## brunswickan february 22, 1968

## BECOME A VARSITY TEAM MANAGER

## What is a Manager?

The position of manager is an important one in that he/she can considerably complement the total team including the coach. It is his/her duty to help make the team on efficient unit by his/her presence. He/she must be a part rather than an appendage to the team. He/she is related to the coach insofar as the team is concerned and to the athletic director insofar as the administration is concerned. The manager will be afforded proper dignity and not be expected to perform all the menial tasks associated with total team operation.

Manager's Duties:

- 1. Team public relations
- 2. Team finances
- 3. Home games
- 4. Away games
- 5. Practices
- Fringe Benefits:
- 1. equipment discounts
- 2. equipment room drawing privileges
- 3. 'same privileges as players

AWARD: A manager's cardigan &/or crest will be given as recognition for one seasons' service.

Those interested must apply on the prescribed S.A.A. form which can be obtained from the Athletics Office in the L. B. Gymnasium. Applications will be received starting February 6, 1968. Deadline March 1, 1968.

## ONE ALTERNATIVE (Continued from Page Five)

Mr. Barker feels the "whip theory of education" - his label for the public school system - does not produce persons capable of coping with life. "All it produces are narrowly educated robots. We don't want kids to qualify for the status quo; we want them to qualify for changing the status quo. The most important thing is what we are doing for the kids".

There are, however, different theories in different school's.

Among the leaders in the free school movement there is a definite ideological split between the "feelies" and the "wheelies" between those who emphasize human participation and those who view themselves as a revolutionary elite.

The "feelies" embrace an existentialist philosophy. They want to provide the child with an environment in which he is free to interpret his own being (how he is in the world) without interference from outside sources. They argue that the student should be left completely to his own desires - be allowed to "do his own thing." Any attempt at authority is, to the

"feelies", anathema. The "wheelies", on the other hand, espouse a Marxian viewpoint. They view the studentteacher relationship in traditional schools as a class-conflict and see the free school as a revolutionary device for placing the pupil in a classless society, fully participating in all decisions which affect him.

To the "wheelies" authority is necessary

ment. There must be a revolutionary elite that educates the masses as to their social function and responsibility (the dictatorship of the proletariat). By the Marxian rationale, the students would not start running the free school until they have demonstrated the ability to do this effectively enough to render the revolutionary elite no longer necessary.

"The main thing is to meet the needs both personal and academic - that the kids themselves recognize," explains Gord Mackie, a student at the University of Manitoba and one of the most articulate spokesmen for the movement. He is currently involved in setting up a free school in Winnipeg for dissatisfied high school students and drepouts.

The mainstream schools aren't meeting their needs," he says. "For the student, it is a question of what I need to know. You can't tell me what I need to know."

"For example, three-, four- and five-yearold kids needs to learn to read. Theyknow. this. Everything they see around them is in print. You give them books and you should watch them gobble them up."

Among the youths he is working with in Winnipeg, the needs are different, Mr. Mackie says. "These kids need to know how to structure interpersonal relationships. At the conventional high school level, relationships seem to be based on economic rather than human grounds - you know, the best guy is the one with the flashiest car."

The underlying theme which is common to all of these is an emphasis on meeting the





