The Toronto Telegram is dead as John Bassett - who ordered the paper closed because it was losing too much money - has come out with a profit of over $100,000,000.

It's no secret that Bassett was anxious to move into the more lucrative fields of television and pro sports, and that's his prerogative. But the question arises as to how much he owes the employees of his now defunct paper.

Regular readers of the Telegram will have noticed that over the past month several of the veteran members of the editorial staff have been fading from the scene — either finding new employment elsewhere — or just not wishing to stay until the bitter end.

The decisions to leave early may be many and varied but it should be kept in mind that the benefits to be derived from remaining through until the last edition were enormous. Under the present union contract all employees were eligible for severance pay according to their period of employment. By leaving before the publication of the final edition they forfeited all those rights.

Amchitka protest set today

Thousands of Canadians will take to the streets today to protest against the planned detonation of a five-megaton nuclear warhead on the Aleutian Island of Amchitka later this month.

In Toronto, high school and university students will demonstrate outside the U.S. Consulate-General on University Avenue with trade unionists from the Ontario Federation of Labour convention at 4:30 pm after a high school students rally at Nathan Phillips Square at 3. Meetings will be held in the Sydney Smith Building on the University of Toronto St. George campus to discuss the economic and military reasons for the blast, Canadian complicity with the U.S. military-industrial complex and the ecological implications of the test.

The Vietnam Mobilization Committee is also sponsoring an anti-war and anti-Amchitka rally starting at the north end of Queen's Park at 2 pm on Saturday.

Laxer coming to Glendon — Page 6
Challenge of 1st year election unresolved

by PAUL WEINBERG

The committee on student affairs met yesterday but did not resolve a student council dispute over the interpretation of an election act. No one from the council was at the meeting to ask for the interpretation.

The council had decided to go before COSA last Thursday when it was argued by Allan Grover that the section of the election act ruling on voter qualifications for the election of first year representatives in native bilingual was breached.

Grover upheld the rule that the vote was taken after consultation by clerk-treasurer Caroline Rogers, who was asked to do the counting. Rogers was crossed by a 4-3 vote, the CRO's report on the SC's elections held the previous week.

The council was declared illegal on the ground that second, third and fourth year students were barred from voting for first year representatives.

10, 2, and 5. Only first year students may run in the fall elections.

Paul Johnston and Allan Grover, although agreeing that this clause had been breached, contended that this was so in itself to reject the CRO's report.

Ann Crutchley defended Sionnachie and stated that the constitutional committee (of which she was a member) formulated this clause to specifically ensure everyone the right to vote for first year reps.

However, the differing interpretations during the debate, indicated that the committee did not do a very good job of clarifying the matter.

Allan Grover felt that if the first word of the rule had said "all" instead of "only" then Snowden might have a case.

Snowden replied: "They mean the same thing!"

A violent debate ensued over the words "all" and "only". An amendment was continued "Rule 1(a) was not bro­ ken! The intention may have been there to correct the rule in the new constitution but the statement itself was ambiguous. It is not un­ constitutional!"

After going in circles for a while, the motion was defeated. A three-three tie vote was broken in favour of the CRO. Ann Crutchley who voted in favour of rejecting the election results.

First year candidate, Barry Weisleder, accused some members of "ideological bias". "It's ob­ vious," he said "that some people don't like the result of the elections."

General meeting discusses strikes

The possibility of Glen­ dond campus as a result of its lethargy to find itself immersed in, among other things, a rent strike and maintenance worker strike was discussed in the student meeting last Wed­ nesday afternoon in the old dining hall.

Student council president Paul Johnston and newly e­ lected councillor-at-large, David Moulton, chaired the meeting and discussed the importance of solidarity with the Canadian U­ nion of Public Employees of耶k­ ng at York in the next few weeks.

Also discussed was the validity of the rental and resi­ dence rent in February.

Later strategy was dis­ cussed by interested stu­ dents in the residence common room. Discussion led to the general agreement that while the York administration is willing to spend a great deal of money on building, it re­ mains stings when it comes to rent, dismissing the notion or giving good sala­ ries to its own employees.

