of frustration at the statement "Glendon College is wrong in its approach to the two-pursuit and expression and unsuccessful in its attempts to foster a spirit of French-English friendship and cooperation." Mr. Dougall offers no alternatives to Glendon's "wrong" approach to the teaching of bilingualism: as a matter of facts, he does not even list the actual shortcomings of the programme (if indeed there are any), that do exist. Yet he assumes "there are "antagonistic, feeling,", and "muddled, mistaken understandings" between Glendon's anglophones and francophones of which he once again gives no concrete evidence. I imagine some type of differences between francophone and anglophone students are recognized by each other, but are there not always antagonistic feelings between any group or individuals who cannot relate to one another differently to life? I am certain these feelings exist between faculty, students, and others interested and aspirants, we must have the opportunity to participate fully and equally in the faculty in making those decisions which affect our day as well as our academic lives.

This opportunity has not yet been afforded us. Faculty council, with a truly, a proper decision-making body on this campus, composed of all members of the faculty (some 120 or so) and a small delegation of 18 students, as a result, no matter how badly they are split on an issue, it is extremely unlikely, even given that they voted as a block, that the college council could affect the outcome of the "democratic" process (although a notable exception has been recorded in the college since the 50 vote decision last spring to allow parity on all its committees).

It is very clear then that the process of democratization of this institution is not yet complete, and will not be complete until partly has been established on the council as a whole. It is the student who is involved and whologged into this participation when that participation is not equal or does not express itself.

It is for this reason that Gary O'Brien proposed last Thursday, the students present at council and who make some agreement on a consensus of opinions on key questions would hold all councilors to abide by that decision. The student body as a whole in the questions which affect their lives at college. The majority do not seem to simply sit back and make decisions on their own, irre­

Letters

Glendon: a bilingual success

To the editor of PRO TEM:

In reference to Chris Dougall's comment (PRO TEM, Sept. 20), I cannot help but feel a pang of frustration at the statement "Glendon College is wrong in its approach to the two-pursuit and expression and unsuccessful in its attempts to foster a spirit of French-English friendship and cooperation." Mr. Dougall offers no alternatives to Glendon's "wrong" approach to the teaching of bilingualism: as a matter of facts, he does not even list the actual shortcomings of the programme (if indeed there are any), that do exist. Yet he assumes "there are "antagonistic, feeling,", and "muddled, mistaken understandings" between Glendon's anglophones and francophones of which he once again gives no concrete evidence. I imagine some type of differences between francophone and anglophone students are recognized by each other, but are there not always antagonistic feelings between any group or individuals who cannot relate to one another differently to life? I am certain these feelings exist between faculty, students, and others interested and aspirants, we must have the opportunity to participate fully and equally in the faculty in making those decisions which affect our day as well as our academic lives.

This opportunity has not yet been afforded us. Faculty council, with a truly, a proper decision-making body on this campus, composed of all members of the faculty (some 120 or so) and a small delegation of 18 students, as a result, no matter how badly they are split on an issue, it is extremely unlikely, even given that they voted as a block, that the college council could affect the outcome of the "democratic" process (although a notable exception has been recorded in the college since the 50 vote decision last spring to allow parity on all its committees).

It is very clear then that the process of democratization of this institution is not yet complete, and will not be complete until partly has been established on the council as a whole. It is the student who is involved and whologged into this participation when that participation is not equal or does not express itself.

It is for this reason that Gary O'Brien proposed last Thursday, the students present at council and who make some agreement on a consensus of opinions on key questions would hold all councilors to abide by that decision. The student body as a whole in the questions which affect their lives at college. The majority do not seem to simply sit back and make decisions on their own, irre­
French at Glendon: need for a new approach

by DAVID MOULTON

Glendon College was founded in 1966 with the specific goal of developing and maintaining bilingualism in Canada and its people. But for a variety of reasons (1971 and 1972) no event of such magnitude has been presented, in French and English, by post-secondary institutions in Ontario to be accomplish- ing this goal. This way was to become a 'national college' drawing students from all across Canada, and thus debate and involvement in both languages. The country would become a driving force within the community. As a small liberal arts college dedicated to creating a community of scholars, Glendon would be expected to experiment with methods of exchanging information and views. This initial belief in the need for experimentation in teaching methods and academic evaluation led to the formation of a committee (officially titled the Committee on Undergraduate Education). It was a recognition of the need to challenge existing ideas and practices between the two founding peoples of Canada. The original constitution stated that each Glendon student take two years of French, and so it was that Glendon student (no matter what his or her tongue) was established in the bilingual stream. Masters of the two national languages were necessary for any intelligent and properly balanced interest in the Canadian public affairs.

