Library closing uncertain

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

Due to York’s projected deficit of $4.1 million this year, the library administration’s budget was cut by $186,000. Library administrators then decided to make up $10,000 of this total by closing the libraries between 5:00 p.m. and 12 midnight Fridays and Saturdays.

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

**PRO TEM article**

**Dare threatens lawsuit**

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

In a registered letter addressed to the offices of PRO TEM, John E. Lang, lawyer for Dare, cites an injunction at 8:00 p.m. in the Pipe Room today, month.

$186,000. Contracts 1972 that.

**OFS march hits snags**

**TORONTO, NOVEMBER 8, 1972**

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

**New FC elections called**

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

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

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

Ann Jellicoe’s play “The Sport of My Mad Mother” will be presented by one of the English 253 groups tonight at 8:00 p.m. in the Pipe Room.
Dean of Students finds standards higher

by ELEANOR PAUL

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

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

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

Gentles also cited other reasons for the decreased enrollment. He gave the following three as being of importance in this order: 1. lack of employment for graduates; 2. increased costs of education; 3. a disillusionment with education.

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

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

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

Although Glendon's enrollment record this year is worse than that of other universities down 18 per cent from our projected enrollment, Gentles feels that we should level off at about eleven or twelve hundred. He notes that we can't afford to allow our enrollment to drop much more, but doesn't think that York would willingly drop Glendon as a distinct entity because we've played a large part in creating York's reputation for uniqueness — as in, for instance, the faculty of fine arts.

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

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

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

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

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

PRO TEM then asked Mr. Gentles what he would do to try and solve the budgetary and decreased enrollment problems if it were his responsibility. His actions would include:

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

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

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

PRO TEM

on campus

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

The English 253 production 'The Sport of My Mad Mother' by Ann Jellicoe is on in the Pipe Room at 8 pm. Admission 50 cents.
Friday, November 10

There will be a discolhique in the Cafe from 8 pm to 12 midnight.

Saturday, November 11

Dave Stringer will be playing Honky Tonk Piano in the Cafe at 8:30. Admission 25 cents.
Monday, November 13

Vous pouvez proposer des candidatures pour les membres des comités de la division des humanités.
1. L'évaluation du programme
2. L'évaluation de l'enseignement
3. Les professeurs à temps partiel.
S'adresser à Mme Dona.

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

You see, Bacardi white dry is a natural for cola, tonic, orange juice, tomato juice — you name it.

So you can really make the most of it.
Best of all, since anything goes with Bacardi, Bacardi goes anywhere.

BACARDI rum

EXPORT 'A'

CANADA'S FINEST CIGARETTE
by GREG COCKBURN

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

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

A favourite pastime of this writer was to browse around the book stacks in the bookstore and I am quite sure that I was not necessarily on my reading curriculum, but nevertheless interested me. A large number of books were also enjoyed this little luxury, which unfortunately is not available to all students.

Due to the astronomical loss of books, the management of the bookstore has been forced to cordon off the racks where the book are located. Anyone wishing to purchase a particular book must ask one of the clerks in the store for it, and he or she will fetch it. The system is quite similar to that used at Liquor Control Board outlets, except that the bookstore you need not bother filling out an order form. This system certainly damps the atmosphere of the bookstore, as it is viewed as the only possible method of stopping the thief. To top it all, it is quite taken place. An attempt to devise some type of formal security guard rotation is not actually practicable, according to the bookstore staff, because the booksore you need not bother filling out an order form.

Due to the system of being unable to browse around the book stacks, it would be wise for students to purchase the books for the reading of only one or two articles. The store management does plan, however, to construct a large single bookcase which will hold one copy of every book available in the bookstore. If the bookcase is constructed in such a manner that one may purchase one copy of every book and at the same time exchange books which are no longer required. Thus books would be made available in practically every course at a much lower price which, although deterring from bookstore business, would still be presumably lower in price.

Secondly, course unions should make it their concern to examine reading lists of all courses to ensure that an excessive number of books are not required to be read. While technical details as to how this suggestion could be enforced might pose some problems, it could possibly make the read­ ing lists of the professors a bit more practical. Reading lists which are drawn up for their students. One might not want to place any restriction upon the professor as to how his course would be presented. The professor not be required to make his reading list as inexpensive as possible.

Another solution which may add to the plight of the bookstore is one which require that all compulsory and sug­ gested reading be put on special reserve in the library. This is the practice of some courses, but not be available to students any more. It is indeed unfortunate that the de­ mands of our system are forcing a number of students to steal in order to keep pace with their studies which are sup­ posedly designed to aid them in the betterment of society. It really is the duty of the students’ council, the aca­ demic affairs commissioner, and the course unions to examine closely the situation regarding the needs and cost of books, and to attempt to remedy the plight which many students find themselves in concerning texts.
The Sagueny case study in confu

A special conference federation voted on CSD executives. The workers successfully defeated the 17 which indicated 1862 of 2121 in a common CSU. The executive of a decime, was the CNTU's local box to the CSD of the QFL. In Joliette, a majority of a union caused.

by andrew phillips

emerged as the group's principal spokesman, to forward a more comprehensive rebellion to the Peipin group.

