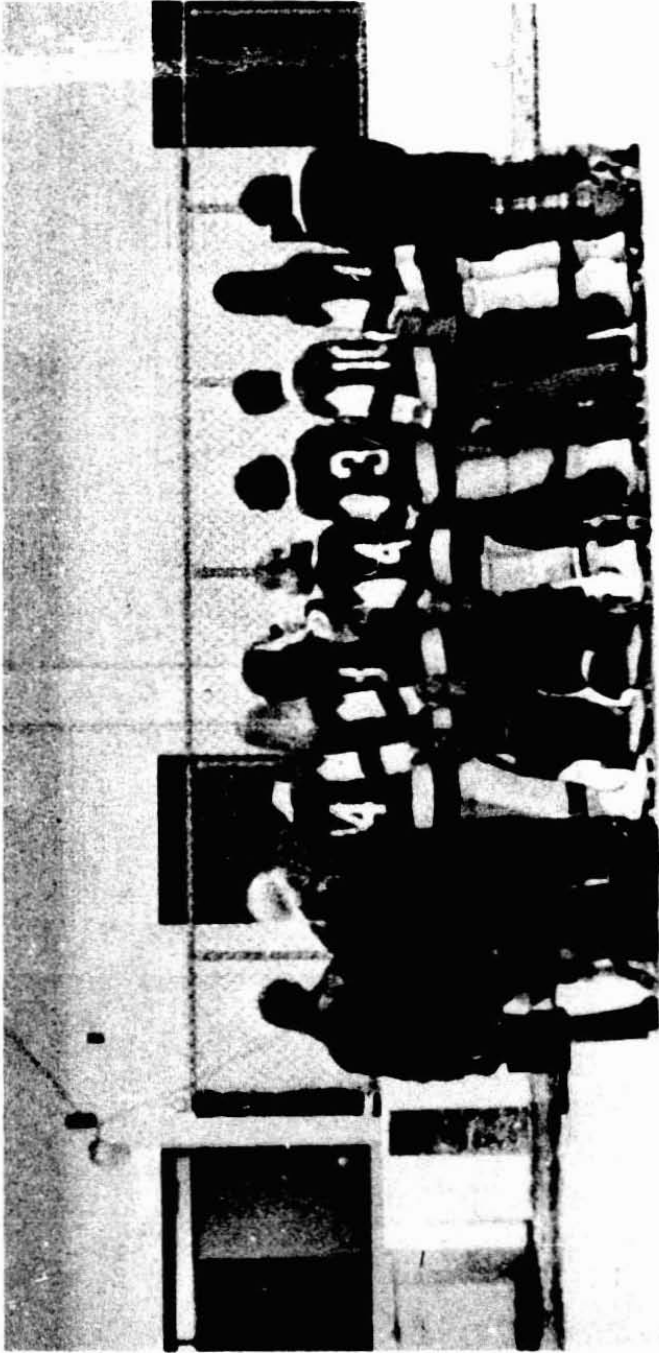


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TORONTO, MARCH 7, 1974

VOLUME 13, NUMBER 21

UNION BUSTING

by Dave Moulton

Union busting and strikebreaking are not activities pursued solely by private industry, but have also been used by public institutions in order to squeeze their workers like any other business. Ontario Hydro used scab labour to maintain services when CUPE Local 1000 were on strike in 1972. A major dispute in that strike was the demand by Hydro that the new contract allow for scabbing if the union was to go on strike, and that scabs in the 1972 strike not be disciplined by the union. There is another battle and this is being waged by York University against its maintenance workers-members of CUPE Local 1356.

Because York University began to have serious money problems midway through 1972, one of the major areas of cutting back was in plant services. People who left the bargaining unit (retired, quit, etc.) were not replaced which increased the workload for those remaining and a lowering of the cleaning standards. In August it was announced that the CUPE night cleaning staff would be replaced by non-union contract labour. Although some members wanted to walk out immediately, it was decided to follow the grievance procedure. At present the arbitra-

tion report has not been released. That did not stop the university from telling the union that in May the day cleaning staff would be replaced by scab labour. At Glendon there were 38 CUPE workers in July 1972, and if, in May, the outside contract scabs come on campus, 8 CUPE workers will remain (mainly grounds crew.)

In justification the university claims that it is saving money and getting a better job done by the scab workers. However as early as 1972 the union pointed out the low worker: supervisor ratio at Glendon (6:3) and maintained that considerable money could be saved if it was adjusted. Since then the ratio has dropped to 3:1--York certainly believes in too many chiefs and not enough Indians.

In terms of keeping the college clean the workers cannot be blamed. By not hiring new people the CUPE workers have found themselves understaffed and overworked. Additonal to this they have had to do with the institution on university time.

Mr. Andy Bevan, the man in charge of Glendon plant services, has had grounds men dig out trenches and a root cellar and cut down trees at his cottage north of Shelbourne. The

men were taken up and returned by the grounds supervisor and university equipment was used. Mr. Horner, another boss, has had his trees trimmed on university time and split wood has been cut and delivered to such people as V. L. Berg, senior administrator. The college jeep and its driver have done the snowplowing at Mr. Bevan's apartment building.

It is difficult to blame the CUPE workers for work not done if they are busy elsewhere. However it is not clear that the scab cleaners have done a good job. On occasion certain areas have not been cleaned (third floor York Hall, Principal's Dining Room) and waxing the floors has been neglected.

The real reason behind the university's actions is an attempt to replace union staff that have fought vigorously for decent wages and working conditions with cheap non-union labour. The recognition clause clearly states that "...the University recognizes the Union as the sole and exclusive bargaining agent of all its employees engaged in maintenance, service and plant operations..." but of course the administration claims the scab workers are not theirs but the employees of the contract company. The university also justifi-

fies its actions by quoting Article 25.14 of the contract. "No present employee shall lose his job as a direct result of a change in methods of operation."

