

# PROTEM

Volume 1, Number 40 Toronto, November 10, 1971



# STUDENTS VOTE TO BACK STRIKE

by JIM DAW

There may be a strike by York's cleaners and maintenance workers on Monday and Glendon students are organizing to support worker contract demands by boycotting classes until a settlement is reached.

In a general meeting held yesterday, an overwhelming majority of students voted in favour of honouring Canadian Union of Public Employees Local 1356 pickets for the duration of the strike.

The sentiment expressed by a number of students at the

meeting was that if faculty, students and other workers demonstrate a strong unified front the university will be forced to make a quick settlement.

Speaking for the minority of students who were opposed to the boycotting of classes, one student pointed out that although he supported the demands of the workers he did not see why he should jeopardize his studies.

This lone speaker was criticized by a number of students who argued that to sim-

ply voice support is not enough. Several people argued that the only way to demonstrate solidarity with the workers is to honour their pickets and even to join the picket lines.

A proposal for a one-day strike to appease people worried about their studies was criticized, too. Michel Saikali argued that "the university would laugh at a one-day strike."

"If we want them to settle we must stay out until it's over. They cannot run a university without students so if the administrators want to keep their jobs they will have to meet the union demands."

Commenting on the likelihood of a strike, CUPE negotiator Jim Anderson said in a telephone interview yesterday that "it is impossible to tell." The union is meeting with York and a Labour Department mediator today and talks will probably continue all week. "We are hopeful that there will be a settlement," he said, "but we just don't know what management is going to come up with."

A union membership meeting is planned on Sunday night. "It may well be that if the membership does not like the offer ... they may decide that they just don't want to go back to work Monday," Anderson said.

On the assumption that there will be a strike on Monday, students who attended the meeting will begin today to confront their classes.

There will be another meeting tomorrow to discuss details and, in the event of a strike, a meeting will be held next Thursday to discuss the impact students are having on the university's position.

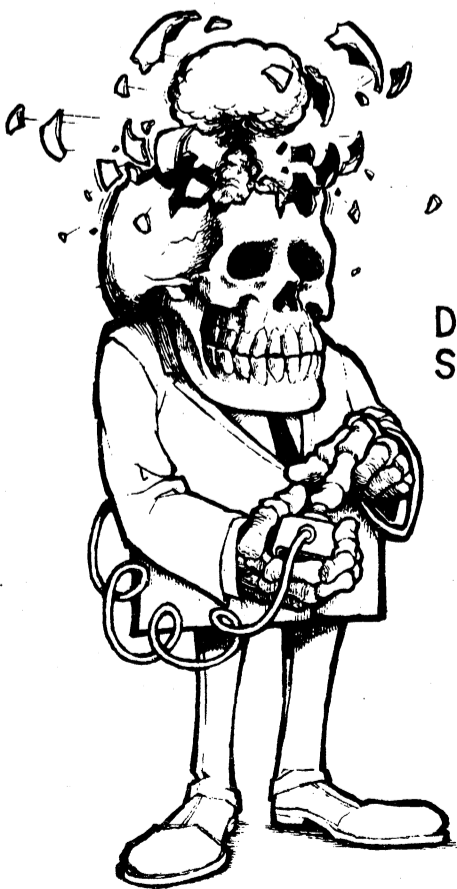
In the meeting yesterday, the student strike support

committee was represented by Naomi Lyons and Stephanie Didlake. They said that since Glendon is a community of students, faculty and workers, students have an obligation to support the fair demands of the workers by refusing to cross the picket lines.

Union shop steward Ashley Haydon outlined the union demands — improved holiday and sick benefits, a lower workload and wage parity with maintenance employees of the North York School Board. This

would mean a raise from \$2.50 to \$3.57 for men and from \$2.06 to \$2.74 for women in a two-year contract. The university has offered an increase of 28 cents.

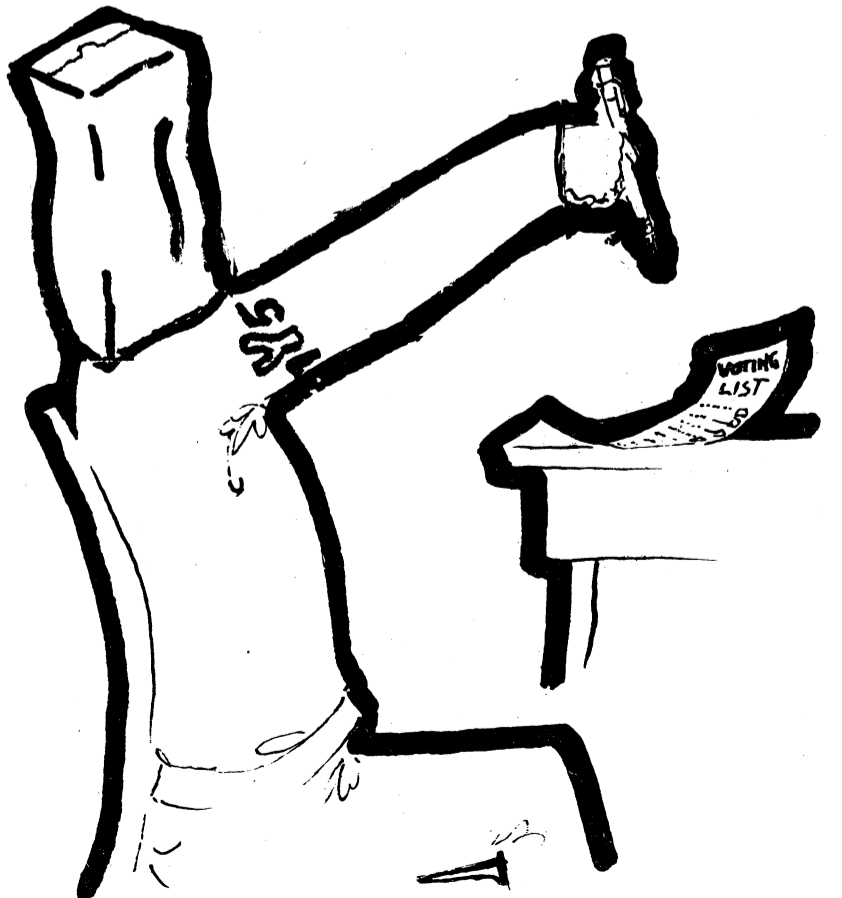
The union intends to negotiate with the university and the union representing Versafood employees so that a skeleton staff will provide food and heat for residence students. Versafood has already informed students employed in the coffee shop that they will be fired if they do not cross picket lines.



MAN DEMONSTRATING HIS SUPERIORITY OVER ANIMALS.



R. COBB



It's election time again — Page 3

# Students disillusioned by AUCC democracy

OTTAWA (CUP) — The annual meeting of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada wound up last Thursday on a slightly uneasy note, as the resentment of most student politicians spluttered briefly in open session before being defused by a show of solidarity by the administrators present.

The main issue of contention was the demand that the association of university administrators accept a resolution presented from the floor by student leaders that would have established a commission to review its own structure and function.

The motion was moved by Rob MacKenzie, student council president at the University of Western Ontario and seconded by Glendon College principal, Albert Tucker.

The usual procedure followed by the AUCC in its plenary sessions is to pass all motions and resolutions along to its 25-member board of directors with the comments of the plenary appended.

Thus it remains for the board to make all the final decisions that affect the association while the plenary acts only as a sort of advisory body.

Student representatives, who spoke in favour of the constitutional review, demanded that the full session pass the enabling legislation.

This demand followed repeated expressions of student frustration with the manner in which the AUCC was dealing with resolutions presented to it.

After considerable procedural debate including a challenge of a ruling by the plenary chairman, the meeting voted on whether it should break with recent tradition and pass the review resolution itself.

In the clutch those administrators who had not already left the plenary session for home, rallied to the call of administrative solidarity and defeated the motion 26 - 20.

Some student leaders then showed their apparent loss of

confidence in the democratic structure of the AUCC by saying that they would return to their campuses and demand that their university withdraw from the administrators' club.

The administrators did not appear visibly disturbed by this threat.

At the final meeting of the student caucus that had been going on since Oct. 30 student representatives voiced their disillusionment with AUCC and issued a press release demanding that AUCC shape up if it expected future student participation. Most of the young politicians seemed to think, however, that students would be back at the annual meeting next year.

The association increased student representation on the board of directors from three to four members out of a total of 25 members.

Elected president of the 64-member association was Louis-Phillipe Bonneau, president of Laval University. The new vice-president is A. W.R. Carrothers, president

of the University of Calgary.

Among the resolutions passed on to the board of directors by the plenary were motions to petition the Council of Education Ministers to establish a national taskforce on student aid and to support the recommendations contained in the federal government's Committee on Youth report on broadening student financial assistance.

