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Telegram dies...

45	55	<b>The Toronto Telegram</b>	FINAL
<small>TORONTO, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1971</small>			
LifeStyle	Toronto Week	Weekend Magazine	Color Comics

...Bassett profits

# A \$10M GOOF

by CLIVE HOBSON

The Toronto Telegram is dead and John Bassett — who ordered the paper closed because it was losing too much money — has come out with a profit of over \$10,000,000.

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 having found 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.

TELY — Page 2

## 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 in 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.



PRO TEM — Erin Combs

**4th-faculty holding back** In the first play-off game of the GFL finals on Monday, 4th-faculty held back and allow-

ed themselves to be beaten by 3rd year. But yesterday they edged 3rd year 33-30. Here Bob Gibson is seen making one of Monday's touchdown catches for 4th-faculty.

## 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 the 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 is nebulous.

Grover upheld that the rule was therefore open to interpretation by chief returning officer, Chris Pilotte, when she ruled that only first year people should vote.

In an earlier meeting last week (Tuesday, Oct. 25) the students' council rejected, by a 4-3 vote, the CRO's report on the SC elections held the previous week.

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

Ignoring the precedent set in previous elections, primary spokesman for the rejection, George Snowden based his position on his interpretation of rule 1(a) of the election act. This rule states that: Only members of the student union may run or vote for any office in an election or by-election, subject to Article

1(b), 2, 3, and 4. Only first year students may run in the fall election."

Paul Johnston and Allan Grover, although agreeing that the rule is ambiguous, contended that this was no reason to reject the CRO's report.

Ann Crutchley defended Snowden's position, by stating 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 of this clause during the debate, indicated in itself 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 meanings of the words "all" and "only". An exasperated Grover continued "Rule 1(a) was not broken! The intention may have been there to change the rule in the new constitution but the statement still has remained ambiguous! It is not unconstitutional!"

After going in circles for a while, the council finally voted. A three-three tie vote was broken by Chairwoman Ann Crutchley who voted in favour of rejecting the election results.

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

## FC splits reading weeks

by DAPHNE READ

In a close vote last Thursday, Faculty Council defeated the motion to schedule two consecutive reading weeks in February and to eliminate the final reading week in April. There will be two separate reading weeks as listed in the calendar.

The major topic of debate during the meeting however was a motion proposed by Messrs. Guedon and Kirschbaum concerning the French Canada course requirement of the unilingual stream.

The motion, as finally worded, stated that a first — or second — year student transferring into the unilingual stream from either the bilingual stream or another institution should normally not be allowed to use any of the courses taken before his transfer to satisfy this requirement.

A long discussion about the rationale for the course requirement ensued with several interpretations about the intent of the motion. Some faculty members interpreted it as a kind of punishment for students in the unilingual stream.

The chairman, William Echard, consistently emphasized that it was a guideline for the petitions committee for future decisions. The motion was defeated 19-20.

Earlier in the meeting, M. Guedon had introduced a motion to censure the petitions committee for ruling on a petition about the French Canada course requirement, in view of the discussion about

it that was to occur. His motion was defeated.

In its report, the petitions committee explained that it has been working "under the assumption that it was the intention of council that all students in the unilingual stream have an understanding of French Canada and/or Quebec, not merely to exact one compulsory course," and therefore judges each case on its merits.

## General meeting discusses strikes

The possibility of Glendon campus awakening from its lethargy to find itself immersed in, among other things, a rent strike and a maintenance worker strike was discussed in a general student meeting last Wednesday 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 student solidarity with the Canadian Union of Public Employees cleaning and maintenance workers who may be striking at York in the next few weeks.

Also discussed was the validity of holding a residence rent strike in February.

Later strategy was discussed by interested students, in the junior common room. Discussion led to the general complaint that while the York administration is willing to spend a great deal of money on building, it remains stingy when it comes to renting student accommodation or giving good salaries to its own employees.

Dave Moulton denounced York's building policy as financially wasteful: "They keep building and building without any sense," he said.

The meeting culminated in a broadsided "Glendon-first" attack on the York main campus. Paul Johnston envisioned a situation where all the issues, including general financial issues, university government structure, Versafood etc, could be brought out in a general confrontation with the university.

## CUPE strike

The Department of Labour released a no-board report on negotiations between York University and Canadian Union of Public Employees Local 1356 on Monday, thus opening the way for a strike by York's cleaners and maintenance employees starting November 15.

