

Referendum on \$10 fee hike October 10th in all-purpose election

In Tuesday's Glendon Student Union meeting, the union passed a budget based on a fee of \$27 per student. This budget will be put before the student body on Oct. 10 in the form of a fees referendum.

This budget was passed on the knowledge that the \$6,300 for the bursary is inviolate and cannot, under any circumstances, be used for any other union activity.

At the meeting it was decided to open nominations for the three first year representatives, the Communications Officer, and the Men's Red and White repre-

sentative on September 24. The nominations will close on Oct. 1. The election will be held on Thursday, October 10.

The union also decided to prepare a brief for the Laskin Committee examining the rights and responsibilities of members in the York university community. The introduction of the brief, however, will state that the union does not feel the committee is legitimate because it only exists through an undemocratic decision of the President and the Board of Governors.



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 commented 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 \$23,000 to \$25,000 has a deficit of \$5,800 to \$7,800. Overriding this is the shortage of time of faculty and students 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.

However the issuing of new material on Glendon is well underway. The poster which is to be placed on the bulletin boards of high schools has already been printed and the brochure and calendar will be published next month.

REID DEFENDS HIMSELF

Several points arose concerning the presence of elitism at Glendon. This was in part prompted by an article, *Elitism at Glendon???*, written by second year students Chris Wilson and Robert McGaw.

Reid noted that the reason Glendon placed such an emphasis on high academic standing was the fact that the College loses a far smaller percentage of students after the first year that have seventy five percent or better.

He added that although certain restrictions in the system are evident, the ad-

ministration is trying to broaden the accessibility of the university to people with varied economic and cultural backgrounds. He illustrated this attempt by the fact that the college will be permitting only a limited number of non-resident Toronto women to register next year.

Asked about his apparent emphasis on recruits from private schools and Ottawa Reid defended himself. He indicated that out of one group of twenty six schools contacted about faculty and student visits, ten were private and sixteen were public. All ten private schools accepted. Of the secondary schools six accepted and ten did not even answer. The Ottawa preference was explained by the fact that Ottawa has the same ideals as Glendon; namely, to become bilingual and bicultural. Hence the students from Ottawa were preferred when developing such an atmosphere here.

On a recommendation that perhaps more material on the university should be sent to schools in lower class areas, Bob McGaw stated that simply a matter of greater exposure was not enough.

The real problem, he said, lies with deep sociological and psychological problems for lack of success. He accused the Roberts government of cementing these conditions by its rigid support

See ELITISM, page 7

TWO UNION BUDGETS

With \$10 increase Without \$10 increase

Revenues	900x27	24300	900x17	1530
Expenses				
a) Publications				
i) Pro Tem		4500		4000
ii) Zzardvark		20		20
iii) Ventilator		100		100
iv) Communications		50		50
v) Quarterly		300		---
b) External Affairs				
i) C.U.S. - 900 x \$1.00		900		900
ii) O.U.S. - 900 x .25		225		225
iii) W.U.S. - 900 x .10		90		90
iv) C.U.S. Congress		280		280
v) Travel		20		20
vi) O.U.S. Conference		64		64
vii) High Schools		50		50
viii) Social Action		200		200
2. Year of the Barricade		650		650
c) Administration				
i) Supplies and Maintenance		1200		1200
ii) Salaries		1000		1000
iii) Books		100		---
d) Glendon Forum				
i) Indian Affairs		1000		1000
ii) Program		1000		1000
e) Social Services				
i) Red and White		1500		1000
ii) Cultural Affairs		1500		1500
iii) Liber-Action		1500		1500
iv) Poster Committee		50		---
f) Public Service Award		200		---
g) Clubs		500		200
h) Sinking Fund		1001		251
i) Bursary		6300		---

Faculty spurred to thought by Liberation

By ISABELLA LUKIE

The flames of dissent, fanned during Liberation Week have spread to the faculty.

Faculty members agree that Liberation stimulated 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.

Bob Simmons said that students needed to assess facts and solve problems. He feels that this is the best type of education. Liberation, Simmons states, may solve the worst blight of university education -- passivity.

Bob Snow, said that any evaluation can only be made after waiting for a few months. Confrontation and discussion, he feels, are a necessary part of development.

Alan Baudot asked bluntly, "Do they know exactly what they want?" Baudot said

that some people wanted action, but asked why the activities had to be carried out in such a disorganized, harmful way.

Pierre Fortier of the French Department said, "They are doing what they should be doing." He saw liberation as "a new, much better type of orientation."

Liberation week, in Fortier's opinion, was an interesting phenomenon. He described it as a "manifestation of a new culture". Fortier explained, "We were brought up in a world of printing. They were brought up in an audio-visual world. The mood of this generation is to play a role and bring about changes."

The most extreme dissension was in regard to Glendon's future.

A. Tucker felt some sympathy to views of moderate changes, but believes that radical ferment at Glendon might result in disaster.

There would be a public backlash because of political disapproval and press condemnation. Therefore the good students would bypass Glendon College and, devoid of funds and students, the college could easily close in a few years.

The road to Glendon's development, Tucker feels, is change within a solid, established structure.

Terry Fowler saw things differently. He cited his

concept of an ideal university as that of Antioch College, in Yellow Springs, Ohio.

At Antioch there are no grades, no exams, or formal

See FACULTY, page 7



Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness

Photo by WALLER

'Me? I'm all right Jack'

"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 \$1500 for a single person, \$2500 for families of two, \$3000 for families of three, \$3500 for families of four, and \$4,000 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 is 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.

A Canadian Union of Students analysis of the Canadian student population in 1966 showed 9 percent coming from families with less than \$3000 incomes - 22.1 percent of Canadian families. While 52 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 9.2 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.

