

Library closing uncertain

Just whether or not the libraries at York university will be closed on Friday and Saturday nights has developed into one of the biggest mysteries this week on campus. At the very least there appears to be a distinct breakdown in communication between members of the university administration and the library staff.

Due to York's projected deficit of \$4.1 million this year,

the library administration's budget was cut by \$186,000. Library administrators then decided to make up \$10,000 of this total by closing the libraries between 5:00 p.m. and 12 midnight Fridays and Saturdays.

Objections were immediately raised. It was particularly noted that residence students with noisy weekend neighbours had no alternative for study other than the libraries.

Al Tucker, Principal at Glendon, has told PRO TEM that he has "verbal assurance" from York President David Slater that the libraries will not be closed. The move, before going into effect, must first be approved by the President's Council, attached to the university senate, and by the Senate itself.

However, L.A. Draper, Business Officer of the Libraries, told PRO TEM Monday that the library budget had been drawn up this year on the assumption that the reduced hours would be approved. In addition, a spokesperson in Director of Libraries, T.F. O'Connell's office said yesterday that they had heard of no directive to keep the libraries open.

The situation at the moment thus appears at the least confused. However, the President's Council meets today, and will probably make a decision one way or the other at this time. We suggest that any student wishing to express an opinion on this matter before a decision is made get in touch with President Slater's office immediately.

PRO TEM article

Dare threatens lawsuit

Bob Edwards, who wrote a story in the October 18 issue of PRO TEM concerning the strike of Local 173 of the International Brewery and Cereal Workers against Dare Foods Ltd. of Kitchener, has been threatened with legal action and a possible jail sentence by lawyers representing Dare.

In a registered letter addressed to the offices of PRO TEM, John E. Lang, lawyer for Dare, cites an injunction granted by the Supreme Court of Ontario on June 12, 1972 on behalf of Dare Foods against members of the company union. Specifically, the injunction forbids "...any other person having notice of this Order ..." from "attempting to induce breaches of contract between the plaintiffs and any other persons or corporations."

In the article, which gives a critical history of Dare management tactics during the course of the strike, Mr. Edwards specifically mentions the union's efforts to organize a boycott of Dare products across Canada, and notes where "Don't Dare" buttons and bumper stickers can be obtained. The union has claimed some success in persuading chain stores to discontinue shelving of Dare products. In his letter, Mr. Lang

states that: "In my opinion, it is unlawful and a breach of this injunction to do anything or say anything to any person in an effort to stop persons or corporations from handling products sold by Dare Foods Limited.

My clients have evidence which indicates that you have been involved in such efforts which have led to the cancellation of contracts with my clients."

It appears that Dare is attempting through these proceedings to dissuade the mounting of a further and stronger boycott of Dare products. Similar letters have been sent to two members of the striking union, and it is expected that action may also be taken against THE CHEVRON, the student newspaper at the University of Waterloo, which has covered the strike extensively.

Lang, acting for Dare, advises Mr. Edwards to cease all activities in contravention of the injunction, and further demands that he retract his statements by November 15, or face proceedings "to commit you to jail for contempt."

Mr. Edwards is presently consulting with personal lawyers and lawyers representing the Brewery and Cereal Workers in Kitchener.

New FC elections called

An election to fill two positions for student representatives on faculty council will take place in the next two weeks. Nominations for these positions will be opened next Monday and will be closed at midnight Monday November 20. Voting will take place Wednesday and Thursday November 22 and 23.

At present 18 students sit on faculty council. A by-election was held three weeks ago to fill the places of two students who had resigned from

the council during the summer.

It was not realized at that time that four positions were in fact open. Student representation on faculty council is limited by a regulation of the university senate which states that student members "shall not exceed 15 per cent of the council". With the addition of new faculty to the Glendon staff this year, 20 students may now sit under the regulation on faculty council.

TORONTO, NOVEMBER 8, 1972

PRO TEM

VOLUME 12, NUMBER 9

OFS march hits snags

TORONTO (CUP) — The Ontario Federation of Students may be forced to scrap plans for a mass demonstration against the provincial government following the University of Toronto student council's refusal to participate.

The council Oct 25 refused to go along with the protest, defeating the proposal by a 3 to 2 ratio.

The demonstration, recommended at the OFS general meeting held late in October, would have brought students from member campuses across the province to Toronto for the opening of the provincial legislature early next month.

Earlier this month, students overwhelmingly endorsed OFS demands for repeal of last spring's \$100 tuition fee hike and increased student

loan ceilings, increased accessibility to student aid schemes, and full consultation of all concerned before any further detrimental changes to post-secondary financing programmes occur. They also voted to withhold second term tuition fees if negotiations with the government fail.

Delegates from U of T, Queen's University and the University of Western Ontario, representing the largest member schools and the constituencies which had most strongly supported the OFS demands in the province-wide referendum, had opposed the demonstration at the general meeting.

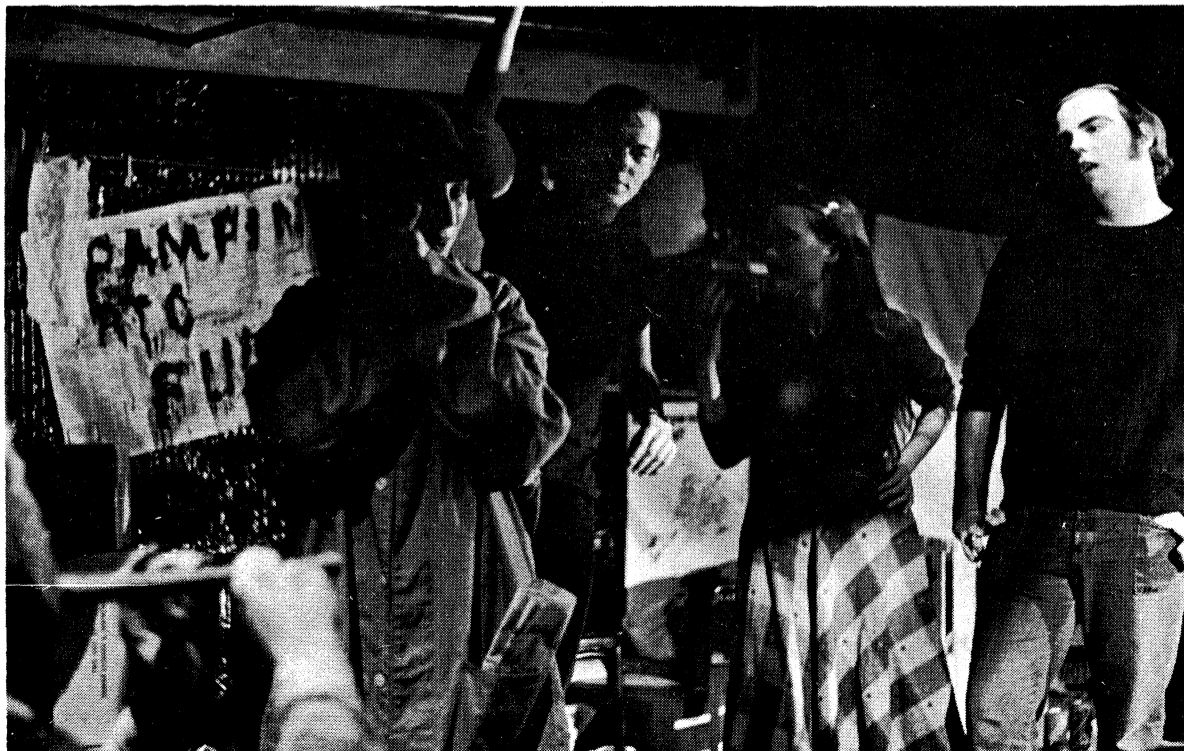
OFS general co-ordinator, Craig Heron, cautioned the U of T council, "If U of T drops

out, it will cause a hell of a lot of damage." He conceded that the demonstration would not likely be held if it were denied U of T support.

