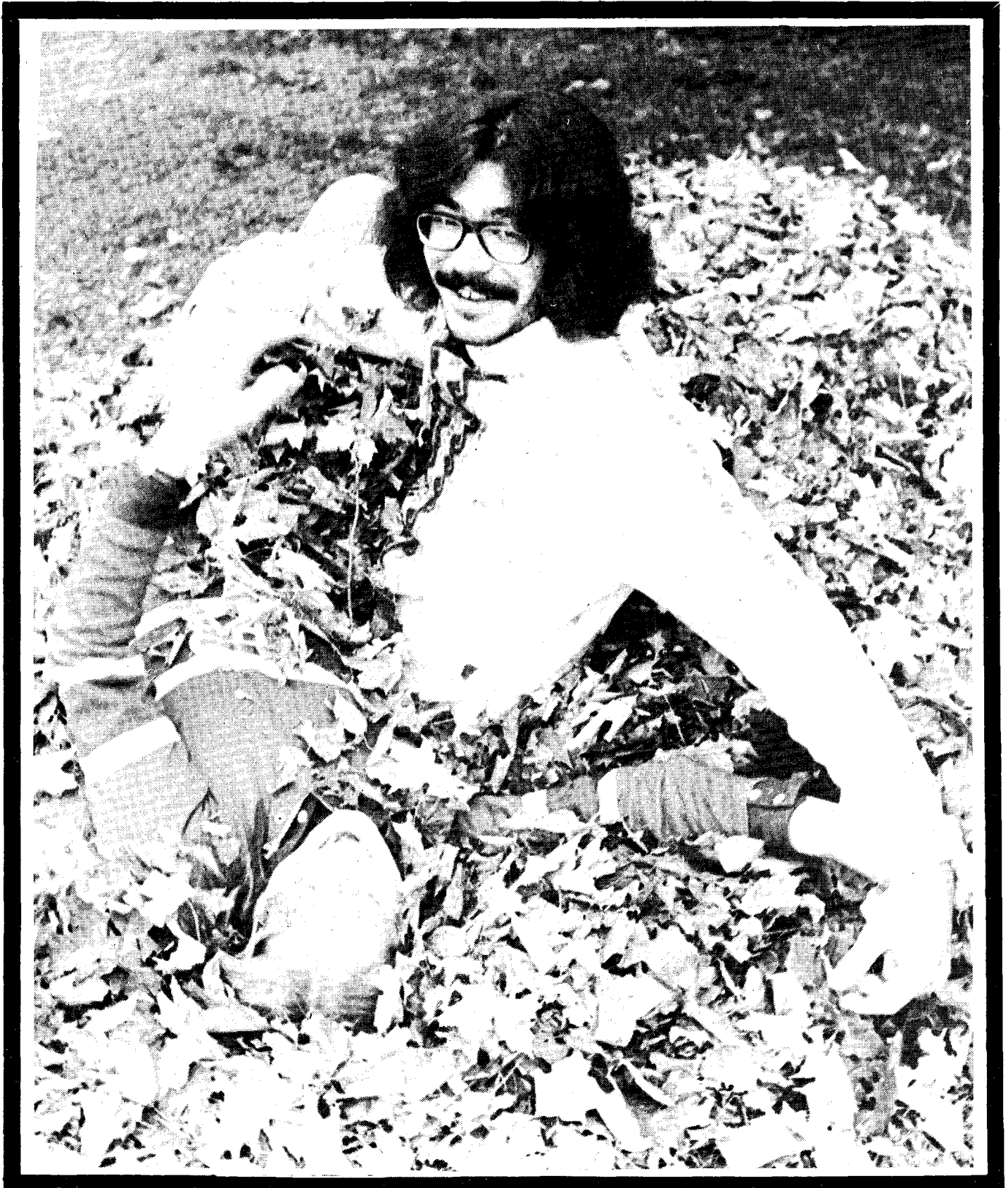


# pro tem

VOLUME 13, NUMBER 6

TORONTO, OCTOBER 18, 1973



# Chile's lesson for the Left

by Tony Hall

Last Wednesday evening the Glendon Community was treated to an extraordinarily vivid analysis of the relationship of forces which lead up to the coup in Chile.

In a forum organized by interested faculty and students, James Petras, an eminent leftist scholar, delivered a paper which stood in bold opposition to the propaganda we have thus far received on the subject from the established information distribution channels in North America.

"Under the pretext of objective reporting, anticommunist journalists have whitewashed the right wing terror, US aggression, and Social Democratic sabotage, (the opposition party in Chile which, noted Petras, is neither Christian nor democratic) painting the same picture as the rightist press in Chile--leftists threatening democracy while leading the country to anarchy and chaos."

To Petras the only surprising thing about the coup was that it did not come earlier. By last September the

in the military made an abortive push to overthrow the government. The attempt was a poor one. "Tanks observed stop signs and lights on their way to besiege the palace." "US military advisors must have resolved at this time to correct the military inadequacies in the future." Then continued Petras, not stopping for a breath, "The well co-ordinated uprising in Chile on September 11 was nothing if not a professional operation." The navy took control of the ports, the army seized the communication system, and the airforce began to bomb the palace. "The institutional noose which had been fastened around Allende's neck by combined military and political opposition", was finally pulled taut.

But the opposition on the right especially in the military, had not always been so homogeneous. The rightist generals had for a long time feared that "a loyalist sector in the army might arm the workers, and turn the coup into a civil war--one in which the left could very well win. The right wing of the army waited

ointed ambassador to Chile.

Continued Petras, "he surrounded himself with a group of key operatives with a long experience in the ways and methods of subversion." Naming the individuals, he gave at the same time their histories. "Their credentials speak for themselves", said Petras as he listed the CIA, the Pentagon Intelligence Service, the Army Secret Service, the Naval Intelligence Agency, etc.

As for their role in the coup-- "Their efforts were cloaked in secrecy. Only the results speak for themselves."

"Upon completion of his documentation of Allende's opponent's activities, Petras summated: "The deterioration of the economy was a result of the political opposition, both internal and external, and not the incompetence and bungling of the socialist ideologues, as reported by the press."

On the left, the workers had begun to arm themselves as the threat of a rightist coup increased. "But what began as a defensive measure soon took on a meaning of its own, as new

particular, with a fascinating example of how not to succeed in bringing about a socialist transformation.

While contemplating the lessons to be learned, Professor Starobin asked Petras if perhaps a "gradualist strategy" might have been more successful for Allende. Perhaps he should not have used the word socialism

While contemplating the lessons to be learned, Professor Starobin asked Petras if perhaps a "gradualist strategy" might have been more successful for Allende. "Perhaps he should not have used the word socialism at all."

Petras immediately responded negatively, saying in such an instance Allende "would have been out of business." The alternative, for Allende, he said, was to have moved faster and to have consolidated his support on the left. His biggest mistake was in not dismantling the military, or creating a comparable force from the workers. "Governments who pursue socialist change on one hand, and who maintain the military intact on the other, have always produced a situation ripe for a coup."

But the idea of "dismantling the military" must be one which is coloured blood red. The concept brings back for consideration Lenin's basic doctrine on revolution. He says "the liberation of the oppressed classes is impossible not only without a violent revolution, but also without the destruction of the apparatus of state power, which was created by the ruling class." (State and Revolution) The experience in Chile shows, in all too vivid terms, that peaceful revo-

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polarization of forces in Chile was practically complete. "Almost everybody was obliged to take sides." On the left stood the workers, the peasants and urban poor, and the revolutionary extremists such as the MIRISTAS. On the right stood the military, small shop owners, displaced property owners, professionals, and the opposition parties. In the middle stood Allende, desperately trying to finish his term of office, appealing first for negotiations with the enemy, and then turning to the workers to defend him against the right's violent threats. "When the end finally did come it was not a civil war--"only a massacre."

