Faculty spurred to thought by Liberation

By ISABELLA LUNIE

The flames of dissent, fanned during Liberation Week, have now spread to the faculty. Faculty members agree that Liberation has galvanized thought at Glendon. Three distinct streams of thinking have emerged from this basic consensus.

The first is that the students should get all their demands, or that they should demand much more.

On the other side, there are those who believe that structure is vital and that the function of Glendon is being jeopardized by proponents of liberation. The third point of view consists of those who believe that time is needed before any effects can be seen or decisions reached.

Several points arose concerning the presence of elitism at Glendon. This was in part prompted by an article, Elitism at Glendon, published in the Toronto Daily. Reid noted that the reason Glendon placed such an emphasis on high academic standing was the fact that the college was aiming for a smaller percentage of students after the first year that have a seventy five per cent or better. He added that although certain restrictions in the system are evident, the administration is trying to broaden the accessibility of the university to people with varied economic and cultural backgrounds. He stated that the college will be permitting only a limited number of non-resident Toronto women to register next year.

Many students were concerned about the increase in tuition fees. Glendon publicity committee hits students' elitist charges

By TIM ANDERSON

The year's first meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee on Publicity last Monday commenced on a note of mirth when the chairman, Escott Reid, commented that the events of the last three weeks had eased considerably the work of the committee.

In a more serious vein, Reid commenced that the present ten percent rate of growth of registering first year students was insufficient to fulfill the ideals of Glendon College. He added that next year's objective of a growth rate of fifty percent or the registration of five hundred first year students posed several acute problems. The projected publicity budget of $25,000 to $26,000 has a deficit of $5,800 to $7,800. Overriding this is the shortage of time and faculty for committee work.

Regardless of these facts the group intends to expand the constituency of high schools across Ontario and to emphasize contact with areas in Quebec and other provinces which vary in background.

The work of the committee in organizing Reid visits to high schools is progressing poorly. Out of twenty six high schools contacted, ten answered negatively, fifteen affirmatively and one has not responded. Of forty eight schools invited to visit Glendon, six agreed, three declined and thirty nine have not answered.

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"Me? I'm all right Jack."

"I'm OK. I'm here at university. Things may be in a bit of a financial squeeze this year for some of us, but Daddy will come through. Maybe it will mean his new car has to be postponed for a year, but basically things are OK. In a while I'll have that degree and be out earning a good living."

"It's a good country, this Canada. Lots of opportunity for everybody."

Bullshit.

Read What the Fifth annual report of the Economic Council of Canada says:

"Poverty in Canada is real. Its numbers are not in the thousands, but in the millions."

"Its persistence, at a time when the bulk of Canadians enjoy one of the highest standards of living in the world, is a disgrace."

One in every five Canadians — yes, 20 percent of the population of Canada — suffers from poverty. These people are spread right across the country, just below the surface of our affluent society, hardly noticed by the well-to-do majority, the report says.

What is a decent, minimum standard? The Economic Council used the figures of $5000 for a single person, $2500 for families of two, $3000 for families of three, $3500 for families of four, and $4000 for families of five.

This means spending 70 percent of their income on necessities — food, shelter, and clothing. For a family of four on the poverty line it means about $20 a week left for such luxuries as drugs, insurance, medical care, education, transportation, and recreation.

By taking a less stringent but slightly more acceptable definition of poverty as a family budget spending 60 percent of income on necessities, the proportion of impoverished Canadians surges to over 40 percent of the non-farm population.

While we're looking at statistics, the total profits of Canadian corporations last year were $1316 million.

A revolutionary situation?

Not likely. The poor are not organized. They have no lobbying power. They are inarticulate. The ladder of opportunity most people think the poor can use to pull themselves out of their degrading circumstances — education — is a myth, the report says.

A Canadian Union of Students analysis of the Canadian student population in 1966 showed 70 percent coming from families with less than $3000 incomes — 22.1 percent of Canadian families. While 30 percent of the population earned an income of less than $5000, only one-quarter of the university population came from this grouping.

A Federation of Students survey of freshmen last year found only 2.5 percent coming from families with incomes under $4000. First indications from a survey of returning students conducted by the federation this fall also show only about 10 percent of the student population coming from the 20 percent of the lowest level of the economic scale.