Debate on the protest focussed on possible negative public reaction and the amount of time and organization required. An engineering SAC rep suggested it would be best to sit back and negotiate for more "credibility" rather than staging the demonstration.

Ironically, the council passed another OFS motion supporting momentum-building actions in the community and educational institutions prior to the demonstration.

Heron said Sunday October 30 that the OFS executive would meet early this week to decide whether to cancel the demonstration.



Ann Jellicoe's play "The Sport of My Mad Mother" will be presented by one of the English 253 groups tonight at 8:00 p.m. in the Pipe Room.

Dean of Students finds standards higher

by ELEANOR PAUL

"Enrollment at Glendon was down drastically this year because we failed too many people last year," said Dean of Students Ian Gentles in an interview with PRO TEM.

Gentles went on to explain that only 57% of last year's first year came back to second year this year, largely because "over 100 failed. I'm convinced that the standards are getting stiffer around here." He believes that this trend was by and large confined to Glendon and that it was "not necessarily improving the academic quality of the place."

When asked why so many first year students failed, Gentles noted that "some of the profs feel that some of the students just didn't belong at university." However, when asked if Glendon had perhaps accepted too many students who were academically incapable of university work, he stated that "we're more picky than places like Trent and Erindale."

Gentles also cited other reasons for the decreased en-

rollment. He gave the following three as being of importance in this order: 1. lack of employment for graduates; 2. increased costs of education; 3. a disillusionment with education.

Regarding the disillusionment factor, Gentles states that "students have been sold a bill of goods. Education was going to tell them the answers, stimulate them and get them a high income."

As a result, a lot of people not suited to university life came and were turned off. They just didn't have the right temperament, aptitude and so on, and found it colossally boring. So in a sense its good that the enrollment is down."

Asked to define the goals of a university and of university education, he termed them "to conserve, disseminate and discover knowledge."

Although Glendon's enrollment record this year is worse than that of other universities (down 18 per cent from our projected enrollment), Gentles feels that we should level off at about eleven or twelve hundred. He notes

that we can't afford to allow our enrollment to drop much more, but doesn't think that York would willingly drop Glendon as a distinct entity because we've played a large part in creating York's reputation for uniqueness — as in, for instance, the faculty of fine arts.

Budget cuts have affected many of the Dean of Students' programmes. These include: English Dramatic Arts, down \$1,000; French music down \$500; all other entertainment budgets have been frozen.

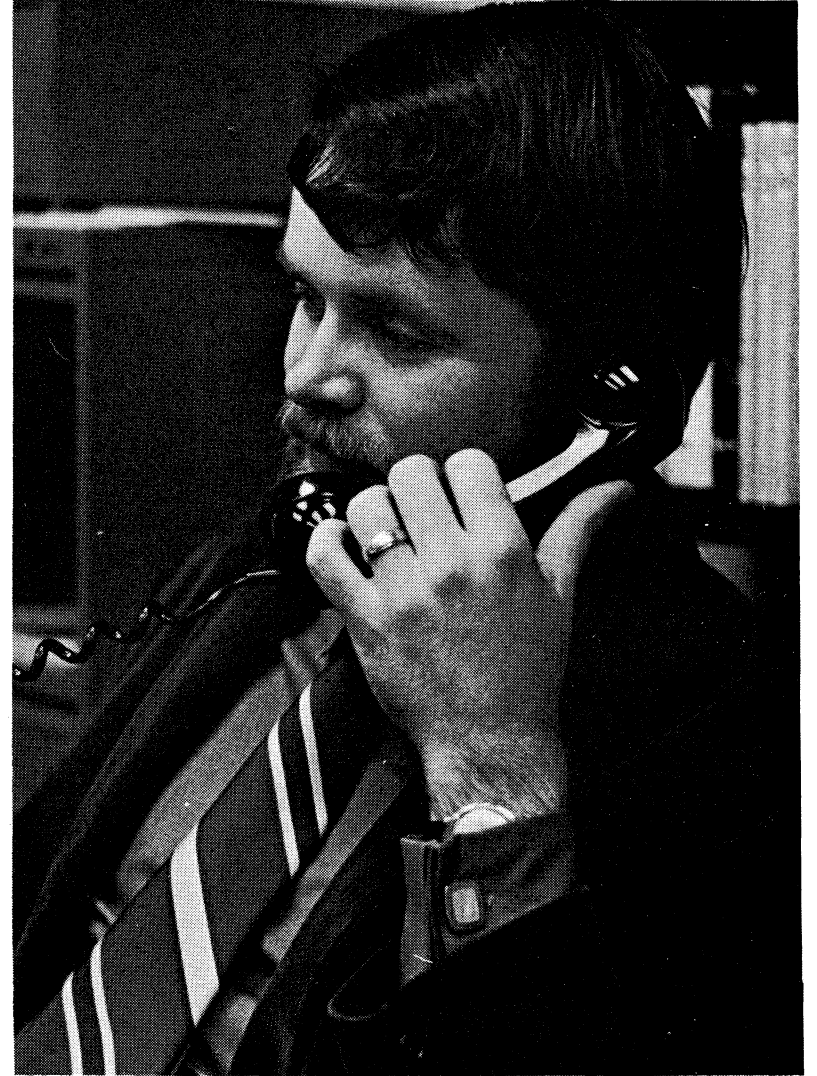
Discussing other areas affected by budget cuts, Gentles stated that the history department, for one would probably have to cut out its teaching assistants and increase the teaching load of full time faculty.

The supervisory and cleaning staffs are not expected to be reduced, although he agrees that the ratio of supervisors to workers is quite high; he explains that over the years "physical plant has been cut steadily and its always been the workers who have been cut."

On the question of possible faculty cuts, Gentles stated that in his view, since the whole university is only down 9 1/2 per cent in budget, "you shouldn't go around firing people about this."

He adds that faculty were of course worried about the budget situation, noting that this "doesn't make for a good academic environment." Faculty will do everything possible to resist firings in his opinion but would probably not strike "because they realize that it would be unsuccessful."

PRO TEM then asked Mr. Gentles what he would do to try and solve the budgetary



Dean of Students Ian Gentles

and decreased enrollment problems if it were his responsibility. His actions would include:

1. convincing the Ontario government to change its anti-university policy. He feels that since the government insisted that the university be expanded, it must now take some of the responsibility for that decision;
2. a vigorous recruiting campaign;
3. a re-examination of Glendon's curriculum to determine if it is really what students want to study. While we still must maintain a programme that makes sense.

Gentles would, for instance, be willing to make general education voluntary. He also feels that both Glendon's first year offerings and the Canadian studies programme could be improved. He would be unwilling to relax on the present French requirements although he adds that the French department could be restructured to include the teaching of more French Canadian French, which he feels to be more relevant than some of the present courses offered by the department. With these changes he feels that French could become more of a drawing card than it presently is.



**PRO TEM
staff
meeting
at 4:00 p.m.**

Bacardi Rum(s) Produced by Special Authority and Under the Supervision of Bacardi & Company, Limited. Bacardi and Bat Device are Registered Trademarks of Bacardi & Company, Limited. Bottled by F&M Distillers Co. Ltd., Canada.



Making the most of a good thing. That's Bacardi.

