YOU THOUGHT YOU CAME HERE TO LEARN?
I want to make this place stimulating- Gentles

The college has a new dean of students.

Glendon's youngest dean, Ian Gentles, took on his duties July 1, 1970. Born in Jamaica, 1941, Gentles is an assistant professor in the History department.

He succeeds Brian Bixley who returned to teach in the economics department.

Gentles holds a B.A. in English and History and an M.A. in History from the University of London, England.

Gentles considers himself "almost bilingual, though by no means flawless. If a French student comes into my office I can talk to him without much trouble.

He came to Glendon because he liked the idea of a small undergraduate liberal arts college. "I'm very interested in the bilingual facet as being a distinct part of Canadian history.

About his job, Gentles says, "The office of the Dean of Students is here to serve the needs of the students in any way it can. I want to make this college more stimulating, more things happening, more people coming from here going outside, instead of being locked in this little narcissistic universe."

Glendon's recruitment down

Glendon College has again fallen short of its recruitment requirements. Out of a needed 500 first year students, it has managed to attract only about 240 students. The balance is to be made up of about 170 Faculty of Arts students.

These two groups total about 410, 90 short of the needed total.

In order to make up the balance, approximately 800 course enrolments in Athabasca are projected. However, both the number of these course enrolments by part time students, approximately 240, 26 short of the 1200 mark needed to fill the college.

Glendon's smallest complaint is its compulsory French, "I am very much in favour of bilingualism, but I think this is what's holding us back," he said.

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Glendon heralds third constitution

Glendon College students are about to receive their third student council constitution in four years.

Named 'The Student Administrative Council of Glendon College Student Union' (SAC), there are to be eleven members elected. Eight are to be elected in the fall and will fill the executive roles. Three representatives of first year will also be elected.

The eight executive positions are those of president and vice-president, with commissioners of finance, external affairs, social affairs, communications as well as one councillor-at-large.

A quorum of SAC for meetings will consist of six of the eight member council for spring and summer and eight of the eleven member council during the fall term. The president is to be the chief spokesman of Glendon College student union and generally oversee the SAC operations. In administrative work, he will be aided by a business manager and secretary.

Although all of the other constitutions were amended by the council itself, this one requires the approval of two thirds of the student electorate to be approved.

Old constitution 'unworkable'

The old constitution was deemed unworkable and unrepresentative of the student body by the present student council. The present council will resign in October.

The new constitution holds a proviso that allows any member of the council to be impeached. A petition with one eighth of the student electorate will bring about a by-election.

Also, any student that withdraws from the university shall be refunded three quarters of his student fees.

The constitution does not provide the councillor the power to change the constitution at will. Instead, a petition with at least one eighth of the electorate will bill required in order to establish a referendum. With this referendum, a two thirds majority of the votes cast will be required to legitimize the proposed change.

The general trend of the constitution is to limit the power of those elected. In past years, student politicians have been able to do what they liked, and ended up listening themselves totally from the wishes and wants of the general student populace. This culminated with the mass resignation of last year's student council, when it failed to receive by referendum the increase in fees that it wanted for various student activities.

Slater replaces Murray Ross as York president

York's new president is David W. Slater. He was the former dean of graduate studies at Queen's University. He succeeds Murray G. Ross who retired last year.

He was chosen by a commission of the (faculty dominated) York senate and ratified in turn by the board of governors, York's top governing body.

Slater has had a remarkable career in economics. He has written numerous research articles, was editor of the 'Canadian Banker' (1957-58) a member of the Royal Commission on Canada's Economic Prospects (1955-56) and was an economic advisor to the Royal Commission on Taxation (1953).

He has served on numerous other prestigious positions as well as taking part in Queen's faculty clubs.

Ross was president of York for its first ten years. It began on what is now the Glendon campus of York University before moving to the Keele and Steeles campus over four years ago.

In a statement, Ross claimed that within a decade, York will be one of the 'major' universities in Canada.

On leaving, Ross said that the only possible problem which could adversely affect York's development would be the kind of confrontation found frequently on other campuses in North America.

"We have avoided such difficulties at York thus far. We have had issues about which we have had profound disagreement. It is not conflict of view, which is inevitable...but the manner in which conflicts are resolved that is important.

For both men and women,

control information is available in Guidance Counselling offices, Rm. 125, York Hall.

We suggest that both partners in this age of revolution, no matter what their 'non-inten-

tions', take precautions. It's a matter of life and possible death.

The editors.
... bowly ... saw y'all open your books to chapter twenty and we'll figure what all sorts DID happen in that little elf ever-soon! Rebellion . . . okay...
A pre-election interview
American allstars prepare for Nov.5

By NICK MARTIN

As the members of the United Football Association reach the half-way point in their season in the quest for the Super Bowl championship, the teams come to that traditional date on their schedule when they evaluate the performance of their players, and a cut and veteran grads arrive. I've often wondered why we don't have more of you. I'm sure that while the game is relatively safe, the off the gridiron activities are considered to be more dangerous. We're happy if the fans knew I was here. I think they'll be thinking about that. As for rookies, George Bullworth of Texas, and Greg Harris of Wold of Wyoming look like they could break into the league, while Willy Brock of Tennessee is getting our opponents. We've had to cut Fum Harris this season. He just couldn't seem to carry the ball the way we wanted it. Right. Off we go.