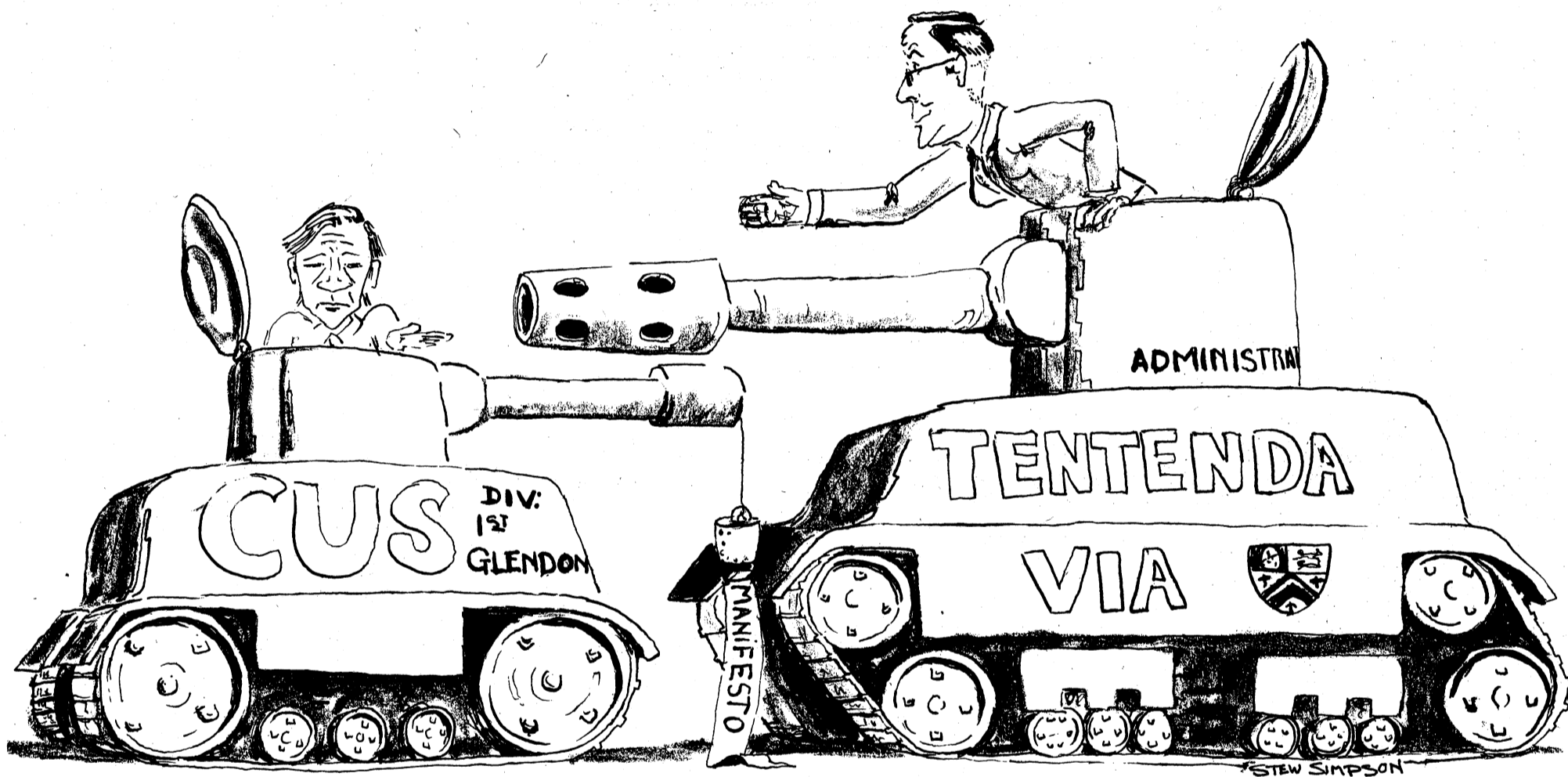
Clearly there are grave and cruel flaws in our political and economic system. Yet our prime minister says the most important work of this parliament is to revise its procedural rules and deal with amendments to the criminal code.

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 unappreciative at best.

These criticisms of your questioning will be raised by \$15,000-a-year profs, 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



The uncomfortable mirror

It has now become quite apparent that just as "Quebec: Year 8" was shaped to scare the hell out of English Canadians, the upcoming Glendon Forum Project on the Canadian Indian will have its own special bias.

A forum project based on a theme at first glance not related to the university is usually well supported by all factions within the uni-

versity. It is 'good' publicity. The reaction of the people outside the university usually goes something like this, "Well, this is the thing you students should be doing - attacking the real problems rather than all this student activist stuff." The university becomes effectively neutralized.

Unfortunately for those who love to talk about the inadequacies of other people's situations but never their own, Glendon College is no longer a neutral place. Truth and commitment, in their harsh reality, are worming their way through ignorance and complacency.

A funny thing happened on the way to the Indian Forum.

A few of the students organizing the project began to look at the Indian problems and see themselves, or, more accurately, the absurdity of their tough, competitive, establishmentarian society that has a bad habit of shunting its minorities off to the back alleys of powerlessness and poverty. And then, not surprisingly, they looked around at Glendon College and saw at the same time a fundamentally elitist, one-dimensional institution.

Some even dared to think that there might be a connection.

Some were skeptical but they had to ponder for a moment with Audrey Grayeyes mentioned to the audience at the first forum of the year night that an Indian friend of hers told her once, "If you are going to survive in white society, you will have to become a real cut-throat."

It is useless to think of Glendon or any other university for that matter as a place apart, an academic haven with a personality of

its own detached from society. The "ivory tower" is turning into an uncomfortable mirror. This is because the main component of a university is not a library, hallowed halls of ivy, or research labs - it is people. And the university is RUN by people - people with political and economic affiliations which they can't objectify in their lives.