A private place. Free time. Maybe someone special. And definitely Bacardi rum. You see, Bacardi white-dry is a natural for cola, tonic, orange juice, tomato juice, even dry vermouth. So you can really make the most of it. Best of all, since anything goes with Bacardi, Bacardi goes anytime.

BACARDI rum

on campus

Cours 373 presents 'Sad Clowns' and 'City Lights' in Room 204 today at 4:15 pm and at 8 pm.

Wednesday, November 8

The English 253 production 'The Sport of My Mad Mother' by Ann Jellicoe is on in the Pipe Room at 8 pm. Admission 50 cents.

Friday, November 10

There will be a discothèque in the Café from 8 pm to 12 midnight.

Saturday, November 11

Dave Stringer will be playing Honky Tonk Piano in the Café at 8:30. Admission 25 cents.

Monday, November 13

Vous pouvez proposer des candidatures pour 3 membres étudiants des comités de la division des humanités.

1. l'évaluation du programme
 2. l'évaluation de l'enseignement.
 3. Les professeurs à temps partiel.
- S'adresser à Mme Dona.



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:

Business Manager:

Ads Manager:

Entertainment Editor:

Photographer:

Illustrator:

Sports Editor:

Features Editor:

Allan Grover

Robert Carson

Sarah Francis

Ricky Ley

Dave Fuller

Sherry Crowe

Brock Phillips

Paul Weinberg

Production:

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

Bookstore victimized of \$11,000

by GREG COCKBURN

Between May 31, 1971 and June 1, 1972 the Glendon College bookstore reported a loss of \$11,000 worth of both paperback and hardcover books that were stolen or misplaced. However, since, very few books are actually misplaced in the bookstore, it is a safe bet to assume that most of the \$11,000 lost was the direct result of shoplifting.

Losses in the same period on other commodities sold in the bookstore, such as cigarettes, magazines, greeting cards, posters and toiletries were reported at approximately two to three hundred dollars. It is quite apparent that the siege upon the bookstore by thieves must be dealt with, and much to the annoyance of a good number of Glendon students, methods are presently being incorporated by the bookstore management to curtail this loss.

A favourite pastime of this writer was to browse around the book stacks to see what reading lists were offered in other courses and possibly purchase a book which was not necessarily on my reading curriculum, but nevertheless interested me. A large number of students also enjoyed this little luxury, which unfortunately is not available to students any more. Due to the astronomical loss of books, the management of the bookstore has been forced to cordon off the racks where the book are located. Anyone wishing to purchase a particular book must ask one of the clerks in the store for it, and he or she will fetch it. The system is quite similar to that used at Liquor Control Board outlets, except at the bookstore you need not bother filling out an order form.

This system certainly dampens the atmosphere of the bookstore, but it is viewed as the only possible method of stopping the thievery which has taken place. An attempt to devise some type of formal security guard rotation is not actually practical, according to the bookstore staff, because of the cost of such a luxury and the fact that a good thief, once he has hold of the item, will usually encounter no difficulty sneaking it past a guard; nothing short of a very thorough frisking would reveal the stolen merchandise.

The bookstore management does plan, however, to construct a large single bookcase which will hold one copy of every book available in the bookstore. If the bookcase is constructed shoppers will still be able to browse to a certain extent, although it will still be necessary to ask a clerk to get a book for purchase.

However, the most annoying aspect concerning this problem is why is the theft rate so high? A number of reasons may be attributed to this, such as the constantly rising price of books coupled with the sometimes wasteful demands certain courses make of required readings.

One possible remedy to this problem would be for the students' council to organize a book exchange on a higher level than that of having someone post a list of books 'for sale' or 'required'. Most universities have some type of system, especially during the first few weeks of classes, whereby one may purchase second-hand books and at the same time exchange books which are no longer required. Thus books would be made available in practically every course at a much lower price which, although deterring from bookstore business, would undoubtedly lower its' theft losses.

Secondly, course unions should make it their concern to examine reading lists of all courses to ensure that an excessive number of books are not required to be read. While technical details as to how this suggestion could be enforced might pose problems, it could possibly make the respective professors a bit more wary of the reading lists which they draw up for their students. One might not want to place any restrictions upon the professor as to how his course should function, but it should be required that he attempt to make his reading list as inexpensive as possible.

Another solution which may aid the plight of the bookstore is to require that all compulsory and suggested readings be put on special reserve in the library. This is the practice of some courses, but not all of them, especially a number of English and French courses. This



responsibility would once again be that of the course unions, and would aid a good number of poorer students who would not feel obliged to purchase books for the reading of only one or two articles.

It is indeed unfortunate that the demands of our system are forcing a number of students to lower themselves to theft in order to keep pace

with their studies which are supposedly designed to aid them in the betterment of society. It really is the duty of the students' council, the academic affairs commissioner, and the course unions to examine closely the situation regarding the needs and cost of books, and to attempt to remedy the plight which many students find themselves in concerning texts.

Debout francophones

Je voudrais m'adresser aux étudiants et étudiantes francophones. Après amples et mûres réflexions et avec l'aide d'autres étudiants intéressés, j'ai décidé de relancer le "défunct Caucus Français". Il va pour dire que le dit Caucus Français devra être représentatif de l'élément francophone du campus.

J'en ai trop vu de par les années passées qui se contentaient de soulever les épaules ou de dire "Mange de la merde" à la manière de notre "Très honorable

Premier Ministre." J'en ai trop souvent entendu de ces bons Québécois "quétennes" qui ne fonctionnent que par le négative pour jamais ne rein apporter de positif dans quelque critique qu'ils on fait. Est-ce que l'expérience que j'ai vécu au cours de ces deux dernières années va se répéter? Non, si nous le voulons! Il est plus que temps que nous apprenions à nous débarrasser de notre sens féodal de démocratie où l'on délègue les pouvoirs et où l'on rejete l'élu celui-ci n'a pas su, au cours de son mandat,

faire miroiter à nos intelligences trop pognées des semblants de réussites. C'est ce que j'appelle de la dé- (que l'on critique tant). Il existe cependant un autre genre de démocratie; le démocratie de participation, où l'on peut faire vouloir ses idées, ses désirs et où l'on peut donner une orientation intelligente à la mesure de nos idéaux, à notre vie collective. Je sais fort bien qui le premier genre de démocratie est le plus facile, mais c'est aussi le moins rentable tant sur le plan intellectuel qu'expérience humaine. Il ne faudrait pas trop écouter les "vieux de la vieille" qui affient un esprit et une attitude aussi défaitistes que négatifs. Il est plus que temps, que nous nous réveillions et que nous conalitions nos efforts. Il est plus que temps encore que nous sortions de cet hiver engourdissant dans lequel nous sommes plonger. Il y a

place pour faire la participation intelligente et à notre mesure. Donc le plan que nous tracer et qui nous sera suggéré la semaine prochaine il y a place pour tous les goûts. Mais il ne faudrait par vous attendre à ce qui Gauthier ou Drouin ou les autres qui sont intéressés présentement, prennent tout à leur compte et porte sur leurs épaules le faise de votre bêtise. (Absence de participation). Il n'en est pas question!! Nous ne pour sentons guère des âmes d'apôtres et nul d'entre nous ne veut reprendre le rôle du Christ (celui qui s'est fait crucifier pour avoir voulu sauver les hommes (hic!)) Si vous voulez demeurer donc un état d'impotence il n'en tient qu'à vous. Mais, moi je vous dit qu'il y a moyen, de bouger et ce dans d'autres très occasion que celles où l'on lève le coude ou que l'on s'envoie au pays des rêves

au moyen du "p'tit joint". Pour ma part, je crois fermement que le programme que l'on veut proposer sera vous plaire et surtout saura succiter au intérêt de participation de votre part dans à peu près tous les domaines. Cessons de former des rentabilités d'assistées sociaux. Ce que pour en retirerons tous ensemble, profitera à nous mêmes et aux autres, eux qui nous entourent. Le temps de la dépendance est fini! (en tout cas ce qui me concerne). Profitez de l'opportunité qui vous est présentée et joignez les rongs des membres actifs du Caucus Français. En terminant permettez-moi d'emprunter les paroles de Vallières, qui nous invite tous à l'action! "Nous avons déjà perdu trop de temps en voines récriminations. Il faut maintenant passer à l'action."

