

# 'Citiforum' prepares for 540 delegates

By KEN SPROUL

Preparations for Glendon's 'Citiforum' are well underway. The forum, scheduled for the weekend of Nov. 13-15, expects about 540 paying delegates.

The weekend will basically consist of five plenary sessions and four seminars. Seminar groups will be led

by members of the Just Society. Films, theatre reviews, sensitivity groups and an art show are under consideration.

Topics for discussion will include urban violence, ministerial rationalization, pollution in the city, and development, transportation, urban housing and commun-

ity development.

Dave Philips, forum director and responsible for organizing speakers, expects guests to include George Kerr, the energy and resources minister; Tom Boodell, Constance Perrin and Ronald Grzyminski of the Adlia Stevenson Institute; Tony O'Donohue and Stanley

Townsend, and Osgoode law professor James Lorimer.

Organizers are hopeful that a further list of guests will include municipal affairs minister Darcy McKeough, John Sewell, federal minister of urban affairs Robert Andras, Margaret Campbell, Allan Lamport, Syd Brown, Jane Jacobs, and former University of Toronto student president Andy Wernick.

Financial resources for 'Citiforum' will consist of a \$500 grant from Principal Tucker, contributions from the media and ticket sales.

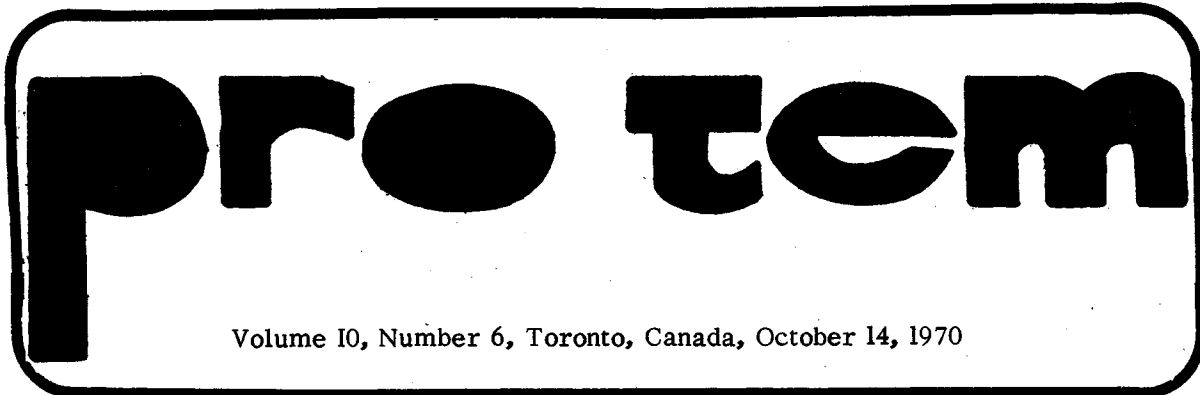
Functioning on a small budget, the forum does not expect to be as expensive as previous forums. Costly telephone calls and transportation fares will not be

necessary with this year's forum.

Organizers are sending invitations to 267 high schools and universities across Canada. Tentatively, 250 \$6 tickets will be allotted to Glendon students, with 150 tickets for public sale, the universities and the press and 50 tickets for inner city citizens groups.

Rob Beadle, assistant coordinator, says this year's forum will place a higher emphasis on high schools for recruitment purposes.

"This will be one of the most important factors in recruiting next year if the forum is successful. We are particularly approaching high school United Nations groups since these are the people who might be interested in Glendon."



Volume 10, Number 6, Toronto, Canada, October 14, 1970

## The Glendon carousel spins on...

By ANDY MICHALSKI

The Glendon twirl of behind the scenes manouevring has climbed to greater heights.

After his telegram to the prime minister's office last week, Tim Reid, the education critic for the Liberal Party in the provincial Assembly received a 'sympathetic' reply from Trudeau - but nothing definite.

He refused to say what was the content of either his telegram or the prime minister's.

Glendon College was the subject of debate in the Assembly on Tuesday Oct. 6. This prompted the minister of education, William Davis to fly to Ottawa to talk to Gérard Pelletier, the (federal) secretary of state

about special grants.

No word has been given as to what they discussed, or the outcome of the talks. It is known that Davis is sympathetic towards extra grants for the college if it keeps compulsory French, thus remaining a "unique" institution.

The president of students' council, André Foucault, and Alain Picard flew to Montreal to talk to Claude Ryan of 'Le Devoir' to enlist support from the noted editor. According to Foucault, Ryan was "very interested."

Foucault and his supporters of compulsory French hope to enlist the support of noted politicians and journalists to pressure Pelletier's department to give Davis extra money for Glendon.

Pelletier has been follow-

ing the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (B&B) which supports the maintenance of the minority language in primary and secondary schools. Glendon College, which aspires to become bilingual, was not around at the time of the commission's enquiry.

Already one editorial has been written in 'Le Droite' which notes that it would be a shame if 'bilingual' Glen-

don closed down, and goes on to describe Glendon's physical surroundings in glowing terms.

Meanwhile, relations between Foucault and the principal, Albert Tucker, are worsening. Reliable sources claim that a spokesman for the principal's office asked when Foucault "was going to stop meddling in the college's affairs."

Tucker has been working on his own sources in Ot-

tawa.

Many of those backing compulsory French feel that unless money is forthcoming from the federal government, 'bilingual' Glendon College is doomed.

Tucker has already told the presidential task force investigating Glendon to make the decision on whether to drop French or not. He claimed that the college was "too bitterly divided" to make the move.

## 'No French, no money' - Reid

By BOB WARD

During an informal gathering last Thursday Oct. 8, Tim Reid, Liberal member of the Ontario Legislature, stated that if Glendon dropped compulsory French the college would stand "no chance whatsoever of receiving a portion of the \$50 million federal allotment for bilingualism."

Reid has been in constant touch with Gerard Pelletier of the Trudeau government. Reid, a former professor at Glendon and son of Glendon's first principal, Escott Reid, returned to gather student opinions of the Glendon bilingualism.

Reid stated as the cornerstone of his argument for a grant to Glendon that "this is the only college in Canada where there are two years of mandatory second language training."

This 'uniqueness' was visible evidence that "students living in the heart of Toronto were committed to a measure of personal bilingualism."

Andy Michalski editor of PRO TEM disagreed and declared that for the most part, Glendon students were "paying lip service" to the idea of speaking French. He added that federal aid to Glendon was "remote" at best and that the only way to increase declining enrolment was the abolition of the language requirement.

Other participants believed that poor publicity in recruiting was the other variable in the 10 percent yearly drop in freshmen over the last three years. Reid echoed this claim when he said that the whole "matter was a marketing problem and we should not go screwing around the product."

"We are losing our autonomy," said Michalski, "so why not end the compulsory French, establish other methods to teach French and include it more in the instruction of all subjects. In this way, we will remain separate from York, solve enrolment problems and still have the French fact flourish at Glendon."



Tim Reid, Liberal MPP

## The 'unmagnificent' 7

By DEBORAH WOLFE

They looked like seven rather ordinary men. They sat in the carpeted plush of the Fireside Room, opening briefcases, joking, lighting cigarettes.

Yet their mission was far from ordinary. These seven men are the presidential task force, charged with saving Glendon from financial ruin again next year.

The committee, with members from main campus and Glendon, is still in its preliminary fact-finding stage. It rehearsed a lot of old problems at its second meeting Oct. 7. They talked about the problems of compulsory French, limited courses, and Glendon's "identity." The only concrete decision made at the meeting was that from now on task force meetings will be open to anyone interested.

John Becker, representing student services at the York campus, said "We must analyze the inherent differences in Glendon. We may find that money has been wasted."