To those of you who like to dismiss the pleas of student radicals as the bleating of the fanatic minority, please remember that, last year, while you were drinking beer, or joking with your friends, or even, perhaps, arguing about Glendon's "identity", and Indian was dangling on the end of a leather belt in his Toronto jail cell.

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WE'RE KOOL!

Student scabs

by Alan Gottheil

CONFRONTATIONS: AUGUST/SEPTEMBER 1968

Student scabbing is getting worse. Each summer, when many of Canada'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 were complaining about the lack of jobs as well.

Conditions have been really bad this summer. The overall rise in unemployment (it ranged from 40% - 70% among students), the increased cost of living and education, and the continued introduction of automation by industry have made the employment problem even more serious than usual. The result? More students were scabbing.

During the recent nationwide postal strike, for example, there were many attempts at strike-breaking by students and the Federal Government. At the University of Alb-

erta in Edmonton, students tried to organize a courier 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 students did manage to get private mail services going, even without the use of university facilities.

Student scabbing has also hit the operations of the International Longshoremen's Association. In Valleyfield, Quebec, students have been hired to work on the docks for \$2.80 an hour, even though the recognized union rate is \$3.80 an hour. This

scab operation still hasn't reached serious proportions, but undoubtedly, there will be serious consequences if employers make a concentrated 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 contacts 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 satisfied) that by scabbing they are reducing the effectiveness of union action, particularly the strike.

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

University and senior - matriculation high school students are trained to believe they are members of a special elite. These students comprise only 9% 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 controlling those jobs in the future anyway.

And there remains the problem of financing, which is more serious than ever. Univ-

ersity education, living costs included, requires no less than \$2000 each year. While most of the student elite are rich enough to afford their education without summer jobs, there 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 education.

Clearly it is in the government'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 through a long-term programme. Basic to this long-term solution will be the realization by government that education should be free. Education is a social cost, benefiting all of society and not just the student himself. Moreover, free tuition and student salaries are necessary steps to allowing all young people to get to university and not just the sons and daughters of the rich.

Summer employment for students could then be changed to reflect the radically new nature of a university education which is a right for all, not a privilege for the few.

Students, as part of their role as "young intellectual workers", could use the summer as a period of practical application of their studies. Engineering students, for example could work on public construction, or music students could give free public concerts.

Perhaps all students would give a year or two to a special National Service Corps after graduation. In Cuba, where students do not have to pay

for their education, such a programme works well. They spend their summers working on farms, in industry, or in community organizing.

Yet, until society is prepared for such a radical and socialist reorganization of the university, we must confront the immediate problem of financing.

One solution would be to direct students into unskilled 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 students in semi-skilled and managerial positions. They spend little time seeking in skilled positions for the other students. Besides, the "elite" should not dirty their hands, the university feels.

A start has been made in this direction, however. The University of Waterloo and the University of Sherbrooke have co-operative programmes along these lines, and Youthpower, a student-run recruitment centre in Toronto, concentrates on finding unskilled jobs.

It is a reflection of our society's business institutions, that large groups of energetic and creative young people are forced to vegetated for four months every year.

My plastic fantastic lover

By DAVID HOLLINGS

Why is today's woman so obsessed with a terror of Rape? (Is she afraid that she might like it?)

Why do most young women mistrust men so much, and those that don't seem incapable of being women because they're too busy trying to get themselves laid?

Where 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 looked after and cared for)?

Where is that unique thing 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 femininity 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 personalized masturbating machine in your choice of colour, pattern, size, smell and efficiency." Get yours today. Perhaps this might account for the above mentioned obsession. Alas, rather than attempt to remedy this abominable situation, today's woman has chosen to perpetuate the myth that she is an object. She spends a great deal of time (and money) to make

herself as attractive a deal as possible, a beautifully packaged box.

Why do so many people today prefer Rothman's? Researchers have found that the package often seals the product better than what's inside it. Do blondes really have more fun? There has been an amazing rise over the last few years in the number of bronzed blondes. This leads me to believe that a very large number of women are prostituting themselves to the ridiculous standards our market oriented society has set for them.

Those who yell, "equal rights for women" would do much better spending their time finding out what womanhood stands for, if anything.

Today's "Ideal Woman" is pampered, painted, dyed, idolized, suppressed, (in regards to being a person) and plastically "beautiful".

Venus, wherefore art thou?

Remember when "behind every successful man there was a woman", not behind him in the sense of reaping the benefits of his success, but helping him, understanding him, encouraging him, giving him a shoulder to cry on (no matter how big or powerful he was) i.e., loving him. But that presupposes a sensitivity that is sadly lacking today.

Remember when she loved him because he was him even if he was stone broke, even if he couldn't advance her socially, even if she had to go out with him on a bus? Remember that? I don't, but I heard that it was true, once. I wonder what happened to the girl who wanted her man to be a success, a man, nothing more, not a "good husband".

The sooner more women realize that they're heading for a life of game-playing, neurotic teeny-bopperism and find out where the "Second Sex" is really at, the

better it will be all round. Too many women are wasting too much time trying to be what they think men want them to be rather than being what they are.

Women can't possibly hope to fulfil the role that Madison Avenue has chosen for them. They must find out what they want to be for themselves. Obviously, man can't do it; he's had his chance and he's blown it. How can men assume the right to dictate the Ideal Woman especially when it's for their own economic gain, whether it be in movies,

or cosmetics or Pepsi Cola or even good old Playboy? Yet, women accept this then wonder why life is such a goddamn drag.

Perhaps, though, I'm too idealistic; maybe woman is.

