The Underground Revisited

by Lynne Watt

Nobody knows how many people have disappeared since the beginning of the 1970s. The human rights vocabulary a bare fifteen years ago trans­formed from the Spanish dispa­recido. Although the 'disappear­ances' for many years before for instance the adop­tion of such policies is docu­mented in reports and in cor­respondence of survivors. It was the bodies of a few who in Guatemalan press to de­cide to them that the word was to be used by the Guatemalan in 1966. It gained international cur­rency after the military coup in May 1973. From the be­ginning the government Junta there called out highly re­pressive policies to consoli­date its power. By late 1973 to early 1974 human rights activists realize that these measures had begun to take a new form.

Relatives and friends were reporting that their brother, sister, mother, or father, husband or wife had been apprehended by the government Human rights, organizations filed mass habeas corpus petition­ions, which were almost invalu­able, dismissed by the courts.

As months passed, the pris­oners in many cases never knew the government persisted in its denial. Families were tor­mented with uncertainty about their fate of their loved ones; hopes turned to despair: 'disappear­ance' had become a fact of Chilean life.

In March 1976 a military coup was indeed by a simi­lar series of events in Arg­entina. When the bodies of those who had disappeared were discovered in mass graves, families of those who had disappear­ed eventually reappeared and related their own and others' stories. The human rights community started to piece together the facts of disappearances in Chile and Argentina. Violent, often illeg­al arrest; torture; secret impris­onment; in many cases death.

Reports of unacknowledge­d murders in other coun­tries were added to the docu­mentation on disappearances. The territories of survivors of secret detention camps helped to refute the denials of accountability on the part of where the practice had become widespread. As a result, systematic interna­tional efforts began to probe into the realities of 'disappear­ances'. To discover where the victims were, what had happened to them and who gave the orders and why.

On Tuesday, December 1, 1981 Amnesty International launched a worldwide camp­aign to expose and halt the use by governments of 'disap­pearances' as a means of eliminating suspected oppon­ents. Members and support­ers of human rights move­ments in more than 100 will make a concerted effort to spotlight the practice by which countless thousands have been abducted and made to 'disappear', either by government forces or with their complicity. 'Disappearances' have been reported in Chile, Arg­entina, Guatemala, El Salvador, Spain, Ethiopia, Guinea, The Phil­ippines, the People's Demo­cratic Republic of Yemen, Kampuchea, Uganda, Afgan­istan, Brazil, east Timor, Syr­ia, Morocco, Mexico, Namibia.

The main emphasis of the campaign will be on publicity and education. Through this campaign, the government will benefit from the public. Family members, for example, may go to police headquar­ters to ask where their rela­tion is being held, whereupun the police simply deny that they or she is in their custody. The denial is compounded when a government repres­entative states in an interna­tional forum- as Argentina has done before the United Nations- that the government has not caused anyone to 'disap­pear'.

One reason why govern­ments make so many people 'disappear' is that they have found that it is a convenient way to silence or rid themselves of political opponents.

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One reason why govern­ments make so many people 'disappear' is that they have found that it is a convenient way to silence or rid themselves of political opponents.
E and F Houses Hilliard
Sadie Hawkins DANCE
Sat Jan 16/82
8:30 p.m.
in the cafeteria
No Escorts Necessary!
Tickets in advance
single $1.00
couple $1.50
At door single $1.50
couple $2.00
OPEN HOUSE AT ECOLOGY HOUSES
Saturday, March 20, 1982.
10a.m. to 6 p.m. free
Spring and the grass are respectively almost sprouting and ris. Come and celebrate the Vernal Equinox with us at Ecology House. If you have never visited our urban demonstration of comfort and efficiency, this is the day to do! Drop in anytime for coffee, eats, discussions, arguments and lots of information. Films and slide shows will run continuously and tours will be starting every two hours. Resource people will be on hand to answer all your questions.
Ecology House, 12 Madison Ave., Toronto. Tel.: 967-0577.