Dave Moulton denounced York's building policy as finan­ cially wastes. "They keep building and building yet they do nothing."

The meeting culminated in a broadside "Glen­ dond first" on the York main campus. Paul John­ son and the council met the residence where all the issues, in­ cluding general financial is­ sues, university governance, structure, Versafo­ ord etc. were brought out in a general confrontation with the university.

CUPE strike

The Department of Labour has announced new talks on negotiations between York University and Canadian U­ nion of Public Employees Local 1356 on Monday, thus opening the possibility of a strike by York's cleaners and maintenance employees.

Commenting on the like­ lihood of a CUPE strike, local president Walter Zan­ polin said yesterday: "No firm date has been set, but we've waited a year and a half now and nothing management comes up with another offer, we are almost bound to have a strike. We want to get it over with one way or the other."
FC reps inadequate

Obviously a 15 per cent representation of students on the faculty council is nothing more than a tokenism which will strengthen the argument that York’s senate threw to Glendon students after a lot of barking. Our members on the council are so minimal there is in effect no student power.

When important issues come up in the council, the faculty can always tour the halls and whimp up a few of their sporadic attenders to sit passively in their chairs and raise their hands with the other faculty. It is not hard to overrule the student voice, even when the entire caucus votes in a block.

This is why it is so important that we demonstrate in favour of equal representation.

But an effective protest against this situation does not involve boycotting or ignoring the council. We have a responsibility to the college and to ourselves to be informed about current issues and influence the faculty in council by logic and persuasion until the time comes when an expression of our opinions is ensured by democratic vote.

It would be a shame if we did not make use of whatever power we do have. And, in fact, it seems that we are not the people who should be most concerned about the work of the council, our elected student representatives, are not doing an adequate job.

Even just a minimum of commitment to their responsibilities should oblige student members to attend FC meetings. But in every meeting since the beginning of the year the average attendance by student members has been 18 of 18.

When many of the sitting members ran for office last year they spoke of a need for increased communication with the student body. But what have we seen so far? A poorly publicized election with the worst voter turnout to any Glendon election.

The students of this college have a right to expect that their representatives are informed and articulate members in both the council and its committees. And they have a right to know what the council is doing. Are we not hearing from our representatives because they are not doing anything?

J. DAW

Letters

Students urged to support CUPE

Dear Sir,

On Sunday, October 24, 1971, over three hundred CUPE workers at York University voted 97 1/2 per cent in favour of strike action if necessary. Pending the imminent tense of the final conciliation report, CUPE workers will be able to legally strike fourteen days after the receipt of this report.

The main issue in this dispute is one of wage parity, for York’s cleaning and maintenance staff, with the North York board of education’s cleaning and maintenance staff. As things stand now, York will not grant this wage parity and CUPE, rightly so, will not accept it.

It is our opinion, that as two workers do the same amount of similar work, in the same general location, they should receive the same wage. York University does not think this way. The administration is of the opinion that the workers should pay for the privilege of working for this august institution. Consequently they are only willing to pay a wage that averages $25 per week less than that paid by the North York Board for the same job.

CUPE is waging similar struggles in the two French language universities in Montreal. There CUPE has gone out on strike with the full support of the students and faculty, all of whom are refusing to cross CUPE’s picket line. This is an important action on their part, and not a decision to be made lightly. The picket line is the worker’s only weapon in their struggle, against York, for a living wage. That is the decision that you will probably have to make in the near future. To cross or not to cross CUPE’s picket line. To support or not to support CUPE’s struggle for a decent standard of living. They are one and the same.

We call upon you to join with CUPE in their struggle. Do what your fellow students have done in Montreal and do not cross CUPE’s picket line. Better yet join it.

Yours sincerely,

Lorne Prince
Bob McCaw
Stephanie Didlake
Naomi Lyons
Barry Weisleder
Paul Johnston

J. DAW

Otium Negotium

by ANDREW McALISTER

Chairman Mao Tse-Tung once said, “If we have shortcomings, we are not afraid to have them pointed out and criticized ... Anyone, no matter who, may point out our shortcomings. If he is right, we will correct them.”