However, it is necessary to look back and see what has happened to the three parts of Canada. When the students' union presented a resolution in January 1968 that was to become a 'national college' (a bilingual institution in order to develop bilingualism and bilingual cultures), Glendon would be 'ex­
dicated to that goal in the public affairs of this country would become a driving force within the community. As a small liberal arts college dedicated to creating a community of scholars, Glendon would be expected to experiment with methods of exchanging information and views. This initial belief in the need for experimentation in teaching methods and academic evaluation led to the formation of a committee (officially titled the Committee on Undergraduate Education). It was a recognition of the need to challenge existing ideas and practices between the two founding peoples of Canada. The original constitution stated that each Glendon student take two years of French, and so it was that Glendon student (no matter what his or her tongue) was established in the bilingual stream. Masters of the two national languages were necessary for any intelligent and properly balanced interest in the Canadian public affairs.

However, it is necessary to look back and see what has happened to the three parts of Canada. When the students' union presented a resolution in January 1968 that was to become a 'national college' (a bilingual institution in order to develop bilingualism and bilingual cultures), Glendon would be "expected to experiment with methods of exchanging information and views. This initial belief in the need for experimentation in teaching methods and academic evaluation led to the formation of a committee (officially titled the Committee on Undergraduate Education). It was a recognition of the need to challenge existing ideas and practices between the two founding peoples of Canada. The original constitution stated that each Glendon student take two years of French, and so it was that Glendon student (no matter what his or her tongue) was established in the bilingual stream. Masters of the two national languages were necessary for any intelligent and properly balanced interest in the Canadian public affairs.

However, it is necessary to look back and see what has happened to the three parts of Canada. When the students' union presented a resolution in January 1968 that was to become a 'national college' (a bilingual institution in order to develop bilingualism and bilingual cultures), Glendon would be "expected to experiment with methods of exchanging information and views. This initial belief in the need for experimentation in teaching methods and academic evaluation led to the formation of a committee (officially titled the Committee on Undergraduate Education). It was a recognition of the need to challenge existing ideas and practices between the two founding peoples of Canada. The original constitution stated that each Glendon student take two years of French, and so it was that Glendon student (no matter what his or her tongue) was established in the bilingual stream. Masters of the two national languages were necessary for any intelligent and properly balanced interest in the Canadian public affairs.

However, it is necessary to look back and see what has happened to the three parts of Canada. When the students' union presented a resolution in January 1968 that was to become a 'national college' (a bilingual institution in order to develop bilingualism and bilingual cultures), Glendon would be "expected to experiment with methods of exchanging information and views. This initial belief in the need for experimentation in teaching methods and academic evaluation led to the formation of a committee (officially titled the Committee on Undergraduate Education). It was a recognition of the need to challenge existing ideas and practices between the two founding peoples of Canada. The original constitution stated that each Glendon student take two years of French, and so it was that Glendon student (no matter what his or her tongue) was established in the bilingual stream. Masters of the two national languages were necessary for any intelligent and properly balanced interest in the Canadian public affairs.

However, it is necessary to look back and see what has happened to the three parts of Canada. When the students' union presented a resolution in January 1968 that was to become a 'national college' (a bilingual institution in order to develop bilingualism and bilingual cultures), Glendon would be "expected to experiment with methods of exchanging information and views. This initial belief in the need for experimentation in teaching methods and academic evaluation led to the formation of a committee (officially titled the Committee on Undergraduate Education). It was a recognition of the need to challenge existing ideas and practices between the two founding peoples of Canada. The original constitution stated that each Glendon student take two years of French, and so it was that Glendon student (no matter what his or her tongue) was established in the bilingual stream. Masters of the two national languages were necessary for any intelligent and properly balanced interest in the Canadian public affairs.