Solar Home Design Workshop
Wednesday, January 27, 1982.
7:30 p.m. Admission free.
This seminar will closely examine the cost and payback period of everything from weatherizing and insulating to upgrading windows and furnace systems. Various strategies for financing will also be examined.
Ecology House, 12 Madison Ave. Tel.: 967-0577
Radio-Glendon will be presenting the Band Discreet on Friday, Jan. 15, 9:00 p.m. in the theatre. For rock n' roll at its best, check out Discreet this Friday night. Admission $2 York, $3 Non-York.
The Truth about Heating Systems Workshop
Wednesday, January 13, 1982.
7:00 p.m. $3.00
A presentation and discussion of the myriad home heating options now available. Oil, natural gas, electricity and wood will be considered. Discussion of efficiency, practicality and cost.
Ecology House, 12 Madison Ave. Tel.: 967-0577
Heat Loss Through Windows - The Pane of It All
Wednesday, January 20, 1982.
7:00 p.m. $3.00
Windows can be responsible for a significant amount of heat loss in your home. Join us for a discussion of practical window upgrading techniques including the use of weatherizing, enhanced glazing, storms and movable insulation.
Ecology House, 12 Madison Ave. Tel.: 967-0577
Toronto Drinking Water - How bad is it?
7:30 p.m. Admission free.
Join Anne Wordsworth, author of Additive Alert and Invisible Additives, for an informative discussion about additives in our food. Learn which additives are permitted in food and which are of questionable safety. Ms. Pim will explain how you can minimize your exposure to suspected chemicals and invisible additives that may find their way into the meats, fruits and vegetables that you consume daily.
Your Energy Dollars and Good Sense: Toward a Conservative Lifestyle
Tuesday, February 23, 1982.
7:30 p.m. Admission free
With the cost of home heating fuel skyrocketing, there is no doubt about the economical advantages of home energy retrofit. This seminar will closely examine the cost and payback period of everything from weatherizing and insulating to upgrading windows and furnace systems. Various strategies for financing will also be examined.
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Solar Greenhousing - Design and Management Workshop
Saturday, February 20, 1982.
7:30 p.m. $3.00
This full day workshop will examine the entire solar greenhousing process from design and construction to heat and light requirements, soil conditions and other maintenance functions as related to the structure. A must for anyone considering this option for food production and home use.
Ecology House, 12 Madison Ave. Tel.: 967-0577

 Offset renovation costs and increase the value of your older home. The addition of insulation is an invaluable step in the construction of exterior walls. Discover the many approaches and options available to you. Some renovation on the lookout for the energ y savings.
Ecology House, 12 Madison Ave. Tel.: 967-0577
Keep the Home Fires Burning - Safely
Tuesday, February 9, 1982.
7:00 p.m. $3.00
An informative seminar on the proper installation, use and maintenance of woodstoves, fireplaces and wood furnaces.
Contact: Debbie Grinstead or David Coon 967-0577
Energy Conservation in a Can Seminar
Tuesday, February 8, 1982.
7:00 p.m. Admission free
Join us for a screening of our new film, Old House New House - Energy Conservation at Ecology House, a short documentary produced for the Ontario Ministry of Energy. Staff members, recently returned from a twenty-city tour with the film, will be on hand to answer your questions regarding energy-efficiency counseling and conservation lifestyles.
Ecology House, 12 Madison Ave. Tel.: 967-0577
Renovating? Why not retrofit?
Tuesday, February 2, 1982.
7:00 p.m. $3.00

In response to the controversy surrounding the topic, Ecology House presents a seminar examining the rationale for energy-efficient, airtight houses. Air quality concerns will be addressed through a discussion of manual and mechanical ventilation options, including air to air heat exchangers.
Ecology House, 12 Madison Ave. Tel.: 967-0577

SOUP KITCHEN CABARET
Thursday February 11, 1982
8:00 p.m. $10.00
Join Poll Probe and the comedy team Sears/Switzer for a delightful and thought provoking evening of music, skits and searing Poll Probe will sponsor one of a series of social action evenings designed to raise funds and consciousnesses. Come and boroscope your spirits with us! Tickets $10.00 available at Ecology House, 12 Madison Ave., or Toronto Free Theatre 26 Berkeley St.
The performance will be held at the Theatre Upstairs at Toronto Free Theatre.
Contact Debbie Coon or David Coon 967-0577
How Tight is Too Tight? A discussion of air quality in the home.
Tuesday, February 16, 1982.
7:00 p.m. $3.00

Des représentants de l'école de Montcon, N.B. seront à Glen­ don à 16 heures le 28 janvier. Ils feront une présentation à l'attention des étudiants intéressés.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20 - 6:00 p.m. - Coed Squash Open House and Round Robin. Beginners as well as expert players are welcome.
FRIDAY, Jan. 22 - Ski Day at Beaver Valley. Ski Resort - Fee $20.00 - Covers cost of transportation, lift ticket, lunch (with wine). Ski rentals extra. Limited registration! To register, drop by the Field House office.
Handball - Mon. Feb. 5 - 5:30 p.m.
Coed Badminton - during Rec. Swim hours.

STFTS CLUBS
MEN'S INDOOR SOCCER - 3:30 - 5:30 p.m. 4 team round robin to start Jan. 29 and run for 10 weeks. Free play - Fri. Jan. 15 and 22nd - players to be batted on Jan. 22. Sign up at the Field House by Jan. 15.