Three months prior to contracting out services normally performed by members of the bargaining unit the university shall discuss such matters with Union". It is not clear why the union accepted such a clause, but it is clear that the university's bosses interpretation of 'discussion' is to tell the union what it is doing--like it or lump it.

IN A LATE DEVELOPMENT THE UNIVERSITY HAS ANNOUNCED THAT IT IS NOT GOING TO CONTRACT OUT DAY CLEANING-THE REASON GIVEN WAS THE PRESSURE FROM THE STUDENTS, FACULTY AND PARTICULARLY FROM DR. TUCKER.

VIEW FROM THE LEFT

by Andrew Nikiforuk

A committee for a marxist institute is currently launching a series of free lectures entitled "Views from the Left." This is the first major project of the institute which intends to establish a center to help "popularize Marxism". When the center has been established it will serve as a resource library and as an area for seminars and discussions on various topics of importance ranging from women's liberation to the third world revolutionary movement. The



institute will enable the left to challenge "the powerfully pervasive ideology of bourgeois society." The institute will be an alternative to the madness of a middle class society and its despotic institutions.

The current lecture series has presented various topics presented by university professors. The lectures are held on Wednesday nights at 8 p.m. in the OISE building on 252 Bloor St. West which is very close to the St. George subway station. Lectures yet to be given include: March 6, Colin Thorne-Felix Greene's new movie on China, March 13, Bernd Balduz-The superstructure in advanced capitalist society, March 20, William Leiss-Ideology and Science, March 27 Politics and Argentina, April 3, Gabriel (tentative) The Structural crisis of American foreign pol-

icy All people are welcome to attend these lectures.

Last week's lecture, on "the nature of the Canadian Bourgeoisie" was presented by Leo Johnson, a history professor from Waterloo. Johnson's lecture sketched the development of Canadian capitalism from early independent commodity production to the development of finance capitalism (banking, insuring, and loaning companies), which appears to be an area of Canadian success. Johnson raised several interesting points including the accurate observation that not all owners of capital are capitalist. A true capitalist not only accumulates capital by exploiting labour but also reinvests his capital profit. Profit benefits no one unless it is realized or recirculated in some manner through the system. An ob-

vious example of the distinction between a noncapitalist and capitalist is the farmer and the banker.

Johnson, at the conclusion of his lecture mentioned that Canadian finance institutions such as the Bank of Commerce now indirectly control Canadian industry. He also mentioned that Canadian capitalists are currently investing their profits in

Canadian resources, gambling that world exigency for raw materials will make them high profits. Johnson cited as an example the Canadian mining industry which only a few years ago was controlled by foreign interests, 87% of Canada's mining industries are controlled by Canadian capitalists. This complete reversal in policy means that Canada will now be raped by Canadians, a nationalist's dream.

by Derek Watt

Last Friday afternoon in the Senate Boardroom COSA began interviewing applicants for the position of Dean of Students and Master of Residence. Bill Irvine and Ian Gentles, the present Dean, were the two candidates questioned by COSA and members of the Glendon community.

Bill Irvine believes that the Dean should be a committed scholar: this above all else appears to be the main thrust of his desire to be appointed Dean. His main priority besides the promotion of bilingualism and cultural affairs is to make Glendon an "academic community". Scholarly background, in my opinion, is not required in what is basically an administrative and counselling job.

Although Bill knows little of the job's duties at present, he is willing to spend next year as dean-designate to learn more about the duties involved and more about residence at Glendon.

However, on one residence issue he makes a definite stand--the criteria for the selection of dons. As he sees it, dons are necessary as

"low-level" counsellors with academic experience (a B.A.) and a mature outlook; but senior students (3rd and 4th year) are not capable of representing an authority figure among their peers and during exams they would be unavailable to provide counselling for students with problems. The best forum for him to clearly present his opinion of the role of dons, the criteria for their selection, and what residence life should be will be this Thursday at 7:30 p.m. in the JCR. In fact, it is hoped that all four candidates will make an effort to attend this meeting and make valuable contributions to the discussion.

Meanwhile Ian Gentles presented an outline of his achievements over the past four years as Dean. His major contributions to Glendon have been his support and action to make bilingualism viable at Glendon and his steady promotion of cultural activities for the Glendon community.

This year he has worked on a new project, alumni affairs and has been receiving a good response so far.

If he were appointed Dean of Students and Master of Residence for another year, he has indicated that he would establish a "job dossier(?)" to help Glendon graduates secure employment.

Nevertheless, there has been one area of concern that of the day student's involvement in the Glendon community that he has not solved. One solution proposed by a few people Friday was to split this administrative office into a Dean of Students office and a Master of Residence office. The reasoning behind this idea was that the present office was regarded by many day students as being preoccupied with the concerns of residence students. Ian felt that it would always be difficult to have many day students involved in the Glendon community because they have outside interests, whereas residence students were not Torontonians and so get involved in the Glendon community. Ian believed that the splitting of the office would not be possible for budgetary reasons as well as communication reasons and that the expansion

of his staff has helped improve the office's services to the community.

Although Ian has achieved much in his four years as Dean of Students and Master of Residence, a new face and new ideas are needed for this administrative post. It is time for a change. The person, or persons, depending whether the duties are split, has an integral role to play in the continued existence of Glendon College. With Principal Tucker's term drawing to a close in 1975 and the retirement of the senior administrator in 1975 a new Dean begins to look attractive for a possible awakening of the Glendon community, at least in its bureaucracy.

