FIRST POLITICAL SPEECH

First, in the first place, to begin with, secondly, in the second place, lastly.

again, also, in the next, once more, moreover, furthermore, likewise, last but one, similarly, for example, for instance, another,

then, nevertheless, still, moreover, at the same time, yet, in spite of that, on the other hand, on the contrary.

certainly, very, doubtless, indeed, perhaps, possibly, probably, certainly, in all probability, in all likelihood, at all events, by any means.

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

the foregoing, the preceding, as previously mentioned,
Residences full despite fee hikes

By GREG COCKBURN

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

Over the past two years, both Hilliard and Wood residences have run into problems maintaining a healthy number of occupants to keep their books in the black. This problem was dealt with last year by increasing the residence fees and arranging for students from the Chiropractic College and Seneca College to reside at Glendon. This helped the occupancy problem to a certain degree.

This year in addition to allowing Chiropractic and Seneca students to return, a new meal plan has been introduced to make residences as economical as possible. It consists basically of allowing residence students to pay for exactly what they eat. This new meal plan appears to be popular. Dean of Students and Master of Residences, Ian Gentles noted that despite the drop in enrollment at Glendon, the number of Glendon students in residence has increased. Out of over 400 residence students there are 50 Chiropractic, 35 Seneca students, and the remainder are Glendon students.

As far as fees are concerned, once again they have risen. The minimum increase which a student may pay is now at a hundred and ten dollars, with a meal plan included. Maid service is optional at an increased rate of forty-five dollars. Facilities for those who wish to take care of their own rooms are provided.

Even though occupancy within the residences is up it still is apparent that with the number of students taking off for single lodgings, residence life is playing a smaller part in Glendon life.

York transfers
night cleaning staff
hires contractor

By ALLAN GROVER

The Glendon campus may become the first battleground in the university's efforts to replace its full-time cleaning staff with contract workers. The approximately 8000 residents at Glendon were informed at the end of July that they would have to accept a transfer to the main campus at Steelees and Keele or retire beginning August 1. In addition, the 13 maids who worked in Hilliard and Wood residences were given their notices in the middle of August.

Enrollment falls short

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

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

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

In a departure from last year, this year's short-fall will be centered mainly in the unilingual stream. Last year all 150 places in the unilingual stream were filled. This year 130 persons have been recruited for the 165 openings.

As of September 5, 175 persons had been recruited for the bilingual stream. The target figure was 180. Why Glendon has not attained its enrollment goals after an extensive recruitment program was launched last year by schools liaison and student volunteers has baffled college officials but there is a trend of low enrollments in Arts programs throughout Ontario. University of Toronto's main campus and Queen's are the only Ontario institutions that have attained their goals.

Lunatic radical fringe

At the recent marriage of two former Glendon students the uncle of the bride, our own senior administrator Victor Berg, complimented the new couple for being the most "establishment" while at Glendon. Big loveable Vic said that when the "lunatic radical fringe" was complaining about the quality of Versafood cooking, Don and Laсie, who happened to be on the food committee with Uncle Vic, said the food was O.K. Versafood was replaced by Beaver last year.

'STUDENT UNION'S BARGAINING UNlON

The Glendon Student Union's bargaining unit has been formed by the Glendon campus bargaining unit of the Canadian Union of Public Employees.

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

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

The Glendon Student Union subsequently arranged a meeting in June with students, Glendon Principal Albert Tucker, senior administrator Vic Berg, Gentles and the vice presidents of the university. At that meeting it was decided that residence fees in order to retain maid services, would be increased to $740 for a single room from last year's $675 for a single and meal plan fees have also increased considerably.

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

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

The caller might want help in solving a family hassle or simply some advice on dealing with a noisy neighbor. Ms. Silberman, one of four workers at the Glendon Counselling Service - recognizes the girl on the line that abortion, though a serious matter, is no cause for suicide.

"One got all sorts of calls ranging from sex and drugs to job interviews," says the centre director, Ms. Ruth Winser.