The answer, dear ladies, lies within each one of you. 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 womanhood."

-Mothers of Invention



Idle dreams of synthetic love...on a sunny afternoon...lying in the grass

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 climaxed 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: "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 it from the elite as it exists in society."

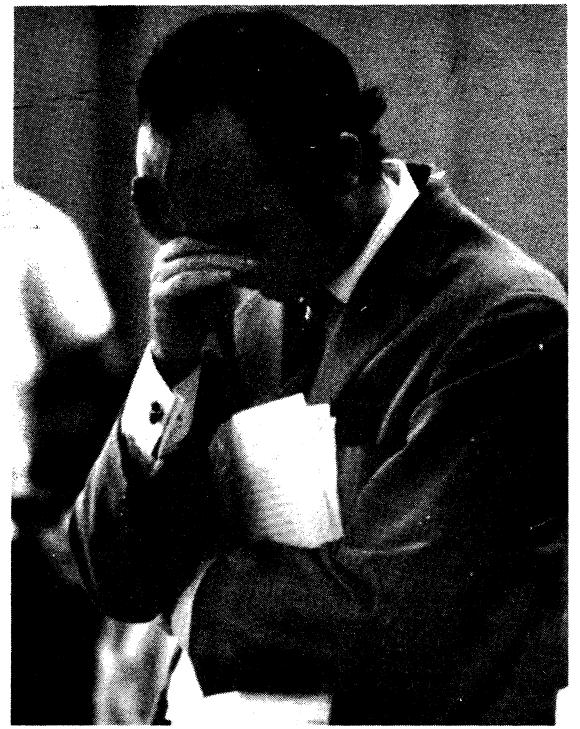


photo by MORGAN

otherwise known as

Cole then interjected to ask "All right, but what are you going to do about it?"

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."



photo by RUSS

The Great Liberal

Bullshit

Symposium

By VIANNEY CARRIERE



photo by MORGAN

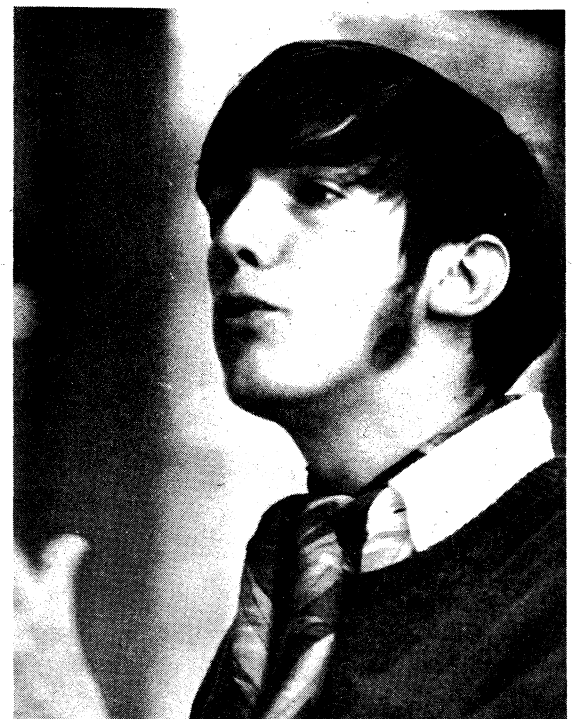


photo by RUSS

Gardiner Committee to determine where Glendon will be at

On class controversy
By TOBY FYFE

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.

President Murray Ross, who established the committee last April, has had a number of suggestions about the use of the Glendon Campus 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 as 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 these people were.

Reid would not comment on the possibilities of the committee advising that Glendon College be moved or 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 chairman, Mr. George Gardiner, is a graduate of the University of Toronto and of Harvard University and is a member of the Board of Governors of York University.

Harry Crowe is a professor of history at Atkinson College. He is interested in a united Canada and is sympathetic to Glendon's bilingual and bicultural programme.

Dr. Dennis Healey is a professor in French at the York Campus and is a vice-president-academic of the university. John Becker, who works in President Ross' office is secretary of the committee.

Future Problems

Committees are formed by the president of the university to study an aspect of 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 Reid said that the French Department at Glendon College needs a fifty per cent larger budget than it now has. Glendon is already the most expensive college to support in the university, with its extensive bilingual and bicultural programme.

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 largest income for 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 solved this year by registering 169 students from the Faculty of Arts and Science in Glendon College.

More Scholarships

One idea suggested to the committee to try to encourage more students, especially from outside Ontario, to come to Glendon is to offer a \$500 entrance scholarship to students achieving grades of 75-79 per cent on their grade 13 examinations. Normally these students would not be eligible for scholarships.

A similar scholarship was offered to students registering in the Faculty of Arts and Science while it was building up its enrollment, but Ross said that the scholarship was unsuccessful and found to be largely a waste of money for the university because the scholarship did not grant enough money 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," said Ross, "it would have to be worth about 1500 dollars."

Reagan against black militant at Berkeley

LOS ANGELES (UPI) -- The appointment of Black Panther leader Eldridge Cleaver as lecturer at the University of California in Berkeley has roused California Governor 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, faced a decision Thursday (Sept. 19) whether to overrule a faculty group which approved a student proposal for the course on racism led by Cleaver or to bend to the governor's pressure.

Reagan denounced the appointment as "quite an insult to the people of California," and said an overwhelming amount of mail indicated that they were "fed up".

One of the Berkeley professors in charge of the course, Edward Sampson, said Cleaver would appear no matter what the action of the regents. He said the lectures would be moved off campus if necessary.

Cleaver, candidate for President on the Peace and Freedom Party ticket, is currently free on bond charged with assault with intent to commit murder after an alleged two hour gun battle with Oakland police.

