

Layoff situation up in air

"Extraordinary efforts and sacrifices are going to be required in the next eighteen months," York president David Slater emphasized in a memorandum sent out to York staff members on October 10.

The reason for the report is the unexpected sudden decline in student enrollment at both campuses. The total and subsequent undergraduate BIU last fall (a BIU being the basic income unit of \$1,795 which the provincial government gives to the university for each full-time general arts undergraduate that is enrolled; other categories of students are weighted in terms of BIU's on a sliding scale) of 2,347 costs York about \$4.1 millions. In June, when it was seen that there might be less students registering than expected, a conditional adjustment of about \$1.5 millions was made in the budget to absorb the possible deficit. But even with a freeze on capital commitments and new administrative appointments, it now seems that the final deficit for the fiscal year of 1972-73 will likely be almost ten times the \$250,000 deficit predicted after the June adjust-

ments.

As Mr. Slater notes; "Only within the last ten days has the full measure of the enrollment shortfall become clear." The graduate and 1st year enrollment is close to target, but the second, third and fourth year retention rates have "fallen off significantly". In Glendon, for example, as was noted before, those returning to second year comprise little more than half the large first year class of last year. "If we did not take emergency actions to cut expenditures during the rest of fiscal 1972-73", explains Slater, "we would on this account have an additional operating deficit (over and above that anticipated after the June budget-cutting exercise) of \$2 to \$2.2 millions. We must measure the contractually required payments and the minimum absolutely necessary to keep our work going to 30 April 1973. All else must be slashed. .. No unit of the University can escape in these cuts."

Concerning the sensitive subject of staff layoffs in the future, Mr. Slater outlined the BIU problem. It is probable that the rate for 1973-

74 will only increase 3.4 per cent compared to 1972-73 rate, while book prices in that year are expected to rise by more than 10 per cent, and wage and salary rates by about 7 per cent. Therefore, since the University's costs are over 80 per cent for salaries and fringe benefits, it is not economically feasible that the number of people employed by York can remain the same indefinitely.

Depending on how effective expenditure cuts, student recruiting, and the limitation of cost increases are for 1973-74, "we may be able to hold our regular faculty and staff for 1973-74." But if these determinants prove to be unsuccessful, there may be "great difficulty" in maintaining the present staff. "We could not sustain the present establishment of regular staff into the middle of the 1970's without great success in our existing programmes..."

Mr. Slater throughout the memorandum emphasizes his desire to put "people ahead of things." But he adds, this year's budget "will be an exceptional budget, but the times call for really exceptional actions."



At the general meeting yesterday, faculty council candidate Norman Sandberg expounds

on a point while candidates Mary Lynn Watson and Jim McCuaig and chairperson Ted Paget looks on.

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Faculty question uncertain

Mr. A. d'Oliveira, Director of Academic Services at Glendon, said on October 6 "that he wished to clarify his statements in PRO TEM two weeks ago that some faculty layoffs this year were "unavoidable". Mr. d'Oliveira admitted he had given an entirely personal opinion at an interview which was mainly concerned with his professional knowledge of the situation. He said he realized the word "unavoidable" was a bit harsh, and that he had come under considerable attack from other faculty members about the statement after the article appeared.

However, Mr. d'Oliveira was prepared to say that "as far as I can judge, enrollments are not going to jump back to normal next year. University education is no longer seen as the royal road to a better living. This is not just temporary and budgets are going to be adjusted because of it."

Michiel Horn, chairman of the York University Faculty Association, said later that he was not aware of any plans for faculty layoffs. The Association feels that no drastic action should be taken for what may be only a temporary budgetary loss, "until the problem has been carefully and thoroughly examined." Asked if he person-

ally thinks the budgetary loss is only temporary, Mr. Horn said he "was not a prophet. I can't look into the future."

The Wright Commission Draft Report predicted a steady rise in the number of students entering university until 1980. This seems now, of course, to be inaccurate, but, Mr. Horn, says: "What other projections can we use? No one, two years ago, was expecting the development we are now faced with."

But since we were basing our figures on projections made under the auspices of the provincial government and they have control over most of university revenues ... they should be more responsible in solving this problem."

Asked how students would be affected if cutbacks resulted in layoffs, Mr. Horn said that, "there would be a big drop in courses available and not necessarily in those areas which students would agree on."

The government is going to have to be very flexible. They will have to resolve this thing carefully, step by step, even if it means initial budgetary losses. As for layoffs, I will not let human lives be sacrificed so casually. There is just too much hardship and anguish involved for those concerned."

French-Canadian studies inadequate

OTTAWA (CUP) — A survey of 24 Canadian universities, including two bilingual ones, reveals an appalling lack of French-Canadian content in English-language university French courses.

The survey, entitled 'French-Canadian Studies and their place in University French Departments: A Critique and Model for Change in English Canada', was released this week by three Carleton University professors — Sinclair Robinson (assistant professor of French), Donald Smith (assistant professor of French) and Robin Matthews (associate professor of English) and federal government researcher Joyce Wayne.

The report criticizes the demeaning attitude most English-language university French departments take towards the teaching of French-Canadian language, culture and literature.

"In general, French departments seem to consider French-Canadian literature and civilization marginal, and French-Canadian language an unfortunate corruption of a pure tongue," the report says.

Like studies of English-Canadian language and literature, French-Canadian studies are not considered worthwhile. "An attitude of intellectual colonialism, both conscious and unconscious has pervaded Canadian universities", the report says, thus discouraging all but the hardy from persevering to find and understand something of the Canadian (and French Canadian) identity.

The report also criticizes French departments for teaching 19th and 20th century literature mainly, as if Canada doesn't exist. "Such courses prepare students, by major omission, to believe that work done in Canada is not 'serious' work especially when French-Canadian literature is barely offered or limited."

Courses in language and linguistics are seriously limited both in number and scope, the report adds. In most cases, French departments are heavily oriented towards literature; where language courses do exist, the language taught is 'international' and not Québécois French. Thus students are

ill-prepared both on the linguistic and cultural level "for any real contact with their French-speaking neighbours."

French departments were also taken to task for limiting French-Canadian lit to senior undergraduate students, "preventing many Canadian students from access to material of their own country."

The survey of courses — French and French-Canadian — did not include those offered by other departments because most students seldom have the freedom to take courses in other disciplines, and these courses are rarely given in French.

The highest percentage of offerings devoted to French-Canadian studies was 25 per cent, the lowest four per cent and the average was 14 per cent; the professors' model calls for 46 per cent.

The University of Alberta is lauded for its programme in French-Canadian language and literature which is separate from French language and literature. This unique English-Canadian university programme allows students to

specialize in French-Canadian literature and language, although the programme does not treat the studies as fully as it could, the report says. However, the report adds, it is by far the best solution yet seen in an English-Canadian university.

Only two universities of those surveyed "offer a significantly different pattern in French departments." They are the University of Ottawa and the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus. The Regina campus offers about one-third of its French department courses in French-Canadian materials, the highest proportion in any university outside Quebec.

The University of Ottawa, a bilingual institution, shows a good proportion in its 'Français' section with 17 of 57 courses listed in the 1972-73 calendar involving French-Canadian studies. But the French section for English-speaking students has only three of 23 courses offered, thus reflecting "the deficiencies of French-Canadian studies prevalent in most English Canadian universities."

The researchers' model of

course offerings for English language university French departments has three basic areas of concern. In each area, majoring students would take a minimum of courses; French Canadian literary studies, French literary studies and studies in language and linguistics.

The model language courses would try to develop the students' linguistic competence to the same level as their French-Canadian counterparts.

The model's French-Canadian literary studies have a maximum of thirteen courses, French literary studies a maximum of sixteen courses and studies in language and linguistics have a maximum of sixteen courses, not including the auxiliary or peripheral courses.

The report admits "the total number of courses offered in each area would depend upon the resources of individual universities, but a ratio close to the one presented here (46 per cent) should be retained in order to provide a full and open programme of offerings that is fair to the integrity of each area."

