

pro



tem

Glendon College
Collège Glendon

Vol. 21, No.14

January 15, 1982
15 janvier, 1981

Manly on the Third World
La Lutte Finale
More Chuck Tolstoy
Indoor Soccer at Glendon
AND MORE!!...

The Underground Revisited

by Lynne Watt

Nobody knows how many people have disappeared since the word first entered the human rights vocabulary a bare fifteen years ago translated from the Spanish *desaparecido*. Although the 'disappearances' for many years before- for instance the adoption of such policies is documented in nazi war records- the word began to be used by the Guatemalan press to describe a sinister process emerging in their country in 1966.

It gained international currency after the military coup in Chile in 1973. From the beginning the governing junta there carried out highly repressive policies to consolidate its power. By late 1973 to early 1974 human rights activists realizes that these measures had begun to take a new form.

Relatives and friends were reporting that their brother, sister, parent wife or husband, or colleague had simply vanished. The authorities denied holding them and claimed to know nothing of their whereabouts of fate.

Initially it was hoped that the prisoners were merely being kept incommunicado until their eventual release, or at least that their imprisonment would be acknowledged by the government. Human rights organizations filed mass habeas corpus petitions, which were almost invariably dismissed by the courts.

As months passed, the prisoners still did not appear and the government persisted in its denials. Families were tormented by uncertainty about the fate of their loved ones; hopes turned to despair; 'disappearance' had become a fact of Chilean life.

In March 1976 a military coup was followed by a similar series of events in Argentina. When the bodies of a number of those who had 'disappeared' were discovered in mass graves, and some 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 'disappearance' in Chile and Argentina: violent, often illegal arrest; torture; secret imprisonment; in many cases death.

Reports of unacknowledged detentions in other countries were added to the documentation on 'disappearances' and the testimony 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 'disappearance'- to discover where the victims were, what had happened to them and who gave and executed the orders and why.

It had become clear that one of the central facts of 'disappearance' was that the victims had *not simply disappeared*. That is why the word had to be used with quotation marks- The 'disappeared' have not disappeared: *they have been made to 'disappear'*. In other words, somebody knows what has happened to them and, more importantly, is accountable for what happened.

Although the particular circumstances of 'disappearances' have varied from country to country and the 'disappeared themselves have included doctors, lawyers, priests and nuns, university professors and students, and trade unionists- covering a spectrum that includes former senior government ministers in Ethiopia and humble peasants in the Salvadorian countryside- certain features are common to what Amnesty International classifies as a 'disappeared' prison: the relatives, friends, lawyers of an individual have known or have had good reason to believe that the victim has been apprehended by government agents or by people acting in some form of collusion with the government. Relatives or friends may actually witness the arrest by uniformed or known plainclothes policemen. On other occasions the the arresting agent may not be recognizable and may not identify himself, but the prevailing pattern in the country might lead the family to presume reasonably that the arrest was made by government agents.

Denial of accountability by the authorities is the factor that makes the 'disappearance' unique among human rights violations. It can be explicit, as in a statement from a government official. Family members, for example may go to police headquarters to ask where their relation is being held, whereupon the police simply deny that he 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'.

'Disappearances' are a grave violation of human rights. 'Disappearances' clearly violate Articles 3, 8 and 9 of the United Nation's



Amnesty International Vigil for Argentinan 'disappeared', Toronto City Hall, June 1979.
Photo by Dan Freeman

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 uncounted 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, Ethiopia, Guinea, The Philippines, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Kampuchea, Uganda, Afghanistan, Brazil, east Timor, Syria, Morocco, Mexico, Namibia.

The main emphasis of the campaign will be on publicity and education. Through this campaign, AI will attempt to: (a) increase the understanding of the general public about disappearances, what they really mean, who is res-

ponsible what happens to the families of the victims, so that the term 'disappearances' will in the future cause as much outrage as 'torture';

(b) increase the commitments of home governments to work against disappearances within the international community so that the practices of 'disappearances' becomes a strong indictment against those governments which use it;

(c) remind the governments responsible that the 'disappeared' are not forgotten and that they are accountable for the fate of all victims, an accountability that passes on to successor governments;

(d) campaign directly on behalf of certain individuals or groups disappears recently;

(e) support and encourage the work already being undertaken at inter-governmental level, e.g. the UN Working group on Disappearances.

Here at glendon, The Amnesty International Group is planning a panel discussion on the subject. The tentative date is Thursday, January 21.

Please watch out for confirmation of this. Notice will be posted on the AI bulletin opposite the Dean's office on the second floor of York hall.

The AI group also plans to have information tables set up during the week of Jan. 18-22, where members will try their best to answer there may be on the 'Disappeared' and on Amnesty International in general. there will also be publications for sale at those tables.

On Friday, January 22 Amnesty International is holding a Vigil for the Disappeared at the Holy Trinity Church, behind the Eaton's Centre. The Vigil will begin at 6:30 p.m. to be followed by a concert. Performers will include the Burlaka Ukrainian Men's Choir, the Toronto Dance Theatre, Bill Buxton and others. The concert begins at 8:00 p.m.

for further information on the Vigil and the concert contact the Toronto Office of Amnesty International at: 593-1219

Universal Declaration of Human Rights- an individual's guarantee of right to an effective remedy by a competent national tribunal for acts violating the person's rights granted by the constitution or by law; and the right to be free from arbitrary arrest or detention.

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

either real or imagined. Convenient because it does not require any change in legislation. It does not require legal formalities, such as having to produce evidence or having to obtain a conviction from a competent court. It simply requires a handful of ruthless agents to carry out the arrest or abduction and a handful of others to interrogate, torture or possibly kill the victim in a hidden place. 'Disappearance' is one of the major tools of political ter-

rorism by governments. The repressive value of a policy of 'disappearances' was clearly stated in a 1942 Nazi military directive on detainees in France suspected of 'endangering' German security:

"...the prisoners are to be transported to Germany secretly... These measures will have a deterrent effect because (a) the prisoners will vanish without a trace, (b) no information will be given as to their whereabouts or fate."

notes

E and F Houses Hilliard present a
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 HOUSE
Saturday, March 20, 1982.
10a.m. to 6 p.m. free

Spring and the grass are respectively almost sprung and riz. Come and celebrate the Vernal Equinox with us at Ecology House. If you have never visited our urban demonstration of conservation and energy-efficiency, this is the day to do it! 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.

YOU ARE WHAT YOU EAT
Monday February 22, 7:30 p.m. Admission Free

Join Linda Pim, 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 suspect 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
Tuesday, February 23, 1982.
7:00 p.m. \$3.00

With the cost of home heating fuel skyrocketing, there is no doubt about the econo-

mical 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. Ecology House, 12 Madison Ave. Toronto. 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
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 in terms 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 moveable insulation. Ecology House, 12 Madison Ave. tel.: 967-0577

Toronto Drinking Water - How bad is it?
Monday, January 25, 1982.
7:30 p.m. Admission free.