Clearly there are grave and cruel flaws in our political and economic system. Yet our prime minister says the most important work of this parliament is to revise its procedural rules and deal with amendments to the criminal code. But a word of caution. If you talk about these problems or alternative systems too loudly you'll be called a communist at worst and unapproachable at best.

These criticisms of your questioning will be raised by $15,000-a-year prods, sports-car-driving frat rats, and a $25,000-a-year columnist in the Kitchener-Waterloo Record who professes to be the little man's hero.

They, of course, have a very real interest in the problems you're raising. Their system created them.

Reprinted from The Chevron University of Waterloo
Student Scabs
by Alan Gottheil

CONFRONTATIONS: AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 1968

Student scabbing is getting worse. Each summer, when many of Cana­
da's 1,200,000 high school students and 180,000 university students flood the labour market looking for enough money to finance their education, scattered reports are received in the labour movement about scabbing incidents.

But this year, it was different. The protests were more numerous and louder than ever. And students werecom­
plaining about more than just a few jobs as well.

Conditions have really been bad this summer. The over­
all rise in unemployment (it ranged from 3% to 7% among students), the increased cost of living and education, and the continued introduction of automation by industry have created a problem even more serious than before. And the result? More students were scabbing.

During the recent nationwide protests, for ex­
ample, there were many attempts at strikebreaking at the University of Alberta and the Federal Government. At the University of Alb­
erta in Edmonton, students tried to organize a courses service to deliver mail. In Montreal, a group of Loyola students took similar steps. And the director of the McGill Placement Service offered that university's facilities to recruit student postmen.

Despite the failure of most of these attempts, some stu­
dents did manage to get private mail services going, even without the use of university facilities.

Student scabbing has also taken the operations of the Interna­tional Longshore­men's Association. In Valley­
dale, Ontario, students have been hired to work on the docks for $2 an hour, even though the recognized union rate is $3.80 an hour. This student operation still hasn't reached an agreement, but undoubtedly, there will be serious consequences if it tries to expand. Without the concerted effort to hire non-union workers, now that students have led the way.

Why are some students so contemptuous of the unions? Obviously many wealthy students are using their con­
tacts with business owners from their own social classes to obtain summer jobs. They do this at the expense of other, more qualified individuals by agreeing to work for lower wages.

These students are either unaware (or are even satis­
fied) that by scabbing they are reducing the effective­
ness of union action, partic­
ularly the strike.

Yet all scabbing situations do not arise because students are set upon deliberately to screw workers. We must look to the educational system to find the basic causes behind these anti-union actions.

University and se­
ior matriculation high school students are trained to believe they are members of a special elite. These students comprise only 8% of all youths of 18-24 years of age in Canada. They are trained to believe they are superior to the other 91% and that it doesn't really matter if they take jobs away from workers now. They will be controll­
ing those jobs in the future anyway.

And then there is the prob­
lem of financing, which is more serious than ever. Univer­
sity education, living costs included, now exceed $2000 each year. While most of the student elite are rich enough to afford university educ­
ation without summer jobs, the­
re are a considerable number who are not. Workers cannot raise protests about scabbing without someone accusing them of trying to deprive these students of their educ­
ation.

Clearly it is in the govern­
ment's interests to let this situation remain. By saying that students can work during the summer, the government tries to prove that it is unnecessary to establish free education at all levels. The difficulties this policy creates for workers are ignored, or even encouraged.

Student scabbing raises certain fundamental problems that can be eliminated only by a long-term solution to the basic problem.

One solution would be to direct students into unskill­
led and menial jobs during the summer. Since the general social shift in Canada has been towards skilled labour, a certain number of jobs are open at the unskilled level.

At present, university placement offices, spend most of their time trying to place third and fourth year stu­
dents in semi-skilled and ma­
nagerial positions. They spend little time seeking unskilled positions for the other stu­
dents. Besides, the "elite" should not dirty their hands.

A start has been made in this direc­tion. However, the University of Water­
loo and the Sherbrooke have deve­
loped programs along these lines, and Youthpower, a student-run recruit­
ment centre in To­
ronto, concentrates on finding unskilled jobs.

