

pro tem

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FIRST POLITICAL SPEECH

*first, in the first place, to begin with, secondly,
in the second place, lastly*

*again, also, in the next place, once more, moreover,
furthermore, likewise, besides, similarly, for example,
for instance, another*

*then, nevertheless, still, however, at the same time,
yet, in spite of this, on the other hand, on the contrary*

*certainly, undoubtedly, indeed, perhaps, possibly,
probably, anyway, in all probability, in all likelihood,
at all events, in any case*

*therefore, consequently, accordingly, thus, as a result,
in consequence of this, as might be expected*

the foregoing, the preceding, as previously mentioned

as we have stated

Residences full despite fee hikes

By GREG COCKBURN

Glendon College's residences, faced with the perpetual dilemma of convincing students to spend their academic year within the confines of Glendon College, has come forth with a new plan of attack which will hopefully put the lime light back into campus living.

Over the past two years, both Hilliard and Wood residences have run into problems maintaining a healthy number of occupants to keep their books in the black.

This problem was dealt with last year by increasing the residence fees and arranging for students from the Chiropractic College and Seneca College to reside at Glendon. This helped the occupancy problem to a certain degree.

This year in addition to allowing Chiropractic and Seneca students to return, a new meal plan has been introduced to make residences as

economical as possible. It consists basically of allowing residence students to pay for exactly what they eat.

This new meal plan appears to be popular. Dean of Students and Master of Residence, Ian Gentles noted that despite the drop in enrollment at Glendon, the number of Glendon students in residence has increased. Out of over 400 residence students

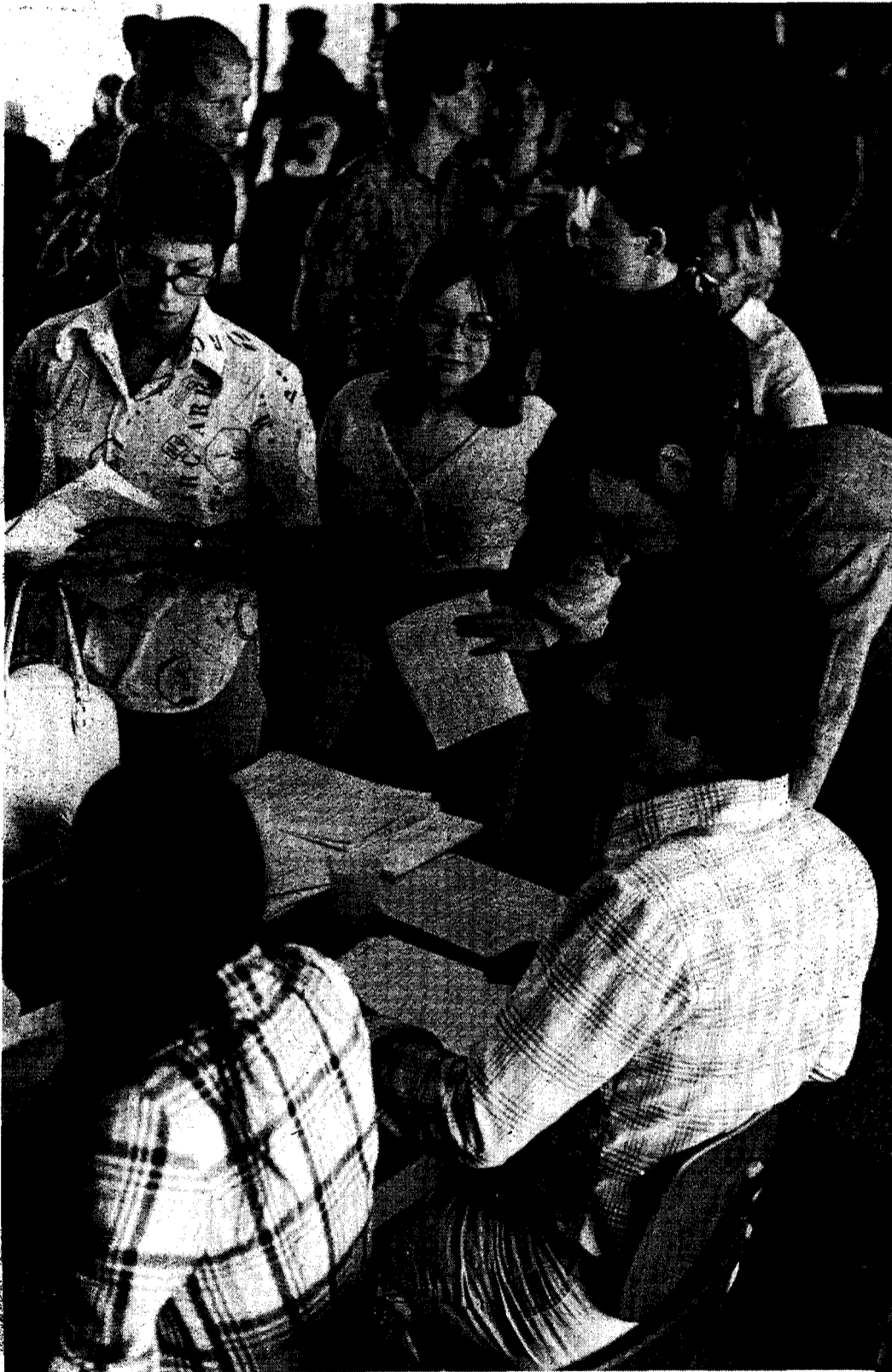
there are 50 Chiropractic, 35 Seneca students and the remainder are Glendon students.

As far as fees are concerned, once again they have risen. The minimum increase which a student may pay is now at a hundred and ten dollars, with a meal plan included. Maid

service is optional at an increased rate of forty-five dollars. Facilities for those who wish to take care of their own rooms are provided.

Even though occupancy within the residences is up it still is apparent that with the number of students seeking off campus lodging residence life is playing a smaller part in Glendon life.

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MOVING IN

York transfers night cleaning staff hires contractor

By ALLAN GROVER

The Glendon campus may become the first battleground in the university's efforts to replace its fulltime cleaning staff with contract workers.

The approximately 30 staff workers at Glendon were informed at the end of July that they would have to accept a transfer to the main campus at Steeles and Keele or retire beginning August 1. In addition, the 12 maids who worked in Hilliard and Wood residences were given their notices in the middle of Aug-

ust. A few maids will be retained to perform greatly reduced cleaning functions in the residences.

In taking these actions, however the university has apparently broken terms of the contract it signed with Local 1356 of the Canadian Union of Public Employees (CUPE) only last February. As a result the union has filed a grievance against the administration.

A clause inserted into the latest contract states that three months before any services normally performed by the bargaining unit can be contracted out a meeting must be held between the university and the union at which all relevant facts related to the change must be disclosed. Despite this clause, the union received no formal notification of the administration's plans until union members received their notices.

Although the union was not formally notified, it is believed that the decision to contract out cleaning duties at Glendon was made last April. At that time Glendon Dean of Students Ian Gentles circulated a letter to residence students asking if they were prepared to pay higher residence fees in order to retain maid services. A majority of students asked in April that maid service be continued.

The Glendon Student Union subsequently arranged a meeting in June with students, Glendon Principal Albert Tucker, senior administrator Vic Berg, Gentles and two vice-presidents of the university. At that meeting it was decided that an optional maid service plan would be adopted. However, too few students opted for this plan, and it has since been dropped. Residence fees have already increased this year to \$740 for a single room from last year's \$675 for a single and meal plan fees have also increased considerably.

Although CUPE Local 1356 has been slow to react to the university's action, a lawyer has been hired to advise the union of its legal position and pursue its grievance against the university. In addition, David Archer president of the Ontario Federation of Labour and a member of York's Board of Governors has been advised of the situation and has arranged a meeting to be held in the near future between the union and William Farr, a university vice president.

Enrollment falls short

Enrollment of first year students at Glendon will fall short of the 1973-74 target figure.

College officials had hoped to enroll 345 first year students this week, however on September 6 Glendon admissions office had received only 314 applications. 418 applications had been received at this time last year. However the targeted was 550.

There has been no change in this figure since last week, but college officials are optimistic about the fact that there will be an increase in enrollment on registration day.

In a departure from last year, this year's short-fall will be centered mainly in the unilingual stream. Last year all 150 places in the unilingual stream were filled but this year 139 persons have been recruited for the 165 openings.

As of September 6, 175 persons had been recruited for the bilingual stream. The target figure was 180.

Why Glendon has not attained its enrollment goals after an extensive recruitment program was launched last year by schools liaison and student volunteers has baffled college officials but there is a trend of low enrollments in Arts programs throughout Ontario. University of Toronto's main campus and Queen's are the only Ontario institutions that have attained their goals.

Lunatic radical fringe

At the recent marriage of two former Glendon students the uncle of the bride, our own senior administrator Victor Berg, complimented the new couple for being the most "establishment" while at Glendon.

Big loveable Vic said that when

the "lunatic radical fringe" was complaining about the quality of Versafood cooking, Don and Laurie, who happened to be on the food committee with Uncle Vic, said the food was O.K. Versafood was replaced by Beaver last year.



pro tem

Only as good as the service it serves.

Counsellors give help when you need it

A telephone purrs in the Glendon Hall room as Toni Silberman picks up the receiver.

The caller might want help on solving a family hassle or simply some advice on dealing with a noisy neighbor.

Ms. Silberman - one of four workers at the Glendon Counselling Service - reassures the girl on the line that abortion, though a serious matter, is no cause for suicide.