PT: Coach, we just want to ask a question. We haven't any connection with your team, but you've been having trouble getting into leagues. Will you consider asking him -

PT: O'Brine: We've got a lot of good tal- ented players, but we lack the one superstar that can draw people into the park. And, of course, with faxes, the franchise is in trouble. There's even talk that some army fellow, name of Sergeant Shrivelled or something, is interested in buying the team.

PT: We talked to one of your former players, and he said that the class action lawsuit has been settled. You have ever considered asking him -

PT: O'Brine: Say, that's a sharp tie you're wearing. Any more questions?

PT: That's about it, sir.

O'Brine: Say could you spare a dime?

U.G. McCarthy announces retirement due to high temperature of training camp kitchen.

Dixon: We feel, and I have the support of the great majority of the fans in this, because they have not told me so, that we have to keep the game peaceful and clean. So, too, to be certain that, say, the weak safety doesn't start playing dirty, we send over four or five blockers to stop him out. All we care about is peace.

PT: Although you usually go whichever way the wind is blowing, you seem to prefer defending the southern goal lines.

Dixon: We feel a lot more comfortable with the south goal line at our backs. However, when we do find ourselves getting caught in the north end of the field, I just fire a bomb, we're our flankers, Story Thurmond and his sub Harry Denture, and we're right back where we belong.

PT: Tell us about some of your line- up changes.

Dixon: As you know, two of our top receivers, Charlie Hayes and the merlin Hank Carrwell, were ruled ineligible. We're hoping to have enough points in our November game so we won't have to worry about who can or can't add to the lineup more. We've had the refs calling a lot of illegal procedure penalties against us, make no mistake about that. As for rookies, George Bullworth of Texas, and Greg Harris of Wold of Wisconsin, look like they could break into the lineup, while Willy Brock of Tennessee is getting our opponents. We've had to cut Fum Harris this season. He just couldn't seem to carry the ball the way we wanted it. Right. Off we go.

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The Eastern Effete

The effete have become a roving franchise, playing mostly out of some northeastern stadia. After a string quarterback, we like to fake when everybody is concentrating on our backs. However, when we do find ourselves getting caught in the north end of the field, I just fire a bomb, we're our flankers, Story Thurmond and his sub Harry Denture, and we're right back where we belong.

U.G. McCarthy announces retirement due to high temperature of training camp kitchen.

The Rebels, an expansion franchise in 1968, are out to break the mark held by the New Orleans Saints for the best record of an expansion team in their second year. Aiming at the big game in '72, coach George Wallass is developing a team of free agents in the Class C Alabama League in hopes of bettering his 3rd place finish in '68.

PT: Who?

Wallas: Old Curtis Lembomach has retired. I've thought 'o a few fellas in our league, but when it comes right down to it, there's only one. I can really trust to call the right plays the real American way.

PT: Who?

Wallas: Me.

PT: Although a number of teams are sponsored by beer companies yours isn't. Why?

Wallas: I can't stand brewers. I won't have any connected with my team.

PT: Coach, why -

Wallas: Boy, you're asking a lot of questions. You seem kind o' nervous. I think I'll call my pal Lester who runs the switch over at the railway yard, and see if we can't find something to soothe your nerves.

The Oakland Panthers

The Panthers finished a poor last in 1968, and since then have suffered an alarming number of injuries, with a number of rule changes. But I've been asked by various instructions of the rules. PRO TEM interviewed coach, Bobby Sealedlips, currently under suspension.

PT: Coach, how many players do you have on your roster?

Sealedlips: Baby, wouldn't you like to know.

PT: He does it look for '72?

Sealedlips: We're playing a series of exhibition games with the Sooee City Seagulls. Personally, I think they're a bunch of pigs, but the outcome of those games will decide how we do in '72.

PT: You're considered something of a dark horse.

Sealedlips: Burn, burn, burn.

PT: You now have minor league teams in Harlem, Watts, Detroit, Newark, and several other places but you've been having trouble getting into leagues. Will you give us your opinion -

Sealedlips: Baby, this is the only beginning.

PT: Thanks a lot, coach.

Sealedlips: Before you go, how about pouring me a cup of coffee? Black.

PT: Is this black enough for you?

Sealedlips: No, it but it will be.
Universities should strive to employ two-thirds Canadian majority in each department.

Q. What changes have taken place since the publication of your book, Struggle for Canadian Universities?

A. There have been no substantive remedial changes, but there has been a growing concern right across the country. At the University of Windsor and at Dalhousie there have been studies made of the 'Canadianization' of their respective universities. The Committee of Presidents of Universities have gathered figures with respect to the proportion of Canadians on faculties in Ontario universities. And I understand that these figures correspond fairly closely with the University of Windsor study.