Join Anne Wordsworth, author of Pollution Probe's controversial report on Toronto drinking water, for a realistic discussion of the state of our water, sources and levels of contamination, and short and long term implications and solutions of the problem. Ecology House, 12 Madison Ave. tel.: 9670577

Solar Home Design
Wednesday, January 27, 1982. 7:30 p.m. Admission free.

This survey and discussion of successful passive solar homes will encompass appropriate building and design concepts such as Trombe walls, solar greenhouses, efficient use of thermal mass, and more.

Ecology House, 12 Madison Ave. tel.: 967-0577

RETROFIT: THE ENERGY EFFICIENT RENOVATION
FEBRUARY 3, 10, 17, 24 7-10 p.m. Course Fee: \$30

Ecology House is offering a four evening course which will examine the various techniques that can be employed to severely reduce the heating requirements of your home. Through properly insulating and sealing a house it's possible to reduce your fuel consumption by as much as 90 per cent. This not only saves money and energy but can result in a quieter and much more comfortable home. Weatherizing, insulation, vapour barriers, window treatment, furnace systems and their economics will be among the topics discussed. Please register in advance. Contact: Debbie Grinstead or David Coon 967-0577

Energy Conservation in a Can
Monday, February 1, 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-efficient housing and consumer lifestyles. Ecology House, 12 Madison Ave. tel.: 967-0577

Renovating? Why not retrofit?
Tuesday, February 2, 1982.
7:00 p.m. \$3.00

Offset renovation costs and increase the comfort of your older home. The addition of insulation is an invaluable step in the reconstruction of exterior walls. Discover the many approaches and options available to the home renovator on the lookout for energy 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. John Kreeleman will answer your questions and offer sound advice on the safest and most efficient use of this renewable source of home-heating energy. Ecology House, 12 Madison Ave. tel.: 967-0577. N.B: Please be on the lookout for an announcement regarding an Anti-Nuclear Conference to be held at Ecology House on Feb. 6-7, sponsored by Energy Probe, contact 978-7014.

SOUP KITCHEN CABARET
Thursday February 11, 1982
8:00 p.m. \$10.00

Join Pollution Probe and the comedy team Sears & Switzer for a delightful and thought provoking evening of music, sketches and soup. Probe will sponsor one of a series of social action evenings designed to raise funds and consciousness. Come and borsche 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 Grinstead 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

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 venting options, including air to air heat exchangers. Ecology House, 12 Madison Ave. Toronto. tel.: 967-0577

Solar Greenhousing -Design and Management
Saturday, February 20, 1982.
9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. \$10.00

This full day seminar 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 heating. Please register in advance by calling 967-0577

Des représentants de l'école de droit de l'Université de Moncton, N.B. seront à Glendon à 16 heures le 28 janvier -Hearth Room - pour rencontrer les étudiants intéressés.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20 - 6:00 p.m. - Coed Squash Open House and Round Robin. Beginners as well as expert players are welcome.

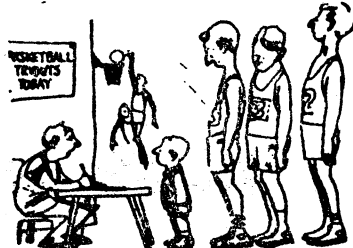
FRIDAY, Jan. 22 - Ski Day at Beaver Valley Ski Resort - Fee \$20.00 - Covers cost of transportation, lift ticket, lunch (with wine). Ski rentals - extra. Limited registration! To register, drop by the Field House office.

JANUARY 25 - FEB. 5 - Swim Marathon - during Rec. Swim hours.

SPORTS 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 drafted on Jan. 22. Sign up at the Field House by Jan. 18.

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


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 French Culture and Business French at Glendon College Campus. For detailed Brochures and further information on the above and other non-degree programmes 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 487-6150. Cost to athletic members and Glendon students-\$30, all others-\$95.


Amnesty International sponsors a panel on disappearance. Two guest speakers will be giving a lecture on Disappearances in Argentina, Guatemala and Uruguay. It will be on Thursday, January 21 at 3:00 pm in the Hearth Room.



YUKON JACK ATTACK #5.

The Walrus Bite.

Temper 1/2 ounce
Tequila with orange juice
over ice. Fire in 1 ounce
Yukon Jack to give the Walrus
its bite. And you thought
Walruses didn't have teeth,
(tusk, tusk, tusk). Inspired
in the wild, midst the dam-
nably cold, this, the black
sheep of Canadian liquors,
is Yukon Jack.



Yukon Jack

The Black Sheep of Canadian Liquors.
Concocted with fine Canadian Whisky.

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.

Instead, 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 Interna-

tional 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 the principal engine of development, you are, in my view, tying your hopes to a contradiction.

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 society can not really support.

I think this really goes to the heart of the development problem in the Third World because as long as foreign capital of that kind is the principal engine of development, you are, in my view tying 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 of necessity does so in the search for a bigger return than it has at home, and this has tremendous implications.

It has implications for the kind of investment that you do, it has implications for the condition that it will demand and expect in the country that 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 disjunctions 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 in search of more favorable advantages?

Daily: U.S. Vice President George Bush has been shuttling 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 real problem of poverty and so on and so forth.

One just hopes that one of these days sanity will prevail and there will be the same kind of relations between the U.S. and Cuba as exist between Canada and Cuba, which are very principled, intelligent and civilized.

Daily: Canada has very strong business and foreign aid ties with Jamaica. CIDA (Canadian International Development Agency) uses its aid to Jamaica as a way of

securing markets for Canadian goods. What do you think of Canada's aid program to the Third World? How does Canada's aid program compare to that of other countries?

Manley: This is always a problem. You know, the big theory these days is that there should never be "tied aid," that aid should be available and people should be able to buy the technology and capital on the best terms available. And I think there are one or two countries that now practice that — Holland does. Holland is very, very progressive about these things. If you get a loan from the Dutch, they never insist that you buy Dutch goods. The loan is for you, and you buy whatever you can find best, because they see that as a matter of principle.

On the other hand one has to be realistic. Obviously, that's how it ought to be, but one has to be realistic in that if a particular society can't be persuaded to cooperate unless their people feel that some benefit may accrue to them, that's tough but that's realistic — that's as far as you can get and if the Canadian people say they won't lend unless they are assured that Canadian goods will be purchased, then who am I to say anything? One regrets it is so and hope it will not one day be so, but I couldn't come to Canada and attack the Canadian people about that. In the end, it's their money, and one hopes that the aid is on concessional terms. But the minute it's on concessional terms you get into the question of quid pro quo.