In other resolutions the plenary recommended the establishment of special commissions on the subjects of continuing education in Canada and the status of women in the university.

The AUCC also passed a resolution strongly disapproving the Amchitka explosion and voted to send letters of protest to both the American and Canadian governments.

## Economics the issue at AUCC conference

OTTAWA (CUP) — Obviously worried by the nation-wide slump in university registration and the consequent prospect of reduced government grants and tight budgets, university administrators — and their student emulators — spent much of their time at the annual meeting of the Association of Universities and

Colleges of Canada talking about dollars and cents.

The 600 delegates from 60 Canadian post-secondary institutions were more than a little perplexed at the drop-off in student enrollment and the threat this poses to traditional concepts of university operation.

Few solutions were found.

Much of the talk at the four-day conference dealt with university financing, the employment prospects for graduating students and the research-teaching dichotomy — that is, where the priorities of the university should lie.

The general tone of discussions was summed up in an address given on Wednesday morning by AUCC president Davidson Dunton, retiring president of Carleton University in Ottawa.

In a speech that amounted to a justification of present university administrative priorities and practices, Dunton criticized "self-appointed experts" who attack the extravagance and inefficiency of universities.

"The enthusiasm for efficiency" of such experts "seems usually greater than their knowledge of actual operations in higher education."

Talking about the likelihood of provincial governments substantially cutting back the amount of future university grants, Dunton said, "If cost reductions go too far they are bound to decrease opportunities for young people, and debase the quality of higher education and research."

Dunton dealt briefly with the growing criticism of American domination of Canadian universities.

"Some of us who worked on plans for the expansion of the universities saw and said what was going to happen and that we were going to have to draw heavily on non-Canadian sources. Some of those who now express keen concern about non-Canadian faculty do not recall campaigning vigorously for the expansion of universities and graduate schools in those earlier times."

Art Smolensky, a graduate student at the University of British Columbia and a member of the AUCC Student Advisory Committee told delegates that the answers to the problems of society don't lie in the university.

"Universities are the training ground for the elite of this country and students are little more than sheep. But the economic planners of the country have screwed up and now the sheep have nowhere to graze," he said.

He went on to say that attempts at educating people in universities had largely failed and those who sought solutions to existing conditions "will be leaving the university."

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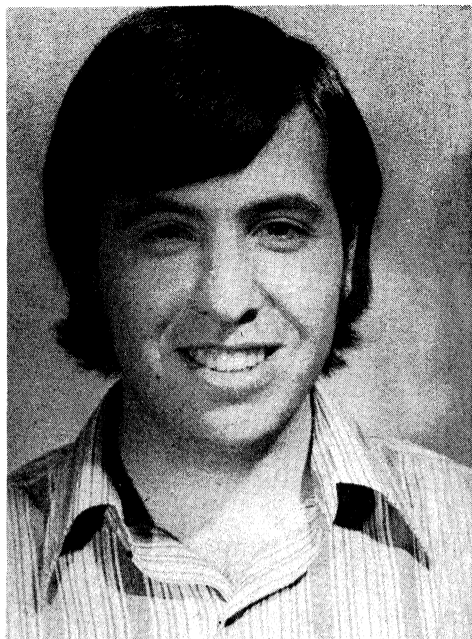
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## Remember these people?



**Barry Weisleder**

These people are running for three positions as first-year representatives in the students' council election to be held on Tuesday in the Junior Common Room.

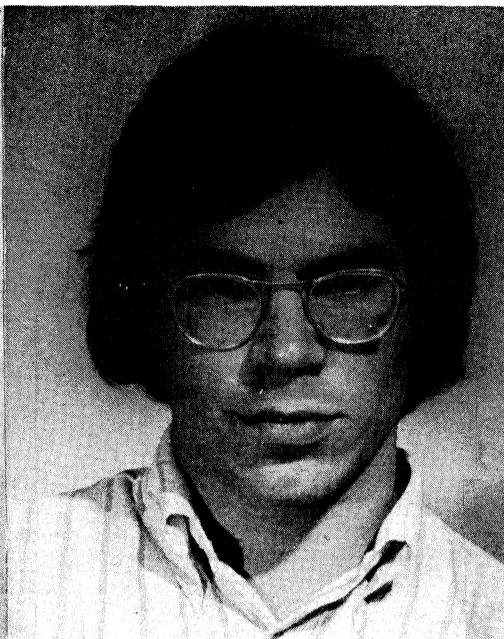
Barry Weisleder, Ted Paget and Gilles de Chantall were elected to these posts in an election on Oct. 20, but because a majority



**Ted Paget**

of student councillors voted not to accept the chief returning officer's report on the grounds that only first-year students were allowed to vote, it must be held again.

The committee on student affairs upheld the objection to election procedures and ruled that students in all years will be able to vote



**Jon Husband**



**Gilles de Chantall**

and that only the five candidates running previously will be able to stand for election again. Mary Stewart has dropped her name from the ballot.

There will be an advance poll outside the JCR on Monday. In the event of a strike, the election will be postponed until a later date.

## Drapeaucracy condemned at Montreal rally

MONTREAL (CUPI) — "We still have a long way to go ... We won't win the battle tonight ... We must choose the right way to get there."

Tuesday night (Nov. 2), ten thousand workers and students at the Montreal Forum heard those words from Louis Laberge, president of the Quebec Federation of Labor, as he and other labor leaders condemned the "Drapeau dictatorship".

The huge rally was called on Monday by the leaders of the QFL, the Confederation of National Trade Unions and the Quebec Teachers' Corporation, following the death of 24-year-old CEGEP student Michele Gauthier in Friday's La Presse demonstration.

The aim of the rally was to assemble students and workers to celebrate what Laberge termed "a new phase" in the struggle of the oppressed people of Quebec — workers, students, women — against the common oppressor.

Among the speakers were labor leaders Yvan Charbonneau, president of the QTC, Laberge of the QFL, and Marcel Pepin, president of the CNTU. Michel Chartrand, also of the CNTU, acted as moderator.

Robert Lemieux, a lawyer who has defended many members of the FLQ, and Frank Diterlizzi, leader of the 'Gars du Lapalme' each received long standing ovations from the crowd as they came forward to speak.

The mood of the crowd was one of solidarity in a new well-

thought out militancy. "On vient de se reveiller," said one of the speakers.

There were signs of this awakening everywhere. Gray-haired workers raised their right arms in the power-to-the-people sign of the clenched fist, standing shoulder-to-shoulder with CEGEP students. People addressed one

another as 'comrade'. And everyone stood for a minute in silence to commemorate the death not only of Michele Gauthier but of all those who have fallen in workers' struggle throughout the world.

A friend of the dead student, Richard Lapierre, told the assembly that students made up part of the oppressed

class because they were the workers of tomorrow who would feel the sting of unemployment, about which the government was not concerned.

Laberge spoke of the "sacred union" which had been formed on Friday night when Drapeau's "private army" of police clubbed young and old,

student and worker. This was a tie which must never be broken, he said. The remark brought overwhelming applause.

Laberge further stated that the unions would no longer attempt to justify the position of the police as workers. The brutality they had shown Friday night proved that they were not workers "like the rest of us." Even if they "did not themselves pass the anti-demonstration by-law, they enforced it in a way that was savage and unforgivable."

Halfway through the rally, the Montreal firemen, who have been pressured back to work after an unsatisfactory contract settlement, streamed into the Forum amid cheering. Firemen had also turned out for Friday night's demonstration.

Teachers' Corporation president Charbonneau, in an impassioned speech, declared that the time had come for Quebec teachers and professors to get off their pedestals and realize that teaching is a political act. "Unionism is not merely a question of parity with Toronto," he said. "It is the basic struggle for the victory of a liberated Quebec."

Mayor Jean Drapeau was not the most popular man at the rally. All the speakers urged that "Drapeau must go". Robert Lemieux spoke out against the "false democracy in Quebec, citing numerous examples of Drapeau's betrayal of the people who had kept him in office.

The rally ended with a plea by Laberge to consider the difficult nature of the struggle ahead and not to act rashly. The crowd left peacefully, singing a song Laberge had composed: "Un, deux coups de matraque, ça frappe en tabernac".

## OFL gets Waffle caucus

by DAN SUNSTRUM

The Ontario Federation of Labour convention in Toronto last week saw the emergence of a caucus of unionists calling themselves the NDP-Waffle Labour Committee. Made up primarily of trade union members who have been active members of the NDP and supporters of the waffle group within that party, this new caucus represents a determination to carry the struggle for an independent and socialist Canada into the ranks of organized labour. The formation of the caucus was announced by the issuing of a document entitled: "A Socialist Programme for Canadian trade unionists". The document, which is a lengthy statement on the issues facing working people, puts forward demands for an autonomous Canadian labour movement.