However, it is necessary to look back and see what has happened to the three parts of Canada. When the students' union presented a resolution in January 1968 that was to become a 'national college' (a bilingual institution in order to develop bilingualism and bilingual cultures), Glendon would be "expected to experiment with methods of exchanging information and views. This initial belief in the need for experimentation in teaching methods and academic evaluation led to the formation of a committee (officially titled the Committee on Undergraduate Education). It was a recognition of the need to challenge existing ideas and practices between the two founding peoples of Canada. The original constitution stated that each Glendon student take two years of French, and so it was that Glendon student (no matter what his or her tongue) was established in the bilingual stream. Masters of the two national languages were necessary for any intelligent and properly balanced interest in the Canadian public affairs.
The Dietrich films: a study of early feminism

by PAUL WENBERG

A fascinating series of Marlene Dietrich films, most of them directed by Josef von Sternberg, are currently being shown at the Revue Cinema. It is the one-time actress named "Marlene Dietrich" to any member of the nifty world of Hollywood that in the 1930's, the mental image may be conjured up of a dowdy and sleepy black-clad lady who sang in a droopy monotone the songs of "We Chat with the Dead" in the last war—the last one that was respectable in American movies. However, as the film series at the Revue Cinema fully demonstrates, this image is simplistic.

After fleeing from Hitler-ridden Germany in 1930, Dietrich became in Hollywood the leading actress directed by the director Josef von Sternberg, who created a being meant to surround her filmic personality. He fashioned her theoretically flexible and seductive image into asexual synonimes for death, mystery, and perdition. She was branded in the cold stark black clothing which wrapped her body in many of her film roles. In many of her pictures, Dietrich appears sedate, but almost cynical and unhinged. Her darker side is seen in some of her roles, an allusion to death—like indifference to the world around her... In 'Shanghai Express' she sighs, "Time and again..."

Seeing her is a rare event indeed. The emphasis in her films is on the right shadows accentuates an atmosphere of foreboding.

In this sense, 'creating Marlene Dietrich' is captured in a quote from her director, von Sternberg in 'Shanghai Express.' Remember that Marlene is not Dietrich, and Marlene is not Marlene. She knows that better than anyone. When I find her, Dietrich, I am describing her as a film character created by von Sternberg, a character-personification of von Sternberg's calling.

In good films like 'Morocco' and 'Shanghai Express,' Dietrich never comes across as some sweet virginal German maid who swoons with open hands after a supper of wineries and chuckle with whose sole vocabulary consists of yes or no (depending on the occasion, of course). On the contrary, Dietrich appears cold, aloof, and indifferent. As a female in a foreign country, she asserts herself in her own right and has a look and a way world dominated by men. Until recently, acting has been one of the arts that revolved in women like Dietrich, who have been subjected to roles of editors in which women like Dietrich, Von Sternberg, and Cooper have succeeded in holding on to their own, based on their talents and abilities, without being shut out or discriminated against. Even in his films went beyond this; he tried to destroy the stereotype sex roles of editors among his characters, such as Dietrich's. In 'Morocco,' it is Dietrich who makes love to Gary Cooper not the other way around. Gary Cooper actually plays the feminine role in the film, as he serves as the passive female replacement for Dietrich's masculine advances. Cooper, that irresistible Di Meinaz, says the sex symbol, falls in love with Dietrich while she is drugged in the male trappings of top hat and suit. He grows a little bored when she does not address him in love. After she surprisingly meets her old lover on the train she reacts unemotionally, although she has not seen him in 5 years. The doctor almost passionately greets her: "Nice to see you again, I do not know."

She responds apologetically: "Oh, I don't know. Well, she, she ...

Good films like 'Morocco' and 'Shanghai Express' exemplify Cooper's interests in anything feminine, falls in love with Dietrich as a man, but completely ignores another woman who tries to seduce him in a bar.

Dietrich, on the other hand, seems more flexible regarding her attractions to either sex. During a night club sequence in the film, for no apparent reason she (dressed in top hat and suit) arrogantly strides over to a table in the audience where a lovely lady in a seat, stands her straight in the eye, and then kisses her passionately on the lips. It seems obvious that von Sternberg deliberately put this isolated incident in the film in order to demonstrate her bisexual nature. She never speaks to nor connotes this woman again.