Schools liason needs your help

Fifty pairs of restless eyes follow her through the library door. Appraising eyes. Critical eyes.

The nun who's head of the guidance department introduces her and moves out of range of the eyes to listen to the talk and watch the questions.

The nun teaches at a small bilingual high school in a largely francophone community in Ontario's northland. The students consist of all the grade 13's and most of the 12's.

Glendon's Schools Liaison Office has come to field questions about university in general — the pros and cons — and Glendon in particular.

The talk ranges over the kind of programmes offered at Glendon — Canadian Studies, general honours programmes, and the fact that Glendon is a small college that's a little different from most Ontario universities. She stresses its size, the bilingual nature of the place, and the fact that students can have closer contact with professors than is normally possible at larger institutions of higher learning.

The speaker is Carol Stinson, a 22-year-old economics graduate of Carleton University who took over the Schools Liaison post at the end of August.

It's an exhausting job that she took on when Sally Bowen moved to work half time as assistance to Dean of Students Ian Gentles and half time as a counsellor for counselling services.

She'll spend several weeks this year on the road, visiting schools in Ontario, Quebec and maybe the West. The rest of the time she'll visit schools in and around Toronto, and work on a recruitment campaign she hopes will help solve the enrollment crisis affecting Glendon — something hitting most other Canadian universities as well.

Canadian universities are funded on the basis of the number of students attending them. This year most had fewer students than expected, and the financial squeeze is on.

Most fell short in their arts faculties — the kind of academic programmes offered at Glendon — and that's where most budget cuts are expected to come. Administrative staff are already facing dismissal at some universities, and many of the frills of the sixties are being phased out.

The next to go will be faculty. That means courses and academic programmes. And that's what attracts students in the first place.

The students in the library start firing questions at her.

Academic Survival



Schools Liaison officer Carol Stinson.

They range from: "Isn't Glendon really just a community college?" to "Is it as good as the University of Toronto?" or "What's the point of going to university anyway? You can't get a job with a B.A. any more than you can with a high school diploma."

There are answers for some of the questions. None for others because Glendon, like many universities, is feeling the pangs of an identity crisis that will be around for some years.

But the startling fact is that most of the students have never even heard of the college, what it offers or what its goals are. That's where Glendon is especially vulnerable.

Unlike the University of Toronto — or even the main campus of York — it doesn't have legions of students or graduates from across the country. Unlike Queens or McGill it has a very brief history. So getting students to know even that it exists is a tough job.

Before leaving last weekend with Sally Bowen on a swing through Northern Ontario high schools, Carol outlined some of her plans for the year.

"I'm interested," she said, "in finding out how first year students heard about Glendon and trying to find some less painful way of contacting them

than the hard sell (being initiated at some Ontario universities).

"I'd like to know how they feel we can get across basic information about Glendon to grade 12 and 13 students.

University information programmes are pretty streamlined now and my only worry is that the students may be flooded with it and might be turned off."

Each year, a travelling medicine show of schools liaison officers visit areas around Ontario. They descend on a district en masse visiting most of the schools as a group.

This year, as in the past, Carol plans to join the tour only sparingly, preferring to visit schools on her own to talk with smaller groups of students.

Individual high schools are invited to send groups of students to the campus to sit in on classes and meet some profs and students. Most have student guides from the college when they're available and sometimes stay overnight.

In addition, the college is planning a mailing to most of Ontario's grade 13 students as well as to guidance centres in Ontario and Quebec CE-GEP's — mailings of brochures and pamphlets out-

lining some of the academic and cultural sides of the place.

Posters in English and French are being sent to high schools and an English videotape has been shot for showing to Ontario students.

But the main thrust of any communications campaign will come from those Glendon students interested in the college who are willing to let others know about the place — the good and the bad.

It does no good to con students into coming to Glendon or any other university. They should know what they're getting into and make their decision of whether or not to attend Glendon — or university — on that basis.

Students and the public-at-large are becoming more discerning about the kinds of institutions they will support. Whether they choose to or not should be determined by a clear knowledge of what the institution offers and is trying to do.

At Glendon, that can best be communicated by the students of the college. People interested in taking tours, visiting their old high school, or simply talking with high school students about university life can contact Carol Stinson in C 102 York Hall at 487-6211.

Fee strike endorsed

withold fees, and student council leaders will then meet to plan an overall provincial action. It would thus seem that OFS lacks the determination to go through with a serious confrontation with the provincial government, and may be looking for a way out; as one such escape route, OFS may point to the approximately 50 per cent turnout and say this does not indicate sufficient student support for the action.

Glendon student union president Dave Moulton, a member of the OFS steering committee, expressed optimism at the outcome of the referendum. He indicated that the OFS demands and that a strong course of action must now be planned: he hopes to see 5,000 people at the proposed Queen's Park demonstration in November and mass withholding of the balance of tuition fees.

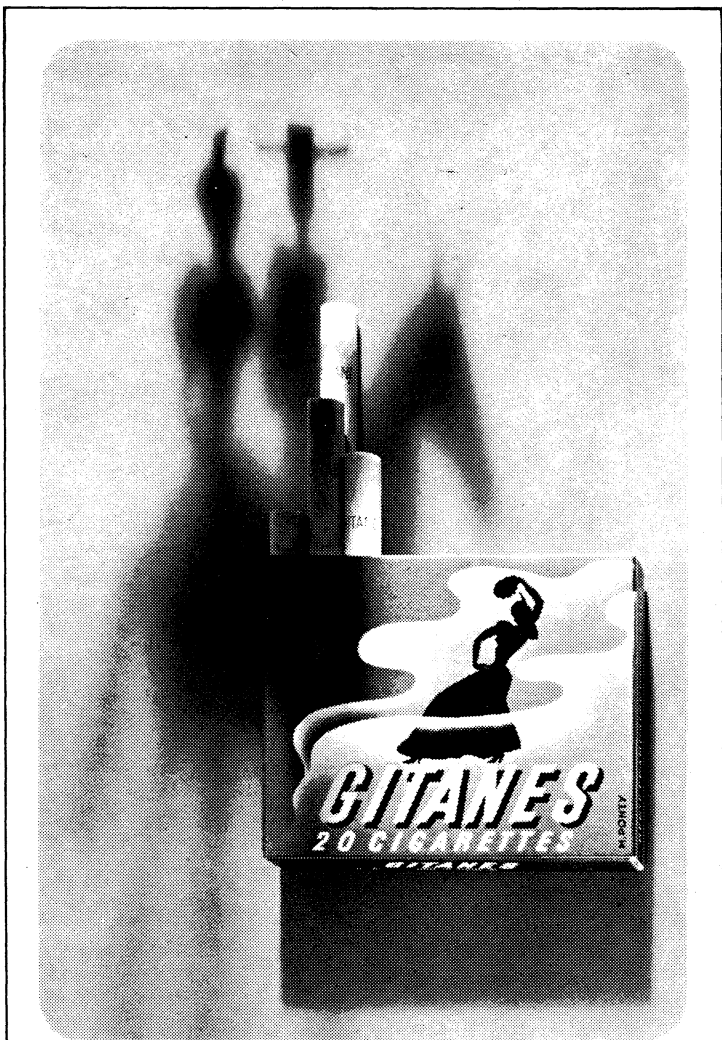
At Glendon, 24.1 per cent of eligible voters, or 273 stu-

dents, cast their ballots.

In favour of the OFS demands were 247 students, while 25 students opposed the platform.

There were 190 students voting in favour of withholding tuition fees if OFS negotiations with the government are unsuccessful, while 46 opposed the move, and 35 had already paid their tuition fees in full.

In response to the final question on the referendum, 163 students said that they would support the withholding of all of their 1973-72 tuition fees if the government announces further tuition fee increases or further detrimental changes in the Ontario Student Awards Programme; 61 said that attending school in 1973-74 they would not, and 61 said that they would not, and 45 indicated they would not be attending school in 1973-74.



**Cigarettes
and
Cigarette
Tobacco**

WANTED: Serious musicians to form rock band — Must have own equipment and be willing to work HARD! We will be prostituting ourselves and playing all types of music. Serious enquiries only — leave name, address phone and all other pertinent information in my mailbox in student council office or give it to the Post Office to my attention — MO JANSONS.