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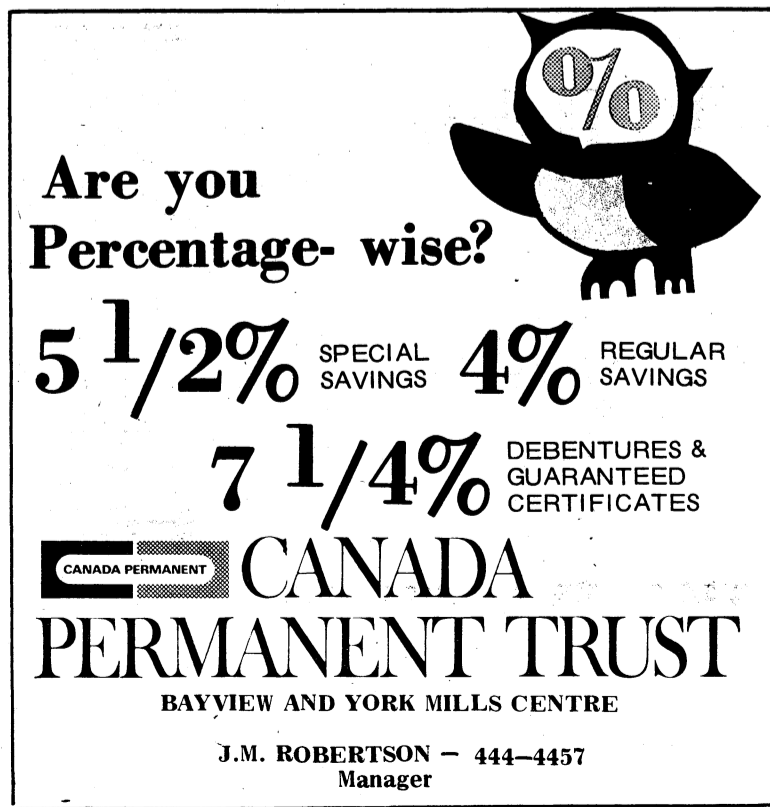
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The birthmark of a revolution is a flower

By VIANNEY CARRIERE

It used to be that revolutions were made by plain suffering, the product of idealism, pragmatism, frustration, and a lifetime of devotion. I think of Marx in London and of Lenin in Switzerland; of Ernesto Che Guevara in his beloved hills.

No more. Revolutions are fashionable.

Last summer, 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, at the moment of its birth, by a flower.

This is 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 dooming me to a slow death by tuberculosis. No riff raff fake revolutionaries from Yorkville dooming me to a quicker death by hepatitis, or enticing me into the corruption of the revolution.

A fashionable little revolution held not far from Glendon, in the suburb of North York, in a fashionable house full of fashionable revolutionaries dedicated, 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. Well, it may be that art is the ultimate truth, but I don't want to give you a polemic. I'm here today to speak of revolution.

They were strange, as far as revolutionaries go. I have forgotten some of them. There was a doctor and his wife, a man who sold and rented boats; there was an architect, and a woman simply on a visit from South Africa. Revolutions create strange bed fellows.

There was a radio man, and a woman from CTV, but I've forgotten all the names. Writing this now, several months later, only one name returns to me, that of Harold Town, who always seems to turn up where poor lost revolutions are. Perhaps history may interpret his paintings as Lost Revolutions.

This particular revolution consisted of yet another attempt to coerce Toronto City Council into keeping the Old City Hall, but it had a different slant to it, and that is what made it a revolution. This was a revolution because it employed trickery rather than outright coercion.

A plan was laid out ... by the group.

First a campaign would be launched to clean the building and make it beautiful. Town assured us that it could be beautiful. I remember his expostulation exactly enough to put it in quotation marks.

"The main reason why people hate the old city hall is sexual. People resent a building that is so masculine and so strong. You have to make it beautiful, and there's another thing too. You have to make it practical. This is what you have to build up. Play on popularity. Point out that lots of young hip architects love that building. To them, it is the Dada building. It is the past, the present and the future. But you've got to make it practical too."

Here the architect revolutionary took over.

"Of course we have to get the permission of council before we do anything, even clean it. But it can be made practical. Look at it this way. Where would you rather have lunch if you were working in downtown Toronto five days a week. In the basement of the TD Centre, or in a place overlooking the new city hall? That's it you see?"

"You turn it into a cafeteria. You turn it into a different kind of plaza, with offices for ethnic groups, for instance. You could even have square dancing on the noon hour. That would be practical wouldn't it? And architecturally feasible too."

But, dear reader, my title! Here is where the fatal flower comes in. You see, by this time, the booze had been flowing quite freely for several hours, and booze, I suppose, does something to revolutionaries. About this time, the lady from South Africa noticed an odd flower that grew in the fashionable suburban garden, and rushed over to examine it.

Alas, everyone followed.

I don't know what kind of a flower it was.

The revolution was upstaged.

There remained only Harold Town and I to weep for the Old City Hall, and for a lost moment of splendid revolution.

Downtown Toronto still doesn't have square dancing on the noon hour.

Toronto's ethnic groups are still officeless.

And the Dada revolution, the Dada building is still officially doomed.

'Isabel'-our Canadian creation

By SANDY STEWART

If you are pessimistic about Canadian movies, see 'Isabel' and then you just might reconsider. Unexpected complications will confuse you but you will be acutely aware of something beautiful on the screen—a Canadian creation.

Paul Almond wrote, produced, and directed this unusual drama. His wife, Genevieve Bujold, born in Montreal, greatly impresses one as Isabel. Yet she alone does not make this success. Almond very carefully balanced the use of actors and production team so that they complimented each other. The result is uniquely Can-

adian.