Winser, a registered psychologist, believes Glendon's tightly knit community allows students to experiment, grow and learn in the area of inter-personal relationships. "It's possible to establish a campus with few friends and a declining interest in any academic work," adds counsellor Andrew Michalak.

Most students prefer confidential counselling on a one-to-one basis, says Mr. Winser. The centre's symbol - a small green owl - represents the good ear the counsellors lend to all students.

Although he does not tell the whole story, the centre staff and faculty last year interviewed 407 students. Some had 33 sessions.

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

Excalibur death sentence commuted

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

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

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

CYSF president Michael Mouritsen said earlier in the summer it would not be possible to establish the board before the paper began publishing in the fall so he wanted to cease publication for one year while a general direction of a York student paper were discussed. He felt that Excalibur would pre-judge discussions.

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

But when staff was sought at a subsequent meeting of the entire council, a large contingent of Excalibur staffers and supporters as well as representatives of the Glen­don Federation of Students, the Student's Administrative Council from the U. of Toronto, U. of T., York and other news organizations were in attendance.

Mouritsen claimed there was wide­spread dissatisfaction among, faculty, staff and students with the paper's content. He was opposed to the political leanings of Excalibur.

Red Rocket, two-bit ride to York main

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

"We don't just put your quart­er in a box at the door," Mr. Milner said.

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

Both the voice-oct and club mem­ber cards are now being dispensed at the Glendon Bookstore and on the main campus at the cashier's wicket inside the south door of the tem­porary Office Building.

The bus - driver cannot sell you a voucher.

Legal Factors probably mean the Toronto Transit Commission's non­monetary charges.

People going to the main campus for classes have priority in the red Rocket but if there is space, other passengers may travel on the bus subject to normal fare limits.

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

York has begun a service from the York Mills station to the York campus at the York bus terminal (Burton Auditorium).

From Monday to Friday, buses will leave York Mills at 7:40 a.m. and end­ing at 11:40 a.m. and from 5:40 p.m. to 9:40 p.m. yellow notices posted throughout the college for precise times.

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

On weekends the service is provided only in the evenings.

Our beloved president, Marilyn Buentt, had a good idea - she suggested we bug out of main campus politics.

A curve m-orange from Council of the York Students' Federation (CYSF) president Michael Mouritsen came to a stop long enough to be listened to by a group of 50 visitors who were also at the meeting.

"We are here because Glendon has been making us look like a "zoo" are generally more polite to the animals," read the little missive.

The charge that the CYSF meeting was a "zoo" came from Mr. Milner, who had attended to defend York student newspaper, Excalibur, in danger of being killed by the council.

"If you wish to grasp in the future, kindly do so at your own council meetings. Most visitors to the council meetings are well informed of the council positions."

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York pulls the gun on union

During the summer York University transferred or retired a number of the members of the Glendon night cleaning staff. These actions have apparently broken the contract it signed with CUPE Local 1556 last February. Most of the men in Hilliard and Wood were also given their notices. This constituted a similar breach of the contract, as the union was not given three months notice of the university's intention, and was not given access to the facts involved in reaching this decision. To replace the workers transferred to main campus and the ones that retired, the administration contracted their job to an outside cleaning outfit.

The administration views this transferring or retiring of workers as an economy move. The saving to York represents $7,000. However, to obtain this saving York has had to break its contracts and dislocate or bring hardship to a number of people. In action, York has sought a way that pays its workers considerably less than the union cleaning staff. Members were being paid $33. We believe that the workers in the cleaning company are not union. Therefore York is bringing in non-union workers to undercut its union, or in a way York is importing cheap labor. This is a serious matter, especially when a member of the Board of Governors, David Archer, is a prominent member of the Canadian Union Labor.

The members of CUPE Local 1556 already make an inadequate wage for a living in Toronto. York's move thus seems very necessary, but may prompt further action against union labor at the university.

