Unemployment hits hardest at youth

OTTAWA (CUP) — Unemployment hit young people harder than ever in December, relative to other sections of the population.

The latest unemployment statistics, released December 24, showed that the unemployment rate for 14-24 year olds was at 11.7 per cent, compared to 9.5 per cent for persons over the age of 25.

Source: Statistics Canada

The following is a letter received last week by a student who took an active part in the occupation of the registrar’s office. The name has been changed to protect the guilty.

Dear Johnny,

When do your fees have to be paid and how much is due? We are reading about a $1.00 across the board wage increase for all 238 cleaners, householders, groundsmen, tradesmen and drivers it represents. Male cleaners now make $3.50 an hour, women $3.00 an hour and tradespeople $5.90 an hour.

The original motion of support to CUPE demands presented by student president Dave Moulton began:

"Whereas the Glendon College Student Union recognizes that CUPE Local 1356 is attempting to win an equitable wage and benefit settlement for the maintenance workers of Glendon College and York University as a whole..."

...and to whom, if the circumstances surrounding the position of the Tenure and Promotions committees of the Glendon language training programme and French department to the Tenure and Promotions committee of faculty council.

It appears the many rumours that have been circulating around Glendon this week concerning the French department will have to remain rumours for the time being. Not too many people are talking.

The most widespread story has it that for budgetary reasons the French department will lay off 5 of its faculty for the 1973/74 academic year. More importantly, it is also rumoured that the dossetors of the faculty concerned will state that they are being let go because of incompetence.

However, Harold Robertson, chairman of the department, has told PRO TEM that any reduction in staff planned for next year is not related to budgetary problems. The Senate of York University passed a resolution last fall demanding that there be no lay-offs next year due to budgetary considerations.

Mr. Robertson stated that the department is implementing recommendations contained in a Senate document passed last June regarding language training programs. He has passed on the reports of the Tenure and Promotions committees of the Glendon language training programme and French department to the Tenure and Promotions committee of faculty council.

He stated that he cannot comment upon the matter at this time, however, because the recommendations are still under consideration.

Nonetheless, several members of the department have been visibly upset this week, and it would probably be best if the circumstances surrounding the department’s actions are revealed as soon as possible.

At its Tuesday meeting this week, the executive council of the Glendon College Student Union endorsed — with qualifications — the position of the Canadian Union of Public Employees, Local 1356, in their negotiations with York University.

CUPE Local 1356 represents the maintenance and cleaning staff of tradespeople employed by the university. Talks to renegotiate the present collective agreement expired December 31, are now in the conciliation stage and a report from the Department of Labour is expected in the near future.

The union is asking for a $1.00 across the board wage increase for all 238 cleaners, householders, groundsmen, tradesmen and drivers it represents. Male cleaners now make $3.50 an hour, women $3.00 an hour and tradespeople $5.90 an hour.

The original motion of support to CUPE demands presented by student president Dave Moulton began:

"Whereas the Glendon College Student Union recognizes that CUPE Local 1356 is attempting to win an equitable wage and benefit settlement for the maintenance workers of Glendon College and York University as a whole...

However, several councillors argued that because the union obtained a much more favorable settlement for its male and female cleaners, it was not in fact attempting to achieve "an equitable wage and benefit settlement for the maintenance workers..."

Although Moulton insisted that the original motion be passed in the light of the union's support of the occupation by Glendon students last week of the registrar's office, the council agreed after 20 minutes' consideration to support the union only if it sought wage parity for its men and women workers.

Last year, students at Glendon voted at two general meetings to support any strike action by the maintenance workers by not crossing the picket lines. Arrangements were made at that time for classes to be held off campus, and information was presented about other library services available in Toronto. However, a strike was averted in 11th hour negotiations as the union obtained a satisfactory settlement.
BENSON & HEDGES 100'S

PRO

SKI

CLASSIC

Spider Sabich.
Jean Claude Killy.
Peter Duncan.
And you.