To this, principal Albert Tucker replied "I wouldn't like to see Glendon called a more expensive program. Compulsory French is not an expensive program. In fact, it seems to me its an incredibly inexpensive program."

The task force is now analyzing the costs of each of Glendon's departments. The figures will then be compared with costs at the main campus.

The discussion inevitably turned to the question of compulsory French. Richard Handscombe of the English department said "In order to realize a bilingual dream, we have to be able to make it work. We have to make it real."

Some members of the group doubted that compulsory French was a deterrent to enrolment. They felt that narrowness of course choice could be a factor in turning students away, and suggested setting up geography and psychology departments. They also felt that "dropping compulsory French would mean a dilution of the bilingual and bicultural character of the college."

David McQueen of the economics department suggested that "we must get compulsory French into its context. It's obscuring other problems, such as the problem of academic excellence."

"Like it or not, compulsion is a symbol to francophones and to the public. Glendon is something of a miniature Canada with its French-English situation."

Albert Tucker agreed, saying "We get hung up on one program and can't develop a college."

The committee, which meets again tonight, expects to see briefs from several researchers and departments. They must produce a report by Nov. 1. This is when the real work will begin and the general discussion will hopefully come to an end.

## Picard blames administration

By CLAUDE ROCAM

In a radio interview Oct. 7, Alain Picard charged the Glendon administration with "a poor attitude" with regard to bilingualism on the campus. The interview was carried on French-language station CJBC.

Picard claimed that the administration's negative attitude was shown by the fact that almost all campus personnel were Anglophones. He also said that many signs on campus are in English only. Picard argued that if the Glendon experiment was to succeed, a bilingual atmosphere must be created on the campus.

Picard was the most outspoken member of the Glendon delegation. The other members were Joss A. d'Oliveira, director of academic services; Ian Gentles, dean of students; Monique Nemni, director of the French program; and student Helen Sinclair.

The interview was focused around the future of the French language at Glendon. Gentles was optimistic, arguing that there are twice as many francophones on campus now as there were last year. Gentles suggested that at least two more years are needed to find out whether the Glendon experiment is successful or not.

All members of the Glendon delegation argued that bilingualism has become a reality at Glendon, not just an ideal. Answering a question concerning low enrolment, Gentles once again showed optimism saying that "this year for the first time recruitment will be put in the hands of professionals."

Picard argued that Glendon francophones "have gambled heavily by coming to Glendon, and a change in structure now would leave them in an embarrassing position."

He charged Glendon anglophones with pessimism and lack of foresight.

# Glendon Dialogue

By ELAINE FREEDMAN

Who is Al Tucker? (answer: principal of Glendon College)



Chris Lueffe

"Al Tucker? Isn't he the registrar? Oh...I don't know."



Wendy Reid

"Al Tucker is the principal of Glendon College."



Pat Blinn

"Isn't he something to do with Glendon or something."



Elayne Naimen

"I plead ignorance...wait... he's the dean of Glendon."



Francesca Pellegrino

"I don't know. Who is Al Tucker? Is he a teacher... here? His name sounds familiar. He's one of the 'biggies', I guess."

# Few attend Course unions fall apart

By ERIC TRIMBLE

Course unions at Glendon are off to a shaky start this year. Only one, the English union, has survived from last year with an executive.

Meetings were called last week to organize French and sociology unions, but nobody came.

Charley Bryan, academic affairs commissioner for the student council, described the English course union as "pretty well self-sufficient."

He said that interim president Ted Worth had held three meetings so far but that attendance had not been high enough to justify electing a new executive.

Bryan is optimistic, however, that students are interested in a course union. "While there weren't many people at any one meeting, there were different people at each meeting."

Students in other departments have expressed interest in forming course unions but so far no one has shown up for meetings. The French department may revive the assembly system, which was tried last year.

Under this system each class would elect a representative who could sit in on departmental meetings but could not vote.

Bryan is committed to the concept of student - faculty voting parity in departmental meetings. "The student, who is affected by the decisions of departments, has a right to participate in the decision-making process."

When asked how the students' council will assist the course unions, Bryan replied that it "will probably give financial aid to help establish and maintain the unions."

He added that respon-

sibility for running the course union will rest with the students in the department.

Attempts to set up course unions were made last year, but with the exception of the English union all were failures. Bryan feels that this was due to "lack of interest on the part of the students - simply apathy."

The students, he thinks, felt that course unions were unnecessary, that they would be unable to make decisions, that things were fine as they were, or that they couldn't be bothered.

This year he hopes that the "enthusiasm over bilingualism may be indicative of a greater desire to participate in the affairs of the college."

Bryan admits that he is not optimistic at the moment, but "there hasn't been enough time yet to see if the course unions will get off the ground or not."

# Reid Books claim 'harassment'

By JIM DAW

Reid Books, a local chain of book and magazine retailers, claim they are the victims of police harassment, coercion and terrorism.

A notice on the front door of their Yonge Street store charges the Morality Bureau of the Metropolitan Toronto Police Department with the repeated use of arrest and detention of sales personnel as a ploy to coerce the company into removing large quantities of stock from their shelves.

Thirty sales people working in nine Toronto and area stores have been arrested, charged and released thus far this year.

In previous years, when police asked Reid Books to remove certain books from their shelves, they considered it expedient to co-operate.

Recently the police have asked them to stop selling entire series of books, rather than specific books, distributed by certain publishers. Because this involves a substantial portion of their stocks, Reid's has refused.

Reid's feels that it should first be proven that the books in question are obscene.

For the first six months of the year, no charges were laid by the police. Early this summer, one of their clerks was charged with selling an obscene poster.

A "quiet" week passed without incident and then a series of nightly raids were made on their stores during the following two week period. Since that time the police have been averaging a raid a week.

Each time, a sales person is arrested, taken to the police station where he is charged, detained for three or four hours and then released. The two charges commonly laid are "distribution of obscene material" or "knowingly selling obscene material."

The first charge applies to wholesalers rather than retailers so it is often dropped.

The second is not very applicable because questionable magazines are always sealed in plastic bags and because a sales clerk is not likely to have read a majority of the books on sale, so could therefore not be

expected to be familiar with contents of the literature in question.

Thus far, all charges have been remanded. No one has been prosecuted and no books have been judged obscene.

One-third of the Reid employees have found the practices of the police so distressing that they have left their jobs.

An attempt was made to interview a representative of the morality bureau in order to get some indication of the criteria used for determining if a book is obscene, to find out why they have been asking for the removal of entire series of books rather than specific books, and to learn whether they police have been acting on actual complaints from citizens. But no answers were available.

Sargeant Goff of the Morality Squad stated that they were not prepared to make any statements in connection with these incidents and that as a law enforcement agency they were "not responsible to anyone besides the courts."

## Want to work at a great place next summer?

Ontario Place: 80 acres of lakes, parks, beaches, boats, cafés, films and exhibitions — and some of the best summer jobs in the province.

We need hosts and hostesses, and staff for the restaurants, boutiques, marina and maintenance to work from May 1 to October 11, 1971. Minimum age is 20 in 1971 and you should have an attractive personality, initiative and a sense of responsibility. If you speak a second language so much the better.

You're invited to attend a special briefing where we'll be arranging personal interviews.

**Briefing: Monday, October 19, 12 noon, Room 204 York Hall**



Government of Ontario, Department of Trade and Development

*Very important*

*PRO TEM  
staff meeting*

*to discuss  
the revolution  
or something*

*at 3.30 pm  
Wednesday.*

*Be there!*

*PRO TEM*

*needs a cartoonist.*

*Interested?*

*Come to the staff  
meeting today,  
at 3:30, in the office,  
Glendon Hall.*

# Last chance gone

Why, just when we were ready to get rid of compulsory French after years of haggling, did Tim Reid have to go and write those letters to Gérard Pelletier the secretary of state? Why?