Q. But in the social sciences, there is an acute shortage of Canadians for the positions offered...

A. There is a problem there, but it behoves the university to let graduate students know that there are shortages in these fields. One can make two further comments. First, the universities knew that there was going to be expansion in these particular fields at this time; and second, the situation now is not being remedied.

Q. What changes have taken place to the Canadianization of their respective universities?

A. In the book, 'Close the 49th Parallel Etc.', Ellen and Neal Wood talk about a Canadian discipline in political science. Using this as an example, how realizable do you see the formation of independent disciplines?

A. Supposing that the universities decide that they are going to train a number of sociologists over a five year period. If, at the same time, they do not affirm that they are going to try to employ a certain proportion of Canadians and also throw open the doors to faculty from around the world, then it means that any sort of manpower planning becomes impossible.

Q. In your book, you suggested establishing a two-thirds quota system. How much static have you received on that? Do you still stand by that recommendation?

A. First of all, we did not suggest that there should be a quota system. What we did recommend was that the universities strive to employ a clear two-thirds majority of Canadians in each faculty; and I still think that is a worthwhile goal. I notice that a number of departments in universities are going to work towards some such goal.

Q. This is at Carleton?

A. No, Carleton has made no announcement of policy concerning this. President Bruce Partridge at the University of Victoria announced last summer that the university was going to try to employ Canadians when well-qualified candidates presented themselves.

Q. What do you mean by that?

A. ... coupled with a clear employment policy. Otherwise, the planning becomes a delusion, and a cruel one at that.

Q. Then what you're calling for is greater planning of graduate programs to the needs of Canadian universities...

A. I don't know. But I have seen it reported in the New York Times that Canada spends ten dollars more per capita than any other country in the world. Presumably a fair proportion of that is going for education at the graduate level.

Q. It has been said that part of the Americanization problem in Canada has been due to a lack of funds in graduate programs. Do you think that this is a major factor?

A. Well, his central point is that draft dodgers and deserters are also immigrants to Canada and that they have a duty to take this country seriously and to become good citizens of it.

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A. A motion was placed before the board of governors at the University of Western Ontario this spring. It requested that Canadians should be given preference when all other qualifications were equal. This motion passed. That particular proposal goes much further than what Mathews and I had suggested. If in fact it was adopted, it would mean that the university would be obliged to employ up to 100 per cent Canadian faculty in any one department.

Mathews had offered to teach a course on Canada for any of the Americans in Ottawa, and he was astonished to find that no one was interested.

So, he was simply reminding draft dodgers in Canada that even though many Canadians sympathize with their cause, that Canada is not a frontier of the United States. It is a different country and ought to be respected as such.

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James Steeles and Robin Mathews are both professors of English at Carlton University.

Two years ago, they became concerned at the growing number of American teaching faculty at Canadian universities — especially at the heavy concentration in the most sensitive areas of the university, the social sciences. It is here in political science and sociology that the need for study directly relevant to Canada is most crucial — and is presently not being met. In 1969, New Press published their book, 'The Struggle for Canadian Universities' which is based on their experiences in trying to remedy the situation.

The following PRO TEM interview by Andy Michalski took place last May at Ottawa's Carleton University.

Q. What does one do as a short term remedy, in sociology for example, where so few books have been written on Canada?

A. This is what professing in a university is all about. One relies on text books only if they happen to co-incide, support, or deal with the material which one wishes to convey. If no text books exist, then it is the duty, and indeed the function of the professor to probe in his discipline by gathering together material which relates to a given environment or a given problem that he feels is important. And if the professors fail to do this simply because someone else hasn't done their research for them, then that is a most unsatisfactory situation.

A propo to political science in Canada, I think it is remarkable that no political scientist in Canada has examined in any depth the Canadian role in Vietnam. It is a very important topic. All of the work that has been done, has been done by amateurs and peace groups.

Q. But there has been a fair amount published on Canadian government.

A. Some, but remarkably little. This year I was teaching Hugh MacLennan's 'The Watch that Ends the Night' to a first year English class. As you know, the novel is set in Montreal during the 1930's. I found that the amount of material on the social and economic conditions of Montreal, our largest city, in the 1930's is just about nil. And, if the material relating to this period is not gathered, then it will be lost.

Q. What role do you see the federal and provincial governments playing in the problem of the Americanization of Canadian universities?

A. The federal government can only do a limited amount as education does not fall within its jurisdiction. We have suggested that the federal government might seek ways and means of improving the effectiveness of 'Operation Retrieval', the scheme whereby the government tries to inform employers of who's available for employment.

The Canadian Council might consider giving a greater emphasis to research into specifically Canadian problems.

The provincial governments ought to pass legislation enabling the universities to have the consciousness of our youngsters is harmed by being formed primarily at the elementary level, which I would concede, then the relationship of the universities and the kind of research that goes on must be seen in context. And Hodgitt has demonstrated that the universities have failed momentarily in providing teachers at the high school and elementary level with information and methods of study which relate in a meaningful way to the Canadian environment.