But whether the other candidates can provide viable alternatives to Ian Gentles it is for COSA and the Principal to decide on your behalf. If you have spare time March 8th at 1:15 p.m., be in the Senate Boardroom to either question or listen to the last two candidates, Rejean Garneau, and Ron Sabourin. You too have the right to help decide who is the Dean of Students and Master of Residence next year; so plan to attend.

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VOTE YES

by Allan Grover

At a special general meeting of the Ontario Federation of Students/Federation des Etudiants de l'Ontario held this January, students representatives of most Ontario universities and some community colleges decided to ask the students of their campuses to approve a fee of \$1.50 per student to be forwarded directly to OFS/FEO. Glendon students will be asked to approve this fee in a special referendum during next week's general elections.

Assuming that the fee is approved at all universities and colleges presently affiliated with OFS/FEO, the organization will have an annual working budget of approximately \$150,000. The student colleges involved in the January meeting were by and large optimistic that they could justify this budget to their students. The referendum has already been approved by students at Ryerson, Western and St. Pat's College.

OFS/FEO was founded two years ago when student governments across the province became aware of the need to present a strong and co-ordinated front in negotiations with the Ontario government, which at that time was considering the recommendations of the Commission on Post Secondary Education in Ontario (the Wright Report). That report recommended among other things that the provincial government exercise some degree of control over university curricula through co-ordinating committees, and that academic fees be substantially raised (albeit in conjunction with a student awards programme that appeared on the surface to place much needed added emphasis on assistance to students from lower income families.)

The report received much critical response from university administrations and faculty associations, but individual student governments across the province found they lacked the resources and manpower to adequately describe the report's shortcomings from the students' point of view. It was envisioned that a central student organization directed by the policy decisions of representatives from all Ontario universities and colleges meeting at regular (around five a year) general plenums could fill this void in student representation.

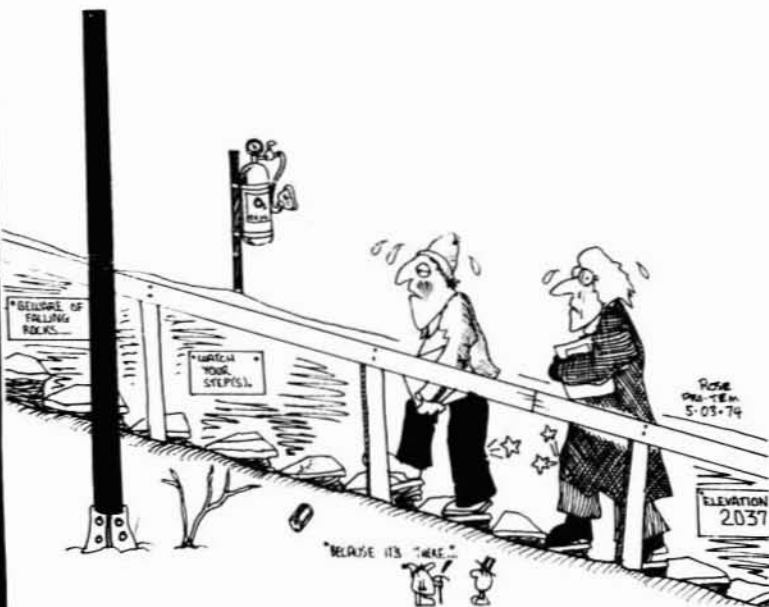
At present OFS/FEO is funded through contributions from its member associations (the Glendon student council contributes 40 cents per student from the \$17 fee it collects annually). With a limited budget (about \$40,000 last year) it has been able to hire only three employees—one researcher, one field worker and one executive co-ordinator—but has still been able to present to the government and its member associations reports on post secondary education financing, tenure, student housing and the like. In addition several issues of The Ontario Student, a newspaper intended to acquaint students with the issues facing their student governments, have been published along with a course union and evaluation organizing handbook, and problems related to student pubs and student housing have been investigated.

Probably the greatest indication of OFS/FEO's growing influence with the provincial government has been its ability in the last month to win assurance from the government that tuition fees will not be raised next year. Such an increase would almost certainly have occurred if OFS/FEO had not been able to speak out strongly for students across the province on this matter.

With an increased budget OFS/FEO hopes to expand its staff to include three researchers, a research co-ordinator to collate research being done on individual campuses, a liaison officer to inform student associations of decisions being made within the government, and four fieldworkers to assist students on member campuses in such areas as pubs, entertainment, course unions and course evaluation.

The rights and needs of Ontario students can best be articulated through an organized and well-researched body such as OFS/FEO. Experience in the past has shown that students cannot afford to let their interests be voiced by such strong and influential lobbies as the Ontario Committee of University Faculty Associations and the Council of Ontario Universities. These organizations represent their own needs, and are at best only peripherally concerned with the needs of students.

OFS/FEO was founded, and is directed, by student government across the province to present the view of Ontario students. Whether it can continue to be a viable and energetic vehicle in this regard will largely be determined as the results of the fee referendum become known.



"I figure it's a plot by the T.T.C. to get us to ride the bus..."

SUPPORT THE UFW

by Richard Wagman

By this time most students at Glendon will have heard about the struggle of migrant farmworkers in the U.S. The Glendon UFW Support Committee has made every effort to escalate the grape and lettuce boycott on campus, while escalating the consciousness of students to this issue.