It was a beautiful setup. Faculty Council would have eventually got around to realizing that compulsory French just had to go. Glendon could have had a good chance to start recruiting for a national, experimental, socially-active college. Perhaps we might have even been able to attract some interested and interesting students for next year. Maybe we could have started concentrating on other aspects of Glendon besides compulsory French.

But no. Now, because of the chance of getting a grant from the federal government, we are sitting tight and saying nothing. But what good would a federal grant do us anyway? It would allow Glendon to continue on as it has been, attracting very few students. And how long would that last?

It seems that Pelletier is no idiot. He knows that bilingualism and biculturalism do not grow out of 15 hours a week of language labs. And the federal government has not yet come running to us with offers of support.

In the meantime the Glendon bureaucrats run around like chickens with their heads cut off. Students fly to Montreal and make phone calls to their government friends (who have never shown much interest in Glendon anyway) to raise support for the sinking ship. Faculty change sides radically in the compulsory French battle, and students seem fairly tired of the subject. The task force meets, but nothing is decided.

It has now come to the point where Glendon can't decide for itself on compulsory French. It seems that many people think that 'compulsory French' and 'bilingualism' are synonymous, at any rate as far as Glendon College is concerned. Therefore it would not look too good if we were to drop compulsory French because the powers that be may equate it with bilingualism and not give us that federal grant.

So now we will all sit here arguing until the York task force finally decides that Glendon should drop compulsory French. Which they probably will. After all, there's not much profit in bilingualism these days.

As it stands now, we run a pretty good chance of losing Glendon altogether. The task force just may decide that this campus would be a nice place for a business administration school. But is a college that spends all its time haggling over compulsory French worth saving anyway?

At one time, Glendon was advertised as a "national, experimental, bilingual college." The experimental aspect was forgotten long ago, any nationalist interests are concentrated on Quebec, and we pay lip service to bilingualism via compulsory French.

Alain Picard says the Francophone students will all leave if compulsory French is dropped. But who are they to decide if French is kept or dropped? They don't have to suffer through courses like French 150.

So now we sit here at Glendon, waiting for our fate to be decided by the main campus. Through indecision we may have lost our college.

—CLAIRE ELLARD



## backstabbackstabbackstabbac

### Why this lukewarm atmosphere?

Dear Editors:

Being a first year student at Glendon I was initially greatly excited by my new surroundings and my new courses.

But as my Frosh excitement died down and as the weeks progressed my friends and I found that we were almost screaming from boredom. Glendon is almost socially dead. The poster in the JCR which says "Glendon lives" is an irony in itself!

But why this lukewarm atmosphere? Why can't it be vital and interesting? The answer is rather simple. Our environment is as drab and as sterile as the interior of one of the buildings found in George Orwell's '1984' and our facilities for socializing and/or exchanging ideas are in the same condition.

The solution: a bit of paint, pleasing designs, music and furniture rearrangement. Why should we walk down halls having the semblance of hospital corridors? We aren't going to surgery - we're going to class. Wouldn't some colour dissipate some of the "surgical daze"?

Wouldn't it be nicer to enter a classroom in an

eager energetic spirit rather than in a bored sterile mood which neither induces the student to learn or the professor to teach well.

Our next problem is our common rooms whose prime function is social activity. Unfortunately they fall short of their expected function. Instead of nurturing an amiable social atmosphere, they tend to generate a hospital waiting room atmosphere. The caretakers could almost be mistaken (due to their surroundings) as hospital orderlies.

"The common rooms' blight" could also be cured with a bit of colour on the walls. But the remedy does not end here. For with music piped in and the seats placed closer together we could have a real great thing going - socially. Not only would the seating capacity increase (this would please the college administrators) but it would perhaps force the shy people in our midst to converse with others and exchange ideas.

To continue the problem of social facilities: we cannot see how the Terrace Room can succeed. Unfortunately success in this case means financial success. And to be quite sincere I greatly doubt that such a business endea-

vor will succeed by student support alone. Whether we like it or not we'll need help from the outside and again - why not? A university's function is not only to serve those attending it but also those outside it and to nurture an exchange of ideas with "outsiders" as well as "insiders."

But will outside customers (predominately comprised of people living around the Glendon College area) be attracted to a mere snack bar even if the Terrace Room is chic and its surroundings beautiful? Unfortunately these visual aspects are not enough.

And even if the entertainment were of excellent quality I doubt whether the businessmen would like to be limited to drinking only soft drinks. Therefore it leaves no other alternative but to add to the snack bar project a liquor licence for beer which would also please our mature students, 3rd and 4th year students and our Atkinson students.

But in order to do the above student support is needed. So stay tuned for the signing of a petition which will be posted outside the cafeteria.

I.A. Simkin

## PRO TEM

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PRO TEM is the student weekly of Glendon College, York University, 2275 Bayview Avenue, 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 the Canadian University Press, the fourth estate, and an agent of social change. Phone 487-6136

## The Miller's Tale

By JIM MILLER

I have been a medium for years. In fact, I predicted the beards of Barry Olshen, W.F. Gutwinski, and Harry Hussey months before the funny things appeared.

Some sort of psychic vibrations come over me: a curling of the toes; and then - sainted devils! I commune (as Ron Holgerson so cutely puts it) with infinity.

So it was no immediate surprise to me the other night at Bob Simmons' poetry reading when my toes began to curl, and that special sublime tickling went up and down my spine. I tried desperately to shake it off: first, by watching the tense physiognomy of Bill Greaves making instant flow diagrams of Sim-

mons' poems; and then by trying to listen to Simmons', himself. But neither tactic was expedient. My vibrations were simply too strong to resist.

Consequently, I fled to my room, got out my trusty ouija board, and tuned in to whatever poltergeist happened to have hold of me. Quelle surprise! Instead of my usual familiar (a third cousin of Oscar Wilde), I discovered that my spirit was none other than the deceased frog from the rose garden.

Poor thing: apparently its lost soul had been drifting ectoplasmically around the Pipe Room when the sheer sublimity of Simmons' verse pierced the thin wall of reality and aroused the restless spirit to such an extent that it grabbed the

nearest medium and began to croak the message.

All this was not immediately clear to me at first. The ouija board, for instance, insistently spelled out this cryptic dispatch: B.S...B.S... B.S... Now what could that be? Why, Bob Simmons of course! How silly of me - it was really such an obvious association.

Having passed the first hurdle, my dear frog and I communicated lucidly thereafter on the future poetical horizons of B.S. Actually it was really quite a one-sided séance: Monique (the frog's name I discovered) revealed how aroused it had become whenever Bob Simmons employed one of his subtle sexual lets - like 'thigh', 'open legs', 'bare breast'. Constantly did the spirit

praise the poet's clever handling of assonance, enjambments, and feminine endings.

As for me, I thought the verse rather blank. But when I expressed my sentiments to the spirit, it responded most violently and almost succeeded in throwing the ouija board to the floor, had I not begged its pardon by asking for some predictions about B.S.'s future prospects in the poetry business.

Whether the psychic vibrations were beginning to wane, or whether Monique was simply angry at me, I could not tell. At any rate, the spirit's last message was quite faint and garbled. In fact, I thought I heard it say that B.S. would live to the age of 10. But that's absurd - I would not give him a ghost of a chance.

## The medium speaks out



## At the NDP convention

# Trade unions not about to be

While the glamour of the NDP convention focussed on the leadership candidates, and the publicity on the nationalisation calls, a new organisation began behind the New Democratic Party ranks.

Hardly a revolutionary birthplace for Women's Liberation Movement (WLM), the Royal York provided a strange backdrop for most of the divergent groups which swarmed to the convention.

Like most new groups fighting within the political process, the WLM made tactical errors. Its first came on the convention floor Friday. The WLM speakers demanded that one-third of the eight member executive and in member council of the Ontario NDP be made up of women.