"We get all sorts of calls ranging from sex and drugs to job interviews," says the centre director, Ms. Ruth Wismer.

Wismer, a registered psychologist, believes Glendon's tightly knit community allows students to experiment, grow and learn in the area of inter-personal relationships.

"At the same time, you can be lost on this campus with few friends and a declining interest in any academic work," adds Counsellor Andy Michalski.

Most students prefer confidential counselling on a one-to-one basis, says Ms. Wismer. The centre's symbol - a small green owl - represents the good ear the coun-



sellors lend to all students.

Although statistics never tell the whole story, the centre staff and faculty last year interviewed 407 students. Some had 35 sessions.

"We try to empathize with what each student is going through," explains Ms. Wismer, "after all, we were all university students just a short while ago."

The centre offers a three-point approach for students to meet other at:

- informal encounter groups where you learn to relate better with others;
- a mature students' forum for seniors to socialize with others experiencing the same concerns and goals;
- skill improvement groups emphasizing more effective listening, reading and study habits.

For students to discover more about themselves, the centre offers psychological testing which helps indicate their aptitudes, social attitudes and study habits. According to the centre staff, these tests could give new life values to students.

Reading kits, books and tapes for controlling tension, maintaining a conversation, planning a career and of course, writing essays are also available.

The staff - which also includes psychologist Don MacLeod - hopes more students browse around the Glendon Hall centre. Secretary Connie Hood may even fix you up with a cup of coffee.

Excalibur death sentence commuted

Fears that Excalibur, the York University student newspaper would be killed by the student's council were finally laid to rest Monday night.

The budget council of the Council of the York Student Federation (CYSF) accepted a proposed publications board to oversee the paper.

An 11 member board was established in a by-law to the CYSF's incorporation act, also passed Monday.

CYSF president Michael Mouritsen said earlier in the summer it would not be possible to establish the board before the paper began publishing in the fall so he wanted to cease

publication for one year while a board and general direction of a York student paper were discussed.

He felt that Excalibur would prejudice the discussions.

Therefore on July 12 the 7 member executive committee of the CYSF unanimously voted to halt publication for one year, fire permanent staff and confiscate Excalibur property.

But when approval was sought at a subsequent meeting of the entire council, a large contingent of Excalibur staffers and supporters as well as representatives of the Glendon student's council, The Ontario Federation of Students, the Student's Administrative Council from the U.

of Toronto, U. of T.'s paper, The Varsity, and former York students turned out to voice their opposition. There were approximately 50 Excalibur supporters.

A lengthy debate about the merits of dropping publication for one year and trying to pick it up again ensued, with the council finally bowing slightly to the significant opposition.

Mouritsen claimed there is widespread dissatisfaction among, faculty, staff and students with the papers coverage of York and other news.

In an earlier interview he had said, "The whole attitude of the present staff is personified in Brian Milner (the editor chosen by the staff of Excalibur). There's a negative attitude to the university - a we against the administration/we against the CYSF attitude that's not constructive."

"Under the current editorial staff the paper can't be published properly so we're regaining control of the paper for the students," he said.

Excalibur staff felt that Mouritsen was opposed to the political leanings of the paper and therefore was against the choice of editor. The council has never approved Milner as editor as was the normal procedure in the past.

Milner said that it was an attempt to cut off freedom of the press and the council's way of getting back at the paper for criticism of the members and their policies over the past few years.

Excalibur also questioned the attempt to kill the paper during the summer. The federation's summer quorum is six, one less than the number on the executive which made the proposal.

The stop in publication would have lost Excalibur several thousand dollars in advertising money had the two full-time business personnel been fired as Mouritsen wanted.

Excalibur had called for an independent board of publications last March and had made similar requests in earlier years to maintain its position as a politically independent entity.

Following assurances that a board could be established by Sept., the motion to cease publication was tabled and a committee was established to draw up the board proposal.

Also at the meeting, council named Brian Milner as unpaid staff spokesman pending the establishment of the board.

But Excalibur staff vowed to pay their choice for editor regardless of council opposition. He is now acting editor and will probably be accepted by the new board.

The board will consist of three undergraduates from constituent colleges of CYSF, two Excalibur staffers, CYSF's director of communications, one non-executive CYSF member, one graduate student, one professional journalist (a York Alumnus), one member of the staff association and one member of the teaching staff chosen by the Faculty Association.

Bug out Marilyn

Our beloved president, Marilyn Burnett has been told she should bug out of main campus politics.

A curt message from Council of the York Student Federation president Michael (Mouse) Mouritsen came to her following a CYSF meeting she had attended to defend York student newspaper, Excalibur, then in danger of being killed by the council.

"If you wish to grandstand in the future, kindly do so at your own council meetings. Most visitors to

a "zoo" are generally more polite to the animals," read the little missive.

The charge that the CYSF meeting reminded her of a zoo came "in a fit of passion" Burnett said Sunday. She said she could not believe the conservativeness of Mouritsen and some others on the council.

She said that Mouritsen had revealed he was not listening to the people who came to defend Excalibur or the other students on his campus.

He had said that an earlier York vote in favour of joining the Ontario Federation of Students was not binding on the council.

"Then he started talking about how Excalibur was not representative of the student views," said Burnett.

"It was just so obvious that he was pissed off at Excalibur editorials and stories which were critical of him and the council."

"That was when I blew up and told him 'he was'nt listening to the people he is supposed to represent."

Burnett told PRO TEM that similar letters went to OFS staff members who were also at the meeting. Paul Axelrod, a former CYSF president, and Ben MacDonald were thanked for coming to the meeting to explain the operation of OFS. Then they were reminded that as OFS employees they were simply civil servants for universities like York and should learn "the extent of their involvement in internal issues" (i.e. Excalibur).

Burnett said she does not consider it worth reacting to the letter.

COVER POEM

Our illustrious student's council president Marilyn Burnett, was not actually responsible for First Political Speech. Canadian poet and York professor, Eli Mandel, saw poetry in this table of transition words printed in the book, *Leaning To Write*, by Ernest H. Winter, and has included it in his most recent book of poetry, *Stony Plain*, (Press Porcupine, 70 Main St., Erin, Ontario, Canada, 1973).

The York University Bookstore says that copies of the book are en route from Ottawa but were held up by the rail strike and should be in within the next couple days.

Red Rocket, two-bit ride to York main

The Red Rocket shuttle bus to the main campus will now cost students and faculty 25 cents.

But you don't just put your quarter in a box at the door.

"Legal factors" is the term used by the university to explain the necessity for starting the York Travel Club and the restricted sale of travel vouchers.

Both the vouchers and club membership cards are now on sale in the Glendon Bookstore and on the main campus at the cashier's wicket inside the south door of the Temporary Office Building.

The bus driver cannot sell you a voucher.

Legal Factors probably means the Toronto Transit Commission's monopoly.

People going to the main campus

for classes have priority in the Red Rocket but if there is space, other passengers may travel on the bus using vouchers in the normal way.

If for some strange reason you must go to the main campus (for entertainment or to use the library) and the Rocket is full there is now a reasonable alternative.

York has begun a service from the York Mill subway station to the York campus (Burton Auditorium).

From Monday to Friday, buses will leave from York Mills once an hour beginning at 8:20 a.m. and ending at 11:30 p.m. See long yellow notices posted throughout the college for precise times.

The trip takes 30 minutes and the bus will only stop long enough to take-on and let-off passengers.

On weekends the service is provided only in the evenings.

pro tem

Only as good as the community it serves.

PRO TEM is the student weekly of Glendon College, York University, 2275 Bayview Avenue, Toronto, Ontario () Opinions expressed are those of the writer. Unsigned comments are the opinion of the paper and not necessarily those of the student union or the university. PRO TEM is a member of Canadian University Press and an agent for social change. Phone 487 6136.

Editor in chief, Brock Phillips; Entertainment Editor, Larry Mohring; Photo Editor, Dave Fuller; Sports Editor, Brock Phillips; Business Manager, Greg Cockburn; Staff at large Allan Grover, Lorne Prince.

York pulls the gun on union

During the summer York University transferred or retired a number of the members of the Glendon night cleaning staff. These actions have apparently broken the contract it signed with CUPE Local 1356 last February. Most of the maids in Hilliard and Wood were also given their notices. This constituted a similar breach of the contract, as the union was not given three months notice of the university's intention, and was not given access to the facts involved in reaching this decision. To replace the workers transferred to main campus and the ones that retired, the administration contracted their jobs to an outside cleaning outfit.

The administration views this transferring or retiring of workers as an economy move. The saving to Glendon represents \$28,000. However to attain this \$28,000 saving York has had to break its contracts and dislocate or bring hardship to a number of people. In addition, York has brought in a company that pays its workers considerably less than the union cleaning staff members were being paid. The workers in the cleaning company are not union. Therefore York is bringing in non-union workers to undercut its union, or in a way York is importing scab labour. This is a serious matter, especially when a member of the Board of Governors, David Archer, is a prominent leader in Canadian labour.

The members of CUPE Local 1356 already make an inadequate wage for a living in Toronto. York's move thus seems very unnecessary, but may portend further action against union labour at the university.

As students, what should our role be and where should we direct our energies and sympathies? We as students of Glendon should feel responsible for the plight of these workers. We attend a small liberal arts college and we are all members of an interdependent community. Because of our situation, and because we are students, we of all people should be concerned about human ideals and values. If the workers decide to take action, we should be prepared to back them against the university.