In 'Shanghai Express' this bisexual aspect is also present, albeit more subtly. The villain, Chiang, the evil repress, finds himself increasingly attracted to her because of her toughness and tenacity, as well as her incredible beauty. Her true lover, British military doctor, played by Clive Brook, while aspotted as not passive as Gary Cooper, also plays a feminine stance by asking in his room all the time, when he thinks she has betrayed him. However, unlike Cooper, Brook does not let her have his ability to stand up on his own two feet when the rebel leader, Hains, who rules the thronce with his soldiers, is caustically describing Chiang as a woman who successfully gains power in an impossible situation by using her wits. The movie describes the rise of Catherine the Great Russia with an Iron hand. The throne is temporarily held by a crazed female ruler, who rules with an iron hand. The crazed female ruler is constantly berating Sophia to hurry up and sleep with the Grand Duke so that Russia can have a male heir to the throne as soon as possible. Sophia however is repulsed by the Grand Duke, who spends most of his time playing with his toy soldiers or drilling holes through the inside wall of the Kremlin. (Who wants to sleep with Sam Jaffe anyway?)

The film series at the Revue Cinema, however, has been scaled by his sister for a screening of a panorama over the world. The obvious uiret symbolism becomes clear when you consider the Grand Duke's attempt to destroy the revolution, when having a woman who refuses his attentions. Meanwhile she institute a coup d'état, by having her count whose sole activity is to shoot at the women in the crowd, thus we again see the character of a woman, who rules like the men in 'Shanghai Express.'

The crazed sister, however, her.imane brother takes over the Kremlin from which he institutes a policy of terror and massacres the lines of Peter III. Peter plots the death of his wife (who has been renamed Catherine). Catherine, however, successfully uses her allegiance of the army through her lover the Count, and takes over Russia through a coup d'état.

Von Sternberg was ahead of his time as a director in his camera work, film technique, development of character, and his themes of femininity, which were not out of date even today, it is relevant today to people caught up in the politics of the world today and people need to endure and catch this week's feature, 'The Devil in a Woman.'
Certificat de Compétence bilingue  Examens d’automne
Certificate of Bilingual Competence  Fall Examinations

Applications to take the fall examinations for the Certificate of Bilingual competence should reach the secretary, Bilingual Examinations Board, Room C162, York Hall by Monday, 2nd October 1972.

Application forms and further information are available in that office.

Glendon College
Colle universitaire Glendon

DAoust...
THE
BREAKTHROUGH
SKATE BROKEN
DOWN...

This is Daoust's National 300 — without the kangaroo leather casing. Constructed of top quality materials — tested for strength and durability — this boot gives you the comfortable fit Daoust is famous for. When you ask for the National 300, you're asking for the best — a skate you can depend on... year after year.

Daoust distinction
With over 75 years of experience, Daoust has created an impressive line of skates — including the superb National 100 and the rugged Junior Pro... the skate for the future superstar.

The Daoust line also includes ladies skates. Of solid construction and elegant model — the Ice Ballet — is a Daoust top seller.

Famous features of the National 300:
1. Genuine kangaroo leather.
2. Snug heel fit pattern.
3. Full ballistic nylon mesh interlining for maximum foot protection.
4. Fully lined with English kip leather.
5. Leather outsole reinforced at shank with special pegs for extra strength.
6. Pro style leather sole with heel lift.
7. Rigid box toe — guaranteed.
8. Long moisture-resistant counters.
10. Steel shank.
11. Reinforced telescopic eyelets.
12. Soft pliable inner lining.
13. Tempered steel cups, tube and blade.
15. Steel and two anti-rust copper rivets at heel secure boot to blade.
17. Shoe treated with Sanitized® process.

The official skate of the National Hockey League Players Association.

Very important staff meeting today at 3 p.m. on campus

Thursday, September 28
There will be a meeting at 7:30 pm in the Junior Common Room for all students who are interested in setting up a Glendon Chess Club. Those who cannot attend the meeting should contact Jean-R. Larroche at 488-1428.