Q. What w'e have been suggesting is that universities, in making new appointments, should strive to appoint Canadians. With a turnover of faculty from two to six per cent per annum, then many more Canadians would be employed.

Q. At the time your book was published, the problem of Americanization of 'sensitive' departments was more acute in the newer universities such as York, as compared to the older ones such as McGill. Is it still that way?

A. The statistics which we have gathered suggest that the problem now is almost as serious in the old established universities as in the newer ones. I understand that in Ontario as a whole, the proportion of Canadians in the social sciences is about 53 per cent, which is a rather low proportion.

Q. Jim MacKinnon's article in your book tends to minimize the direct effect that professors have on students. Do you go along with that line of reasoning?

A. Yes and no. Studies have been done and they are cited in A.B. Hodgitt's book, 'What Culture, What Heritage'. These studies indicate that the university experience has had remarkably little effect on the undergraduates. What has greater impact is the experience at the elementary school and secondary school, though particularly at the elementary school.

Q. Who is it that trains the elementary school teachers? - well it's the high schools and universities. And who is it that trains the high school teachers - but the universities. If the consciousness of our youngsters is harmed by being formed primarily at the elementary level, which it would do, then the relationship of the universities and the kind of research that goes on must be seen in context. And Hodgitt has demonstrated that the universities have failed momentarily in providing teachers at the high school and elementary level with information and methods of study which relate in a meaningful way to the Canadian environment.

Q. It has been argued that, in order to be pro-Canadian you have to be anti-American. Do you agree with that premise?

A. No, but one must be anti-imperialist. There are many Americans whom I would regard as brothers who are essentially anti-imperialist. And I think that Canadians in Canada will feel quite comfortable about this issue to the extent that they are pro or anti Imperialism.

An interview with James Steele
Slater - a new light for York

A sputtering star grasps for the top

The new tin star for the York governing body is David W. Slater, a noted economist. As the York Communique notes, he has served in the Canadian Army during the war, obtained a honour degree in economics from Queen's, a masters from the University of Chicago and a doctorate from the same university. He has lectured at Stanford, edited the Canadian Banker, served on various royal commissions, and published several books.

Slater is no stick-in-the-mud. He was a compromise candidate in last year’s befuddled pickings. The selection committee of the faculty dominated senate was first told to choose five candidates to succeed Ross, and the board of governors would select the fifth candidate. But, as each possible candidate (there were five in all) was approached and learned of the selection procedure, each in turn backed down from the offer. Each stated that the choice must be made by the senate itself, not the board. And then, the selection committee resigned.

With this dilemma, it appeared that York might be the first university to go the education trip without a president for a shining light. Finally, a new selection committee was gathered with instructions from the board to go on its own, and select a candidate to be ratified by both the senate and the board.

There were three major candidates to be considered, – James Gillies, dean of administrative studies at York; John Saywell, dean of a, b, and science at York; and David W. Slater, dean of graduate studies at Queen's University. Gillies was too closely allied to the board and therefore unacceptable to faculty. Saywell had a tactlessness and a lack of breadth that was not to his advantage. Slater said nothing, and got the job.

His appointment - a surprise
But with his background in economics, it was bound that he would strike some note. On the occasion of getting York more money from government sources. The news of Slater’s appointment came as a surprise to Queen’s University. Slater had just been knocked down to his lowest level of influence with the Chuck Edwinds Flasco.

Edwards was a doctoral candidate in chem­istry at Queen's. He also made the ‘mistake’ of being a Marxist and questioned the role of academic freedom at Queen's. His studies had suf­fered. The RCMP were investigating on campus.

While principal John J. Deutsch (Queen's equivalent to president) attacked the RCMP for soliciting and obtaining information from Queen's professors and thus breaching any promise of academic freedom at Queen’s, Slater proceeded to produce a motion in the (faculty) senate to ratificate Edwards.

The meeting was disrupted by Edwards’s symp­athizers. Only Shakespeare could have staged it better. In the midst of the debate over the motion, attended by a few students with tickets, a woman student fainted (!) abh...into the arms of two men students who were sitting beside her. They carried her out and in the process opened the doors of the senate chamber. Edward's symp­athizers who happened to be picketing outside, rushed in as the doors re-opened. Deutsch, who had been forewarned of the planned proceedings and acted according to his plans, promptly ad­journed the meeting.

At Queen’s, he suffers loss
At the next senate meeting, Slater backed down and diluted his motion so that the most offensive statement against Edwards was that he be "strongly censured for his actions in this case" Slater had lost out.

He had buckled to pressure and maintained his position of negotiation. It seems that although he starts out with a rigid line, he waits for pressure to mount before making any changes. Slater then goes on. If not, he backs down. But, he does not stand closely to any principle.