Commenting on the likelihood of a strike in 12 days, local president Walter Zanolini said yesterday: "No one likes a strike, not even unions; but we've waited a year and a half now and unless 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."

## ON CAMPUS

by ANN CRUTCHLEY

Wednesday 3

Le film "Metropolis" de Fritz Lang sera projeté dans la salle 129, York Hall à 16 heures et 14 et à 20 heures. Entrée libre.

Yo-Yo Productions will be holding auditions for "Someone for Everyone" today and tomorrow in the Old Snack Bar. 1-3 pm both days.

Thursday 4,

James Laxer, NDP Waffle leader will speak on "Continental Energy Resources" at 1:15 in the old dining hall. Everyone welcome.

Sunday 7,

The film club presents "Young Aphrodite" (1963) by Coundouros, in room 129 York Hall. Admission \$1.00. Membership \$1.00 for whole year.

You rinky-dinky shit-heads that aren't handing in the events to me, move your asses over here. Right now!!!

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• From Page 1

Bassett's economic genocide on 1,200 staff members was swift, and brutal. He sold the paper's subscription list to the rival Toronto Daily Star for \$10,000,000; then he helped solidify the Star's dominant position in the afternoon market by leasing it the Telegram building for two years. When the lease comes up the building will be sold to the Globe and Mail — for a sum rumoured to be about \$7,000,000.

When Look magazine folded in the States management and the newspaper guild jointly drew up a letter explaining to each employee the severance, notice and overtime pay due to him. At the Telegram, Bassett adopted an autocratic attitude, telling employees what he would give them. In the case of overtime, Bassett may have breached the provincial labour regulations by discriminating amongst his ex-employees, allowing only certain members of the staff to receive cash payments in lieu of overtime.

Resistance was kept down. Attempts at negotiations were quashed, staff members were dismissed for minor infractions, editorial writers were greatly restricted in their content and columnist Ron Haggar was forced out of print for supposed breeches of editorial policy.

Editorial writer Ronald Kish took it upon himself to distribute a memo dealing with the situation; in it he criticised Bassett's handling of the crisis and condemned him for his handling of the crisis. He also listed

four ways in which the staff in all departments could fight Bassett.

These suggestions included — encouraging the guild to file criminal charges against Bassett — urging the union to take legal action to secure contractual severance pay — urging employees not to resign — suggesting that each employee send a registered letter to Bassett advising him that they are available for employment as of November 1, 1971.

Kish initiated a scathing diatribe against Bassett and claimed that employees were being forced to work for their severance and separation pay. Kish pointed out that this was not only illegal but also immoral, and summed up his attack by stating that this concept had never bothered the publisher in the past.

The result of this attack on the owner of the Telegram was a personal and swift dismissal of Ronald Kish by the publisher himself. This blow came just six hours before he, as an employee for the past five years, would become eligible for the separation and severance pay rightfully his.

It has been the same story with almost all of those employees who chose to confront the Telegram on its decision to close down. It would appear that the individuals who stand to lose the most from the demise of the Telegram, those men and women who have dedicated many years of service to the newspaper, have no final voice in this travesty of justice.

## ... Tely dies

# FC reps inadequate

Obviously a 15 per cent representation of students on the faculty council is nothing more than a tokenistic bone 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 whip 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 when the dominance 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 obligate student members to attend FC meetings. But in every meeting since the beginning of the year the average attendance by student members has been 11 out 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 caucus is doing. Are we not hearing from our representatives because they are not doing anything?

J. DAW



"I'm glad you young people have seen fit to protest nonviolently. It shows you're civilized. Now get out."

## 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 issue 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 less.

It is our opinion, that if 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 in Montreal have done and do not cross CUPE's picket line. Better yet join it.

Yours sincerely,  
Lorne Prince  
Bob McGaw  
Stephanie Didlake  
Naomi Lyons  
Barry Weisleder  
Paul Johnston

## PRO TEM

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PRO TEM is the student weekly of Glendon College, York University, 2275 Bayview Ave., Toronto 12, 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.

## 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 carping from disgruntled grumblers hiding in dense bushes and dark corners.

This year, PRO TEM has done some relatively 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 three letters isn't enough to change anything.

In the same vein, I'm quite in sympathy with the students' council. Paul Johnston 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 negligent condemnation which often seems to follow anything that moves at Glendon.