The Caucus asserts that: "Before the labour movement will be able to mobilize its great strength for immediate and long range battles, we must realize that under a right-wing bureaucracy, the official trade union movement has become a major institution buttressing private corporate enterprise". The official leadership of the unions is accused of subscribing to the belief that a small number of reforms under corporate capitalism will provide workers with the most democratic society in which to live and that multinational corporations are the highest and best form of economic activity. The alternative posed by the Waffle

labour committee demands rank and file control of the trade union movement as well as complete autonomy for Canadian unions.

The waffle position on autonomy takes as its premise that the best way for Canadian workers to express international solidarity with their brothers and sisters in the United States is by weakening and eliminating American imperialism. The assertion is made that any alliance with American worker must be a voluntary alliance of equals which would permit the Canadian labour movement to become a vehicle for genuine internationalism. Such internationalism would then find expression in support by Canadian workers for the struggles of working people throughout the world — especially those aimed at ending the exploitation by Canadian capitalists of West

Indian and Latin American workers.

The question of National-International unions, of the autonomy of the Canadian trade union movement, has established itself as a permanent issue of debate within the organized labour movement. At the Ontario Federation of Labour convention, however, the right-wing leadership held firm control over the mechanism of convention procedure and managed to prevent any resolutions dealing with this issue from reaching the floor of the convention. Nevertheless the activities of the waffle labour committee established a preliminary base of support for the sentiments expressed in its programme for labour. For the first time an opposition to the existing leadership has formed which will not disappear after the convention.

## Papers are big business - Kish

by CHRISTOPHER HUME

Ronald Kish, editorial writer for the Toronto Telegram who was fired personally by John Bassett, five hours before the paper closed, spoke to English Media 427 this Monday on the rôle of the newspaper today.

Kish who was fired because he circulated a memo condemning Bassett for his policy regarding severance payment to employees and urging employees to oppose it, explained that the problem is that newspapers themselves have become "Big Business", and as one corporation competing with many others it has lost sight of its original aims.

Whereas the newspaper is ideally, "responsible to the people" through the unbiased objective coverage of the news, it now "manipulates the news by its own social conscience" which reflects the corporate nature of its interests.

As a representative member of "Big Business", the newspaper will necessarily take a stand that is contrary to that of the individual. They will promote the "governmental status quo" at the expense of all opposition.

Kish will be speaking in a forum on the closing of the Telegram in the ODH at 1:15 today.

## Telegram forum in ODH today

There will be a forum on the closing of 'The Telegram' today at 1:15 in the Old Dining Hall.

Speaking will be former Telegram employees Ronald Kish and Ron Haggart, along with NDP Waffle member James Laxer and hopefully a representative of the Telegram union and management.

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# Students protest blast at U.S. consulate

by BARRY WEISLEDER

On Saturday, Nov. 6 close to two thousand people, from high schools, universities, trade unions and political groups braved gusting winds and eventual torrents of rain to demonstrate their anger towards the nuclear test at Amchitka and the ongoing war in Viet Nam.

The marchers wended their way from Queen's Park at 2:30 across Wellesley to Bay St., and south to the City Hall for speeches from various movement supporters.

George Addisson, speaking on behalf of the principal organizers of the rally, the Viet Nam Mobilization Committee, stressed the need for continued public education around the issues of nuclear testing, American imperialist foreign policy, and Canadian business complicity in that system. He urged students to go back to their schools and turn them into forums of discussion for these and related issues, and to build for larger future public demonstrations. He also noted the fact that another test site, very near the original one at Amchitka has been drilled and prepared for test action for some time.

Other speakers added their voices to the protest. Chan-

der Davis, a professor at U of T and a veteran in the anti-war struggle, spoke of the growth of the movement and its international scope, coupled with the burgeoning national liberation efforts.

Alderman William Kilbourn

representing the reform caucus at City Hall, welcomed the demonstrators to the temporarily named 'Peace Action Square', and concluded by reading an anti-war poem.

At 4:30 the somewhat diminished and damp protest

marched over to the U.S. consulate, and, standing before the double line of police defending the building, resumed the day-long chanting of: "Blast Nixon, Not Amchitka; Stop Amchitka, Stop the War! 1,2,3,4, We Don't Want Your

Fucking War, 5,6,7,8 We Don't Want to Detonate!" and other slogans. Two small American flags were ceremoniously burned, much to the delight of the crowd, and a symbolic countdown was held to herald the actual blast.

## US ignores Canadian protests

At 5:05 in the afternoon of Saturday, November 6th, a five megaton atomic bomb was exploded on Amchitka Island by the Atomic Energy Commission of the United States. The commission argued that the test was necessary "to establish the strike capability and efficiency of the weapon" — presumably in case it is ever needed in an actual war.

The counter-arguments were varied, wide-spread, and determined, in their efforts to make President Nixon, in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief, cancel the test. It was hoped that the evidence of so much international opposition would convince the president to reconsider.

The primary fear among most of those living along the Pacific coast, was of an immediate or eventual disaster, such as a tidal-wave or an earth-quake. Scientists and environmentalists admitted that this was a possibility, but reiterated — correctly, as events have proved — that more probably nothing at all would happen.

However, Amchitka Island is in an unstable geophysical area, and there is no guarantee that in ten or twenty or a hundred years, a natural upheaval will not release the radioactive particles now trapped beneath the surface.

Further — and perhaps even stronger — objections were based on the moral issue of the rights of any people to a say in what affects them. The indifference of the United States not only to their own citizens in Alaska, but to the equally threa-

tened Canadians and Japanese who protested the test, was remarkable, and probably provoked normally passive complainers to more active and vocal concern.

Protest in Canada was virtually nation-wide, despite the non-cooperative attitude of the federal government, which refused to lodge a direct protest with Washington.

In Victoria last Wednesday, 3,000 students boycotted classes to converge on the American Consulate.

In Calgary, there was both a boycott and a march, which called out fifteen hundred people.

In Saskatoon, academic authorities co-operated with anti-Amchitka students by cancelling classes for both high-school and university. Four thousand students turned out for the demonstration.

In Winnipeg, protesters took advantage of their continental climate to bombard the American consulate with snowballs.

Sarnia was the scene of a united demonstration by students from Sarnia, London, Waterloo, Hamilton and Guelph. The Blue Water Bridge was closed to traffic by chanting and singing crowds, and the American customs offices were rushed. There was however, as with nearly all the protests, no violence.

On Wednesday, in Toronto, the University of Toronto, Ryerson, York, and most Metro high schools provided marchers to protest the blast not merely at the American consulate, but at Queen's Park, where Stephen Lewis met them with a few well-chosen, but not-very-hopeful words.

Wednesday's demonstration in Toronto was begun by delegates from the Ontario Federation of Labour convention early in the afternoon. Relieving them at the consulate at 4:00 were Toronto high school students, followed by university and college students at 5:00. The ranks of the ensuing march up Yonge Street to Queen's Park were swelled by store-keepers, shoppers, business men, and intrigued passers-by.

In Ottawa, where the lethargy of the federal government is particularly easy to detect, the people of the city expressed their anger by several nights of vigils and rallies. Not only were these gatherings peaceful, but the demonstrators even cheered the police for their co-operation and restraint.

In Montreal, the protests were politically, rather than ecologically oriented. Slogans and placards outside the American consulate said things like "Down with American Imperialism" and "Nixon Assassin". A statement was drawn up condemning the detonation, and the Atomic Energy Commissions' disregard for the wishes of the people.

Other anti-Amchitka sentiments were expressed through a telegram with over 300,000 names on it sent to President Nixon by Charles Templeton and Pierre Berton. The signatories included every possible kind of person, from Bell telephone operators to dancers of the National Ballet.

The Greenpeace expeditions were another sign of how unpopular the decision to go ahead with the test had become. A member of the first crew, speaking in Edmonton on Wednesday, claimed that Trudeau had abdicated his responsibility to speak for the Canadian people, leaving them to do the whole job.

"We can only conclude," Ben Metcalfe said, "that Mr. Trudeau's reluctance to speak out against Amchitka reflects his reluctance to be rebuffed by Mr. Nixon on the international level."

## Blood Donor Clinic

Monday in the JCR

## PRO TEM

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PRO TEM is the student weekly of Glendon College, York University, 2275 Bayview Ave., Toronto 12, Ontario. Opinions expressed are those of the writer. Unsigned comments are the opinion of the paper and not necessarily those of the student union or the university. PRO TEM is a member of Canadian University Press and an agent for social change. Phone 487-6136.