At Queen’s, although Slater was known to be an able and efficient administrator, he was also known to be somewhat of an opportunist and a method of decision. A prime example of this was the contro­versy over the establishment of the Canadian Institute for Guided Transit at Queen’s. Slater, and the associate dean of graduate studies, Ken­edy and Dean Brown of Applied Science backed the project which was promised five million dollars over five years in grants from Canadian industry.

In subsequent debate over the project, Slater and Brown were backed by the science faculty of Queen’s. But the humanities faculty were ve­nently against the further intrusion of big busi­ness onto the university campus. They argued that university control of the project was not en­sured and that the entire faculty stood to be questioned.

George Rawlyck of the Queen’s history department bitterly complained to Slater and Brown (who wrote to the Queen’s Journal): "remains in not giving enough infor­mation.”

Queen’s students, both graduate and under­graduate alike have also complained of the "relative inaccessibility" of Slater. But, according to Ted Rathie of the French literature department of the York main campus, "if the deans do their job right, then the students won’t need to see him.” Rathie’s sort of faculty really likes Slater.

Rathie also went on to say that he was ‘im­pressed’ by the frankness and desire of Slater to get to the bottom of York’s problems, when talk­ing to faculty members.

Speeches at the Canadian Club
In an interview conducted at Queen’s a few weeks before his appointment, Slater was asked to describe his reaction to the Committee of Presidents of Universities of Ontario document on campus unrest.

The document stated that a president should be unlikely to bring police onto college campuses. Slater was asked which university he would go to if the police were there.

But, he did go on to say that in the case of col­lege unrest, "one should not simply go on making them in terms of size really attractive places from an academic point of view and rea­sonably efficient from a financial point of view, so that they’re not just limiting anyone."

"All can say at this point is that Glennon has a lot of attractions. There are certain problems and principal Tucker has made a lot of modi­fications from what principal Reid has been doing. I’m not certain about what is being done right now. But, one should not simply go on a.d do nothing.”

York not to become American?
In the same Canadian Club address, he stated that Canadian universities should not "simply become copies of American, British, French or German institutions.”

When asked what this might mean in terms of hiring faculty, Slater was again at a loss for words. He claimed that he was on the side of being rather ‘pragmatic’ about the whole thing and went on to explain that he was a bit more in favor of "incentive schemes" and simplistic solutions to this prob­lem.

"What is more important is that you get good people, who take their work in the university really seriously and who take the student really seriously. They must get the local knowledge and make applications to the Canadian problems. And it takes time.”

Unlike the perfected corporate image of Mur­ray Ross, Slater projects himself as a bumbling parochially able to break down an era, -saying perhaps to compromise but always groping to find the safest passage through.

He is knowledgeable about the economics of a liberal arts college, - which may lead to some fresh thinking on Glendon’s role. It may lead to presidential pressure to drop the compulsory French requirement and replace it with creative inducements to learn and practice French. Or, it may lead to Glendon becoming solely an engi­neering college.

But the lack of definite principle that Slater is known for is his willingness in making final decisions, his evasiveness at answering questions, his inability to put his smart face to face to add up to more than just an Achil­les’ heel. It is only when decision making be­ comes secretive at any level that student unrest begins.

If Slater does not change his method of approach to students or issues, then York may well see a future that would be a struggle at Simon Fraser University look like sandbox politics on the August Bank holiday.
'Catch 22' bombs where 'MASH' takes off

By NICK MARTIN

If you were one of the three and a half million people who read Joseph Heller's hilarious anti-war black comedy 'Catch-22', you were probably among those who thought it couldn't possibly be made into a movie. Unfortunately, it took Mike Nichols and fifteen million dollars to prove it.

'Catch-22', appearing in a summer of anti-military comedies, proved that the old film adage that a big cast and a big budget do not guarantee a good picture. With a smaller budget and a lesser known cast, 'Mash' was superior in every way to 'Catch-22', transmitting its grim message in a more serious way while leaving them roaring with uncontrollable laughter.

Heller's novel was the study of Captain Yossarian and his all-too-real insane world on an American bomber base on a small Italian island in World War Two. Through 400 pages Heller drew a series of mad characters and told a story with a surprising al­legory of the morés of the cold war world.

Nicholas has taken Heller's work of art and turned it into a bunch of 'Laugh In' type va­netes whose only common thread is Alan Arkin, in another of his top performances as Yossarian. Anyone seeing the film without reading the book would have no idea what was happening, while those familiar with the book find it a disappoint­ment, with many of the funniest sequences mis­sing and other lightly touched upon and then for­ gotten.

Little respect for audience's intelligence

'Catch-22' is almost devoid of humour on the screen. Nicholas relies heavily on extraneous influence for humour by shocking the audience: Colonel Cathcart gives his platoon the thumbs-up sign - Yossarian responds with a well-known finger sign; Yossarian sneaks forward to receive a medal, suitably starraked; the chaplain enters Cathcart's office to find him sitting on the toilet. Such incidents are merely drawn from British carry-on type farces, but in a picture of 'Catch-22' the sup­posed audience for the film is not up on such material. Unfortunately, 'Catch-22' is also about as serious as a man's ability to handle a gun.