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

Welcome

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

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

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

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

The answer should be no. Glendon is a small community dedicated to developing a unique approach to self learning and self development. It should not be required to participate in the race recruitment game to secure its student quota. A high school graduate should not need to be coerced into enrolling at Glendon. Yet if minimum admission standards are put upon Glendon then Glendon may be forced to change it's already faltering ideology for the sake of promoting enrollment.

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

(Sound of violin)

This man needs help

This man needs help. He is the editor of a newspaper which is long on tradition but very short on personal right now.

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

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

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

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

There is also lots of room for non-writers. We need graphic artists, layout and design artists, photographers, cartoonists, letterfreaks, paste-up people, proof readers, thinkers and planners, business types advertising sales people, tipsters, and friends.

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

(Sound of trumpets)

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

He who hesitates is lost.
Despite the fact that strike-breaking and the use of scab labour has made the union locally relatively impotent in its survival against Dare, some spokesmen are urging supporters to continue to boycott Dare products.

**Don't eat dem Dare cookies**

By MIKE ROHATINSKY

Picket lines were first formed by the striking workers of Local 173 of the International Brewery and Cereal Workers against the Dare biscuit factory on May 29, 1972. The strike has been long and bitter and has been marked by periods of physical violence. Pitted against 320 workers, of whom 90 percent were women, were the Kitchener police, a strikebreaking company, the courts, Kitchener city council and the Dare management. All these fought a rearguard action for the injustices and the infamy done to the striking workers, but primarily the management fought alongside the police to break a strike and a union.

In reply to the company's offer of pay raises of 16 cents to women and 35 cents to men over two years, the union demanded equal pay increases for both women and men of 40 cents for each year of the contract. At this point, the demand of the workers was an 8-hour day shift to replace the 12-hour shift. Due to the fact that Dare remained intransigent, the union members made the decision to strike.

During the first few days of picketing, the lines were quiet and orderly. The appearance of Canadian Driver Pool, a strike-breaking outfit hired by Dare to move products in and out of the plant, instilled a violent phase of the strike. With the active support of the Kitchener police, the CDP hirelings driving tractor-trailer rigs hustled through the picket lines. One union official describing the action of the police stated: "They got paid for every damn thing they did to everyone else. It was extra money in their pockets. If we passed through, they would then I don't know how to spell it." Although the Dare management publicly stated that it had decided to rescind the services of CDP, it got further assistance in moving the strike from the Supreme Court of Ontario. Two injunctions were handed down on June 12 and 14 which limited the number of pickets allowed on the picket line. During the next few weeks a number of strikers were arrested for violating the court orders and "obstructing police." The strike has made the closest definition which PRO TEM's dictionary has to a 'don' as one of the 'Juan' variety. It goes something like this: a depraved nobleman, who wronged a lady, killed her father in a duel, visited the dead man's statue at his grave, asked it to a feast, and was carried off to hell by the statue.(Is that why Don Ron isn't back?)

While this may be a close approximation to some of the happenings in Glendons' chosen garden, it does little to validate living "free" room and board to 11 people. Thus, with two writers on this hand, this writer set off to unravel the mystery of "donship." A donship is an academic appointment made by the Master of Residence, has set so upward or downward as limit on the position, he does require a year's absence from Glendons' halls. This absence in his eyes promises more maturity and distance.

The second criteria for appointment is the applicant's job. The Dean recommends that a Don's job does not interfere with the commitment he or she has made. The final and most important consideration is character. A don must be a tutor, a psychiatrist, a lurch, a generally reliable source of information, and a startling German Shepherd. In other words, if you are an unemployed Glendons' alumnus, with character, beyond the ages of 21 and 25, you could have received free room and board for living "free." While we can't do much to control the dawn in the east, student participation could and should influence the appointment of dons if they are to remain a Glendons' institution. As present, Ian Gentles remains sole. He rationalizes this power as follows: for the don to work faster without the incumbrance of a committee, he says "I have confidence in my own judgement," and finally, since he was appointed by G.O.S.A., he should be delegated some interfered responsibility.

As a student however, one must question this attitude. While the Dean began deliberations for appointment in March, the final decisions were not made until mid-summer.