PRO TEM

PRO TEM is the student weekly of Glendon College, York University, 2275 Bayview Ave., Toronto 12, Ontario. Opinions expressed are those of the writer. Unsigned comments are the opinion of the 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: Allan Grover
 Business Manager: Robert Carson
 Ads Manager: Sarah Francis
 Entertainment Editor: Ricky Ley
 Photographers: Dave Fuller
 Bill Smith
 Sports Editor: Brock Phillips
 Features Editor: Paul Weinberg

Production:

John Bothwell, Elizabeth Hemsworth, Richard Hunt, Judy Jorgenson, Barry Nesbitt, Eleanor Paul, Dianne Travell.

Bloc-voting will strengthen caucus

Since September, the student caucus has spent a considerable amount of time and energy trying to define within itself the kind of organization it really is and what its procedural forms should be in the months ahead. While some students feel that the caucus may be becoming preoccupied with its organizational "hassles," to the neglect of defining the directions it should be heading and the priorities (in terms of real issues) it should be concerned with, nevertheless its introspective discussions have led to the raising of some fundamental questions regarding the politics of faculty council, student representation on that organization and the feasibility of a "united student front." The debate therefore has been positive. Today and tomorrow when students go to the polls, along with electing two students to faculty council, they will be asked to accept or reject the proposal of bloc-voting by the student caucus on faculty council on "key" issues. That decision will decide for the time being the kind of organization the caucus will be and the approach students will take in dealing with faculty council and in fighting for greater reforms within our academic institutions.

The referendum then on bloc-voting is of crucial importance and one can only urge all students to fully support the proposal. If the caucus is to be just that, a caucus, instead of another debating society to whom no one listens, then bloc-voting must be approved. Its defeat will only endorse the haphazard and mediocre organizational tactics which the caucus has demonstrated with regards to its faculty council performance since its conception. In addition, its defeat will set back the steady progress toward a greater democratization of this college and to the winning of important reforms that students have achieved on faculty council since their winning of parity on committees last spring. Thirdly, its defeat could lead to more of the same elitist approach to student politics of which there has been far too much of here at Glendon.

Mr. William Michie, whose sincerity no one can doubt, expressed in last week's PRO TEM, what he termed to be fundamental disagreements with

the issue of bloc-voting, calling it a "bad principle and a poor and dangerous tactic." Labelling it an "authoritative method" bordering on totalitarianism, leading only to confrontation politics between polarized blocs, and presenting the analogy of its adoption to the politics of the French Revolution, he has painted a rather extreme picture of its importance in the Glendon political arena and, no doubt, has raised the question in many students' minds if this proposal for bloc-voting on key issues

"radical". The proposal, as it stands, calls for a two-thirds majority of the caucus before an issue can be defined as "key" or not, and before bloc-voting can be instituted. Two-thirds of the elected representatives, it seems, is a fairly sound number by which to discern whether or not there is a consensus of student opinion on an issue, so it is almost ridiculous to claim that bloc-voting is a tactic by which a small number of "extremists" can control the caucus (yet so the arguments go). There are pro-

designed to "eliminate any expression of dissenting views within the caucus" is totally erroneous. Within the caucus, all views will be and must be solicited and welcomed. If students are to arrive at responsible and well-thought-out decisions (which they must if they even hope to get faculty's support) regarding such issues as whether or not general education courses should be abolished or if indeed, the issue of parity should be raised this year, student opinion from both the electoral representa-



It's hard to believe we have a student government. I haven't heard of a single thing from them.

was not indeed inspired by some clandestine, Trotskyite organization, wild-eyed and hell-bent on revolution who will lead us eventually to the formation of the first Soviet Socialist Republic of Glendon College. Though no doubt exaggerating Mr. Michie's criticisms of the proposal, still he has managed to misrepresent the issue with his charges of "radicalism".

As the "open letter in support of bloc voting" (which follows this editorial and which was written by student representatives on faculty council who, incidentally, form a majority of the caucus) makes clear, bloc-voting is by no means very

visions in the proposal which leave open the option of abstaining from voting if a student representative feels he cannot go along with the caucus. No one, I am sure, wants to expel members from the caucus if they disagree (yet, even Mr. Michie must concede that if the proposal is to be at all meaningful, some sanctions are needed) and no one wants to split the caucus.

The argument that bloc-voting is

tives and the people they represent must be sought. It is only when a consensus has been reached and the eighteen students present that consensus before 132 faculty members for approval that dissenting views and votes will be discouraged. Given the uneven (and unfair) power structure under which academic issues are dealt with at Glendon College, such a tactic only seems reasonable.

The decision on bloc-voting is probably the most important one Glendon students have had to face in some years. Either today or tomorrow, we ask you to vote yes and make that decision a positive one.

An open letter from faculty councillors

On October 18th and 19th, Glendon students will be asked via a referendum if they support bloc-voting of the student caucus in faculty council on certain "key issues." The proposal is easily enough explainable. Whether an issue is "key" or not will be decided by a 2/3 majority of the student faculty councillors. If the issue is not defined as a "key" one (i.e. it is not considered of very great importance to students) student representatives will be allowed to vote in council according to their consciences. If, however, the issue is considered of importance to students (hypothetical examples could be whether or not "pass-fail" courses

should be offered here at Glendon, whether students should have the option of proceeding to an ungraded degree in their years of study here), then the caucus will decide on a 2/3 majority vote which way students will vote in faculty council. Since some sanctions are needed if bloc-voting effective, failure to go along with the caucus will mean expulsion from it.

We are asking you to support bloc voting. We feel it is important because: A. In order to win reforms in faculty council, votes are needed. Students unfortunately have only 18 votes out of 120 (faculty having the

rest). Bloc-voting therefore increases the chances of (but by no means guarantees) achieving reforms which are of great interest to students. B. The caucus will become of more relevance to the student representatives and more importantly (since all caucus meetings are open) to all students in general. In caucus, students will have a chance to hammer out their positions among themselves (without faculty's influence). The proposal will encourage more debate, more input and then when a consensus is reached we will be better able to present to faculty what exactly it is we would like done. It will cut down on petty in-fighting among our-

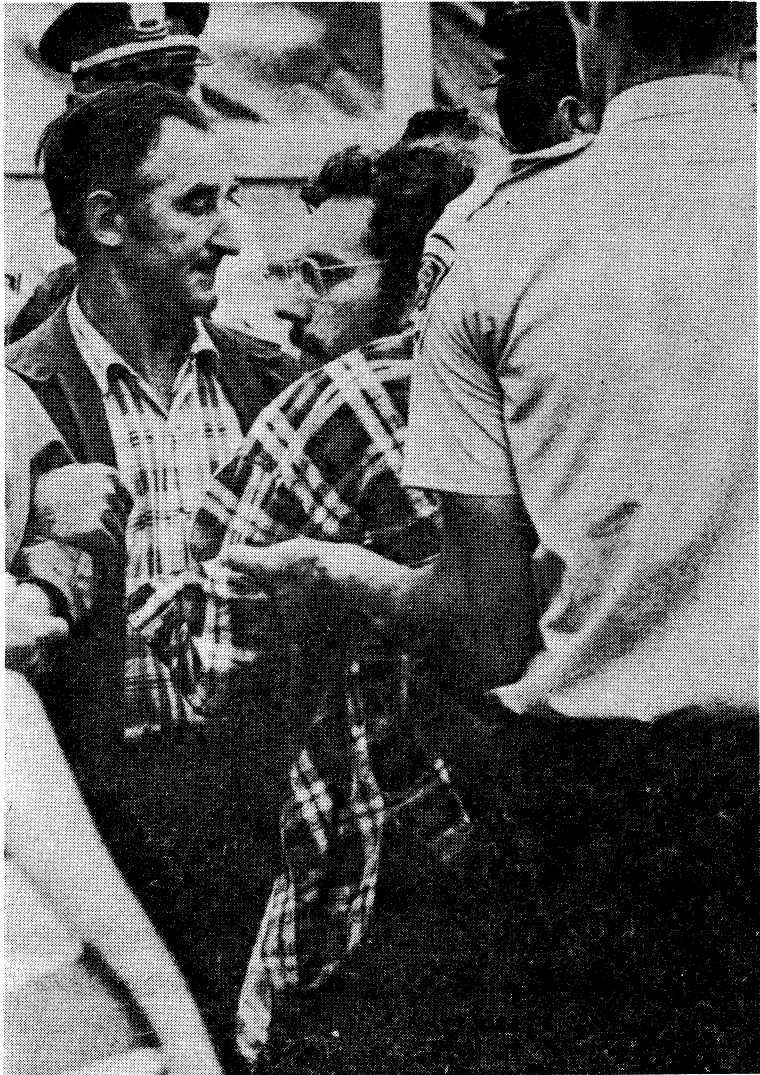
selves which often distracts rather than adds to the motions we present.