Yves Gauthier

CNTU

by andrew phillips

There must be times when Robert Bourassa feels about ready to pack up a few shirts and his wife's jewelry and head down south for a permanent vacation in Nicaragua. Times like October, 1970. And times like last May. In fact, the "May revolt" of four months ago may well prove in the long run to be a more significant episode in developing Quebec struggle than even the more celebrated FLQ crisis.

The massive walkouts, demonstrations, and occupations which erupted all over the province in response to Bourassa's repression of the Common Front of government employees are the most important indicators so far that traditional nationalism is being replaced by class consciousness among those struggling for real change in Quebec today. The April and May actions directly involved hundreds of thousands of workers and placed the economic demands of the Common Front in a clearly political context, that of the government's subservience to the interests of foreign and domestic capital.

Since May, the focus of labour activity has shifted from intense external struggles to internal study and consolidation. While the negotiations drag on through several "final" deadlines, the unions have been engaged in thinking through the experience of the strikes and in coming to grips with some of their weaknesses.

For several reasons, these recent trends have been the most marked within the CNTU. It is the largest of the three Common Front centrals and has been in the forefront of union politicisation for the last several years. Its forty-fifth convention this June enabled it to begin resolving the problem of future political direction that it shares with the QFL and the QTC.

But most importantly, contradictions within the CNTU itself came into the open during the May revolt with the defection of its right wing to form a new union federation, the "Centrale des Synchronisations Démocratiques" (CSD).

The formation of the CSD marked the culmination of a long ideological struggle within the CNTU bureaucracy. Ever since the federation's 1968 convention, at which Marcel Pepin announced the opening of a "Second Front" of political action, two distinct factions had become clear within the ranks of the union officials.

Those favouring increased political study and action were led by Pepin himself and others such as Michel Chartrand, while the traditional "bread-and-butter" men were represented by the "Three D's" of the CNTU's five-man executive: Paul-Emile Dalpe, Jacques Dion, and Amedee Daigle.

These men led the defections that seriously weakened the CNTU's resistance to the government in April and May.

The internal dispute stayed below the surface until last fall, when the CNTU issued several study documents which presented radical analyses of the situation of workers in Quebec, documented the iron grip of American capital over our economy, and condemned the government for defending those who own wealth against those who produce it.

As vigorous debate sprang up all over the province on the ideas presented in the studies, the Three D's lost no time in attacking them.

Dion, who personally recruited Pepin into the labour movement in the early sixties, and Daigle, who headed the CNTU's first short-lived political action committee in 1955, dismissed the documents as "unrealistic" and expressed faith in "tried and true" remedies to the workers' problems.

It was left to Dalpe, who has apparently

emerged as the group's principal spokesman, to forward a more comprehensive rebuttal to the Pepin group.

He claimed that the documents run counter to the CNTU's Declaration of Principles because they recommend a "preconceived socio-economic system", namely socialism. The federation's Principles do in fact bar it from committing itself to such a system. Quoting John Kenneth Galbraith, no less, the former CNTU vice-president maintained that since capital is now managed by "neutral" technocrats anyway, it doesn't really matter whether they are paid by private stockholders or by the government.

Then, as if to top off his legal and economic arguments with a bit of off-the-cuff philosophizing, Dalpe revealed his own solution to the workers' plight: "It must be possible (I don't know exactly how because it's basically a problem of moral conscience) that the capitalists as well as the workers come to realize the social meaning of their actions."

The Three D's arguments were repeatedly rejected by the CNTU's various ruling bodies, although they received support from several of the industry-wide federations and from a few executive members of the Quebec Central Council. It was generally believed they were heading for defeat at the June convention, until they opted for a pre-emptive strike during the April-May crisis.

Their first move was to torpedo resistance to Bill 19. As soon as the bill became law on April 21, they vetoed Pepin's recommendation to defy the government and called a snap vote of the entire Common Front membership. With only a minority of strikers able to vote at such short notice, and faced with the implacable opposition of the Three D's and their friends, the Front leadership called for a return to work over the strenuous objections of shocked union militants.

The rebels then lay low until the government had locked up Pepin, their main rival. As the wildcat strikes escalated and the Front leaders refused to appeal their sentences, the Three D's started denouncing them in language that even *Gazette* editorialists found it hard to match.

Accusing Pepin of "odiously misrepresenting" the workers, Dalpe declared that the CNTU

president "preferred, to the detriment of negotiations, the easy oasis of prison."

After the Three D's had led a meeting of over a thousand dissident union officials in calling for the formation of a new federation, they were suspended from their executive posts by the CNTU's Confederal Council.

At the CSD's founding convention held on June 8-10 in Quebec City, the Three D's denounced Pepin and his "clique of intellectual anarchists" for leading the workers astray into "dreams and illusions of the big time" instead of keeping to the straight and narrow of contract negotiation.

Dion, as treasurer, proposed a budget based on a projected membership of 45,000 by the end of the year, considerably less than the 80,000 the CSD had been claiming the week before.

The CSD received almost all its support from three of the CNTU's eleven federations, those representing textile, clothing, and construction workers. However, a number of the construction federation's locals immediately pulled out to remain with the CNTU, despite the vociferous support that the federation's president, Renald Carey, gave the CSD.

By the end of the convention it was apparent that the rebels' main strength was coming from the middle-bureaucrat level, and not directly from the rank and file, confirming the view of the CNTU's official organ, *Le Travail*, that "the Three D's dissidence wasn't a grass roots phenomenon, but rather a matter of tiredness among prematurely-old leaders."

The CSD's real character became clearer as it denounced the CNTU in much the same language used by the more reactionary elements of the commercial press, and started receiving support from such friends of the workers as the Conseil du Patronat (the "Bosses' Council") and the leaders of the Unite-Quebec and Creditiste parties.

At its own convention (held immediately after that of the Three D's) the CNTU played down the defections and held no special discussion on the subject. Although the construction, textile, and clothing workers' federations were not represented, many of their locals were.

Throughout late June and July, the status of many CNTU unions was brought into doubt as internal struggles raged between pro- and anti-CSD factions.

The Saguenay case study in confu president, Almas Tre June 26 to discuss only 150 of the 200 Tremblay tried to h judgement on the q the workers' demand immediately issued the impression that vote all along.

On the night of almost all the union's the executive offices make up a comprehe left the door open disaffiliation and th absolute majority h

A week later, the to throw out four me for channeling fun disaffiliation vote co the Saguenay Centra construction union i the membership has its will.

A special confere federation voted on CSD executives. T workers successfull 17 which indicated 1898 out of 2121 m

A common CSD t the executive of a f fees to the rival fed pro-CSD vote by a n A particularly glarir Quebec Labourers' accepted the vote disaffiliation. The t bers. (Union regulati majority of a union v from a federation.)

In several cases, criminal charges ag the Three D's; in official discharged persuaded the po CNTU's local box r union dues from t Quebec superior co to the CSD of the L Union in Joliette v minority of the me change.