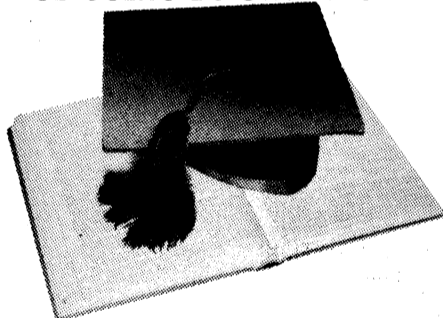
Now, the Dutch solved that problem. Most of the Scandinavian nations solved that problem because they view the world as a bigger picture and see a large possibility for mankind. They have highly sophisticated political systems with manageable levels of popular participation in politics and an understanding of the issues.

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 where 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

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OF GOING TO UNIVERSITY**



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EDITORIAL

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 20-odd student members are, 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 process of planning and decision-making, to be very activist in their demands for traditional concessions from administrators. Students, in fact, have complete parity with the administration and Faculty members during the meetings. What then is left for stu-

dent members to do but integrate the Glendon bureaucracy and analyse everyday issues which often do not interest them very much personally. While we are not suggesting that student apathy is good, it is important to point out the reasons for this. One of them is lack of information and leadership. Indeed, how often do people like Perry Mallinos (GCSU President) and Susan Asa (student caucus chairman) speak to students thoughts medias such as Pro Tem which is certainly always open to them, or through general meetings? Not very often. Their role should be to motivate students (not just student caucus) to participate 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 student 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.



Cet éditorial est la suite de celui de la semaine dernière. Le sujet reste donc à peu près le même: le conseil de la faculté. Cette fois-ci, nous ne nous attaquerons pas au manque d'entente qu'il y a chez les membres de la faculté; Surtout sur des lorsqu'il s'agit de sujets d'importance comme le bilinguisme ou la planification.

Cette semaine, nous nous pencherons sur la délégation étudiante du conseil et du rôle qu'elle y joue. Cette année, plusieurs se plaignent que trop peu de ces étudiants montrent un intérêt véritable aux réunions du conseil ou aux réunions des comités du conseil. Il y a aussi des plaintes sur le silence quasi total du petit nombre qui va aux réunions, ce qui peut amener à croire que les étudiants ne jouent pas un rôle important.

Même si ces critiques sont valides, il y a des raisons pour ce comportement. Tout d'abord il est difficile d'avoir des étudiants qui soient des activistes exigeant sans cesse des droits puisque nous pouvons déjà prendre part aux processus de planification et aux prises de décision.

Nous avons même parité



EDITOR IN CHIEF/
REDACTEUR EN CHEF
Nicol Simard
ADVERTISING MANAGER
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HUMAN RIGHTS EDITOR
Ruth Bradley

TYPESETTING
Evelyn Elgin
COPY EDITING
Lisa Kamerling

LAYOUT
Lisa Kamerling
John Maxwell
Joe Ugarkovic

CONTRIBUTORS/
COLLABORATEURS
Dick Bedclothes
Eric Goddard
Lisa Kamerling
John Maxwell
Knowlten Rash
Gregory Volk
Lynne Watt

Pro Tem est l'hebdomadaire indépendant du Collège Glendon. Lorsque fondé en 1962, il était le journal étudiant de l'Université York. Pro Tem cherche à rester autonome et indépendant de l'administration de l'université et de l'association des étudiants tout en restant attentif aux deux. Tous les textes restent l'unique responsabilité de la rédaction, sauf indication contraire. Nos bureaux sont dans Glendon Hall. Téléphone: 487-6133.

Pro Tem is the independent weekly news service of Glendon College. Founded in 1962 as the original student publication of York University, it strives to be autonomous and independent of university administration and student government but responsive to both. All copy is the sole responsibility of the editorial staff unless otherwise indicated. Offices are located in the Glendon Mansion. Telephone: 487-6133.

avec l'administration et les membres de la faculté lors des réunions. Il ne reste alors plus aux étudiants qu'à s'intégrer à la bureaucratie et à analyser des problèmes quotidiens qui souvent ne les intéressent pas.

Cependant, nous n'affirmons pas que l'apathie soit une bonne chose. Mais il y a des raisons qui peuvent expliquer un pareil état, entre autres il y a peut-être (?) un manque d'information et un manque de leadership. Combien de fois des personnes comme Perry Mallinos (président de l'AECG) ou Susan Asa (leader de la délégation étudiante du conseil de la faculté) se sont-elles adressées aux étudiants au travers de média comme Pro Tem par exemple (qui leur a tou-

jours été disponible) ou de réunions générales? A peu près jamais! Leur rôle est pourtant de motiver les étudiants (TOUS LES ETUDIANTS) à une plus grande participation au conseil de la faculté. Cela pourrait être fait en mobilisant les étudiants à une cause qui les toucherait de près. On ne mesure pas le leadership d'une personne que par sa capacité de sa faire élire à un poste d'importance.

Tant qu'il n'y aura pas de leadership véritable pour motiver les étudiants membres du conseil, la situation restera toujours la même. Cependant, il y a un rôle très important que nos représentants jouent à chaque réunion: celui de gardiens des intérêts des étudiants.

cont'd from page 3

It's a problem of confusion between human satisfaction through consumer phenomena on the one hand and seeing the understanding of the environmental reality as an important preoccupation.

The North American thing has been quite incredible to the extent which it has produced this fantastic productive machine and obviously a nice population, decent people. But there's a lot of disjuncture between the political system and the economic system, and just the citizen which seems to drive the citizen away from dealing with political reality. Not universally, obviously, but there is a far lower level of general political consciousness than would be true say, in Scandinavia.

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.