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

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

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

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

The rebels then lay low until the government had locked up Peipin, their main rival. As the wildcat strikes escalated and the Front leaders refused to appeal their sentences, the Three O's started denouncing them in language that even Gazette editorialists found it hard to match. Accusing Peipin of "odiously misrepresented" the workers, Dalpe declared that the CNTU president "preferred, to the detriment of negotiation, the easy case of prison."

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

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

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

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

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

Across the country, CORDO's "Basses-Courts" and the leaders of the Unite-Quebec and Creditiste parties. At its own convention (held immediately after that of the Three O) the CNTU played down the defections and held no special discussion on the subject. Although the construction, textile, and clothing workers' federations were not represented, many of their locals were.

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

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

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

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

A special conference of the Metal workers' federation voted on July 6 to throw out all pro-CSD executives. The Rimouski construction workers succeeded in having a referendum on July 17 which indicated support for the CNTU by 1898 out of 2121 members.

A common CSD tactic has been to persuade the executive of a CNTU union to transfer its fees to the rival federation on the strength of a disaffiliation vote. Since the executive accepted the vote of 17 unionists to dissolve the federation, the union has over 1600 members. (Union regulations require that an absolute majority of unionists vote to dissolve a federation.)

In several cases, the CNTU has pressed criminal charges against individuals acting for the Three D's; in Hull, a construction union official was discharged for supporting the CSD's claim that the CNTU was violating its constitution. In July 28 conference, Marcel Pepin labelled the CSD as a foreign government on hostile soil. According to the CNTU, the CSD's tactics are designed to create a supply of disaffected workers in key areas, to the point that the membership of a union vote to approve disaffiliation from the CNTU.

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dal dissatisfaction with much of it to a lack of
the federation's real goals, one
local leaders, and
misconceptions about alleged "special at-
tion" given to workers of the public sector.
"Where the leaders respect the rules of
debate, the decisions are negligible or
non-existent," the CNTU paper claimed.

The true strength of the CNTU is now
generally put at about 16,000 out of the
CNTU's total membership of 240,000. Internal battles are still
being waged in many unions, but the situation
should become much clearer this month, with
the annual meetings of the various
federations.

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

On August 17, the "CNTU committee of the
SFPQ" (formed at the initiative of four pro-CNTU
executives of the civil servants union) held a
press conference to denounce the Breuleux
"sabotage" and announce measures being taken to
keep the union in the Common Front. The
committee is publishing a weekly newspaper.

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

In an expression of the CNTU's total opposition to
the present Quebec government: "This marks the
first time that Quebec finds itself with a
government that has no American money on the
one hand, and the Canadian army on the
other. The Bourassa regime operates all as
a foreign government on hostile soil."

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

● unite all workers in the area,
● support or propose a candidate in provincial
elections, while fighting all Liberals: "Support
a candidate for the Social Democrats, and make
public any further agreements."

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

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

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

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

The Common Front negotiations were
resumed on May 25 and have gone through a
seemingly patternless cycle of breakdowns and
reverberations. The provisions of the
accords were altered by the National Assembly on
June 30, empowering the government to impose
settlements anytime between August 5 and a
new "final" deadline of September 15.

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

On August 30 Pepin announced to 800
member of the civil servants union that the
government had accorded to a major Common
Front demand—the $100 minimum weekly
— to be implemented by July 1914. At the same
meeting, Roger Desloges, the
union's treasurer, claimed that the civil servants
were railroaded out of the Front by their
executive without the possibility of a
democratic vote.

At the present time, then, the CNTU has
managed the not-uncommon trick of drawing
reformist solutions from radical analyses. But
the adoption of a radical social critique during
the past year is itself an important step forward.
These ideas seem now to be accepted by a large
majority of the CNTU's membership, especially
since the departure of the Three D's. The for-
mation of the CNTU can be looked on as in some
ways a positive thing, since as long as it
remains small it will merely isolate those who
would have fought all the CNTU's progressive
political initiatives.

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

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

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

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

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

adapted from the mgg daily

Story and layout from the chevres.
Mordecai Richler: 
"Writers should be read and not heard"

There, in the Moot court at Osgoode Hall last week, Mordecai Richler stood, in all his turpial glory: the tale of the limp-wristed literati within the grand old club; the tale of belated adoration by middle-aged, mealy-mouthed, Ontarian English school teachers into whose grace the hawk of the Hula, his long-ago trophy, could not penetrate, as we know it, with a single bound; bestowed with the milky applause of the patriotic young who fervently stitich to their jock straps to indicate to the world that Canadians are neither Jewish nor Gentile.