Although scaled down from the original resolution that two members of the executive and seven members of the council be women, the new motion was rather ambiguous. Could men vote for women candidates? Or vice-versa? Or men candidates for women?

The resulting interpretation was that women could vote for both men and women candidates, but men only for the men. Although defeated by the convention, the debate on the motion revealed a strange battle of the generations.

When the chairman cut debate after the first six speakers, the first five of whom were women, the union delegates hooted and shouted in anger. Already comprising one half of the convention delegates, the trade unions were not about to be out-talked by a group of women. But oddly enough, progress had been made. Instead of laughing out the speakers as at the national convention in Winnipeg last year, the union

delegates were arguing among themselves.

There was a battle of the generations. Those over 40 called it tokenism to allot special status to a minority group. But it was pointed out that like blacks, "Women standing on their own merit are not elected. Discrimination does exist within this party."

To run on an individual basis as in a liberal democracy was not democratic. The only true democracy came with socialist democracy where special status had to be given to minority groups.

Brett Smiley, a vocal supporter of the left wing Waffle group demanded that the NDP "live up to its principles. Let's be honest...on the executive the women are extra good...and we have a lot of mediocre men on it."

The motion was defeated - because it was not democratic for women to vote for both men and women candidates, and men only for the men. Otherwise, it would have passed.

Later on Sunday, Oct. 4 the convention passed all 28 resolutions dealing with equal rights of women with changes in labour, education, and abortion laws.

At a caucus meeting Friday night, the WLM delegates met each other - some for the first time. Before the meeting began, a motion was 'entertained' to exclude men - and especially the press. It was felt that some women might be inhibited from speaking.

### Women's demands 'silly'

While the deliberations went on, a smartly dressed man from CJOE (London), joked about the proceedings. His 'chick' (who fulfilled the role extremely well) agreed that it was all "very silly" what these women wanted.

This reporter came to the conclusion that the WLM had a point.

However, as one woman pointed out, press coverage done so far had always been very favourable - and what was needed was more to get the information across to more women.

The vote heavily favoured press representation on condition they identify themselves. 'The Telegram' was not excluded. And the CJOE reporter promptly got up and went to another room to get a chair for his 'chick'.

The political blunder on the convention floor that day was discussed, and most admitted it had been a bad tactical error. For most women, it was their first exposure to the movement. There were the queries - "Why the word 'liberation'? It offends and aggravates the men." "Why the constant word 'oppressed'?"

The battle of the generations appeared once more. Those over 30 were sympathetic, but not willing to go all the way along. The others were mad. A couple looked frustrated from lack of male attention. But most wore wedding bands and seemed fairly definite about what they didn't like. And it was not men in general.

It was the society that had socialized them into an inferior status. What had begun in the home, with men playing the dominant role now pervaded the entire society. What they wanted was equality of opportunity, and greater intellectual honesty in job hiring procedures. And legislation was the only answer.

That night leaving the convention press room, the familiar scene appeared: reporter Ross

Munro of the 'The Globe' fragile ego with his 'chick' for her "boss."

One of those provided a third candidate for the 1 bell. (The other two were Walter Pitman.) Campbell and iron' taxi driver who only way to get votes was and fight for them. He was less bloopers as:

"The sooner we hit the streets the better for women's liberation ter." It took the audience seconds to catch on. Can

### Union sup

Then there was the CBC cameras: "It's time backs."

The other attempt at fight for the presidency Maets, a WLM backer to unseat incumbent Gossard surprise that he won had a glance at the polling by 664 trade unionists revealed she failed to receive of the day.

In an interview Saturday to Jim Laxer) explained the Women's Liberation Movement was just a movement. It overlapped with such as tenants' rights, within them all, it was a

"We've only seen the people quibble over the most people within the

She explained that the very exceptional woman was the "token woman" cited as a proof of equality in a man's world. But de as a group.

"We don't want to be aggressive competitive but we want to change the while we move in."

### Weddings or

Listing demands for a right, to incentives for claimed that unless "You nature of the job, you're the barriers."

Traditional marriage certainly going to change there will be a dramatic ber of single parent families exclude the possibility of marriage remaining for a

She went on to explain the free love morality Unless women can move sexual liberation merel exploitation. There has been of the left to expect see the same time resent th



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While the deliberations went on, a smartly dressed man from CJOE (London), joked about the proceedings. His 'chick' (who fulfilled the role extremely well) agreed that it was all "very silly" what these women wanted.

This reporter came to the conclusion that the WLM had a point.

However, as one woman pointed out, press coverage done so far had always been very favourable - and what was needed was more to get the information across to more women.

The vote heavily favoured press representation on condition they identify themselves. 'The Telegram' was not excluded. And the CJOE reporter promptly got up and went to another room to get a chair for his 'chick'.

The political blunder on the convention floor that day was discussed, and most admitted it had been a bad tactical error. For most women, it was their first exposure to the movement. There were the queries - "Why the word 'liberation'? It offends and aggravates the men." "Why the constant word 'oppressed'?"

The battle of the generations appeared once more. Those over 30 were sympathetic, but not willing to go all the way along. The others were mad. A couple looked frustrated from lack of male attention. But most wore wedding bands and seemed fairly definite about what they didn't like. And it was not men in general.

It was the society that had socialized them into an inferior status. What had begun in the home, with men playing the dominant role now pervaded the entire society. What they wanted was equality of opportunity, and greater intellectual honesty in job hiring procedures. And legislation was the only answer.

That night leaving the convention press room, the familiar scene appeared: reporter Ross

Munro of the 'The Globe and Mail' boosting his fragile ego with his 'chick' gathering information for her "boss."

One of those providing comic relief was the third candidate for the leadership, Doug Campbell. (The other two were Stephen Lewis, and Walter Pitman.) Campbell was strictly a 'blood and iron' taxi driver who made it clear that the only way to get votes was to go onto the streets and fight for them. He went on with such priceless bloopers as:

"The sooner we hit the streets, the better... the sooner we get out of the universities and onto the streets the better...the sooner we hit for women's liberation on the streets, the better." It took the audience of union men three seconds to catch on. Campbell blushed.

## Union support lost

Then there was the priceless one, before the CBC cameras: "It's time we got off the women's backs."

The other attempt at political power, was the fight for the presidency of the party. Krista Maeots, a WLM backer and Waffler, attempted to unseat incumbent Gordon Vichert. It was no surprise that he won handily by a 818-416 vote. A glance at the polling booths surrounded by the 664 trade unionists revealed exactly which vote she failed to receive of the 1864 delegates attending that day.

In an interview Saturday, Maeots (married to Jim Laxer) explained that the Women's Liberation Movement was just one of many movements. It overlapped with other pressure groups such as tenants' rights, welfare and labour. But within them all, it was a primary force.

"We've only seen the tip of the iceberg. Many people quibble over the word 'liberation', but most people within the party are on our side."

She explained that the real problem was the very exceptional woman that had made it. It was the "token woman" that was always being cited as a proof of equality of women making it in a man's world. But demands had to be made as a group.

"We don't want to become replicas of aggressive competitive beings in this society. We want to change the situation as a group while we move in."

## Weddings on way out?

Listing demands from day care centres as a right, to incentives for women to work she claimed that unless "You break down the class nature of the job, you're not going to break down the barriers."

Traditional marriage as it now stands is certainly going to change. Maeots predicts that there will be a dramatic increase in the number of single parent families. But she did not exclude the possibility of institutional marriage remaining for a long time to come.

She went on to explain that "I don't want to echo the free love morality. It's quite deceptive. Unless women can move into other areas then... sexual liberation merely becomes sexual exploitation. There has been a tendency for men of the left to expect sexual liberation and at the same time resent the advances of women

into other fields. And that sexual prostitution."