COED BADMINTON - every Wednesday night in large gym - 7:15 to 9:00 p.m. - Free play.

COED BASKETBALL - Round Robin league - Feb. 1 - 15. Interest meeting Feb. 1st at 4:30 p.m. in the Conference Room.

The centre for Continuing Education, Management area, is offering Language area courses in Conversational French, Aspects of Food Culture, and Business French at Glendon College Campus. For detailed Bro­ chures and further information on the above and other courses call 667-3402 or visit 2nd Floor, Administrative Studies Building.

A One Day Workshop entitled 'Crossing the Stress-Hold Zen in Stress Management' will be offered at the Proctor Field House of Glendon College on Saturday, January 23, from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. To register, call Catherine Clarke at 687-4150. Cost to athletic members and Glendon students-$30, all others-$95.
Manley: the Third World must stick together

Michael Manley

Reprinted from the McGill Daily

Under the best of circumstances economic development is an arduous task; it is particularly trying, when nations are faced with multinational corporate interests and interference from groups like the International Monetary Fund.

Michael Manley's eight-year term as Jamaican Prime Minister provides a case in point. Elected in 1972 on a platform of economic reform Manley used his two terms in office to carry out land reform, obtain better terms of trade for bauxite (the tiny island's leading export), and to promote South-South economic cooperation.

Indeed, Manley found himself criticized for his dealings with Cuba and the Soviet Union, although similar relations with Mexico, Venezuela and other Third World nations were ignored. Indeed, his policies turned Jamaica into a bankrupt international pariah. Crisis after crisis ensued when Jamaica's foreign exchange was seriously depleted by the world recession and slumps in the bauxite and tourist trades.

Last year, Manley was defeated by Edward Seaga, leader of the rightist Jamaican Labour Party. The Daily spoke with Manley during his recent visit to McGill.

Daily: The 1981 World Bank Report recommends that the Caribbean be developed by multinational corporations in a way that runs counter to the New International Economic Order proposed by Third World leaders and intellectuals. Will turning the Caribbean into a Western version of Singapore aid its development?

Manley: I don't think the approach is going to aid the Third World and there's no doubt that the multinational corporations are going to profit by it.

As long as foreign capital of that kind is in the principal engine of development, you are, in my view, trying your hopes to a contradiction.

Contradiction

I think it is a contradiction to believe that foreign capital can by itself solve the problems of the Third World because if capital is to move from one country to another it is by necessity done so in the service of a bigger return than it has at home, and this has tremendous implications.

The contradictions for the kind of investment that you do, it has implications for the condition that it will demand and expect in the country it goes to - it implies that it will always be using the latest available technology and therefore the least number of people, the smallest labor content in its operations.

And it has a further, less important danger, that when great flows of foreign capital of that sort come, they conceal the reality of the foreign exchange position of the country. It creates a false sense of prosperity and leads to a continuing pressure to indulge a standard of living by groups in the society which the economy really cannot support. And the development which needs protection and needs opportunity if it is to dig in its roots and really begin to engage human beings in the production of simple necessities of life in a country.

I think we're already seeing this beginning to happen in Jamaica and that's why I can always deal with the concept of foreign capital as an additional factor in a different plan, in a plan that really is geared to other things and where this is a supplementing factor.

But the minute you sacrifice all other economic planning to the idea of foreign capital you're really sacrificing the chance of ever solving your social problems. You know, that same capital is involved in one of the great disquietures of modern history in that the economies of the developing world are reflecting no logical relationships between increasing productivity, advanced technology, and the capacity of Western civilization to absorb all the people in some meaningful way. If it's not doing it in Europe, if it's not doing it in England, if it's not doing it in North America, why would it suddenly miraculously do it when exported of ever more sophisticated advantages?

Daily: U.S. Vice President George Bush has been boasting around the Caribbean and Central America proclaiming that Cuba is an imperialist power and a danger to stability in the region. In addition to increasing their military presence in the area, The United States is starting a new propaganda service, Radio Marti, as a means of destabilizing Cuba. Do you think the United States is planning a new assault on the Castro regime?

Manley: There's no question that there has been a tremendous increase in U.S. pressure on Cuba, this is quite true. How much worse it will get I am not in a position to predict.

Daily: What are the possible repercussions of this new policy for the Caribbean?

Manley: It will only heighten tensions, increase the tendency to division and divisiveness in pursuing this totally irrelevant quarrel and very unjust process. It has a very big effect in the Caribbean because it is just another way of diverting attention away from grappling with the problem of poverty and so on and so forth.

One just hopes that one of these days sanity will be the principal engine of development by you, are, in my view, trying your hopes to a contradiction.