Friday, September 29
There will be chansonniers (performers still to be announced) at 8:30 in the Flipo Room. The room will be licenced.

Saturday, September 30
There will be a beer and jam session in the Cafè de la Terrasse at 8:30 tonight. Please bring any instrument, any type of instrument, bring it along. Licenced.

Sunday, October 1
"Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf" is being shown as the second in the series of films offered by the Glendon Film Society at 8:00 pm in Rm 204. Memberships are available at the door.
Off-Yonge theatres

Frank Moore, Sean Sullivan, Lyn Griggin and Mel Tock are featured in Leaving Home, at the Tarragon Theatre, one of Toronto's alternative theatres.

by RICK LEY

Over the past few years, the so-called "alternative" theatre has emerged as an influential and integral part of the entertainment scene in Toronto. These renegade, or if you wish, underground theatres all have several things in common. First, they were born out of dissatisfaction with existing forms, and second, they all wish to explore new art techniques and forms that have never been attempted.

The greatest hurdle that stands in their way seems to have been cleared. Many of the off-Yonge theatres have become accustomed for their previous efforts and most therefore have established themselves despite the fact that they operate on limited funds. Survival thus becomes a matter of hanging on in spite of endless commercial pressures.

One such theatre, the most recently formed playhouse, is Toronto Free Theatre which was established in the old garbage at 24 Berkeley Street. Here, three men who have both directed plays and written them in other areas have gathered around them a small company of interesting performers in an effort to create a special relationship between actor, director and playwright in a communal, family-like sense. The audience pays nothing. Toronto Free Theatre is true to its name.

It's a secret that some of the other established theatres in Toronto have at times vol- ced their displeasure at this idea of cost-free entertainment. I for one cannot under- stand this repressive attitude. At times, it is even possible to see ahead to the day when this notion will become universal in Toronto.

Still, Toronto Free Theatre and the other off-Yonge theatres remain in a precarious and somewhat dangerous position. The government has in the past supported these companies to a degree, but they remain under strict control.

Without a doubt the worst time for theatre in Toronto is in the summer, when there are so many other attractions. But the concept of a free theatre has managed to attract enormous numbers. Four of these alternative theatres launched into the au- tumn season last Thursday with new productions. The End, a play written by John Palmer, opened to a packed house at the Free Theatre, and will run until October 7th, Tuesdays through Sundays at 8:30 p.m. Exquisitely written, Palmer's play recalls a clutch of oddballs engaged in a talkathon in a downtown To- ronto flat.

Theatre Passe Muraille, located in a converted storage room at 7 Trinity Square, also opened its fall season with "The Farm Show," an electrifying performance about the farm experience and its ef- fect on city people.

Also on the 1st, the Factory Theatre Lab opened with five brief plays by British Columbian playwright Lawrence Russell under a group title, "Foul Play." The Factory is located at 374 Dupont near Brunswick Avenue. If you do arrive at 374 Dupont and you see only a sign outside saying "Garage," don't be alarmed; you are there - upstairs, that is.

Finally, Toronto's only French-language theatre, Le Théatre du Petit Bonheur, o- pened a new season with three brief plays: Solange and Gogli, by Quebec writer Jean Barbeau, located at 95 Danforth Avenue, this theatre focuses on one of the most attractive as well as comfortable settings for a downtown playhouse.

We have not mentioned in the show at the Village East Theatre, which is currently devising permanent fall schedules. As you can see, there is plenty to see in Toronto if you are into live theatre. But even if you aren't, there's something to see at least one production. They're relatively expensive, but remember that they are devoted to films currently in Toronto and of films that are worth a weekend evening.

Heidelberg
Breww from pure spring water.

And that's the truth!

Dean's party

This reporter was privileged to attend a most enter- taining soiree at a dean's residence last Saturday night. The first bit of entertainment was the charming formality of the invitation card which requested everyone present, an informal "get-together."

Approximately fifty guests were invited to this pleasant evening. Dress was "casual" but there was a bit of old-fashioned smartness in the dress of those attending. This reporter matched his wife's colour scheme in a dapper outfit of white pin-striped pants and blue shirt.