A house committee would have had to be finished by May 1. Secondly while the Don may have confidence in his own judgement, that judgement sets a specific character for the type of person who is appointed as a don. However, even after only a week at Glendons, a student is aware that each house soon takes on a specific character. Who could be better prepared to select a don than the house members themselves? Finally while the Dean of Students may be in the concept of delegation of authority, we at Glen's College have been fighting for a democratization of the institution. As a community we must decide whether or not we need dons and to appoint the type of person who best fills our needs.

We welcome or welcome back Wood

Wood
Reginald Carneux-A house
Henry Wood-D house
Dr. W. Boyd-C house
Mark Anderson-D house
Michael Horn-E house

Hilliard
Jan Oldrieve-A house
Charlie Northmore-B house
Marie Rickard-C house
John Green-D house
Jans Nelstad-D house
Louise Bellley-E house

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

**Don Juan's or authority figures**

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**Seed money for young professionals**

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

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

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

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

Which is a sound premise for getting together.
New anti-trust suits rock oil industry

WASHINGTON (CIP-PNS) — During the first six months of 1973 corporate profits for the petroleum companies in the United States climbed to all time highs. At the same time, anti-monopoly and price-fixing lawsuits filed by governmental agencies reached unprecedented levels. Second quarter profit increased for 1973 according to most recent corporate reports from a low of 37 per cent for Standard of Indiana to a staggering 174 per cent for Common- wealth Oil.

Coming at the peak of the 'energy crisis', Federal and state officials are apparently convinced that some questionable practices are responsible for this embarrassment of riches within the petroleum industry. Not since the 1911 Supreme Court decision breaking up the original Standard Oil Trust have so many monopoly and price fixing lawsuits been filed against the oil companies. At issue are charges of monopoly control of the industry by the eight integrated oil giants (Exxon, Mobil, Texaco, Gulf, Shell, Standard of California, Standard of Indiana and Atlantic-Richfield). These integrated companies control the flow of oil from the wellhead to the service station, and allegedly 'fix' prices by controlling the gasoline supplies. Exxon's profits increased by 54 per cent in 1972, Texaco's by 45 per cent, Gulf's by 83 per cent and Shell's by 54 per cent.

Several major legal assaults have been filed against these companies. During June, the State of New York and the United States Department of Justice filed suit, respectively for raising prices, breach of contract, and against Texaco for alleged for coercing independent dealers out of business.

On July 6, the U.S. Federal Trade Commission released a study showing efforts by the oil majors to manipulate prices, and thus increase profits. On July 10, the Cost of Living Council announced that the Internal Revenue Service would begin an audit of the major oil companies to detect possible control violations. On the same day, five of these firms were issued subpoenas by a Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles to produce documents related to alleged unfair pricing and marketing practices. A week later, an unprecedented Federal Trade Commission report accused the eight major U.S. firms of having conspired to monopolize the refining of petroleum products over a period of 23 years. According to the FTC study, these practices forced American and Canadian motorists to pay unreasonably high prices, and led directly to the current sky rocketing prices in the industry. Other anti-trust actions have been issued by the Attorneys General of Florida and Connecticut, and many more lawsuits by other state and municipal agencies are being prepared.

The reason for this rash of lawsuits from these quarters is simple. State and municipal agencies are being prepared and municipal government are smeared unconscious of the impact of allegedly demade by major firms. California has recently agreed to supply gasoline to the Los Angeles but only at a 40 per cent price hike. The latest price offered by Shell to the Highways Department of St. Louis County, Missouri, is at an increase of 73 per cent.

It is not clear why the petroleum industry, so long protected by the government and its agencies, is suddenly facing such a mass assault. Rising prices are partly responsible, and the threat of anti-trust suits against Exxon for the Bosley scandal has caused the loss of business. Most big business and government have undoubtedly had their effect. Industry residents on total assualts and the protective armour which has, in the past, shielded the companies from public scrutiny, even though the growth and increasing wide-spread conviction that the fuel shortage is a deliberate, conspired contrivance by the major integrated petroleum companies to destroy the independent refiners, and to capture new markets, to increase gasoline prices, and to obtain repeal of environmental protection legislation.