Everyone knows that the paper isn't so perfect that it doesn't deserve or need

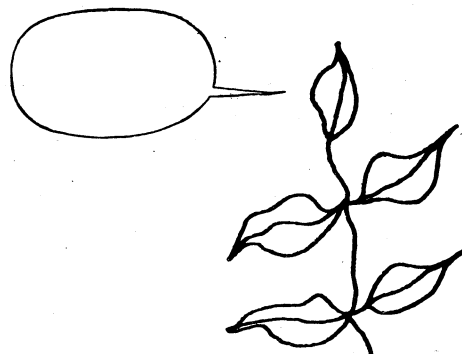
criticism. The same is true for students' council and in fact for the whole school. But rather than groom yourselves for the Silent Majority, I think that it might be a good idea to try to exert an influence over the things that you are seeing and paying for.

Unimaginative, uncreative criticism, however, is clearly a futile exercise. Effort spent on progressive, vital and constructive change is far more worthwhile.

It's just too easy to become complacent about things. The lethargy which prevails at Glendon prevents knowledge and ability from being applied to creative ends. Muttering dissatisfaction in the dining hall is not an adequate substitute for clear, coherent dialogue.

I find it astonishing that Glendon, supposedly an institute of education, is not alive with debate and contagion. I don't know if it's the place or the people, but I'm rather inclined to suspect the latter.

Convictions and ideas are not very useful if they aren't expressed. Things will just keep on going the way they always have until the alternatives are presented. And by the way, the weather is beautiful in Spain this time of year.



## Time to get off your ass





In its early years Glendon was known in some grade-thirteen-applying-to-university circles as "the country club": an experimental, attempting-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 gained a certain amount of notoriety as a "hot bed of radicalism". The old dining hall sported a huge banner declaring "A University Is For People". People generated courses sprang up offering 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 distasteful, just exceedingly bland.

The spirit of experiment has died. It died in the spring of 1970 when the last great experimental proposal failed to negotiate passage through 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 Barricade" conference difficulties in billeting all of the out-of-town delegates were resolved by making portions of Wood and Hilliard temporarily co-ed.

Arising from an emergency, this temporary integration experiment was a generally happy one and several of the people involved began to develop a proposal suggesting the creation of 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 accompanied 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 basement 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 on this 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 Hilliard 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.

"Hilliard 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 Hilliard 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 these first choices were:

	Men	Women
Type A	80	32
Type B	80	128
Type C	20	80
	180	240

(Hilliard basement was for the purposes of the example, assumed to be already filled.)

# THE LAST E

## A history of the residence

by Bob C





# EXPERIMENT: Residence integration proposal

Johnson

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.

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. (78 abstained). 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 on Jan. 13 and placed before the people of Wood and Hilliard as an official referendum.

The results were largely the same as those of the questionnaire: Hilliard 101-59, Wood 100-13.

Armed with a 201-72 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 rumours 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.

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, siding 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 instituted. 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.

Besides, 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. And it awaits resurrection.

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. In an article on Glendon's sparsely-populated residences, a correspondent for a major Toronto newspaper (PRO TEM Vol. 11, 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..."

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 with the idea of writing an eulogy for Glendon entitled: "Time Held Them Bland and Yielding (and They Sank with Their Chains in the Sea)."

Using these figures, a knowledge of the capacities of the various residences in Wood and Hilliard, and the principles for allocating the residences, the "explanation" demonstrated that the best arrangement for the hypothetical case would be: Hilliard: A House (Type B) - 35 men, 16 women  
B House (Type B) - 40 women  
C House (Type A) - 24 men, 16 women  
D House (Type B) - 35 men  
E House (Type B) - 40 women  
F House (Type A) - 24 men, 16 women  
Basement - 10 men, 10 women

Wood: A House (type C) - 40 women  
B House (type C) - 45 women  
C House (type B) - 27 men, 8 women  
D House (type B) - 35 women  
E House (type C) - 35 men  
Wood residence the fire doors between B and C houses and between D and E houses would be locked and the 8 women in C house would be on a separate floor from the men in that house).  
The proposal was complicated but rough. The experiment was not carried out on account of a poorly thought-out proposal.

# 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 subject of continental energy resources here at 1:15 tomorrow (Thursday) in the old dining hall.