Separation

I think the real problem is that in a lot of the countries that are wealthy there is such a sharp separation between the lives the people lead and the politics of the world. It is extremely difficult to get them to accept more advanced formulations - you're almost lucky to get them as far as you can get them. If you look at a man like Pierre Trudeau, he is many miles ahead of his average electorate in his perception of international politics. He has to struggle to carry his people as far as he can carry them, which reflects more on what goes on inside of the political system. The people are less politicized and more consumerized - more concerned with a second or third car, whether they can buy the latest thing in the advertisements, etc.

cont'd on page 4
This week's editorial is the second of a two part series on Faculty Council. Glendon's highest academic decision-making body. Last week, we looked at the lack of consensus among Faculty with regards to major issues which threaten the very existence of Glendon Issues, such as planning and bilingualism, which lie at the core of this college's life.

This week, we look at student caucus and its role in Faculty Council. Many people have complained this year that not enough of the odd student members there, in fact, interested enough to attend general and committee meetings. There are also complaints that those few that do show up are extremely silent and therefore play a very minor role in Council's affairs.

While these criticisms are entirely valid, there are reasons underlying the problems. For one thing, it is hard for Glendon students, who have everything they could possibly wish for in the life of a college student, to become involved in the important process at Faculty Council. One way of doing this might be to find one major student-related issue among which to gather student support. Student leaders have to keep in mind that there is more to leadership than simply being elected to a position such as caucus chairman or president.

Until such time as valid leadership emerges to motivate student caucus, we will simply have to accept that those students that do show up will retain their present role, one that is certainly not unimportant or trivial, that of student issue watchdog at Faculty Council.

cont'd from page 3

It's a problem of confusion between human satisfaction through consumption and the understanding of the environmental reality as an important preoccupation.

The North American thing has been quite incredible in the extent to which it has produced this fantastic productive machine and obviously a nice population, decent people. But there's a lot of disjunction between the political system and the economic system, and just the citizen which seems to help. Obviously, of having a more sensitive attitude towards the political system and the economic system, and just the citizen which seems to help.

I think that the real problem is that in a lot of the countries that are wealthy there is such a sharp separation between the lives the people lead and the politics of the world. It is extremely difficult to get them to accept more advanced formulations.

"Daily: What can Canadians do to help people in the Third World?"

"Maxwell: I think two things: I think Canada must have a significant role as a country that is near enough to the United States in many respects, not just geographically, to be a potential influence, and yet far enough from the U.S. in terms of its experience and in other respects to have a greater empathy with the Third World, to be able to help, problems of dependence and all the other things that we have to struggle with. We always see Canada as a potential inter-..."
MAKE A DIFFERENCE

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PRO TEM

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The illustrations and editorial cartoons in any newspaper make a big difference. The cartoon sets the tone for the editorial page, and makes a statement both for the staff and the cartoonist.

In the past, several talented illustrators have graced the pages of Pro Tem and given the paper a strong voice on matters of campus concern.

The paper needs one or more cartoonists who are willing to come up with cartoons and illustrations which either emphasize a point made elsewhere in the paper, or make original comments on a wide range of topics.

Make a personal statement about your world. Make a difference. Join Pro Tem as a cartoonist.
“La lutte finale” in France, 1968: They

by Richard Flint
The McGill Daily

The 1960’s saw an unprecedented level of student militancy within the western world. In North America there were demonstrations, riots, occupations, and mass movements on student campuses.

But resistance was severely limited in North America. A little-known fact is that between the years 1964 and 1975 the number of people in the United States declined, and the number of industrial disputes dropped. It would seem that there was little connection between the “student movement” and the ordinary working people of the U.S.

The student movement in Europe provides us with a very different picture. In many countries, links were created between students and workers and joint actions were taken by both groups. The best example of this lies in the events of May 1968 in France.

An explosion in France occurred in May 1968. What began as a series of student demonstrations developed into a general strike of students and workers involving over ten million people. Barricades appeared on the streets of Paris, Lille, Nantes, Marseilles and many other cities for the first time since the Second World War. Universities, lycees, factories and workplaces of every kind were occupied.

The roots of these spectacular events are diverse.

For students, overcrowding was a serious problem. Institutions built to deal with a few thousand students had enrolments of five or six thousand. Some first year classes at the Sorbonne in Paris had one thousand students and were being taught by one professor. Yet the government was refusing to commit more funds to educational expansion without certain reforms.

Government reforms essentially hinged on the concept of restricting access to higher education. Traditional acceptance into university was conditional upon passing exams at the end of school, however, there were no specific restrictions placed upon acceptance beyond passing the Baccalaureat. But the government, in a desire to cut the numbers attending the university, had proposed in the fall of 1967 additional selection procedures which would cut the number of student enrolment by half.