The dean's outfit was excellent only by that of guest, Mr. Moe Janssen, who wore an exquisite, delicately-flow- ered shirt.

Representing the other pole of fashion was Mr. David Moulton, leader of the Glendon students' union, who wore blue jeans gaily decorated with white embroidery. Dean Gentles matched his wife's colour scheme in a dapper outfit of white pin-striped pants and blue shirt. He informed the company that he knew most learnedly, on the various ways of occupying chairs - sitting on them, squashing on them and kneeling on them. He further demonstrated the boarding-house style of drinking beer from the bottle.

Other guests of note were Mr. and Mrs. Biely, the dean's best friends, who were to be excellent conversation partners, armed with an endless amount of information on Canadian Writing, from the values of sociology and the influx of American movies in the dean's residence. Mrs. Gold was the perfect wife, charmingly silent and patient at the regrettably cracked joking about Americans of another gender.

Other conversations floating around were of equal interest. In one corner a discussion was underway of the alcoholic content of various beverages and how this content has been historically affected by wars, while elsewhere a young lady in a peasant dress was informed that she did not look at all like a peasant.

Regrettably, this reporter did not see Mr. Milchel item arrive to consume the large quantities of beer and the strong possibility that a young lady had been putting aside for him.

While on this topic, the wine was worthy of honourable mention. St. Emilion, a Chateau which was always pleasantly chilled. Also enjoyable was the rum punch which was frequently tasted like warm Coke, did not have the same punch, and was extremely popular with the young people. As a Corkman, the moid told this reporter in a confidential interview, "They're drinking it like water."

A non-alcoholic punch was also served, which was considerably less popular with all but two of the guests. However, morality at Glendon is on the upswing and it was consumed.

The refreshments at the party were good, albeit tradi- tional. But then, who can complain about traditional treats such as shrimp.

All in all a charming evening, and my congratulations on it are extended to the host and content.
by BROCK PHILLIPS

On Friday the Glendon Football League kicked off its' 1972 schedule with a full slate of games. The opening day can be viewed as a miraculous achievement, considering the fact that the league was delayed following two weeks of disorganization and confusion within the Glendon sports community. This confusion and disorganization has characterized this early part of the year.

The confusion first came to light in Orientation Week and concerned the sports day. The sports day is a very important day for the athletic council, as it gives them an opportunity to show off their Field House, have the students meet their sports representatives, and discuss the year's programme in a relaxed atmosphere before classes begin. However, for some reason sports day found itself on the Tuesday of Ori­entation week and not on a Saturday as is the past. One problem with Tuesday was that third and fourth year students were registering at the same time, so that a large number of students were excluded. Also, the change in the registration day for first year students, and especially for first year students, did not learn about the events until later, since they had really no chance to be on campus until Thursday and Friday when they registered. There was no effective advertising before Tuesday. Posters went up fairly early, but with more on campus to read them. Unfortunately Monday was the time a few members of the athletic council found out that there was a jock day. These athletic council members soon found themselves in charge of the day since chairman Mike Yuen and vice-chairman Hen­n vorly were registering. I myself was registering that day and finishing up in five minutes after Mike. I was able to see and get pictures of the end of the grease pole contest, the second last event. Guess how much Mike had left.

The second major area of confusion and disorganization has arisen over flag football. The question of where D-House will play and who D-House will play for has become more and more confused as no firm decision has yet been made, although at press time rumours of such a decision are flooding through the air. This problem is as well as the problem of the poor turn-out of first year students has existed for some time, but so far there has been either no action or writing of actions from many different people; the result has been a muddle and a great amount of confusion.

Who is to blame for this confusion and disorganization? Some say it is solely a fault of the athletic council. As the leadership body of Glendon athletics, it certainly must take much of the blame, but we especially say to the students must blame themselves. It should rest on the shoulders of house representatives (there is one) who have not fully organized and educated their house members about Glendon athletics, and about their position and intention in this sphere. It also rests on the shoulders of those who have stepped into areas where they are not welcome.