By late July the bership of over 20 growing threat ; suspicious tactics, a province-wide co

At a July 25 confe the CSD the "enem announced the s solidation", to con actual CSD suppor campaign, and law violations of labour

In a special issue time that the memb the CNTU charged t "lies, treachery, and game of the worke

The CNTU admitt its policies, attribu information about pro-CSD activities



Quebec labour since the may revolt

J

detriment of prison." eting of over a s in calling for on, they were posts by the

ntion held on re Three D's of intellectual ers astray into me" instead of w of contract

budget based 000 by the end the 80,000 the k before. s support from rations, those d construction e construction pulled out to the vociferous sident, Renald

t was apparent s coming from d not directly ng the view of avail, that "the a grass roots r of tiredness

ne clearer as it ch the same nary elements arded receiving workers as the "Council") and and Creditiste

mediately after ayed down the discussion on ction, textile, ons were not s were. , the status of into doubt as pro- and anti-

ec ur ce he ay olt

The Saguenay construction union provides a case study in confusion. The union's pro-CSD president, Almas Tremblay, called a meeting for June 26 to discuss union affiliation. Although only 150 of the 2000 members were present, Tremblay tried to have the meeting pass final judgement on the question. When overruled by the workers' demand for a referendum, Tremblay immediately issued a personal statement giving the impression that he had desired a general vote all along.

On the night of August 6, the dossiers of almost all the union's members were stolen from the executive offices. Since there was no way to make up a comprehensive membership list, this left the door open for a minority to vote for disaffiliation and then claim that the required absolute majority had chosen.

A week later, the union's Alma section voted to throw out four members of the local executive for channeling funds to the CSD before a disaffiliation vote could be taken. On August 14, the Saguenay Central Council affirmed that the construction union is still part of the CNTU, but the membership has not yet been able to express its will.

A special conference of the Metal workers' federation voted on July 7 to throw out all pro-CSD executives. The Rimouski construction workers successfully held a referendum on July 17 which indicated support for the CNTU by 1898 out of 2121 members.

A common CSD tactic has been to persuade the executive of a CNTU union to transfer its fees to the rival federation on the strength of a pro-CSD vote by a minority of the membership. A particularly glaring example occurred in the Quebec Labourers' union, whose executive accepted the vote of 17 unionists to declare disaffiliation. The union has over 1600 members. (Union regulations require that an absolute majority of a union vote to approve disaffiliation from a federation.)

In several cases, the CNTU has pressed criminal charges against individuals acting for the Three D's; in Hull, a construction union official discharged for supporting the CSD persuaded the post-master to change the CNTU's local box number, thereby withholding union dues from the CNTU. On July 28 a Quebec superior court ruled that the defection to the CSD of the Le Gardeur Hospital Workers Union in Joliette was illegal because only a minority of the membership had approved the change.

By late July the CSD was claiming a membership of over 20,000. In response to this growing threat and the CSD's various suspicious tactics, the CNTU decided to launch a province-wide counter-offensive.

At a July 25 conference, Marcel Pepin labelled the CSD the "enemy of organized labour", and announced the start of "Operation Consolidation", to consist of polls to determine actual CSD support, a large-scale information campaign, and law suits challenging the CSD's violations of labour regulations.

In a special issue of *Le Travail* entitled "It is time that the members reaffirm their authority", the CNTU charged that the Three D's are using "lies, treachery, and fraud," and are "playing the game of the workers' enemies."

The CNTU admitted local dissatisfaction with its policies, attributing much of it to a lack of information about the federation's real goals, pro-CSD activities by some local leaders, and

misconceptions about alleged "special attention" given to workers in the public sector.

"Where the leaders respect the rules of democratic debate, the defections are negligible or non-existent," the CNTU paper claimed.

The true strength of the CSD is now generally put at about 18,000 out of the CNTU's total membership of 240,000. Internal battles are still being waged in many unions, but the situation should become much clearer this month, with affiliation votes due in several major federations.

Another breach in labour's solidarity became apparent by August 14 when the executive of the 30,000 member Quebec Civil Servants Union (SFPQ) voted to withdraw from the Common Front. Although the union's president, Jean-Paul Breuleux, has dismissed all suggestions of leaving the CNTU entirely, pro-CSD as well as anti-Common Front forces within the SFPQ are rallying around him in preparation for a general referendum on September 25.

On August 17, the "CNTU committee of the SFPQ" (formed at the initiative of four pro-CNTU executives of the civil servants union) held a press conference to denounce the Breuleux "sabotage" and announce measures being taken to keep the union in the Common Front. The committee is publishing a weekly newspaper. *The 30,000*, and last month conducted a province-wide information campaign aimed at ensuring a pro-CNTU vote.

But the CNTU hasn't been completely preoccupied with combatting the splits in its ranks. At its June convention the federation took a further step towards clarifying its analysis of Quebec society by debating and adopting Marcel Pepin's lengthy "Moral Report"—written in Orsainville Prison—entitled *Pour Vaincre* ("To Overcome").

The report summed up the economic critique developed within the CNTU over the past months by condemning the stagnating effects of American imperialism and the impotence of all levels of government.

Pepin expressed the CNTU's total opposition to the present Quebec government: "This marks the first time that Quebec finds itself with a regime that functions on American money on the one hand, and the Canadian army on the other. The Bourassa regime operates above all as a foreign government on hostile soil."

Dismissing armed revolution as a suitable course of action at the present time, the CNTU president instead proposed the establishment of "People's Committees" in each electoral district, that would

- unite all workers in the area,
- support or propose a candidate in provincial elections, while fighting all Liberals: "Support for a candidate will depend mainly upon the formal endorsement by the candidate of the economic and social positions of the three parent unions, but more particularly on the formal condemnation of capitalism and economic liberalism",
- "exercise permanently the political vigilance necessary so that the State cuts the ties which attach it to the worthies who are defending the domination of American investors over the workers, and starts to represent the population", and
- maintain union independence by "resisting the temptation" to form a new party or formally support an existing one.

In the only changes the convention made to its president's report, the specific condemnation of all Liberals was changed to "any political party attempting to crush unionism and the workers", and "Marxism" was added to "capitalism and economic liberalism" as the trioka of official evils.



Instead of advocating Marxism (which the CNTU automatically equates with the bureaucratic regimes of the Soviet bloc countries), the CNTU committed itself to working out the contents of a "form of socialism" which would 'apply to our situation in Quebec the great principles of socialism: forms of economic organization which respect the collective ownership of resources, real planning according to needs, workers' participation in the decisions of their workplace; in sum, a real democracy."

Most of the convention's debate centred on the tactics of political action rather than on its general goals as presented in *Pour Vaincre*. A number of delegates criticized the report's emphasis on electoralism and questioned the effectiveness of the committees' control over their candidates.

The first People's Committee was formed in Trois-Rivieres in mid-July, uniting all union centrals with citizens' and student groups. Another was founded on August 29 in Quebec City with the support of similar groups.

On the federal level the CNTU's only initiative has been to urge voters to spoil their ballots by writing "merde" or "fuddle-duddle" on them, "to pay Trudeau back for some of the insults he has fired at us."

The Common Front negotiations were resumed on May 25 and have gone through a seemingly patternless cycle of breakdowns and near breakthroughs. The provisions of Bill 19 were altered by the National Assembly on June 30, empowering the government to impose settlements anytime between August 3 and a new "final" deadline of September 15.

By mid-August the government and the Common Front announced agreement "in principle" at the central bargaining table, but were hung up over future bargaining of specific contracts at the sectorial tables. The government wanted an unconditional extension of the negotiations until December 15, while the Front insisted on formal agreement on principles at the central table and an extension only until October 15. On September 7 the two parties agreed to keep talking until October 15, but did not make public any further agreements.