Welcome

As the academic year once again brings together the Glendon community it is at this time that we must consider Glendon's future. In previous years the same question may have been mildly put forward in an attempt to analyse and determine the academic, political and social directions in which Glendon was leading itself. However, now the very same question may be interpreted in a somewhat different context. We must face the fact that Glendon's existence is threatened by the fearsome statistic of enrollment figures.

It is safe to assume that next Monday morning less than one thousand students will be commencing classes at Glendon. By mid-December, with the annual "Christmas graduate" corp departing, the total enrollment should hover somewhere near the nine hundred mark. Once this figure is realized York's benevolent Board of Governors will reiterate Glendon is a flop and talk of 'termination' and 'phasing out' will be applied to Glendon's future.

Glendon has a capacity for fourteen hundred and fifty students. When one considers the provincial governments financial grant system based on \$X awarded per student enrolled in the college it is easy to visualize Glendon running into severe budgetary problems. Any secondary institution with only sixty-two per cent of capacity enrollment is, as the present financial setup exists, in trouble. It is this economic reality which may very well threaten the existence of Glendon College as it is viewed today.

Yet should the harsh reality of economics necessarily be applied to Glendon? Should Glendon be subject to the rigorous game of attempting to recruit every high school graduate?

The answer should be no. Glendon is a small community dedicated to developing a unique approach to self learning and self development. It should not be required to participate in the rat race recruitment game to meet its student quota.

A high school graduate should not need to be coerced into enrolling at Glendon. Yet if minimum enrollment standards are put upon Glendon then Glendon may be forced to change its already faltering ideology for the sake of promoting enrollment.

Merely due to the fact that Glendon is unable to attain prescribed enrollment quotas is no justification to question its existence. Glendon has proven its reason for existing and the argument for this lies in its past. G.C.



"I would have thought that with enrollment figures down they'd be willing to take my \$670.00 worth of 3 cent stamps!"

This man needs help

This man needs help.

He is the editor of a newspaper which is long on tradition but very short on personnel right now.

Aided by a crew of dusty Glendon oldies and a staff which is now a mere shadow of its former self this first issue of PRO TEM was hastily put together.

But the oldies must retire from the harried life of the big city newspaper and fade back into the real world outside the Glendon gates, leaving the hapless Brock Phillips with a slightly improved format, two slowly cooling justwriters and an untidy office in the bowels of Glendon Hall.

(Sound of violins)

Gone is the laughter which once echoed through the halls as the staff gaily planned the revolution and anxiously awaited the contradictions of capitalist society to be revealed. Lulled is the machinegun-banging of Betty Friden the Justwriter. And nervous is our hero as he contemplates next Wednesday's issue.

But all is not lost. At least not if senior students returning this fall with new resolve to become a part of life on campus and recently arrived Glendonites filled with the enthusiasm of youth answer this urgent call for help.

A multitude of creative people are needed to perform the myriad of chores which go into producing high quality, lively, provocative, entertaining, educational, etc. etc. etc. community newspaper.

The paper needs writers interested in politics on and off campus, education, social trends, economics, the environment, music, theatre, film, art, sports, poetry etc. etc. etc.

There is also lots of room for non-writers. We need graphic artists, layout and design artists, photographers, cartoonists, layout freaks,



paste-up people, proof readers, thinkers and planners, business types, advertising sales people, typists, and friends.

Develop a new interest. Perfect an old interest. Become interested and interesting. Go on to the big, exciting world of professional journalism with the experience you pick up here. All things are possible with PRO TEM.

(Sound of trumpets)

So make Brock Phillips a happy man. Come to the PRO TEM staff meeting Wednesday at 4:00 p.m. Or if you can't make it then drop in and leave your name, phone number and area of interest.

He who hesitates is lost.



Despite the fact that strike-breaking and the use of scab labour has made the union local relatively impotent in its survival against Dare, union spokesman are urging supporters to continue to boycott Dare products.

Don't eat dem Dare cookies

By MIKE ROHATYNSKY from The Chevron

Picket lines were first formed by the striking workers of Local 173 of the International Brewery and Cereal Workers against the Dare biscuit factory on May 29, 1972. The strike has been long and bitter and has been marked by periods of physical violence. Pitted against 350 workers, of which 90 percent were women, were the Kitchener police, a strikebreaking company, the courts, Kitchener city council and the Dare management. All these organizations bear responsibility for the injustices and the inhumanity done to the striking workers, but primarily responsibility lies with the Dare administration which utilized moral, economic and physical weaponry to break a strike and a union.

In reply to the company's offer of pay raises of 45 cents to women and 55 cents to men over two years, the union demanded equal pay increases for both women and men of 40 cents for each year of the contract. Another important demand of the workers was an 8-hour day shift to replace an 8½-hour shift. Due to the fact that Dare remained intransigent, the union members made the decision to strike.

During the first few days of picketing, the lines were quiet and orderly. The appearance of Canadian Driver Pool, a strike-breaking outfit hired by Dare to move products in and out of the plant, initiated a violent phase of the strike. With the active support of the Kitchener police, the CDP hirelings driving tractor-trailer rigs busted through the picket lines. One union official describing the action of the police stated: "They got paid for every damn thing they did to everyone else. It was extra money in their pockets. If that was justice, then I don't know how to spell it."

Although the Dare management publicly stated that it had decided to rescind the services of CDP, it got further support in moves to break the strike from the Supreme Court of Ontario. Two injunctions were handed down on June 12 and 14 which limited the number of pickets and picket lines. During the next few weeks a number of strikers were arrested for violating the court orders and "obstructing police" who again gave active assistance to Dare by acting as bodyguards for scab workers entering the plant. Confronted with court in-

junctions, a refusal by Kitchener city council to ban strikebreakers from the city and the company's administration which was attempting to induce strikers to return to work, many of members of local 173 fought back by instituting a boycott of Dare products. At first, it remained a local phenomenon, but with the support of the Ontario Federation of Labour and the Canadian Labour Congress and above all, because of the relentless work performed by the strikers, the boycott has taken on national proportions.

Of the 250 union members who remained on strike, 50 to 60 have been unable to secure other employment. This latter group was collecting strike pay up until two weeks ago. Albert Gill, president of local 173, stated that during the summer months it has been difficult to obtain funds through gate-collections because of seasonal shut-downs and a lapse in local unions' activities. The international union had provided strike payments until the end of May and has yet to reach a decision regarding further strike remuneration. According to one union official, the international has agreed to financially support a ten-person boycott committee in order to provide employment for some of the older workers who are finding it difficult obtaining jobs.

At present, local 173 legally exists at the Dare factory which continues to use scab labour to produce its "goods". An application for de-certification of the local as bargaining agent of the workers was submitted to the Department of Labour by a scab worker. This application was challenged by the Dare management and later withdrawn. Gill explained that the company wanted to show the public that "its hands are clean and we know damn well they're not clean."

This strike has made it exceedingly clear on whose side the law courts, the police and Kitchener city council stand. It is the Dare management, more precisely those administrators who rejected the workers' demands and employed CDP and the police against the strikers, who bear the fundamental responsibility for the violence which erupted on the picket line. It is those same management people who stand accountable for all the economic and psychological hardships endured by many of the striking workers.

Don Juan's or authority figures

The closest definition which PRO TEM's dictionary has to a 'don' is a don of the 'Juan' variety. It goes something like this: a depraved nobleman, who wronged a lady, killed her father in a duel, visited the dead man's statue at his grave, asked it to a feast, and was carried off to hell by the statue. (Is that why Don Ron isn't back?)

While this may be a close approximation to some of the happenings in Glendon's rose garden, it does little to validate giving free room and board to 11 people. Thus, with typewriter in hand, this writer set off to unravel the mystery of donship.

A donship is an academic appointment made by the Master of Residence set so upward or downward age limit on the position, he does require a year's absence from Glendon's halls. This absence in his eyes promotes more maturity and distance. The second criteria for appointment is the applicant's job. The Dean requires that a Don's job does not interfere with the commitment he or she has made. The final and most important consideration is character. A don must be a tutor, a psychiatrist, a lush, a generally reliable source of information, and a snarling German Shepard. In other words, if you are an unemployed Glendon alumnus, with character, between the ages of 21 and 35, you could have received free room and board for just being around.

While we can't do much to control the dawn in the east, student participation could and should influence the appointment of dons if they are to remain a Glendon institution. At present, Ian Gentles remains sole. He rationalizes this power as follows, he can work faster without the incumbrance of a committee; he says "I have confidence in my own judge-

ment," and finally, since he was appointed by C.O.S.A., he should be delegated some uninterfered responsibility.

As a student however, one must question this attitude. While the Dean began his deliberations for appointment in March, the final decisions were not made until mid-summer. A house committee would have had to be finished by May 1. Secondly while the Dean may have confidence in his own judgement, that judgement sets a specific character for the type of person who is appointed as a don. However, even after only a week at Glendon, a student is aware that each house soon takes on a specific character. Who could be better prepared to select a don than the house members themselves? Finally while the Dean of Students may believe in the concept of delegation of authority, we at Glendon College have been fighting for a democratization of the institution. As a community surely we have the maturity to decide whether or not we need dons and to appoint the type of person who best fills our needs.

We welcome or welcome back

Wook

Wood

Rejean Garneau-A house

Henry Wood-B house

William Dronyk-C house

Mark Anderson-D house

Michael Horn-E house

Hilliard

Jan Oldreive-A house

Charlie Northcore-B house

Marie Rickard-C house

Janis Neustadt-D house

Janis Neustadt-D house

Louise Belley-E house

Sue Boston-F house

We hope they will be as effective as if we had picked them ourselves.