From our readers

Students must take a stand

by PETER RUSSELL

The events of last week indicate once again how unacceptable it is to be a university student. The concise Oxford defines student as a "person studying in order to qualify himself for some occupation." This isn't always what happens at university. There are, sad a fact as THE GLOBE's editor may find it so, some people who go to university simply to receive a liberal arts education. Rather than specifically preparing for a later job, they seek to understand how their culture functions, and thereby to decide what place they will be prepared to take in it. Surely this is the greatest and most rewarding task for an individual: rewarding also for the society, for all societies depend on each of their individuals.

The crunch comes of course when students seek to do just this. Newspaper editors, successful males in patriarchal hothouses, female male chauvinists and most other social factions, are only prepared to tolerate students as long as they seem to be at college rigorously studying-up towards a job in the "real world." Most social factions don't feel students are being very grown-up when they spend their time questioning the reality of the real world.

We might fairly assume then that as students we are being told that it's immature to question our administrators, our governments, and ourselves. Why immature? Because the grown-ups don't. They know that real world face up to their responsibilities, (or is it that they're enforced in the hothouses?) Anyway, I get the message that the papers want us to grow up and realize that university life must only be a closed society in which decisions get made for the kids by the adults. Question: when is a kid an adult? When he quietly promises to behave and adopt the adult way.

The Issues

The government is apparently tired of the high cost of subsidizing students' tuition. We don't know for a fact that the tuition fees were raised last spring because the government won't offer us all the reasons, but I think it's pretty safe to presume that they'd like to see fewer people blowing four years on a B.A. By gradually forcing the student to pay more and more of the cost, university could one day become private like our private high schools with tuitions of $3,000 a year and more. Naturally university would then become an experience enjoyed only by the country's economic elite. This might be a shade opposed to the concept of "equal opportunity," but if it means that only upper-middle-class kids can go to school, I'm afraid it's all the worse. This isn't the only perspective. It may well be that the government fears that it has overextended itself over the years with respect to education, and has unfortunately encouraged too many people to go to college. You can imagine the difficulties involved for a bureaucracy when there are more university graduates than there are white collar jobs. The average sociology major is liable to be harder to handle than a high school dropout who became an adult at 17 and went on work on an assembly line. There's no reason of course that university graduates should expect status and elevation. They should want to go to university for the privilege of going to university.

The government got itself into this mess, and university administrations weren't as efficient as they might have been. But one thing's for certain: the students at college today didn't elect the government that set the overextended policies, and I would venture to say that they'd spend money in different ways than some administrators.

However, the student is a member of a minority group, and minority groups are the most easily persecuted. The government won't suffer for their arbitrary decision to raise fees. Two of the largest papers in the country endorse their actions. The public has had enough of a closed society which decides for the kids by the adults. Question: when is a kid an adult? When he quietly promises to behave and adopt the adult way.

There is nevertheless some recompense for being a student. That is the ability to become an adult on your own terms. Any bureaucracy is more organized and powerful than a correspondingly numerous band of disorganized individuals. Students generally must recognize that whether or not they can afford to pay all of their fees at once or not, they are very much involved in what is at stake. In the final analysis the somewhat sad realization is that the only way to fight an organized army is to organize ourselves. The Ontario Federation of Students has been trying to organize student opposition since the summer. They have not been very successful. Why? The arbitrary 20 per cent raise in fees didn't hurt a big enough segment of the university population badly enough? Perhaps.

Whatever the reasons we are entering phase one of what promises to be a programme of drastic change in the status of universities and their students. It is impossible to know just what might happen. When things start moving quickly it would be of great advantage to have some idea of where you stand. I have no answers for you, I don't have any idea of what will happen, and would only venture to suggest that only if all students take it upon themselves to take one stand or another, can student governments and organizers be confident fighting the majority's cause.
Glendon must set own educational goals

The fee strike endorsed by the Ontario Student Federation, and the specific objective of forcing the Ontario government to rescind increased fees, represents more than a fee issue and loan ceiling of the Ontario Student Program. All indications are that this tactic will fail.