The proposal is by no means a very "radical" one. It is designed primarily to strengthen the students' voice in faculty council and to aid the caucus in its fight for reforms so badly needed at Glendon College.

We ask you consider the issue of bloc-voting carefully. We also ask you to support it. Thank you.

Debbie Franklin, Marshall Leslie, Bruce Maltby, Gary O'Brien, Daphne Reed, Hubert St. Onge, John Spears, Barry Weisleder.

The Dare strike: 'Cookies made with exploitation in mind'



The original issues

The Dare Cookie factory in Kitchener has been the stage for one of the longest and most bitter strikes in that city's history. What started out as a strike with a "picnic-like" atmosphere prevailing on the picket lines has turned into an industrial struggle reminiscent of the 19th century.

The contract between Local 173 of the International Brewery and Cereal Workers and Dare Biscuits Ltd. expired near the end of April 1972, but it was not until May 27 that the workers voted 97 per cent in favour of going out on strike. When one considers the work conditions existing in the plant it is no surprise that the vote was nearly unanimous. These included:

- a 42 1/2 hour week while most other industries had achieved a 40 hour week decades ago;
- temperatures in the baking area reaching up to 130 degrees; Dare management had declined to bring any fresh air in from outside, and thus the only "ventilation" consisted of fans which recirculated hot air;
- speed-ups on the line at the whim of the company; this together with the high temperatures led to several hard pressed employees fainting or becoming unable to work on the packing belts every week;
- an unusually abusive and condescending attitude on the part of supervisory staff; women employees must remain standing at all times

(even during production breaks) and must raise their hand to request permission (not always granted) to go to the washroom;

- a scale of pay which discriminated against women (over 80 per cent of the work force) and which was unusually low (\$2.26 per hour average) for the area.

In response to a management offer of 55 cents an hour over two years increase for men, and 45 cents an hour for women, the union sought 40 cents each year for both men and women. Other proposals beside the not-exceptional wage demands were:

- that relief people be brought in when a worker is absent or on break; current practice sees the relief work performed by foreladies or foremen;
- that employees receive sick-pay after four days of illness and not after eight days;
- that the company make health plan contributions, regardless of increases in premiums;
- that workers be granted more understanding from their immediate supervisors, especially for women with children;
- a 40 hour week;
- lower temperatures in the plant.

The demands could hardly have been termed revolutionary in this era of Galbraithian enlightened capitalism, yet the reaction they drew from the management camp indicated that the New Industrial State had not quite yet made it at Dare. Management made it quickly apparent to those who could read between the bullshit printed in the local medium (Kitchener is a one newspaper town) that it was intent on fighting something other than the moderate demands presented by Local 173.

The real issue

The Dare plant was unionized only four years ago after a long struggle to organize. The vast majority of Dare workers are women, many of whom cannot speak English. Dare found it easy to intimidate these people and had managed to prevent the spectre of unionism from haunting the plant until this recent date. The strike was to be a major test for the union, and Dare management immediately showed its true face by calling in a squad of hired goons collectively (in)famous as the Canadian Driver Pool. As anyone with an IQ remotely approaching three figures should know, Dare was not bringing the people in, as claimed, to move his Chocolate Chips and Sandwich Cremes, but rather to break the union. Before attempting to describe some of the antics of the CDP in the Dare strike, it is necessary to describe briefly the personalities who brought about this group's interference in a legal strike.

Clifford Dare is a classic case of a self-made man, he began by making biscuits part-time in his basement and now is the sole owner of Dare, a nation-wide enterprise. The factor motivating Clifford Dare is that he made it on his own, so the bastards in the union can bloody-well do the same without his help. If one were to attend a party at Dare's \$200,000 house in Waterloo or at his estate in Muskoka, one would probably think he was a nice man. The trouble, of course, with nice people in Mr. Dare's position is that they really aren't. Nice people don't call upon the resources of Richard Grange's storm-troopers.

CDP - Legalized racketeering

The firm that Clifford Dare called in to save Canada for non-union shops is owned by a young man with a mission, Richard Grange. Grange openly states that his primary reason for engaging in strikebreaking is to reverse a disastrous trend which sees power "falling into the hands of the uneducated" (that is, the hands of working men and women). The fact that he has become a millionaire in the process is apparently incidental. Grange prepared for his mission in life with a period of arduous training during his youth which included vandalism (train derailment and 12 counts of breaking and entering) and involvement in a "hot car" ring known as C & C Soles. After the latter was broken by Toronto police, Grange entered the trucking business where his extra-legal activities flourished unabated.

Grange illegally advertised his company as a "limited" firm before it was granted that status. He uses a two-way radio system to control his operation, for which he does not have the citizen's band licence required by law. He was convicted of

an illegal wiretap of the union headquarters during the Redpath Sugar strike, but continues to operate. He was recently fined \$500 for operating a security service without a licence, but continues to advertise himself as such. Grange's security force offers Doberman Pinschers, extensive camera-work by men on trucks crossing picket lines to identify any union member who attempts to stop the trucks, and military precision in his execution of line-crossing. In the advertisement which Grange mailed to hundreds of Canadian industries (presumably including Dare), he also spoke of "other special services" which he would be glad to describe in person; in other words, he stopped short of advertising "muscle squads" on paper, but they were certainly ready if necessary. Grange advertises that the use of these tactics is specifically designed to demoralize and intimidate the union members; "It's all a head game, all psychology," he states. "You have the polarized forces of company and union. Our operation is directed to creating a split in that union force so you have the radicals and the diehards on one side and the ordinary man worried about his wife and kids and car payments on the other. You try to create a situation where they see that the strike isn't stopping the company from operating. And so the ordinary guys who are usually the major voice in the union vote to go back to work."

The first week

It is thus obvious that the Dare management knew what it was doing when it called in the CDP on June 1. The local unions were also aware of what was occurring, for within a couple of days the peaceful group of women on the line swelled to a crowd of about 300. The CDP trucks were run through under a heavy escort of Kitchener's police on the first day just to prove that they could cross the line. They were inside the plant yard for only 10 minutes (hardly enough time to load a semi-truckload full of Peanut Butter Chips) and came right back out, thus belying Dare's claim that they were moving perishable goods (the union had agreed to accept this). The next few days proved to be a painful educational experience for those who were on the line, for they soon learned which side the local police were on in the dispute.

On the second day after CDP became involved, trucks escorted by police came whizzing through residential city streets at 50 mph (speeding) and ran a stop sign near the plant (failing to stop). Upon seeing this an irate striker threw a rock which smashed the windshield of one of the trucks when it entered the plant. After loading up, the truck left by another exit (driving with an illegal broken windshield) from which it ran over the lawn of an adjoining apartment (destroying private property) and sped off (again over the limit). It is interesting to note that the brakes on these speeding trucks did not function properly. Grange has stated: "our men crossing the lines go

through with trucks that have empty air reservoirs so that cutting the air lines doesn't do a bit of good". Cutting air lines is an efficient method of stopping a picket-breaking truck, since the van's wheels will lock and bring the truck to a grinding halt. Under the Ontario Highway Traffic Act trucks must have adequate braking facilities; to have no pressure in the air reservoir eliminates the brakes on the trailer and thus breaks the law. When confronted by a woman striker as to why he did not charge the driver of the truck for so many obvious infractions of the law, a policeman's only reply was: "Lady, I don't want to lose my job." The cops were quick to arrest any rock throwers, however.