Seed money for young professionals

Your degree and the accreditations from your professional association won't buy your equipment or pay the rent. But you believe in your earnings power in the years to come. So do we.

That's why we want to help you bridge the gap between now and then. With a loan now—which you can pay us back as you become established.

A loan of up to \$25,000 (or more) on a repayment schedule tailored to your needs, including deferment of your first payment.

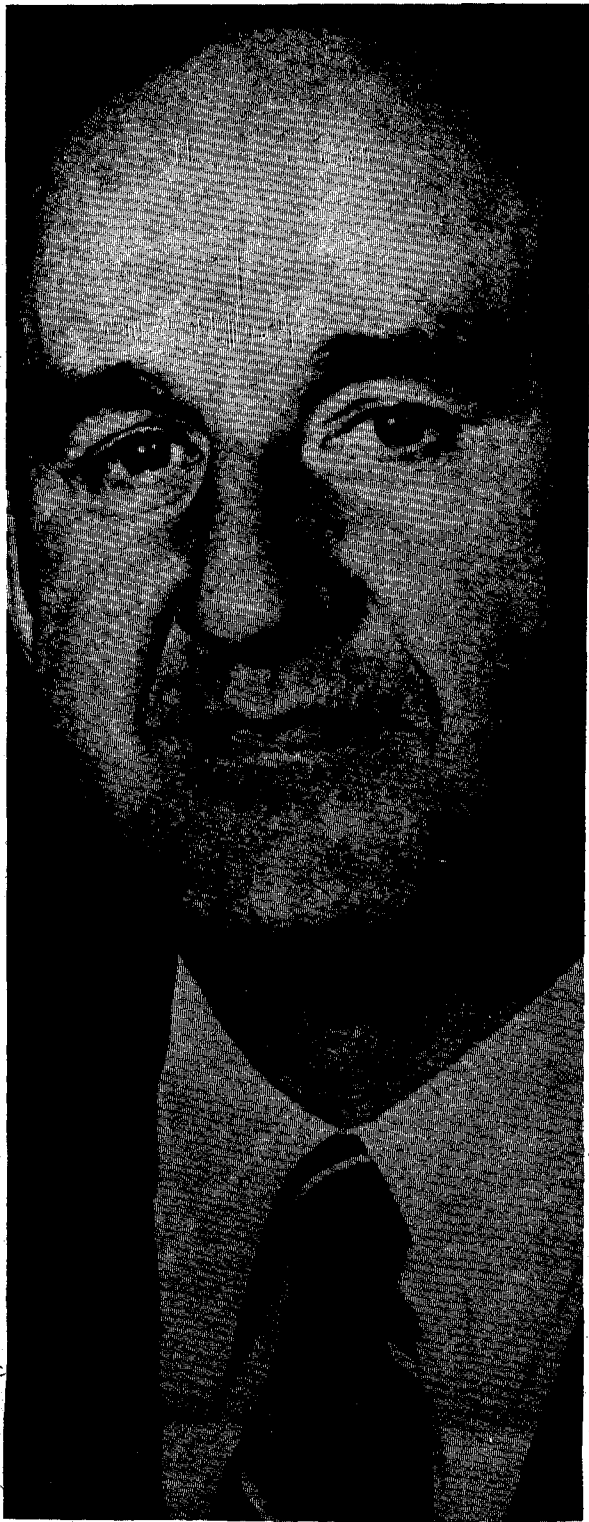
Our brochure—"Money—and more—to help you start your Professional Practice"—explains this helpful new service. Ask your Royal Bank Manager for a copy. You will find him as competent in his field as you are in yours.

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At present, eligible professions include:

ACCOUNTING—C.A. • ARCHITECTURE—B.ARCH. • DENTISTRY—D.D.S.
ENGINEERING—B.ENG. • LAW—L.L.B. • MEDICINE—M.D. • OPTOMETRY—O.D.
PHARMACY—B.SC.PHARM. • VETERINARY MEDICINE—D.V.M.



LAPORTE

LAST POST ASKS;

Did underworld links lead to Laporte's death?

The Québec government has carried out a "cover-up attempt to prevent the exposure of high-level corruption and links with organized crime", according to the Last Post.

The Toronto based national magazine says the cover-up has been the main reason that serious questions surrounding the death of former Québec Labour Minister, Pierre Laporte, have remained unanswered and, until recently, unasked.

The allegations appear in a copyright story in the Last Post's September issue by the magazine's Québec editor, Nick Auf der Maur. The story is the first complete summer of "L'Affaire Saulnier-Laporte," the scandal that has received more attention than Watergate in the French-language press of Québec but has been greeted with almost total silence in English Canada.

"L'Affaire Saulnier-Laporte" concerns the underworld connections of Laporte and former Montreal police chief, Jacques Saulnier. Québec Premier Robert Bourassa was aware of Laporte's contacts with the underworld when he appointed him to the cabinet after the liberal election victory in April 1970, says the Last Post.

Recent investigations by Ronald Lebel and Robert McKenzie of the Toronto Star, the only English language reporters to pay serious attention to the Saulnier-Laporte scandals have revealed that after Laporte was kidnapped by the Front de Liberation du Québec (FLQ) on October 10, 1970, police failed to follow up leads that could have led to his being saved.

Auf der Maur says that "one Last Post source says that at least three high-ranking police officers knew where Laporte was being held."

The story says that "one of the most disturbing theories, shared by many of Laporte's former associates, is that the Québec government wrote off Pierre Laporte. It is felt that Laporte, alive, represented a potentially great source of embarrassment

to the provincial Liberals. Dead, he was a martyr for Confederation and a distinct political asset."

Laporte's Mafia contacts have come out in a series of police reports leaked to Québec government's crime probe.

These reports, which Auf der Maur describes as being "the tip of the iceberg," are summarized in the Last Post story.

Québec Police Force sources, say that they several times informed Premier Bourassa and his special counsellor Paul Desrochers that there was evidence linking at least two cabinet ministers, including Laporte, two Liberal MA's, three of the party's principal organizers and at least two judges with the underworld.

One RCMP report said that "before the last provincial election, D'Asti (Nicolas Di Iorio and Frank D'Asti, both known underworld figures) gave money to help Pierre Laporte's campaign... They felt that they could obtain favours from Laporte if the Liberals won. They were hoping that Laporte would become Minister of Justice."

Premier Bourassa has refused to comment on why Laporte was named Minister of Labour instead of Minister of Justice, an appointment which he was widely expected to get.

Jacques Saulnier's underworld contacts have also come out in leaked police reports. Among these leaks have been part of a confidential report prepared for Justice Minister Jerome Choquette by a Montreal Police investigating team as well as tapes that the investigators were not allowed to hear.

Auf der Maur concludes that "Premier Bourassa's disastrous weakness as a leader and inability to control his party have led to the Québec Liberal government's becoming a nest of corruption and seamy relationships, probably unequalled since the worst days of the Duplessis and Taschereau regimes," and terms the Bourassa government "one of the sorriest chapters in recent Québec history."

New anti-trust suits rock oil industry

Washington (CUP-PNS)

During the first six months of 1973 corporate profits for the petroleum companies in the United States climbed to all time highs. At the same time, anti-monopoly and price-fixing lawsuits filed by governmental agencies reached unprecedented levels.

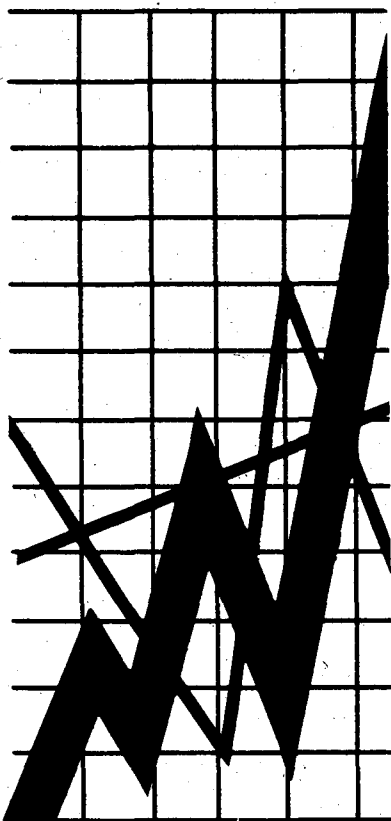
Second quarter profit increased for 1973 according to most recent corporate reports from a low of 37 per cent for Standard of Indiana to a staggering 174 per cent Commonwealth Oil.

Coming at the peak of the 'energy crisis', Federal and state officials are apparently convinced that some questionable practices are responsible for this embarrassment of riches within the petroleum industry. Not since the 1911 Supreme Court decision breaking up the original Standard Oil Trust have so many monopoly and price fixing lawsuits been filed against the oil companies.

At issue are charges of monopoly control of the industry by the eight integrated oil giants (Exxon, Mobil, Texaco, Gulf, Shell, Standard of California, Standard of Indiana and Atlantic-Richfield). These integrated companies control the flow of oil from the willhead to the service station, and allegedly 'fix' prices by controlling the gasoline supplies.

Exxon's profits increased by 54 per cent in 1972, Texaco's by 45 per cent, Gulf's by 82 per cent and Shell's by 54 per cent.

Several major legal assaults have been filed against these companies.



During June, the State of New York and the United States Department of Justice filed suit, respectively against Exxon for raising prices in breach of contract, and against Texaco for alleged forcing independent dealers out of business.