The time is spring—the time usually associated with new life. On the train from Montreal to the Gaspé Peninsula Isabel Garret thought of her sick mother—but at home Madame Garret was in her coffin. After this beginning the only way to avoid sharing Isabel's feelings and suspicions is to leave the theatre.

This makes it very difficult to suggest an unbiased interpretation; that is, one which does not reflect Isabel's. Almost everything seen and heard is Isabel's experience, your's and her's alone.

Arnold, her brother, was

considered dead. But why did Jason, a stranger in town, look like him? Isabel saw the resemblance and so will you. Yet no one else in the movie commented on it. When alive, Jason ripped off heads of chickens to eat at the neck like a savage beast. You and Isabel will see the writhing chicken with no head.

Isabel seems extremely susceptible to the small town gossip about her mother, her uncle, and the legitimacy of her sister. Talk about the phantom appearing during a spring storm is commonplace too. But you will see the masked phantom and what Isabel finds in the attic. Before the figure appeared, Georges Dufaux, head of photography, captured a special mood from the storm. The cameramen, many from Toronto, caught an atmosphere from the elements which naturally intensified Isabel's fears and confusion.

Unlike many dramas of suspense, Almond has replaced the use of sensational music with the sounds of the dramatic situation. You react directly from the action on screen, not from music which acts as a dictator of your own mood. You cannot help but listen to the approaching footsteps, the battle sounds from a picture, and the heart beat, without at the same time hearing the silence of the theatre. Such technique mastered here uncovers some of the unrecognized talent in our own country.

By natural forces you share Isabel's life and at the end you will experience a strange relief of tension. Strange because together everything blows apart and yet fuses together. The paradox is for you to solve.

Perhaps you remember Miss Bujold's role with Yves Montand in 'La Guerre est Finie' or her performance as 'Saint Joan'. 'Isabel', you will not forget.

O, Canada!

Axis.. bold as love

By DAVID HOLLINGS

Castles made of sand slip into the sea as she slams the door into his drunken face. The guitar strains to make itself felt then falls, in all directions. His tears fall and burn the garden green as the young girl, crippled for life who couldn't speak a sound, jumped and said, "look, a golden winged ship is passing my way."

Hendrix, complete with a new experience, or two, dares "the white collared conservative, flashin' down the street" to dress like him, he points his plastic finger, Jimi tells him, "point on Mr. Business Man, you can't dress like me."

Twice as big as reality, threatening, deadly serious, he towers there and demonstrates, "I'm the one's got to die when it's time for me to die, so let me live my life the way I want to."

Enough said.

Gold and rose, the colour of the sound he makes: 3-D with no structure, musical anarchy reigns, along with

Anger, who smiles, in purple shiny metallic armour while Queen Jealousy, Envy waits behind him. The drums circle, waiting to attack whatever comes down the road the bass guitar lays down. While Jimi's solos are walking through the clouds with a circus mind that's running wild, very far away, now over there, now right in front; now, all around.

Look out! Just a bit of daydream, here and there, flying past on his ah.... Dragonfly, to the rooms behind your mind.

All this as the guitar threatens, woos, serenades challenges, dives back and up to flit around the room just one more time, until it explodes with blossoms into a dripping, surrealistic flower, and wilts.

Butterflies and Zebras and Moonbeams and fairy tales I leave you and I must go now to sleep, to prepare for tomorrow. So, until then, play on, Brother; fly on little wing.

Fat Daddy: Up on the scales, FD

Your Fat Daddy pancaked back into town last week to pursue the fate of a VG restaurant to which he has become just too, too attached. Passing through earlier this summer FD thought he would pop in for un petit quelque chose only to discover his hot-spot engaged in its Ferme Annuelle. A sign on the door promised that renovations were being carried on during the FA however so your business-like Daddy flew back to Montego Beach with a heavy head and a light stomach to wait out the summer in anticipation.

The Truth May Now Be Told!

The Balkans Restaurant on Elm St. (just off Yonge be-

low Gerrard) had added a new waiter to its staff and such is the total extent of its summer face-lifting. Fat Daddy could not have been more surprised to find that nothing else has been changed: the ceiling is still a bulbously hung tent, the menu continues to carry a picture of a lecherous Serb clutching at a nubile daughter's breast with one hand while nibbling on a stick of hashish held in the other -- and yet, and yet there is still more!!!

El Fat One was prostrate with delight comme d'habitude by the end of the meal which had been prepared in honor of his safe return by the venerable owner who also

doubles as head waiter. Serbian bean soup, stuffed grapevine leaves, champignons de la maison, Shaslik with pilaff, Shish kebab, Baclava, and more, so very much more. What had been indulged in was the Middle Eastern Dinner for two (\$11.95), amply suited for one Fat Daddy.

Depending on one's capabilities a dinner at the Balkans need cost no more than \$3 per person (without wine) though if you care to follow in the great Fat Daddy tradition you can conceivably go as high as \$10-\$15 for two (with wine) or higher, much higher still. (Just ask Janis Joplin, you know Janis Joplin, she knows.)

Except on Saturday evenings the Balkans is still the most intimate place in the city (except for a new place which your Fat Daddy was led to just west of Spadina on Bloor. Watch for a future article "FD at the Shrine of the Electric Camel")

Fat Daddy, Fat Daddy, what does the VG stand for? Well, little Fat One, that's Very Good.

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FACULTY

appraisal. It is in every sense, a completely individualistic, completely unstructured university.

As for the proposals of the Glendon student council, Fowler says, "I would be surprised if all of them had been seriously considered." To him this is disappointing, for he feels that freedom and individualism must be established; rigidity, abolished. He argues that since Antioch College is successful in every way, pessimism about progress is unwise. It is Fowler's strong belief that, many more changes are needed for Glendon.