The first obvious clue to the im-



"Chile wishes change without blood," cries an election poster

pending coup occurred a year prior to the event. In October 1972 the right took their first offensive. "Doctors abandoned hospitals, shops closed, truck owners blocked highways, and middle class students tried to take over downtown areas." "As in Cuba in 1916, and Russia in 1917," Petras noted to the considerable chagrin of Mr. Grover, "seemingly idealistic students discovered the incompatibility of their class aspirations and a Popular Revolution."

Then in June 1973, rightist factions

until it had purged its internal opposition before initiating its action on a more favourable terrain--a unified army against partially armed workers.

This "internal opposition" was either forced to resign, was eliminated, or was exposed to "Brazilian style torture, such as the injection of human excrement, until soldiers responded with more enthusiasm to the idea of a coup."

But, according to Petras, the military were not the only group operating to bring down the government. Of the professionals, who all became active rightists, he singled out the doctors for special treatment.

"Doctors and dentists were on strike through the year (72-73). Nearly all their established professional associations became fulltime vehicles for right wing politics. In a state of hysteria and impotence, they expelled Allende from the Medical Association. Hospitals closed down. The sick, they dying, the aged, the expectant mothers, all had to fend for themselves, for to the doctors the defense of their class privileges had priority. All the claptrap about professional ethics evaporated. What remained was the insolent and gratuitous sneer. Let the workers go to their socialist ministers for a cure."

Among the most effective of the rightist groups were the truck owners. By refusing to make deliveries they succeeded in putting a strangle hold on the economy, and in effect were "holding the government hostage." One truck owner told Petras, "they would refuse all settlement offers except one based on the departure of the Allende government." Petras went on to note that truck owners were all receiving sums of money, probably from American sources, throughout the period of the strike. In fact such experiences were common throughout the Chilean right in the period directly preceding the coup, when there was a sudden influx of dollars into the country.

"The US policy was well co-ordinated with internal activity to weaken the economy of Chile. By withholding loans, and failure to deliver replacement parts for heavy machinery, much damage was created. And, said Petras, it was no accident that Nathaniel Davis, ex-ambassador to Guatemala, and a man with much experience in "eliminating leftists", was app-

forms of class organization and mobilization emerged." The workers themselves, for a time, assumed the administration and defense of the means of production. Networks of direct distribution were established.

"The People are Creating Popular Power" became the battle cry, as the political consciousness of the workers expanded.

There were of course problems, as Petras was quick to point out. There was too much absenteeism, and "too much democratization" of company management. "But the workers had a lot to talk about after 100 years of subservience and domination", reasoned Petras.

"The leaders of these workers were often described as insolent young men--aggressively independent militants, whose class instincts distrusted the wheeling and dealing going on in the government palace. They trusted in their own power, and in that of their workmates." To them Allende's so-called revolution was not going fast enough. "Even before the coup the peaceful transition to socialism had been brought to a halt."

Allende's complaint that he lacked the constitutional means to prevent the destruction of society was of little or no encouragement to the left.

And so, as Professor Joseph Starobin, the forum moderator pointed out, "we had painted for us the picture of a revolution doomed." The world's first example of an electoral path to revolutionary change was to be a failure--a failure of the strategy behind Allende's leadership where "the transition to socialism was to have been an incremental process. Having acquired part of the government, the left, through time, was to have gained the other portion, and to have eventually transformed the Governmental Office into Social Power. Unfortunately the historical experience in Chile showed otherwise."

Now Allende is martyred. He has become "not only a symbol of a more just a humane society, but a popular leader of great personal integrity. His refusal to exceed to brute force, and his willingness to die rather than surrender, will inspire millions of young men who carry on the struggle."

And the experiment in Chile has provided the world, and the left in



Homemade pots and pans, hard hats identify construction workers supporting the government.

lution can be looked upon as little more than a dream. The blood must flow if society is to cast off the constricting yolk of the past.

But to Petras the experiment in Chile is not over. To him "it is inconceivable that the works will return to the old patterns of subservience and domination. They have experienced freedom, and will return to capitalism only at the end of a bayonet."

"The struggle will continue, with new leaders and new strategies, waiting until the time returns for a socialist revolution."

The Artistic Woodworkers' Strike Is An Issue

We As Students Cannot Ignore!

SUPPORT IS GROWING

Give them your support in a show of strength  
Thursday 18.

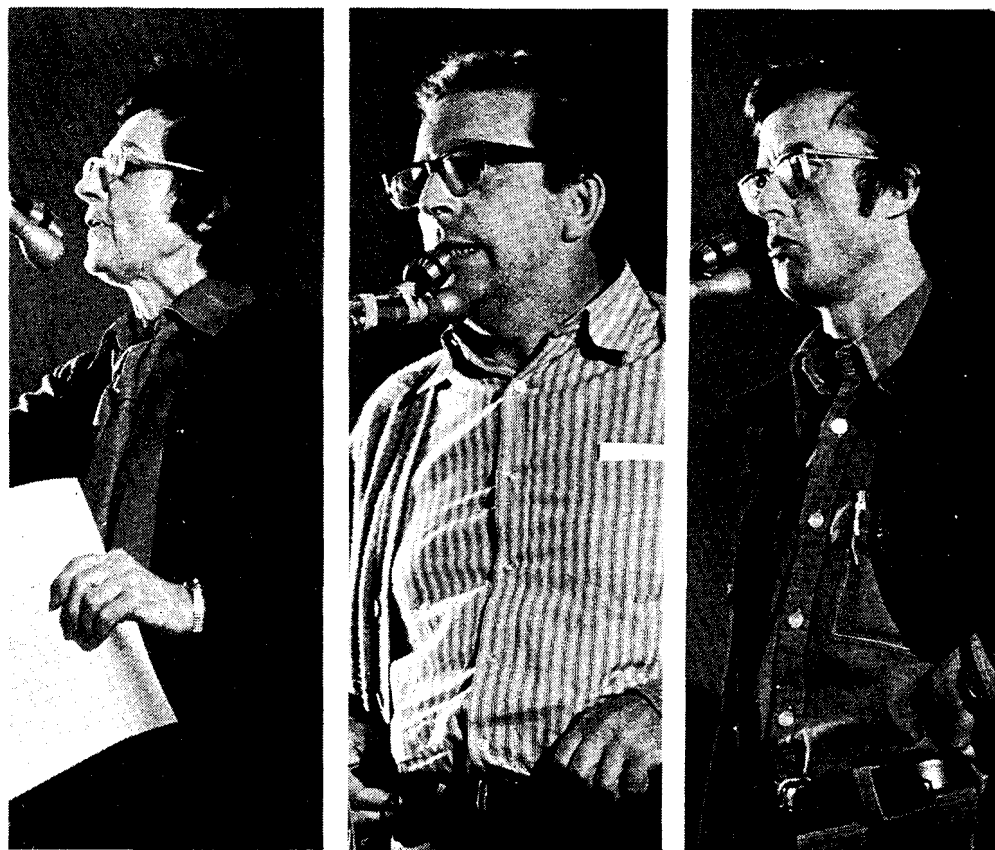
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”

## Labour meeting successful



Madeleine Parent, Norman Penner and Mel Watkins offer their points of view to an inquisitive Glendon audience last Thursday in the Old Dining Hall.

by Greg Cockburn

Last Thursday, in the Old Dining Hall, the Glendon Student Union's forum on Labour, even though somewhat disorganized, was particularly enlightening. The term "forum", however, cannot be applied to this gathering in the same context of the word. A "forum" is a gathering for an exchange of ideas, and unfortunately the discussion at this meeting was rather one-sided.

Guest Speakers Madeleine Parent, Norman Penner and Mel Watkins discussed three aspects of labour, with each topic being connected to the current strike taking place at the Artistic Woodworkers Plant, in north western Toronto.

The session began with Student Union member Peter Bennett, who in chairing the meeting, stated that the gathering was to discuss labour, and in particular the plight of the Artistic Woodworkers.