On July 8, the U.S. Federal Trade Commission released a study showing efforts by the oil majors to manipulate prices, and thus increase profits. On July 10, the Cost of Living Coun-

cil announced that the Internal Revenue Service would begin an audit of the major oil companies to detect price control violations. And on the same day, five of these firms were issued subpoenas by a Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles to produce documents related to alleged unfair pricing and marketing practices.

A week later, an unprecedented Federal Trade Commission report accused the eight major U.S. firms of having conspired to monopolize the refining of petroleum products over a period of 23 years.

According to the FTC study, these practices forced American and Canadian motorists to pay unreasonably high prices, and led directly to the current sky rocketing profits in the industry. Other anti-trust actions have also been filed by the Attorneys General of Florida and Connecticut, and many more lawsuits by other state and municipal agencies are being prepared.

The reason for this rash of lawsuits from these quarters is simple. State and municipal agencies are being prepared

and municipal government are smarting under the impact of increases lately demanded by major firms. Standard of California has recently agreed to supply gasoline to the city of Los Angeles but only at a 40 per cent price hike. And the latest price offered by Shell to the highways department of St. Louis County, Missouri, is at an increase of 73 per cent.

It is not clear why the petroleum industry, so long protected by the

government and its agencies, is suddenly facing such a massive assault. Rising prices are partly responsible, but the general national mood of distrust of big business and government have undoubtedly had their effect.

But as cracks are appearing in the protective armour which has, in the past, shielded the petroleum companies from public scrutiny, even men like Senator Henry Jackson are questioning this once sacred cow. Jackson, never before an opponent of the oil companies, and a prime advocate of the Alaskan pipeline noted "the growing and increasingly widespread conviction that the fuel shortage is a deliberate, conscious contrivance of the major integrated petroleum companies to destroy the independent refiners and marketers, to capture new markets, to increase gasoline prices, and to obtain repeal of environmental protection legislation".

In the face of such criticism, the oil companies continue to lament the fact that they do not have sufficient profits to operate efficiently. Texaco, the largest marketer of gasoline in the U.S., expressed disappointment over its 44.5 per cent increase for the record breaking period in the first part of this year. Said Maurice F. Granville, Chairman of the Board of Texaco: "In our judgement, Texaco's consolidated earnings are not yet yielding a satisfactory return on total assets and they are not yet adequate to generate the funds required for the company's steadily growing capital requirements." In other words, the energy crisis will continue to worsen.

Robots replace militants in European auto factories

Labour in the motor industry is an increasingly happy hunting ground for agitators. In Britain output in the last quarter was 60,000 cars below last year's. But it is not just Britain. Fiat lost 270,000 cars through strikes in Italy in 1969, and 100,000 last year. Where strikes are banned as they are in Russia, the workers merely go sick; absenteeism in the plant built by Fiat for the Russians has gone to 30 per cent, and reaches its peak, as one might have expected, on Mondays and Fridays.

Managements in the motor industry have been told by politicians and sociologists that it is their duty to make life in the factories merry and diverting, in order to relieve the monotony of the job and so make their workers sweeter-tempered. To do them credit, many have tried to follow this advice. The schemes they have thought up range from a factory radio station (at Dagenham) to full airconditioning (at Fiat's Cassino plant). But more and more managements see these only as palliatives one lasting cure would be to manage without so many men.

Union surprised

The Japanese are going for the ultimate solution; a factory of robots where the only men would be maintenance engineers. The government is backing studies for an eight year development programme to see whether or not this can be done. The specification is for an assembly line to make gear-boxes on a scale that would normally employ 200-300 workers, but operated entirely by robots. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is directing the initial design studies, which should be finished early next year. The electronics and machine tool industries and the universities are involved. Assuming that the plan looks feasible, the fight will then begin to get the government to put up the \$125,000,000, plus a contribution from industry, that the robot line is expected to cost.

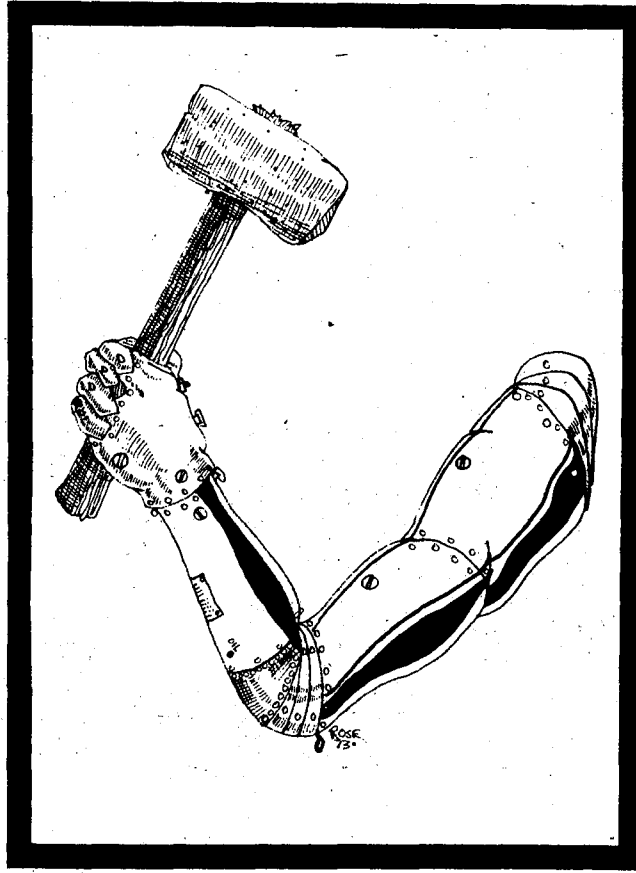
Even a short while ago, large segments of the motor industry would have said this was a wholly impractical project. But Fiat is now already halfway there, and so is part of the General Motors factory at Lordstown, in Ohio. Fiat's moment of decision came when it was crippled by strikes in 1969, and the speed with which it has moved has taken even the unions by surprise. It is now operating two separate production lines with robots imported from America. In one plant, 18 robots, replacing 20 men, weld more than 500 points. Each has an automatic arm with two claws on the end. The claws hiss and splutter, and every few seconds a weld is made. The claws pull back a few inches and the hand that holds them changes its angle rather clumsily, ready for the next weld. The robot's actions are jerky, compared with a human arm, but the reject rate is only 1-2 per cent. The cost of the 18 robots was \$1,250,000, and they will take nearly 10 years to pay for themselves, but cost is not really the issue. The robots work in a section of the plant that was most afflicted by strikes and absenteeism and Fiat could foresee a time when it would simply not be able to attract men to this type of work at all.

430 welds per minute

The other Fiat automatic line uses a single robot to carry out 430 welds a minute. Here the car shell moves into a big steel box where it is attacked by hundreds of robot fists, like the tentacles of an octopus. This is a more expensive installation; it costs \$1,750,000 but is expected to pay for itself in 5-6 years. The factory in which it has been installed is a new one, at Cassino, where most of the 4,000 men working there are having their first experience of factory life and are not likely to object. Half the welding is done automatically, and the few men around the plant earn nearly \$7.50 an hour. General Motors has had strikes at Lordstown, but they had little to do with automation.

Fiat has given a try to the Volvo-Saab solution for labour relations. It has tackled working conditions, substituting paints in powder form for solvents, allowing more work breaks, and introducing an element of variety into jobs, but absenteeism is still around 12 per cent. What has gone down is the number of strikes - only 10,000 cars lost in the first quarter of this year, compared with an average of 25,000 a quarter last year. Renault is now trying the same cure.

In another effort to buy peace, Fiat is getting rid of the assembly line altogether in some



places and substituting island work sites instead. These cost twice as much as an assembly line and put up plant investment costs by one-fifth. It is a characteristic of all these attempts to improve the industry's labour record that they are expensive. A perfectly sound financial argument can be made for saying that it is cheaper simply to pay the workers that little bit more each time they cut up rough. Certainly the profit record of British Leyland, which has followed this policy more from force of circumstance than deliberate choice, is better than Fiat's. Its investment record is much worse. Fiat's planned investment in southern Italy alone is two-thirds of the \$1,250,000,000 that British Leyland plans to spend throughout its whole group. And the reason why British Leyland is not spending more is that it cannot see an adequate return to shareholders from any large sum. Fiat, in a less sophisticated capital market, operates under a different set of constraints; return on capital is one of the lesser of them.

But this cannot be said of the Japanese, and if there is one common characteristic of Japanese industry it is the steady move towards greater reliance on robots. One of the ball-bearing factories is evaluating a new machine that will assemble, test and pack a complete bearing all on its own, and requires just one worker to remove packages. A manufacturer

CONT'D ON PAGE 8

Union bosses peacekeep for US car makers

Like the negotiations of the past, the 1973 union negotiations with the Big 3 auto companies are more of a show than negotiations.

The guidelines have already been set in rubber, trucking and the electrical industries. The Big 3 have held their secret meetings and have made a decision as to how much they are going to grant the United Auto Workers (UAW) in fringe benefits and wage increases. UAW president Leonard Woodcock and vice-presidents Irving Bluestone, Ken Bannon and Douglas Fraser may have already had secret meetings with top management and agreed on a package.

Their discussions now are largely devoted to what they refer to as "non economic" demands. Shall a worker be judged guilty before the grievance procedure is exhausted? What will happen around the questions of compulsory overtime, joint union-management health and safety committees and the value to be placed on each fringe benefit?