The responsibility of the athletic council is to provide a structured and ordered leader­ship to Glendon sports. An administrative or legislative body, the athletic council is involved with both functions and is useless without some structure and organization. Those who will one nowhere. Within the athletic council a loose structure exists. Policy is presented on word of mouth, and meetings are arranged in the same manner. Many of the members seem to be in the dark much of the time and are pleasantly surprised when they fall upon some information. Orientation week was a bosh show drawn and many people who had been there In charge of Dickמשק in the Je­ly noise and basins. If there are three people hanging around watching the game, that is 100% of the game, and is useless without some structure and organization. Those who have stepped into areas where they are not welcome.

Now one can say: "Well, if he wants to know what the convenors are what the football schedule is, or whether he can become a referee, he can easily find out the information for himself." I SAY, the Why should a student have to check with 12 people to find out the schedule? I have not got time to run around and find out the hockey convenor is (by the way, it is not one) or the schedule. Although I only found out by overhearing a conversation between two people (I assume that this is the case) I expect to be provided with a schedule and also to be made aware of the remaining sports. I expect to get some signs advertising the present activities, and future competitions. Not a notice written in the same non-paper and tacked to the athletic bulletin board. I am not at Glendon myself, and get pictures or the end of the grease pole contest, the second last event.

The question of where D-house will play and who D-House will play for has become more and more confused as no firm decision has yet been made, although at press time rumours of such a decision are flooding through the air. This problem is as well as the problem of the poor turn-out of first year students has existed for some time, but so far there has been either no action or writing of actions from many different people; the result has been a muddle and a great amount of confusion.

Who is to blame for this confusion and disorganization? Some say it is solely a fault of the athletic council. As the leadership body of Glendon athletics, it certainly must take much of the blame, but we especially say to the students must blame themselves. It should rest on the shoulders of house representatives (there is one) who have not fully organized and educated their house members about Glendon athletics, and about their position and intention in this sphere. It also rests on the shoulders of those who have stepped into areas where they are not welcome.

The responsibility of the athletic council is to provide a structured and ordered leader­ship to Glendon sports. An administrative or legislative body, the athletic council is involved with both functions and is useless without some structure and organization. Those who have stepped into areas where they are not welcome.

Now one can say: "Well, if he wants to know what the football schedule is, or whether he can become a referee, he can easily find out the information for himself." I SAY, the Why should a student have to check with 12 people to find out the schedule? I have not got time to run around and find out the hockey convenor is (by the way, it is not one) or the schedule. Although I only found out by overhearing a conversation between two people (I assume that this is the case) I expect to be provided with a schedule and also to be made aware of the remaining sports. I expect to get some signs advertising the present activities, and future competitions. Not a notice written in the same non-paper and tacked to the athletic bulletin board. I am not at Glendon myself, and get pictures or the end of the grease pole contest, the second last event.

The question of where D-house will play and who D-House will play for has become more and more confused as no firm decision has yet been made, although at press time rumours of such a decision are flooding through the air. This problem is as well as the problem of the poor turn-out of first year students has existed for some time, but so far there has been either no action or writing of actions from many different people; the result has been a muddle and a great amount of confusion.

Who is to blame for this confusion and disorganization? Some say it is solely a fault of the athletic council. As the leadership body of Glendon athletics, it certainly must take much of the blame, but we especially say to the students must blame themselves. It should rest on the shoulders of house representatives (there is one) who have not fully organized and educated their house members about Glendon athletics, and about their position and intention in this sphere. It also rests on the shoulders of those who have stepped into areas where they are not welcome.

The responsibility of the athletic council is to provide a structured and ordered leader­ship to Glendon sports. An administrative or legislative body, the athletic council is involved with both functions and is useless without some structure and organization. Those who have stepped into areas where they are not welcome.

Now one can say: "Well, if he wants to know what the football schedule is, or whether he can become a referee, he can easily find out the information for himself." I SAY, the Why should a student have to check with 12 people to find out the schedule? I have not got time to run around and find out the hockey convenor is (by the way, it is not one) or the schedule. Although I only found out by overhearing a conversation between two people (I assume that this is the case) I expect to be provided with a schedule and also to be made aware of the remaining sports. I expect to get some signs advertising the present activities, and future competitions. Not a notice written in the same non-paper and tacked to the athletic bulletin board. I am not at Glendon myself, and get pictures or the end of the grease pole contest, the second last event.