Since the beginning of the term, active, articulate and useful criticism of Glendon and its institutions has been definitely lacking. We need criticism to ensure that things like the students’ council, faculty council, PRO TEM, and course unions are constantly changing so that they may serve Glendon people better.

As usual, there has been a fairly large amount of faceless, unclear and uninteresting carpings from disgruntled grumblers hiding in dense bushes and dark corners. This year, PRO TEM has done some truly controversial things. Oddly enough, however, there hasn’t been what I would call a torrent of letters too the editor. In fact, since it recommenced in September, PRO TEM has received precisely ten letters. Of the ten, there were only three which could be counted as being critical of PRO TEM’s contents—and those letters’ isn’t enough to change anything. In the same vein, I’m quite in sympathy with the students’ council. Paul Johnson is doing useful work (if anyone would care to notice) but it would appear to me that if he is lucky enough to get any response at all, it is the same irresponsible negativism and selfish condemnation which often seems to follow anything that moves at Glendon.

Everyone knows that the paper isn’t so inadequate as being an agent of social change. Phone 487-6136.

PRO TEM is the student weekly of Glendon College, York University, 2275 Bayview Ave., Toronto, Ontario. Opinions expressed are those of the writer. unsigned comments are the opinion of the newspaper and not necessarily those of the student union or the university administration. PRO TEM is a member of Canadian University Press and an agent of social change. Phone 487-6136.

November 3, 1971 PRO TEM 3

Time to get off your ass

It’s just too easy to become complacent with criticism. No one, unless he is completely ignorant, is going to think that they have no room for improvement. But an effective protest against this situation does not involve boycotting or ignoring the council. We have a responsibility to the college and to ourselves to be informed about current issues and influence the faculty in council by logic and persuasion until the time comes when an expression of our opinions is ensured by democratic vote.

It would be a shame if we did not make use of whatever power we do have. And, in fact, it seems that we are not the people who should be most concerned about the work of the council, our elected student representatives, are not doing an adequate job.

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When many of the sitting members ran for office last year they spoke of a need for increased communication with the student body. But what have we seen so far? A poorly publicized election with the worst voter turnout to any Glendon election.

The students of this college have a right to expect that their representatives are informed and articulate members in both the council and its committees. And they have a right to know what the council is doing. Are we not hearing from our representatives because they are not doing anything?
In its early years Glendon was known in some grade-three-university circles as "the country club": an experimental, atmosphere-to-be-bilingual college, built around a mansion, and largely populated by rich kids destined for the federal civil service.

Later on, in the late 60's, the college gathered a certain amount of variety as a "hot bed of radicalism". The old council ordered a huge banner declaring "A University Is For People". People generated concepts and alternatives to the graded courses of the official curriculum and, for a while, people encountered learning for the sheer joy of it. The spirit of experiment flourished. And amid the many failures, much was learned.

There is nothing to point to today. The bilingual experiment clings weakly to the side of the living, but the college inspires no great enthusiasm. Like Versafood, it is not particularly disgustingly bad. Nonetheless, the spirit of experiment has died. It died in the spring of 1970 when the last great experimental proposal passed by both the residence council in deference to expected opposition from the university administration.

The ill-fated proposal involved a fairly sophisticated plan for the integration of the Glendon College residences. It was endorsed through a referendum by the students in both Wood and Hilliard Residences, and passed by both the residence council and the principal's own committee on student affairs (COSA).

But it failed to gain the principal's assent. He feared the reaction of parents of potential Glendon applicants and an intensification of Glendon's recruitment problems.

The "Proposal to Integrate Glendon College Residences" was born just about two years ago. During the "Year of the Barstools" conference difficulties in billeting all of the out-of-town delegates were resolved by making portions of Wood and Hilliard temporarily co-ed.

At that time, an emergency, this temporary integration experiment was a generally happy one and several of the people involved began to develop a proposal suggesting the college go to a more permanent integration experiment.