On August 30 Pepin announced to 800 member of the civil servants union that the government had acceded to a major Common Front demand—the \$100 minimum weekly wage—to be implemented by July 1974.

At the same meeting, Roger Desloges, the union's treasurer, claimed that the civil servants were railroaded out of the Front by their executive without the possibility of a democratic vote.

At the present time, then, the CNTU has managed the not-uncommon trick of drawing reformist solutions from radical analyses. But the adoption of a radical social critique during the past year is itself an important step forward. These ideas seem now to be accepted by a large majority of the CNTU membership, especially

since the departure mation of the CSD c ways a positive t remains small it w would have fought political initiatives.

The coming d movement on the sp socialism" for Queb than that which led of capitalism and convention.

As the unions be problem of econo tradition between t a radical analysis c the official conden possible option w glaring. It is at this the CNTU's commi become apparent.

The most hopefu development of position is the wide that fueled the *Ap Gazette* picture of t anarchist minority the nose into murd better inclinations i membership has bee continue strike actio itself.

However, the C possible by a consi alienation in cert largely attributable formation. This i debates of last fal penetrate all the C federations.

The Parti Queb cepted as an altern but union actions creasingly widened the workers' mov about spots on the inherit from Rober has taken to exclaim banana republic the the rantings of u Chartrand has den since the May revol peace with Levesqu again as a "mass betrayal of the worl



misconceptions about alleged "special attention" given to workers in the public sector. "Where the leaders respect the rules of democratic debate, the defections are negligible or non-existent," the CNTU paper claimed.

The true strength of the CSD is now generally put at about 18,000 out of the CNTU's total membership of 240,000. Internal battles are still being waged in many unions, but the situation should become much clearer this month, with affiliation votes due in several major federations.

Another breach in labour's solidarity became apparent by August 14 when the executive of the 30,000 member Quebec Civil Servants Union (SFPQ) voted to withdraw from the Common Front. Although the union's president, Jean-Paul Breuleux, has dismissed all suggestions of leaving the CNTU entirely, pro-CSD as well as anti-Common Front forces within the SFPQ are rallying around him in preparation for a general referendum on September 25.

On August 17, the "CNTU committee of the SFPQ" (formed at the initiative of four pro-CNTU executives of the civil servants union) held a press conference to denounce the Breuleux "sabotage" and announce measures being taken to keep the union in the Common Front. The committee is publishing a weekly newspaper, *The 30,000*, and last month conducted a province-wide information campaign aimed at ensuring a pro-CNTU vote.

But the CNTU hasn't been completely preoccupied with combatting the splits in its ranks. At its June convention the federation took a further step towards clarifying its analysis of Quebec society by debating and adopting Marcel Pepin's lengthy "Moral Report"—written in Orsainville Prison—entitled *Pour Vaincre* ("To Overcome").

The report summed up the economic critique developed within the CNTU over the past months by condemning the stagnating effects of American imperialism and the impotence of all levels of government.

Pepin expressed the CNTU's total opposition to the present Quebec government: "This marks the first time that Quebec finds itself with a regime that functions on American money on the one hand, and the Canadian army on the other. The Bourassa regime operates above all as a foreign government on hostile soil."

Dismissing armed revolution as a suitable course of action at the present time, the CNTU president instead proposed the establishment of "People's Committees" in each electoral district, that would

- unite all workers in the area,
- support or propose a candidate in provincial elections, while fighting all Liberals: "Support for a candidate will depend mainly upon the formal endorsement by the candidate of the economic and social positions of the three parent unions, but more particularly on the formal condemnation of capitalism and economic liberalism",
- "exercise permanently the political vigilance necessary so that the State cuts the ties which attach it to the worthies who are defending the domination of American investors over the workers, and starts to represent the population", and
- maintain union independence by "resisting the temptation" to form a new party or formally support an existing one.

In the only changes the convention made to its president's report, the specific condemnation of all Liberals was changed to "any political party attempting to crush unionism and the workers", and "Marxism" was added to "capitalism and economic liberalism" as the troika of official evils.

Instead of advocating Marxism (which the CNTU automatically equates with the bureaucratic regimes of the Soviet bloc countries), the CNTU committed itself to working out the contents of a "form of socialism" which would 'apply to our situation in Quebec the great principles of socialism: forms of economic organization which respect the collective ownership of resources, real planning according to needs, workers' participation in the decisions of their workplace; in sum, a real democracy."

Most of the convention's debate centred on the tactics of political action rather than on its general goals as presented in *Pour Vaincre*. A number of delegates criticized the report's emphasis on electoralism and questioned the effectiveness of the committees' control over their candidates.

The first People's Committee was formed in Trois-Rivieres in mid-July, uniting all union centrals with citizens' and student groups. Another was founded on August 29 in Quebec City with the support of similar groups.

On the federal level the CNTU's only initiative has been to urge voters to spoil their ballots by writing "merde" or "fuddle-duddle" on them, "to pay Trudeau back for some of the insults he has fired at us."

The Common Front negotiations were resumed on May 25 and have gone through a seemingly patternless cycle of breakdowns and near breakthroughs. The provisions of Bill 19 were altered by the National Assembly on June 30, empowering the government to impose settlements anytime between August 3 and a new "final" deadline of September 15.

By mid-August the government and the Common Front announced agreement "in principle" at the central bargaining table, but were hung up over future bargaining of specific contracts at the sectorial tables. The government wanted an unconditional extension of the negotiations until December 15, while the Front insisted on formal agreement on principles at the central table and an extension only until October 15. On September 7 the two parties agreed to keep talking until October 15, but did not make public any further agreements.

On August 30 Pepin announced to 800 members of the civil servants union that the government had acceded to a major Common Front demand—the \$100 minimum weekly wage—to be implemented by July 1974.

At the same meeting, Roger Desloges, the union's treasurer, claimed that the civil servants were railroaded out of the Front by their executive without the possibility of a democratic vote.

At the present time, then, the CNTU has managed the not-uncommon trick of drawing reformist solutions from radical analyses. But the adoption of a radical social critique during the past year is itself an important step forward. These ideas seem now to be accepted by a large majority of the CNTU membership, especially

since the departure of the Three D's. The formation of the CSD can be looked on as in some ways a positive thing, since as long as it remains small it will merely isolate those who would have fought all the CNTU's progressive political initiatives.

The coming debate within the labour movement on the specific contents of a "form of socialism" for Quebec will be even more crucial than that which led to the formal condemnation of capitalism and imperialism at the June convention.

As the unions begin to probe deeper into the problem of economic alternatives, the contradiction between their official endorsement of a radical analysis of the present situation and the official condemnation of "Marxism" as a possible option will become more and more glaring. It is at this point that the real nature of the CNTU's commitment to social change will become apparent.

The most hopeful sign pointing to continued development of the federation's political position is the widespread grass-roots militancy that fueled the April-May actions. The CSD-Gazette picture of these actions as those of an anarchist minority leading the rank and file by the nose into murder and mayhem against their better inclinations is belied by the fact that the membership has been consistently more willing to continue strike action than the union bureaucracy itself.

However, the CSD defections were made possible by a considerable degree of base-level alienation in certain key labour groupings, largely attributable to a lack of political information. This indicates that the political debates of last fall and winter did not really penetrate all the CNTU's unions or even all its federations.

The Parti Quebecois might have been accepted as an alternative only a short time ago, but union actions since last fall have increasingly widened the gap between the PQ and the workers' movement. Obviously worried about spots on the political mantle he hopes to inherit from Robert Bourassa, Rene Levesque has taken to exclaiming that he'd "rather live in a banana republic than in a Quebec dominated by the rantings of union leaders", and Michel Chartrand has denounced the PQ as "traitors" since the May revolt. If the union leaders make peace with Levesque and try to present the PQ again as a "mass party", it will amount to a betrayal of the workers.

adapted from the mcgill daily

Story and layout from the chevron.