It is a reflection of our society's business life there, too. The long-recognized "elite" groups of energetic and creative young people are forced to vegetate for four months every year.

My plastic fantastic lover

Why is today's woman so obsessed with a certain idea of femininity? (Is she afraid that she is not attractive enough?)

Why do most young women mistrust men so much, and try to remain independent even though they are able of being women because they have chosen to persevere the get themselves laid?

Where is the hell is the girl who likes to understand (and be understood) to trust (and be trusted) to look after and care for a man (and be look­
ed after and cared for)?

Where is that unchangeable called "femininity"? Not, surely, in "the London look" from Yardley? not, surely, in "YOUR" colour and shade of lipstick; or in mini-skirts or push-up bras. However, when all of this is removed there is no feminism left, it's been hidden for so long, buried, that it has suffocated and faded into non-existence.

The "emancipated woman of tomorrow" is little more than a modified, mass-manufactur­ing machine in your choice of colour, pattern, size, cut. "Get yours today. Perhaps, that's the "answer." Is it the "answer" you want? Are you capable of finding it?

"You paint your head, Your mind is dead, You don't even know What I just said. That's YOU, American community womanhood." —Mothers of Invention
The Second Session of the Glendon General Assembly

A sharp exchange between Principal Escott Reid and third year representative Doug Newson, followed by an eloquent plea for social action on the part of the students by Jim Park climax­sed a meeting of over 600 Glendon students and faculty last Thursday. The meeting, called by Reid, was to discuss "the future of Glendon College". Students heard brief presentations by four panelists, and then comments from the floor.

David Cole, a third year student and one of the panelists delivered a brief and strong attack on the Student Union Manifesto entitled "A University if for People". Cole labeled the document "completely irrelevant" and "not a plan of action at all". Cole also attacked the students for what he termed their "constant garble about theory", while doing nothing to correct the wrongs which they see. The manifesto, he said was "a dangerous panacea and a lazy cure".

Andrew Graham, vice president of the student union, speaking from the floor later noted that Cole's statement was in itself a 'counter panacea, and equally facile'. Cole replied "all right, I was dishonest. I admit I put my point rather strongly, but I wanted the students to hear it.

The theme of the bilingual college was picked up by Alain Montpetit, a first year student. Speaking in French Montpetit said, "We talk about the future and that is good. But one thing is sure. Thanks to the Gardiner Committee, Glendon won't be here next year, unless something happens now! The bilingual process must get off the ground now! This is the Glendon revolution. Glendon will die if we just talk."

The exchange between Reid and Newson came during a discussion of Glendon as a community. Newson asked "Do you feel that the students and the faculty here are capable of running Glendon?" Reid's reply was "They might be able to run it, but they won't be able to finance it."

When Newson asked for an explanation of this, Reid said "I have always assumed that Glendon costs $500 more per student per year. Glendon is a college for the elite because the taxpayers will spend an extra $500 only on an elite." Newson: "And how do you choose that elite?" Reid: "The elite chooses itself." Newson: "I suspect that Glendon chooses itself as it exists in society."

What is the student union doing to ensure universal accessibility?"

This prompted Jim Park to explain a bursary system which the union hopes to implement through a fee increase. Park went on to deliver his own attack on student apathy.

"...we aren't doing anything here, we've never done anything, and we're not going to do anything. And I'll tell you why. It's because we don't want to go down to Cabbagetown and see rats that are three feet long. We don't go into society to analyse the problems and create the necessary solutions. We don't want to get our hands dirty."

Over twenty students and faculty members spoke during the two hour meeting. Response to the discussion seemed very much different from Liberation week's meetings where students were attempting to fight something from the outside. This time they were angry. As one second year student put it "Last week was the week of the great shake-up. This is going to be the week of the great piss off."

The Great Liberal Bullshit Symposium

By VIANNEY CARRIERE

otherwise known as

Cole then interjected to ask "All right, but what are you going to do about it?"
Gardiner Committee to determine where Glendon will be at

BY JOHN KING

One of the most important committees in Glendon College's short history is expected to make its report in April of next year, move to York.

One of the ideas suggested to help decrease the extra cost of the college is that it be moved to the York Campus.