In a caustic writing style, he partsakes the pose of literary monolith par-excellence, who in following the apostate that the bland shall inherit the earth, tries to delineate the national character with innuendoes that Canadians may once have lived within Lanyon’s poetic phallic (perhaps not good enough). In his critique of the full-of-innumerable, self-pity, he lambasts Maclean’s // the torch-bearer for an independent Canada for trying (horror) to foster and preserve its cultural output in this hostile land, where Canadian artists receive as much thoughtful consideration as would Catholic missionaries of old.

Bred within a colonial mentality, in a society where when men were men, but Canadians were either British or American, Richler argues that when he arrived, he was appalled at the utter galliness, the Canadian artist displays in his silly, desperate maneuvers to reject the plastic American Dream and its Donald Duck imperialism, his pathetic steps to pursue a saner and quieter alternative to the technological nightmares from the rooftops of universities to the bottom of wine glasses; a snarky literary parlour, at the Park Plaza Hotel, Mordecai, the incomparable Atuk, has one piece pernal advice to all would-be writers in this country: go south you fool, or your name will in memory be conspicuous only on silenl petitions against the proliferation of foreign control. After staggering from sipping too much Canadian whiskey, he stammers to anyone who cares to listen: "Who needs MAC- LEANS, SATURDAY NIGHT, and NEW PRESS when you could have the whole New York cultural scene at your feet; don’t be so provincial and parochial, but be an internationalist instead, by becoming an American!

Richler has perpetrated the great crime of misrepresenting Canadian cultural nationalists as self-congratulatory jingoists armed to the teeth with the poetry of Pandy and Lee, ready to march under the flag of the Union Jack, and he tries to destroy any unparriotic Canadian science textbook that dares to portray American dinosaurs instead of their own insignificance, instead of developing a national variety. (How about an 85 per cent quota on the nationality of dinosaurs in our school books?) Perhaps Richler ren- ses the accolades that are accorded writers nowadays, as compared to the lack of any that he may have received as a young man in 1960. Whatever, our expatriate humourist fails to comprehend that cultural nationalism is a good vehicle by which an indigenous culture can be propelled in a world that should preserve its cultural heterogeneity rather than try to promote an Americanized cultural homogeneity.

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

"He now roams the Can Lit circus circuit of universities and TV shows (as he dispassionately dubs it), defending himself against the onslaught of writers who consider barbarian hordes. Richler stands up to the attacks, pokes fun at the idea that there is more going on in the New York literary scene — ignoring the fact that this so-called fabulous scene is nothing but the emptying of the New York Review of Books and ESQUIRE and that with only a few notable exceptions the New York scene is producing more manifestations than artists.

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

Mordecai Richler is correct when he attacked the concept that you can somehow engender creativity in an artificial university environment as if it were like a course that can be compartmentalized and compartmentalized. He ridicules writers who spend little time on their craft and most of their time becoming personalities, roaming from one talk show to another. As Richler puts it: "Soon writers will be better known to the general public... for being on the Dick Cavett Show."

Perhaps this is what has happened in aart in America, where artists tend to lose themselves in the instant sensation of their craft, they become so obsessed in the media system of the media that they end up materializing into test patterns. The essence of the American Dream is to achieve success in such a field of endeavour (be it politics, art or sex), and then appear on television on the Johnny Car- son Show as a final afermation of your abilities; but then you may tend to forget your work for the delights of stardom, a picture on the cover of TIME MAGAZINE (Western civilization's highest medal of achievement), and secret appearances at the White House (they are secret in order that you may be able to write safely in the next morning for the NEW YORK RE- VIEW OF BOOKS). This is the fate of Truman Capone, who may be remembered not for his books, nor his parties, but as a David Frye imitation on the Dick Cavett Show. I agree with Mordecai when he com- plains that artists talk too much. His aphorism is true: "Writers should be read but not heard."

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

And that's the truth!
The ale you say.

Axemen lose in Saucer final

by BROCK PHILLIPS

The Grey Saucer has once again squirmed away from the A-house Axemen for the second time in three years. The Axemen came into the finals against 3rd year as the underdogs. They fought hard and long and in the end they lost, for they were the underdogs. 3rd took the three game final in two straight games 34 to 13 and 31 to 17.

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

Everyday hero Warren Smith was 3rd year's scoring champion for 12 points. Jon Husband was the individual champion. "I was just fantastic," announced Doug Street as the most important gamer in the field. Ted Street in the 100 medley. "I was able to get one more great game out of the old star and lift him out of the doldrums. Wild Bill dominated the sports pages in their first unbeaten season. Before a standing room only crowd the teams battled back and forth, the lead changing hands once. The Axemen, after the game against Calumet, "We're the Osprey, and we'll be back," declared Wild Bill.

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