For many years Mexican-Americans have been exploited as cheap labour by the large growers in the fields of California, Arizona and New Mexico. In recent years these people, under the leadership of Cesar Chavez, have organized themselves into a union for the purposes of collective bargaining. For the first time in labour history, migrant farmworkers were successful in signing union contracts with their employers. This victory improved wages and working conditions considerably—a major step in the fight to eliminate mass rural poverty. But last April their contracts expired, and the growers have refused to renegotiate. Instead, they have used illegal immigrant scabs, the police, the courts and even the belligerent Teamsters union to break the strike. Mass jailing, beatings, and several deaths took place.

The farmworkers decided they did not want anyone else to die, so they left the vineyards and dispersed to the cities to organize a consumer boycott of U.S. table grapes and head

lettuce. Here in Toronto, the main thrust of the boycott has been directed against Dominion stores—the largest Canadian buyer of this produce. Due to the diligence of many sympathetic Torontonians, Dominion appears to be cracking under the pressure as it is now removing grapes and lettuce from the shelves.

But the farmworkers are having a hard time surviving here in Toronto. Their only income consists of a \$5 weekly allowance provided by the labour movement. They live in church seminaries or with individual families who offer to house them. They obtain food and clothing from personal donations alone.

Therefore, the Farmworkers Dance will happen this Saturday night (March 9) at 8:00 p.m. in the old Dining Hall. All proceeds will go to help finance the Toronto boycott. Appearing in person is the celebrated rock-jazz ensemble Stillwater. Admission is 75 cents, with plenty of beer to boot. Most of the 32 farmworkers here in Toronto will be present at the dance to talk with the students—an excellent opportunity to hear of their experience first hand.

This dance promises to be one of the best social events at Glendon this year. For a great time on Saturday night, and for the sake of our brothers and sisters from California, we urge every student to attend this exciting event.

"HUELGA"

Since April of last year the United Farmworkers have been on strike against the growers of grapes and head lettuce in the U.S. A fairly young union, the UFW is made up of migrant farmworkers of the southwestern U.S.—California, Arizona and New Mexico—most of whom are of Mexican-American or Filipino origin. Cesar Chavez, the charismatic leader of the UFW, has organized the farmworkers union in a bid to alleviate the hardships that they suffer. Last summer the farmworkers strike was broken in a hostile atmosphere, and the strikers decided to go out to the cities to organize a boycott as the only bargaining tool left open to them. Since September 23 farmworkers and their families have been in Toronto to spearhead this effort.

The life of a migrant worker is indeed a difficult one, as the nature of his work demands a great deal of mobility, often living in several different locations and working for several different employers in the course of a year. But the degree to which cheap farm labour has been taken for granted by the growers has resulted in the wholesale exploitation of Mexican-American workers as an ethnic group. They have long been subjected to mass poverty, substandard living conditions and child labour—with no opportunity to get an education. The average lifespan of the American farmworker is 49 years.

Before the UFW won its first contracts the average wage for a farmworker was 95 cents per hour. They often worked as much as 12 hours a day, seven days a week. Pesticides are sprayed on the crops while the people are there working—which is largely responsible for their 49-year life span. Because the wage has been so low, the children are forced to work, instead of going to school, in order to supplement the family income. There are presently 3 million farmworkers in the U.S.—800,000 of them are children from 8 to 16 years of age.

It often gets as hot as 110 degrees F. by mid-morning in California, but the farmworkers had no free access to drinking water. If they wanted a drink, they could purchase a glass of water from the contractor! But the water was often hot, and served in a single tin can from which everyone drank—a breeding ground for contagious disease—especially treacherous as no medical benefits were available to the farmworkers. (Of course, if you wanted an ice cube with your water, it would cost more).

In fact, the farmworkers of California have no legal protection, as they are exempt from all labour laws in that state. The farmworkers have made numerous appeals to the state legislature for legal protections, but to no avail. The only protection they have is in their union.

The role that the contractors play in this industry is that of a middle man, who gets rich on the fees which he charges his impoverished clients. The contractor is hired by the growers to supply labour for the harvest. It is he who arranges for the distribution of drinking water on the job, and who collects the fees obtained therefrom. In addition, the contractor charges each farmworker a dollar a day just for the privilege of working. There is no seniority system, and a farmworker could be laid off at any time without prior notice. It is under these conditions that people are forced to work, so that we may get grapes and lettuce to nourish our own families.

"Isn't it an irony that the people who produce the food you eat, do not have enough food for their own children?" (Cesar Chavez)

In 1962 Cesar Chavez, a farmworker in Arizona of Mexican origin, decided to do something about the plight which his people were suffering. Out of his own life savings, he almost single-handedly organized the farmworkers by talking to the workers on various ranches. By 1964

the membership of the farmworkers union had grown considerably, and they sought to bargain collectively with the growers to arrive at a satisfactory settlement. Immediately the growers reacted in a hostile manner and refused to hold elections, denying that the union actually represented the farmworkers as their bargaining agent. After about a year of pressure, though, elections were finally held and the overwhelming majority voted for Chavez' United Farmworkers union. This was the first time in history that migrant farmworkers were successful in organizing themselves for the purposes of collective bargaining.

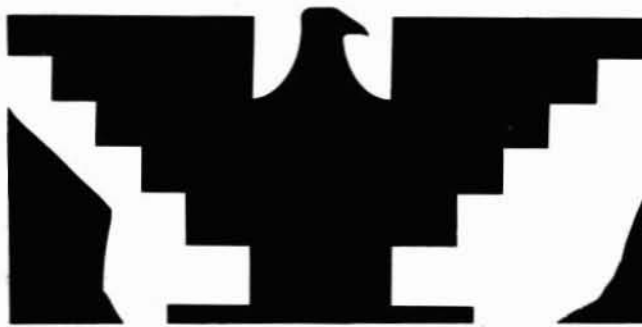
But the growers still refused to acknowledge the union. The famous California grape strike began in 1965 when a walkout of Filipino workers was joined by the Mexican-American grape pickers. The struggle escalated with cries of "Huelga,"—Spanish for "on strike." This continued for two years until the growers, with help from the state police, broke the strike by bringing in illegals from Mexico to take the strikers' jobs. As these new recruits were heard in by the busloads through suppressed picket lines, many of them didn't even know that a strike was taking place.