Perhaps more than anything else, students were affected by a general malaise that was spreading throughout all the young people. A generation had grown up since the war, inculcated with the ethic of the consumer society, with advertisements for flashy products, fast cars and blenders.

To the older generation in Europe, the new prosperity represented a level of material luxury never before dreamed possible. For a group of people who had lived through the horrors of the depression and the greater horrors of the Nazis, the post-war prosperity was welcomed with relief.

A new cultural despair emerged in French society. Students expressed an iconoclastic rejection of the values of French society.

“Modern society in all its forms expresses itself as a spectacle of passivity, a corpse of meaningless televisions-gazing, the summation of a million empty faces on the metro every morning. We stand behind the spectacle, we stand beside it, but we never live it. This is the life that our defeated ancestors have left to us,” stated one of the bulletins of the Committee to Defend the Occupation Movement, a group in Paris in May, 1968.

Nor was this discontent isolated to students. Young workers were also getting angrier about the state of their society.

There was an increasingly high level of union strike activity amongst workers, particularly those affiliated with the Confederation General du Travail (CGT), which was the largest trade union in France. The CGT leadership was also closely linked with the Communist Party.

In practice the Communist Party was operating as a brake on the militancy of the working class. Because the Party was subs...
y weren't fighting for reforms

Many workers didn’t agree. A demonstration on the site organized by the CGT and Communist Party against unemployment drew 20,000 workers. They ignored the demonstration organizers and marched with local students, showing solidarity with the students and workers of Paris.

On May 13th the movement was reaching massive proportions. Almost every college in Paris was occupied. Workers were breaking in on small enterprises all over the country. In Nantes the workers at the Sud-Aviation plant in Le Luc decided to break into the factory and occupied their factory, locking the managers in the head office.

A joint student-worker demonstration was held the same day in Paris. Somewhere between 600,000 and a million people showed up. The area under barricades was expanding.

By the 15th, Renault workers and the dockers in Bordeaux had occupied their workplaces. In Paris the Odéon theatre was seized and became the site of a continuous debate where the workers talked about the policies the people wished to build. People would come in by the hour to join the debates for a couple of hours before rejoining the battle.

It was clear to the movement that the movement had gone much further than the specific demands for reforms. The main demand was that employers and workers be self-managed.

Workers in the major occupations were ready to seize their factories and manage their factories for themselves. Workers committees were elected to oversee the work of the enterprises, without managers at the Renault factories. At many Universities joint staff-student committees were set up to manage the University facilities. The Sorbonne was declared a free university for all to use.

Joint meetings were held between the occupations committees at the colleges and the councils elected from the factory occupations. When hospitals and law courts were occupied and declared under self-management.

Air traffic controllers, railway workers, postal workers and farmers joined all the occupation movements.

On May 10th, the Sorbonne students organized the ‘long march’ from the Sorbonne campus to Boulonnaise-Billancourt Renault to meet the occu­pying workers.

The Communist Party and the CGT union organizers were clear. They called on the workers to seize their factories, to close their gates to the students. The CGT stewards were pushed out of the way by the Renault workers, and the two groups spent the day in joint discussions.

The government was in disarray. Discussions were taking place between government officials and the army as to a possible military intervention.

The Committees for the Defense of the Republic(CDR) began to appear. Sponsored by then government they consisted of ‘loyal’ citizens, members of right-wing organizations, and a notable number of ex-Algerian Secret Army members. It has been claimed by some that there were direct negotiations between De Gaulle and the Organization Armée Secrète (OAS) at this time. Armed groups were certainly being provided by the CDRs.

More important in some ways than the activities of the CDRs was the opposition of the Communist Party and the CGT.

It was clear that the Communist Party and the CGT.

It was clear to the Communist Party that they were being pushed to the left and in the direction of occupations. By May 21st, there were 10 million workers on strike or in occupation despite the major opposition of the Party and the CGT to prevent these actions. The occupations had spread so far that even the non-unionized workers at the Citroen car works had seized their factory.

The Communist Party’s opposition to the occupation movement was based upon a number of reasons. On one hand they didn’t like the idea of a working class movement. They also were concerned that the Communist Party could be separatist in controlling the movement. The CP had developed to the stage where it and the CGT represented a form of party and not simply a union. They were also in a stronger position as the result of the political revolution of any kind. They were also closely linked to Moscow and interests of the Soviet Union. Destabilization in the Soviet state, not in the interests of the Soviet Union (France was a friend of the Soviet Union in foreign policy terms).