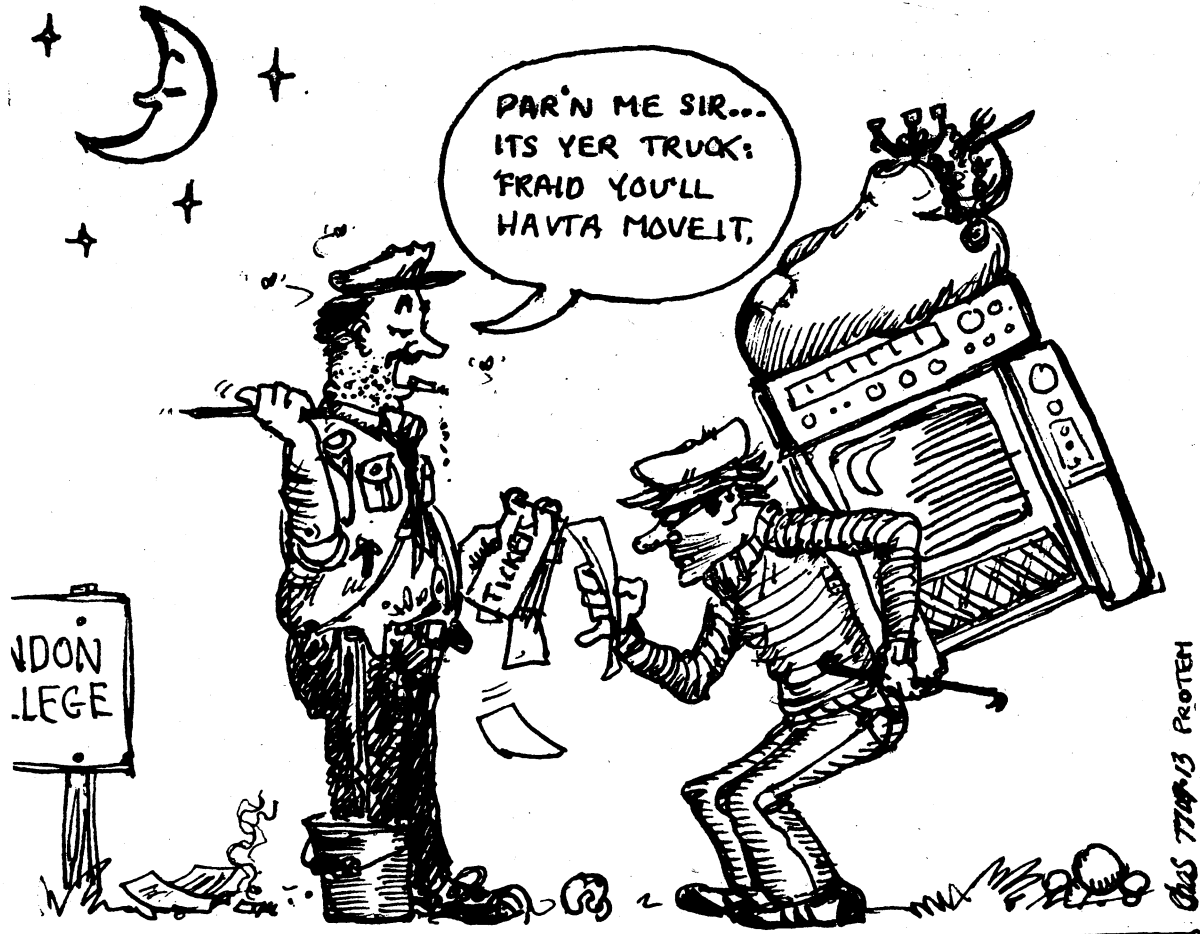
Daily: What can Canadians do to help people in the Third World?

Manley: 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, problems of dependence and all the other things that we have to struggle with. We always see Canada as a potential interpreter of Third World needs to the U.S. power system and therefore a potential help.

We also think Canada has shown signs of having a more sensitive attitude towards Third World development problems and has less tendency to try to impose a Canadian economic or ideological perception on Third World countries. Canada is more willing to accept pluralism, more willing to cooperate with the Third World countries who are pursuing their own paths wherever those paths may be.

I think what would be very important in the future is that Canada maintains this, increases this, and has flexible policies that are willing to support the kinds of plans that emerge from the region but that benefit from support.



MAKE A DIFFERENCE

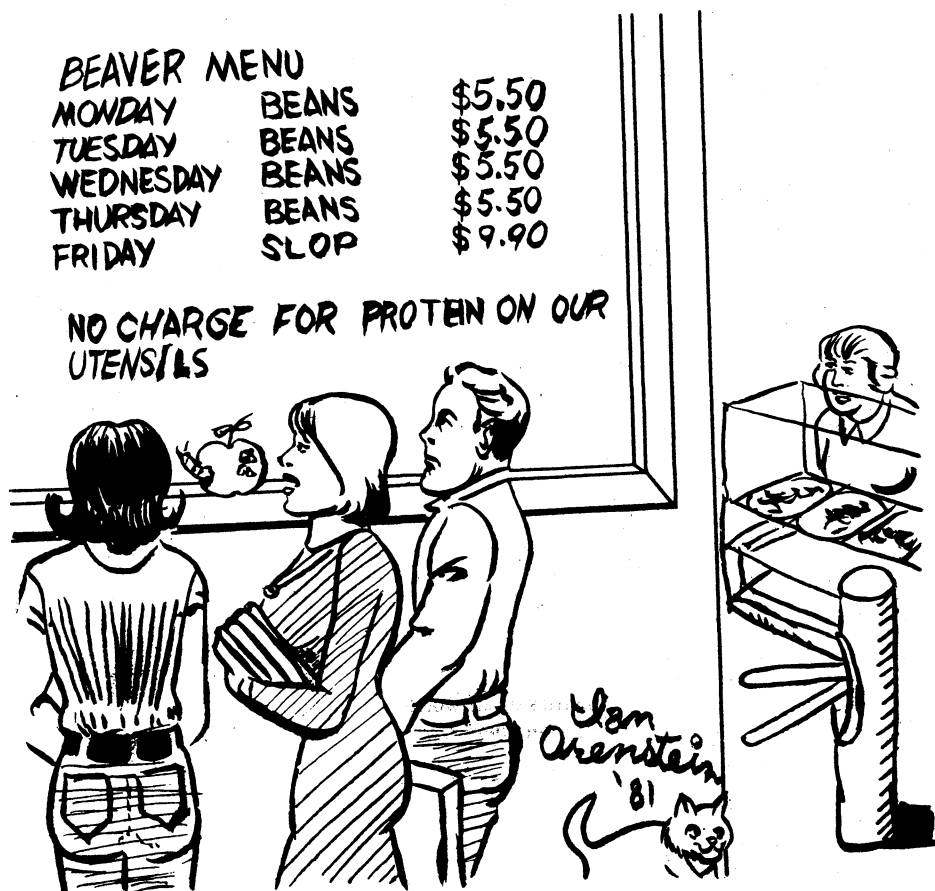
BECOME A

PRO TEM

CARTOONIST



L'essentiel dans la vie, c'est d'avoir un but!



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 the radicalism was severely limited in North America. A little-known fact is that between the years 1964 and 1975 the number of people in trade unions 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 direct 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, lycées, 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 enrollments 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 Baccalauréat. 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 students by half.

Perhaps more than anything else, students were effected 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 during 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 unofficial strike activity amongst workers, particularly those affiliated with the Confédération Générale 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 sub-

suming all else to elections, they did not want to frighten the electorate with industrial action. Within the CGT the union leadership would divert rank and file demands to platitudes about waiting until the next election.

The other French trade union, the Confédération Française Démocratique du Travail (CFDT), was much smaller than the CGT and, in practice, more supportive of industrial action. Throughout the May events, the CFDT was backing the student demands and the workers' occupations.

There were other fundamental factors underlying the May uprising. In the strictest economic terms (growth rates, profitability, rates of re-investment in industry, etc.) the French economy was a highly successful one. But the apparent economic successes hid serious structural faults in the economy and society.

Unemployment was high, and even higher among young people. France was, and still is, one of the least urbanized countries in Europe. Industrialization was restricted to very limited enterprises. Furthermore, the

number of small and inefficient enterprises was strikingly high. The tendency of mass emigration from the countryside to the towns is considered to be an aspect of a country undergoing industrialization (as opposed to a mature industrialized economy) and yet the years between 1964 and 1967

nearly eight hundred thousand people left the land in France to seek work in the towns an astonishingly high figure for a "developed" economy.