When asked how she view of changing many of the cons of the trade unionists, she "sensed them moving to the don't know how to deal with tion."

She went on to explain th their fear was that women jobs. "A union man can fee cause since a woman could men's jobs."

Back on the convention flk the figures for the day's de leased. A woman asked for th delegates. The breakdown o riding delegates and union d ternates had been given.

The woman accreditation ed that "I don't believe in crimination in black, white, female."

"That's not a very funn the woman.

"Besides, it would take 1 night to sort them out," rep

That clicked. Everyone creditation committee was a battle between the party est and the WLM had been foug often the most bitter.

Saturday night brought th together for dialogue. A pane ed the history of WLM, and women.

## Marg Renwick c

Frustrations from lack c the international executive le constraint. One woman explai cent of the women in Osh bread earners. Yet wome seniority are being laid off v ors continues to hire more n

Another stated that a resc leave for pregnant women imously by local executive. Walter Reuther's American subsequent letters went unan stated in desperation, "They that convention floor just as Auto Workers) did."

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The tall attractive blonde that a great deal had been that "You women" had a lot That prompted a flawles Jackie Brown that Marg Ren example of the exceptional wc it in a man's world, but tha her qualifications or stamina were a great deal of mediocr And so forth.

It was a tense situation, separated by an audience of Renwick and Brown looked at eye throughout their debate.

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into other fields. And that is only extending  
sexual prostitution."

When asked how she viewed the possibility  
of changing many of the conservative attitudes  
of the trade unionists, she claimed that she  
"sensed them moving to the left, but they still  
don't know how to deal with the woman's ques-  
tion."

She went on to explain that a great deal of  
their fear was that women were after their  
jobs. "A union man can feel a traitor to his  
cause since a woman could always take over  
men's jobs."

Back on the convention floor that afternoon,  
the figures for the day's delegates were re-  
leased. A woman asked for the number of women  
delegates. The breakdown of MP's, MPP's,  
riding delegates and union delegates, plus al-  
ternates had been given.

The woman accreditation chairman explain-  
ed that "I don't believe in any sort of dis-  
crimination in black, white, yellow male or  
female."

"That's not a very funny joke" retorted  
the woman.

"Besides, it would take us until 10 pm to-  
night to sort them out," replied the chairman.

That clicked. Everyone knew that the ac-  
creditation committee was all women. Another  
battle between the party establishment women  
and the WLM had been fought. And they were  
often the most bitter.

Saturday night brought the men and women  
together for dialogue. A panel of women explain-  
ed the history of WLM, and the new needs of  
women.

## Marg Renwick confronted

Frustrations from lack of union support at  
the international executive level were cited with  
constraint. One woman explained: Fifty-one per  
cent of the women in Oshawa are the sole  
bread earners. Yet women with eight year  
seniority are being laid off while General Mot-  
ors continues to hire more new men.

Another stated that a resolution for six week  
leave for pregnant women was passed unani-  
mously by local executive. But it did not pass  
Walter Reuther's American union. All of the  
subsequent letters went unanswered. She finally  
stated in desperation, "They're ignoring us on  
that convention floor just as the UAW (United  
Auto Workers) did."

Perhaps the most startling incident involved  
a confrontation with Margaret Renwick, MPP  
for Scarborough Centre. She claimed "You've  
got to get grass roots support. You've got to  
use the men in government that you have now."

The tall attractive blonde went on to explain  
that a great deal had been done already and  
that "You women" had a lot to be grateful for.

That prompted a flawless argument from  
Jackie Brown that Marg Renwick was a prime  
example of the exceptional woman who had made  
it in a man's world, but that not everyone had  
her qualifications or stamina. And, that there  
were a great deal of mediocre men around her.  
And so forth.

It was a tense situation, with both women  
separated by an audience of about 40 people.  
Renwick and Brown looked at each other eye to  
eye throughout their debate.



Then Renwick made an about-face. She  
exposed the trials and tribulations that went on  
being one woman in a twenty man caucus. She  
listed her own grievances.

She complained, "Why is it, that when a  
woman speaks twice, she is called 'nagging'.  
When a man speaks twice, he is called per-  
sistant."

There were other incidents.

There was the student for the priesthood who  
was easily laughed out for condemning the  
abortion policy.

"You try and feed an unwanted child when  
you're hungry," retorted a woman.

There was Doug Campbell, again continuing  
his act. And his fake support for "you women"  
was humbled by another superb shutdown from  
Brown. He simply did not comprehend what  
'these women' wanted.

The meeting broke up, and the crowd drifted  
out. There was a feeling that it was going to be  
a long hard struggle for any sort of liberation  
of women. The debate over whether to storm-  
troop the mikes or to polish off political stra-  
tegy all seemed very remote.

What seemed clear was that a growing move-  
ment of impatient and frustrated women, no  
longer satisfied with piecemeal progress was  
about to shake urban Ontario.

Whatever the outcome, it will shed light on a  
new morality, that will take equality seriously  
everyone - including women.

# Women's group makes progress

*Photos and story by Andy Michalski*



**Three books from New Press****How Canada is prostituted to U.S.**

By JIM WESTON

Illusion confronts us in every direction and it seems harder and harder to know what is going on in the world.

Bertolt Brecht wrote, "The movements of the heavens have become clear to the masses, but the movements of their leaders remain obscure."

Three new books from New Press help to solve this problem. One can't accuse New Press of narrow interests; the three deal with as widely differing subjects as natural resources, military policy, and pollution. Yet, of course, these books are related and do form part of a whole.

James Laxer's book set something of a speed record: it was produced in four weeks. Really more like a long magazine article, it nevertheless manages to give a convincing case against a deal to sell Canadian natural gas to the United States. Despite the hurry with which it was produced, Laxer's book did not get out before J.J. Greene, moving quickly for once, had signed a deal with the U.S. 'The Energy Poker Game' is thus possessed of a tragic air.

**The Energy Poker Game**

Laxer tells the story of a shortage of natural gas in the United States leading to American pressure on Canada's continental Liberal government to agree to ship our gas south, causing Canada to become even more of a vassel of the U.S., and documents it.

The petroleum shortage in the United States became evident a year ago and a cabinet task force was set up to examine the relationship of the shortage to the American national interest. The task force report, known as the Shultz Report, came out in February.

The report assumes Canada to be the safest foreign source of petroleum since "the risk of political instability or animosity is generally conceded to be very low in Canada. "Therefore Canada should be pressured into an energy deal, but "some provision for limiting or offsetting Canadian vulnerability to an interruption in its own oil imports should therefore be made." (Canada imports oil into the market east of Ottawa.)

One nice thing about Canada is that American ownership of the oil industry is high and thus increased petroleum imports would not be a blow to the U.S. balance of payments; "the economic infrastructure of the United States is and can be far more integrated with that of Canada than with the economy of any other country in the western hemisphere."

Soon after the Shultz Report appeared, the U.S. cut to half the quota on Canadian oil imports; the White House declared the new level

was aimed at pressuring Canada into a long-term arrangement. This insight given into the American position is one of the attractions of 'The Poker Game'.

Most of us remember Joe Greene, Canada's Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources, glowing enthusiastically about a continental energy policy in December 1969 after visiting U.S. Interior Secretary, Walter Hickel, then, in May 1970, energetically waving the maple leaf before the Independent Petroleum Association in Denver. Why did the great change take place?

Laxer suggests, and events confirm his position, that Greene was simply an astute politician, playing to the rising nationalist sentiment in Canada, but who didn't fundamentally change his policy. "Apparently through continentalism, Greene sounded like a Quebec premier at a federal-provincial conference - full of heady phrases about his people back home, but ready to be reasonable on bread and butter matters once the emotional air had been cleared."