With little respect for the audience's intel­ligence, Nicholas seizes on one minor part of Heller's novel as his main theme for the film. The audience sees only two hours of the second half of the movie to Minderbinder's growing black market enterprise which soon has the whole army airforce in its employ, but in the process Nicholas lets his film get completely out of control.

Only once does Nicholas get close to Heller's goal. In five flashbacks to the scene in which Yossarian goes to Snowden's aid in the flak­shattered landscape, Nicholas adds a few more seconds of action to each flashback, until in the last one Yossarian pulls away Snowden's blood-soaked flying jacket and his stomach pours out like some hideous stew. Only then does Nicholas come close, but he could not transmit Heller's work to the other two hours of the film and thus fails.

'Mash' was an anti-war picture, but not in the 'rather-be-rather-than-dead' sense of 'Catch-22'. It allowed the audience to form its own anti­war feelings by simply being honest about war. In all the 'gung-ho', war movies turned out since the mid-forties, John Wayne or Robert Mitchum or Aldo Ray lead their comrades in a charge across some French field or a Pacific jungle, oblivious to their men falling around them in a storm of hot lead or a rain of jagged shrapnel ripping their flesh apart. With the ground war coming to an end, the Duke wipes off his bayonet and heads for the next objective.

But instead of following him, 'Mash' returns to those who didn't make it across the field, to the cast of thousands that are mowed down while the stars are wiping out the enemy, to the broken bodies that the recruiting posters never mention.

In the opening sequence of 'Mash', while the titles flash on the screen, the helicopters move through the Korean dawn to the Mobile Army Surgical Hospital, carrying the littered remnants of young bodies. Director Robert Altman uses no sound, giving the second half a ghostly quality, but in the background softly plays the title tune (the vocal version is tactfully banned by Toronto radio stations).

Through early morning fog I see,

Visions of the things to be,

Things that are with­held for me,

I realize and I can see.

That suicide is painless,

It brings on many changes, and I can take or leave it if I please.

In the few minutes of that opening sequence, 'Mash' succeeds in accomplishing everything that Mike Nichols spent fifteen million dollars failing to do.

Richard Hooker's novel 'Mash' was a far too short collection of incredibly funny blackouts. On the screen the only thread of continuity remains the collection of gags that mean life or death to the wounded GIs, but where Nicholas failed to make anything more than cardboard cliches out of his characters, Altman has taken Donald Sutherland as Hawkeye Pierce, Ellor Gould as Trapper John, and Sally Kellerman as Hot Lips Houlihan, along with an excellent supporting cast, and made the doctors and nurses whose insane behaviour is the only thing keeping them sane in a nightmare world, real people.

As a straight comedy, 'Mash' is a complete success. As a satire on the military, it is just as devastating. But it was not an anti-war movie in the new leftist sense, but a movie which took an honest look at war as it really is for those who have to do the dying. In the hospital sequences, when the surgeons try to patch together the broken bodies, Altman allows the audience to grasp for itself the message that Nichols tried to ram down their throats.

Major difference in approach

The major difference in the two pictures is their approach to the audience. To succeed with today's audience, you must have a low-key app­roach; you cannot preach. This holds true no matter what your point of view.

It is as obvious in 'Catch-22' as it was in John Wayne's 'The Green Berets', which Euro­pean leftists tried to repress with some success. The fact that freedom of speech belongs to those supporters of the American establishment as much as it does to its opponents aside, 'The Green Berets' was so blatant in its prejudice and so blind in its politics that not only any intelligence could be swayed by it. It was still a tremendous action picture, which puts a notch above 'Catch-22' in accomplishments.

A picture like 'The Green Berets' would be a giant hit in San Diego or Fort Bragg, just as 'Catch-22' would go over well in Berkeley. But if a picture with a message is to reach the vast uncommitted block in the middle, then it must have subtlety and respect for its audience.

New coffee shop opens on Terrace

By CLAIRE ELLARD

A new coffee shop has been opened in the basement of Glen­don Hall. Snack bar facilities will be installed by November, until which time the coffee shop in York Hall will be used.

The Terrace Room coffee shop will be operated and staffed by students. The snack bar manager is Ted Am­den, who will be bounding up and down the stairs and ringing the bell of the Terrace Room coffee shop until the Ter­race Room facilities are ready.

A Terrace and Pipe Room Committee has been set up by Dean Northcote, the Pipe Room Committee, the Pipe Room Committee, and the Pipe Room Committee. The committee was set up to establish the Terrace Room as the campus coffee shop.

Marier has taken care of the decor and Mr. Berg is having the snack bar facilities set up.

The snack bar, which will be open from nine to midnight, will serve delicatessen-type food - made-to-order sandwiches, cheese and milkshakes, etc. The snack bar will be open six days a week, unless there is a demand for it to open Sundays as well.

The function of the committee is to help interested students set up their own productions by arranging for the use of the room, setting admission prices, and providing technical assistance.