Laxer is a prolific writer and an articulate spokesman for Canadian nationalism. Coming from Queen's University to Atkinson College as a lecturer in political science, he has had a varied and exceedingly noteworthy career as one time president of the Canadian University Press, co-author of the NDP manifesto, frequent contributor to the pages of "Canadian Dimension" and "Last Post", and author of the book "The Energy Poker Game: The Politics of the Continental Resources."

The subject matter of his book, although seen in some circles to be a bit overworked and cliché, 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 policy.

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

President Nixon's 10 per cent surcharge on imports to the US and the 90 day wage-price freeze were designed to improve America's balance of payments situation and to make her corporations more competitive in emerging markets like China. Laxer argues that Canada should realize these moves are also designed to enhance Canada's colonial position vis-à-vis the United States.

Canada is increasingly becoming a "resource extractive economy" feeding American industry and serving as a prosperous, complacent market for American manufactured goods. Nixon's economic policies are designed to hurt Canadian manufacturers and increase the importance of extractive resource industries.

As Laxer points out in his "Last Post" article: "Two significant steps remain before the economic reduction of Canada is complete: the conclusion of long term agreements to achieve complete American security of access to 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 seeking to move in this direction and argues that Canadian policy in the area of energy resources indicates that our politicians do not have the foresight to prevent economic reduction and may even be encouraging it.

The Liberal government attitude about the sale of natural resources is that it will provide income and jobs for Canadians but Laxer, and others, would argue that they are in effect ensuring that Canada will never have adequate employment levels. Rather than diversifying Canadian industrial development to provide for more jobs in the manufacturing sectors we are becoming simply suppliers of natural resources that are refined in the United States. This does not increase employment because resource industries are typically capital intensive.

Canadian politicians have taken a weak stand when bargaining for the sale of natural resources. As Laxer states, when J.J. Greene bargained for the sale of Canadian natural gas last year, his tough bargaining position was this: "you Americans cannot have our natural gas, unless you take our oil too."

American interest in our energy resources is related to the question of their own national security. The U.S. no longer wants to depend on resource suppliers from unstable areas such as the Middle-East and Latin America.

The Schultz Report, done in the U.S., considered the effects of nuclear attack on their supply routes as well as the possibility of "economic exploitation" on the part of middle-eastern oil producers and those of north Africa and Venezuela who might band together to "boycott the markets of western Europe and the United States".

The Schultz Report also considered the problem of a balance of payments deficit in trading for natural resources and recommended that the U.S. deal with a country in which there is a high degree of American ownership.

Canada won the cigar of course.

The U.S. will therefore do us a favour by buying our oil if we open our markets more widely to American manufactured goods. The first concession expected of Canada would be to give up the clauses in the auto-pact which protect Canada against a loss of jobs or balance of payments deficit.

Laxer points out that "the energy deal involves an essential attack on Canadian independence in two ways: first as a source of supply for American strategic resources, we can never be allowed political freedom to deviate from any significant American world policy; second, as American resource-producing corporations within Canada tighten their grip on

our economy and build ever-widening ties with the United States, the manufacturing sector of our economy will be throttled as well."

Laxer also discusses the importance of foresight in relation to other Canadian resources such as hydro-electric power and water.

Quebec, by jumping into the James Bay project without clearly analysing the implications, may be giving up power sources she would be better to use to diversify her own economy. The assumption that it will provide jobs is not sound because the construction period is only a short term improvement and it is the Americans who will receive the benefit of the increased jobs as her economy develops with the aid of Canadian power.

The implications of certain American proposals for the purchase of large amounts of water should, according to Laxer, be examined more closely for the possible future repercussions on Canadian sovereignty and our delicately balanced northern economy.

Laxer rejects the suggestion that industries operating within Canada should be turned over to Canadian entrepreneurs with the help of the government. This would mean that the working people of Canada would foot the bill to give middle class entrepreneurs the chance to make more money.

## Self liberation a prerequisite

by PAMELA TAYLOR

Don't find it, found it! was Germain Greer's response to pleas as to where women's liberation groups could be located.

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 meet and talk with members of feminist movements, not dance the "can-can". This, she said, was what the public expected of the author of a book, *The Female Eunuch*, which has been elevated to the heights of the best-seller list.

She wanted no part of this bureaucratic vau-deville and assumed the women present were aware that her book was a past event — a fetus born with the potential to develop and experience — and her ever active mind was now on the way to expanding and revamping its now established concepts.

Miss Greer's modesty, self-involvement and purposefulness were all evident and if she lacked humour it was forgivable as the beliefs she was dedicated to were not trivial.