When the CP and the CGT realized that there was no way that they could directly suppress the occupation movement they embarked upon a new strategy, they attempted to divert it. The CGT entered into negotiations with the government. The CGT sent out orders to workers already on strike telling them not to come to work. The Communist Party and the CGT stewards were sent into the student occupations. The students were told to ask the students to go back to school. L’Humanité continued to denounce the students.

At this point, in the last week in May, the movement began to lose its impetus. Talks of successful popular support for the movement couldn’t achieve much more than it had.

On the other hand, the government and the Communists, the two major opponents of the movement were organizing their respective counter-offensives. The original COT had caught the workers off guard; the participants in the occupations found it difficult to believe the extent of the events were. So, almost by default, the initiative passed into the hands of those seeking to undermine the occupation and their revolutionary demands for collective self-management.

The CGT negotiated an ‘agreement’ with the government that involved a minimum wage and a commitment to sectional negotiations on wages. This was mentioned above.

The Grenelle accords were announced as a great victory by the CGT on May 15, L’Humanité declared the accords a success.

But when Georges Séguy, leader of the group sent to the Renault car works to announce this great victory he was booed and shouted down by the mass meeting of the workers. The meeting was propagating psychology and Philosophy in two different BA’s. Landau was a regular at the U of C radio station and its newspaper, Fulcrum. She even married the editor, Richard Landau.

The majority of workers in occupations were rejected the Grenelle agreements. The CFDT uninterpreted them. The street fighting continued. But those who rejected the CGT agreements had only minimal plans or strategy to replace them.

On May 30, the Gaullists, the CDRs and various right-wing groups held a mass demonstration in Paris. Demonstrators chanted ‘Cohn-Bendit to the Marseillaise’ (Cohn-Bendit was one of the student leaders from Nanterre who was of German-Jewish descent) and ‘Students to the Marseillaise’.

They also sang the Marseillaise.

David Manson, who better known by her maiden name Lucinda Ogilvie, at Ottawa University, had already had a variety of educational and work experiences. While majoring in Psychology and philosophy in two different BA’s, Landau was a regular at the U of C radio station and its newpaper, Fulcrum. She even married the editor, Richard Landau. As well, Landau was a VP internal during which time she was elected to the Board of Governors and the executive of the same Board.

Those elections made her the first woman and student to hold such lofty positions. Landau was also a residence counsellor, or don, giving her the opportunity to put out a small fire.

In the work world, Landau has worked with the CRTC investigating violence in the mass media, as an administrator handling discipline cases, and with Elliott Research in the marketing research field.

Landau, who grew up in Quebec, is, of course, bilingual. Under the direction of Lucinda, welcome to Glen­don College.
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1 DRAW LEFT:
Janice Wagner of Queen's University, Kingston and Marie Perkins of Concordia University, Montreal will each be driving around in a sporty Mercury LN7.

But don't give up hope - there's still another draw on February 15th. So enter now. Who knows, you could be the third lucky winner giving the folks back home a jingle. The jingle of the keys to your brand new LN7, that is!

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The Long Distance Feeling Tele-Scrambler.
Each of the scrambled words below is part of a complete sentence. As you unscramble each of the words, you will have completed the Tele-Scrambler game, and are eligible to win a fabulous Mercury LN7. Good luck!

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City/Town ________________________
Postal Code _________________________

PEKE UYRO
GOLN NSDETIAC
SRLNTOEPHASI
NGOGI ROTGNNS
IHTW
GLNO EDSACINTI
INTO THE EIGHTIES

by Lisa Kamerling

Four months after its inception, the Underground restaurant in the basement of York Hall, now known as Pro Tem's, a second look.

The Underground was first reviewed in October, when the restaurant opened its doors to eagerly awaiting, ravished college students. The restaurant quickly gained a good reputation among students and faculty because it provided a pleasant alternative to the cafeteria and a nice atmosphere to enjoy good food. There was even a contest to find another name for the restaurant, preferably a name with a more bilingual character to fit in at Glendon. Unfortunately, the name seems to have remained in its original form. I would guess that no one won the contest.

Some good and some bad changes have occurred during the Christmas break. The first noticeable difference is the menu itself. Gone is the large, gloomy, bilingual menu that was so large it caused embarrassing situations at a table for two. In its place is a plain, typed sheet of paper, printed in black and white, which costs less. Unfortunately, I did not notice a French version of the menu, and I would hope that the restaurant presents one soon.

All gone are the cumbersome (although cute) baskets in which most meals were presented.

The most important change in the Underground’s menu is the price change of certain dishes. Chicken fingers have been marked up from $4.95 to $5.25. The hamburger has risen to $5.25 from 2.95.