In 1967 they decided to go out to

of the 3-year contracts.

In April 1973 the contracts expired. The growers refused to bargain with the UFW once more. Instead, they resumed their old practices of bringing in illegals from Mexico and calling out the police to break the strike. At first the strikers were successful in convincing the non-union workers to leave the fields. Since the vineyards are miles long, they used bullhorns to communicate with these people. Seeing that the UFW picket lines were being successful, the growers asked the courts for their assistance and had injunctions imposed. Now the strikers could not use the bullhorns for more than one hour each day, and could not stand closer to one another than 100 feet on the picket lines. In effect, they could not be seen or heard!

But there is one other aspect to this strike which was absent in 1965. The growers have also called in the Teamsters to assist in strikebreaking activities. They ostentatiously attacked and assaulted unarmed, non-violent strikers—men, women and children. The powerful Western Conference of Teamsters, the large trucking union in the U.S. secretly signed over 200 "sweetheart" contracts with the growers, claiming to be the official bargaining agent of the farmworkers. Previously, a farmworker would earn



the cities where their product was marketed and organize a consumer boycott to redress their grievances. The boycott in Toronto, the third largest market in the world for California grapes, was coordinated by just two farmworkers. Three years later, in April 1970, the United Farmworkers won their first contracts. After 5 years off the job, for the first time in labour history, migrant farmworkers won a collective agreement.

The wages were raised from 95 cents to the minimum wage of \$1.75 per hour. The contractors were replaced by a union hiring hall. A seniority system was introduced. Free drinking water and toilet facilities were made available. A medical insurance fund for farmworkers was established. The work week was reduced to 8 hours a day, 5 1/2 days a week. At last the farmworkers found an opportunity to escape from the cycle of poverty in which they had been trapped.

Due to the success of the grape pickers, the workers who harvest head lettuce in the southwestern U.S. also joined the United Farmworkers in 1970. Since then, they have been trying to secure a decent settlement from their employers as well.

But not all the problems of the grape workers had been solved. The makeshift homes in which they lived were still substandard rural slums. Education was still not available to all farmworker children. And the wage of \$1.75 per hour certainly did not erase the poverty of farmworker families. These further improvements would be sought at the renegotiation

32 cents for each box of lettuce picked, with 15 heads of lettuce per box. The Teamster contracts awarded them 32 1/2 cents per box over 5 years! No farmworker has seen these contracts, which were signed behind closed doors by growers and Teamster officials.

More important, however, is the ruthless brutality with which the Teamsters helped to break the strike. Goons from the Teamsters union and Hell's Angels were hired at \$67.50 a day to attack striking farmworkers with iron chains! Together in collaboration with the police, they intimidated, assaulted, injured and killed striking workers. Over 6,000 strikers were arrested and jailed for breaking the injunctions (standing closer than 100 feet, etc.) Over 400 people were beaten and injured by Teamsters, police and other hired thugs. Two farmworkers were killed in picket line violence, one by being hit on the head with a policeman's flashlight, the other by being shot through the heart with a strikebreaker's bullet. Later on 28 Mexican illegals died in a bus crash as they were being herded into the fields in overcrowded, unsafe conditions. The farmworkers decided that they did not want anyone else to die, and they left the vineyards. Once again they dispersed to the cities to organize a consumer boycott—this time of table grapes and head lettuce from the U.S.

Here in Canada, the farmworkers have found support among the clergy, trade unions and many civic leaders. Among those who endorse the boycott

from the clergy are: Toronto Archbishop Philip Pook (Catholic), the United Church of Canada (Protestant), the Canadian Council of Churches (non-denominational) and the Toronto Board of Rabbis (Jewish). Labour support includes: the Canadian Labour Congress, the Ontario Federation of Labour, the Steelworkers, UAW CUPE, etc. Other groups and individuals supporting the farmworkers are Toronto Mayor David Crombie, the NDP, the Toronto Board of Education, the Ontario Secondary School Teachers Federation (district 13) and the Toronto Star. The bulk of the support for the Toronto boycott, however, comes from the hundreds of citizens who are voluntarily assisting the UFW in their activities.

Dominion, Canada's largest chain store, is also our largest buyer of U.S. grapes and head lettuce. At a meeting called for by the farmworkers in Mayor Crombie's office, Dominion was the only supermarket chain which did not show up. They have refused to cooperate with the efforts of the UFW even though three of their competitors—Miracle Mart, IGA and Food City—have agreed to take the produce off the shelves as soon as Dominion does.

Thus in November the UFW, with support from concerned citizens in Toronto, started to picket Dominion stores, asking people to support the boycott. They have also circulated a petition requesting Dominion to take the grapes and lettuce off the shelves.

To date over 11,000 people have turned away from Dominion stores who did not wish to cross the picket lines. Others have pledged not to buy the non-UFW produce. Over 8,000 signatures have been collected on the petition. Just this week Dominion appears to be cracking under the pressure, as it has started to remove the grapes and lettuce from the shelves. In London, Sarnia, Windsor and other cities in southwestern Ontario, U.S. grapes and head lettuce have been removed from the shelves of all stores. In Oshawa, Loblaws is the only store which still carries the grapes and lettuce. (In British Columbia, the NDP government has prohibited the sale of non-UFW grapes and lettuce to all government institutions; and in Europe, the combined labour movement has refused to handle the produce.) Even local 414 of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union (Dominion employees) have endorsed the efforts of the farmworkers.