The opening statement of the first working document read, "We wish to provide for those Glendon resident students, men and women, who wish to participate in an experiment in integrated living, without infringing upon the freedom of those who prefer not to live in a fully desegregated environment."

The originators of the proposal also hoped to avoid creating two separate groups among the resident students—those involved in the integration experiment and those preferring segregation. Accordingly, the proposal suggested that residence applicants be offered their choice of three types of residence accommodation, ranging from the experimental, integrated type A to a traditional, segregated type C. The middle-way, semi-integrated type B was designed to prevent polarization of the experimenters and the traditionalists.

In a "proposed explanation of the alternatives" which would have accomplished the residence application form if the proposal had been accepted, the three choices were explained:

"Type A houses will be mixed with roughly equal numbers of men and women, arranged in alternating rooms. These houses will be located in Hilliard Residence. Please note that each house has a central bathroom, and that while shower, bath, and toilet facilities give plenty of privacy, residents will be seen by members of the opposite sex when brushing their teeth, shaving, washing their hair, or rubbing the sleep from their eyes."

"Type A is an experiment and students will only be placed in a type A house if it is their first choice (or their second choice if Hilliard was their first). Doubles in type A will normally be shared by two men or two women, but married couples may apply."

("It is interesting to note as an aside that the word "married" was not originally included in the proposal. It was added by the members of the residence council in deference to expected opposition from the university administration. The rationale is given in the minutes of the Council meeting of Jan. 13, 1970:

"It was generally felt that the administration would certainly not approve and that the danger of the entire proposal being blocked at the point was too great to risk, although individually the members of the council felt that the specification was unnecessary."

"Type B houses will be men's and women's houses, arranged so that neighbouring houses will be of different sexes. These houses will be located in Hillard and Wood residences. This is the middle way between the experimental type A and the traditional type C."

"Type C houses will be men's and women's houses, arranged so that neighbouring houses will be of the same sex, and with the fire doors locked between the men's and women's sections. These houses will be located in Wood Residence. This type comes close to the way it still is at most other universities."

"Hillard basement: This area offers extra quiet and privacy. Pairs of rooms share a bathroom and will be allocated to two men or two women, except by request. If you list this as one of your choices, please give three choices since the space available in this type is very limited."

The "explanation" continued for five pages, setting forth a new residence policy relevant to the needs of a system that offered three types of accommodation instead of just one. It was clearly impossible to decide on the exact location of, and relative numbers of people in, each of the three types until the applications were received and the preferences of the applicants were known. But the "explanation" did outline the principles which would govern the allocation of houses to the various types.

For example, it dictated that while the ratio of men to women in the type A could be allowed to deviate slightly from the ideal of 1:1 without damaging the experiment, the minimum acceptable ratio would be three women for every five men or vice versa. In order to clarify the process of determining which houses in Wood and Hillard would contain which types of accommodation, the "explanation" included an example of a possible arrangement based on a hypothetical list of first choices by applicants. In the example the first choices were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Women</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Type A</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>32</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type B</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>128</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Type C</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>180</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Hillard basement was for the purposes of the example, assumed to be already filled.)
Jelting these figures, a knowledge the capacities of the various areas in Wood and Hilliard, and the COSA principles for allocating the areas, the "explanation" demonstrated that the best arrangement of the hypothetical case would be: 

- **A House (Type B)**: 35 men
- **B House (Type A)**: 40 women
- **C House (Type C)**: 35 men
- **D House (Type C)**: 35 women
- **E House (Type B)**: 40 women

This arrangement was decided, to promote discussion of the proposal and to determine residents' reactions to the idea.

The results of the questionnaire were announced on Dec. 2. In Hilliard, 105 women approved the proposal, 59 opposed it. (54 ballots were not returned.) In Wood, 104 men approved and 6 were opposed. Residence council decided, "The results justify further plans for co-educational residences."

At the time of the questionnaire the proposal consisted of little more than an explanation of the three types. Residence council appointed a special committee to work on the proposal and it was this committee that surveyed the demand for each of the types and produced the expanded document which included the "explanation" noted above.