He stated that he had been arrested on the picket lines at Artistic while attempting to prevent scab labour from moving into the plant. He offered no apologies for his action, and even though he suggested that he would unfortunately no one took him up on his offer.

Madeleine Parent, the secretary treasurer of the Canadian Textile and Chemical Union, spoke first, and dealt directly with the effects of the Artistic Woodworkers strike. In a rather fiery presentation she pointed out that Toronto, being a port of great immigrancy, contains thousands of immigrant workers who work in disorganized plants, with low wages, poor security and deplorable working conditions.

With language being a great barrier for these immigrants it becomes increasingly difficult for them to get jobs. As a result they find themselves in small sweat shops. Ms. Parent went on to state that these workers are being deprived of their basic right to form a collective union and to bargain.

As she continued she pointed out that today laws protecting the anti-labour individual are exceedingly brutal. Others are slow, ineffective and absolutely useless. She stated that the employer is given the right to change and alter rules at anytime. The Artistic Woodwork Company demands and maintains the right to discharge any worker for violation of any of the numerous plant rules, regard-

less of how frivolous they may be.

Although the company has agreed to a \$.65 an hour wage increase, Ms. Parent stated that this is merely a token bribe.

She then stated the Artistic Woodwork Company is engaged in strike breaking, can be accused of using racist slurs, and intimidation. The company also is threatening to report striking immigrants to the immigration department, with the threat of deportation hanging over their head.

In conclusion, Ms. Parent stated that "the outcome of the Artistic Woodworkers Strike is important whether or not hundreds of sweatshops will be allowed to continue in their ways or will people be given the right to live as decent human beings."

Norman Penner, of Glendon's Political Science Department, gave a most interesting historical analysis of the class struggle to organize union drives, which really began in the 1930's under the guiding hand of Madeleine Parent.

Upon the solidarizing himself with the plight of the Artistic Woodworkers he went on to predict what he feels will be an upsurge in the labour movement throughout Canada. Sighting increasing inflation and restlessness in the public service sector as reasons for this upsurge he feels that now there exists massive organization of labour in Canada.

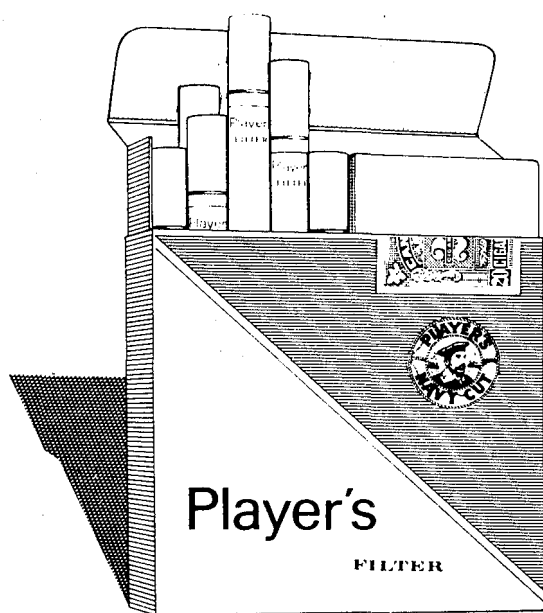
Mel Watkins, an economist of some renown from University of Toronto, gave a rather spirited analysis of his experience on the picket lines at Artistic. He had been arrested and went through a series of trials in which he was ultimately told that he "shouldn't have been loitering in Brantford anyway."

Watkins pleaded for mass support at Artistic, stating "that it was not only an important effect in its own right, but other companies will do the same."

He went on to say, "Toronto has the most exploited and sweated labour force in this country," and closed by noting the "basic rights of workers to unionize are not recognized in Canada."

The meeting had to be considered a success mainly from the point of view that it made apparent the situation of "sweat-shops" in Toronto. Perhaps a representative from Artistic Woodwork Company may have made the affair more of a "forum" but nevertheless it did accomplish something in itself.

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On your own terms.  
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taste of Player's Filter.*



*A taste you can call your own.*

# pro tem

Only as good as the community it serves.

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editor, Brock Phillips; business manager, Greg Cockburn entertainment, Larry Mohring; sports, Brock Phillips; cartoons, John Rose; photographs Dave Fuller; production and staff at large, Allan Grover; Lorne Prince Ann Meggs, Steve Greene, Andrew Nikiforuk, John H. Riley, Jane Martin, Charles Laforet, John Frankie, Pat Phillips, William Marsden, Steve Godfrey, Cindy Randall, Derek Watt, Steve Barrick, Eleanor Bates, Doug Gayton, Peter Russell, Gary Lamb, France de Manville, Rhonda Nussenbaum, Pat Chuchryk

## Why we should give our support

It's A Question of Self-Realization- Artistic Woodworkers  
One topic of major political discussion around the Glendon campus as of late has been the plight of the Artistic Woodworkers, on strike for claims of justice and fair treatment on the job.

The strike is not a question of monetary concern, but more so in retaliation to the Artistic Woodworking Company's ultimatum to their Union bargaining committee to accept, word for word, contract clauses which deny the workers the elementary right to grieve against arbitrary or unfair treatment.

As a result, the company is employing scab labour and ignoring the pleas of the representative union, The Canadian Textile and Chemical Union, to fair and just treatment within the plant.

Many may claim that the Woodworkers are striking for justice. Although accurate, it seems that they are striking for even more of a basic right as workers, that being job security. By their actions it has become quite apparent that the Company has no intention of granting this basic right to the employees.

This attitude exists in hundreds of "sweat-shops" throughout Toronto. It has never really been exposed before due to the fact that the employees in these are usually newly landed immigrants who, besides facing language problems, are not familiar with any labour rights which they may be entitled to. Fearing the threat of deportation if they speak up against the conditions, up until recently, they have allowed the situation in these sweat shops to go unnoticed.

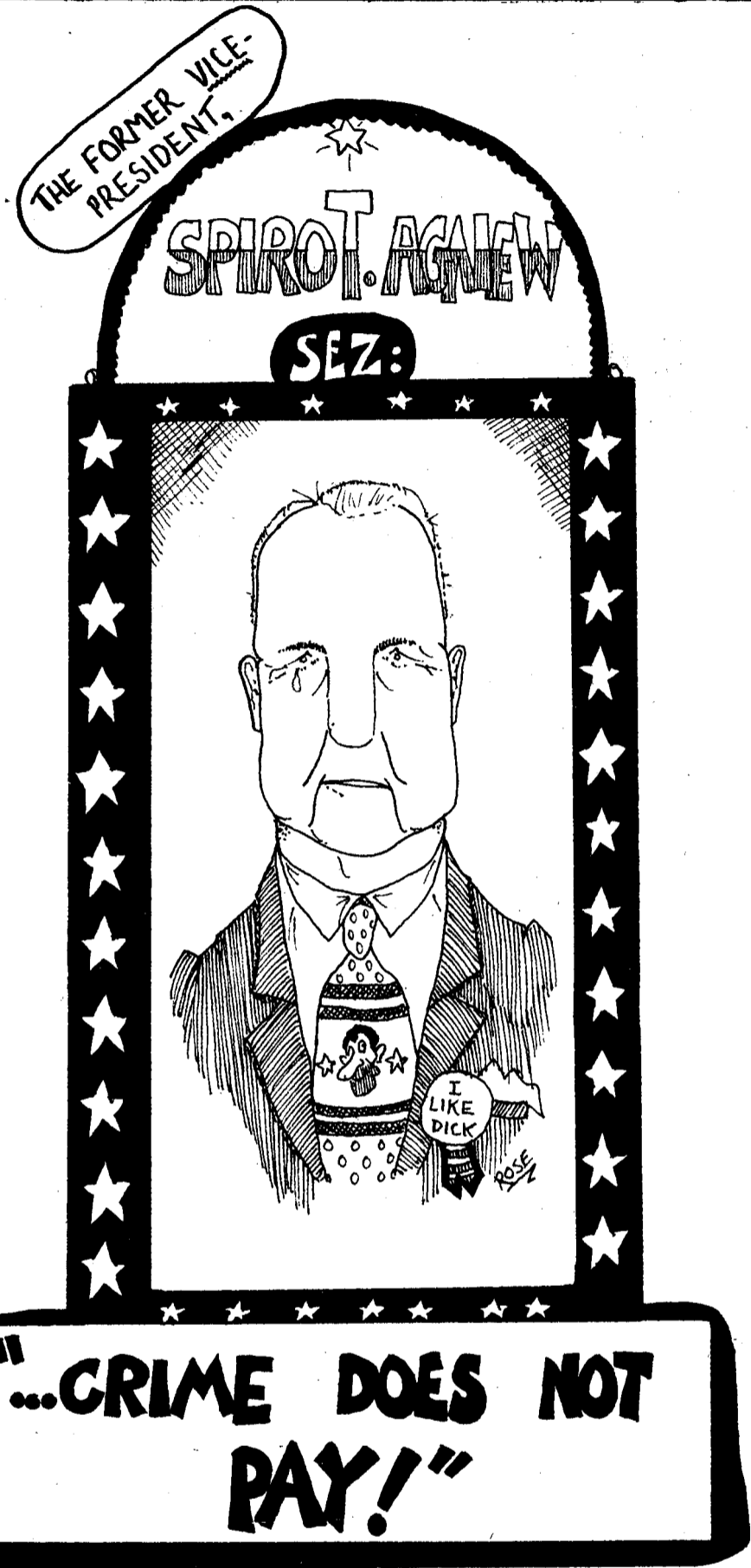
Certain alumni and students of Glendon are joining the picket-lines each morning at Artistic Woodwork to voice their discontent at the use of scab labour. It may be well worth your while, if you have yet to march on the picket line, to join it at least for one morning, if for anything as an educational experience.