It is nonetheless important that students continue to participate in the strike, especially in light of the government’s refusal to give any assurance that further changes will not be made for next year in the OSAP scheme.

Students dependent upon Ontario government loans and grants to finance their post-secondary education under the present structure will find themselves $5,200 in debt at the end of a four plus programme, as opposed to a debt of $5,400 before last year’s changes were put into effect. But there are indications that the OSAP loan ceiling could be raised a further $200 for the next academic year. Such a move would mean a potential $4,000 debt to the government in order to finance an honours B. A. degree.

These moves have met with strong objection from the OFS because they so clearly discriminate against students from lower and middle income earning families. With the value of a degree no longer in doubt and increased employment opportunities in question, the desirability of a university education—especially if it entails a $4,000 debt—also becomes questionable.

Not that we believe that Ontario universities should be regarded as factories producing trained personnel according to the needs of capitalist production — and in Canada’s present foreign—enterprise. Nor do we wish to debate here the merits of the government’s decision, albeit underdeclared, to reduce university enrollment to, at worst, an imaginary level and that in the absence of a rational and equalizing financing scheme, enrollment will be reduced primarily at the expense of lower income groups, thus further perpetuating class distinctions in our “classless” society.

But students must become involved in another plane—that of questioning the quality of the education we are receiving. Close to an alarming 40 per cent of last year’s first year class did not return to Glendon for the fall. Whatever other reasons may have contributed to this decision, it is clear that a good many must have been simply dissatisfied with their experience here.

A thorough examination of the Glendon program is especially necessary this year. Many of us once served as members of the election. C. O. S. A. ruled on the validity of the election.

Le rapport avait raison, avec un mot. Il n’y avait pas un commissaire des communications.

Puis que la procédure a été ouverte, le conseil des étudiants a décidé de choisir un commissaire des communications pour la prochaine élection. C. O. S. A. a validé le rôle du président.

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Sincerely,
Yours sincerely,
Stuart Schoenfeld

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Sincerely,
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Stuart Schoenfeld
The hard script stares out as you eagerly grapple with its pages, but instead of information it gets stuck on your hands; it is slimy black ink. The paper is large enough to acquire your eyes as you search and scan for the readable and reliable, but the only feedback you receive is either the smug countenance of Gary Lautens, who intersperses personality with drivel, or editorials and articles in which moralizing is disguised as reason and rationality, and where after a cursorial foray through a drooling rain comes, its colours change; for all we know where it stands on various questions. On the other hand we know where it stands on the I.R.A. but when the final crunch comes, its colours change; for all we know where it stands on various questions. On the other hand we know where it stands on the I.R.A. but when the final crunch comes, its colours change; for all we know where it stands on various questions. 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On one hand THE TORONTO STAR is the official defender of various causes (witness the I.R.A.) but when the final crunch comes, its colours change; for all we may complain about THE GLOBE’s war propaganda (witness the very least that paper is consistent — we know by now what various stomach-turning propaganda) on the other hand THE STAR changes its stance completely (witness the very least that paper is consistent — we know by now what various stomach-turning propaganda). One could base this newspaper’s political philosophy on a few lines from a Phil Ochs song called “Love me, love me, I’m liberal”: “I’m in good times, I’m out in good times, I’m right of centre if it effects you personally.”
CBC attempts to attract Toronto francophones

La voix française de l'Ontario

by SUE CARROLL

RADIO-CANADA

Francophones in Toronto are finding an increasing number of cultural services in their language at their disposal. These include new cinema, television, radio and a television station, CBL-F, which will begin broadcasting over UHF channel 25, March 4, 1973. However, if the directives of this new station are similar to those of the local French language radio CJBC, Torontonians at least need not hold their breaths in anxious anticipation.