## Otium Negotium

by ANDREW McALISTER

Toronto's newest newspaper, The Toronto Sun, is, in a word, disgusting. Naturally, I didn't shed any tears when The Toronto Telegram collapsed, but when I saw what rose from the ruins when the dust settled, I rather hoped that it was all a bad dream.

Someone somehow managed to distill all the worst features, columnists, and editorial writers from the 'Telegram' and pour them into a horrendous mixture called the 'Sun'. It is incredible that anyone could have made so many uniformly poor choices.

There is an old joke which says that Life magazine is for people who can't read and Time magazine is for people who can't think. Well now there is the Sun for people who can't (or won't be given the chance to) do either.

The Sun's sensational style of reporting is only slightly less offensive than its attitude towards women. The editors take great pains to ensure that the pages of each issue are filled with comely flesh in alluring poses to stimulate

the prurient interests of its readers — and, of course, to sell newspapers.

The editorial page is a circus. It must have been a diabolical but fertile imagination that brought William Buckley, McKenzie Porter, Peter Worthington and Lubor J. Zink together on the same page. Zink, with his personal crusade against the humane race, and Porter, with his pseudo-aristocratic sophistication, will have to fight long and hard against many others on the Sun's staff in order to regain the title of the most obnoxious writers in Toronto, which they so clearly held during their entire stay with the Telegram.

For the theatre-goer, the entertainment reporter writes that "Face-off" is "technically superior" to any other movie playing in Toronto. For the girls, there is a lesson in donning panty-hose. For the armchair-athlete, there are sixteen pages of sports. For the mind, there is disappointment.

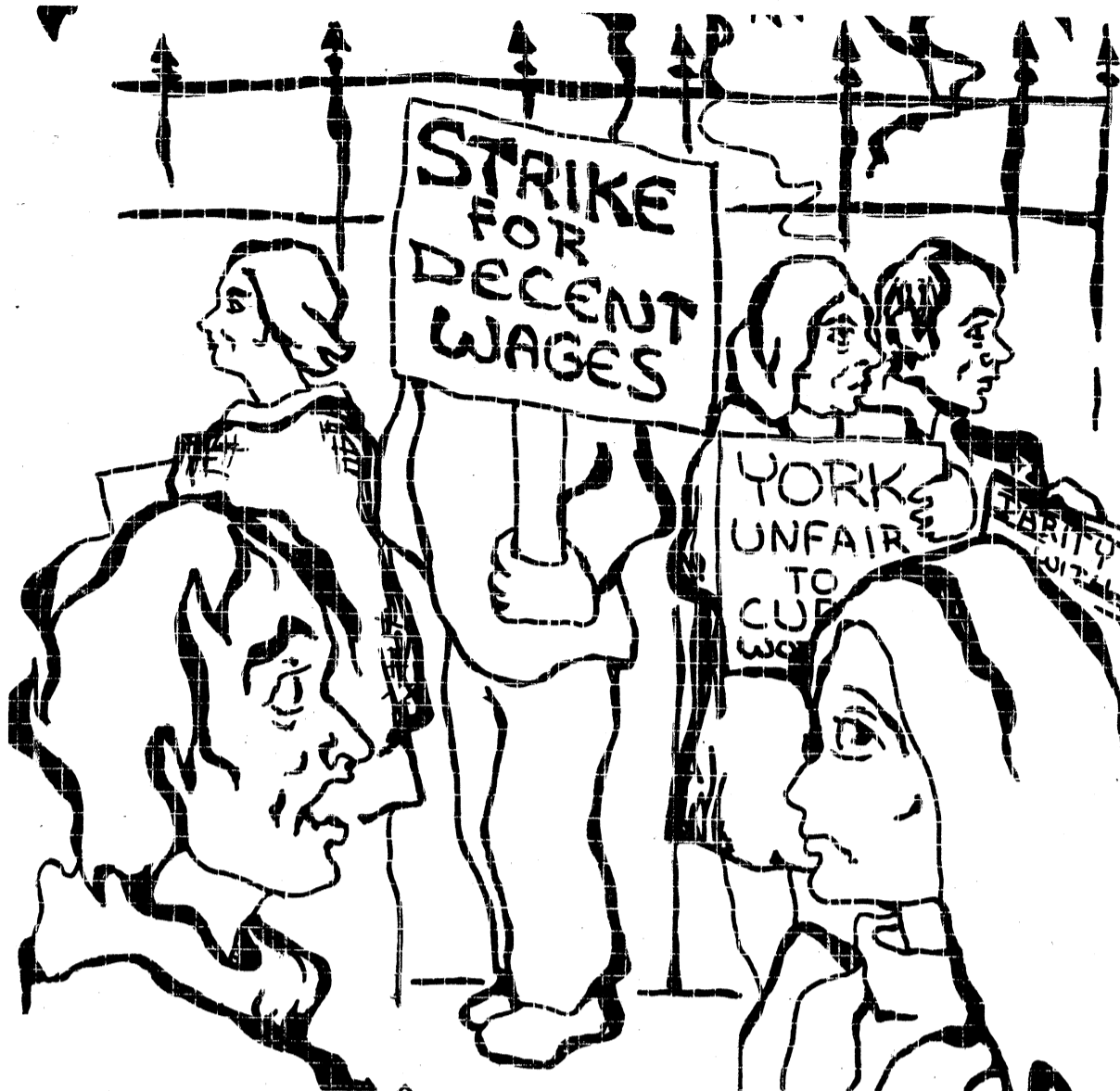
There is, however, a far more insidious

## The Sun does not shine

influence that the Sun exerts. It, like other tabloids, presents a simple, right-wing interpretation of the news, passing it off as objective, hard-nosed fact-finding. The ultimate hypocrisy of the Sun, is that while giving this interpretation of the news, it pretends to be an unaffiliated, anti-establishment paper, intended to give the facts and to take the stand of the little man. One glance at the names of the editors and executives of the Sun shows that this is a mere pretense.

The Sun aims to entertain rather than to inform. Unfortunately, this approach involves a subtle indoctrination into the readers of a sick set of values. The emphasis is continually placed on the sleazy, sordid side of people and events. Not only is this sort of thing useless, but it also elicits the basest of human qualities.

On its second day of publication, the Sun sold each of its 125,000 copies.



A strike? But that's real life! What's it doing here at Glendon?

## Why support CUPE?

It was exciting to see the enthusiasm shown by the 125 odd students who met yesterday in the old dining hall to discuss student support of the impending Canadian Union of Public Employees strike.

It became obvious that many people are concerned about the plight of the workers who are receiving what is obviously an inadequate wage for anyone working and living in Toronto. And there were almost as many who felt obligated to support the workers' demands for a fair wage by honouring the picket lines which may be formed in front of Glendon's gates next week.

But there were a minority of people who questioned the wisdom of jeopardizing their studies in order to support a cause of which they do not feel a part. There are undoubtedly more people who are asking themselves: "Will this mean that my fees will be increased?" "In order to support the strikers do I have to stay off campus during the strike?" "How much effect will we students have anyway?"

All of these questions may seem valid, but under close examination they display certain weaknesses.

The most important point is that all the students at this college should feel responsible for the welfare of the workers. Besides the point made at yesterday's meeting, that we are all mutually dependent members of a community, it should be remembered we attend a liberal arts college — a place where, above all else, people should be concerned about human ideals and human values.

This consideration, it seems, should also overrule the question of fees. How can anyone morally justify a situation where the majority is wealthy in comparison to an economically oppressed minority?

The question of power, influence and the importance of honouring picket lines is related to the fact that it is the students and the faculty that make a university — far more so than the administrators. If we refuse to conduct classes, the administrators will no longer be of any use. This is the power we hold over them and it is the power that we must use in order to ensure welfare of the members in our community.

If we all act together we can produce results. We must all stand together.

— J. DAW

## Letters

### French caucus wants rent strike

Le Collège Glendon, comme chacun le sait, ouvrirait ses portes en 1965. Ce collège poursuivait des buts bien précis, il devait favoriser le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme, former des travailleurs du domaine public, notamment au service du gouvernement fédéral. Enfin, il fallait en faire une petite communauté très harmonieuse où les jeunes des "deux solitudes" pourraient se rejoindre, se comprendre pour le bien de tous.

Mais comment cela peut-il demeurer possible avec la hausse du coût des résidences, hausse de \$200.00 on le sait. Pour favoriser le développement de Glendon tel qu'il a été prévu, des francophones du Québec ou de régions telles qu'Ottawa, devraient s'y inscrire. La hausse des coûts de résidence nuit à ce processus, et le bilinguisme et le biculturalisme en souffrent. De plus, la vie communautaire se ressent beaucoup du fait que les résidences soient vides à 27 pourcent. C'est un non-sens qui nuit à la survie de Glendon. Mais ne prévoit-on pas une augmentation de \$100.00 l'an prochain.