According to Laxer, what Greene was really saying was "that Canada is available and secure as a source of energy resources; and to top it off, bargain basement tax rates are guaranteed." Greene said he would be tough about natural gas in order to open up the American market for more Canadian oil (a concession from the U.S. he does not seem to have gained.)

Laxer devotes an interesting chapter to raw materials in the Canadian economy. A continental energy deal would reverse the trend of the last 20 years towards exporting an increasing proportion of finished goods relative to raw materials are declining relative to the prices of finished goods, "we will be freed to sell more and more raw materials to buy back the same quantity of manufactured goods. It is just this process which has led to the impoverishment of Latin America."

**More Can. capital to U.S.**

A continental energy deal, according to Laxer, would lead to increased export of capital out of Canada, a decline in Canadian entrepreneurial activity, speeded up exploitation (and pollution) in the north, a doubling of the price of natural gas to the consumer, and the abrogation of Canada's freedom to decide what to do with her resources; "an energy deal which makes the U.S. dependent on Canadian sources of supply will be a truly 'perpetual alliance' guaranteeing to Canada perpetual colonialism."

Laxer's solution is socialism. He believes countermeasures suggested by Walter Gordon and by the commons external affairs committee in July are merely "tinkering with continental capitalism." Rather, Canadian resources should be nationalized and used "as a tool for freeing us from the control of the American Empire."

Photo by ANDY MICHALSKI



Laxer listens to Waffler Melville Watkins at N.D.P. Ontario convention. Both are nationalists.

James Laxer does not elaborate upon his solution and this is the weakest part of his book. It is incumbent upon him, perhaps in another book, to explore how he proposes to go about nationalizing the resources industry. Does he favour compensation? How does he suggest avoiding the evils of bureaucracy and large organizations? More importantly, how can we pull it all off without interference from our ally to the south?

That last question leads naturally to a discussion of Canada's military ties with the U.S. Much of the background to that discussion is provided in 'Partner to Behemoth' by John Warnock.

**Partner to Behemoth**

This has been the policy Canada has adopted. Instead our defence policy has served to encourage Canadian integration into the United States. Warnock suggests that this is because policy has been made by people closely linked to those who benefit by the process of integration and who are committed to the Cold War in the same way as the United States.

If there is to be a change in policy, Warnock argues, it must be made by those groups of people who do not benefit from the status quo.

Warnock was born in the United States and was a member of the U.S. foreign service in the early 60's. He moved to Canada in 1965 and became a New Democrat and a Waffler. He is now a Canadian citizen. 'Partner to Behemoth' is a contemporary 'Peacemaker or Powder-Monkey' and confirms James M. Minifies's thesis that Canadian military power is integrated into the American structure.

Particularly interesting is Warnock's discussion of the beginnings of the Canadian-American alliance during and after World War II. Canadian military autonomy is whittled down gradually, especially in the Arctic, with no opposition in Parliament or the press. In the early 50's, even articles appearing in 'Canadian Forum' are suggesting that those who would oppose the alliance are "dupes of the communists."

Warnock's knowledge of American politics has been of use to him in discussing the American attitudes towards Canada, especially in his examination of the function of 'consultation' in the making of important decisions.

He has carefully described the complete lack of influence Canada had during the Canadian missile crisis, how we came to accept nuclear arms, and the way the defence production sharing agreements have made Canada a supplier of equipment for American forces in Viet Nam.

For Warnock, a national defence policy would be to avoid antagonizing either of the two nations, (the United States and the USSR) which could threaten our sovereignty. Canada should do everything possible to reduce the possibility of nuclear war between the two powers which geographically would make disastrous for us.

**Pollution Probe**

'Pollution Probe' is a collection of articles by members of - remarkably enough - Pollution Probe of the University of Toronto. It is a short, readable hand-book on pollution.

There are good articles on ecosystems in general, air pollution, what's happening to our water, excess noise, population growth, and the north. While it is obviously aimed at a wide audience, it would be especially useful as a text in elementary and secondary schools.

'Pollution Probe' states the problem in awesome detail and youthful enthusiasm. We are given a minimum of five and a maximum of fifteen years before a complete ecological collapse occurs. The authors suggest ways individual readers can solve the problem - all the way from having no more than two children to riding a bicycle instead of driving a car.

After reading this arresting book, the first two seem to pale in importance. On the other hand, all these deal, in essence, with social organization. They express significant doubts about the capacity of corporate capitalism to find solutions to the problems it has, to a large extent, caused.

'The Energy Poker Game; the Politics of the Continental Resources Deal', James Laxer, New Press, Toronto, 71 pp. \$1.50

'Partner to Behemoth; the Military Policy of a Satellite Canada', John W. Warnock, New Press, Toronto, 340 pp.

'Pollution Probe', ed. Donald A. Chant, New Press, Toronto, 207 pp. \$2.50

Now available at the Glendon Bookstore.



Photo by NIGEL OTTLEY  
Shirley Echart performs for  
Pipe Room audience.

## 'Last Act' - a waste

By JOHN H. RILEY

When Michael Jacot failed to get Canadian backing for his story 'The Last Act of Martin Weston', he should have taken the hint.

Instead he took his Canadian crew to Prague, Czechoslovakia and turned his book into a movie.

So what do we get? The story of an American accountant named Martin Weston (Jan Gralik) who is transferred to Europe, and whose frustrated childhood ambitions to be an electronic researcher turn him into a psychotic.

And in this man's hate for part of himself, he plans a murder - his own. The whole movie deals with the intricate plans he makes to 'do himself in'.

Martin Weston cannot cope with today's world and so he retreats into a cold, distant world of electronics as a hobby. But this does not fulfill his desire for someone to love.

When he is transferred to Europe, his wife (Nualla Fitzgerald) divorces him, failing him in his hour of need. The bitterness has been growing in him. Living has been reclusive ever since.

Somehow Jacot expects us to see part of ourselves in the character of Martin Weston. How I don't know. Martin Weston is a dull, meticulous, mentally deranged introvert who can not cope

with his problems and therefore plans to commit suicide.

The suicide is ingenious (an electronically controlled miniature bomb in a coat hangar). But nobody can be expected to sit through almost 50 minutes of monologue. The single voice seemed to come from nowhere, while we watched Weston blueprinting demise.

There was about 20 minutes of trivial dialogue which the actors and actresses had trouble carrying across. They all seemed to be guilty of something, perhaps being in this picture.

The remaining minutes were occupied with what has to be the coldest love scene ever filmed.

The scene involves the only person who really cared about Martin. Anna (Milena Dvorska, a Czech actress and the only competent performer) was a secretary in his office. She desperately tried to drag him out of his destructive world of self-hatred. But good old Martin dropped every pass she threw to him.

At the end, we find that Martin's psyche was just dreaming about death. It's the 'Lady and Tiger' method and the audience can believe whatever it wants.

This Canadian filmed 'psychological thriller' was made for \$214,000. It's quite an expensive sleeping pill.

## Ski bum now art director

By KEN HULL

If someday soon you see inflatable sculpture in the Quadrangle, or wall hangings start appearing in the New Dining Hall, you'll know that Ray Spiers has been at work.

Ray Spiers is Glendon's new art director. After a year of study in England, he worked for 10 years as a commercial artist there, and later in Canada. In 1960, he went up north "to be a ski bum", but an accident ended his career as a skier. So he returned to art college for four years, this time in Toronto.

Spiers has had many showings in the city, and some of his work is currently showing in the Mazelow Gallery on Yonge St. A few of his pieces were also exhibited here at Glendon about 2 years ago, and it is through this that he was asked by Brian Bixley, the former dean of students, to be Glendon's art director this year.

Spiers has many ideas for this year's art programme. He would like to get students working on plastic inflatables, and other projects such as murals in the JCR or the Terrace Room, and he is also organizing a number of gallery trips. Spiers has a truck which he uses for transporting interested parties, and a number of excursions have already been made this year.