Glendon College itself has not been silent on this issue. In January the Glendon UFW Support Committee was formed. Many students have supported the boycott by buying buttons, signing the petition and refusing to buy grapes and lettuce in the cafeteria. On Monday 14 January the students' caucus of Faculty Council unanimously passed a motion requesting that Beaver Foods remove the produce from the cafeteria. Similar motions were passed by Faculty Council on Thursday 24 January and by the Students' Union on Tuesday 5 February. On Tuesday 7 February the film "Decision in Delano", made at the 1965 grape strike, was shown to Glendon students by Maria Quintana, one of the farmworkers here in Toronto. This Saturday night (March 9) the Farmworkers Dance will be held in the Old Dining Hall. The farmworkers will be there to talk to the students at this benefit dance.

The issue at stake in this struggle goes beyond that of a mere labour dispute. An entire people are seeking freedom from want and misery, imposed upon them by a hostile community. The large growers, the police, the courts and now the Teamsters are all complicit in this act of social injustice. The only hope they have for a decent future lies with the millions of ordinary people who constitute the market for their products. It is to this anonymous group in society upon which the onus has been placed.

"LET ME MAKE ONE THING CRYSTAL CLEAR..."



A. J. (Tony) Bernatt

I am running for the office of President because I feel I have something unique, namely myself, to offer to the Glendon College Student Union and its executive. I am infuriated at the way the honourable president of the present executive is managing affairs. I should clarify this criticism by stating that I believe, to the best of my knowledge, that she is a capable administrator; however, her philosophical outlook indicates

cerebral bankruptcy of sorts. My worthy opponent seems to promise more of the same.

I believe that an atmosphere of a family circle is more likely to be achieved here than on a larger campus. However, a "get off your asses" type of salesmanship turns off most of the students. The idea is sound, but, I believe, it has to be presented in a more palatable package. In my discussions with some members of this year's executive (Lorne Prince, for example) I find this type of salesmanship even seems to cast a pall of gloom over the executive!

In the famous tradition of Paul Johnston, the Student Union seems determined to maximize narcissism. Build up Savings like the Ryerson Student Union goes the battle cry! But why this obsession with following in the footsteps of the Ryerson Student Union. This strikes me as a similar direction as following the footsteps of CVSF. Now I'm not sure if I want to jump on the bandwagon condemning CVSF, except that the recent occupants of the presidency of that office don't appear overburdened with brilliance.

I have been reticent to publicly discuss my basic platform because I am not sure how well it would be understood. It is really quite simple. I wish to become president and delegate power. I feel self-confident enough to believe that I can engender some enthusiasm within a circle of

council, and hopefully start a pyramid effect. I believe that, besides, or probably more important than my claim (sic), a sub-division of the presidential salary into five component parts could provide some substantive motivation for an executive to act as an effective team.

What do I think I can achieve? Well, probably not as much as I think I can, but is this not a worthwhile experiment? There is scepticism as to whether I can be functional without any council experience. I believe I can remedy this situation by offering Pat Smith a paid position (as unofficial advisor or anything that would be satisfactory to him and the rest of council). I get along very well with Pat, and considering that we both are in love with the island of Jamaica, I fail to see how we wouldn't harmonize. With myself as President, and assuming Pat is interested, the executive would derive the energetic services of the two people, who seem at all concerned with this election.

3. As to the question of student participation in ANY facet of campus life, I feel I can empathize with the apathetic student, for I was one myself for many years. Why? Well, I really don't think space would permit into what I believe is behind the psychology of apathy.

1. I don't know enough about the OSE to comment.
2. Yes.

3. No. I lived at Bethune College Residence during the 1972-73 year in their special apartment plan. I have concluded that these do it yourself meals aren't exactly what most people envision.

4. Yes. But not annexation to U. of T.
5. Definitely one of my weak points.
6. Criticism of "Under Attack" by the OFS and others makes me wonder as to the nature of, what would appear to me very fuzzy thinking on the part of OFS and friends. I have great sympathy for the "Student movement" even though I am not always clear as to what the term exactly means. However, I strongly dislike this paranoid head in the sand attitude. Although I agree that appearance means

much, what exactly is the purpose of this appearance. Cannot student suffuse society with their ideals, without worrying about nonsense such as this? I don't mean to be facetious when I talk of these ideals, for although university campuses abound with juvenile naive as to means, the childlike ends of these idealists (in which I humbly include myself) are certainly quite venerable.

7. About the benefits of direct confrontation politics, a student union should be fiercely activist, in any way that time, money and mandate allow.

General Questions

2. I hope to raise the level of interest and involvement on this campus not just in a political way but so that everybody can become active in extra-curricular activities that interest him.

I also hope to initiate a movement for independence for Glendon College from York University. It is a difficult question. Our relationship with York must be thoroughly investigated and all possible alternatives looked at carefully.

3. I think these problems arise out of the fact that students have not felt that there is any issue worth getting involved in. I hope to present to the students issues which will arouse the interest and make them want to get involved.

1. I am entirely in favour of the OFS Referendum. OFS has with its limited resources done an extremely effective job in representing the students of Ontario. The recent decision by the M. of C & U to raise the BRU's to 1995 was in no small part due to the work of OFS. They

are however constrained by lack of funds to hire sufficient staff and to do a really effective job. Passing this referendum will go a long way to solving this problem.

2. Yes, I am in favour of a scrip rebate. The 420 dollar level has proved too high and while the made-to-order specials and the beer sales have helped—something more should be done to help those students with excess Beaver Bucks.