Mais que nous apporte au juste cette augmentation? Rien! Strictement rien! Au contraire, on peut constater une dégradation de notre situation, depuis 2 ans.

Pourquoi les services ont-ils diminué? Les femmes de ménage ne viennent plus qu'une seule fois par semaine... Pourquoi n'y a-t-il pas d'améliorations valables aux résidences? L'insorisation est mauvaise, il n'y a pas de tapis à Wood, certaines chambres sont exigües. Pourquoi payons nous le même prix qu'au campus principal? Nous n'avons pas la moitié des conditions qu'on leur offre. Pourquoi payer \$200.00 pour des services que nous n'avons pas? Pourquoi tout ça alors que la résidence Wood est entièrement payée et qu'il ne reste qu'une partie de Hilliard à payer?

Parce qu'en tant que colonie, nous devons payer les folles dépenses et les hypothèques du campus principal.

Les dons et le dean Gentles ont écrit une lettre à ce sujet, vous avez vu l'insignifiante réponse qui leur a

été faite! M. Tucker a réussi à faire reconsidérer la question des coûts par un comité, mais on lui dit que les étudiants semblent satisfaits de l'augmentation. Il est grand temps que nous nous en mêlions tous car c'est nous qui payons!

Le caucus en a assez. Aucune discussion ne servira à moins que l'on sente que les étudiants d'intéressent à leur problème. Nous sommes prêts à nous engager dans cette lutte pour que soit respecté Glendon aux yeux de la métropole. Les résidents de quelques maisons ont été rencontrés et se sont dits prêts à appuyer la solution la plus radicale: La Grève des Loyers!

A cause de l'injuste situation qui nous est faite, nous croyons qu'il est de notre devoir de réagir et de protester par des actes précis. Ce n'est pas une croisade, mais quelque chose de bien réel.

A cette heure, une information massive vous est déjà donnée à travers le campus. Bientôt, le caucus vous demandera de le suivre et de vous engager avec lui dans la lutte.

Vous occuperez-vous de votre affaire?

### Residence council protests high fees

Dear Doctor Slater,

We are writing this letter to protest the increase in residence fees for 1971-72. There are many reasons why our fees should not be as high as those at the other campus, many of which you have been made aware by Principal Tucker and other people who have corresponded with you.

It is much easier to obtain cheaper accommodation around Glendon than it is at the other campus. Residence Council was informed last March or April that Principal Tucker had put forth this argument at that time. It is also questionable whether Glendon residents should have to pay exactly the same amount of money for residences which are older than those at the other campus and for food which is in part shipped down from York by Versafood. Tied in with this is the fact of

which we are sure you are aware, that the mortgages on the Glendon residences are almost paid off. We feel that it is fair that all York students should share the costs of construction of new residences; but we also feel that it is unfair that the burden should be shared equally as the facilities are not equal. A particularly glaring example of this inequality is the Graduate Residence, where one can rent a bachelor apartment with kitchen, washroom and air conditioning for \$90 per month, a rate which is just barely above that of a single room without food at Glendon.

We would also like to protest the newly implemented \$50 withdrawal fee which a resident must pay if he wishes to leave. This penalty was imposed without any consultation with resident students and appears to be a needless burden, since we are already forced to pay so much.

The increase in fees and extreme vacancy of the residences are not coincidental. As of October 6, 1971 there were 261 students in residence (PRO TEM) while there are places for approximately 430. More students are moving out as the year progresses. According to the Glendon College Calendar 1971-72 "Residence is important to Glendon College. The aim of the College is to have as many students living on campus as possible." There have been arguments put forth that the present residence situation jeopardizes the ideal of Glendon as a bilingual and bicultural college. The bilingual experiment can only take place in a residential community such as Glendon. It has also been argued that the present situation threatens to turn Glendon College into just an extension of high school. It is doubtful that any of these arguments are new to you but they are stated here again because we believe it is time they were acted upon.

This letter was written to indicate to you that the students of Glendon College, particularly the resident students, are not happy with the fees increase and we do not feel that setting up a committee is strong enough action. The arguments have been put forward and we feel that they should be acted upon.

Residence Council

???

Dear Sir,

In Mr. Gibson's article (Nov. 3rd edition) he accused the Glendon popul of displaying a very "bland and yielding" character. Though, from a singular point of view, I do agree with him, I should like to inquire into the nature of the student who boasts such a character. Is this student (or co-ed) the sort who succumbs to the cant university movements that are slowly perforating the colleges of North America; or, is he the sort who desires to achieve some proud semblance of command over the particular disciplines established by the tradition of university scholarship, and who cries shame at those who desire to make a therapeutic institution out of an 'institutum scholasticorum' by undertaking 'experiments in life style', as seems to be the trend in university movements? It is my claim that we can only but apply the previously stated character to the nature of the former group; a group of which Mr. Gibson seems to be the 'champion effronté.'

If a student should feel inclined to employ himself in the investigation of different 'styles of life' let him leave his life as a 'follower of the teachers of schoolmen' to become an experimenter in the different 'styles of life' — a man of affairs. In other words, let him leave the university.

Thus, if Mr. Gibson and Mr. Tucker (to whom we owe the particularly glib terminology 'life style') choose to "dust off" their proposal, I hope, for the benefit of this institution, they carry their operations off campus taking their dancing dust cloths (who appeared in the article's supporting picture) with them. For the student's daily employments, which he supinely enjoys, have already been lured too far from the disciplined scholastic institution, which he is supposedly a part of, to have them lured any further by such a needless proposal as Mr. Gibson's.

Bill Marsden

(I strongly doubt that knowledge gained through academic scholarship is any more valid than that gained through experience and experiment in the real world. Nor is it clear to me that the two can or ought to be separated.

— Gibson

It was in the middle of October last year that the government of Canada invoked, for the third time in its existence, the War Measures Act.

The Cabinet decision to put into effect an act that effectively denied all citizens in the land their basic civil rights, was greeted with large bursts of applause from the country and a frighteningly small amount of protest.

In November, a Glendon student, Bob Edwards, successfully moved at a federal Liberal policy convention that the government establish an independent review board to oversee the temporary legislation. But no action was taken and up to this point there has been no attempt by the government to analyse the effects or implications of the act in Canada.

But some Canadians want to know why the War Measures Act was invoked in peacetime; what abuses of civil liberties, if any, went beyond the scope of the Act; what the roots of the crisis are; how the act and subsequent legislation affect the current state of civil liberties. These are the questions the Citizens' Commission of Inquiry into the War Measures Act is trying to answer.

The Canadian government has claimed that setting up a Royal Commission would be much too expensive and would serve no justified end.

Dissatisfied with what is considered to be apprehension to undergo self-examination on the part of the government, a group of concerned university professors meeting in Waterloo, Ontario last December agreed to form a Citizens' Commission of Inquiry "to investigate the reasons for the invocation of the War Measures Act ... the subsequent Public Order Act and the alleged abuses following in their wake."

Financed entirely by private donations, the commission's volunteer staff has and will continue to send teams across Canada to gather evidence from people who care to testify. It hopes to publish a report in March or April based on the briefs and research papers presented.

The commission, which has met already in Montreal, Ottawa and Hull, convened meetings last Wednesday and Thursday in the Church of the Holy Trinity here in Toronto. Response to the call for testimony was not as great here as in Montreal where 54 people presented briefs damning the WMA, but about 24 briefs were presented both in favour of and opposed to the act.

PRO TEM reporters were able to attend three of the six two hour sessions and have prepared a summary of the proceedings.

On Wednesday evening there were four prepared briefs presented to commissioners Richard Dunlop, Professor in the faculty of Law at the University of British Columbia, John Morgan, clergyman from the Unitarian church in Toronto, and Laurier Lapierre, Professor of History at McGill University.

With a total of 22 people in the room, Bill Holdsworth representing the Law Union, a Toronto based group of law students, professors and members of the bar, expressed the view that the Canadian government had used the pretext of apprehended insurrection to justify the quashing of political opponents in Quebec as well as the developing independence movement.

He stated that the union objected to such extensive powers being given to the military and the police outside of time of war and that the power invested in local authorities as a result of the kidnappings of two men was not justified.

When challenged by commissioner Dunlop about whether he disagreed with the government and its assessment of the actual extent of the emergency he stated that he did disagree.

A concerned onlooker, obviously a bit disturbed at this challenge of the government, questioned Holdsworth about whether he believed in democracy and whether he could correctly disagree with the government decision when it was an overwhelming majority in parliament that voted in favour of invoking the WMA.