Spiers feels the course is somewhat hampered by the fact that there is no way of setting up a rigid programme because his is a non-credit course, only for extra interest. It is difficult to find a time when everyone interested is free. Besides this, there is little material supplied; the student must bring much of his own equipment and materials.

"The art programme must come from the students. My role is just as a resource person," Spiers emphasized that students can do whatever they want in the course. Even if students have had no previous practical experience, he wants to meet them if they are interested in learning.

So far, in his capacity as administrator of the art gallery, Spiers has lined up four showings by outside artists, the first of which starts on October 22, and will run for about 3 weeks. He also wants to see a few student shows this year, especially an exhibition of inflatable objects.

Spiers is anxious to get hold of more people who are interested in any aspect of the program. "Painting isn't just dabbing away on canvas any more - there are dozens of ways. The same with sculpture. Whatever students want to do - we'll get them going on it."

## Théâtre français ici?

Par CLAUDE DOUCET

Le Club Dramatique français de Glendon vient d'ouvrir ses portes à tous les intéressés désireux de faire du théâtre français et canadien.

Puisque déjà Glendon connaît du théâtre anglais, plusieurs sont à la fois surpris et heureux de voir apparaître pour la première fois un tel club, sous la direction de Michel Dernet.

Dernet est français et vit de théâtre depuis 18 ans. Comédien et metteur en scène, il a déjà eu mot à dire dans plusieurs productions à Montréal et même dans quelques mises en scène à Stratford. Mais c'est par pur hasard qu'il soit venu à Glendon diriger une troupe de théâtre.

"J'ai rencontré Réjean Garneau et Clairmont Trudel lors d'une pièce de théâtre. Et c'est à cette suite que Dernet, Garneau et Trudel en soient venus à former un comité de base avec Pierre Fortier du département de français et Ian Gentles, doyen des étudiants.

On est très enthousiasmé par le potentiel d'environ une trentaine de membres dont 18 Anglophones de première année en général. Ceux-ci ont déjà participé à une série d'auditions où "l'accent est mis sur l'improvisation, l'expression corporelle, la pose de voix, l'interprétation et le rythme" selon Dernet.

On compte monter deux pièces sous un budget déjà suffisant. 'L'Etat de Siège' d'Albert Camus et 'Les Paons' de Michel Tremblay ('Les Belles Soeurs', 'L'Adaptation') seront présentées vers la fin de l'année académique et ces deux pièces seront montées parallèlement au cours de l'année.

D'autant que la pièce 'Les Paons' sera jouée en anglais, Michel déclare que "je ne peux pas monter 'L'Etat de siège' si je n'ai pas plus de Francophones."

Cependant comme c'est la première année, on doit s'attendre à ces problèmes et Michel Dernet est optimiste que l'année prochaine sera plus positive dans les cadres du théâtre français à Glendon.

## ON CAMPUS

Weenesday, October 14

A PRO TEM staff meeting will be held at 3.30 pm. in the PRO TEM offices. Be there!

Le film, 'Le Joueur', de Autant-Lara sera projeté 16 heure 15 et à 20 heures, dans la salle 129. L'entrée est libre.

Martin Polten, classical guitarist, will be playing in the Old Dining Hall at 7.30 pm. Admission is free.

A contemporary drama class production, 'A Phoenix too Frequent' will take place in the Pipe Room at 8.30 pm. The play will also be performed on Thursday at the same time. Admission 50 cents.

Friday, October 16

Folksingers Moe Ewart (here in Orientation Week) and Leon Redbone (bluesy-folk) will be playing in the Pipe Room at 8.30 pm. Admission \$1.

Saturday, October 17

A dance will be held in the Pipe Room at 9.00 pm with a live band ('Cheshire Cat'). Admission \$1 per couple, 75 cents single.

## !!HOT STUFF!!

Ian Gentles, dean of students has received a \$2,000 Ontario grant to promote French Canadian folksingers at Glendon. Four performances are already scheduled for this year.

Work has begun on the snack bar facilities for the Terrace Room coffee shop which will open early in November.

At a meeting of the social action committee Oct. 7, projects, including the Regent Park day camp were discussed. This committee which is sponsored by the dean of students office, requires more students to help with activities.

The students' council constitution was passed with only 147 students voting in the referendum held Oct. 7. The wage scale for students' council representatives was not approved.

The 'Dime Bag', Glendon's literary magazine, is back in the hands of the students, who will be preparing the first edition for the end of October. Tony Hopkins will be receiving contributions, but students will be selecting and editing the works.

Nominations are now open for positions on students' council, faculty council, and York senate. Forms can be obtained from the students' council bulletin board outside the JCR. Nominations close at midnight, Thursday, Oct. 15.

*Due to production schedules, all contributions to 'On Campus' or 'Hot Stuff' must be submitted to the PRO TEM offices no later than Friday noon, before date of publication.*

*Nominations for faculty council, COSA, and the executive council of the Student Union shall close, Thursday, Oct. 15 at midnight.*

*Elections shall be held on Thursday, Oct. 22*

## Special Student Reductions for

# HAIR

125 rear orchestra seats are now available on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings at a specially reduced rate for student groups purchasing tickets in advance. The group must number over 25. Call Maureen O'Donnell at 416 360-1442 for further information.

Note: There are now two matinee performances with lower-scaled ticket prices - Sundays and Wednesdays at 2:30 p.m.

SEE HAIR SOON BEFORE IT LEAVES TORONTO!



# 'Citiforum' prepares for 540 delegates

By KEN SPROUL

Preparations for Glendon's 'Citiforum' are well underway. The forum, scheduled for the weekend of Nov. 13-15, expects about 540 paying delegates.

The weekend will basically consist of five plenary sessions and four seminars. Seminar groups will be led

by members of the Just Society. Films, theatre reviews, sensitivity groups and an art show are under consideration.

Topics for discussion will include urban violence, ministerial rationalization, pollution in the city, and development, transportation, urban housing and commun-

ity development.

Dave Phillips, forum director and responsible for organizing speakers, expects guests to include George Kerr, the energy and resources minister; Tom Boodell, Constance Perrin and Ronald Grzyminski of the Adlia Stevenson Institute; Tony O'Donohue and Stanley

Townsend, and Osgoode law professor James Lorimer.

Organizers are hopeful that a further list of guests will include municipal affairs minister Darcy McKeough, John Sewell, federal minister of urban affairs Robert Andras, Margaret Campbell, Allan Lamport, Syd Brown, Jane Jacobs, and former University of Toronto student president Andy Wernick.

Financial resources for 'Citiforum' will consist of a \$500 grant from Principal Tucker, contributions from the media and ticket sales.

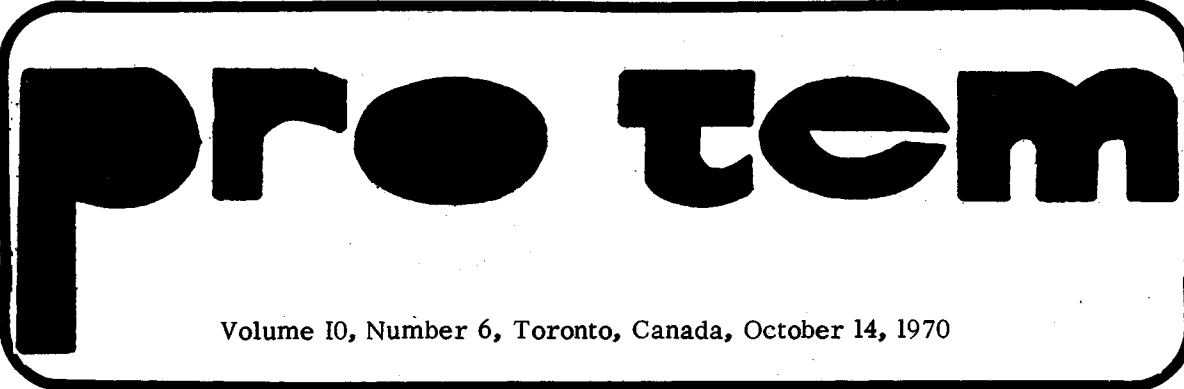
Functioning on a small budget, the forum does not expect to be as expensive as previous forums. Costly telephone calls and transportation fares will not be

necessary with this year's forum.