The complete proposal was accepted by residence council in Jan. 15 and placed before the people. The results were largely the same as those of the questionnaire: Hilliard 105-59, Wood 104-6.

The students had the "explanation" noted above. The results were largely the same as those of the questionnaire: Hilliard 105-59, Wood 104-6.

Armed with a 20.72 majority in a popular vote, the supporters of the integration proposal placed their case before the COSA. After a lengthy discussion the motion to accept the proposal was passed with most of the faculty members on the committee abstaining from the vote. The proposal was then presented to the principal, Albert Tucker.

By the time the proposal reached COSA, supporters of residence integration were able to answer all questions concerning the workability of the proposal itself. One problem, however, remained - one for which there was no easy answer. It was the question of how enactment of the proposal to integrate Glendon College residences would affect the number of students applying to enter Glendon for the next academic year?

Glendon had a severe recruitment problem in those years. Not enough students wanted to come to this illustrious institution. This meant, in turn, money problems and a continual stream of rumors concerning Glendon's impending demise.

The question had two possible answers. The pessimistic view, held by opponents of the proposal, was that integration of the residences would frighten potential applicants (or their domineering parents) away from Glendon and cause a disastrous drop in an already small number of applicants.

The optimistic view - that of the majority of the resident students, residence council, and the student members of COSA - was that, while integration would frighten some parents, it would also spur recruitment by demonstrating to potential applicants that exciting and innovative things were happening at Glendon.

The need for a revival of experimentation at Glendon is only one reason for reminiscing about the integration proposal. The second reason is that the only reason offered for the rejection of the proposal has been eliminated. Glendon's chronic recruitment problem seems to have been conquered.

The Glendon residences are already overwhelmed with difficulties - absurd costs to subsidize another university (York) while a third of the residence rooms lie empty in a city with a housing shortage. But perhaps a little imagination could be added to the solutions to these problems.

The integration proposal is probably more viable now than when it was first introduced. It is, after all, a venerable two years old and such ideas no longer shock the populace the way they did in the old days.

In addition, we have received a challenge from high places. An article on Glendon's sparsely-populated residences, a correspondent for a major Toronto newspaper (PRO TEM Vol. II, No. 4) reported "(Principal) Tucker points out that one of the drawbacks of Glendon residence is the lack of scope for experimentation in life styles."... It is already rumoured that Nick Martin is sporting the idea of writing an eulogy for Glendon entitled: "Time Held Them Bland and Yielding (and They Sank with Their Chains in the Deal)."

The idea began its ascent through the levels of Glendon bureaucracy at a residence council meeting on Nov. 25, 1969. The council members decided to circulate a questionnaire on the proposal to all residents in order to promote discussion of the proposal and to determine residents' reactions to the idea.

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The optimistic view — that of the majority of the resident students, residence council, and the student members of COSA — was that, while integration would frighten some parents, it would also spur recruitment by demonstrating to potential applicants that exciting and innovative things were happening at Glendon.

Neither side could offer concrete proof to the other. It was a gamble either way. It was evident by March 1970 that the number of first year applications for the 1970-71 year was headed for an all time low.

The students wanted to save the college by reasserting the spirit of experiment. Dr. Tucker, allying with the pessimists, wanted to save the college from a further decrease in the number of applicants.

The students had the numbers, but the principal had the power. He rejected the proposal.

More precisely, he rejected the type A. This meant that type B could have been justifiable. However, the originators of the experimental proposal were not willing to begin anew with only type B. For one thing, the principal had managed to delay his decision until the final weeks of the year. By this time, the strongest proponents of the proposal were, like most students, neck deep in academic difficulties.

Residence type B was no experiment. It involved no innovation, nothing that hadn't been blandly done elsewhere.

The spirit of experiment was not in the spring of 1970. It awaited resurrection.

For the need for a revival of experimentation at Glendon is only one reason for reminiscing about the integration proposal. The second reason is that the only reason offered for the rejection of the proposal has been eliminated. Glendon's chronic recruitment problem seems to have been conquered.