Within industry itself, management was archaic and authoritarian in its methods. Working conditions in many companies were miserable. The employees at Sud Aviation (one of the first places occupied by workers in May) had no lunch or coffee break in a ten hour day.

Social security was grossly inadequate for those who were unemployed. Many people in Paris were young and out of work were forced, for fear of starvation into scavenging and crime.

The disgust that many people felt with the 'prosperity' that surrounded them was more than just a spiritual reaction. It was also the

realization that this 'prosperity', though worshipped by many, was actually felt by few. This obvious gap between what the advertisements said and what the people saw in their lives provided a strong basis for discontent amongst young people as a whole, whether they were poor students in overcrowded universities or poor workers in dirty overcrowded factories.

The winter of 1967-68 saw a new wave of militancy amongst students and workers emerge in France. A series of diverse actions and events led to the May uprising.

Within universities political protest was growing over a vast series of issues. At Nanterre the university disciplinary code sparked a number of demonstrations. Following the University's attempts to discipline a number of students for participating in an occupation the riot police were called onto campus for the first time in history.

The events at Nanterre provided a spark for the explosion in early May. The disciplinary board for Nanterre was to be held in Paris (since Nanterre was a sub-campus of the Sorbonne). The students who were charged with disciplinary offences, along with other members of the Nanterre March 22nd movement went to Paris and appealed for solidarity from Paris students.

A series of mass meetings were held at the Sorbonne. On May 5th the students voted to occupy their campus and hold a demonstration in support of the Nanterre students.

"The Communist Party was acting as a brake on the working class."

Over 60,000 students showed up at the demonstration on May 6th. Students from universities and lycées all over Paris came to protest the governments educational policies. The French riot police attacked the demonstration; 739 people were injured.

Then something happened that no one had anticipated. As demonstrators were attacked they retreated, and calls went up to build barricades. Ironically, the people who denounced this idea the most were the students who were members of various leftist and Marxist political organizations. Members of the Communist Party, Maoists and Trotskyists and other leftists abandoned the demonstration at this point.

By the evening large sections of the Latin Quarter were barricaded by the students. People began to stream into the 'liberated' areas. Amongst these people were many young workers and the unemployed. The May revolution had begun.

Life behind the barricades was joyful, frivolous and full of strange surprises. Pianos were removed from bars and music was heard everywhere. More and more people kept arriving (the same groups who had left the demonstration reappeared that evening.) The local residents responded with surprising friendliness to the people in the streets. As one participant noted: "the very same people whose cars we had burnt and used to build barricades came out for food and drink that evening. They gave us bandages for those who had been wounded. They danced with us..."

By the end of the next day the demonstrations and barricades had spread. Most Paris lycées went on strike. There were demonstrations against unemployment turned into a solidarity march with Paris students.

The CFDT trades union proclaimed its "complete solidarity with the demands of the students for educational reform and democratization." *L'Humanité*, the newspaper of the Communist Party denounced the "acts of pampered adventurers" and warned all "class conscious workers to avoid the agent provocateurs."

Fri., Jan 15, 1982



y weren't fighting for mere reforms

Many workers didn't agree. A demonstration in Lille on the 10th, organized by the CGT and Communist Party against unemployment, drew 20,000 workers. They ignored the demonstration organizers and marched with local students, chanting solidarity with the students and workers of Paris.

On May 13th the movement was reaching massive proportions. Almost every college in Paris was occupied. Strikes were breaking out in various small enterprises all over the country. In Nantes the workers at the Sud-Aviation aero plant went one step further 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 Odeon theatre was seized and became the site of a continuous debate on the nature of the new society that the people wished to build. People would come into the theatre from the street fighting to join the debates for a couple of hours before rejoining the battle.

It was clear by this time that the movement had gone much further than the specific demands for reforms. The main demand of students and workers was self management.

Workers in the major occupations were openly proclaiming their desire to run and manage their factories for themselves. Workers committees were elected to oversee the return to production without managers at the Renault factories. At many Universities joint staff-student committees were set up to administer the Universities. The Sorbonne was declared a free university for all to use.

Joint meetings were held between the occupation committees at the colleges and the councils elected from the factory occupations. Even hospitals and law courts were occupied and declared under self-management. Air traffic controllers, railway workers, printers, postal workers and farmers all joined the occupation movement.

On Friday May 17th, the Sorbonne students organized the 'long march' from the Sorbonne campus to Boulogne-Billancourt Renault works to meet the occupying workers.

The Communist Party and the CGT union ordered the workers at Renault 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 Secret (OAS) at this time. Arms were certainly being provided to the CDRs.

More important in some ways than the activities of the government and 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 had failed to stem the tide of occupations. By May 21st, there were 10 million workers on strike or in occupation despite the many efforts of the CP 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 did not like the idea of a working class movement that was so clearly outside of their control. The CP had developed to the stage where it and the CGT represented a form of vested interest, with a large bureaucracy, members of parliament and fulltime officials; they were politically committed to gradual reform through parliament, and not revolution of any kind. They were also closely linked to Moscow and the interests of the Soviet Union. Destabilization in France was 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 negotiation with the government. The CGT sent out orders to workers already on strike telling them that the union had called them out on strike. The union claimed that the strikes were strictly over economic demands and had nothing to do with student occupations. Communist Party members and the CGT stewards were sent into the student occupations to denounce the students and tell them 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. Millions of workers were on strike, thousands of students and workers were in occupation. In terms of popular support 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 explosion had caught them off guard; the participants in the occupations found it difficult to believe the extent of the events success. And 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 minimal increase in the minimum wage and a commitment to sectional negotiations on wages. Nothing was mentioned about education.

The Grenelle accords were announced as a great victory by the CGT on May 27th. *L'Humanité* declared the strikes successful.

But when Georges Séguy, leader of the CGT, went to the Renault car works to announce this great victory he was booed and shouted down by the mass meeting of workers. The workers passed a resolution stating that they wanted a transformation of society and self-management, not just higher wages.

The majority of workers in occupations were rejected the Grenelle agreements. The CFDT union rejected 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-Behndit to Dachau" (Cohn-Behndit was one of the student leaders from Nanterre who was of German-Jewish descent) and "Students to the gas ovens." They also sang the Marseillaise.

De Gaulle came on the radio and announced that elections were to be held. He assured the "ordinary" French people that they would now be able to restore order.

The Communist Party welcomed the elections and called on all workers to return to work and vote for them.

Some people drifted back to work. The student occupations and larger worker occupations remained solid, but it was obvious that the tide was turning. The election provided no real alternative to many who had participated in the movement. Many

students could not vote since the voting age was 21. To many workers there seemed no point in voting for the Communist Party after the way that the CP and CGT had acted towards the occupations and strikes. Many of them didn't even bother to vote.