The following day saw a Keystone Cops routine occur outside the city limits. City police (well outside of their jurisdiction) stopped on a provincial highway to request a CHYM mobile radio unit to refrain from broadcasting the fact that CDP trucks were approaching the city. The three CDP trucks plowed into the police cruiser, which then hit a pickup truck (still outside the city where the cops had no legal right to be policing). In spite of the \$8000 damage, there were no charges laid.

Enraged by this selective law enforcement, the strikers not surprisingly began to hurl rocks and bottles. It is probable that the Dare management hoped for this, they certainly knew it would be forthcoming for this form of strikebreaking is a direct incitement to violence. Dare knew that the local paper, THE RECORD, would of course deplore the violence while not even acknowledging the conditions which precipitated it. Many windows were broken at the plant; one errant stone set off the plant's sprinkler system which caused extensive interior damage (Dare claims \$45,000). By June 7, the Dare management ceased using the Driver Pool, for they had been able to secure an injunction limiting the number of picketers, a method even more effective than CDP in intimidating people.

When members of other local labour unions had rallied to the support of the Dare workers, it was because they realized that their union could be the next to come under the attack of the professional strikebreakers. Dare was watched closely by other industries, for he was just a somewhat more blatant version of any management. Scratch Galbraith deep enough and you can locate Andrew Carnegie. Of course the Dare pickets fell victim to the fact that institutionalized violence is legal in our society, and the violence they employed is not. Thus, by June 7 many strikers had been charged, the CDP had been withdrawn and the picket line had been curtailed substantially by the court injunction.

Further intimidation

The strike quieted down for some time after the removal of the strikebreakers. However, by means of phone calls and a letter, the company induced some members of the work force to return. On July 6, violence broke out again with the appearance of the first scabs. The Supreme Court immediately handed down an injunction limiting the number of pickets at each entrance to four, half of whom had to be women. Dare was thus able to move scab labour in at will and wasted little time doing so.

Dare located his scabs from various sources: phone calls (most often made to foreign workers) and letters threatening the workers with dismissal. Advertisements placed in local papers told the reason behind the management's failure to bargain seriously — the desired destruction of the union. "It is not a legal requirement and we are determined that it will never be necessary that you have to be a member of any union to work for Dare Biscuits." Dare made wage offers to the scabs which increased pays by an average of 30 cents per hour, and gave increased time off for lunch and breaks (These have since been revoked). The demands which Dare presented as its "bargaining" position to the union are obviously impossible for the union to accept. They include:

- no retroactive pay (at one time it was to be 30 cents an hour);
- no check-off of union dues, limiting the union's ability to collect them;
- that there be no union shop;
- that the union pay \$45,000 damages for Dare property and products;
- a wage increase of 45 cents over two years for women, and 55 cents over the same period for men.
- continuance of the 42 1/2 hour week.

Obviously, Dare wants the strikers still out when the snow flies.

The current situation

As the strike dragged out into the autumn, more scabs came to the plant. Only about 40 of these were union members, the rest had come in response to advertisements, or had been referred by "impartial" Canada Manpower. When questioned about the referral of scabs, Manpower refused to acknowledge this. However, just last week it was confirmed by a man sent there that Manpower was still referring people to Dare. The man was not told of a strike at the plant, only a vague reference to "an industrial dispute." He was also not informed that he did not have to accept a job at a struck firm, so the usual coercion was

on him to accept the job on threat of losing his U.I.C. payments.

Current union estimates are that Dare has about 200 scabs in the plant, 40 to 50 of whom are ex-union people. The original work force was close to 400 (370 union members), and approximately 180 of the union people are still out. The company claims full production (and encourages unionists to "join their friends" in the plant), but the plant is probably working at closer to 60-70 per cent capacity. One reason that they can't possibly be at full previous capacity is that the scabs are "not being driven" at the same rate as the union members were before the strike. A union spokesman says that those out are still unified and want to win the strike, in spite of (or perhaps as a result of) all the obstacles they have had to face.

One encouraging factor for the union is that the Ontario Labour Relations Board has given the green light to the union to prosecute Dare under the Labour Relations Act. The sections of the Act dealing with intimidation, bargaining in bad faith, and attempting to enter into a collective agreement with other than the certified union (the mass letter campaign) will be invoked. The date for the proceedings will be set on October 25. Of course the legal delays do little to help the strikers, who are still attempting to exist on strike pay.

Dare products Boycott

The other weapon at the Union's disposal has been the campaign to boycott Dare's products. A union official in Toronto has stated that the boycott is becoming increasingly effective because major grocery chains have agreed with their unions not to purchase Dare cookies. He mentioned A & P, Steinberg's, Dominion, Loblaws and IGA as among those who have agreed to the boycott, although the Dominion store at Bay-

view and Eglinton still carries them. The Kitchener NDP has printed "Don't Dare" buttons and bumper stickers in an attempt to publicize the boycott locally in conjunction with informational pickets.

Dare has launched a suit against the union, claiming that the bumper stickers are hindering his trade and charging the union with false and libelous statements. It is obvious that he is prepared for a long fight, for which he has obviously superior financial and public relations resources (The paper on the strike put out by Local 173 summarized succinctly the local media coverage: "The picture of unions one derives from the local news media is that of strike-happy industrial anarchists led by mercenary 'labour-bosses'. The editorials we read that are so critical of labour are critical because they are written, by and large, by men who are as ignorant of unions as the average high school graduate.")

Dare's plant manager, William Thorn, knew what he was doing when he called in CDP goons at \$350-500 each per week — he was not out to save money, but rather to destroy the union.

A recent study at U of T has underscored the fact that the CDP does not shorten strikes and increase efficiency, but rather that the importation of strikebreakers (union-breakers) only prolongs the struggle and increases bitterness. It is highly doubtful that a Tory provincial government is going to do anything in the legislative field to end the activities of men like Richard Grange. Thus, the greatest hope now is that the boycott will begin to hurt Dare in his money bag. If the union is broken, it will only be an encouragement to further utilization of strikebreaking services.

Any person wishing further information on the strike, or wishing to purchase a "Don't Dare" button (\$1.00) or bumper sticker should get in touch with the United Brewery Workers, Lodge Street, Waterloo, Ontario.

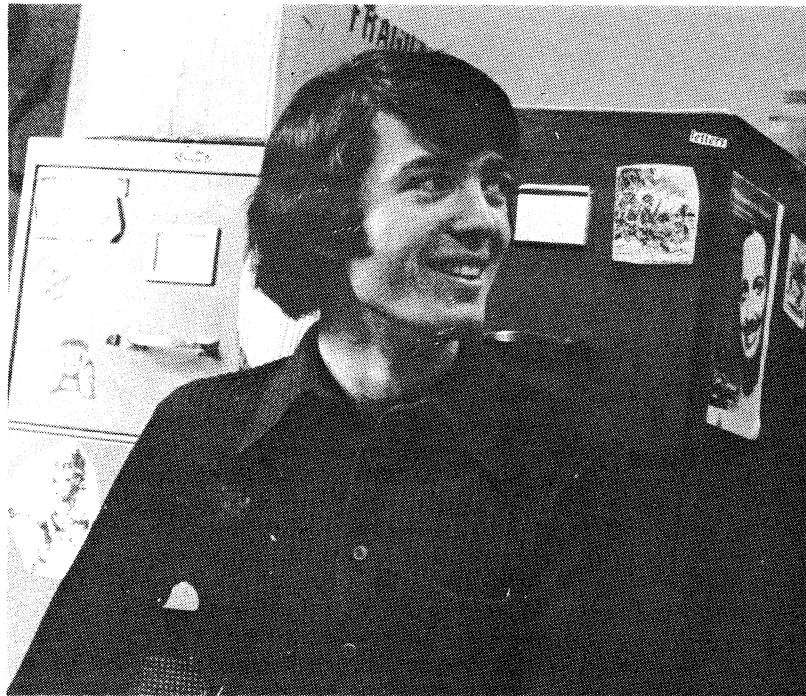
It is doubtful if many of the strikers had enough money to enjoy the Kitchener-Waterloo Octoberfest; hopefully with enough province-wide support they will have the resources to enjoy their Christmas.



by Bob Edwards

Four seek two FC positions

After considering the positions and experience of the four candidates, the staff of PRO TEM has endorsed the candidacies of Norman Sandberg and Stuart Spence to the Glendon faculty council.