Her genuine interest in the dilemma of the daycare centre on Sussex Street and the total lack of facilities for the under-two-year-old was her first concern as she began asking if anyone could enlighten her on the situation.

We were immediately made aware of what is happening to the nursery by members of the audience directly involved.

Miss Greer led the audience on to the tactics needing consideration when direct confrontation with an armed oppressor occurred. She asked whether we were only to get in the newspapers if one of our sisters had her head split open in the confrontation. And, of course, nothing less would hit the headlines.

Violence again raised its inevitable head when Miss Greer later spoke of the Vietnam war. Women have not been conditioned to violence, but in a situation where conditioning is thrown to the warmongers, prostitutes are slitting their soldier lovers' throats.

Vietnam, although bringing murmurs of 'irrelevant' from the audience was to Miss Greer's mind totally relevant if women and children were killing. The issue could not be pushed aside as a U.S. problem but had to be a feminists' issue as well.

I was very heartened that Miss Greer was not as narrow-minded in her subject as most feminists who consider matters other than birth control, abortion, equal pay, daycare centres etc. to be outside their interests.

To liberate oneself before liberating others was an urgent plea of Miss Greer's. Once ac-

He concurs with Eric Kieran's observation that the Canadian tax system is preferential towards large capital intensive corporations as opposed to small businesses. But he condemns as being "nostalgic and retrograde" the idea that a more egalitarian tax system would allow Canada to return to the time of the small locally-owned corporation.

Laxer concludes that the only way to achieve Canadian autonomy and diversify economy development is through public control. He stands for a socialist Canada where "the people who work in the industries for the country determine the direction of the economy and receive its benefits."

He proposes that: "Instead of serving a corporate and military empire with our resources, we must plan for their long run use to benefit humanity at home and abroad."

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.

complished, it was not enough merely to approach the feminine élite — those already conscious of repression — but necessary to reach out to the grass roots — those women in the street who need an identity.

So as the atmosphere throbbed with more and more enthusiasm women were asking where they could find a movement to join. All very well to find one but ideas of structure would be helpful first. So if anyone has been searching for those elusive feminists movements, here are the numbers to call: Women's Caucus 368-6583 and New Feminists 863-9949.

## Le grand film ordinaire

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

Les grandes productions du cinéma québécois, jusqu'à ce jour, ont toutes été des oeuvres engagées, des oeuvres politiques. Je ne parle pas ici du cinéma commercial mais de ce cinéma qui est une prise de conscience de soi et de sa condition.

Gaston Miron, écrivait en 1963: "Nos consciences sont éparpillées dans les débris de nos miroirs". Ce cinéma est une façon de réunir ces débris, de former peu à peu dans le miroir une image claire du Québécois, une identité culturelle et sociale qui lui soit propre. "Le grand film ordinaire", fait partie de cette veine de films qui y contribuent. C'est un recul dans le temps, qui permet, du moins à l'auteur, de ré-interpréter à de nouvelles valeurs la soumission du Québécois...

Ce film sera présenté dans le cadre du Festival du Film Québécois, jeudi le 4 novembre, à 4h 15 et 8h p.m. à la salle 204. L'admission pour les films de ce Festival sera de 50 cents pour les étudiants et de \$1.00 pour les adultes.

have you seen

# creeps

at Tarragon?

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Staff Meeting  
Wednesday  
at 5:00 p.m.



## Anansi releases: sublime to ridiculous



There are two new House of Anansi books on the market — perhaps even in the Book Store, which always does its bit for Canada's own. One of them is a collection of extraordinary and moving and lyrical and all those tired words, short stories by Austin Clarke — "When He Was Young and Free and He Used To Wear Sils"; the other a collection of not particularly extraordinary or moving or lyrical poems by Bill Bissett, called "nobody owns the earth".

A Barbadian by birth, Austin Clarke has lived for the past fifteen years in Toronto, though he is now a lecturer in Black Studies at an American University. He writes about life on the island, about leaving the island, about the chill confusion of adapting to existence in Canada.