3. This is an excellent alternative but it is a subject that should be approached with care as it requires a major commitment on the part of the university and the students and could run us into deep trouble financial or otherwise.

4. For years now there have been complaints about the cost of residence food. Budget restrictions and the quality of resources available from York. This year we got nailed with a \$15,000 cut-back. Yet our enrollment is up. I think that these are sufficient reasons to start considering alternatives—either becoming independent or perhaps joining the University of Toronto, which is closer, has a better degree and better resources.

5. I think the de-emphasis of Bilingualism at Glendon is another symptom of the inactivity and apathy among the students. We should try to broaden the bilingual requirements and renew the interests of the students especially the anglophone students in participating in French and French-oriented activities.

6. I outlined in my article in PRO TEM the reasons for OFS's condemnation of Under Attack. I was very heavily involved with the program when it was at Glendon and I agree that there are serious faults in the format that we should try to correct so that students are better represented in the program.

7. Students and the Student Union should be involved in the community in which we live. I don't think we can adopt an insular attitude. We must be involved especially where the cause is just and the struggle is for social justice.

1. In answering the other questions I have outlined some of the issues and things I want to get done next year. I am running for president because I feel I am capable of re-



Pat Smith

lizing these goals and providing good leadership for the Student's Union.



Albert Knab

1. I believe strongly that I can uphold the traditions established by the GCSU in former years.

2. I hope to be able to release from the clutches at York Main our beloved little campus, autonomy is my goal. A free university in a free society.

3. Most students on this campus are extremely myopic when important social questions arise, i.e. a say in how their university operates. This is a particularly crucial question if Glendon ever hopes to become more than a small liberal arts college, and as for these students who don't care to vote, if elected I propose to run roughshod over them.

B

1. Yes, OFS is the only viable student organ at present that can even hope to accomplish any student goals in bureaucratic negotiations.

2. I think that question is totally devoid of any value, social or academic, and I therefore have no comment.

3. A food co-operative requires a great deal of co-operation and until we solve the problem of apathy it will renew wishful thinking.

4. I wish to see complete autonomy. York University is a drain on Glendon College. Glendon residents subsidize York Main housing and in return our budgets both operating and academic have continually and consistently been cut.

5. I believe that the number of Quebecois nominations in this election is sufficient evidence of the resurrection of bilingualism.

6. No. Absolutely not. Glendon students, Brock students, and Trent students all had their chances to voice their opinions on that show and the fact that they didn't substantiate the fact that their condemnation of the program is groundless.

7. The student union is a student organization if it looks that the students may be served best by backing such a strike and can provide grounds for that decision, then by all means they should go ahead. As a student organization the GCSU is bound by its mandates to provide a broad spectrum of activities and events.

POORLY RECEIVED MERCHANT

contributes very little to the production of a modern play, Canadian in particular. They have wasted money and time on their last three productions. They have offered nothing to an audience who would be very excited about the challenge of a new comedy, a genre commended by Menander, Philémon and Diphilus. The ancients placed Greek New Comedy somewhere between the flighty tragedies of Aeschylus and the wildly satirical comedies of Aristophanes. Whereas the tragedies dealt with tragic fate or destiny, the New Comedy introduced the element of pure chance or fortune. It was then the prudent or imprudent dealings with fortune, the misled self-love, the overt vauntings of a braggart, in which this genre abounded. Constructing in this fashion certain rules of prudence, the ancients came to regard New Comedy as an imitation of real life. Aristophanes, the grammarian, rather facetiously exclaimed: "O life and Menander! Which of you two imitated the other?"

By and large the Roman comedies, as was stated earlier, were mere 'contaminations' of Greek originals. However, there were some Roman playwrights who, though adapting their plays to the tastes of the Roman audience, tended to add touches of gold all their own. In this, Plautus stood above all others. His plays demonstrate a lively talent for combining various metres, a wide use of assonance, rhyme and alliteration, all of which lent a "sensuous gusto" to abstract ideas, or audible expression to otherwise mere visual images. Furthermore, his play on words became the prime inspiration for those chaotic and ludicrous situations of chance and fortune which dominate New Comedy.

Why does the Merchant...

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FLEUR DE LEAFS STACKED UP

by Brock Phillips

They came into the series as underdogs, but they fought hard and never gave up for the full 45 minutes and came away with a 1-1 tie. The next game, with confidence and red pants in hand, they again fought hard, putting everything into it, but in the end they lost, because the other team was better.

Last Thursday the women's intercollegiate hockey Fleur de Leafs went into the second game of the two game total goals final against Bethune on even terms. The previous Tuesday the Fleur de Leafs had gamely fought back from a one goal deficit to even the score at 1-1 midway in the second period. The goal was scored by top goalgetter Marion Treen after she failed on two previous golden opportunities.

Tuesday's game was a contest in which the shooters came up flat against hot goaltending. Sue Arnoff, Marian Treen and Jane McCarthy could not put the puck behind Bethune's stand-up goalie.

"She out-guessed us every time," explained Sue Arnoff. "She just stood there. Actually I think she was afraid to move for fear of falling down. We made her job a hell of a lot easier, though, by shooting right at her. But of course, what can you do in a small town when you can't dance and your roller skates have a flat tire and Canadian Tire stores are closed on Sunday's because corn flakes go soggy when you pour milk on them."

"This is the thing, of course," replied Barry Nesbitt, who was finally on hand to miss another spectacular game.

At the other end Vazina trophy winner Marnie Stranks came up with her hottest game of the season as she faced a record ten shots.