Mordecai Richler:

"Writers should be read and not heard"

There, in the Moot court at Osgoode Hall last week, Mordecai Richler stood, in all his turgid glory: the toast of the limp-wristed literatti whom he despises; the object of belated adoration by middle-aged mealy-mouthed Ontario English school teachers who with the grace of the Hulk, have destroyed English literature, as we know it, with a single bound; bestowed with militant applause of the patriotic young who fervently stitch maple leaves on their jock straps to indicate to the world that Canadians are neither Jewish nor Gentile.

In a caustic writing style, he partakes the pose of literary monolith par-excellence, who in following the aphorism that the bland shall inherit the earth, tries to declimate his nationalist critics with innuendoes that Canadians are literary virgins. (Irving Layton's poetic phallus is perhaps not good enough!) In declarations full of insatiable self-pity, he lambasts MACLEANS and the Committee for an Independent Canada for trying (horrors!) to foster and encourage cultural development in this hostile land, where Canadian artists receive as much thoughtful recognition as would Catholic missionaries in Belfast.

Bred within a colonial mentality in the era of the 1950's when men were men, but Canadians were either British or American, Richler apparently is appalled at the utter gall, the young cultural nationalist displays in his silly, desperate manoeuvres to reject the plastic American Dream and its Donald Duck imperialism, his parochial steps to nurture a saner and quieter alternative to the technological nightmare. From the rooftops of universities to the bottom of wine glasses at snazzy literary get-togethers at the Park Plaza Hotel, Mordecai, the Incomparable Atuk, has one piece perennial advice to all would-be writers in this country: go south you fool, or your name will in memoriam be conspicuous only on silly petitions against the proliferation of foreign control. After staggering from sipping too much Canadian whisky, he stammers to anyone who cares to listen: "who needs MACLEANS, SATURDAY NIGHT, and NEW PRESS when you could have the whole New York cultural scene at your feet; don't be so provincial and parochial, but be an internationalist instead, by becoming an American!"

Richler has perpetrated the great crime of misrepresentation by portraying cultural nationalists as self-congratulatory jingoists armed to the teeth with the poetry of Purdy and Lee, ready to march under the leadership of Robin Matthews to destroy any unpatriotic Canadian science textbook that dares to portray American dinosaurs instead of the good solid Canadian variety. (How about an 85 per cent quota on the nationality of dinosaurs in our school books). Perhaps Richler resents the accolades that are accorded writers nowadays, as compared to the lack of any that he may have received as a young man in 1960. Whatever, our expatriate humourist fails to comprehend

that cultural nationalism is a good vehicle by which an indigenous culture can be propelled in a world that should preserve its cultural heterogeneity rather than simply promote an Americanized cultural homogeneity.

While his scribbings seem crammed with the vigour of the angry young man spitting and swearing at us from the pages of the magazines and novels, Richler's soft-spoken appearance in person betrays him as an exhausted old man in his forties, with deep creases streaking his rumpled face covered by red splotches and a red bulbous nose. One notices that he betrays only one facial expression, a haggard sense of distaste at everything around him. He is Jake Hersh personified, the writer who fears that he may have missed his time, who may be out of date, who may have missed his cue. As he related: "Before I came back to Canada, I was asked why I left — I was called a turncoat. When I arrived, they asked me why did I bother — they called me an expatriate."

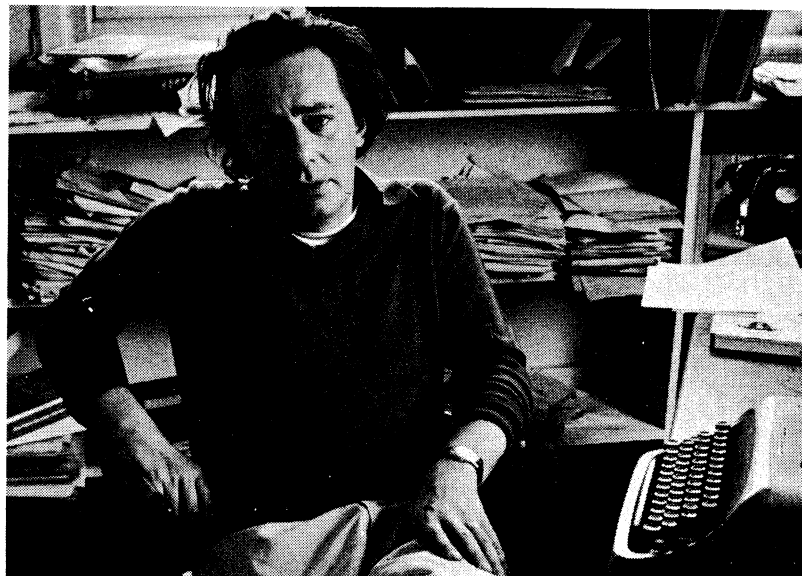
He now roams the Can Lit circus circuit of universities and talk-shows (as he disparagingly dubs it), defending himself against the onslaught of what he considers barbarian hordes. Richler stands up to these people by declaring that there is more going on in the New York literary scene — ignoring the fact that this so-called fabulous scene is drowning beneath the ancient pages of the 'New York Review of Books' and ESQUIRE and that with only a few notable

exceptions the New York scene is producing more manifestos than artists.

It is unfortunate that I must castigate Richler this way, because when you depart from his insipid pronouncements on cultural nationalism, most of what he has to say is valid. Some, like the critic in the LAST POST, have ventured an observation that he is not as cutting or sarcastic nowadays as he was in the days when he was accused of anti-Semitism for his magnificent 'Apprenticeship of Duddy Kravitz'.

Mordecai Richler is correct when he attacked the concept that you can somehow engender creativity in an artificial university environment as if it were like a course that can be compartmentalized and computerized. He ridicules writers who spend little time on their craft and most of their time becoming personalities, roaming from one talk show to another. As Richler puts it: "Soon writers will be better known for their one-liners ... Norman Mailer is a man acting out a novel. Allan Ginsberg is his own perfect work of art."

Perhaps this is what has soured art in America, where artists tend to lose themselves in their success — cut off from their craft, they become so enmeshed in the star system of the media that they end up materializing into test patterns. The essence of the American Dream is to achieve success in your field of endeavour (be it politics, art or sex), and then appear on television on the Johnny Car-



son Show as a final affirmation of your abilities; but then you may tend to forget your work for the delights of stardom, a picture on the cover of TIME MAGAZINE (Western civilization's highest medal of achievement), and secret appearances at the White House (they are secret in order that you may be able to write safely in the next morning for the NEW YORK REVIEW OF BOOKS). This is the fate of Truman Capote, who may be remembered not for his books, nor his parties, but as a David Frye imitation on the Dick Cavett Show. I agree with Mordecai when he complains that artists talk too much. His aphorism is true: "Writers should be read but not heard."

He also criticized creative writing courses as employment agencies for lazy and hungry artists, but he acknowledged their usefulness in sif-

ting out the bad writer at an early, tolerable age. I agreed with his declaration that Canadians should rejoice in their own insignificance, instead of lamenting out loud for being constantly ignored as unimportant. However, I believe that he is dead wrong when he categorizes cultural nationalism as a deadly monster, rather than a creative energy force that encourages artists. For art to survive and flourish, it must exist in a receptive atmosphere. Before the advent of nationalism, there was virtually no local theatre in Toronto; nowadays, because of the demand for it, local theatre is thriving. The Canadian music content rulings that he opposes have also engendered a major flowering in this country.