Along with the price change is a change in the choice of what comes with the meal. In fact, now we have to choose one out of four things, whereby before we had no choice and we received both cole slaw and French fries, except for the quiche. This change is rather disturbing for those who pay more, we are now getting less. Where is the logic in this set-up? Especially if you think, I was rather perplexed.

The service remains as cheerful and efficient as usual (or as possible). The music is nice, although on the night the restaurant was visited, there was something as to how loud or soft it should play and the result was sometimes not hearing it at all.

On the whole, the Underground has maintained its charm and it continues to provide a nice place to eat on campus that will accept script money. Although it does tend to gobble up the script pretty quickly...

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Jouons en société

Par Marc Martier

En cette nouvelle année qui commence, je me suis dit qu'il serait intéressant de vous donner quelques idées de jeux de société tout à fait loufoques.

Le premier est le jeu des 32 draps.

1. Il vous faut 32 draps.
2. Chaque drap a sa valeur propre, au sale, selon son état, sa qualité et son ornementation.
3. On joue communément à 4 ou à 128 joueurs, mais plutôt à 6.
4. On donne 5 draps par joueur.
5. Celui qui met le droit de mettre à fil, à coton, à brodé, à jour, à nyon...
6. On bat, naturellement, le jeu de 32 draps comme un jeu de cartes ordinaire; on coupe et on retourne de même.
7. La seconde partie se joue ordinairement en 400 points.
8. Chaque fois qu'un joueur ramasse, il fait un pli; quand il a fait 10 plis, il a gagné.
9. Avant une seconde partie, il convient de donner un coup de fer aux joueurs pour le remettre en état.
10. Tout joueur que essais de couper irrégulièrement avec une taise d'oreiller est automatiquement mis hors jeu.
11. La tierce se compose de: 1 drap de lin, 1 drap de coton et 1 drap reprisé.
12. L'usage des draps marqués est formellement interdit et n'est pratiqué que par des tricheurs professionnels.

Le jeu suivant est celui du seau d'eau. Voilà un jeu qui va faire fureur cet été un peu partout; il se pratique de la manière suivante:

1. Le lieu sera autant que possible la salle située au moins au deuxième étage.
2. Pour la préparation, il faut emplir d'eau propre ou polluée un beau seau d'une contenance de 15 litres minimum; cette opération effectuée, ouvrir la fenêtre.
3. Il faut un petit seau de jeter violemment l'eau contenue dans le seau dans la rue et se trouver immédiatement en arrière.
4. Attendre et écouter. Si l'eau qui coule d'obstru­
duit, vous avez perdu. Re­comptez vos points (voir ci-dessous).
5. Si la chute de l'eau est sui­vie d'un cri, vous marquez 15 points.
6. Si plusieurs cris se font en­­tendre, vous marquez 15 points encore.
7. Si ces cris se traduisent en hurllements mêlés de qualifica­tifs allant de saligaud à tète de lard, vous marquez 50 points.
8. Et enfin, si la police monte hors concours.

Voilà de quoi rire et s'amuser honnêtement en déve­loppant sa force d'obser­vation et ses dons de la bâti­lique.

Voici maintenant un petit conseil pour les amoureux de tous les temps.

Exercer à l'aide du mani­cure une légère pression sur la phalange de l'annulaire afin que l'ongle du pouce ne vienne pas buter sur la face interne du petit doigt.

Répétez matin et soir cet exercice en changeant de main chaque fois. Bon amu­sement!

The best and worst in music

The Best and Worst in Music

By Eric Goddard and Knowliten Rash

The type of hands playing at Glendon is definitely improving as we seem to be gradually removing ourselves from the punk era that struck us when one individual was President and the hangover that prevailed over those social events thereafter.

Punk, Punk. Punk! That's mainly what it was.

La Grenouillère produced a fine show earlier this term featuring Napoleon and the Angloids who appeared before a capacity crowd in the theatre.

The theatre was once again the setting for a packed audience to savour the music of 'The Martian Brothers,' a production put on by The Café.

The Martian Brothers are a collection of good old boys from Metchewan that play predomi­nately southern rock. And they did it to a scene what mixed crowd.

The band was decked out in Hawaiian shirts, army pants and cow­boy hats and had a good time just as some audience members did.

The tunes ranged from Jerry Jeff Walker to Bruce Springsteen but they usually stuck to the line of Lynard Skynard and the like. They even did a take off on a Springsteen stage act for a song, although few realized what they were doing.

That was mainly the problem with this dance, the crowd. It was no fault of the band, what more can one ask for, a bunch of guys on stage playing their hearts out and having a good time.

A sound system was not the best and some distortion came from it.

An event was free and the music that was played was in the best of taste. (Nothing can go wrong with C.C.R. and the like.)