In the face of such criticism, the oil companies continue to lament the fact that they do not have sufficient power to sell gas efficiently. Texaco, the largest marketer of gasoline, in the U.S. expresses disappointment over its 44.5 per cent increase for the record breaking period in the Los Angeles area. Said Maurice F. Graville, Chairman of Texaco: "In our judgement, Texaco's consolidated earnings are not yet yielding a sat- isfactory profit. We do feel that they are not yet adequate to generate the company's steadily growing capital requirements. As words, the energy crisis will continue to worsen.

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

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

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

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

Recent investigations by Ronald Lebel and Robert McKenzie of the Toronto Star, the only English language reporters to pay serious attention to the Laporte scandal, have revealed that after Laporte was kidnapped by "L'Affaire de Liberation du Quebec" (FLQ) on October 16, 1970, police failed to follow up leads that could have led to his belated capture. Auf der Maur says that "one Last Post source says at least three high-ranking police officers knew where Laporte was being held.

The story says that "one of the most disturbing theories, shared by many of Laporte's former associates, is that the Quebec government wrote off Pierre Laporte. It is felt that Laporte, alive, represented a potentially great source of embarrassment to the provincial Liberals. Dead, he was a martyr for Confederation and a distinct pol­ itical asset."

Laporte's Mafia contacts came out in a series of police reports looking into Quebec government's crimes probe. The pictures of what Nick Maur describes as being "the tip of the ice­ berg" are summarized in the Last Post story.

Quebec Police Force sources say that the Premier's foreign affairs counselor, Lucien Bouchard, and his special counselor Paul Desrochers that there was evidence linking at least two cabinet ministers, two Liberal MA's, three of the party's principal organizers and at least two judges with the underworld.

One RCMP report said that "before the last provincial election" in Quebec, Di Iorio and Frank D'Asti, both known under­ world figures, gave money to help Pierre La­ porte's campaign. ...They felt that they could obtain favours from Laporte if the Liberals won. They were not being Laporte would becom, Minister of Justice."

Premier Bourassa has refused to comment on why Laporte was named Minister of Lab­ or instead of Minister of Justice, an appoint­ ment which he was widely expected to get. Jacques Saulnier's underworld contacts have also come out in leaked police reports. Among these leaks have been part of a confidential report prepared by a Federal Grand Jury in Los Angeles to produce documents related to alleged unfair pricing and marketing practices. Choquette by a Montreal Police investigating team as well as tapes that the investigators were not allowed to hear.

Auf der Maur concludes that "Premier Bourassa's national prestige, his inability to control his party have led to the Quebec Liberal government's becoming a nest of corruption and snaity relationships. It is, probably unqualified since the worst days of the 'Dukakis' for the U.S. for we have never seen such, one says jokes and terms the Bourassa government 'one of the sorriest chapters in recent Quebec history.'"
Robots replace militants in European auto factories

Labour in the motor industry is an increasingly happy hunting ground for robotists. British output in the last quarter was 60,000 cars below last year's. But in Britain, Fiat lost 270,000 cars through strikes in Italy in 1969, and 150,000 last year. Where strikes are banned as they are in Russia, workers merely get sick; absenteeism in the plants built by Fiat for the Russians is up to 30 per cent, and reaches its peak, as one might have expected, on Mondays and Fridays.

Management in the motor industry is less than willing to be told by politicians and sociologists that it is their duty to make life in the factories easier and more diverting, in order to remove the monotony of the job and so make their workers sweeter-tempered. To do them credit, they have tried to follow this advice. The schemes they have been using range from a factory radio station (at Dagenham) to full airconditioning (at Fiat's Cassino plant). But more effective management is seen only as palliative; one lasting cure would be to manage without so many men.