Holdsworth suggested that perhaps

# War Measures

## ... act or deception

by  
DAPHNE READ  
and  
JIM DAW

a majority of the elected representatives were wrong.

The next person to present a brief was Robert Wright, a private citizen not representing any organization. He seemed to agree with the government's assessment of the need for such powerful legislation and argued that it needs some freedom to protect the public interest but he put a case for providing innocent citizens affected by the act with some recourse to file for damages.

Another private citizen, John Bilan, spoke next. He proposed that the two kidnappings of last year must have been financed by some large international organization and that the government should be investigating.

He delivered his speech in a very hurried and thick east European accent and finished with the words "God Save the Queen."

Wednesday's final speaker was Karl Van Hutton, representing the federal Social Credit party. He argued that the purpose for invoking the act was not that stated by the government but rather that the "state of treason" was designed to assess the limits of protest in Quebec, to establish a precedent for the use of such tactics again, they take public attention away from the inadequacies of other federal policies, and to punish Quebecers for demanding their rights.

He stated that the Social Credit did not support the use of violence but recognized that it was an expression of the frustration felt by people living in Quebec.

He presented a long list of recommendations designed to improve the provisions for human rights in Canada, to provide restitution to the arrestees, to censure the Government of Canada and concluded by demanding that people express their dissatisfaction at the next election.

One point in his talk which was questioned by Lapierre was his reference to the world wide anti-Christ conspiracy. Lapierre wanted to find out if this conspiracy could be found among the church-going conspirators or within the federal legislature. Van Hutton suggested that it was probably evident in both parties.

Thursday afternoon, John Foster, representative of the United Church of Canada, pinpointed two factors in the decision of the government to use the War Measures Act: the class interest of the group at the centre and the racial prejudice that pervades society and influences the political system. These determine how the ruling elite views the likelihood of the threat posed to established society.

Foster traced the history of the War Measures Act from its conception as an emergency power to deal with crisis situations brought on by external enemies, especially in the World Wars, to its use in Quebec in a crisis of internal security. The enemy has been redefined in Canadian terms and neither Parliament nor the citizenry has checked the

transition.

At the roots of the crisis were the social frustrations felt by disadvantaged groups. The social crisis is not unique to Quebec. Similar situations exist in Chile, Cuba, Brazil, and Mexico for example. English Canada understands the frustration as well. Last October the WMA was the "most obvious and most obviously wrong instrument" to deal with the situation. We cannot rely on military or economic muscle to solve the problem. Its working out needs to be seen in its international context, both as being influenced and influencing similar Third World efforts to solve the frustration.

In commenting on the brief, Laurier Lapierre noted that there had been a total absence of attempts to define the crisis itself in the briefs presented so far. The crisis had always been put in the framework of a confrontation between the French and English. At the Quebec hearings racism was cited but in Ontario people deny being racist.

Lapierre felt that racism was involved in the acceptance of the Act and pointed out that the first arrests were those people involved in organizing community groups and setting up a parallel community in Quebec. He wondered how much our education system had conditioned us to this attitude. Foster felt that it does not equip us to think in terms of, and cope with, collectivities.

In his brief, Abraham Rotstein, co-author of 'Power Corrupted' about the crisis and managing editor of the magazine, 'The Canadian Forum', stated that the War Measures Act was the most serious and unexpected departure from our long tradition of civil liberties; proof of the depth of the crisis rather than of the superficiality of the tradition.

There were several forces at work which converged simultaneously in October. There was a sense of a symbolic threat to the state, a threat to its authority, continuity and order. The response was also symbolic. Several thousand raids and more than 400 arrests did not lead to tangible discoveries. These were later achieved by civil police work. Nevertheless, Rotstein pointed out, the citizens felt that something had been done.

Another underlying force was the disequilibrium of two nations. There was a great political and social strain because of the basic restructuring of the political relations of Quebec and the rest of Canada that was occurring.

Rotstein noted also the prominent influence of the judgements and actions of the prime minister. Trudeau is anti-nationalist and has no sympathy or uses for nationalist forces. In Rotstein's opinion, it was short-sighted of the government to focus on the terrorism rather than on the wider dimensions of the situation, that is, Quebec's role within Confederation.

Rotstein is not optimistic about the future. The leaders are still the same and the same forces are still at work. The crisis will manifest itself in new ways, for example the La Presse strike.

Gloria Fulton presented a brief on behalf of the Ontario Voice of Women. She emphasized the organization's concern at the further polarization of English Canada and Quebec, and stated that their organization supported the right of Quebec to self-determination. Unfortunately, the press had not paid much attention to their meetings about the crisis and other efforts to learn more about the situation. The Ontario VOW felt that they had been misled by the press as to the actual state of affairs in Quebec at the time.

On the subject of the media, Lapierre further elaborated that the English-speaking CBC had greater latitude than Radio-Canada in documenting the crisis at the time. The Commission has received briefs expressing dissatisfaction with press interpretation during the crisis.

The next brief was presented by Professor Lambert of the Sociology Department of the University of Waterloo. He expressed his concern about the reaction of English Canadians to the War Measures Act, and concentrated specifically on Human Rights Associations, especially that of Kitchener-Waterloo. He was critical of its systematic attempt to avoid any commitment to the Commission's Inquiry into the WMA.

Professor Leo Johnson, Research Coordinator for the Commission and History Professor at the University of Waterloo, presented a brief on the economic factor of the crisis. He stated that the polarization between the rich and poor is continuous and accelerating.

In Quebec the average per capita income for the past 22 years has been 98.1 per cent of the national income. In 1961 the income of those of French extraction was 64.4 per cent of those of British extraction in Quebec. The francophone population bears the burden. The great boom period of the Quiet Revolution and Expo have failed to benefit the populace. He concluded that it is not surprising that economic protest takes on racial overtones.

James Renwick, NDP member of the provincial legislature, presented a lengthy brief focussing on civil liberties. He emphasized that the federal government has used criminal law to curtail civil liberties in the provinces. Instead of the WMA it could have used a temporary bill amending the criminal code. Renwick is concerned that citizens be able to challenge such government action. To ensure this he advocates that civil liberties be entrenched as protection from the federal government, and that in no way and under no circumstance, should the provincial legislature be able to affect or abrogate civil liberties.

The Communist Club of the University of Toronto presented the last brief detailing the events following a protest meeting it held in late March and how public pressure succeeded in having a second one cancelled.

At the first meeting Robert Lemieux was one of the speakers. The right-wing Edmund Burke Society seemed to be instrumental in changing the university's mind about allowing the meeting. This instance supported the theory that the War Measures Act encouraged right-wing militance. The Communist Club felt that they had a right to hold the meeting to express their view.

The commission will continue to gather material and receive briefs for the next few months. People interested in contributing to their report or making a donation to help them continue their work can write to the following address:

**Citizens' Commission of Inquiry  
into the War Measures Act,  
12 Hart House Circle,  
University of Toronto,  
Toronto, Ontario.**

**Telephone: (416) 924-3979.**

## 'Characters' portrays horror of urban life

by ELIZABETH COWAN

Most emotions share a certain quality, in however small degree — they have a friction in them, an intensity, the potential for explosion. Even the mildest dislike may become a good hearty hatred, and there is enough warmth in that luke-warm word "affection" to make it worth feeling.

The only passion which brings no satisfaction which has no warmth, which has no potential for something bigger, is despair. It is a chilly emotion, a drab dismal, negative feeling, which puts a grubby screen between the despairing and the world.

Frank Gilroy has succeeded in making a film about this hopeless, shut-off-from-life, sensation, called simply, "Desperate Characters." His characters live in New York, a city designed to feel defeated in. Drunks on the sidewalk, mad men on the subway, obscene callers on the phone — Sophie (Shirley MacLaine) and her husband Otto (Kenneth Mars), are used to all of this. They no longer care particularly — they have been pushed behind the screen of despair.

Sophie peers out occasionally, to feel sorry for the drunk, to speak to a stranger in the park, to feed a stray cat. But these are hopeless gestures, as her husband never tires of pointing out to her; she should have known the cat would bite her.

Their friends share their defeat and isolation. At a posh party, full of witty bores, a rock is thrown through the bedroom window. No one is upset. "The curtains must have muf-

fled the sound", says Sophie tiredly.

She and her husband, in so far as they share anything, share a vague hope that life might be better somewhere else, and by their own good fortune in having plenty of money, they have created a refuge for themselves in the country. Here, at the end of the film, they retreat — to find it vandalised and full of filth, including a mutilated bird in the bathtub.