"I'm tired," she told Howard Cosell in an exclusive locker room interview. "They never told me I'd have to face shots during the game. I'm going to get Alan Eagleston to renegotiate my contract. I was under contract to face shots during the practice sessions, not during games. What a bunch of dudes."

As Thursday's game began it was clearly evident that the odds were stacked against the Fleur de Leafs, chosen by the intercollegiate hockey writers' association as the cinderella team of the year. (Also known affectionately around the league as the Great Pumpkin Award-Louise 'Looney Eggroll' Regan.)

"Their team was stacked," explained Leaf spokeswoman and inspirational leader Sue Powell (I'm also pretty witty. - S. Powell) "It sure wasn't the same team we faced on two other occasions. They iced twice as many players."

From the opening face-off the puck went into the Leaf zone, a place where it was to stay for most of the game, as the Leafs were narrowly defeated 6-0.

"I wouldn't say we were never in the game," replied Nancy Scott to hockey analyst Jaffey Baggett's question. "We were even in the practice session and ahead in team pictures."

The best way to describe the game would be to use head Fleur de Leaf cheerleader Barry Wallis' summation of the game. Through tearful eyes he told PRO TEM's duck on the scene Sydney T. Duck, "If that was the Bethune hockey team, we had no business sharing the same ice surface as them. They could beat some varsity teams." In his summation Sydney T. reports that Barry Wallis came up with an excellent repertoire of old favourites to the joy of the many fans who packed the Arctic Arena press-box to the rafters.

Again Marnie Stranks came up with another great game, keeping the score respectable with outstanding saves as she faced between 22 and 23 shots which included seven break-aways.

"What a rube," was all Stranks said when asked to describe the Bethune forward who scored on her five times.

After the game there was a special presentation of the Greg Haslam Star of the Game Award. Award spokesperson Mallard J. Duck awarded the flying flicked finger of fate as it is sometimes described to Sue Arnoff, Marion Treen, Jane McCarthy, Sue Powell, Linda Montgomery, Georgia Woods, Mallard J. Duck, Sarah Capalutto, Diana Smith, Diana Sepejak, Marilyn Burnett, Louise 'Looney Eggroll' Regan, Punch Imlach, Nancy Scott, Marney Gattinger, Sue Mahoney, Marnie Stranks and Bev Josling (Gee, hockey is great) who were all great in a losing performance. The award committee was impressed with the desire and interest they displayed throughout the season as were the coaches who had the greatest time of their lives. They say thank you and add, "Wait till next year. We'll slesze them."

sports



The puck was in the Fleur de Leafs end for most of the game but they got to demonstrate perfect positional play to the appreciative fans. Nancy Scott, Marnie Stranks, Sue Powell, Bev Josling and Sue Arnoff demonstrate.

AXEMEN SNEAK BY

by Brock Phillips

The 3rd year Beavers snatched defeat from the jaws of victory last Wednesday as they were defeated 6 to 5 by the A-house Axemen who swept into fourth place and captured the fourth and final play-off position at the same time. (That's simply amazing--commented the Amazing Doug Watson to this revelation.)

The Axemen shot into an early lead by scoring five quick goals off the sticks of newcomer Lynn Hamel (3), Jim Snyder and Colin McCarristan, the Dope Connection's most prolific scorer.

The Axemen, however, lost their scoring eyes and the Beavers began their comeback. Greg Haslam opened the scoring in the second period by teeing up a golf shot and putting it into the lower right hand corner. Then John Wheelihan blasted a laser beam-like shot through Axeman goalie Mark Anderson for the first of his two goals. His second shot dribbled past the outstretched toe of goalie Anderson.

Then it was Bob 'Dimmer' Dimoshi's turn to delight the standing-room only crowd. He successfully completed what had to be the slowest end to end rush in the history of the GHL, by taking the underwater route. John Frankie completed the Beaver scoring with a magnificent deke that had everyone including Fester Foster confused. The wild cheering crowd of two finally got eight of the puck after Frankie's hidden puck trick as he snuck it slowly between the legs of startled goalie Anderson.

"I've been practicing that one for a long time," Frankie told Frank E. Yonaro in a postgame interview. "I've almost perfected it. It sort of detracts though from the slashing speed my wrist shot is reputed to possess."

"That reminds me of the junkie hockey star," commented Maple Lys

Wilson Ross for no particular reason. "Really I just wanted my mother to see my name in the paper and

I've also got this extra page in my scrapbook that needed to be filled. Anyway back to the junkie hockey star: he scores, he shoots, he rushes."

It looked as if the Beavers were going to pull it out of the fire and the excitement was getting to the crowd. They were on the edge of their seats with excitement, however, there were no seats, which presented a problem to those excited fans who were on the edge of their seats with excitement. But what can you do in a small town when you can't dance and your roller skates have a flat tire and Wednesdays don't fall on Sunday because pink elephants are not pink but blue because it is usually cold in late January, but not this year.

Thus, goalie Ted Kurachuk got caught up in his paraphernalia and was unable to get his free hand on Lynn Hamel's blueline shot. Lynn Hamel's last second goal in the dying seconds of the game gave the Axemen the lead and they coasted in for the win.

In a pre-game presentation Greg Haslam awarded himself the Greg Haslam Star of the Game Award. "I thought I had better award it to myself early to give the other guys something to shoot at. But nobody can play hockey like I can, so it was no contest." Honorable mention was given to new Axeman Jean-Marc Clement who came to the Axemen from the Quacks in a trade for two pucks, one CCM Little Chief, a future consideration, a player to be named later and first puck in the draft of overage tykes. Axemen general manager Emile Laforet said that it was a deal that will benefit both teams. "That future consideration will fill a hole we've had on the bench," commented Emile.