Union surprised

The Japanese are going for the ultimate solution; a factory of robots where the only men would be maintenance engineers. The government is backing studies for an eight year development program to see whether or not this is practical. The specification is for an assembly line to make gear-boxes on a scale that would normally employ 200-300 workers but operated entirely by robots. The Ministry of International Trade and Industry is directing the initial design study, which should be finished early next year. The electronics and machine tool industries and the universities are involved. Assuming that the plan looks feasible, the fight will then begin to get the government to put up $2.000,000, plus the tax contribution from industry, that the robot line is expected to cost.

Even a short while ago, large segments of the motor industry would have said this was a wholly impractical plan. Now it is quite likely to be half way there, and so in part of the General Motors plant in Ohio last year on the very moment of decision came when it was crippled by strikes in 1969, and the speed with which it has moved has taken even the unions by surprise. It is now operating two separate production lines with robots imported from America. In one plant, 18 robots, replacing 20 men, weld more than 500 points. Each has an automatic arm to hold and move its work. The robots, reasonably far along in their design, handle the welding of 12 inches on the crack and the hand that holds them changes its angle. Rather clumsily, ready for the next weld. The robot's actions are jerky compared with a human arm, but the reject rate is only 1-2 per cent. It is expected that 18 robots, $1,250,000, and they will take nearly 10 years to pay for themselves, but cost is not really the point for a factory in which the man that was most affected by strikes and absenteeism doesn't have to be taken in at a time of inflation; it would simply not be able to attract men to this type of work at all.

430 welds per minute

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

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

In another effort to buy peace, Fiat is getting rid of the assembly line altogether in some places and substituting island work sites instead. These cost twice as much as an assembly line and put up plant investment costs by one-fifth. It is one characteristic of all attempts to improve the industry's labour record that they are expensive. A perfectly sound financial argument can be made for saving wages by simply paying the workers that little bit more each time they cut up rough. Certainly the profit record of British Leyland, which has followed this policy more from fierce of circumstance than deliberate decision, is more like that of Fiat's. Its investment record is much worse. Fiat's planned investment in southern Italy alone is two-thirds of the $1,250,000,000 that British Leyland plans to spend throughout its whole group. And the make-up of the total investment is not spending more is that it cannot see an adequate return to share owners from subsumed Fiat. In a less sophisticated capital market, operates under a different set of constraints; real share capital is one of the lesser of them.

But this cannot be said of the Japanese, and it is the Japanese industry that is still the steady move towards greater reliance on robots. One of the ball-inflation factories is in evaluating a new idea that will assemble, test and pack a complete motor car within a few hours, and the cost of the men to remove packages. A manufacturer

Like the negotiations of the past, the 1973 union negotiations with the Big 3 auto companies are more of a show than negotiations. The guidelines have already been set in rubber, trucking and the electrical industries. The Big 3 have held their secret meetings and have made a decision as to how much they are going to grant the United Auto Workers (UAW) in fringe benefits and wage increases. UAW president Leonard Woodcock has Ohio's General Motors plant and the UAW Collective Bargaining Convention in March 1973 the tone for the negotiations will set. The Collective Bargaining Convention is expected to meet on Monday, and introducing an new one, at Cassino. The unions will present their demands. Shall a worker be judged guilty of the grievance procedure is exhausted? What will happen around the questions of compulsory overtime, joint union-management health and safety committees and the value to be placed on each fringe benefit? What is the nature of collective decisions having been made behind the backs of the workers, there is still need for a show. Important negotiations seemly continue at the General Motors building in Detroit, at the Ford Glass building in Dearborn and at Chrysler's main offices in Highland Park. These "TV" shows are held between Woodcock and the leaders of the UAW's fringe benefits and wage state management and for Bluestee, Balsamo and Fraser to exhibit their bargaining skills. Woodcock has assured the public that they don't have to fear a strike, thus disarming the workers. At the UAW Collective Bargaining Convention in March 1973 the tone for the negotiations will set. The Collective Bargaining Convention is expected to meet on Monday, and introducing an new one, at Cassino. The unions will present their demands. Shall a worker be judged guilty of the grievance procedure is exhausted? What will happen around the questions of compulsory overtime, joint union-management health and safety committees and the value to be placed on each fringe benefit? What is the nature of collective decisions having been made behind the backs of the workers, there is still need for a show. Important negotiations seemly continue at the General Motors building in Detroit, at the Ford Glass building