Norman Sandberg

Norman Sandberg is a third year student in philosophy. He is running for faculty council because he feels that the fa-

culty at Glendon are by and large too much concerned with methodology, and that they thus grant too little recognition of the intrinsic worth of ideas students may have. In

this respect he finds that Glendon is much more a traditional college than it is an experimental one. He believes that many students are discouraged from attempting innovative approaches in their education because of this over-emphasis on a structured procedure, and feels that this situation must be rectified "at all costs"

Norman feels that the best way to get faculty to accept the need for greater experimentation is through parity on faculty council. However, he emphasizes that there must be an interchange between both a responsible faculty and res-

Jim McCuaig

Jim McCuaig is a first year student in the unilingual stream. Despite this, he is concerned that the bilingual concept of Glendon be resolved in the near future. He was unable to take French at Glendon because he couldn't stomach the structured teaching methods employed in high schools, and consequently dropped language training. He feels that a more experimental approach to teaching French should be employed at Glendon. He suggests that a far

greater emphasis on conversational French, as well as trips and exchanges to Quebec and New Brunswick could possibly help the situation.

Jim agrees that the issue of parity on the faculty council is important. He argues that since students are paying substantially for their own education, that they should therefore have a greater say in issues that affect both themselves and the faculty. However, he seems mainly preoccupied with immediate problems of boring lectures, unwarranted exams, etc., and is not overly concerned with the rights of students to learn in an atmosphere in which their ideas regarding course content and direction are accepted on an equal basis with

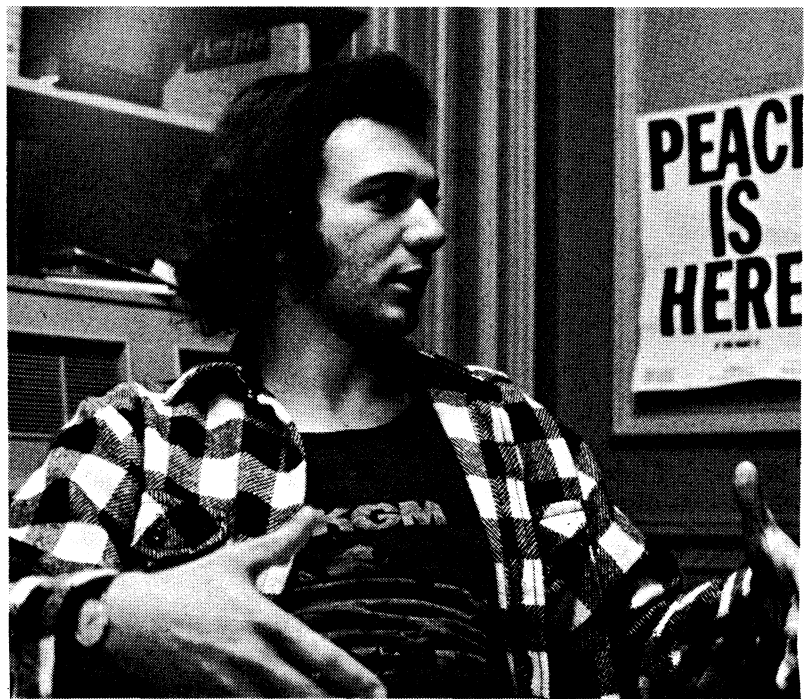
those of the faculty.

Jim's position on the referendum concerning bloc-voting is quite hazy, moreover. While he terms the idea "valid", he disagrees that a student should be expelled from the caucus for failure to either vote with the majority or abstain on issues the caucus has decided are key. Although we recognize that expulsion is a rather harsh measure, the whole concept of bloc-voting is destroyed if there are no control measures associated with it, as Jim would have.

In general, though, Jim is aware of the basic problems facing Glendon students. He notes, for example, that student-faculty relations will improve when students stop thinking that "the prof is a god."

possible student body. He feels that faculty should have a fairly free hand in developing a "style" of teaching (for instance, some faculty are much more effective in a lecture as opposed to seminar arena), but that questions of grading and content should be decided on an equal basis.

Norman views bloc-voting as a basically undemocratic procedure. However, he notes that the faculty council as presently constituted is likewise undemocratic, and to rectify this situation endorses the use of bloc-voting on issues decided upon by a 2/3 majority of the caucus, as the referendum proposes. He stresses, though, that bloc-voting must be viewed only as "a tool and means" towards the objective of eventual community democracy, and not as an end in itself.



Stuart Spence

Stuart Spence is a third year student in political science. He is running for faculty council

because he believes that too many members of the faculty disregard the fact that education is a two way process. He feels that courses at Glendon are faculty and not student oriented, and notes that to achieve a more relevant education students must have an equal say in questions relating to teaching methods, programmes and the like.

Stuart strongly supports the principle of bloc-voting by the students in faculty council on key issues. With only a small percentage representation on the council, he feels that to make any impression, and especially to achieve the "primary" goal of a democratic council through parity, that the student representatives must be prepared to vote together once they have decided upon a course of action amongst

themselves.

Stuart also feels that the ideal of an experimental college has been deserted by the faculty. He notes particularly the emphasis on lectures at the college, which he likens to "feeding a computer", to be stored and spewed back for examinations. He feels that the faculty should work more to stimulate and challenge the views of the students, so that meaningful dialogues can take place.

However, he notes that students are equally at fault with the faculty in this respect. In his view reading courses for one are not being sufficiently utilized, and students by and large fail to challenge the views and methods of the faculty, but cling to the security of a pre-arranged structure.



Mary Lynn Watson

Mary Lynn is a first year student in the unilingual

stream. She feels strongly that too many students on the Glendon campus are apathetic, or perhaps just not willing to get involved. She points to the relatively low turnout in the OFS fee strike referendum as evidence of this apathy.

She agrees with the concept of student parity, although she seems to regard a faculty council structured for parity as an abstract ideal. She feels that student-faculty relations are by and large amicable, and that most gripes students have could be solved if they would learn to speak out in class.

Mary Lynn is ambivalent towards the issue of bloc-voting. When she first spoke to the PRO TEM staff, she stated that bloc-voting would "act as the wedge of student

power in faculty council". It appears that she has since decided that the procedure would be undemocratic, and it is unclear if she would accept the principle were it to pass in tomorrow's referendum. She had originally thought that the power would not be misused if students acted in a "just" attitude, and presumably she is now afraid that a two-thirds majority of the caucus could vote to act unjustly.

Her ideas are also not yet fixed in regards to an interpretation of "experimental" college. She would like to see closer communications "with the society outside" Glendon, but other than that would apparently be content if students had a greater say in the structure of their classes in terms of lectures, essays and exams.



"Reefer Madness" insanely hilarious

by RICHARD HUNT

Way back in 1936 the U.S. Treasury Department (otherwise known as the Department of Propoganda) was heavily involved with research into drugs — mainly heroin, cocaine, etc. Unfortunately, because of an initial lack of success, the budget for this project was drastically cut back and several officials found themselves floundering in pretty deep water.

Then one day the Minister of the department discovered the existence and the use of a relatively unknown drug and came up with an incredible plan for increasing his prestige, power and budget. This Minister fabricated numerous stories about the drug. The immediate result of his best fabrication was a film revealing that scourge, that menace, that thing "deadlier than the most dangerous criminal," that vile, evil, despicable drug — marijuana. In 1972 the film, entitled 'Reefer Madness', is simply one of the most ludi-

crously funny pack of lies ever produced by anyone.