With the important decisions having been made behind the backs of the workers, there is still need for a show. Important negotiations seemingly continue at the General Motors building in Detroit, at the Ford Glass building

in Dearborn and at Chrysler's main offices in Highland Park. These "TV" shows are held mainly to let Woodcock demonstrate his labour statesmanship and for Bluestone, Bannon and Fraser to exhibit their bargaining skills.

Woodcock has assured the auto barons they don't have to fear a strike, thus disarming the workers.

At the UAW Collective Bargaining Convention in March 1973 the tone for the negotiations was set. The Collective Bargaining Resolution said, "Because we are not wedded to one or another narrow approach but are willing to consider a wide range of alternate solutions, it is not necessary for us to present our proposals in the form of rigid inflexible demands... We will not go to the bargaining table in 1973 looking for a fight but for a fair share and because we seek only our equity our approach to negotiations is non-inflationary..."

Avoiding danger

This is the same script that has been used time and time again. The union's demands being flexible, the employers will make the most of that flexibility. By the use of generalities, the UAW leadership avoids the danger of committing itself too firmly to a set of demands. They can compromise without fearing a revolt in the ranks.

The reference to their demands being non-inflationary is backhanded support to the idea that it is high wages that cause inflation.

In 1973 the economic facts are heavily weighted in favour of the union. Big 3 profits in 1972 and the first six months of 1973 have been the highest in their history. There is a runaway inflation in the cost of living and the companies have already asked for a price increase. Ford and GM have granted their white collar workers more in wage increases than their UAW members have been receiving.

General Motors, the pace setter in the industry and the one who calls the tune in negotiations, has opened with a powerful publicity campaign in support of its position of a 5.5 per cent first-year wage package. It has mailed to all its employees a pamphlet stating that it pays an average wage of \$5 per hour, with an additional \$3 in fringe benefits. This they say adds up to \$241.60 per week or \$12,000 per year.

If we are to accept these figures at face value (disputed by the UAW), we must remember that upwards of \$1,500 is taken by the city, state and federal income taxes; over \$600 is taken for social security and \$120 a year in

CONT'D ON PAGE 8



Negotiating session

Union bosses cont'd

union dues. This leaves the worker with less than the amount the government says is needed for a medium standard of living. Without overtime the worker's income would be further reduced.

A revised cost-of-living allowance (COLA) is unquestionably the most important demand the union is making. In 1964 the UAW stated "Correction of the faulty arithmetic and technical defects in the cost-of-living formula is essential if GM workers and their families are to enjoy the high and steady rising living standards which reflect the full productivity of our national economy and are necessary if the economy is to achieve its full potential..."

This "faulty arithmetic" has continued to the present day. In the COLA formula, the UAW says during the 1970 contract the workers should have received 44 cents per hour rather than the 35 cents they did receive. The union is not demanding that this shortage be made up. A compromise on this issue might give the worker the increased COLA in 1974 or 1975.

There should be little dispute over granting dental care. This has already been won in some UAW contracts. Here too a compromise will cost the companies little in the first year of the contract.

In 1949 when the UAW negotiated its first pension plan, the late UAW president Walter Reuther emphasized the necessity of having pension funds "actuarially sound", meaning that a pension plan should be fully funded so that a company going out of business would be able to pay every employee his share in the fund. This is sound reasoning for the small companies who might be forced out of business but for the Big 3 this was just an excuse to pay small pensions during the first 15 years of the pension plan. It was not until 1965 that pensions went above \$100 per month for those with 25 years or more of service.

Huge reserves

During these years huge reserves were being built up in the Big 3 pension funds. The GM pension fund is approaching \$4 billion and is increasing at the rate of \$400 million per year. The Big 3 can increase their payments to pensioners by 50 per cent without increasing their payments into these funds. There would be no immediate increase in cost to the Big 3.

Voluntary overtime is in effect at an American

Motors plant in Kenosha, Wisc. and in the farm equipment industry which is unionized by the UAW. Most workers take all the overtime they can get; they need it to meet the ever increasing cost of living. Too much overtime has brought early death to many workers; many grow old before their time. It disrupts family life causing neglect of the wife and family. This demand might be compromised with an increase in the premium paid for overtime.

The employers will use the argument of for-

Robots cont'd

developing control systems for machine tools has a line of eight lathes already linked into a computer and has nearly completed a robot that will shift the work from one machine to another. Another manufacturer, with an agreement with Tube Investments, has a group of machines which automatically produce a range of ground shafts. In the motor industry itself Toyota has a section where 24 men operate a group of linked lines that machine the cylinder block, crankshaft, con-rods and pistons and assemble them into a complete engine in just under a minute. Special carpeted walkways have been built for the visitors who want to go and gape at this.

If the visitors hang about long enough where any of these robots are working, they will see maintenance engineers descend in swarms on the machines the moment the line stops for a meal break. The labour content of a robot factory shifts behind the scenes, to the repair shops, on a scale that it is difficult to estimate at this stage. But if Japan thinks it wise to go to such lengths now, before any of the traditional pressures from labour have hit it, for how long can British industry - or for that matter any European manufacturer with assembly-line problems - stand out against the trend?

from The Economist

eign competition to limit the union's economic demands. With the deflation of U.S. currency abroad this argument carries little weight. Much of the foreign competition comes from foreign subsidiaries of Chrysler, Ford and GM. It is ironic that in recent years foreign competition has been able to gain as much as 18 per cent of the U.S. market because of the refusal of the Big 3 to begin producing the small car 10 years earlier than they did.

It is also a fact that while Japan and Germany were spending large amounts of money on research and development of peace-time

commodities, America was spending even larger amounts on military hardware. Japan has a car that meets our emission control standards while the American product lags behind its import rivals.

Being well aware of the compromising character of the UAW leadership the Big 3 are making their usual demands on the union. They want the union to help discipline the workers and they are proposing to trim fringe benefits the union won in the past. They say union demands are "astronomical". They not only treat union demands lightly but they show little respect for union officials at the bargaining table.

Continuing rat race

This too is part of the script. The employers are serving notice on the UAW negotiators that they are prepared to use their huge resources to curb union demands. While the UAW negotiators meet separately with the companies, behind-the-scenes representatives of the Big 3 meet to plan strategy, thus preventing any divisions among the Big 3 negotiators.

Neither the UAW leadership nor the companies can prevent strikes on local demands but once the national contract is agreed on they will use their combined forces to get the men to return to work with or without their grievances being settled.

Spokesmen for both sides will say the agreement was a victory of sanity and peace in the industry for another three years.

The workers in the plants will soon learn they are still in the rat race to keep up on the production line and to meet the weekly grocery bill. If there is a cut in auto production in the next period, the workers will find themselves in a worse position than before the 1973 contract negotiations.

John Anderson from Guardian

Heidelberg

Brewed from pure spring water.



And that's the truth!

Gauthier is close to signing contract

By BROCK PHILLIPS

A well-informed source in the Glendon Gopher office (Glendon's inter-college hockey team) leaked to PRO TEM, last Thursday, that the signing of Yves Gauthier is imminent. A date has not yet been set for the official signing.

Gopher spokesman, Pierre David, said that Gauthier is pleased with the contract (it has been placed somewhere in the six figure category.) And feels that he will be happy on the team.

Gauthier, an all-star defenceman on 2nd year and the A-house Axemen the past two years, had in the past withheld his playing services

when contract negotiations fell through. "They just never met my price," explained Yves.

Gauthier will bring greater strength and experience to the Gopher blue-line. "We were weak there last year," explained Wayne 'Nine Goals' Langlois, last year's Gopher goalie. "Some nights they would just ignore me. I'm sure it wasn't my bad breath either. I use listerine every day. I mean I hate it, but I like it. You

gotta be tough to take it mister."

Gauthier's addition to the Gophers will be very important in their championship drive as a few of last year's players have been lost to the summer. Ralph Carr, rightwinger has moved on to the Timmins Minors. "There'll be no serious drinking on this team," Ralph explained to PRO TEM.

Veteran centre Geoff Love hung up his Langes and Gentle Glen Jones has moved from the dressing room

to schools liaison. It has been rumoured that centre Bob 'Golden Stick' Armstrong has gone into show business as a stand-up comedian. His Las Vegas club dates, however, coincide with the 1973-74 schedule and so he will be unable to suit up this season.

Two year veterans John Frankle, Angelo DiClemente and Serge Leclerc are returning. In Notes From East Anglia and Other Faraway Places, Sydney, PRO TEM's duck on the scene, rumours that Gary 'The Bear' Lamb will be donning the blades in an effort to gain a job between the Gopher's pipes. An unobserved observer over-seeing Lamb's secret practices says that Lamb has been running the streets of Bradford and working out at the Linsmore Hotel in an effort to get in shape.

sports

Jock day today

"Tomorrow Glendon will be turned over to the jocks," announced Peter Jansen, director of athletics, from his office in Proctor Fieldhouse.

"At twelve noon sharp we will informally meet down at the fieldhouse. Once there, one will be treated to an excellent Beaver food lunch and from there the activities will start."

This year's jock day proves to be as exciting as past jock days. Present will be the ever popular grease pole. However last year's champion scalers will not be present, as they have moved on to greater heights. The field is therefore wide open for one to go to greater heights. I'm the favourite, though," added Fred Kulak. "cause I can fly."

An exciting new activity this year will be frisbee football. The rules are similar to flag football only that

there is no football involved. Instead a frisbee is used. (The preceding explanation was made for those people who have become very confused with the goings on of this bastion of bilingualism situated in a large English-speaking eastern city.) Paul Picard says that members of last year's A-house Axeman football squad will be on hand to instruct those who are new to the game.