Avoiding danger

This is the same script that has been used time and time again. The unions' demands being flexible, the employers will make the most of that flexibility. By the use of generalities, the UAW leadership seems to fear that the negotiations will be so broad and so badly written that it is not necessary for us to present our proposals at all. The UAW leadership seems to fear that the negotiations will be so broad and so badly written that it is not necessary for us to present our proposals at all. The UAW leadership seems to fear that the negotiations will be so broad and so badly written that it is not necessary for us to present our proposals at all.

CONT'D ON PAGE 8
union bosses cont'd

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

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

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

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

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

Huge reserves

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

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

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

It is also a fact that while Japan and Germany were spending large amounts of money on research and development of peace-time commodities America was spending even larger amounts on military hardware. Japan has a car that meets our emission control standards while the American product lags behind in its import rival.

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

Continuing rat race

This too is part of the script. The employers are serving notice on the UAW negotiators that they are prepared to exert pressure on the workers whom they have nationalized on their plants and who will be their combined forces to get the men to return to work with or without their grievances being settled.

Spokesmen for both sides will say the agreement was a victory of dignity and peace in the industry for another three years. The workers in the plants will soon learn they are still in the rat race to keep up on the production line and to meet the weekly grocery bill. If there is a cut in auto production in the next period, the workers will find themselves in a worse position than before the 1973 contract negotiations.

John Anderson from Guardian

**ROBOTS cont'd**

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

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

from The Economist

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**Heidelberg**

Brewed from pure spring water.

And that's the truth!
Gauthier is close to signing contract

By BROCK PHILLIPS

A well-informed source in the Glen­don (Joseph Proctor Fieldhouse) inter­college hockey team) leaked to PRO TEM, last Thursday, that the signing of Vice-Gauthier is imminent. A date has not yet been set for the official signing.

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

Gauthier, an all-star defenceman on 2nd year and the A-House Ax­men the past two years, had in the past withheld his playing services when contract negotiations fell through. "They just never mot my price," explained Yves.

Gauthier will bring greater strength and experience to the Gopher blue­line. He was weak there last year," explained Wayne "Nine Goals" Langlois, last year's Gopher goalie. Some days they would just ignore me. I'm sure it wasn't my bad luck either." I use defence every day. I mean I hate it, but I like it. You gotta be tough to take it miserably.

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

Veteran centre Geoff Love hung up his skates and Glenn Jones has moved from the dressing room to schools liaison. It has been re­ported that centre Bob "Golden Stick" Armstrong has gone into show busi­ness as a stand-up comedian. His Las Vegas club dates, however, coincide with the 1973-74 schedule and so he will be unable to suit up this season.

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

Sports

Jock day today

"Tomorrow Glen­don will be turned over to the jocks," announced Peter Jansen, director of athletics, from his office in the Proctor Fieldhouse. "At twelve noon sharp we will in­form the students to gather down at the Fieldhouse. Once there, one will be treated to an excellent dinner. Food and refresh­ments will be on hand until the bell start.

This year's jock day proves to be as exciting and as past jock days. Pre­gnant will be the ever popular grease pole. However last year's champion scalers will not be present, as they have moved on to greater heights.

The field is therefore wide open for one to go to greater heights. I'm the favourite, though," added Fred Kulak. "I hope I can still win.

An exciting new activity this year will be frisbee football. The rules are similar to flag football only that there is no football involved. Instead a frisbee is used. The pre­ceding explanation was made for those people who have become very confused with the goings on of this hastilng phenomenon. In a large English-speaking eastern city. Paul Pl­card says that numerous A-House Axmen football squad will be on hand to instruct those who are new to the game.