CJBC, the self-titled "voix française de l'Ontario", is one of many stations making up the nationwide network of the French services division of the CBC, or Radio-Canada as it is usually called. Under its mandate, the CBC as the public network of radio and television stations provides programming in the two official languages (regardless of the size of the local population speaking either language). Like the English language division, Radio-Canada is public service oriented. Stations are not meant to compete with private concerns for a share of the mass audience (usually by a "magazine" style of programming), but are meant rather to provide a diverse sampling of various types of programmes which reflect Canadian life and which utilize Canadian talent. Usually the emphasis has been on cultural interests like drama, the arts, what the CBC calls "serious news, music, information and so on. Programming must not appeal to any one age group or particular interest. Radio-Canada as a part of CBC has objectives of serving national interests.

This policy may serve the public well in those instances where the listener has a choice among many stations. CBLT — the English station of CBC in Toronto — is just one of many in this area serving the needs of the Anglophone community. The CBC's emphasis on diversity may well be the most appealing feature in its programming. English-speaking Torontonians with that type of programming usually ignored by private stations, like opera, or public affairs programmes on a national or international scale. But CJBC is unique. It is the only French language station in Toronto. As such it serves as an experiment in recognition of the special position of this particular language community in this region, and the needs of its listener group. This is the role of CJBC (the CBC's mandate being granted long before the development of bilingualism and biculturalism). CJBC cannot be simply an instrument of objectives relating to the furthering of local interest and participation without a change in the style of programming. If programming is to be relevant to the community it must be of particular interest to the community, it must deal with the community. Programmes aimed at national or international interests cannot do this. Although CBC policy tends to be rather fixed concerning the number of hours of permitted local programming, the 1970 "Annual Report" did emphasize the need to allow regional directors more say in determining content to reflect the interests of the different areas of Canada. Saint-Cyr stated as well that the producers of each show have a good deal of freedom in setting their own goals and the limits within which they can work.

The ambivalence of the CBC towering between a desire to compete for local interest and yet to maintain a "national" broadcast policy is illustrated through its language policy. Language division, of course, is one of the principle standards of quality utilized by Radio-Canada's stations. Programmes are oriented around discussions on cultural interests, and as a public body, they feel they should set an example for the industry as a whole. Radio-Canada insists that broadcast personnel speak international French, that is a French which is grammatically correct, devoid of colloquial expressions and regional accents. The purpose is to ensure that Radio-Canada is accessible to the entire French-speaking community, regardless of one's country of origin or type of French. There is one first language. At the same time announcers are suppose to adapt their pronunciation to allow for certain regional linguistic idiosyncrasies. In this way the name of the city, St. Catharines is always pronounced as an English word, as in fact it is pronounced by the local francophone community, and not as it might be pronounced by a francophone (speaking perfectly acceptable international French) from another country. This sort of flexibility is supposed to make the listener feel that Radio-Canada is indeed an integral part of the community.

While individual programs of a particular interest (which the CBC has always stressed, especially those emanating from Quebec which deal with and about Quebecois society) reconcile the question of the implied unilingualism of the regional accent to the international French ear, Radio-Canada in its general language policy seems to fall victim to the same sort of cultural snobism which has in the past been all too apparent on the English CBC.

One of the major obstacles to tailoring programmes directly to local requirements is the lack of money. It would perhaps be very difficult to persuade the government that a separate policy for minority language stations is needed to serve the interests of that local minority. Furthermore, operating as part of a large network means that much duplication is inevitable. The CBC is everywhere in Canada can benefit from programmes produced outside of their regions. CJBC itself is a small operation with about 23 people, including non-production staff. Its ability to innovate therefore depends largely on the priorities of the network as a whole. Until such time as Radio-Canada decides to reconcile the question of the "French voice of Ontario" with the need of serving the cultural needs of Ontario's francophone community, the question of the "French voice of the CBC, in French"...
PRO TEM could fold

For those wondering what happened to this week's PRO TEM: you're reading it. For years, on clockwork regularity, PRO TEM has been reaching the newsstands on Wednesdays, after being produced on Monday and Tuesday nights.