September 9, 1970 * PRO TEM * 9
Non-aligned nations meet in Africa

A meeting of the heads of state and government of 31 non-aligned countries is being held Sept. 6 in Lusaka, Zambia. Of the countries represented, 31 of them will be African; three will come from the Caribbean area—Cuba, Guyana and Jamaica; 15 from Asia and the Middle East and Yugoslavia from Europe.

Agreement to prepare for the meeting was reached in a meeting of Foreign Ministers of the UN last September. Africa's importance in this was emphasized by the decision to hold the preparatory meeting last April in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and the choice of Lusaka as the site of the conference itself.

When the last conference of non-aligned countries was convened in Cairo in October 1964, 26 African countries were represented. The number has grown by five.

Nigeria, whose presence at Lusaka is doubtful at this writing, would increase the number to six. The possible absence of Nigeria is an outward growth of Zambia's having recognized "Biafra" at the height of the Nigerian civil war; diplomatic relations were severed between Zambia and Nigeria and have not yet been resumed.

A group of students calling itself "The New Glendon Coalition" has formed as a pressure group within the college. The group feels that "major changes in curriculum and decision making" are necessary for Glendon to escape "from its present crisis."

The members of the group include David Philips (students' council president), Lori Morx (student councillor), Andy Michalski (editor of PRO TEM), Claire Ellard (managing editor of PRO TEM), Jim Bunton, Bill Michie and Julie Beadle.

In the statement, the group explained that "It is important not to confuse compulsory French with bilingualism. We believe that Glendon's overcommitment to one year's compulsory French (jauntily expressed as being symbolic of our commitment to bilingualism) is the single most important factor in Glendon's present crisis."

"Compulsory French has resulted in low enrolment and low academic achievement," the group stated.

The students have expressed confidence in the ability of the principal's ad hoc committee on bilingualism to study the problem because there is an equal number of students and faculty sitting on the committee.

But, they feel that faculty council should not make the ultimate decision. The council is where students are outnumbered seven to one and faculty participation is often marked by sporadic attendance and lackadaisical attitude.

Faculty learn French250

A rather novel idea expressed by the coalition is the belief that if faculty council continues to support compulsory French, then for Glendon to maintain its bilingual aims, "all faculty should be required to take the placement test and all those not achieving a passing grade in French 250 be required to take special French classes."

"We believe it hypocritical for students to be required to achieve a certain level of fluency while faculty are able to evade responsibility in this matter," said Philips.

A number of liberation movements addressed the meeting—the National Liberation Movement of Comoros (a French-administered island in the Indian Ocean), the Zimbabwe African National Union (Southern Rhodesia), the Palestinian Liberation Organization, Zimbabwe African People's Union and the African National Congress (South Africa). ambassadorsador Mw a nga said he expects the Lusaka conference to be concrete in dealing with development problems. He stressed the need to make self-reliance an urgent goal, and said, "The conference should give guidance specifically on achieving regional economic groupings which offer the best hope for development in Africa and elsewhere in the third world."

The Entrance is New

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The people are new!

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The new faced GLENDON COLLEGE BOOK STORE
Ego trip dehumanizes sport

By BRUCE KIDD

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CANADIAN DIMENSION

Great harm is done to sport and its participants when it is organized for purposes external to sport itself. When the precepts of the marketplace become the goals of sport, as they have in the case of Canadian hockey, the devastation and dehumanization of sport necessarily occur. Sport also loses when it is organized for reasons of national or institutional prestige.

Just what happens in these latter circumstances became painfully clear to me during a recent trip to Acadia University in Wolf- ville, Nova Scotia. Sport is extremely import-ant to a campus like Acadia's, for despite its quiet charm, Wolfville (pop.6,000) offers no diversions: no pub, no restaurants worthy of the name, and a cinema that specializes in Jerry Lewis and Walt Disney. The student union building is too small for 4,000 students, so the only outlet is sports. Yet because Acadia's administration is on the prowl for fresh revenue, a meaningful sport program have been closed off.

Most students left 'in cold'

Winning teams are what counts at Acadia and to get them the university has built a $2.5 million athletic building and filled it with tough-talking American coaches and razor-sharp American scholarship athletes. Performance-wise the program's been runaway success. Acadia's acacia basketball team has reaped the national finals on three occasions and captured the championship once.

But everybody else is out in the cold. Students are locked out of the gym for more than 80 per cent of the athletic budget, raised through compulsory student fees, is spent on the three favoured intercollegiate sports of football, basketball, and hockey. No money is left for outside athletics or the intra-mural program. Although Acadia's acacia diving club is the largest collegiate club in Canada, it receives no assistance from the university. The three favoured teams tour the continent for exhibitions, other teams have access only to the crumbs left in the Maritimes. Students have no voice in athletic spending decisions and no access to specific budget figures on intercollegiate sport, for the sake of a mass participation program.