You wouldn't be required to carry posters, shout chants or obstruct anyone's path of progress if you were to attend. This is being done by some, and as a result a number of arrests have been made. However if you don't want to get arrested, you won't. Simply go out, show some interest and educate yourself.

Go out to Artistic. See for yourself if these sweat-shops really belong in "Toronto the good". Watch the Metropolitan Toronto Police Force Riot Squad in action and then judge for yourself whether or not "Toronto Cops are Tops." Try to understand that this attitude, within a few years may infiltrate into the white collar positions, where we may find ourselves in a few years. Realize that if the strike at Artistic is lost it is admitting that the rights of a large part of our working force are not and cannot be protected in Canada.

We as students must look beyond the walls of Glendon and get out on the line at Artistic Woodworking Company, if for anything, our own self-realization.

by Greg Cockburn



## A DAY IN THE LIFE

# Never on Sunday

by Steve Greene

It has always been a secret dream of mine to write a column in a newspaper. I've often pictured myself as the crusading young reporter who gets the big story and saves the newspaper from bankruptcy. Since I've started writing for PRO TEM however my bubble has burst. The paper does not seem to be going bankrupt at the present time, and as far as being a crusading reporter, well it hasn't exactly turned out that way yet.

The fact of the matter is, the only thing that I've become renowned for in the newsprint and printers ink world of PRO TEM is missing my deadlines. It's funny but in all my

romantic visions of the newspaper world, I never once thought that I would have trouble making a deadline. I mean the life of a newspaper man is supposed to be full of excitement and adventure, he should always have something to write about.

Editor Brock usually tries to have the paper ready to print by Monday. This results in my making frantic phone calls to him on Sunday night or Monday morning begging for more time. Try to picture yourself in the PRO TEM office Monday morning. Editor Brock is putting the last touches on the sports page when the phone rings:

EDITOR BROCK: Hello, PRO TEM office. Editor Brock speaking.

MYSELF: Editor Brock sir, this is Steve Greene, you remember me?

EDITOR BROCK: Don't tell me, Greene. You haven't written your column yet.

ME: Well you see, sir, it's like this. Last night my goldfish died and then Uncle Tom cut his finger and then Shortie slipped in the shower and sprained his toe and after that Johnnie had an accident while shadow-boxing in the study and I just didn't have time to write anything with all this happening and do you think you could give me an extension?

EDITOR BROCK: (pregnant pause) Well, Greene, you know that this is the fourth week in a row and I'm beginning to lose my patience.

ME: I promise this will be the last time, Chief.

EDITOR BROCK: Don't call me Chief! Have it in first thing in the morning.

Editor Brock slams phone down.

EDITOR BROCK: Damn that Greene.

Editor Brock resumes his finishing touches on the sports page when the phone rings again:

EDITOR BROCK: Hello, PRO TEM office. Editor Brock speaking.

CALLER ON THE OTHER END: Hello Editor Brock, sir. This is Pat Chuchryk. Last night my goldfish died...

Scene fades out with Editor Brock madly tearing out his hair.

# Vichissoise award to Betty Crocker

Betty Crocker and her parent General Mills were awarded the second annual Bon Vivant Vichissoise Memorial Award in mid-June for the corporation's encouragement of bad eating habits.

The award, a garbage can, was given by the Centre for Science in the Public Interest, as a counter event to the 33rd annual Meeting of the Institute of Food Technologists at the Miami Beach Convention Hall. "Bad eating habits start young," said the Center's representative Dr. Michael Jacobson, "and General Mills spends millions of dollars a year to encourage kids to eat foods that contain a high percentage of sugar, a good deal of salt, potentially harmful artificial colorings, and refined

flour from which many nutrients have been removed.

More specifically, the company was cited for marketing "breakfast" products, like Kaboom, Sir Grapefellow, Baron Von Redberry, and Franken Berry, that contain between thirty and fifty percent sugar and are conducive to tooth decay. These products are more candy than cereal."

Like other cereal manufacturers, General Mills boosts its sales by advertising directly to children, zeroing in on Saturday morning TV, as well as using box top hypes and other premiums as lures.

Jacobson said that the refined flour used by General Mills, "although enriched, lacks many valuable vitamins and minerals, and is virtually devoid of roughage."

Two General Mills cereals, "Total and Wheaties, are identical except for 1/3 cents worth more vitamins a 12 ounce box of Total. That 1/3 cents mushrooms into 18 cents at the store---a 5400 percent mark-up.

"This adds up to about a 10 million a year gyp," said Jacobson. "It is cheaper for someone to buy Wheaties and a vitamin pill than Total."

The centre also accused General Mills of secrecy (the food producer recently declined to make public the nutritional analyses of its products) and deceptive labelling. Many General Mills' labels violate American federal regulations which require that preservatives be identified by chemical name. And Betty Crocker markets a "butter pecan" cake mix which

contains no real butter and no pecans.

After the Kellogg Company, General Mills is the second largest cereal producer in the country. But the cereal alone did not account for last year's profit of 65.5 million on sales of \$1.6 billion. With Lionel Trains, Ply-Doh and Parker Brothers games, General Mills is now the third largest toy manufacturer in the U.S.

Frozen seafood, a frozen meat substitute, Hamburger and Tuna Helper, clothing, jewelry and industrial chemicals (including vitamins) are among the company's other products. There is also a 65 unit restaurant chain (Red Lobster Inns), and the company is currently testing a computerized weight reduction program, travel companies, and adult education centers.

## Say "Yes" to sports

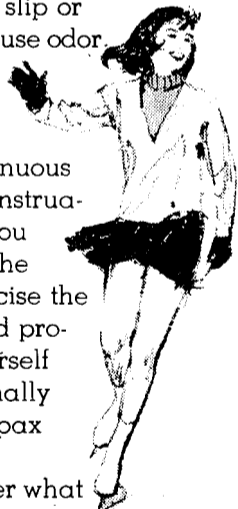


They said horseback riding might be uncomfortable during your period.