This year, though, Wednesday has not necessarily been the publishing day. For a variety of reasons, such as the accounting office sit-in, PRO TEM has appeared on a Friday, and in one case, it did not appear at all. That occurred when the proof writer, our printing machine, had a nervous breakdown.

These occurrences, though, were only symptomatic of what happened this week. In basic terms, PRO TEM did not appear Wednesday because there was nothing worth printing and nothing worth reading, unless you get off on reading a paper that is sixty percent ads.

PRO TEM is basically an eight page paper, which can be reduced to four pages in periods of relative inactivity. Page one is usually reserved for Glendon news or Canadian University Press news; pages two and six usually receive the ads and small stories and interviews. Page three has been re- served for editorial letters, letters, pages four and five for centre spreads and eight for sports.

So far PRO TEM has adequately filled these pages. But only adequately. Centre spreads have been taken from other papers and, Canadian University Press Stories fill gaping holes. When one is forced to resort to these methods, PRO TEM becomes a second rate paper.

Why has PRO TEM had to resort to these methods? The main reason is that the writing population at Glendon seems to have shrunk to five or maybe six. It’s seemed that everyone’s Big pen has run out of ink, and in an age of cutbacks, they are foregoign buying anew. However, this is not true, as the bookstore says that the sale of pens is at last year’s rate.

Last year Glendon was blessed with a large number of competent and willing writers. Now, it seems that students do not really understand the role of PRO TEM. PRO TEM is a paper for the students, by the students. It is a forum where students can express their views and share their views with other students. PRO TEM is not a literary organ, but one hopes a provocative organ.

The problem facing PRO TEM is numbers. The paper greatly lacks a staff, if one ignores the mandatory one here. There are really about six staff members who seem to help you if you believe theads. Those six people are as biased as you are. They are not going to necessarily represent your views. Where you are not represented you criticize but only verbally. You whine to the nearest PRO TEM staffer or your best friend.

Center spreads have been taken from the PRO TEM office, have your view reprinted. No experience is necessary. Most of the staffers had not written a word or a paper before they began writing for PRO TEM. Through PRO TEM one can exchange knowledge and experience. Dare to think; dare to criticize; dare to speak; and dare to write.

Certificate of Bilingual Competence
Certificat de Compétence bilingue
Spring Examinations
Examens de Printemps

Applications to take the spring examinations for the Certificate of Bilingual Competence should be made to the Secretary, Bilingual Examinations Board, Room C102, York Hall by Wednesday, 31st January, 1973.

Application forms and further information are available in that office.

Glendon College
Collegue universitaire

Christian de Bédard

Chronique de la Doulce France
chat pitre premier

En Doulce France le roi s'apelle: "Président de la République." (la chape de l'opportunité). Les français n'aiment pas les rois parait-il, ils en ont décapité un au moins avec sa reine pour le prouver. Ils aiment cependant les rois et reines des autres, de reine d'Angleterre... (mme reine à tous, la bonne reine Juliana, le premier royaume, les rois et les reines des autres c'est ça que les choses, pas de voix à tous, le Président serrer la main du roi Beauclerc par exemple. M. Pompidou, a la maitresse de ce bon "role Pologne", M. Gilek ne les ganto probeulou, pas vu faire, mais j'avu qu'il y avait beaucoup de drapeaux dans la capitale le pays."

Les français, il n'est pas de rois, il a ete aux abois. Actuellement, le bon monsieur Pompidou avec ses privilègés rigolos, il a une certaine autorité absolue de toute la politique du royaume, se voit, le pouvoir, refuse l'accession au trone. Bien sûr, il n'est pas un prince du sang, il n'a pas de liens personnels avec les autres rois. Il est l'ordre, le bon peuple de cette Doulce France.