The annual tug of war over the Mighty Don will again be the highlight of the day. The Serpent of the Don has announced that he will be pleased to entertain the losers of the tug of war. Lest one be afraid for one's life and limb, the fieldhouse has contracted Charlie Laforet to be on hand in case of any emergencies. No one can forget Charlie's heroic effort last year. Hearts were in the mouths of the bystanders as they witnessed Charles' swan dive into the murky waters of the Don in an attempt to rescue a drowning damsel caught in the clutches of the Serpent of the Don, only to see him swept away by the fast flow of the mighty river.

Jock day kicks off the 1973-74 Glendon sports program, under its new athletic director Peter Jansen. Peter has been involved recently in community development and has had contact with LIP grants.

He hopes that the students will build their own program. He says that he has been impressed with the diligence of the athletic council in building a student run program. Jansen conceded that he could probably organize an effective program himself, but he added that it would not be a successful venture without student support and guidance.



Director of athletics, Peter Jansen



Just one of the many in the capacity crowds that are attracted to Glendon sports events.

Athletics at Glendon

During a speech at the first annual picnic of the Glendon and District Society of Duck Watchers, Mallard J. Duck, a PRO TEM sports reporter, pronounced these now immortal words: "As I gaze out over this assemblage of feathers and wings from far and near, I must say that summer is officially over. Fall is now upon us."

As summer comes to a close, so does the summer athletic program at Glendon. It was another successful summer in which no games were played and no championships decided. But as Mallard J. so aptly said, "Fall is now upon us." And with fall comes the start of Glendon's athletic program.

This year's program will be much like last year's program. The official jock headquarters will be again Proctor Fieldhouse, but there are some face changes within the walls of the fieldhouse. Paul Picard and Sylvia Vandershee are the new men's and women's athletic reps. Anne O'Bryne is still assistant director of sports, but Wayne Bishop and his squash raquet have returned to Australia. In his place is Peter Jansen who has been at the University of Alberta, the University of New Brunswick and the University of Victoria. Also Don Hendry, equipment manager and mother to all Glendon jocks, has gone into retirement.

As in the past, the Glendon program will be built on participation. Winning is not the thing, it is the only thing. Should not and does not exist in the Glendon program. Anyone who shows up has the right to play no matter what his ability. Participation in 1972-73 was just below 50 per cent.

The Glendon program consists of two segments - the intramural and the intercollege. Glendon is not involved in inter-university sports, but students of Glendon may try out for York varsity teams.

The main emphasis is placed on the intramural program. It is one of the most successful intramural programs in Ontario universities. It is viewed as a recreation program; a participatory recreation program that can be fun.

The intercollege program is Glendon's version of inter-university sports. Glendon is a member of the York colleges league. In intercollege there is more emphasis on winning and players tend to have more ability.

In the past Glendon has been very successful in intercollege competition having won the York Torch, representing the greatest accumulation of points in intercollege play, on numerous occasions.

Over the last two years though, Glendon has been receiving rather a raw deal from Arvo Titus supreme head of intercollege sports. The question has arisen whether it is all worth it. This year's athletic reps feel it is and so the intercollege program may expand or become stronger.

PRO TEM takes the view that sports at Glendon is a form of light participatory recreations. This view is exemplified by PRO TEM's light-hearted approach to the reporting of sports. We believe sports at Glendon does not involve a life and death situation and should not be treated this way. We like to laugh and have fun when relaxing. We hope you do too.

BMOC comes back

It is now official, Greg Cockburn last year's Big Man On Campus (BMOC) is returning.

In a telephone interview last Thursday Cockburn said that he felt it was his duty to return to his familiar position as BMOC. Late last year he had been toying with the idea of hanging up his shoes.

"The pressures and commitments that go along with being BMOC were becoming too great to bear," explained Cockburn. "The duties that accompany the position were cutting into my private life."

Cockburn told PRO TEM that he decided to return after he looked over 1973-74's BMOC applicants and found that there was no one more qualified than he to fill the shoes. Paul Picard, Men's Athletic Rep, known to his friends as Mr. Glendon, and a BMOC contender, added "I am not pleased."

During a later press conference, Cockburn said that he will be again active in sports, on the Pipe Room Board, and on PRO TEM. He added that he hopes to coach women's hoc-



BMOC Greg Cockburn

key team and may try coaching women's football.

"Phillips (PRO TEM Editor) and I made the Gerbels a winner, maybe I can make the Chipmonks win," he said.

Radio Glendon: growing, expanding

By HOWIE KIRK

Between chugging beers in the pub and running the gauntlet of registration you won't be hearing the newest addition to the Glendon community, Radio Glendon.

Perhaps you will ask why? Perhaps you will ask "What the hell is Radio Glendon?" But I am glad you asked such an open-ended question.

Radio Glendon is a closed-circuit radio network operat-

ing on this campus. Its purpose is two-fold. Primarily it endeavors to entertain the college community but of no less importance it also provides facilities to enable those students with an aptitude and interest in broadcasting to fulfill their fantasies.

At the station we have just completed our first year of operations. Much to our delight we were very well received by our listening audiences. The response has been such that we find it necessary to expand our facilities. This process is taking place at this very moment—that is why you can't hear us. But you will!

From our headquarters in the basement of York Hall we broadcast to the New Dining Hall, Junior Common Room

and the Café de la Terrace. You can hear Radio Glendon daily from 3 a.m. to 6 p.m. and on Pub days from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. at these locations.

The station has established a cordial liaison with the Glendon College Student Union. This relationship has definite benefits. With the Student Union's generous contribution we were able to get Radio Glendon on its feet last year. All control room equipment was purchased and the first stages of a record library materialized from a meagre eight albums to a sizeable library of over one hundred and twenty albums and three hundred and fifty singles.

Yes folks, we are on our way but there is one resource of which we need an ever-increasing supply. Radio Gle-

ndon needs announcers, programmers, reporters and bilingual personnel. Our station has placed a high priority on developing a substantial Francophone library yet we lack an adequate supply of Francophone announcers.

Radio Glendon's answer to Monty Firesign, the Radio S.O.B. series are the product of weekly brain sessions between some of Glendon's finest mental midgets. If you have a flair for verbal diarrhea and a mind that resembles the interior walls of a haggis you will be most welcome to enter our world of nonsense.

On the more important side of broadcasting, Radio Glendon presents its news dept. Covering campus, local and international news, our corr-

espondents in London, Rome and Hilliard Residence bring you the pertinent facts of the day. During the coming year the station will endeavor to place increasing emphasis on the news sector and we cordially invite all interested parties to come forward.

If you would like to join the station and feel you have something to offer we would like to hear from you.

During Orientation Week our executive will be wandering around aimlessly like everyone else but they will have "RG" buttons on their chests and will tell you everything about Radio Glendon.

Once construction has been completed the station will hold open house to which everyone is invited. Keep an eye out for posters.

One last day to save

Who'd ever have thought the last days of summer would linger into autumn? Who'd ever have thought you could get in one last day of sailing on the lake with friends?

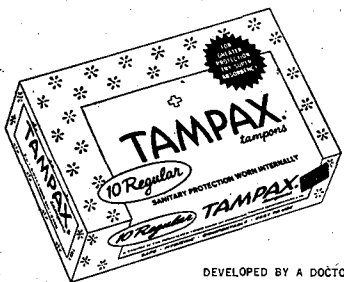


Who'd ever have thought you'd get your period just at the wrong time? But you did think to use Tampax tampons. Always there when you need them most. To protect you internally—comfortably and unnoticeably.

Tampax tampons are softly compressed and expand in three directions to fit your inner contours. They can't irritate, slip or cause odor. And they're discreet to carry and dispose of.

Who'd ever have thought Tampax tampons would save the last day of summer?

The internal protection more women trust



DEVELOPED BY A DOCTOR
NOW USED BY MILLIONS OF WOMEN
MADE ONLY BY
CANADIAN TAMPAX CORPORATION LTD.,
BARRIE, ONTARIO

You could go to Monte Carlo to see it. Or Germany. Or Italy. Or only 50 miles from Toronto.

LABATT'S 50 GRAND PRIX OF CANADA

Mosport Sept. 21, 22, 23



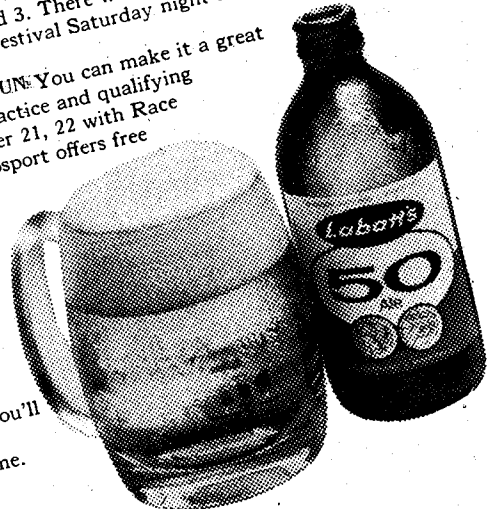
THE RACE Grand Prix is the absolute ultimate in car racing. This is the one they write novels about, the one they make movies about. It happens only once a year in countries around the world, and it's happening in Canada at Mosport, September 21, 22, 23.

THE DRIVERS: The best drivers in the world will be here, including four former World Champions: Jackie Stewart, Graham Hill, Emerson Fittipaldi and Denny Hulme. Other famous drivers are: Francois Cevert, Jacky Ickx, Clay Regazzoni and Peter Revson.