'Reefer Madness' is the current attraction at the "original 99 cent Roxy Theatre" (which, by the by, is only 214 giant steps from the Greenwood subway station on Danforth Avenue) every Saturday at midnight. Last Saturday was the first performance and was sold out. This Saturday's performance is sold out as well.

For the Treasury Department, the film resulted in a great deal of personal glory for the Minister; in addition, his budget was tripled following the release of the film. One further result was that the U.S. government once again had another simplistic answer which explained the basis of all the ills plaguing one particular segment of American society. There is no doubt that the film played a great role in alerting the American public to the dangers of this scourge, and in the eventual illegalization of the weed.

'Reefer Madness' is incre-

dibly hilarious in 1972, but 36 years ago it probably scared the shit out of anyone who saw it. The central idea of the film was to show what ills will befall one who takes a puff of the killer drug. For instance, the original ad copy proclaimed: "Delinquent Youth Gone Berserk with REEFER MADNESS!"; "Open Your Eyes and Prepare Yourself for a SHOCK!"; "An Indictment Every Parent Must Face!"; and "A Harmless Puff May Make you a KILLER!"

The first few minutes of the film contains an address by a dippy high school principal to an attentive PTA meeting. In the course of his speech he states that marihuana grows wild in nearly every state of the union (greeted by uproarious guffaws by the Roxy audience), and as well he relates some stories which, to say the least, vehemently condemn the funny looking cigarette. For example, one story concerns a 16 year old youth who killed every member of his family with an axe after smoking a few joints. So you can well imagine what an effective job this film did to turn people off smoking grass — people who otherwise knew little or nothing about it in the first place.

The rest of the film is largely two things: (a) bullshit and (b) a dramatization of an "actual true-to-life-story" which could never have happened. The location of the story is Anytown, U.S.A., near the height of the Depression. (One of the strangest details of the film is that all the characters are well-dressed, over-fed and drive around in convertible Packards). Basically what happens is that a group of innocent all-American high school kids get involved with some kind of dealer and eventually all become "addicted" to the evil demon weed. One day disaster strikes and Bill Harper, our

clean cut dope-smoking hero, is charged with shooting his girlfriend during a fit of marijuana delirium. It turns out ole Bill was framed and he gets off the hook, but still, a few people do die as a direct result of reefer madness. As well all sorts of people have their lives ruined because of the dope.

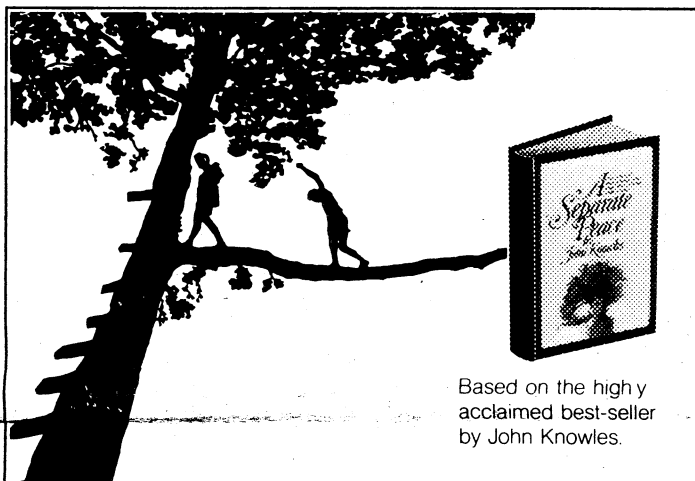
Technically and dramatically, the film is just horrible but otherwise it's hysterical, particularly during those scenes when the effects of marijuana smoking and the subsequent "withdrawal" symptoms are depicted. Among other things, the little innocent looking reefer causes sexual depravity, incurable mental illness and even "speeding" of all things.

If you are at all considering having a "harmless" puff which may make you a killer, go and see this film; it may change your mind, although I seriously doubt it as I don't

remember hearing a single shred of factual detail in the entire movie.

Incidentally, attending the film is an experience in itself, because prior to the feature, an original (at least 25 years old) Batman and Robin flick is shown along with a very old Three Stooges short; (both of these are just as hysterical as the feature. In addition, the whole atmosphere during the films in the Roxy is similar to that at the greatest party you've ever been to in your life, and everyone has a tremendous time. Ironically enough reeferers are in abundant supply, so all in all "You Owe It to Yourself To See this Film."

As mentioned earlier, 'Reefer Madness' is sold out this Saturday so you'd better get your tickets for the next showing immediately. For further info about this and the other great films shown at the Roxy phone 461-2401.



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Uptown 3. Opening October 20

on campus

Thursday, October 19

Glendon College New Democrats meet at 2:15 in the Hearth Room

Glendon's Women's Course Humanities 277 is sponsoring a meeting with Aline Gregory, independent feminist candidate in Rosedale constituency

at 2:00 pm in Room 247 to speak on 'Women in Politics'. All are invited!

There will be a meeting of the Chess Club at 7:30 in the Card Room. All welcome. Friday, October 20

There will be a licenced discotheque in the Café. 8 pm. Saturday, October 20

There will be a jam and beer session in the café which will be licenced.

Firehall Theatre

by RICK LEY

Undoubtedly the most significant theatrical event that will occur in Toronto this week will be the opening of the Firehall Theatre, which begins this Thursday with a production by Sean O'Casey entitled 'The Plough and the Stars.'

This new theatre, located at 70 Berkely Street, is a \$125,000 renovation of a 19th century firehall and will provide a home for one of Toronto's oldest theatrical companies.

The University Alumnae Dramatic Club, which has been in existence for some 54 years, has in the past been influential in molding a dramatic atmosphere in Toronto. Their past achievements are legendary. Their intelligent, straight-forward approach to building programmes has influenced many of Toronto's smaller avant-garde theatres. It can be said that as a creative productive force in the theatrical community, the Alumnae Club has no equal.

At a time when productions of the classics were very rarely presented in Toronto, the Alumnae presented various mixtures of Jacobean and Restoration masterpieces. They were, for example, the first to provide access for plays by John Coulter (1937), and offered premiere productions for Samuel Beckett's 'Waiting for Godot', as well as plays written by Edward Albee, Harold Pinter, and Eugene Ionesco.

Their productions this season provide an interesting contrast: the English premiere of Anne Hebert's 'Le Temps Sauvage', as well as Clare Boothe Luce's 'The Women,' and Gorky's 'The Zykovs.'

All of which brings us to the rather nomadic existence

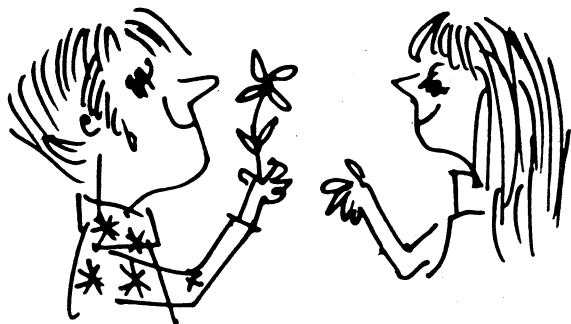
of the Alumnae over the past few years, as well as to the \$125,000 needed to rebuild the Firehall Theatre. In fact, all this money was accumulated over the years from the shrewd real estate deals the Alumnae made as they wandered all over Toronto in search of a permanent residence. The Alumnae has resided on separate occasions on Huntley Street, where Toronto's first pocket theatre was built (seating 35 people, with a stage 7 by 14 feet), Bedford Road, Maplewood Avenue (the Coach House), and on Cecil Street.

After they were booted out of their Cecil Street synagogue by the Toronto Hydro, the Alumnae Club spent almost two years fighting in city politics to try and remain together as one theatre company. And their conniving (\$125,000 worth), has bought them to the 154-seat Firehall Theatre at Berkeley and Adelaide.