ELITISM

of the status quo. The schools system seems to channel students into technical fields instead of gearing the Arts and Sciences courses to their needs.

Tim Reid, son of the principal and the Liberal M.P. for Scarborough East, suggested that one of the objectives for next year should be the registration of

as many "high intellect students" as possible with varied backgrounds. This could be accomplished by the allocation of more money to poorer applicants. For the future, Reid advised that research be done into the variables that determine the success of the individual.

He chastised strongly complacent students who do nothing to solve one of society's basic problems. In order to bring a wave of social change students should assist where they can - for example, in HeadStart programs and for underprivileged children. Also they should be attempting not only to understand the problems of the poor but to actively alleviate them.

A total revamp of the tax structure should be instituted according to Jim Park in order to finance programmes for the underprivileged. Also, the status quo oriented attitudes of Glendon's students should change. Park complained that there are just not enough concerned people who are aware of their environment.

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 side by side with principals and deans and chairmen to determine the direction 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 centres of power reside in committees. It is within these committees that they must work to present the student viewpoint and attempt to influence 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 it is with this frame of mind that he will approach his duties as senator.

"The role of the senate 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 student senator to present the student opinion. Bédard said: "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 students 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.

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(three to be elected)

2. COMMUNICATIONS OFFICER

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sports

Second Year bombs B House

By NICK MARTIN

Second Year emerged as the likeliest threat to dethrone defending champion D House as the intermural flag football season got underway Monday night. Before an overflow crowd of two spectators, Second Year demolished B House 22-0. In the other game, 1st Year defaulted to A House.

Second Year had only 7 players on hand for the game, leaving them one man short at all times, while B House had 6 extra players. However, Second Year overcame this handicap with a strong passing attack and a tough zone defence.

Second Year jumped into a quick 7-0 lead on their second series of downs when John Vernon hit Nick Martin with a long touchdown pass. Pat Flynn scored the convert. Later Flynn passed to Vernon for a major to make the score 13-0 at the half.

In the second half, Vernon got his second touchdown on a pass from Flynn, and added the convert. Dave Starbuck downed a B House player in his end zone for a safety his end zone for a safety touch to round out the scoring.

Paul Westlake was outstanding on defence for second year, intercepting a

pass and making several key tackles. Sandy Mackay and Bill Rutledge were standouts for B House.

In the other game, only 4 players showed up for 1st Year. It may very well have been that the absent players were attending a class at the time, in which case the blame for the forfeiture should fall on whoever drew up the schedule. However, if these players failed to show up simply because they didn't feel like it, they should realize the consequences. First, they caused their team to lose the game. Second, they cost their team points in the Glendon Cup standing (points are deducted for each forfeiture). Third, they put themselves in the precarious position that if they forfeit another game, they will be disqualified from the league.

And, although they weren't really missed, there were four players from Second Year who failed to show up. Players should realize that when they sign up for a team, they are taking on the responsibility of showing up for the games, and should act accordingly.

If classes interfere with a team's being able to field players, then team captains should get in touch with Mike Salter to see if any changes in game time can be made.

Laurentien 28, York 8

Bulldogs look good in debut

By NICK MARTIN

York Bulldogs' first game is now history, but although they lost to Laurentian Voyageurs 28-8, they showed strong signs of great things to come.

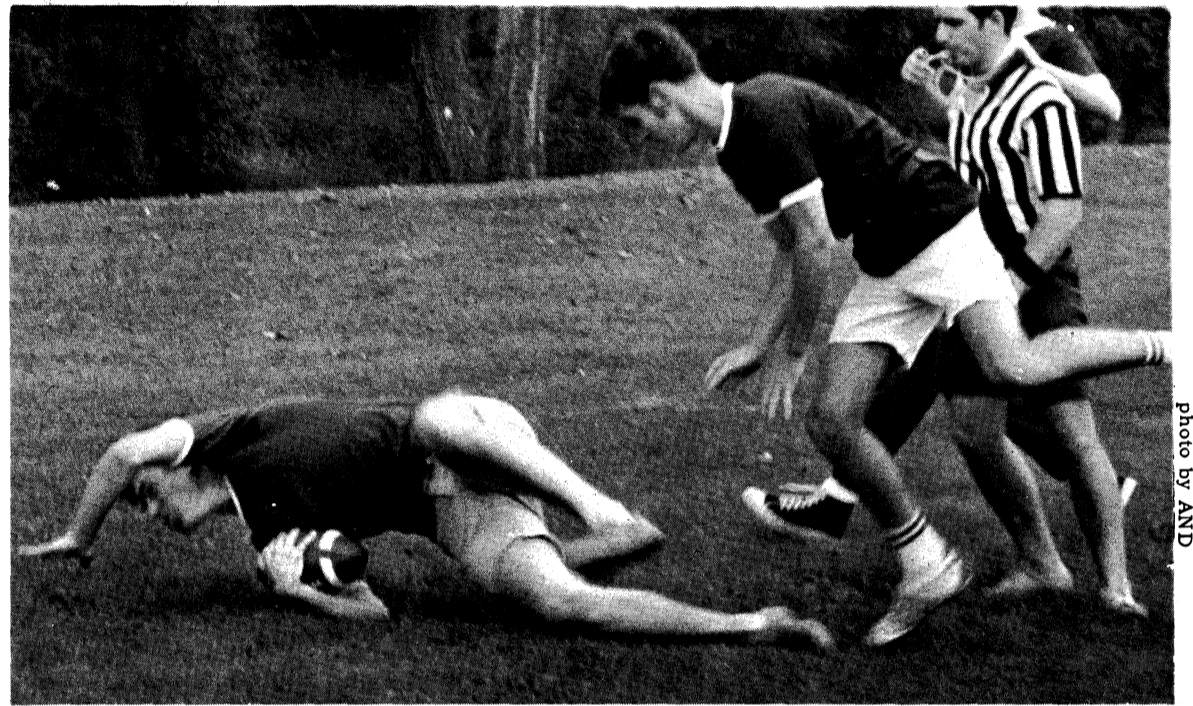
The score was not indicative of the difference in ability between the two teams. There was very little difference. York moved the ball consistently, and played a strong game on defence, but fell victim to 4 costly fumbles and 2 interceptions that a new team is bound to make. It takes time for a new team to achieve the

cohesion that makes plays work smoothly, and unfortunately the team will continue to make these mistakes until they have spent more time together.