Perhaps Mordecai has not stayed long enough in this country to find out what is really happening.

Heidelberg

Brewed from pure spring water.



And that's the truth!

Axemen lose in Saucer final

by BROCK PHILLIPS

The Grey Saucer has once again squirmed away from the A-house Axemen for the second time in three years. The Axemen came into the finals against 3rd year as the underdogs. They fought hard and long and in the end they lost, for they were the underdogs. 3rd took the three game final in two straight games 34 to 13 and 21 to 17.

The final game on Friday was the best football game of the year. Before a standing room only crowd the teams battled back and forth, the lead changing hands once. The Axemen were always behind, especially at the end, but they remained undaunted and kept fighting for their lives, ready to go down trying, then give up. Defensive star Rick Stainsby said later that the 3rd year defence played it loose so the Axemen would not get discouraged and take their game ball and go home. Paul Picard, Axemen quarterback, is still laughing.

Everyday hero, Warren Smith was 3rd year's scoring star of the final game. He scored 7 points. Hero Warren was followed by Mr. Boy Scout himself, George Milosh, with 7 points. Steve Marchessault found himself on the bottom

rung of the scoring ladder as he only scored 7 points. Jamie Doran won the Alcoholic's Anonymous Award for downing the most refreshment during the post game wake.

Fred Kulach was Mr. Offence for the lumberjacks. He tiptoed into the end zone for 12 points. Jon Husband led the singles brigade with 3 points. He was trailed by John Frankie's 1 point and Stu Spence's 1 point.

Mouse Mighty

Mighty Mouse, Greg Cockburn, led 3rd year to its first win. He caught two passes and scored 1 point. Mike Lustig, Rick Stainsby and George Milosh followed Greg by scoring a point each. This weeks hero honours were again divided between Jamie Doran and Steve Marchessault, who managed twenty-four points between them. Crazy Al Hamilton added to his 1,000% receiving average by catching two passes and scoring 6 points.

Jon Husband and Fred Kulach were the big men for the lumberjacks, scoring 7 points and 6 points respectively.

While walking off the field

of battle on Friday Fred Kulach announced to no-one in particular, but a duck sporting green velvet hotpants, matching green vest, green tights, a green hat and hip boots who was busy applying mouth to mouth resuscitation to a chipmunk, who was unfortunate enough to have a Donald Duck float with a leak, "We shall return." And here endeth the 1972 flag football season.

Husband stars

"I believe my performance in the co-ed intramural swim meet on Thursday, goes to emphasize the fact that I am a force to be reckoned with in Glendon swimming. I also believe my past performances, coupled with this one, entitle me to my own corner in the Glendon swimming Hall of Fame," stated Jon Husband to a battery of newsmen who had gathered at his press conference in the soft drink machine room in Proctor Fieldhouse.

"It is noteworthy to note that I led the A-house Axemen represented by the Amazing Watson and Paul Picard

to an overwhelming win over Doug Street in the 100 medley. I also won the 25 and 50 individual free style single-handedly." Jon Husband was the individual men's champion with twenty points. Doug

Street followed him with 20 points. Third, fourth, fifth positions were occupied by John Muir, Johnny Weismuller and Crazy Al Hamilton. Jill Qually was the women's individual champion.

Confession of a Gonad

"I was just fantastic," announced the amazing Doug Watson to a disinterested Osgoode Law School hockey player who was faced with the problem of having to tie up his skates with only one skate lace. "Picard was pretty good too," added Amazing. What was Doug talking about? (Who knows. What was Doug talking about? Contest c/o PRO TEM. The winner receives Doug Watson's definitive book on skating, a must for the aspiring hockey player.) Amazing was talking about the Corec basketball game that Glendon had just won. It was reported that the score was so lopsided in Glendon's favour over Bethune, that the scoreboard tipped over to one side. Sydney says that this is an exaggeration. It was the floor that was slanted.

According to observers, who numbered in the ones, the Glendon Beavers were never in trouble and took a commanding lead from the outset. "We never relinquished it either," said Victoria Powers. "I think we have another championship team here," explained Mike Lustig. The Beavers are at the top of the league with approximately four wins and one loss. They feel confident that they can cut down the opposition in reaching for that championship.

The Glendon Gonads, the intercollege men's basketball team, bounced their way into the sports pages in their first game last Wednesday. It seems, though, that the Gonads wished they could have bounced off the sports page. The Gonads were tightlipped after the game against Calumet and refused to speak to the press. But team solidarity broke down as one of the players decided to become a turncoat. Faced with the ulti-

mate torture of sitting through three straight concerts by the Brass Studs, he tearfully confessed that the Gonads had indeed been defeated by Calumet. He had conveniently forgotten the score. "This is the thing, of course," added Barry Nesbitt.

FLASH! FLASH! Glendon has won another intercollege championship. This time in rugger. In a sterling upset default over Stong, Glendon led the whole time and the score and the final outcome was never in doubt. The high-point of the match was the try that Stu Spence tried. Unfortunately Stu did not try hard enough in trying to try a try. What one does not understand though, is why Stu tried a try, when it was not worth trying a try because Stong tried and had succeeded in defaulting this trying championship. "These things are sent to try us." — Richard Hunt.

Piranha goalie, Paul Picard would like to point out that he got a shutout in the Piranhas default win over Bethune. Goals were scored by the Amazing Watson, Doug Gayton, Albert Knab, Heather McClelland, Mallard J. Duck and Moby Dick. "It was a close contest," revealed a club spokesman, "but with perseverance, we pulled through A-okay."

Joe Tuzi scored and Mike Lustig scored as the intercollege soccer Red Guards kept their unbeaten record unblemished. The score was 1 to 1 in favour of Glendon over Osgoode. Mike Lustig scored a conventional goal, but Joe Tuzi's was a season first. It came while he was engaged in eating a salami sandwich. He adeptly put the ball on his heel and propelled it behind him to make the score 1 to 1.

The ale you say.



Molson Golden
A good smooth ale
Do you know what you're missing?

Gophers remain unbeaten

"You could have really slaughtered those guys," was coach Wild Bill Wade's analysis of Thursday's game. The Gophers, Glendon's intercollege hockey team, had just narrowly defeated M.B.A. in a game that Glendon never really led until the final seconds. The Gophers fell behind early in the game, came back to tie it on a goal by John Frankie but fell behind again only to even the score again on Rick Lamb's first goal of the season. John Frankie's second goal of the season proved to be the winner.

To the veteran observer, the whole 1972-73 Gopher organization is different. There are only three players left from last year's squad, and three fans have survived the training camp cuts. This well-balanced, spanking-new club is coached by Wild Bill Wade, former pee wee great for Jack's Esso Station and Glendon Hall of Famer. He travelled around Holland last year as a Dutch pro. In Pee Wee Wild Bill was scouted

by Oscar's Gulf Station and was tagged as one of the best hockey players to come on the scene. It was later reported he signed a four figure contract plus bonuses for chocolate bars and licorish on Saturdays. Unfortunately business interests interfered with Wild Bill's hockey and after two years Bill ended his career with Tony's Pizza, a tyke team in Moosonee.

Wild Bill became a journey man player for three years, playing the odd game here and there with many insignificant teams, until he finally arrived at Glendon an old, worn-out star. But the Glendon coach of that era, who was mired in a disastrous season, remembered Wild Bill in his days with Jack's Esso Station and thought he might be able to get one more great game out of the old star and lift his team out of the doldrums. Wild Bill donned the Gopher sweater that memorable night, and the rest is history.