But you used Tampax tampons and felt fine. They said you might feel self-conscious about skating. But you

relied on the protection of Tampax tampons, with nothing to slip or show or cause odor.

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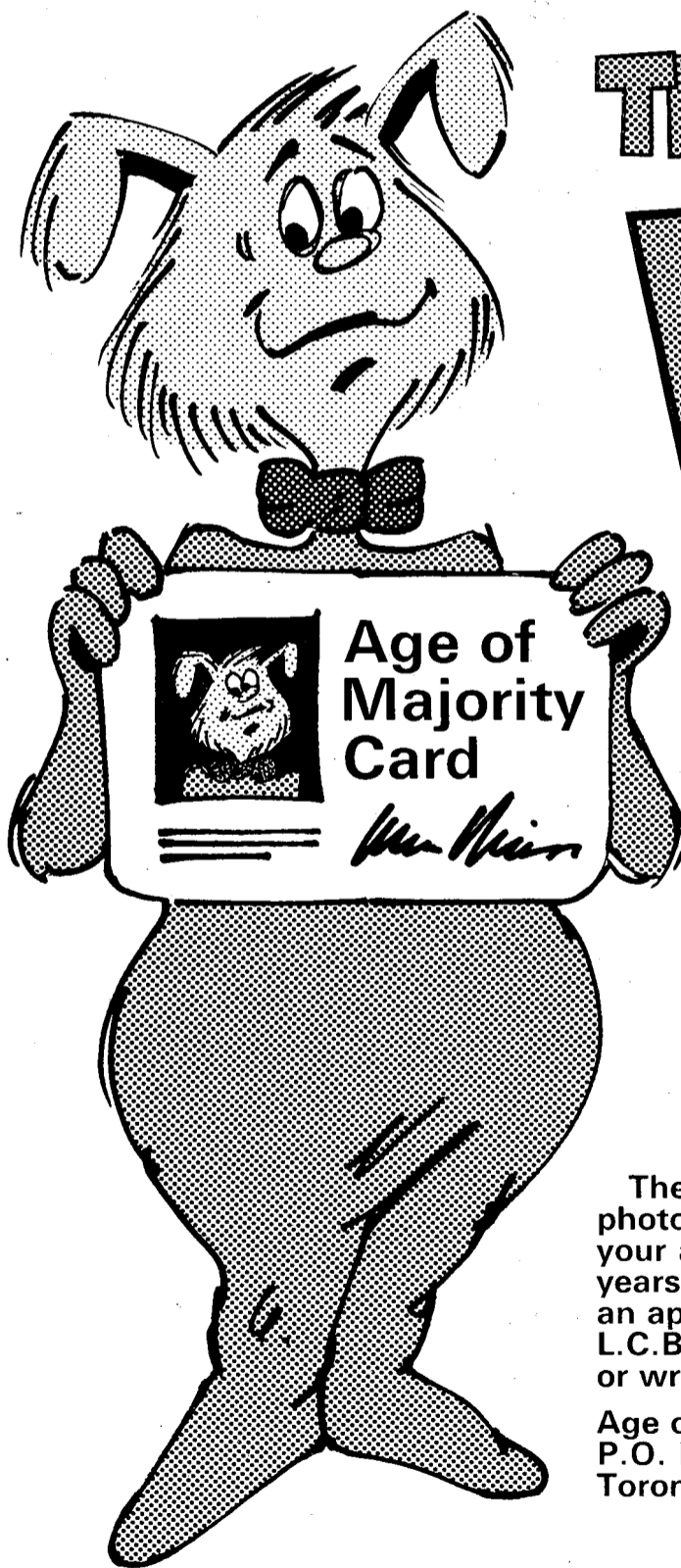
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Ontario

# A plus B font C

par Yves Gauthier

Après près de quarante années de lutte et d'éducation populaire le Crédit Social continue à perdre du terrain. En effet après l'Union des Electeurs qui elle même venait après le Social Credit des provinces de l'ouest, Caouette décide de former un parti politique créditiste au Québec qui devait s'allier avec le parti politique créditiste canadien. Il n'a pas fallu attendre longtemps avant que les guerres intestines entre les

anglophones et les francophones (caouettistes et thompsonistes) éclatent à l'intérieur du parti. Depuis le Crédit Social canadien n'est plus qu'une formation québécoise et le Québec demeure son dernier bastion. Même si le leader incontesté des créditistes, le bon Réal, s'était toujours opposé à un parti politique créditiste québécois (bien sûr, il aurait vu sa domination sur le mouvement diminuer) il a dû accepter en 1970 de former un parti politique créditiste authentiquement qué-

bécois. Les résultats furent décevants car les sièges gagnés et les votes venaient des mêmes circonscriptions et des mêmes personnes qui accordaient leur faveur aux créditistes sur le plan fédéral.

Papa Caouette voulait avoir Dupuis comme leader québécois. A la suite du premier congrès, congrès de chambre de bain, Camil Samson fût choisi comme leader québécois. Comme il est normal chez les Créditistes, les scissions ne tardèrent pas à venir. Lors du deuxième congrès, congrès de dentier, papa Caouette réussit enfin à faire élire Dupuis comme leader du parti créditiste québécois. Plusieurs vieux membres du parti ont quitté le con-

grès la larme à l'oeil car pour eux Yvon Dupuis n'est rien d'autre qu'un opportuniste de premier ordre n'ayant comme conviction politique que la prise du pouvoir et ce à n'importe quel prix.

Dupuis est venu à la chefferie du parti et ensuite est venu au Crédit Social. Un Crédit Social tout à fait à son image. En fait les théories monétaires du Crédit Social, le laissent complètement froid. Cependant les autres thèmes, ceux qui plaisent à une certaine partie de la population, l'obéissance, l'autorité, la famille, l'initiative privée, école confessionnelle sont les points centraux de sa démagogie. Le Crédit Social s'attaque aux socialistes, aux communistes, à l'entreprise d'état; pour eux les Trudeau, Bourassa, Marchand, Lévesque sont tous des communistes. Les étudiants doivent étudier et les professeurs doivent enseigner. On ne dit pas quoi les étudiants doivent étudier et on ne dit pas quoi les professeurs doivent enseigner, mais ça plaît aux réactionnaires d'extrême droite. Pour les Créditistes une société en évolution est une société en révolution. Le fascisme réactionnaire est au centre de la pensée créditiste. Qu'on se rappelle ce que Caouette a dit lors de la crise d'octobre de 1970, à savoir, qu'on devrait fusiller tous ces révolutionnaires. Comme si le fait de fusiller ceux qui nous signalent les anomalies d'un système allait nous débarrasser de ces mêmes anomalies. Il ne faudrait pas oublier ce que Papa Caouette a aussi dit à la revue Maclean dans l'édition du septembre 1962: ses deux plus grands héros sont Hitler et Mussolini.

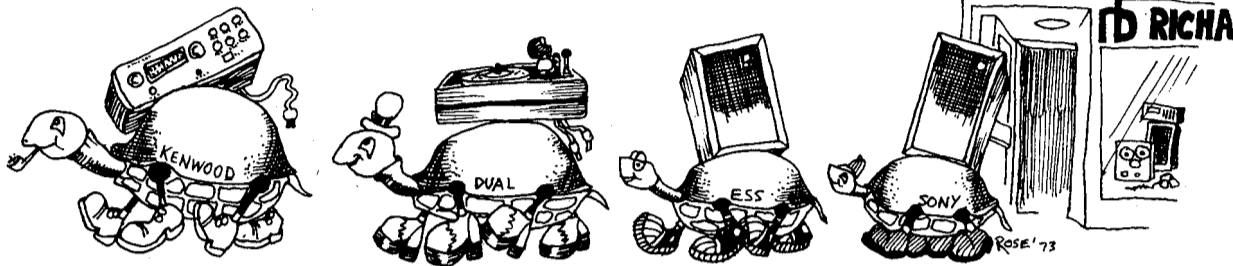
En effet le Crédit Social s'adresse à un groupe de gens tout à fait spécial. Il s'adresse à ceux qui ont peur du progrès et de l'industrialisation; à ceux qui ont peur du mouvement; à ceux qui voudraient retourner en arrière. Si on écoute la campagne de Dupuis ceci n'est que plus évident. Il faut retourner aux grosses familles, il nous faut une autre revanche des berceaux; il faudrait retourner à l'ancien nationalisme québécois, celui qui nous a tant fait perdre d'énergie dans le passé i.e. se battre à l'intérieur de la confédération; retour au dupléssisme.