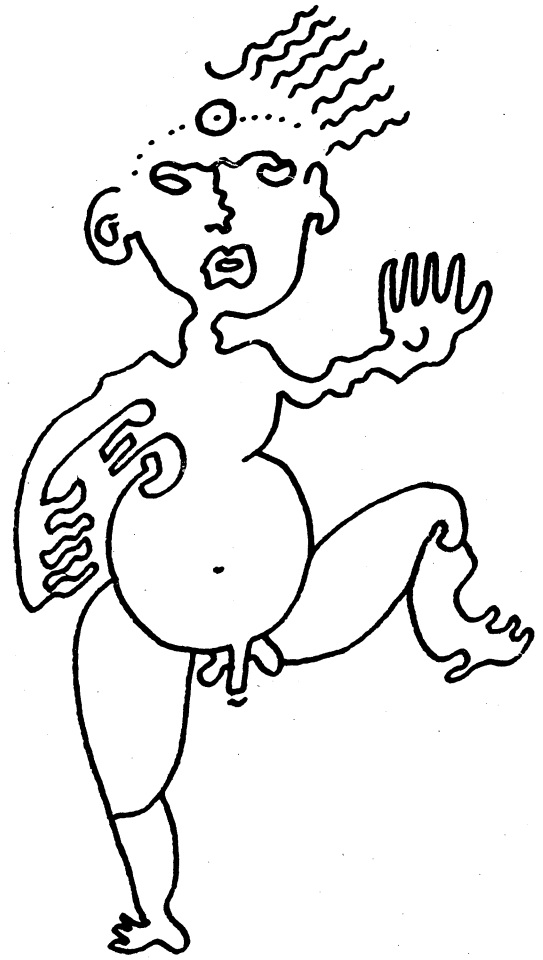
For a WASP, there is a certain spiritual flagellation involved in reading about the crass stupidities we perpetrate on black immigrants. The police harass Henry for "assaulting" a white teenager; she is actually twenty-five and his mistress, but she says nothing in his defence, and lets him be taken to jail. Neighbours complaining about the noise of a wedding party for a black man and a white woman bring it to a humiliating end:

"My wife talked so much shit about if our wedding reception was held in another place, in a better community, the police won't have interfered, the police won't have interfered, the police interfered mainly because in this district, a periphery slum district — as she does call it in her language — there are many police calls, and besides, the police might have been making a routine check. Jesus Christ, everybody at my wedding party know the cops raided place cause it was a fucking black man's party."

Apartments are hard to find and easy to lose; the Good Life seems infinitely distant. The West Indies of Clarke's childhood take on a refreshing haze: there and then, life was full of the "lush delicious smells (of) roasted pork, the great cakes, the sponges, the bananas, the golden apples, the rum and the sweet drinks"; and the sun's "rays setting the tops of the cane on fire with a golden flame."

Mr. Clarke's style, especially when he is writing in loose, rolling dialect, is a joy to read, and even more of a joy to listen to — hearing him read his work is like hearing Dylan Thomas, reborn on the other side of the world.

Bill Bissett's poetry is equally dependent on oddities of style, but less successfully so. Or perhaps it was the tedium of a hundred pages with scarcely a single capital of a conventionally spelled word — the novelty of these pretty con-



ceits wore off at least thirty years ago. The time is ripe for a really daring soul to shock us all with metre, and even rhyme.

This may be just mental jaundice. Many of Mr. Bissett's poems are very funny — "dinahshoremeetstheocean" repeated twenty-five and a half times has a certain hysterical appeal. So does a verse like "the owls of Tuscon, is/not a perfect circle", and a title like "th average canadian nose bleed".

In any case, both books are unusual, both — hallelujah — are Canadian, and both are cheaply printed in paperback. So you have every reason to get at least one of them.

by ELIZABETH COWAN

## Bloody Sunday unconvincing

by ALLAN GROVER

By the time it hit Toronto last week (at the Hyland, St. Clair and Yonge) we'd all heard a lot about "Sunday, Bloody Sunday". With screenplay by Penelope Gilliat, direction by John Schlesinger (of the "Midnight Cowboy" revolution), and starring Glenda Jackson (last year's Best Actress) along with old standby Peter Finch, it seemed destined not to miss.

London, and then, dutifully, New York critics raved, and although Toronto reviewers remained a little less ecstatic, they were willing to concede that "Sunday Bloody Sunday" might well emerge as the best movie of 1971.

All of which means that you'll probably go see this flick — for flick it is, more than a serious full length feature — no matter what else you may hear about it.

You'll be less disappointed, however, if you go expecting to see not a definitive and true-to-life statement of our times, but a movie for what it is — successful commercialism.