Les français, il n'est pas de rois, il a ete aux abois. Actuellement, le bon monsieur Pompidou, prend une chaise et s'assoit à côté, il n'est pas de ces choses. Il a mis simplement une pièce de tissu pourpre sur la chaise pour ne pas user son pantalon ou la chaise. C'est qu'il a le coeur des biens-français, ce bon monsieur Pompidou!

L'autre jour, le bon roi Georges a fait exécuter deux vilains-méchants-assassins-bandits pour le bon peuple de cette Doulce France. Dans les environs exotiques que nous visitons, il est intéressant de voir comment on exécute les gens méchants. En Algérie, l'autre jour, on a lâché le chien. En Inde, on a lâché le chien. En France, on a lâché le chien. Par exemple, en Russie ou au Portugal, ils ne sont pas libres ces gens là. Tant de naïveté. M. m'a mon une peu une larime a coulé puis s'est éteinte dans ma barbe.

Je vous dit salut-fabre et comme on ne peut vivre dans le studio d'arrondissement de Paris sans attraper des tics ou des dos, je signe.

Christian de Bédard

ACADEMIC POLICY AND PLANNING COMMITTEE

requires three students to sit on a sub-committee studying part-time education at Glendon.

If interested, please leave name and phone number in the Student Caucus mailbox in Student Council Offices.
Theater-in-the-Dell

**"The Apple Tree"**

**Adaptation of Mark Twain's** 
*The Diary of Adam and Eve*, by Jerry Bock and Sheldon Harnick. 
Performances: Mon.-Thur. at 9:00 pm. Fri and Sat at 8:00 and 10:30 pm. Runs indefinitely. 
Cover charge (liquor available during show): $3.00 and $3.50. 
350 Simcoe Street at University Avenue 368-5309

Le Théâtre du P'tit Bonheur

*Le Fou et la Nature*, par Stanislaw Wiktoriewicz dirigée par J. Van Burek. 
Prenez les jeudis, vendredis, et samedis soir à 8 h 30 du 18 janvier au 3 février inclusivement. 
Etudiants: $1.50. 
95 Danforth Avenue 466-8400.

Théâtre Passe Muraille

*"1837"* - Collectively written by director Paul Thompson, author Rick Salutin and cast. 
Performances: Wednesday-Sunday. Runs indefinitely into February. 
Friday and Saturday - $3.00. 
Curtain Time: 8:30. 
II Trinity Square 366-3736

TTC Free Theatre

*"Hedda Gabler"* by Henrik Ibsen, directed by Martin King. 
Performances: Tues.-Sat. plus Sun. matinee. 
Admission is always FREE. 
Curtain Time: 8:30. 
24 Berkeley St. 366-2856

Toronto Workshop Productions

*"The Inspector General"* by Gogol directed by George Luscombe. 
Performances: Tuesdays - Sunday. Runs indefinitely from January 23. 
Student rates: $2.00. 
300 Simcoe Street at University Avenue 368-5309.

Toronto Factory Theatre

"Strawberry Fields" by Mike Hollingsworth, directed by Paul Bettin. 
Performances: Wednesdays and Thursdays pay whatever you want. 
Friday and Saturday - $2.00. 
For students runs till Jan. 28. 
Curtain Time: 8:30 pm. 374 Dupont 921-5989

Global Village

*Rats* by Robert Swedlow directed by Robert and Elizabeth Swedlow. 
Performances: Thurs.-Sat. Runs till Jan. 27. 
Student rate: $2.00. 
Curtain Time: 8:30 pm. 
17 St. Nicholas St. 964-0335.