The committee established last April, has a number of suggestions about the use of the Glendon College grounds and buildings should the college be moved, such as a new home for the Fine Arts Department, the Continuing Education Programme or Atkinson College, or an extension of Sunnybrook Hospital.

There have been other rumours but Ross says he has considered none of the ideas seriously.

In his welcoming address to Glendon students on September 16 this year Ross said that he does not want Glendon moved to the main campus although he admits that it would be cheaper and that some people would like to see it done. He did not mention who those people were.

Ross would not comment on the possibilities of the committee advising that Glendon College be moved for what use might be made of the buildings if Glendon were moved.

Three Members

The Gardiner Committee has three members, all of whom have an interest in Glendon College and its aims.

The chairmen, Mr. George Gardiner, is a professor of philosophy at the University of Toronto and a member of the Board of Governors of York University.

Harry Crowe is a professor of history at Harvard University and a member of the Board of Governors of York University.

Dr. Dennis Healey is a professor in French at the York Campus and is a vice-president-academic of the university.

Ross, who works in President Ross' office is secretary of the committee.

Reagan against black militant at Berkeley

LOS ANGELES (CUP) -- The appointment of Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver as professor of Political Science at the University of California in Berkeley has roused California Rep. Ronald Reagan to demand the black militant be fired before he ever reaches the lecture podium.

The University's Board of Regents, meeting at UCLA, on Tuesday, October 19, voted to award Cleaver a $12,000-a-year lectureship. Reagan, in Washington, demanded that the black militant be fired before he ever reaches the lecture podium.

Future Problems

Committees are formed by the president of the university to study the university so that facts might be available in the event that a problem should arise in the future.

In his welcoming address on September 16, Ross said that the Glendon College needs a fifty per cent increase in budget, that it has Glendon College is already the most expensive college to support in the university, with its extensive bilingual and bicultural program.

The cost of operating the college could be greatly reduced if it were incorporated into the main university campus at Keele and Steeles Avenues.

Glendon College is also expensive to operate because it has not yet reached its full projected enrollment.

The larger the university comes from government grants which are issued on a per capita basis depending on the number of students enrolled in the university. The problem had been temporarily solve by registering 169 students from the Faculty of Arts and Science in Glendon College.

More Scholarships

One idea suggested to the committee to try and encourage more students from outside of the province to come to Glendon is to offer a $500 entrance scholarship to students who have been admitted to its course in their grade 13 examinations. Normally these students would not be eligible for scholarships.

A similar scholarship was offered to students registered in the Faculty of Science while it was building up its enrollment, but it was said that the scholarship was unsuccessful and found to be largely a waste of money for the university because students who applied for it were not good enough to pay a student's expenses, and that in actual fact students often lost money by accepting the scholarship, as they made themselves ineligible for an Ontario student loan.

"To make a scholarship worthwhile," Ross insists, "it has to be worth over $1,000 dollars."

On class controversy

BY TOBY FYFE

Last week I had the good fortune to be able to attend a new class generated by the Berkeley Forum on the Canadian Indian, sponsored by the Gardiner Committee on the Canadian Indian.

The conversation centered around the fact that the Canadian Indian is a society that has been at war with the government for over fifty years.

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The birthmark of a revolution is a flower

BY VIANNY CARRIERE

It used to be that revolutions were made by plain sweat, blood, arrows, and the thunder of muskets. Now, a revolution can be started by the simple act of a single person. This was a revolution made by a flower.

It was spring. I attended the first revolutionary meeting, not in a crummy little basement with spiders gnawing at my toes or water seeping through the walls, but in a sunlit room full of fashionable revolutionaries, one and all, to the Cause. Their dedication was not the arrogant knowledge of those who know that they command the truth, but rather, as I say, a dedication to art. They had the honour of covering a revolution embodying all the great ideals which man strives to preserve throughout his darkest hours; beauty and eternity, truth and wisdom, history and patriotism.

But later, while getting this Richard Needham training, I had the honour of covering a revolution embodying all the great ideals which man strives to preserve throughout his darkest hours; beauty and eternity, truth and wisdom, history and patriotism. A splendid little revolution, doomed to failure from its birth by a flower.