In "Sunday Bloody Sunday" Murray Head plays the role of a young bisexual sculptor with two middle-aged lovers: Alex Greville, a sedate divorcee who loves and wants him for her very own; and Dr. Hirsch, a successful Jewish doctor resigned to the inevitable loss of the callous youth.

After all, you can afford to be callous when you have two lovers ever waiting to greet you with outstretched arms. So Head leaves Jackson in the middle of a "weekend together" to spend a quiet afternoon with Finch, then dashes back to establish that "we're not going to talk about him" and jump back into bed.

To sustain this story line for 100 minutes Gilliat and Schlesinger throw in numerous extra tidbits regarding our society — all of which fail because they are essentially filler. Most notable of these "statements" are an intellectual couple's children casually smoking up Saturday morning (the breakdown of conventional discipline?); Alex' one-night stand with an unemployed executive (the search for meaning in the business world?); and Dr. Hirsch obviously out of place at a relative's gala barmitzva (alienation from affluence?). They go on and on.

But the movie breaks down basically because it treats the triangle superficially. The acting is excellent (Glenda Jackson will without doubt be nominated for two in a row); but it remains difficult to believe that these could be real people. Never has any collection of screen lovers been so complacent, so callous and oh, so stoic. It remains unconvincing as a story of love, nor can it be accepted as an arrangement of convenience. In short, the major failure of "Sunday, Bloody Sunday" lies in its failure to convince us that it could, in fact, be true.



## Indians an ambitious production

by ELIZABETH COWAN

For an arbitrary collection of more-or-less talented students to attempt a technical tour-de-force like Arthur Kopit's "Indians" would seem to indicate delusions of grandeur on a megalomaniac scale. The play alternates between vaudeville mockery of America's cherished western stereotypes and bitter attacks on the agony behind the stereotypes in a way that would strain the resources of a professional company.

And here we have a contemporary drama class, without even the assistance of their professor, doing a — well, not a flawless — but an excellent production of this discouragingly difficult work.

The one fault was the slowness of the pacing. A play with so many brief scenes must

go smoothly; or empathy will drain away with each extra second of black-out.

But for the rest, it was first-rate. Bob McBryde played Buffalo Bill, whose dream — or nightmare — the play is, as an amiable adenoidal goon with Doubts.

Bob Conacher managed two totally different rôles, the ridiculous Ol' Time President, and the defeated Chief Joseph, with ease and conviction.

With a cast of thirty-five, it is impossible to praise all of the praise-worthy: Jim Reid, Brian Marshall and Vasil Pandovsky, were among the best.

The Dramatic Arts Programme, which supposedly provides Glendon's official entertainment in the Pipe Room, will have to try harder this year, or it may find itself becoming number two.

# 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) 4th year-faculty continued their drive towards the Grey Sauer 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 was accredited with 18 points. Roy Hanna 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 may name back in lights — Eisen. Maybe we should leave it out because he's so rightist — Daw) scrambled for a major, while K.C. Haffey and Larry Scanlan were converting 1 and 2

not very respectfully.

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 linebacker Mercury Michiel Horn. Steve Bresolin kept the game within reach with a single.

In the other Friday play-off game 3rd year squashed 2nd year 31 to 13. In the course of the game Geoff Love was prolific and scored twice to put his team straight out in front with 12 big ones.

Jim Martin and Jeff Abrahams divided 12 points equally and Allan Grover astounded the score-keeper by scoring a touchdown. Doug Street unevened 3rd year's scoring with 1 point.

Warren Smith topped the 2nd year scoring list with 12 points followed closely by Steve Marchessault with 1 point.

## A buries 2nd

Last Monday the Axemen buried the men from 2nd year in the mire of Glendon Stadium. The Axemen playing the final game of a very disappointing season dominated the 28 to 26 game.

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

George Milosh led 2nd year with 12 points, Steve Marchessault picked up 7 points and Dave 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 decision was delayed because he had his numbers muddled.

In the other Monday game the frosh went down swinging as the D-house Animals annihilated them. The game was turned into unsportsmen-like football and was called after numerous fights.

Doug Watson led the Animal attack with 18 points, while John Frankie added 8 more points to his league-leading total. Brad Henry and Bruce Lockheed sixed, Larry Morhing picked up 2 points and John Lawrence accumulated 1 point.

Angelo Dorazio led the frosh retreat with 7 points and Nick Marrone fought for 6.

Ye Greene Machine was halted in their drive for second place

by 4th year-faculty last Wednesday. After the dust had cleared the scoreboard read 49 to 14.