Gérard Bergeron qualifie le Crédit Social comme étant une utopie rationnelle. Un rêve vécue éveillé. Je n'ai jamais vu de toute ma vie un parti qui se contredit autant, qui patine autant, qui emprunte des autres partis autant. Il se dit tellement de stupidités que c'en est déconcertant. Les Créditistes sont des apôtres. Dupuis en profite pour exploiter le fait que le Québec est en évolution, donc instable, pour prêcher la loi et l'ordre et attaquer comme il sait le faire les gens de gauche et de les présenter comme étant des révolutionnaires armés. Dupuis est en politique pour le pouvoir et seulement pour le pouvoir. Ce qu'il en fera il ne le sait pas encore. Avec Dupuis à la direction du parti, ceci signifie la mort du Crédit Social et la naissance d'un autre parti politique, probablement celui qui remplacera l'Union Nationale. Non, le Crédit Social de Dupuis n'est pas conservateur, il est réactionnaire.

Le Crédit Social va jouer un rôle important lors de cette campagne électorale. Le Crédit Social est le parti qui va ramasser des votes de protestation. Espérons qu'il ira les chercher chez les libéraux car ceci permettrait à d'autres partis politiques plus sérieux et plus sincères de faire élire des candidats plus qualifiés et plus aptes à diriger les destinées d'une nation.

Le Crédit Social s'en vient, le Crédit Social s'en va; le Crédit Social était, le Crédit Social sera; nul ne pourrait se prononcer avec certitude sur les résultats de cette élection, mais il est évident que les gonflages de ballounes à la Dupuis ne peuvent durer longtemps. Il est évident que la seule chose qui intéresse Dupuis c'est le pouvoir et tous les moyens sont bons pour y accéder.

## RICHARD BRACK STEREO



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# Taking Tree Trains

by Ruth Cawker

John Oughton's Taking Tree Trains is a small book of poetry. At least to the eye-measuring 6 in. by 6 in. and to the market- only 500 copies being printed by the Coach House Press. And though handsome on its own scale, Tree Trains' smallness is puzzling. Puzzling because Coach House Press concerns itself with the book as an object; design and often paper will distinguish a Coach House book from books put out by other Canadian publishers. In this case, size leads neatly into "History equals His Story (Olson)" the first poem, which situates the twenty-four year old poet in a twenty-four hour day, and in his own lifetime, as well as in space ("In a

room the offwhite of/my mind's 1948 hospital").

The poet's memory of the first breath inspiring spunk becomes identified with a poetry of sound and form, which are pictured "nesting/inside

two dozen Chinese puzzle boxes/ each built to last a year/and/never finished for/that reason". The 1948 birthdate, the reference to age (24) produce a numerical precedent, which is followed by the book -as-object: it has 24 pages!

Sound, then, and form conspire to build a poetry of echoes, or in Oughton's terms "turn/this hour of

echoes, B/side of the disc/B for beginnings." The breath drawn at twenty-four to make the poem is the echo of natal breath- natal being

both "at birth" and "native". Being (B-ing) is for Oughton beginning: identity is emergence and movement -Tree Trains. And movement in

these simple-seeming small poems always makes the connection between the thing and its beginning. The tree metaphor provides both a growth

motif and a concern with roots-movement and anchorage in language, a dynamic cycle of communication, forms and sounds, questions and an-

swers: as in "TREES TWO"

Were you a tree  
would you bend,  
swat, drink,  
know the earth  
thru long toes

sail white curves  
for all winter  
and greet spring  
forthcoming with soft  
green applause?

In "DECANTATION", the cycle of lumberjacks who "flourish on/ the boiled blood of/maple...while trees/ grow tall in human cemeteries" is a cycle of man and tree,(possibly

"mantra"?). Oughton draws a picture here of a positive ecosystem in which man feeds an environment which feeds him. Out of the equation

of the poet's life with the space around him, a third element is miraculously synthesized, and this third element is the poem. "THAT LINE"

begins and ends "I turn my life upside down/nothing falls out... cry salute the crystal fist of winter/ from which nothing falls...through those trees life/sometimes flies into, and words/taking another track/over rivers full of fall."

Titled Tree Trains, not tree trunks as you might expect, these poems treat language not as dead baggage ("trunks", mere containers), but as a vehicle whose movement presents a way out of a potentially inert

equation of man to landscape. "Train in its gerund form, "Training", is the title of the book's central (literally and figuratively) poem. "Training" being both a means of transportation, and a synonym for exercise and for

the deliberate: shaping of growing things, is the key word to these poems. Movement from subject to object over a vacant literary landscape ("over white snow pages") makes itself possible and essential,

if the poet is to seal and heal "the gap of where we were".

As for Canadian poets before him (Pratt, to name one) the railroad represents the means to a collective end. Translated into a poetic, Oughton's train moves toward universality; its movement answers a

blank that is receptive. "Trining's" last stanza on the page is itself an exercise in perspective:

"The train's in a hurry to join city to city since perspective is nipping at its tail (smaller when longer) so it stammers the same line to the listening land"

In contrast to the train poems is the stasis of "LIFE IN FOREST HILL", in which the circularity of traffic and commerce is barren because inhuman, mechanistic. These "neighbours never wave/in their flow to Bay St." Waves, which in former poems are part of the positive ecosystem, take on mechanical connotations. Urban cycles appear ingrown, inert, because limited. In "WAVES", the poet speaks of movement as if he were speaking of an ideal gas, flowing "to destination n I/ cresting at rest we slop/ trade inertia put this/glance here, see how/3 policemen uniformed announce/ buttoned and badged,/ this is the right amount to yield!"

Only in "om PHALLUS", which at first seems tangential to the former trees and trains, does the undercutting calculator of "LIFE IN FOREST HILL" meet up with the smiling ecologist of "DECANTATION". The cycle of the male poet back to the female (landscape?) is once more a fertilizing movement, a means to the collective end, perhaps euphemistically speaking. Frivolous throughout, engineered to infuriate and more importantly deceive the reader with femlib in mind, the poem ends on a note of synthesis: verb as orgasm: "speak the flowing verb/ to make copula complete".

This is just a beginning. John Oughton's little book of little poems, has something to fill as he puts it "truth's cavity".