The annual tug of war over the Mer­cier Mine will again be the bright­light of the day. The Serpent of the Don has announced that he will be pleased to entertain the jockers of the tug of war. Last one to be afraid for one's life and limb, the fieldhouse has contracted Charlie Laforet to be on hand in case of any emergencies.

No one can forget Charlie's heroic effort last year. Hearts were in the mouths of the bystanders as they witnessed Charlie's swim dive into the murky waters of the Don in an attempt to rescue a drowning damned caught in the clutches of the Serpent of the Don. Charlie went down to his end, but to save his life he had to jump into the mighty river.

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

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

Director of athletics, Peter Jansen

BMOC comes back

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

In a telephone interview last Thurs­day, Cockburn said that he felt it was his duty to return to his familiar post. "I have worked hard for the team and I have been towing with the idea of hanging up his shoes."

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

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

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

Athletics at Glen­don

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

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

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Radio Glendon: growing, expanding

By HOWIE KIRK

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

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

Radio Glendon is a closed-circuit radio network operating on this campus. It’s purpose is two-fold. Primarily it endeavors to entertain the college community but of no less importance it also provides opportunities for students with an aptitude and interest in broadcasting to fulfill their fantasies.

At the station we have just completed our first year of operations. From the outset we were very well received by our broadcasting audience. The response has been such that we find it necessary to expand our facilities. This process is taking place at this very moment that is why you can’t hear us. But you will.

From our headquarters in the basement of York Hall we broadcast to the New Dining Hall, Junior Common Room and the Café de la Terrasse. You can hear Radio Glendon daily from 5 a.m. to 6 a.m. and on Friday nights from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. at these locations.

The station has established a cordial liaison with the Glendon College Student Union. This relationship has definite benefits. With the Student Union’s generous contribution to our operation we were able to get Radio Glendon on its feet last year. All control room equipment was purchased and the first stage of our record library materialized from a generous library of over one hundred albums and thirty-five albums.

Vote folks, we are on our way. We are in the first stages of a record library of which we need an ever-increasing supply. Radio Glendon needs announcers, programmers, reporters and bilingual personnel.

Our station has placed a high priority on developing a substantial Francophone library yet we lack an adequate supply of Francophone announcers.

Radio Glendon’s answer to Monty Firenzi, the Radio S.O.B. serialists are the product of weekly brain sessions between some of Glendon’s finest mental midgets. If you have a flair for verbal diarrhea and a mind that resembles the interior walls of a hagis you will be most welcome to enter our world of non-sense.

On the more important side of broadcasting, Radio Glendon presents its new program ofoperation for the fall semester beginning Monday. Covering campus, local and international news, our correspondents in London, Rome and Hilliard Residence bring you the pertinent facts of the day. During the coming year the station will endeavor to place increasing emphasis on the news sector and we cordially invite all interested parties to come forward.

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

During Orientation Week our executive will be wandering around aimlessly like everyone else but they will have “NO!” buttons on their chests and will tell you everything about Radio Glendon. Once construction has been completed the station will be open for business to which everyone is invited. Keep an eye out for posters.

You could go to Monte Carlo to see it. Or Germany. Or Italy. Or only 50 miles from Toronto. Labatt’s Grand Prix of Canada Mosport Sept. 21, 22, 23

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

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

Tampons are tampons. They’re discreet to carry, they’re three tampons that fit your inner contours. They’re tampons that will always protect you. Always, you can’t irritate, slip or cause odor. And they’re discreet to carry and dispose of.

Who’s ever had thought Tampons, tampons would save the last day of summer?

The International News Women want that... Men don’t.
on tap

**tuesday**

NFB Film in the afternoon in Rm. 204

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

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

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

**wednesday**

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

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

A Pub at 8 p.m.

**PRO TEM**

Staff Meeting
4 p.m. / New staff needed

**thursday**

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

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

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

**friday**

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

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

**saturday**

Shinerama in the morning

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

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

**sunday**

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

**monday**

LET THE CLASSES BEGIN

**coming up**

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

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

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

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

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