As soon as the impetus was lost by the occupations the government began to use physical force against the occupations. The riot police attacked the Sorbonne and the Renault factories and finally succeeded in retaking them (with one worker being killed).

In the last of the mass demonstrations by students and workers on June 1st there was an awareness that the movement was melting. Fifty thousand people chanted "ce n'est qu'un début, continuons le combat" (This is just a beginning, we continue the fight).

In the words of one Renault worker, "it seems to me we came very close to something very new."

In the final analysis the movement failed. But it was victorious as well. The May events sent a shock through Europe. It showed that a revolution was possible in a developed nation.

It showed that it was possible for students and workers to unite. Not merely by participating in the same demonstrations, but also through expressing a common desire to restructure society along self-managed lines.

The Long March from the Sorbonne to the Renault factory was perhaps the most significant symbol of the May events.

While many students in the US who styled themselves as radicals were unable, and in many cases, unwilling to talk to the workers, the French students were capable of creating a joint movement that threatened a supposedly stable capitalist country.

The French movement failed for a series of reasons: the activities of the Communist

Party, the organization of the government, and the many internal weaknesses of the movement itself. A movement which has rejected many traditional concepts of organization quickly (hierarchy, etc.) failed to be able to develop new methods of organization quickly enough (though occupation councils were formed they never managed to coordinate activities effectively).

"We can fight for total subversion of the rotting order."

Never the less, the events of May 1968 provide an example of a different kind of student movement than was seen in the United States of America. They show that there were alternatives to the somewhat hollow slogans of "student power" which echoed through many US campuses in the late sixties.

The perspective and direction of the French student movement provides a clear alternative to student centered organization and activism. With the exception of the Quebec student movement, students in North America have never really attempted to apply this kind of orientation.

As the Committee to Defend the Occupation Movement stated: "we aren't fighting for educational reforms. We aren't fighting for participation in our ivory towers. Students like every other segment of the oppressed population, have a clear choice. We may fight for total subversion of the present rotting order and its replacement by a collectively managed society with workers, with peasants...or we may utter empty phrases isolation, a poor substitute for real life."

New on-campus liaison officer

By Wayne Burnett

After a 'research and reorganization' period of about eight months, Glendon has finally filled the position of on-campus liaison officer. Lucinda Landau, a double BA grad from U of O replaces the long departed Jocelyn Hamilton.

Landau, who better known by her maiden name Lucinda Ogilvie, at Ottawa U., has 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 O radio station and its newspaper, 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 electronic media, with the College of Nurses of Ontario 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

David Manson, she is responsible for public relations and correspondence, campus tours and information for interested applicants, classroom assignments, the Glendon Bulletin and she is the coordinator of Advising.

This position is almost a new position in that it is temporary. The reasons behind this modification are complex. According to Principal Garrigue, a request by some in Glendon for a review and reorganization in liaison was a part of the problem. With that in mind, the college was hesitant to fill the position because after it was filled the employee and his/her union might resist job reclassification. Hence, the temporary position, which itself took time because of the change from a permanent position.

The Executive Committee that advises Principal Garrigue on non-academic matters has been and will continue to consider the role and effectiveness of liaison, the duties of the position, and the ever important financial considerations. All of this should be completed in the late spring.

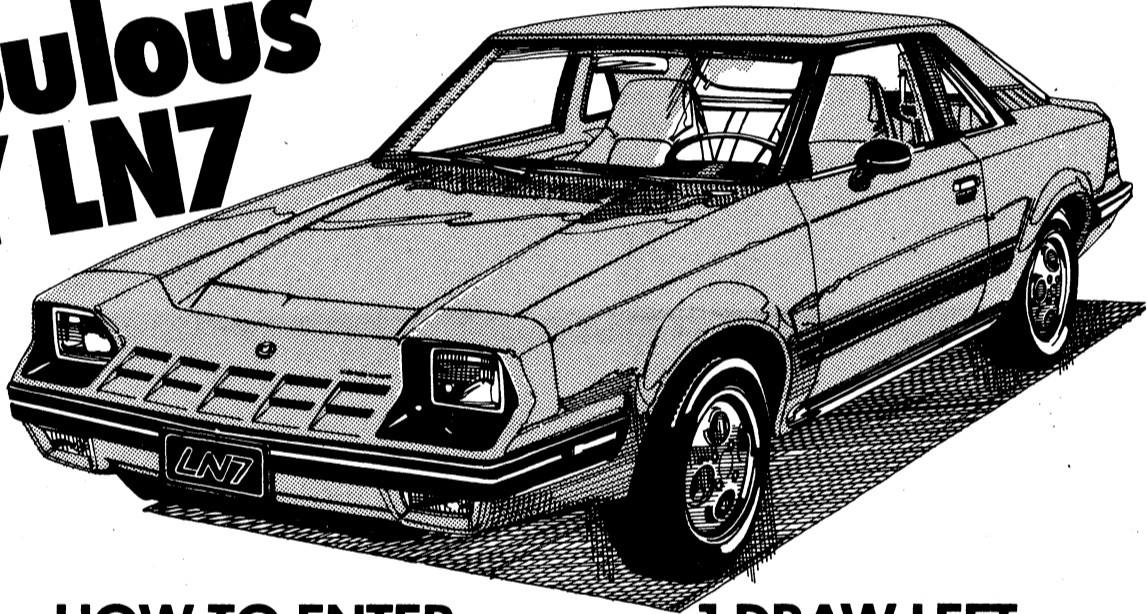
In the meantime, a very qualified person has joined David's over-worked staff, hopefully allowing whoever was carrying Lucinda's duties to concentrate on their own demanding duties.

Lucinda, welcome to Glendon.

ENTER THE LONG DISTANCE

FEELING SWEEPSTAKES

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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!

FEEL LUCKY? THEN NOW'S THE TIME TO ENTER. YOU COULD WIN!

The Long Distance Feeling Tele-Scrambler.

1. To enter and qualify, correctly complete the Official Entry Form and quiz question or game included therein. Only Official Entry Forms will be considered. Mail to: The Long Distance Feeling Sweepstakes Box 1437, Toronto, Ontario M5W 2E8

Contest will commence September 1, 1981.

2. There will be a total of 3 prizes awarded (See Rule #3 for prize distribution). Each prize will consist of a 1982 Mercury LN-7 automobile (approximate retail value \$9,000 each). Local delivery, provincial and municipal taxes as applicable, are included as part of the prize at no cost to the winner. Drivers permit and insurance will be the responsibility of each winner. Each car will be delivered to a Mercury dealership nearest the winners' residence in Canada. All prizes will be awarded. Only one prize per person. Prizes must be accepted as awarded, no substitutions.