Irish Arts Theatre

*Here are Ladies* 
Sibbilan McKenna characterizes various women from modern Irish literature. 
Performances: January 16-21 (matinee on Sunday) 
Student rate: $3.00. 
Curtain Time: 8:30 pm. 
West Park High School, Bloor St. W. at Dundas 361-1733

Tarragon Theatre

*"The Stag King"* by Carlo Gozzi directed by Stephen Katz. 
Student Rates: Weekdays $2.00, Weekday matrices $1.50. 
Friday and Saturday: $2.50. 
Sunday matinee: pay-what-ever you want. 
Curtain Time: 8:30 pm. 30 Bridgeman Ave. 331-1857.
Snow eludes organizers

Proctor Fieldhouse is looking for a snow maker. Pro Tem's duck on the scene, Steve Proctor, is a winter weekend organizer, searching for a snow maker to alleviate the problems of lack of snow.

Weekend organizers feel that they will need snow very soon and have the site, time and right depth by Thursday. John Proctor suggests that the lack of snow is only felt, that one of the reasons for recent weekend failures has been the lack of snow, and that the problem is here.

Ballennie points out that snow will still be an important factor in this year's winter weekend. At least the question of the first annual Ino-Bowl, the Ice Sculptures and the Dog show are virtually upon snow conditions. Without the snow, these activities will be lost.

Lack of snow and the possible failure of these snow activities will not kill the 1973 winter weekend though. This year's weekend will probably begin on Tuesday. It has been lengthened to four days and the number of activities has been increased.

The 1973 winter weekend or Glendonfest as it officially will be called, will begin on Thursday, January 25 and go until Saturday, January 27. Throughout those days there will be fifteen different co-ed events including a twelve hours push on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, and a dance on Friday and a concert on Saturday.

Jeff Ballennie would like people to refer any snow-making that they may have recently been acquainted with, to Proctor Fieldhouse. You can participate in this venture and in Glendonfest will be welcomed and appreciated.

Gophers continue anti-climax

The Glendon Gophers looked to the Valley in February and the early part of this week in order to keep their unbeaten streak alive and defeat Bethune. The Gophers came from behind to defeat the Clubhouse and the b notifier. Last week they rolled over Bethune by a score of 4 to 1 and 5 to 2.

Monday heralded the return of the club's most valuable players, Ronn and Greg Cockburn. Arch Love celebrated his return by scoring three goals. Greg Cockburn was not so fortunate but he explained that he had been laid up by a cold acquired during the early part of this week.

The Gophers did not run into much trouble when defeating Bethune 4 to 1. Behind at the start they fought back to gain the upper hand. Goals by Pierre David, John Frankly, Rob Armstrong, K.C. Haffey and Dennis Clementi produced the winning edge.

It's good to see my name make the sports page again," said Angelo DiClementi, "I think the club has to rehire my old linemates now they have some new copy."

The game with Vanler, last Monday proved to be a close one in which the Glendon animal was not able to acquire a 5 to 3 tie. The official scorer's report was lost in the pre-game rush and so an unofficial version appears here. Goals were scored by Pierre David, John Frankly, "Golden Stick" Rob Armstrong, John Proctor, Dave Warren, John LeBlanc, and Cliff Allison. The Animals to a 3 to 0 lead on a goal by Doug Rousseau with one. Albert Huglo and Mike Lustig were unable to hold the talent laden Animals to a 0-0 tie. The Animals found the range. Three goals by Bob Rousseau with one and Pete Carskadon produced the win.

The Sons of B opened the Friday night game, the 4th year alumni veterans were able to outlast one of their opponents with a score of 7 to 5. Being forced to play with only six players, when puck star Mike Lustig was unable to appear (it has been unreliably reported that he was at a "stadium" due to lessons) stunned the Veterans by jumping into a one nothing lead on goal by Doug Wools. 3rd year would have increased this lead on a goal by Doug Wools. Rick MacKenzie once and Brian Marshall twice put the game out of reach, finishing with a goal by John Proctor. The playoffs are annually called, will begin on Thursday night, January 25.

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