THE CARS: You'll see and hear the ear-shattering scream of the world's most sophisticated machinery: Ferrari, McLaren, BRM, JPS Lotus, Brabham and Tyrrell.

CAMPERS' CORNER: The place to meet and greet is on the outside of Corners 2 and 3. There will also be a Giant "Golden Oldie" Film Festival Saturday night in front of the main grandstand.

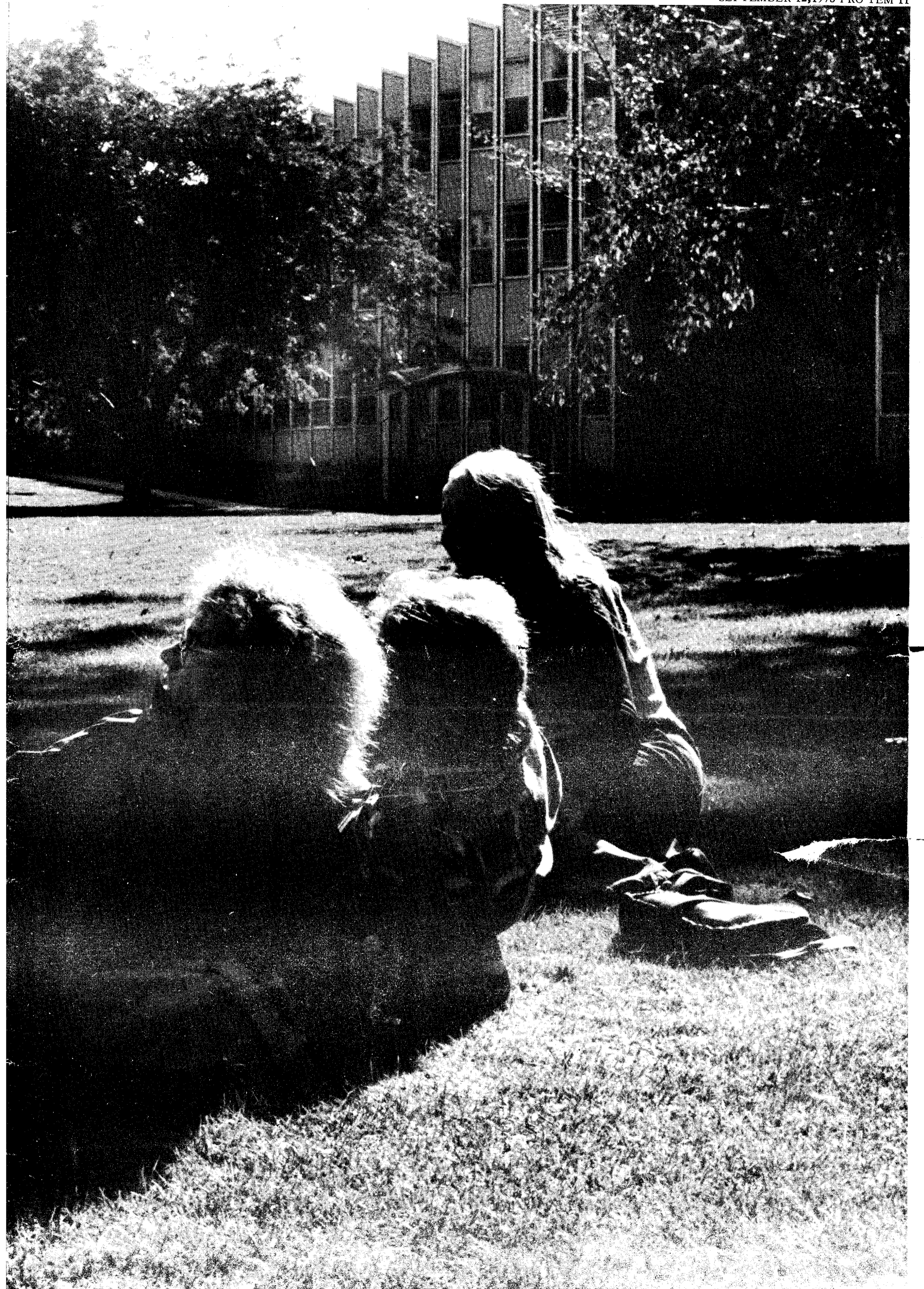
THE WEEKEND FUN: You can make it a great camping weekend. Practice and qualifying days are on September 21, 22 with Race Day on the 23rd. Mosport offers free camping, firewood and water. Special Super Tickets include everything for all three days—entrance fees, grandstand and pit passes. It's an experience you'll remember for a long, long time.



TICKETS AVAILABLE AT:

A & A Records 351 Yonge St./Alderson Shoes Shoppers World Danforth/Arche Ticket Agency 137 Yonge St./Attractions Ticket Offices—Eaton's Queen St., College St., Yorkdale, Sherway Gardens, Don Mills/Attractions Ticket Offices Sam the Record Man Downtown & Bramalea/Autex Automotive 2284 Queen St. E./Canarauto Ltd. 46 Steeles Ave. W./Dunlop Tire Consultants Limited 925 Ellesmere Rd./Gary Magwood's RaceEquip 260 Midwest Rd./Gran Prix Used Sports Car Parts 3304 Danforth Ave./Knob Hill Speed & Custom 2691 Eglinton Ave. E./Midas Muffler Shops 5541 Dundas St. W., 2800 Dufferin St., 2566 Eglinton Ave. E., 3771 Keele St., 363 King St. W., 762 Markham Rd., 1654 O'Connor Dr., 624 St. Clair Ave. W., 3438 Sheppard Ave. E., 230 Speers Rd., Oakville/Moodey's Ticket Office The Colonnade, 131 Bloor St. W./Motor Racing Promotions 240 Eglinton Ave. E./Pirrana Small Car Centre 58 Oakwood Ave. N./Sammy Salsberg Ticket Service 273 College St./Sports

Cars Unlimited 1784 Lakeshore Rd. W./Ticketron—Music World Stores Yorkdale, Fairview Mall, Scarborough Town Centre/Travelways of Canada Westbury Hotel, 475 Yonge St./Volkswagen/Porsche & Audi Dealers 666 Markham Rd., 1695 Eglinton Ave. E., 2343-47 Eglinton Ave. W., 3450 Sheppard Ave. E., 1306 The Queensway, 1360 Yonge St., 4884 Yonge St., 1950 Wilson Ave., Hwy. 7 & Laidlaw Blvd., Markham, 315 Yonge St., Newmarket, 1425 Dundas St. E., Whitby/Wietzes Motors 6080 Yonge St./Golden Horseshoe Travel Service 85 George St. S., Brampton/Midas Muffler Shops 126 Kennedy Rd. N., Brampton/Volkswagen/Porsche & Audi Dealers 268 Queen St. E., Brampton/Ticket Booth Yorkdale Plaza (Sept. 9-22), Sherway Gardens (Sept. 10-22), Cedarbrae Plaza (Sept. 13-22), Eglinton Square (Sept. 13-22), Galleria Shopping Centre (Sept. 13-22), Sheridan Mall (Sept. 13-22), Towne and Country Square (Sept. 13-22), Fairview Mall (Sept. 17-22).



on tap

tuesday

NFB Film in the afternoon in Rm. 204

General meeting from 7 to 8 p.m. Everyone welcome to attend.

Licensed discotheque in the Pipe Room at 8 p.m.

The Original 99 cent Roxy (at Danforth and Greenwood) presents Souder with Cicely Tyson at 7 p.m. and the Great White Hope with James Earl Jones at 8:55 p.m.

wednesday

A general assembly of all Freshmen at 9:30 a.m. in old Dining Hall. An advisory meeting follows at 10:30 a.m.

Amateur Jock Day at Proctor Field House. "See the famous tug of war across the Don River"

A Pub at 8 p.m.

PRO TEM

Staff Meeting
4p.m. / New
staff needed



thursday

"Mon Oncle Antoine" at 7:30 p.m. in Rm 204, York Hall

A Pub from 10 p.m. to 1a.m.

Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor St. W. presents a science fiction double-feature, King Kong (1932) with Fay Wray and Robert Armstrong at 7:30 p.m. and 1984 with Edmund O'Brien and Jan Sterling at 9:30 p.m.

friday

A concert with Denise Guénette in the Old Dining Hall at 8:30 p.m. A Pub in the Cafe afterwards.

Original 99 cent Roxy presents The Godfather (1972) with Marlon Brando and James Caan at 7 p.m. and 10 p.m.

saturday

Shinerama in the morning

Big dance licensed at 8 p.m. in the O.D.H.

99 cent Roxy presents Rosemary's Baby with Mia Farrow and John Cassavetes at 7 and 9 p.m.

sunday

Harris and McLelland "Blue Grass Singers" 8 p.m. in the Cafe.

monday

LET THE
CLASSES
BEGIN



coming up

Friday Sept. 21
A classical piano concert featuring Mari-Elizabeth Morgan at 8:30 p.m. in the O.D.H. Admission free - Refreshments.

Sunday Sept. 23
Film Society presents "Chloe in the Afternoon" 8 p.m. in Rm. 204 York Hall.

Friday Sept. 28
Boite A Chansons, 8:30 p.m. in the Café Terrasse.

Saturday Sept. 29
Discotheque and/or Jam Session depending how many of you bring instruments.

Sunday Sept. 30
Film Society presents "Bird with Crystal Plummage" Rm. 204 York Hall 8:00 p.m.