3. Selections at random will be made from all entries received by the sweepstakes judging organization by noon on the following dates: October 21, 1981, December 15, 1981 and the contest closing date, February 15, 1982. Entries not selected in the October 21 draw will automatically be entered for the December 15, 1981 draw. Entries not selected in the December 15, 1981 draw will automatically be entered for the final draw, February 15, 1982. One car will be awarded in each draw. Chances of winning are dependent upon

the number of entries received. Selected entrants, in order to win, will be required to first correctly answer a time-limited, arithmetical, skill-testing question during a prearranged tape recorded telephone interview. Decisions of the judging organization shall be final. By entering, winners agree to the use of their name, address and photograph for resulting publicity in connection with this contest. The winners will also be required to sign a legal document stating compliance with contest rules. The names of the winners may be obtained by sending a stamped self-addressed envelope to: TCTS, 410 Laurier Ave. W., Room 950, Box 2410, Station D, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6H5.

4. This contest is open only to students who are registered full-time or part-time at any accredited Canadian University, College or Post-Secondary institution. Employees of TCTS, its member companies and affiliates, its advertising and promotional Agencies, the independent judging organization and their immediate families are not eligible. This contest is subject to all Federal, Provincial and Municipal laws.

5. * Quebec Residents
All taxes eligible under la Loi sur les loteries, les courses, les concours publicitaires et les appareils d'amusements have been paid. A complaint respecting the administration of this contest may be submitted to the Régie des loteries et courses du Québec.

Each of the scrambled words below is part of a complete sentence. As you unscramble each of the words, print the solution beneath it in the space provided. When you have correctly unscrambled all the words, you will have completed the Tele-Scrambler game, and are eligible to win a fabulous Mercury LN7. Good luck!

Name _____
Address _____
City/Town _____
Postal Code _____
Tel. No. (your own or where you can be reached) _____
University Attending _____

PEKE UYRO _____
GOLN NSDETIAC _____
SRLNTOEPHASII _____
NGOGI ROTGNS _____
IHTW _____
GLNO EDSACINT! _____

entertainment

Brief Cases — The Adventures of Chuck Tolstoy, Private Detective

by John Maxwell

Reuben Bigelow eased his corpulent form into the leather-back chair. With a heavy sigh and in a nervous, quavering voice, he began his bizarre tale.

"Well, Mr. Tolstoy, this sad affair began early last Thursday morning, when I awoke in a back alley behind Kim's Korean Kitchen on Brighton St., with no recollection of how I had arrived there. To my amazement, I was wearing nothing but a pair of pink boxer shorts that looked like they had been pulled on over my head. And a pair of standard Navy-issue skin-diving flippers on my feet. Needless to say, I was rather perplexed.

My head throbbed. I had the uncomfortable feeling that a small mammal had just spent the night in my mouth. Glancing at my reflection in a shop window, I noticed that my eyes were bloodshot. So were my nose and ears.

I walked quickly to the nearest public telephone booth, keeping in mind what my father always told me: We are judged by how we conduct ourselves in embarrassing situations. What my father failed to tell me, however, is how to walk quickly in skin-diving flippers.

Fortunately, I was able to summon my chauffeur and return home without attracting attention. My strange apparel did not arouse the suspicion of my dear wife. I am fortunate in that Mrs. Bigelow is a moron.

But my troubles were far from over. This came with the morning mail."

The rotund millionaire emptied the contents of an unmarked manila envelope onto the desk in front of him. Several grainy black-and-white photographs spread out before Chuck Tolstoy's near-sighted eyes. The detective, who had been furiously scribbling notes and wondering how to spell "fortuitously", examined them.

The subject of the photos was none other than Reuben Bigelow — but not the suave, dignified Reuben Bigelow that sat before him. His client was displayed in outrageous costumes, wearing lampshades on his head, playing a bass drum and accompanying himself on the kazoo and generally carrying on like a Shriner. If made public, these photos would ruin Bigelow's career! And his Golf Club membership would be revoked!

"Looks like fun", muttered Tolstoy.

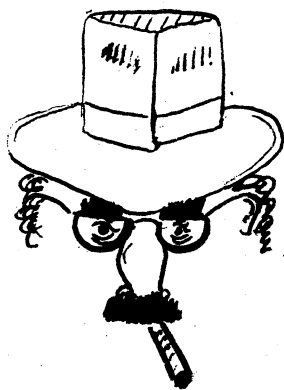
"Indeed", replied Bigelow. "I wish I'd been there."

"What do you mean? Didn't you say these pix were of you?"

Even as he spoke, sudden realization struck our hero like a blow to the solar plexus. His client had been slipped a mickey, photographed in embarrassing poses and was now being threatened with exposure!

But what could the blackmailers possibly want? The young sleuth wondered. More pictures maybe!

Next episode — Last laughs last longest!



by Lisa Kamerling

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

The Underground was first reviewed in October, when the restaurant opened its doors to eagerly awaiting, ravished Glendon 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 in which to eat 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, glossy, bilingual menu that was so large it caused embarrassing situations at a table for two. In its place is a plain, typewritten sheet of paper which suffices and which costs less I'm sure. Unfortunately, I did not notice a French version of the menu and I would hope that the

restaurant presents one soon. Also 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 jumped from \$4.95 to \$5.25. The hamburger has risen to \$3.25 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 although we are paying more, we are now getting less. Where is the logic in this set-up, especially from the consumer's point of view? It would appear that the Underground is trying to dupe its patrons, even if the portion of cole slaw or whichever the choice, is slightly larger. Also, the Extravaganza Salad has lumped together the choices of meat and cheese, so that now we can no longer have 2 choices of each but only 2 meat choices and 1 cheese choice.

One nice addition to the menu are the side orders:

garlic bread, baked potatoes or french fries. Another is the creation of smaller sized sundaes, enough for one person at half the price. The new Neopolitan Sundae is quite good, although it could use less cherry sauce and the crunch of some nuts.

Also, soup of the day and special of the day are now offered. A sampling of the ham and cheese crêpe on special proved to be very good.

The quality of the food has remained as fine as it originally was, with one exception. The cheese cake (now with choice of toppings) still has that from-the-freezer taste which the new toppings try to hide.

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 some question 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 standards and it continues to provide a nice place to eat on campus that will accept script (although it does tend to gobble up the script pretty quickly...)

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INTO THE EIGHTIES

TOP 15 SONGS

1. Fade To Grey..... Visage
2. Tainted Love..... Soft Cell
3. The Garden..... John Foxx
4. Elephant Talk..... King Crimson
5. Fascist Groove Thang..... Heaven 17
6. Up All Night..... Boomtown Rats
7. Spellbound..... Siouxsie And The Banshees
8. Demolition Man..... The Police
9. Watching The Dancers..... Modern Eon
10. Love song..... Simple Mind
11. Hush..... Deep Purple
12. Central Reservation..... Random Hold
13. Women Around The World At Work..... Martha & The Muffins
14. It's Only Rock 'n' Roll..... Rolling Stones
15. Chant..... Public Image Limited

TOP 5 ALBUMS

1. Non-Stop Erotic Cabaret..... Soft Cell
2. Visage Extended Play..... Visage
3. Hot Rocks..... Rolling Stones
4. Discipline..... King Crimson
5. Ghost In The Machine..... The Police

INTO THE EIGHTIES is a Radio Glendon production. The Chart gives some indication as to what type of music is being played on R.G., and was tabulated by the playlist analysts "Wave" Donath and "Spiv" Schasmin.