Field general Mike Eisen managed to hit Bob Gibson for 13 points and Irving 'Golden Hands' Abella for the same amount. Hard on their heels were Bob Fenton's 12 points. George Hewson and Larry Scanlan divided 14 points evenly. The uneducated toe of Wayne 'Kangaroo' Bishop provided 1 point, the hands of Andrew McAlister provided another and Bill Elkin was awarded a point after dazzling the fan with a seldom talked about catch.

Ted Paget directed the machine to 7 points. Tailgating Ted was Mark Benson with 6; and Steve Bresolin escaped with 1 point.

### Scoring Leaders

John Frankie	41 points
Steve Marchessault	39 points
Bob Gibson	38 points
Brian Marshall	37 points
Steve Bresolin	34 points
Nick Marrone	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	2 points
B house	off the Christmas card list



Haï Karate lesson number 3 is demonstrated by Eric King, Bill Cutt and Mercury Michiel Horn.

In a dimmed news flash, Viet Squirrel reports that Chris Hawkes 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 penalty shot early in the game provided the winning margin for Winters' 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 (42 to 36 by Osgoode), but failed to mention colonial uprisings in women's basketball (36 to 14) and men's basketball (30 to 24 over the grads).

# Supermen must be men to be super

by CLIVE HOBSON

Up until the past couple of decades, record making and record breaking in the realm of sport was an individual's affair. But few are the instances nowadays when it is not an elaborate operation based on the teamwork of scientific researchers, doctors, trainers, coaches, masseurs, and not infrequently pace-makers as well.

This trend has moved one step further in the U.S. and the Soviet Union, where the pedigree breeding of athletes of both sexes has been seriously proposed. It has been realized that by arranging suitable matches, guaranteed athletic champion strains could be raised in humans just as they can in race horses. Artificial insemination tempts the fanatics of human stock breeding with fantastic possibilities in the field of sporting records.

The upper limit in so many branches of sport has been pushed well beyond what was once thought the utmost humanly possible. A curious hypnotic influence was once exerted by the purely abstract "round number" objectives.

Examples of these, so called

"dream barriers" 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 that it did not happen as the unique and solitary achievement of one especially gifted athlete who broke through after long and dedicated training; athletes all over the place seemed to be swarming across them. What had once been held to be exceptional was becoming the general level.

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

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

But the question is can this rate of progress go on indefinitely? Somewhere, one assumes, there must be a limit to what the human body can do unaided in terrestrial conditions. But no longer can anyone predict, with any degree of confidence, where it will lie.

Specialization in sport has already come close to the not far out idea of specially bred athletes. 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 reared by stud 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 hand of cupid, rather than science, married 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 physique of a tall slender type to emerge with the speedier maturing 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 branches of sport where speed is decisive. In those where strength and stamina are decisive, there is still much further to go. Does this mean that from now on records will be dependent on laboratory aids? Test tube athletics?

Soviet sport is run on the most methodical and biologically advanced lines that the world has ever seen, and naturally the results achieved have made deep impressions from Tokyo to Henley. Yet even Soviet sportsmen have been known to fall short of their objectives. We may call the Russians super robots, but unfortunately they are still not as reliable as machines. More to the point, records continue to be broken in other countries where society does not automatically place every means at the disposal of would be champions.

Amateurs, whether state subsidized or not, and professionals alike can give their best only when they are contending for pleasure and the joy of competition. No record was ever forced out of an athlete. The act of achieving the seemingly impossible requires, first a liberation of the challengers psychic and physical forces. This fact is at the heart of all modern sport. Sport as an end in itself is unproductive, and so for a while sport frees the players from the tyranny of ordinary utilitarian thinking. Sports at an amateur level permit an escape into man's forgotten freedom.

Sport has no moral doctrine, although in practice it helps bring out spontaneously decent behaviour in people. The words "unsporting" and "unfair" are understood in all civilized languages. Sport commands greater devotion from the human race than any other un compulsory activity. The idols of a nation are sporting heroes, they set standards that are pursued from every level of competition.

Science can guide and direct the birth of a physically super human being, but until it has the power to control an athlete's will and desire, we must leave the desire for individual achievement in the hands of the individual. Society can supply athletes with all the mechanical aids to facilitate their progress, but when it comes right down to that fine line between success and failure only that intangible human spirit and man's incomprehensible will, can dictate the ultimate extent of his achievements.