## Paper Moon: story lacks plausible theme

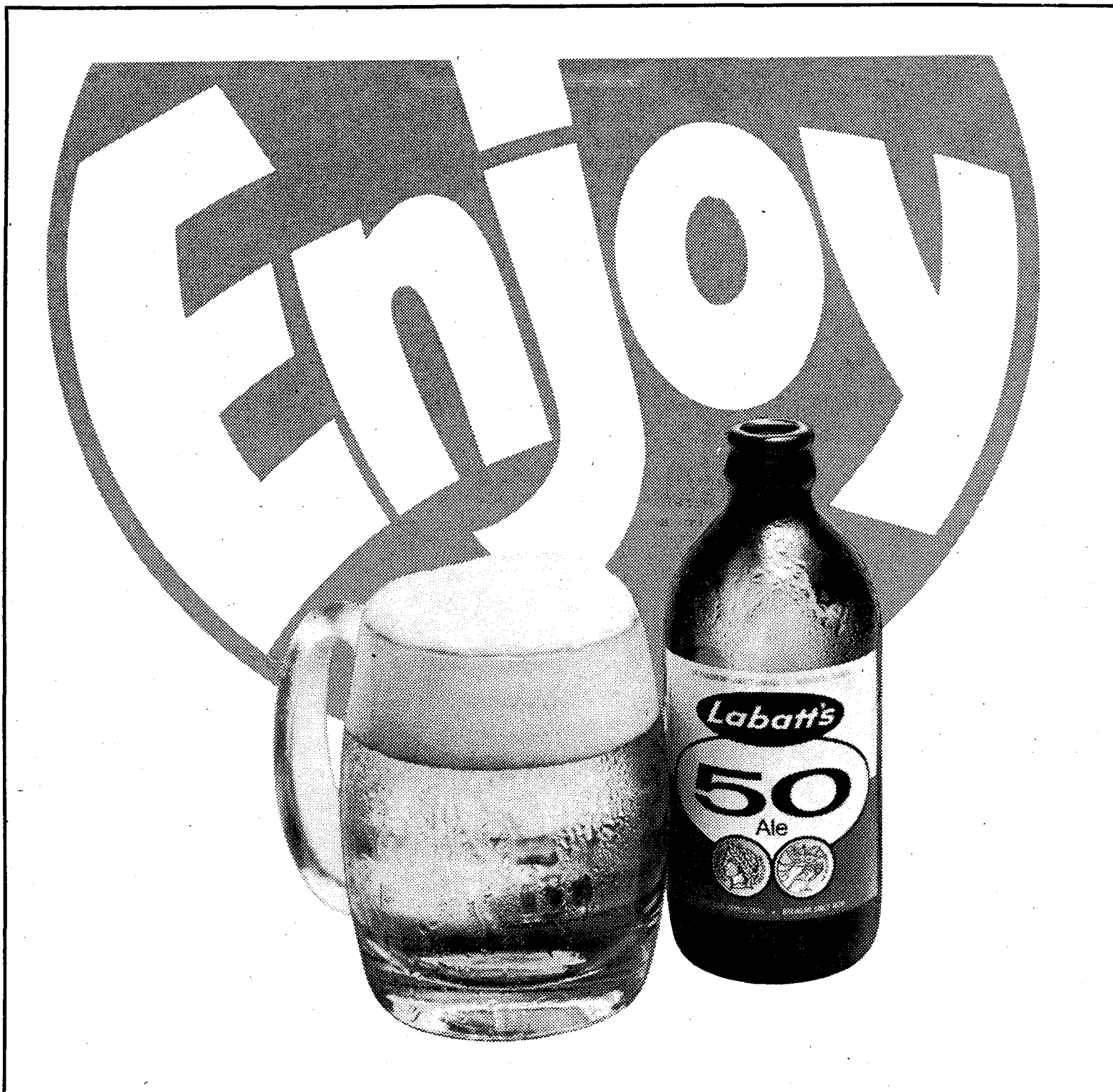
The film Paper Moon, an amusing but farcical put-on, featuring Ryan and Tatum O'Neal, may very well prove to be Ryan O'Neal's demise as far as his acceptance as a credible actor is concerned.

It is difficult to assume whither or not it is the poor casting of O'Neal which affects his performance, or the scene-stealing clichés of his daughter Tatum which are responsible for the blandness of his effort Where Paper Moon falls down, and rather flatly I daresay, is in the presence of Tatum O'Neal. Her lines and solutions constantly make Ryan O'Neal appear a complete imbecile. This in itself may not be so detrimental as it is the manner in which O'Neal reacts to these absurd conditions which really dampens his performance.

How is it that a nine year old girl is able to travel as a sidekick embezzling people at every turn, never enjoying anything that a nine year old girl would want to enjoy, and yet never complain? Why is it that from time to time it is the nine year old girl who is constantly bailing the established con man out of trouble? In the end, it is Addie (Tatum) who outsmarts their victims, the other con men, and the law. And as if to add insult to injury, why is it that Moze (Ryan) is always completely stumped by the pontifical wisdom of a nine year old orphan, and when he follows her advice, continually comes out on top? A bit far-fetched, to say the least.

Tatum O'Neal did steal the scenes in Paper Moon. She is cute, witty and possesses an incredible air of arrogance. Unfortunately, in Paper Moon she suffers the enigma of most child actors; that of being type-cast. The scenes and events of paper Moon are too rigid, inconsistent, and often questionable. You may enjoy Tatum O'Neal's uniqueness, but beyond this, Paper Moon is exceedingly bland.

by Greg Cockburn



# Give us Strength to carry on

## Twenty—seven years ago

by Brock Phillips

A venerable authority on Glendon history, 'Mercury' Michiel Horn, has reported that it was 27 years ago today that Cap'n Scurvy of the River Crab destroyed the Russian ocean liner 'Gnottnight Ivan' on the Don, leaving a tiny boy as the only survivor.

Rescued by the squirrels of Glendon forest, the baby was adopted and raised as one of their own. Now as Viet Squirrel, he is using his human physique and squirrel cunning to lead the squirrels in a war of liberation to drive man from Glendon forest.

For two years Viet Squirrel and his vicious band ravaged the countryside around Glendon. Cross-country runners and Versa trayers were attacked at will. Football and hockey games were held in secret, and Pinkerton guards were lured to ward off the subversive attackers.

Five years ago a saviour came into our midst. He was the Marshall Dillon, the Wyatt Earp, the Spiro Agnew of Southern Ontario. Dedicated to fighting crime and/or evil, the Masked Beaver strode into Glendon.

The Masked Beaver was the son of a Québécois beaver that had moved west to escape the coureur de bois. Having won a reputation as a supporter and one who could dish out law and order, the Masked Beaver left the lumber camps and dams of the west to return east. Glendon was a natural choice, as Glendon was looking for a bilingual crime

fighter, as well as a multi-cultural symbol.

Once here the Masked Beaver pitted his strength and knowledge against the wiley Viet Squirrel. To this day the battle goes on. But the Masked Beaver has gained ground. Now Glendon Forest with its many cross-country trails, and Beaver traying hills are safe for Glendonites. Football games and hockey games are no longer held in secret, but are attended by standing room only crowds of four and five.

The Masked Beaver has gained the upper hand. He has vowed to continue the battle until a peace with honour can be achieved. But now he has opened a new theatre of action. As well as fighting crime and/or evil at Glendon, the Masked Beaver is busy cleaning up the bars of Woodstock. But now Glendon is safe for all, especially active jocks.

Sydney, PRO TEM's duck on the scene, came to PRO TEM's sports department three years ago. He was part of a team that included Mona the Duck. Mona unfortunately drowned in a fishing accident a short time later. Sydney's arrival swelled the PRO TEM sports department to two, and suddenly there was more sports for people to read.

Sydney the Duck, a long time friend of former PRO TEM photographer Erin Combs, knows the players and so can get those behind the scenes reports for PRO TEM readers. At sports events, he usually goes unseen as he does not stand out in the huge crowds that frequent Glendon sports events. With his sidekick Mallard J. Duck, he is therefore able to get incisive sories.

Mallard J. Duck came to PRO TEM

at the end of 1972. He had previously dropped out of the Quack School of Medicine and hitched across Prince Edward Island. With his amazing athletic ability (especially as a diver) Mallard J. became PRO TEM's George Plimpton, and participated at the Glendon athlete's level. Mallard J. Duck though has not been overworked this year and is frankly bored.

The Masked Beaver, Viet Squirrel, Sydney the Duck and the Serpent of the Don have not been overworked. The Serpent is especially complaining. "I haven't had a football all fall. This is a great disappointment, especially since I never got to meet anyone after they cancelled the tug-of-war over the Don because no one bothered to show up." Why are they complaining?

The Glendon intramurals are presently suffering through the year of the default. At this point 2nd year and 1st year are out of the football because they defaulted all their games. Four years ago a default was virtually non-existent, now it is an everyday occurrence. This however has been the trend in recent years.