Canadianize



Jouons en société

Par Marc Marlier

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, ou 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 a le droit de mettre à fil, à coton, à brodé, à jour, à nylon,...
6. On bat, naturellement, le jeu de 32 draps comme un jeu de cartes ordinaire; on coupe et on retourne de même.
7. Chaque 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 au jeu pour le remettre en état.

10. Tout joueur que essaie de couper irrégulièrement avec une taie 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 effect-

uée, ouvrir la fenêtre.

3. Ensuite, il suffit de jeter violemment l'eau contenue dans le seau dans la rue et se rejeter immédiatement en arrière.

4. Attendre et écouter. Si aucune réaction ne se produit, vous avez perdu. Recommencez alors l'opération.

5. Si la chute de l'eau est suivie d'un cri, vous marquez 10 points.

6. Si plusieurs cris se font entendre, vous marquez 15 points.

7. Si ces cris se traduisent en hurlements mêlés de qualificatifs allant de saligaud à tête de lard, vous marquez 50

points.

8. Et enfin, si la police monte chez vous, vous marquez 100 points et vous êtes déclaré hors concours.

Voilà de quoi rire et s'amuser honnêtement en développant ses facultés d'observation et ses dons de la balistique.

Voici maintenant un petit conseil pour les amoureux sur la manière de savoir nouer leurs doigts. Certes, il est doux de se promener sous la charmille la main dans la main, les doigts tendrement mêlés aux doigts de l'être aimé, mais encore faut-il sa-

voir se nouer les doigts? Voici un moyen qui a fait ses preuves et qui fut employé par les grands amoureux de tous les temps:

Passer la première phalange du pouce sous le centre de l'index pendant que l'annulaire se glisse sous la deuxième phalange du majeur. Exercez à l'aide du mdacarpe une légère pression sur la phalangette 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 à chaque fois. Bon amusement!

The best and worst in music

The Best and Worst in Music
By Eric Goddard and Knowlten Rash

The type of bands 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 Matachewan that play predominately southern rock. And play they did to a somewhat 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. Sure the sound system was not the best and some distortion came across but the entire 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 Stones).

Everyone I was with had 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 radiate off stage. These 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 Idles show. (Remember you paid money to hear them?)

Hopefully we can get more entertaining groups like the Martian Brothers for those who do enjoy a good time. I had a dream that the Rolling Stones played at Glendon, the only problem was that only a few folks recognized who they were.

But Is It Art?

by John Maxwell

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

Evans works are abstract, to say the least, and follow roughly the style of non-representational art initiated by Elsworth Kelly in the early 1960's, a style which emphasizes large areas of solid color and the interpretive use 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 the artist's underlying 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 des-

cribes Evans' work as "emphatically non-objective". In translation, this means that it can look like 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 of my garage roof in a wind storm.

But is it art?

Weekend entertainment

By The Phantom of Radio-Glendon (1981)

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

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

This Friday in the theatre, Radio Glendon will be sponsoring a pub night with music provided by the rock group Discreet. Admission \$2.00, Non-York \$3.00. Be there!



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Sports

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 5:30, 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 ensues. Faul 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 924-8262.

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's note: No names 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!



Maple Lys Triumph

by Dick Bedclothes

A sparse crowd at York University's Northlands Coliseum was treated to an exposé of action and captivating excitement this past Wednesday evening. No, the Chinese Circus was not performing there, nor was the R.C.M.P. musical ride, it wasn't even the 'B' shift from the Zanzibar Tavern. What people had come to was a hockey match between the Maple Lys and Vanier College. Witnessed was a gruelling game between two old rivals that turned into a Glendon romp and may be just what was required to turn around a seemingly dismal season. As of late, the team hadn't been doing so well, carrying a 1-5 record, but with a long Christmas rest and the return of coach Ian Loveless it was obvious the team had turned a new leaf.

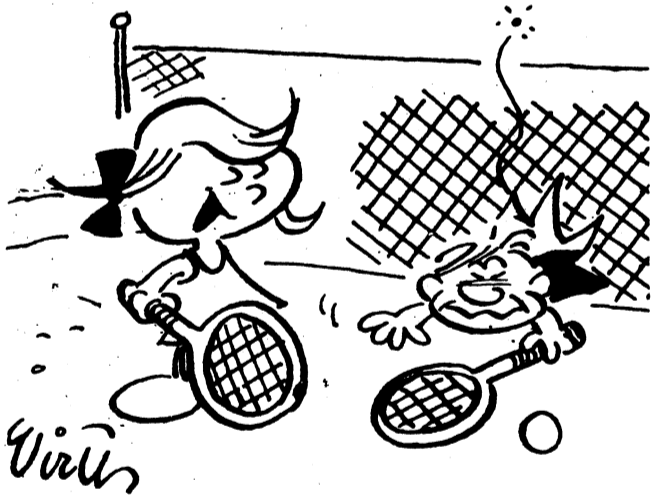
Ian, just back from a European tour added a few new last minute plays into Glendon's game plan and it paid off. Don Blue scored, what turned out to be the winning goal, midway through the first period. Peter Gibson and Ron Mowbray each added a goal in the second period to make it 3 to zip for our boys, but the

play remained close and Vanier was still very much in the game.

That all changed in the final period. Quite frankly it was a horror show, Glendon scored often and early, with all the players on the bench gaining at least one point (except Kevin, the beer guzzler, who play a fine game anyway). The Maple Lys fired 20 shots on net for seven third period goals, making for a 10-0 win, absolutely dominating the entire play and definite authority on the ice. The intimidating line of Don Blue, Ron Mowbray and Peter Gibson collected 12 points while Danny Spanago and Steve Phillips provided the team with some solid checking.

Scoring sensation Tim Sanderson was limited to one goal but nevertheless played a fine game and Patrick McDonuts is out of his brief scoring slump, so things are taking shape and look good for the next few games. However the team does have some ground to make up and will need some key victories in up-coming games. America's team is the Dallas Cowboys but Glendon has the Maple Lys and we're proud of 'em.

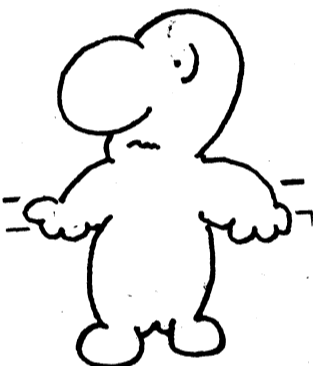
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6. Thurs	Jan 14th	TULSA ROUGHNECKS	8:00 p.m.
7. Thurs	Jan 21st	MONTREAL MANIC	8:00 p.m.
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