The Glendon residences are already overwhelmed with difficulties — absurd costs to subsidize another university (York) while a third of the residence rooms lie empty in a city with a housing shortage. But perhaps a little imagination could be added to the solutions to these problems.

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Maybe it is time to dust off the proposal. Resurrection of the spirit of experiment is certainly overdue. It is already rumoured that Nick Martin is sporting the idea of writing an eulogy for Glendon entitled: "Time Held Them Bland and Yielding (and They Sank with Their Chains in the Deal)."
Laxer to speak on economic nationalism

by JIM DAW

James Laxer, recent candidate to the leadership of the federal NDP party, will be speaking on the economic nationalism of the United States at 11:30 tomorrow (Thursday) in the old dining hall. Laxer is an author and an articulate spokesman for Canadian nationalism. Coming from the University of British Columbia, he was a lecturer in political science and has had a varied and exceedingly noteworthy career as one time executive director of the Canadian University Press and co-author of the NDP manifesto, frequent contributor to the Communist newspaper "Last Post", and author of the book "The Energy Poker Game: The Politics of the Continental Resource".

The subject matter of his book, although seen in some circles to be a bit overworked, is on the contrary, very important in that it is still being ignored by Canadian governments. Laxer feels that it should receive renewed attention in light of recent American economic policies.

It is in fact the point which Laxer made in the article, "Canadian resources; the piecemeal surrender," which he printed in the October's "Last Post" and which he will undoubtedly make tomorrow.

That point is: That the American government, which is in the direction of giving American corporations more leverage and controlling it as a compliant market for American manufactured goods, Nixon's economic policies are designed to hurt Canadian manufacturers and increase the importance of extraneous factors in economic planning.

As Laxer points out in his "Last Post" article, "the United States is industrially and economically planning an economic reduction of Canada is complete: the conclusion of long term agreements to achieve Canadian corporations, the transfer of Canadian resources and the removal of all remaining barriers to the sale of American manufactured goods in Canada."

Laxer explains that the American government is moving in the direction of saying that Canadian policy in the area of energy resources is of major importance, and that it must be controlled by the United States. This may even be encouraging it.

Laxer feels that it should receive renewed attention in light of recent American economic policies.

Miss Greer was not so much speaking at the Lord Dufferin School last Saturday afternoon as speaking to the women's groups in Toronto. After all she understood she had been invited to speak at this stage of a very large and long campaign against prostitution, not dance the "can-can". This, she said, was what the public expected of the appearance of a book, The Female Eunuch, which had been elevated to the heights of the best-seller lists.

She wanted no part of this bureaucratic vasudeville and assumed the women present were aware, that was the dead end of a very long and deep movement, not dance the "can-can". This, she said, was what the public expected of the appearance of a book, The Female Eunuch, which had been elevated to the heights of the best-seller lists.

Laxer concludes that the only way to achieve economic nationalism is to turn over to Canadian entrepreneurs and receive its benefits.

People interested in learning more about the question of our energy resources, as well as those who would like to challenge the assumptions of a Canadian nationalist who proposes socialism as an answer to our autonomy problems, should make a point of attending tomorrow's meeting.

Self liberation a prerequisite

by PAMELA TAYLOR

Don't find it, found it! was Germain Greer's response to the middle class women's liberation groups could be located.

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Le grand film ordinaire

ou: "Jeanne d'arc n'est pas morte, se porte bien et vit au Quebec."

Les grandes productions du cinema Quebecois, jusqu'a ce jour, ont toutes evides ouvres en dehors de notre pays, mais ces des, de former peu a peu dans le miror une image claire du Quebecois, une identite culturelle et sociale qui lui soit propre. "Le grand film ordinaire", fait partie de cette veine de films qui y ont conformite. C'est un recul dans le temps, quit permis, du moins a l'auteur, de re-interpreter a de nouvelles valeurs la situation du Quebecois...