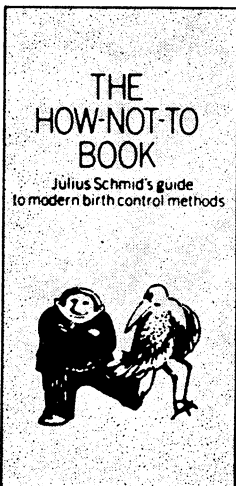
In spite of all the enthusiasm and excitement generated by the fact that the theatre will have a 1,000 person subscription list by the time the season starts, the Alumnae must still have some doubt as to their chances of prospering as a small alternative theatre. As with most of the other small theatres, the financial burden is great. Also there is the fact that they must compete with the others in a time when theatrical activity has expanded radically in Toronto.

But if anyone can hope to survive these problems and do so in a sensible way, it surely will be through the inspired efforts of the Alumnae members. They have, in the past, proved to be a positive force in the community, and I feel they will continue in this vein.

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YS-272

Clutch Garneau stirs Axemen to victories

by BROCK PHILLIPS

The score was not even close that Wednesday afternoon, in fact it was 20 to 6 for the previously winless Axemen over the Sons of B. But then Rejean 'Lance' Garneau donned his familiar number 83 and ran onto the field to take up his old position at split end. Then exhibiting the moves that have made him unknown to thousands of flag football fans at Glendale College, Réjean 'Lance' Garneau managed to breakdown the double coverage and make a sterling belly-button high catch in the end zone. This scoring effort ignited the previously hot Axemen offence and they scored two more times to run the score to 38 to 19.

The Axemen showed a balanced attack as six players achieved a major score. John Frankie, Barry Smith, Doug Watson, Jon Husband and Rejean 'Lance' Garneau picked up 6 points each. Fred Kulach, playing his first game as an Axeman picked up 7 points. Stuart Spence felt a little left out as he was only able to pad his career points total with an accumulation of 1 point.

The Axemen defence allowed 19 points in the game 12 of those going to Marc Duguay. K.C. Haffey after making a late entry scored 6 points. Allan Grover slipped in for one point. Charlie Laforet, all-Glendon defensive half-back explained the collapse of the defence in the later stages of the game by saying that they felt sorry for the Sons of B when Rejean 'Lance' Garneau entered the game. "The game was in the bag when he donned his familiar number 5," explained Char-

lie.

The Lance Garneau euphoria had taken hold of the Axemen as they took to the road for their next two games. Hoping to keep the number of points scored against them to a minimum Ye Greene Machine decided to default the Friday game and so the Axemen took their Oklahoma offence to 1st year, and annihilated them by the score of 65 to 19 on Monday, before the largest crowd of the season. The public address system announced the official figure as approximately six.

Jim Reid led the lumberjacks with 18 points, followed closely by Doug Watson who had 7 points. John Frankie and Fred Kulach split 25 points unevenly, Fred getting 12 and John getting 13 points. Jon Husband and Stuart Spence rounded out the scoring with 8 and 7 points respectively. Barry Smith was given the game because he failed to show up for the game.

The 1st year Animals were led by three players. Vince McCormack, Buzz McLean and Puupo had a sixpack each. Someone else scored as you Geography majors might have figured out by now, but the official scorer was unable to decipher the paw marks on the score sheet.

On Monday afternoon 4th year-faculty-alumni out-powered Ye Greene Machine and drove away with a 46 to 24 win. Behind the accurate throwing of quarterback Doug Street 4th year built up an early lead and were never seriously challenged after the first minute. The Machine fought back in the later stages of the game when many of 4th's stars were replaced by the se-

cond string. Archie Love provided most of the punch for the veterans by picking up 18 points. He would like to point out that he would have scored many more times but he was relegated to quarterback when Doug Street got tired of being the game's outstanding player. Ron Maltin collected 12 points before he left to resume his career as a protector of the weak against the forces of crime and/or evil. Brian Marshall added 9 more points to his league-leading point total. Brent Stacey added 7 points to his total as the league's lowest scorer. Jim Martin put an end to the rout with 1 point.

Pete Carsall dozed for the Machine, while Steve Reesor and Bruce Piercarny semi-dozed. Another point was scored but PRO TEM decided not to record it.

3rd. undefeated

3rd year remained the only undefeated team in the G.F.L. as they swept past the helpless Sons of B 39 to 8. Steve Marchessault usurped Warren Smith as hero of the game as he scored 24 points. The recently retired BMOC Greg Cockburn scored 7 points and Russ Gillman added 6 points. Yesterday's hero Warren Smith was relegated to 1 point explaining that other teams now consider him a threat and are putting men on him. Vasil Pandouski making a comeback for 3rd year also was accredited with 1 point.

Marc Duguay was again star material for the once powerful Sons of B as he topped 6 points by getting 7 points. Gary

Lamb rounded out the B-house scoring with 1 point.

On Wednesday, Ye Greene Machine again lost, this time to the 1st year Animals by the score of 37 to 25. Greg Ellis smashed his way to 13 points for the Animals while Vince McCormack kneed his way to another 12. Buzz McLean spun his way to pay dirt only once with Mike Landry converting.

Pierre David and Pete Carsall co-led Ye Greene Machine's scoring race as they each had a 12 pack. Roger Leblanc could only manage 1 point, but "when you're number two there's someone in front of you," he prophesied. "Well, that's the thing," added Barry Nesbitt.

Friday's only game can best be described as a day at the zoo. Everything's happening at the zoo and on Friday the action was found at the Glendon zoo where the natives became a little restless during a game between 1st year, which could not really be distinguished from the nursery school kids at Bayview Glen Junior School, and 3rd year. The game had to be called finally, a wise move, after the 1st year Animals could not comprehend the difference between flag football and tackle football. After repeated incidents of tackling, kneeling, and immature behaviour the three referees working the game decided there was no point in continuing and maybe having a serious injury occurring, and so the game was called and awarded to 3rd year. As a result of this incident comes the decision that anyone removed from a game because they have been excessively rough, on two separate occasions will have

their athletic privileges suspended for the year. This applies to all sports, and suspensions are carried over from one sport to the other.

Sydney reports that the annual Glendon romp, the men's intramural cross-country was won again by Santo Attinello of the Chiropractic College in an Adidas' scorching time of 14.21. Santo was followed by a brigade of his friends from the college. Graeme McMaster of 1st year was the first Glendon student to fall across the finishing line. He placed seventh. He was followed by Richard Lougheed of B-house, John McCarthy of 1st year and Tony Hall of 2nd year. After the tour of the Don Valley, Tony Hall explained that he was going for the lead and probably would have got it but he got caught in the middle of a funeral procession and then was stopped for speeding in a no parking zone. If you can figure that statement out then you are ahead of us. Mallard J. Duck failed to finish the race when he suffered a flat foot midway.

"Make no mistake about this, I am a star," announced Steve Godfrey to no one in particular which is just as well since no one was interested in listening to him. Steve and his partner, Heather McClelland, had just placed second behind Greg Lo Lloyd and Ann Holland in the mixed tennis doubles on Sunday afternoon.

The Piranha gulp

In the pool last Wednesday, the Piranhas, Glendon's inner tube water-polo team floated to its second victory by defeating Vanier 10 to 2. It was an almost entirely different team that brought Glendon its inaugural win. But it was every bit as strong. Injuries, Sydney was sitting out with Charley Wing, torn swim

In the pool last Wednesday, tube water-polo team floated to its second victory by defeating Vanier 10 to 2. It was an almost entirely different team than that which brought Glendon its inaugural win. But it was every bit as strong. Injuries: Sydney was sitting out with Charley Wing, torn swim trunks, a dirty towel, and the loss of a pair of nose plugs decimated the team.

Doug Watson led the vicious guppies with four markers, followed by Jim McCuaig with 4 goals. Bruce McMulkin fought off his check to score once and Doug Street, disguised as a submarine, was able to fool Vanier long enough to also score a goal.

Jane Walker says that she was fantastic in goal. "I stopped every shot but two," explained Jane. A question put forward during the evening is now a contest question. Does an inner tube water-polo player have to go down with his inner tube?

Heidelberg

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