Nevertheless, York has nothing to be ashamed of. Down 13-0 at the half, the Bulldogs fought back, and in the fourth quarter scored their first touchdown, with John Chappell going over from three yards out. They elected to go for a two-point conversion, with quarterback Larry Iaccino passing to halfback Angie Barbisan for the score.

Iaccino went most of the way at quarterback, giving way to Wayne Clutterbuck late in the game.

Laurentian touchdowns went to Jerry Allard with two, and Peter Doyle and Colin Elliott with one apiece. It was an historic occasion for the Voyageurs, the first victory in the history of the school. When you consider that Laurentian was slaughtered in almost every game last year, and were usually shut out, it is evident that York is starting off much stronger than Laurentian did. Many York players feel



Larry Scanlan of second year moves in on Bill Rutledge of B House to make the tackle.

Photo by AND

that York was the better team on the field, and that it was only York's inexperience

that gave Laurentian the victory.

"The breaks made the game," commented Doug Mitchell of Glendon, who went all the way at defensive halfback. "I've played high school teams that were better than Laurentian." There is talk of another meeting with the Voyageurs later in the year.

Glendon was well represented at Saturday's game. In addition to Mitchell, Gord Way saw action in the defensive backfield, Dave Car-

penter spent some time at middle linebacker, and Roy Hanna was at flanker.

A large Laurentian crowd was on hand for the game. Unfortunately, there were no York students there. A number of administrators, including Dr. Murray Ross, chartered a plane to go to the game.

York should feel proud of its new team. Coach Nobby Wirkowski has done a great job in putting this team together, and we predict some victories before the end of the season.

Hey! 97 steps isn't too far

By SANDI STEVENS

A great deal has been said about the lack of interest shown by the women at Glendon College in athletics. Since then, it has been brought to my attention that people don't come down to the fieldhouse not because they're lazy but because they simply aren't aware of what's going on 97 steps down. This seems to me to be a highly debatable point but nevertheless a brief introduction to the Glendon Women's Athletic Council will be valuable.

The G.W.A.C. operates on three levels: intramural, inter-college and inter-university. Since neither the intramural nor the inter-college schedules actually begin until October 1, a comment or two about interuniversity level might be more to the point.

All Glendon women are eligible to try out for the Varsity teams in field hockey, basketball, volleyball, badminton, tennis and swimming. Unfortunately, at the moment, all practices for these sports are scheduled at the main campus. If Glendon, however, can come up with a few interested students who wish to try out for any of the teams mentioned above, the top brass at Tait McKenzie have agreed to come down to Glen-

don for some of the practices.

A "few students", however, probably means half and the fact that the main campus has four more colleges from which to draw students puts Glendon at a decided disadvantage. It is indeed unfortunate that it's not enough for Glendon to beat the other colleges every year in the intercollege competition by fielding superior athletes - it would seem that

we singly have to produce as many participants in numbers as Vanier, Founders, Winters and McLaughlin combined. While this is obviously a disadvantage, it is not an insurmountable problem. We can begin by making our presence known at the first field hockey meeting on Thursday, Sept. 26th at 4:30 p.m. and also on October 8th and 16th for basketball and volleyball respectively.

Gryphons grind Bulldogs 28-3

By NICK MARTIN

York's John Abbot tried his best to win the game for York by single-handedly intercepting three Guelph passes. But it wasn't enough as the Gryphons defeated the Bulldogs 23-3 in a night game last Tuesday.

York's inexperience cost them a game once again as they twice had the ball within the Guelph ten yard line but failed to score. The Bulldog offence fumbled the ball once and lost on downs the other time.

The Bulldog defence kept Guelph bottled up for most of the game but suffered two costly lapses when Dave Montgomery of Guelph

scored on a 34 yard reverse and Steve Stewart returned a punt 48 yards for a major.

The Bulldogs were unable to generate a sustained offence, fumbling three times and having two passes intercepted.

In addition, Quarterback Larry Iaccino was thrown for 68 yards in losses.

York's points came on a safety touch and a singly by Ken Woods.

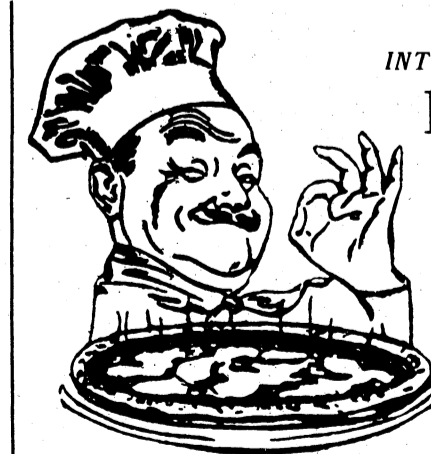
Shelley Tettle played a strong game for York at Halfback.

A large number of York fans came to see the night contest but they seemed more interested in fighting with Guelph fans than watching the game.

ATHLETE OF THE WEEK

John Chappel scored the first touchdown

in York's history as Laurentian beat Bulldogs



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