Organizers are sending invitations to 267 high schools and universities across Canada. Tentatively, 250 \$6 tickets will be allotted to Glendon students, with 150 tickets for public sale, the universities and the press and 50 tickets for inner city citizens groups.

Rob Beadle, assistant coordinator, says this year's forum will place a higher emphasis on high schools for recruitment purposes.

"This will be one of the most important factors in recruiting next year if the forum is successful. We are particularly approaching high school United Nations groups since these are the people who might be interested in Glendon."



Volume 10, Number 6, Toronto, Canada, October 14, 1970

## The Glendon carousel spins on...

By ANDY MICHALSKI

The Glendon twirl of behind the scenes maneuvering has climbed to greater heights.

After his telegram to the prime minister's office last week, Tim Reid, the education critic for the Liberal Party in the provincial Assembly received a 'sympathetic' reply from Trudeau - but nothing definite.

He refused to say what was the content of either his telegram or the prime minister's.

Glendon College was the subject of debate in the Assembly on Tuesday Oct. 6. This prompted the minister of education, William Davis to fly to Ottawa to talk to Gérard Pelletier, the (federal) secretary of state

about special grants.

No word has been given as to what they discussed, or the outcome of the talks. It is known that Davis is sympathetic towards extra grants for the college if it keeps compulsory French, thus remaining a "unique" institution.

The president of students' council, André Foucault, and Alain Picard flew to Montreal to talk to Claude Ryan of 'Le Devoir' to enlist support from the noted editor. According to Foucault, Ryan was "very interested."

Foucault and his supporters of compulsory French hope to enlist the support of noted politicians and journalists to pressure Pelletier's department to give Davis extra money for Glendon.

Pelletier has been follow-

ing the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism (B&B) which supports the maintenance of the minority language in primary and secondary schools. Glendon College, which aspires to become bilingual, was not around at the time of the commission's enquiry.

Already one editorial has been written in 'Le Droite' which notes that it would be a shame if 'bilingual' Glen-

don closed down, and goes on to describe Glendon's physical surroundings in glowing terms.

Meanwhile, relations between Foucault and the principal, Albert Tucker, are worsening. Reliable sources claim that a spokesman for the principal's office asked when Foucault "was going to stop meddling in the college's affairs."

Tucker has been working on his own sources in Ot-

tawa.

Many of those backing compulsory French feel that unless money is forthcoming from the federal government, 'bilingual' Glendon College is doomed.

Tucker has already told the presidential task force investigating Glendon to make the decision on whether to drop French or not. He claimed that the college was "too bitterly divided" to make the move.

## 'No French, no money' - Reid

By BOB WARD

During an informal gathering last Thursday Oct. 8, Tim Reid, Liberal member of the Ontario Legislature, stated that if Glendon dropped compulsory French the college would stand "no chance whatsoever of receiving a portion of the \$50 million federal allotment for bilingualism."

Reid has been in constant touch with Gerard Pelletier of the Trudeau government. Reid, a former professor at Glendon and son of Glendon's first principal, Escott Reid, returned to gather student opinions of the Glendon bilingualism.

Reid stated as the cornerstone of his argument for a grant to Glendon that "this is the only college in Canada where there are two years of mandatory, second language training."

This 'uniqueness' was visible evidence that "students living in the heart of Toronto were committed to a measure of personal bilingualism."

Andy Michalski editor of PRO TEM disagreed and declared that for the most part, Glendon students were "paying lip service" to the idea of speaking French. He added that federal aid to Glendon was "remote" at best and that the only way to increase declining enrolment was the abolition of the language requirement.

Other participants believed that poor publicity in recruiting was the other variable in the 10 percent yearly drop in freshmen over the last three years. Reid echoed this claim when he said that the whole "matter was a marketing problem and we should not go screwing around the product."

"We are losing our autonomy," said Michalski, "so why not end the compulsory French, establish other methods to teach French and include it more in the instruction of all subjects. In this way, we will remain separate from York, solve enrolment problems and still have the French flourish at Glendon."



Tim Reid, Liberal MPP

## The 'unmagnificent' 7

By DEBORAH WOLFE

They looked like seven rather ordinary men. They sat in the carpeted plush of the Fireside Room, opening briefcases, joking, lighting cigarettes.

Yet their mission was far from ordinary. These seven men are the presidential task force, charged with saving Glendon from financial ruin again next year.

The committee, with members from main campus and Glendon, is still in its preliminary fact-finding stage. It rehashed a lot of old problems at its second meeting Oct. 7. They talked about the problems of compulsory French, limited courses, and Glendon's "identity." The only concrete decision made at the meeting was that from now on task force meetings will be open to anyone interested.

John Becker, representing student services at the York campus, said "We must analyze the inherent differences in Glendon. We may find that money has been wasted."

To this, principal Albert Tucker replied "I wouldn't like to see Glendon called a more expensive program. Compulsory French is not an expensive program. In fact, it seems to me its an incredibly inexpensive program."

The task force is now analyzing the costs of each of Glendon's departments. The figures will then be compared with costs at the main campus.

The discussion inevitably turned to the question of compulsory French. Richard Handscombe of the English department said "In order to realize a bilingual dream, we have to be able to make it work. We have to make it real."

Some members of the group doubted that compulsory French was a deterrent to enrolment. They felt that narrowness of course choice could be a factor in turning students away, and suggested setting up geography and psychology departments. They also felt that "dropping compulsory French would mean a dilution of the bilingual and bicultural character of the college."

David McQueen of the economics department suggested that "we must get compulsory French into its context. It's obscuring other problems, such as the problem of academic excellence."

"Like it or not, compulsion is a symbol to francophones and to the public. Glendon is something of a miniature Canada with its French-English situation."

Albert Tucker agreed, saying "We get hung up on one program and can't develop a college."

The committee, which meets again tonight, expects to see briefs from several researchers and departments. They must produce a report by Nov. 1. This is when the real work will begin and the general discussion will hopefully come to an end.

## Picard blames administration

By CLAUDE ROCAM

In a radio interview Oct. 7, Alain Picard charged the Glendon administration with "a poor attitude" with regard to bilingualism on the campus. The interview was carried on French-language station CJBC.

Picard claimed that the administration's negative attitude was shown by the fact that almost all campus personnel were Anglophones. He also said that many signs on campus are in English only. Picard argued that if the Glendon experiment was to succeed, a bilingual atmosphere must be created on the campus.

Picard was the most outspoken member of the Glendon delegation. The other members were Joss A. d'Oliveira, director of academic services; Ian Gentles, dean of students; Monique Nemni, director of the French program; and student Helen Sinclair.

The interview was focused around the future of the French language at Glendon. Gentles was optimistic, arguing that there are twice as many francophones on campus now as there were last year. Gentles suggested that at least two more years are needed to find out whether the Glendon experiment is successful or not.

All members of the Glendon delegation argued that bilingualism has become a reality at Glendon, not just an ideal. Answering a question concerning low enrolment, Gentles once again showed optimism saying that "this year for the first time recruitment will be put in the hands of professionals."

Picard argued that Glendon francophones "have gambled heavily by coming to Glendon, and a change in structure now would leave them in an embarrassing position."

He charged Glendon anglophones with pessimism and lack of foresight.