Le film sera present dans le cadre du Fesival du Film Quebecois, ce cinema a une date de premiere, a 4h et 5h p.m. a la salle de la Conf. L'admission pour les films de ce festival sera de 50 cent pour les etudiants et de $1.00 pour les adultes.

Creeds at tarragon! 964-8833

have you seen

PRO TEM Staff Meeting

Wednesday

at 5:00 p.m.
Anansi releases: sublime to ridiculous

by ELIZABETH COWAN

Bloody Sunday unconvincing

by ALLAN GROVER

Indians an ambitious production

by ELIZABETH COWAN

November 3, 1971 PRO TEM 7
4th-faculty shuts down Machine

by BROCK PHILLIPS

On Friday afternoon before the biggest crowd of the season (reported to be in excess of two thousand), the 4th-faculty continued their drive towards the Grey Sau-
cor by shutting down Ye Greene Machine 59 to 7 in the semi-final of the GFL.

George Hewson was 4th-faculty's money player as he ac-
credited by 20 points. He hit made some dazzling catches to
achieve 13 points while glory seeking Andrew McAlister picked up 8 points and Bob Gibson slept for a touchdown.

Michael Eisen (It's so good to see my name back in lights - Eisen. Maybe we should leave it out because he's so rightist - Dav) scrambled for a major, while K.C. Haffey and Larry Scanlan were converting 1 and 2

not very respectively. Paul Reynard was the C-House player to split the 4th-faculty defence as he bounced into the end zone for 6 points. "We were feeling sorry for them, so we gave them a touchdown," said all-star lineman Dave McClellan.

Jim Martin and Jeff Abrahams divided 12 points equally and Allen Gourley rounded out the score-keeper by scoring a touchdown, Doug Streer unevented 3rd year's score-
ing with 1 point.

Warren Smith topped the 2nd scoring list with 12 points, followed closely by Steve Marches-
ault with 1 point.

A buries 2nd

Last Monday the Axemen bu-
ried the men from 2nd year in the mine of Glendorn Stadium. The Axemen playing the final game of a very disappointing season domi-
ninated the 28 to 26 game.

Joe Husbands wielded a house's biggest axe to score 15 points. Paul Picard cut himself in for 7 and 2nd year couldn't use the forest for the trees as Charlie Laforet slipped in for 6.

George Milosh led 2nd year with 12 points, Steve Marches-
ault picked up 7 points and Bryan was given 1 point. After some confusion it was reported in a late flash that Jamie Doran also scored a touchdown. The score keepers delayed because he had his num-
bers muddled.

In the other Monday game the frog went down swinging a 0-2-house around with 1 point. The game was turned into unapologetics - football and was called after numerous flights. Doug Watson led the Axemen into the attack with 18 points, while John Franks added more points to his long scoring total. Brian Henry and Bruce Lockheed sliced, Larry Morthing up 2 and Paul Reynard sliced and John Lawrence accumulated 1 point.

Angelo Dorazio led the frog retreat with 7 points and Nick Marroone fought for 6.

Ye Greene Machine was hal-
tered in their drive for second place by 4th-faculty last Wednes-
day. After the dust had cleared the score board read 49 to 14. Field general Bob Gibson man-
edged to hit Bob Gibson for 13 points and Eugene Bresolin for the remaining 16. Abella for the same amount. Hard on their heels were Bob Fenton's the 12 points and Bill Elkow was a point off the 11.

Fred Paget directed the machine to 7 points. Brad Gagnon led with 10 points, Mark Benson with 6 and Steve Bresolin escaped with 1 point.

Scoring Leaders

John McKee 23 points
Steve Marchesault 39 points
Bob Gibson 37 points
Bryan 37 points
Steve Bresolin 34 points
Nick Marroone 34 points

Final Standings

4th-year-faculty 10 points
3rd year 10 points
C house 6 points
2nd year 6 points
A house 4 points
D house 4 points
1st year 4 points
B house off the Christ-
mas card list

In a dimmed news flash, Viet Squirrel reports that the Rat hare-
kees has squashed Dave Bryan in the novice squash tournament. "Nuts", was all Viet Squirrel had to say about the win.