It was for real. I attended the first revolutionary meeting, not in a crummy little basement with spiders gnawing at my toes or water seeping through the walls, but in a sunlit room full of fashionable revolutionaries, one and all, to the Cause. Their dedication was not the arrogant knowledge of those who know that they command the truth, but rather, as I say, a dedication to art. They had the honour of covering a revolution embodying all the great ideals which man strives to preserve throughout his darkest hours; beauty and eternity, truth and wisdom, history and patriotism. A splendid little revolution, doomed to failure from its birth by a flower.

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The Student on the Senate

By Barb Worth

The senate of York University will be slightly different this year. For the first time, students will sit beside with principals and deans and chairmen of determination of academic affairs within the university.

The total number of senators being over one hundred, they will necessarily be working within a structure where the important centre of power resides in committees. It is within these committees that they must work to present the student viewpoint. A direct influence on the course of events while they are still in the planning stage.

Of the five student senators one is from Glendon, two are from York, one is from the graduate school and one is from Atkinson. Glendon's senator is Robert Bédard, a fourth year student in political science. Bédard is a firm believer in change through gradual reform and is with this frame of mind that he will approach his duties as senator.

"The role of the senator per se is to plan some years in advance the courses that will be offered at the university. Since society and the university is continually changing, it is the duty of the senate to keep pace with these developments and to change as well."

Within this environment therefore, it is the duty of the students senator to present the student opinion. Therefore if there appears to be a strong consensus in the student body on a particular issue it would be my duty to find out what this consensus was and then to express it." Otherwise Bédard said that he will present his own personal views.

Bédard was emphatic about the importance of students having an influence within the committees. At the present time students are on five committees, i.e. the ones on curriculum, libraries, university services, examinations and academic standards, and scholarships and other awards. Bédard would like to see this list include such other committees as academic policy and planning, the executive committee and the committee on admissions.

On the question of open senate meetings, Bédard has not yet made up his mind whether or not this would be desirable.

His reservations stem from the fact that the matters discussed are often complex and require a background for understanding and hence might leave the senate open to misunderstanding and misrepresentation.

Once the student senators achieve a reputation for clear thinking and significant insights into the problems facing the university, Bédard feels that senate meetings will have a real influence on the structure of the university but this influence will have to be built up slowly and carefully.

"I am confident that the presence of students on the senate will help but I will be surprised if their presence causes any drastic changes in the structure of the university," said Bédard.

A Flawless Gem

Howard Thompson, N.Y. Times

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NOTICE
Nominations are open for the following positions on the
STUDENT COUNCIL
1. FIRST YEAR REPRESENTATIVES
   (three to be elected)
2. COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER
3. MENS RED & WHITE REPRESENTATIVE
Nominations are open from:
September 24 to October 1, 1968
4. Student Representatives on Faculty Council
   (two to be elected)
SEE NOTICE on COUNCIL BULLETIN BOARD.
Larry Leonard C.R.O.(acting)

The Marrieseau show is now being presented in the Glendon Art Gallery, Room B217. The exhibition of original works by this talented Canadian Indian will continue until the end of September.
Second Year bombs B House

By NICK MARTIN

Second Year emerged as the first threat to the Bombers in this first game of the season as the Bombers' 23-3 win over Second Year on September 8th was a sign of what was to come.

In the first quarter, Second Year scored on a halfback pass that hit the target and a field goal, giving them a 6-0 lead. In the second quarter, Second Year added two more points on a field goal and a touchdown on a fumble recovery, taking a commanding 16-0 lead into the half.

Labor Day weekend

In the third quarter, Second Year added another field goal, increasing their lead to 19-0. The second half was a continuation of this domination, with Second Year scoring two more touchdowns and one more field goal, winning the game 32-3.

A strong performance

Second Year's win was a testament to their hard work and dedication in the off-season. The team had been training hard for this game, and their efforts paid off. They had a strong defense, which allowed them to keep the Bombers scoreless in the second half. Their offense also performed well, with multiple touchdowns.

The win was a good start for Second Year, and they will be looking to continue this momentum as they move forward in the season. The team is confident and is excited to see what the rest of the season holds for them. Their next game is scheduled for September 15th, and they are eager to see how they will perform against their next opponent.