Over the last few years over all participation has been falling and defaults have been increasing. Is the competitive spirit within the intramural sports program dead? The only spirit present is who can run up the most defaults. After looking at the score sheets, one would think so. There are few new names present. Mostly old names. The people who are participating for the most part are old-timers. In a few years, when they are gone, the intramural program will have no place to go but down.

## Sports

by John Frankie

Based on the athletic programme at Glendon in former years, it was the ambitious goal of our Athletic council to win the York Torch. This symbol of one college's supremacy in athletics over the rest seemed destined to be arrived at.

The vigorous intramural programme at Glendon in years past wast the perfect training background for intercollege champions. We seemed one step away from surpassing the other ten units at York by a sizable margin.

But it was not to be. With this year's intramural sports floundering our inter-college objective has fallen on its backside. While our football team remains respectable with a three and one record, other sports have been a disaster.

The soccer team has defaulted out of the league; Glendon was not even represented at the swimming and cross-country meets; and the co-ed basketball team has had to fight to field a team of only three men and two women.

These disasters have forced us to change out view on the inter-college programme to one of limited involvement. Only the major sports will get Glendon's attention and so the showing will be less disgraceful.

Since this programme is designed to give healthy competition and recreation while claiming only a small amount of time, (considering the hours that varsity athletes must put into their sports) it is shameful that many students, who are proficient in a certain area of athletics, simply ignore these self-satisfying and enriching activities. Inter-college sports could be a rallying point for school spirit at Glendon which is absent and, quite frankly, sorely missed.

Moses once cried out to his God, "Give us strength to carry on!". Glendon's inter-college sports administrators must exclaim this very need.

## It is fun for Everyone

by Sylvia Vandershee

The intramural sports programme at Glendon is designed for students to participate in recreational activities which are geared toward students who are not particularly inclined toward athletics, but would like to get out and do something, have some fun, and keep in shape at the same time. The competition is low-key in order to facilitate everyone. All this means is that if you feel like playing in "any" sort of sport but are a bit leery of what others will think of you because you're not very good, the intramural programme is for you because we aim to stress the fact that it is totally recreational. It is for EVERYONE!

Unfortunately, this year very, very few students are taking advantage of the facilities provided for, partly through tuition costs, which keep the intramural programme at a functioning level. Perhaps the students are afraid that their athletic talents are not up to par with what is expected of a university intramural team. Let me emphasize that there is no par, there is no expected level of achievement in this programme. The programme, as I mentioned, is set up to facilitate everyone who wants to make use of it.

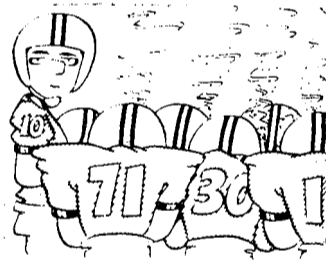
Despite the fact that enrollment is up this year at Glendon, participation in athletics has reached an all-time low. Let me cite some examples. Men's flag football has, in the past up until this year, been a favourite fall pastime at Glendon and every unit had a team in the league. This year, however, defaults were many and so a number of teams were forced out of the league. What is the reason? Surely most men know how to play football and have probably played football in highschool. Surely the time element involved is not a

factor, considering that most of us have about half as many class hours here as in highschool. Is it laziness, apathy? Similarly in women's intramural tennis. I find it very hard to believe that only 8 out of 650 women at Glendon have ever played tennis. Yet this was the turnout last Thursday at the intramural tournament.

99.9% of all intramural sports are held out of class time, i.e. Thursday afternoons or after 4 pm. so you don't even have to go very far out of your way to participate. Rather, we set up the intramural programme at times convenient for the vast majority of the student body who should value the fact that, as a creational programme, participation has proven to be a valuable outlet for tension and stress, both physical and mental, which in my mind is ideally what students need especially in a university setting such as exists at Glendon.

The obvious answer is that there is just a general apathy, a chronic problem at Glendon which seems to have reached its peak this year. But it seems out of character for students to be apathic about something they have forked money out for. To fork out \$20 every year toward the athletic programme and not take advantage of it is comparable to buying Beaver Bucks and then not using them. In both, it's a case of throwing your money away. In one case you, nor anyone else reaps the benefits, but in the other case someone does. In the case of the athletic programme, the few students who do use the facilities provided are actually using up the money of the entire student body for their own pleasure and interest.

Because we take an obvious interest in the well-being of the student body and the individuals that make it up, we urge you to take advantage of the facilities that you help to provide for yourselves.



## Intramural

by Paul Picard

It appears that there is a problem involving the Glendon Athletic Program. Too often sports are organized at a cost of time and money only to fail because of a lack of participation. Is it because they are apathetic or just too goddamn lazy to go look at the bulletin board and find out what's going on. Proctor fieldhouse is rapidly becoming a private health club.

What is the intramural program at Glendon? Primarily it is a fun-oriented program with a very low level of competitiveness. What this means in simple terms is that anyone can and should participate. Many students say, "Well, I'm not good enough." This type of apathy destroys the program and it is my contention that this argument is purely irrelevant.

There are in every daily inter-action the "prima donnas" who criticize everything and claim to be God's gift to football or basketball world, but these people are little more than insecure high-school has-beens.

The intramural program, as it stands, is dying, and that seems to be such a waste. The facilities at our disposal are comparable if not superior to any in the country and because of the limited number of students enrolled here these facilities are almost always free.

Those of us involved in Athletics at Glendon hope that you realize the necessity of a recreational program

for all students. Without your participation the intramural program is doomed.

PRO TEM also plays an integral part in the intramural program. The light-hearted approach taken by PRO TEM in "analyzing" the week's classic contests should be shared by all. Many of the "inside" jokes that appear throughout the articles could involve everyone if more people would participate. It's hard not to be biased or to report only the some names when there are no new names. You always read about A-house or Big Tom or John Frankie because these are the people who participate. It is a sad comment on Glendon College when both first and second years have absolutely no participation. I simply cannot believe that these two units alone have close to 500 apathetic souls. I'm too much of an optimist for that.

It's simple to get involved. Simply express an interest to any of the people in the office and they will contact you. Or, if you're shy or reserved simply call 487-6151. After you've done this, check the Athletic Bulletin boards for schedules, etc. Then, instead of being bitter towards those whose names appear in PRO TEM every week you can share in this name-dropping. It is not a clique, but a lot of fun and always will be treated as such. If you want to become involved the opportunity is there. If not, then I suppose bitterness and apathy are a suitable alternative.



# on tap

## thursday

David French's play, "Of the Fields Lately", continues at the Tarragon Theatre, 30 Bridgman Avenue. 531-1827

The Group of Seven and the Case of the Glowing Pine is still showing at the Poor Alex Theatre, Bloor and Brunswick 920-8373

Gigi, first new stage musical by Alan Jay Lerner and Frederick Loewe in more than a decade, continues to November third, at the O'Keefe Centre. 366-8484

## friday

8:30 pm. Doug Henning-- Master Illusionist, plus a surprise second attraction --- O. D. H. Admission \$.75

An evening with Bruce Cockburn at Massey Hall.

## saturday

8:30 pm. A Big Dance featuring the Brass Studs. In the Old Dining Hall. Admission \$.75

## sunday

7 and 9 pm. Film Society presents "Le Boucher". Rm. 204. York Hall.

8:30 pm. New Chamber Orchestra of Canada series in Great Hall, Hart House, U. of T. All Bach programme, featuring Robert Aitken, Flutist. \$2.00 students.

## monday

1:00 to 2:00 pm. Mature Students' Forum, in the hearth room (adjacent to the Junior Common Room) main floor, York Hall.

## coming up

"Story of a Dead Woman: A one act play by John Kirkpatrick. Two nights only, Wednesday, October 24 and Thursday the 25th in the Pipe Room. Admission \$.50.

8:30 pm. In the Old Dining Hall. A classical concert with Oriole Trio, featuring Carolyn Gundy-master violinist.



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