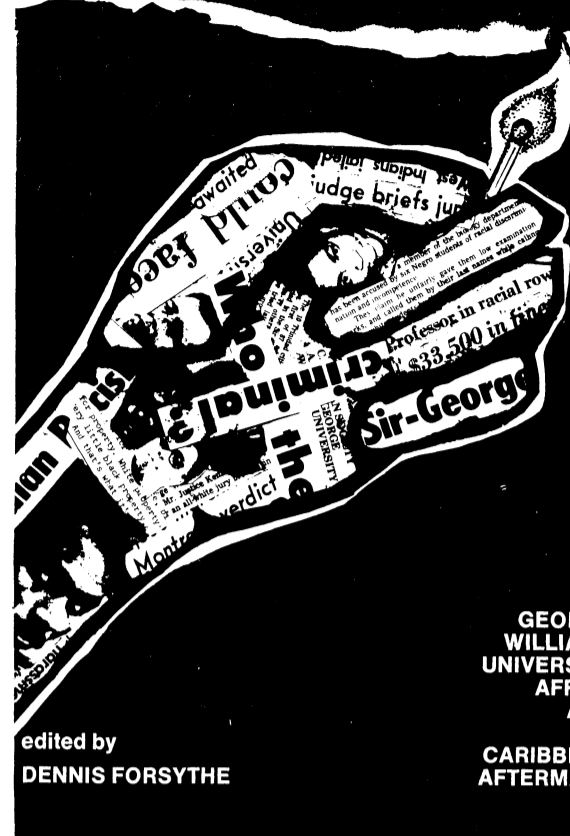
Miss MacLaine's acting as the wife numbed by so many years of emptiness, is perfect. She has freed herself at one stroke from her endless string of kooky, endearing, heart-of-gold rôles. Her face looks tired and shapeless, her smile is tentative, ready for rebuff.

Otto might have attracted our sympathy; he is frustrated in his marriage and unhappy in his work; but Kenneth Mars makes him blunted, insensitive, lost beneath layers of self-concern and cynicism. It was perhaps unfortunate that the director gave him so little chance even to appear human; but perhaps that is an essential part of Otto's particular kind of despair.

Sada Thompson is — God save the word — poignant, and terribly convincing, as Sophie's aging friend: a woman who is still fighting against the miasma of despair.

The difficulty of praising a movie like "Desperate Characters" is that it was not at all enjoyable to see. Gilroy plunges us so deep in this dispirited existence that the grime and gloom cling long after the film ends. If we are all leading "lives of quiet desperation" if it's all hopeless, then our moviemakers should be trying to amuse us, not to rub our faces in our helplessness.

## LET THE NIGGERS BURN!



edited by DENNIS FORSYTHE

THE SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS UNIVERSITY AFFAIR AND ITS CARIBBEAN AFTERMATH

## Radical books from Black Rose

According to the inside cover of one of the latest books to come off the Black Rose - New Generation Press, "the Black Rose was used as a symbol for freedom during the many peasant uprisings in the 16th century ... Mankind has yet to find freedom, and when we do we will have found the beautiful Black Rose. And when the Black Rose is found we shall all have found freedom."

This rather schmaltzy introduction belies the grim determination of the books — 'Participatory Democracy in Canada' and 'Let the Niggers Burn.' The first is the documentation of a workers conference on community control, the second a collection of essays on the troubles at Sir George Williams University.

Both books are loud in the anger of the oppressed, the groups who have been sat on by the wealthy, the comfortable, the secure. Among the privileged oppressors, the workers appear to have included their own union élites. "Union bureaucracies show less and less inclination to jeopardize their self-interest by stimulating aspirations incompatible with the power structure of the capitalist system ... Union leadership has become a conservative force." (Participatory Democracy in Canada).

The Sir George Williams' Affair "was merely another episode in the collective plight of the Black People ... only meaningful when interpreted in the context of a long history of protest by Blacks."

Both books hold unpleasant lessons for those not yet convinced of the rightness of radical approach to society's problems.

## DAP has flexible format

Dear Sir,

I've just read Elizabeth Cowan's latest review of a Pipe Room play and I'd like to thank her and your paper for the fine job you're doing covering and encouraging such activities at Glendon.

However, I was a bit confused by the concluding sentence of the "Indians" review and it occurred to me that many of your readers might be interested in exactly what the drama situation at Glendon is — especially if there are people on campus whom we haven't heard from who'd like to do plays and don't know how to go about it.

The "Indians" review ended like this: "The Dramatic Arts Programme, which supposedly provides Glendon's official entertainment in the Pipe Room will have to try harder this year or it may find itself becoming number two."

On behalf of English 253, thank you for the high praise but the point is that the English 253 plays are part of the Dramatic Arts Programme. Or, to put it another way, the Dramatic Arts Programme is really an amorphous organization for many groups of people doing many plays throughout the year who receive their budgets largely from one source: funds allocated by the principal for dramatic arts (workshops, TV shows, plays large and small) at Glendon. In short, the Dramatic Arts Programme does a lot more than one large classical play like 'Oedipus' or 'Midsummer Night's Dream' per year.

The programme is sort of administered by the Pipe Room Board and a smaller committee of interested students and faculty who attempt to divide the year's drama money up to provide for a

major play each Spring and as many smaller productions as possible. The numbers of small productions in any given year depends entirely on the number of plays people want to do.

For example, this year we have firm commitments for eight English 253 plays, a television production, a bread and puppet play, and several other plays students are doing, including some written by students. Thus the DAP has budgeted its fund to pay for a TV show, a major production and twelve to fifteen Pipe Room plays — which brings me finally to the real point of this letter.

Not all of the Pipe Room plays are booked yet since we always try to leave room (physically and financially) in our plans for people to come forward in the course of the year to put on a play. This means that if you want to do a play this year you should come to me or Michael Gregory or Dean Gentles and ask for money and time in the Pipe Room. You don't have to be an official member of the DAP, a student in English 253 or anything else — just interested in producing a play. The drama budget, the Pipe Room, the stage, flats and costumes in storage, the lighting and new sound equipment are all for your use, so use them and maybe one day someone will realize that all we need is a real theatre on campus.

Yours sincerely,  
Beth Hopkins

## On campus

Wednesday 10

There will be an organizational meeting of the Glendon Jewish Student Union 4 pm in the Hearth Room.

Le film "Jeux Interdits" de René Clément sera projeté dans la salle 129, York Hall à 15 heures, 16 heures et à 20 heures. Entré libre.

Thursday 11.

The Art Gallery, York Hall will have an exhibition of the works of David Chestnut. It opens 8 pm today and will last until Dec. 3.

Friday 12.

The Pipe Room will be having a Boîte à Chansons and Beer night with chansonnier Claude Gauthier. Time: 8:30 pm. Admission 50 cents.

Festival du Film Québécois "Entre la mer et l'eau douce" de Michel Brault (avec Geneviève Bujold), dans la salle 204, York Hall à 16 heures et 15 et dans la salle 129 à 20 heures.

Saturday 13

The York Homophile Society is the co-sponsor of a party (licensed). There will be music provided by the "Ride'n Thumb". Place: Pipe Room. Time: 8:30 pm. Admission: 50 cents.

Glendon College's Yo-yo Productions will be presenting "Cape Breton is the Thought Control Centre of Canada" at the Global Village Platform. (St. Nicholas St. north on Wellesley west of Yonge.)

Sunday 14

The Glendon Film Club will be showing the movie "Shame" by Ingmar Bergman in Room 129 York Hall at 8 pm. Admission \$1.00. Membership \$1.00 for the whole year.

Tuesday 16

At 8 pm today Jane Coop, winner of the CBC Talent Festival will be playing in the old dining hall. Admission free (refreshments).

# PRO TEM

## Staff Meeting

is where you should be

# Wednesday at 5 pm

**T**he status of professional boxing has traditionally depended on the standards of its heavyweight contenders. Over the past years, we've seen many heavyweights come and go — some in relative obscurity, others in blatant absurdity, still others in the shadow of corruption.

Boxing reached a new low in 1967 when Cassius Clay was involved in his legal tangles and the World Boxing Association organized a tournament to find a successor to his crown.

The pretenders came out of the woodwork; Buster Mathis, the human blimp; an aged and washed up Floyd Patterson; Oscar Bonnavena, the blundering bhrama bull from Argentina; the cocksure Jimmy Ellis, an ex-sparring mate of the former champion.

There were a host of others, but their names have long since vanished from the scene after having been pounded or laughed out of the ring.

The incidents and fights that spanned that twenty-four month period were debasing to the sport. In reality however, they were of fairy tale proportions in comparison to the most sordid story in boxing.

It's not a story that fight fans like to think about. Even now the most hardened think of Primo Carnera and shiver with revulsion, as if a snake had just crawled across the table. Not because of the man himself, for Canera was a simple clod, content in his role as a circus strong man; but he became a tool of monumental greed and it is to the shame of boxing officials that they stood by and watched the degradation, humiliation and eventual destruction of another human being.