A penalty ended the season for the Red Guards on Tuesday. A 4th-faculty has played the game provided the winning margin for "Winners" in the 1 to 0 game.

Imperialist York has revealed the recent defeats of the women's flag football team (6 to 0) and men's basketball team (46 to 16 by Osgoode), but failed to mention colonial impact on wo-
men's basketball (36 to 14) and men's basketball (30 to 24 over the place.)

Supergiants must be men to be super

by CLIVE HOBSON

"Dream barrios are the four minute mile, sixty feet in the shot put, the twenty five foot long jump and the six foot high jump. When these came to be crossed it was noticeable it did not happen as the unique and solitary achievement of one especially gifted athlete who broke through after long and de-
dicated training; athletes all over the place seemed to be swarm-
ing across them. What had once been held to be exceptional was becoming the general level.

New "dream barrios" began to appear as the old ones were shattered, the three minute and fifty second mile, the thirty four foot long jump and the eighty foot shot put.

Even closer to home, the one mythical fifty NHL goals in a season is becoming a thing of the past and the CFL thousand yard rushing barrier is being surpassed with increasing regu-
larity.

But the question is can this rate of progress go on forever? Somehow, one assumes, there must be a limit to what the human body can do and human achievement has seemingly been reaching this in terrestrial condition. But no longer can anyone pretend to any degree of confidence, where it will lie.

Specialization in sports has already come close to the not far out idea of specially bred ath-
letes the type of giant always selected for basketball teams, and the uniformly medium build of the best gymnasts, may well suggest to the onlooker that these physiques could have been reached by used farm methods.

In the States at this moment scientists are anxiously awaiting the first child of former women's world record holder Mary Rand; Mary, more through the brand of cupid, rather than science, mar-
rried perhaps the greatest all-round athlete of the last decade — the holder of the world record in the decathlon, Bill Toomey. Will they breed a super son or daughter? Only time will tell.

Sociologists have noted that since the end of the Second World War there has been a tendency in the advanced western countries for a new average physical type of a tall slender type to emerge with the sportsman nurturing of young people. The physical range of this new average athlete has yet to be sounded out. We have, generally speaking, got close to the ultimate human performance in gymnastics and sport where speed is decisive.

In those where strength and atma-

colic is decisive, there is still much further to go. Does this mean that from now on record breaking will be dependent on laboratory aids? Test tube athletics?

Soviet sports is run on the most methodological and biologically ad-

danced lines that the world has ever seen, and naturally the re-

cords achieved have made deep impressions from Tokyo to Hen-

ley. Yet even Soviet sportmen have been known to fall short of their objectives. We may call the Russians the poles of sport, but unfortunately they are still not as reliable as machines. More to the point, records continue to be broken in other countries where society gives no automati-
cally place every means at the disposal of would be champions.

Amateurs, whether state sub-

sidized or not, and professionals alike can give their best only when they are content with the pleasure and the joy of compe-
tition. No record was ever forced out of an athlete. The act of ach-

ieving the seemingly impossible record, the Russian performance, is the most sensational of all modern sport. Sport as an end in itself is unproductive, and so will never result in the players from the tyranny of ordi-
nary utility. Sportspersons and sportsmen will at an amateur level permit an es-
cape into man's forgotten free-

dom.

Supermen need no moral doctrine, although in practice it helps bring out spontaneously and in a very vol-

tuous style, the words "un-
"sporting" and "unfair" are under-

derstood everywhere as re-

ducess. Sport commands greater development from the Russian than any other uncompulsory ac-

tivity. The ideals of a nation are sporting heroes, they get stan-
dards that are pursu ed from every level of competition.

Science can guide and direct the development of the human being, but until it has the guidance and desire, we must leave the desire for individual achievement. In the future the world Society can supply athletes with all the equipment and conditions to acceler-

ate their progress, but when it comes right down to that fine line between success and failure only that intangible human spirit and man's incomprehensibility will can dictate the ultimate extent of his achievements.