Everyone was in when a good time, pounded back the beer, got right into the music and danced away. Yet I hear so many people complaining about the show as if maybe they were expecting electrici­ty to the setting.

People want to be instantly entertained and rarely contribute anything to the event other than their presence.

Ah yes, but Glendon is quite fortunate in that we have a host of music critics on campus that enjoy cutting up everything and add little to the social atmosphere.

The music was a refreshing change from the likes of the last couple of bands that blew off some of my garage roof in a wind storm.

But Is It Art?

But Is It Art?

by John Maxwell

The exhibition of Ric Evans' 'Trinity Paintings,' currently on display at Glendon Galler­
y, consists of a number of serial paintings, mostly using the media of watercolor paper and water.

Evans works are abstract, to say the least, and follow rou­thly the style of non-re­presentational art initiated by E. Kelly in the early 1960's, a style which empha­sizes large areas of solid color and the interpenetration of space.

A small part of the problem with this genre is that, while it would have made waves in the 60's, it seems rather out­dated today. A much more serious flaw is that the aver­age spectator will find it tiresome to have to perform intellectual gymnastics just to get aesthetic pleasure out of a painting. 'Average' is a key word here, for Glendon Galler­y's visitors include those of us who are outside the intel­lectual clique which the Gal­lery appears to favour so strongly.

"Very nice, but is it art?"

No question will infuriate an abstract artist more quick­ly. But there's a sur­prising attitude is often 'I'm an artist - I don't have to bother with trivialities like art.'

The Gallery's hand-out ma­terial on the exhibition des­cribes Evans' work as "em­phatically non-objective." In translation, this means that it can look anything you want it to because it really doesn't look like anything. And that's just fine. To me, Evans' work looks like the stuff that blows off some of my garage roof in a wind storm.

Weekend entertainment

Weekend entertainment

By The Phantom of Radio-Glendon (1961)

Glendon Bob had another successful pub night Friday night with entertainment provided by 'The Martians.' The group did a combination of country and western along with many rock tunes. The Martians' rendition of Neil Young and The Eagles was particularly good.

Saturday night was also a successful party with a tape dance co-sponsored by Inter­nal. Studies and Radio Glendon. Erik Schasmin of Radio Glendon provided several good tapes which kept the crowd dancing late into the evening.
New indoor soccer league starting

by Gregory Volk
Every Friday at 3:30, me and the boys get together for a "friendly" game of indoor-soccer. At 3:30, all battered, bruised and sore, we retreat to the pub to discuss the game over a few beers (sounds familiar? Anyone want to do an ad?). The basic core consists of players from the soccer team, along with a few regular interested participants. It is all done in fun, and of course for "health" reasons, but occasionally people get carried away by enthusiasm and aggressive play ensuing. Paul language, hard tackles (even on the gym floor), bruised shins and shattered egos are just a few of the results from such play. Sounds like fun eh? Well now is your chance to get involved.

Starting on Friday Jan 29 Glendon will be commencing a men's intramural indoor-soccer league. It will consist of 4 teams made up of a maximum of 8 players and a minimum of 6 an each team (4 players and 1 goalie playing at one time). All people who are interested should show up on Friday Jan 15 at 3:30 down at the gym (Proctor Field House). That day and the next Friday (Jan 22) will be given to having "try outs" and signing players. Teams will be chosen at random and no previous experience is required although it is recommended. A schedule is posted outside of the cafeteria on the sports bulletin. For further information contact Cathy at the Proctor Field House (487-6150) or Greg Volk (me!) at 924-6262.

So for some good, healthy, invigorating fun, be sure to show up. It is bound to be enjoyable and is a beginning to solving the "problem" of no intramural sports at Glendon which everyone is griping about (Ed. note: No name please, she might sue you!!) (but if you read last week's "Sports Notes" you'll see that this is not true). We are anticipating prizes, of one kind or another, to be handed out to everyone so you can't lose! Make new friends, get in shape, and get involved in Glendon College... See you all there.

Note: Bring gym clothing (padding if you wish) and especially indoor running shoes!

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3. Sat Jan 3rd NEW YORK COSMOS 2:30 p.m.
4. Wed Jan 8th CHICAGO STING 8:00 p.m.
5. Sat Jan 10th TAMPA BAY ROWDIES 2:30 p.m.
6. Thu Jan 15th TULSA ROUGHNECKS 8:00 p.m.
7. Thu Jan 21st MONTREAL MANIC 8:00 p.m.
8. Sun Jan 24th JACKSONVILLE TEA M 2:30 p.m.
9. Sat Feb 14th MONTREAL MANIC 2:30 p.m.

Tickets are available at Bass and Maple Leaf Gardens' Box Office • Call 977-KICK (977-5425)
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