Carnera was introduced to the USA in 1930. The scene was Madison Square Gardens and the opponent was a co-operative Swede named Big Boy Peterson. It was miserable showbiz. They dressed Carnera in black trunks emblazoned with a wild boar's head of red silk. Instead of the usual bathrobe they garbed him in a slee-

## Requiem for a fighter

by CLIVE HOBSON

veless green vest and clapped a floppy beret on his head. His manager was a Frenchman with the rather dubious name of Son Lee. He and Carnera handlers were all selected for their diminutive size to make the Italian look even bigger.

Carnera was a giant by any standard, standing six foot seven and weighing close to two hundred and eighty pounds. His legs were tree trunks with bulging varicose veins; his chest was a barrel and his biceps were huge knotty muskmellons. He had a big ungainly head and his mouth was gummy with snaggly teeth. He had no idea what he was doing before all these awestricken people; no idea why those silly leather bags were tied to his hands. No idea and no desire for his role.

It was the Frenchman Son Lee who found Carnera in a small French circus and it was he who turned him to boxing. He quickly discovered that Carnera was not blessed with agility and coordination and to compound matters he had a fragile chin. Sparring partners swiftly put him flat on his back until they were ordered to

avoid his face. His manager had him matched with a dozen stumble bums well rehearsed in the art of throwing a fight. Finally arrangements were made to have him imported to the land of milk and honey.

As soon as he stepped on American soil, the mobsters moved in — taking Carnera on a whirlwind seven hundred thousand dollar publicity tour. They lived in the best hotels and sopped champagne while the big ox slept on a cot and ate garlic and spaghetti. Carnera's opponents were well chosen and if one got a little ambitious during the fight, a mobster would visit his corner between rounds, just to give the fighter a shot at the iron cargo in his jacket.

Carnera himself was totally duped. He was convinced that his clumsy pawing efforts were knocking out those actors. The mobsters squeezed out the French manager and shipped him back home.

The mob even arranged a title fight for him with Jack Sharkey, a boxer not known for his spotless reputation. Carnera won the championship with a sixth round knockout punch that wouldn't have dented a kleenex. But the poor guy didn't know the difference — he was getting plenty of spaghetti. He received no money, but lots to eat, and after all, he got to live in a shabby cottage while his managers lived in palatial splendor. But in his own simple way, he was convinced that everything was as it should be.

That he was anything but a graceful tiger didn't occur to Primo, until the mob, desperate for more money, matched him with the incomparable Max Baer. Then suddenly there was this laughing man smashing him with terrible blows to the chin, dropping him thirteen times in eleven rounds. It must have been a pitiful realisation, once it soaked through Primo's thick skull, that he was an awkward defenceless bum who had been wrung miserably dry.

Then they threw him to the young savage, Joe Louis. Louis shot one right hand that shattered Carnera's face. A fat boxer named Leroy

Hayes punched Primo into oblivion. Blow after blow to his head left the poor inept slob moaning and twisting in his dressing room, his right leg completely paralysed. He lay for days in a hospital, now deserted by his managers, penniless and lost in a land and a business he did not understand.

And yet there was a kind of nobility about the poor Italian. I watched the films of the Max Baer fight. I watched as Carnera crumpled with agonizing slowness under his punishment, and yet on thirteen occasions during that terrible fight he dragged his battered and bleeding body into an upright stance. His eyes were stunned and bewildered at what was happening to him — the big sad eyes of a friendly St. Bernard being run over every day by the milkman. But he kept staggering to his feet, hopeless, senseless, and yet somehow magnificent and noble in his animal courage.

I saw that used and abused human being, in the fight with Joe Louis, stumble between rounds to his corner and face the jeers and gibes of his mobster bosses, his huge jaw smashed and dripping blood. Somehow round after round he forced himself off his stool and lurched back into the range of his tormentor. When I remember Sonny Liston quitting in his corner, Primo Carnera seems a hero of tragic proportions.

He had no ability, but was heavy on bravery and pride. When he finally left New York, his frame racked with cirrhosis of the liver, heading home to die, the photographers clustered around, and a few old sparring partners came to say farewell. It was incredible! In the eyes of those wizened old veterans, there were tears. Tears of shame and guilt.

Even as the photographers moved in to take pictures, Primo turned to his one close friend, handed him the canes that were holding up his devastated body, and told them to go ahead. To the end Primo Carnera wanted to show no sign of weakness.

## 3rd yr flies home with saucer

by BROCK PHILLIPS

The coke and water (Beer is not mentioned because the athletic council has ruled that PRO TEM, when reporting on championship games, should hold up championship athletes as examples of exemplary conduct and good health) flowed in the 3rd year dressing room on Wednesday after they stole the final game of the GFL play-off series and the Grey Saucer from 4th year-faculty in a 32 to 19 game.

In a victorious effort, C.K. Doyon, made one of his infrequent appearances on the field of battle and came up with a 12 pack; Gord Henderson, Geoff Love, and Jim Martin each had a sixpack and Bullet Bob Stanger helped the team spirit by adding 2 points.

The other half of the dressing room reflected the subdued mood of a team that had just witnessed an upset: its own. In a losing effort, Roy Hanna dozed, while Larry Scanlan demi-dozened and Wayne Bishop added a single to the cause.

Wednesday's game marked the passing of some great stars. Mike Eisen (Are you going to try to tell me that Eisen is a star? — J. Daw) has decided to hang up his P.F. Flyers and become a colour commentator for the GFL night games next season. K.C. Haffey is trying to decide whether the Serpent of the Don will accept his Keds. (For further details, tune in next week).

## Brock's jock talk

Jim Bunton has said that he will be hanging up his K-Mart specials if he ever gets a pair to hang up.

On Tuesday the veterans had shown they still had that winning touch when they squeezed past 3rd year 33 to 30.

Glory-seeking Andrew McAlister put on another awe inspiring performance showing how to be a great star and still remain vain when he scored 3 touchdowns. George Hewson and Lawrence Scanlan scored a touchdown each and Irv "Golden

Hands" Abella, Wayne Bishop and Roy Hanna divided three points three ways.

For 3rd year, Geoff Love rambled over for 2 touchdowns as Brian Marshall picked up 9 points and Bullet Bob Stanger 8. Doug Street was awarded a single for his efforts.

3rd year took Monday's game 27 to 19. Bullet Bob Stanger led 3rd year with 12 points. Geoff Love was next with 8 points, Brian Marshall had a touchdown and Doug Street ended the game with a point.

Bob Gibson kept 4th-faculty in the game with 12 points and George Hewson helped out with another 7. Thus endeth the 1971 GFL season.

On Thursday afternoon within the hallowed walls of the Proctor Field-house gym, 1st year spiked their way to a volleyball championship over the A-house paraplegic society.

Playing with the class of a loser A-house managed to fake their ability through four games until they were annihilated by the professional ability of 1st year in the finals. 2nd year captured third place followed by D-house and B-house.

A notice to all dog-paddlers, ducks named Sydney (I told Erin I didn't want to put the name of her stupid duck in the paper — J.Daw) and wearers of life-preservers, "There will be a co-ed swim meet on Thursday, November 11th." Fun events like drowning (followed by Holger-Nielson — mouth to mouth is so rude) will be contested.

Bob "Shallow-end Threat" Edwards has revealed that he was last year's champion and that he will repeat this year. He should with all the practice he gets swimming in the water that has been finding its way under his residence room door.

Last week in women's intercollegiate basketball Glendon defeated Vanier 36 to 12, but were defeated by Ryerson in an exhibition game 54 to 24.

The women's flag football team suffered their second and third defeats in as many games last week. Founders beat them 7 to 0 and Winters beat them 6 to 0.

### FORTHCOMING EVENTS

INTRAMURAL		FORTHCOMING EVENTS				
Date	Day	Time	Sex	Event	Place	
Nov. 11	Thurs.	1:00	Co-ed	Swim meet	Pool	
Nov. 16	Tues.	4:30	Women	Basketball Day vs. C&D E vs. F C&D vs. F B vs. E	Gym	
Nov. 17	Wed.	4:30	Women	Basketball Day vs. B A vs. C&D B vs. F Day vs. E	Gym	
INTERCOLLEGE						
Nov. 10	Wed.	6:30	Women	Basketball vs. McLaughlin	Glendon	
Nov. 10	Wed.	5:00	Women	Flag Football vs. Stong	York Main	
Nov. 15	Mon.	4:30	Women	Flag Football vs. McLaughlin	York Main	
Nov. 18	Thurs.	7:00	Women	Basketball vs. College G	York Main	