The new federal sports package, announced at long last on March 20 by Health Minister John Munro, is aimed at fostering competitive amateur sport, but it is misleading to publicize it, as he has done, as a "mass participation" program.

The financial and administrative assis- tance for sports governing bodies promi-ised by the minister is long overdue. It has be-come impossible for the volunteer sports executive to perform all the duties that gov-ernment and the public have come to expect of him.

Equally welcome is the promise of finan-cial support - up to $2,000 a year - for indi-vidual athletes, a program which will have to be carefully administered if it is to serve its purpose of widening the economic base of amateur sport. Unless the regulation to limit these grants to established athletes is avoided, the end result will be more social-ism for the rich. The program should be extended to coaches as soon as possible.

A third new program - an increase in the number of country-wide competitions such as the Canada Games - is more suspect. Gala events of this kind are great show- pieces, but they are frugally expensive and are always what every sport needs.

Munro described his new policy as a shift in emphasis from programs for the few to those designed to develop high levels of per-formance - to programs for the many, but in fact, little change in emphasis has taken place. Although the new programs should produce an increase in the number of an official registration, they are still far from the program is still fitness through amateur sport.

Competing not for everyone

No matter how successful, competitive sport as organized by the sports governing bodies can attract only a fraction of those Canadians who might be interested in physical recreation. A great many people, and not only women and adults over 30 are not interested in organized competitive sport. Some prefer to compete less formally. Others are attracted to activities where the challenge is not against another person but against the environment (as in jogging) or against the environment (as in camping). A compet-itive sport program does little for these people.

After nine years of floundering, it ap- pears that the federal government has pro-duced the beginnings of a successful over-all program for amateur sports development. But if it wants "mass participation", a sports program isn't enough.

The non-athletes have physical recrea-tion needs too.

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**Ego trip dehumanizes sport**

By BRUCE KIDD

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The non-athletes have physical recreation needs too.
Glenwood 500

On Thursday, the second annual Glenwood 500 goes on the driveway in front of Glenwood Hall. Last year the event was organized by Renault Marlier piloting the car from Mississauga, the race features a suicidal daredevils riding shopping carts powered by a couple of 1960s. As Joe Falls recently described the idea for the Glenwood 500 in the Sporting News, there is nothing like that first jolt when you first cart come roaring past you. "It's real. It's dangerous. You don't become a glutton for punishment, but you do get into the first turn out of sight.

The day's activities feature the annual tug-of-war over the finish line between the frosh and the rest of the school. At night, Pat Flynn is organizing in the second floor, and reporting - and the Barrie Examiner is planning to show interested freshmen girls the ins and outs of this favourite campus pastime.

By both Wayne Bishop and Anne O'Byrne is new to Glenwood this year. Highly impressed with the facilities they have there, they see their main task to increase student participation in our intramural and competitive sports. In high school you don't have enough to choose from, and our sports pages are controlled by the ultraextremist UBFC (Union of Baseball Fanatics of Canada).

"Let one of us from Proctor Fieldhouse be here on athletic day on October 26th (equal juxtaposition of day to use equipment for practically any sport imaginable)," says Wayne Bishop. "Allstar quarterback, moves over to the 3rd & 4th year students if that combination of his own and the receiving of Vince 'Sudden Death' Del Bueno will wrap up the Grey Cup.

"Swear," Ron said in a speech which we typically took out of context.

"Start times for the various instructional programs will be announced on the athletic bulletin board in York Hall, as will a number of sports which are conducted on a club basis. Everything from general conditioning to folk dancing to karate is available to students among the two dozen activities offered.

"Paddleball has been added to the list of events to commemorate the year, while the men have now lacrosse and, if there is sufficient interest shown, boxing. Any new sport in which students are interested will be added, says Wayne Bishop, who reports that allstar quarterback, moves over to the 3rd & 4th year students. "We don't go in for any of this freedom of speech crap like we thought we were graduating to the big leagues, but they sent us back again to try learning to hit the curve, so here we are."

"We've got two programs a week this year, which means more features and increased coverage of intramural and intercollegiate sports, which in turn means that the sportswriter on a college campus is in a position to provide the information for the students. In fact, we've got two programs a week this year, which means more features and increased coverage of intramural and intercollegiate sports, which in turn means that the sportswriter on a college campus is in a position to provide the information for the students.

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"Paddleball has been added to the list of events to commemorate the year, while the men have now lacrosse and, if there is sufficient interest shown, boxing. Any new sport in which students are interested will be added, says Wayne Bishop, who reports that allstar quarterback, moves over to the 3rd & 4th year students. "We don't go in for any of this freedom of speech crap like we thought we were graduating to the big leagues, but they sent us back again to try learning to hit the curve, so here we are."

"We've got two programs a week this year, which means more features and increased coverage of intramural and intercollegiate sports, which in turn means that the sportswriter on a college campus is in a position to provide the information for the students. In fact, we've got two programs a week this year, which means more features and increased coverage of intramural and intercollegiate sports, which in turn means that the sportswriter on a college campus is in a position to provide the information for the students.

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