

PRO TEM



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Neil Orford: VP Academic

by Lisa Kamerling

On Tuesday, October 18 in the cafeteria V.P. Academic contenders Neil Orford and Charles Kellen presented their views on the duties and qualities of a V.P. Academic. In his speech, Orford stressed a need for "open-mindedness, dedication and accessibility". Kellen stressed a need for helping students with their grievances.

Although neither candidate was bilingual, both demonstrated support of bilingualism at Glendon and even delivered small parts of their speeches in French.

The main issues at stake in the GCSU by-election for this recently vacated position were exemplified in questions asked from the floor. V.P. Finance Andrew Fox wondered how the candidates proposed to deal with the problem of overcrowded classrooms.

Orford regretted that he was not familiar with all the channels he could possibly use, but felt that there must be some organizations willing to sponsor funds to cover more teaching assistants.

Kellen said that the question was not easy to answer because money is hard to get. He added that everything depends on funding.

President David Haines ask-

ed whether the contenders would push for more bilingual courses as well as the establishment of a strictly French unilingual stream.

Orford replied that bilingualism is fundamental to Glendon and that we must push for it.

Kellen felt that prompting bilingualism and establishing prerequisite conversational courses were not solely the VP Academic's job.

Voting took place on Wednesday, October 19 and Thursday, October 20. The results will not be deemed official until the GCSU ratifies them during its meeting Tuesday, October 25. However, CRO Rob Bradt has unofficially Declared Orford as the new V.P. Academic. Orford received 136 votes (approximately 1/12th of the school population); Kellen received 69 votes. There were 50 spoiled ballots, 39 abstentions and two write-in votes, for a total of 296 votes.

It should be noted that Sal Seminara withdrew from the race before the October 18th meeting in the cafeteria.

The form of the ballot is also notable, allowing a student to vote 'Yes' or 'No' for a candidate rather than picking between the two. This confusion may account for the high number of spoiled ballots.



photo: Christian Martel

VP Academic, Neil Orford received 136 votes and will be ratified Tuesday.

Microcomputer Literacy Centre at Glendon

by Lisa Kamerling

Glendon College is on the brink of a revolution to enhance the computer literacy of its students. As the follow-up to an independent study course that multidisciplinary studies student Jim Soloway (last year's Radio Glendon manager) started in May, 1983, the GCSU and Micronic Computer Centres (Toronto) have submitted an application to the Employment Development Branch of the Ministry of Employment and Immigration for a Canada Works Grant. The \$280,000 it is hoped the grant will provide will contribute to the establishment of a Microcomputer Literacy Centre at Glendon, owned and operated by the GCSU independently of the York administration.

The Centre is not intended to duplicate Glendon's existing Computer Science programme. Instead, the Centre would emphasize teaching the "user" aspect of computers, that is, how to use software, how to word process and how to master all the computer skills that many employers now require of their employees. The Centre would be useful to students even prior to setting foot on employers' doorsteps—essays and assignments could be processed and printed on the computer in half the time it takes to write or type them. Glendon students will not be charged for using the Centre or for taking courses offered by the Centre.

The Centre's microcomputer system will be less expensive and more efficient than the shared processing system that

Glendon's computer services department presently utilizes. The facility will be equipped with one huge central hard disk drive capable of holding up to the equivalent of 70,000 typed pages. Apple computers will be used and students will share only storage and data programmes, not computer power which they currently have to share. The Centre's system could be accessed by a microcomputer (an Apple or IBM) anywhere on campus, including the residences. A whole network of users up to a maximum of 255 could simultaneously plug into it. Installation fees and ongoing subscription rates would be charged to these users. Courses offered to faculty and to the general and business communities would not be free either.

To set up the Centre, three people will be hired for an eight-week period of installation. Ten more people will be hired for one year, the period in which the grant will be operative, including two bilingual system managers, a bilingual public liaison officer, a full-time bilingual secretary and six instructors to provide bilingual instruction services. The primary objective of the project once it has been put into operation is that it be self-sufficient at the end of the granting period. It would supply a permanent remunerating job for one system manager and the rest of the staff would work on a volunteer basis in the same manner as most of the members of the GCSU work.

In addition to the funds the grant would supply, the GCSU has passed a motion to contribute \$7000, or about 2% of the total cost. Another \$22,000 will be given in the form of services: free space for the Centre as well as accounting management and administrative services. Micronic will design the facility, train teachers, provide consulting services (250 hours of free consulting time or \$15,000 worth) and supply the equip-

ment at well below fair market value.

If the grant goes through in approximately three weeks from now, the only remaining obstacle to the implementation of the Centre is finding a space to house it. Four possible sites have been suggested—the Hearth Room, a portable classroom, one of the locker rooms or the GCSU office. The latter suggestion is the most viable. A space will be decided upon at

the next GCSU meeting.

The Microcomputer Literacy Centre will be creating jobs. It will provide future job skills for Glendon students and life-time employment skills for the staff in an area of new computer technology—the local area network concept. The Centre is a tangible solution to the problems of unemployment and computer illiteracy. Glendon students can be very proud of this attempt.

Visite de l'ambassadeur de France

par Josée Bornais

Son excellence Jean Béliard a visité le collège le mercredi 19 octobre. Il s'est adressé à un groupe nombreux composé d'étudiants et d'enseignants de Glendon. Monsieur Béliard a discuté des cinq points qui orientent la politique étrangère de la France.

Un des points primordiaux de la politique étrangère est le désir d'une plus grande paix à travers le monde. L'ambassadeur affirme que la paix est essentielle pour les français mais aussi pour toute l'humanité. Cette paix condamne toute ambition territoriale ou déséquilibre entre nations. Ayant connu la guerre mondiale, M. Béliard mentionne le danger réel et mortel qui existe en Europe. L'ambassadeur préconise la diminution de la capacité militaire d'un allié. C'est grâce à cet équilibre qu'il serait possible d'avoir un désarmement en Europe.

Le deuxième point concerne

la construction de l'Europe, soit par des moyens qui empêchent ou limitent toute possibilité de guerre. M. Béliard s'est vanté de l'impossibilité de toute guerre contre les pays d'Europe (groupe des 10) et de ce fait même il semble que le deuxième point ait été atteint.

La défense et le droit à la souveraineté sont des principes essentiels pour la politique étrangère française. La France explique la présence d'armes sur son territoire en affirmant que les armes ne seraient employées qu'à des fins de dissuasion. La souveraineté semble être un autre point auquel tient l'ambassadeur. M. Béliard affirme que le pays doit être libre comme les hommes alors les invasions du Salvador et en Afghanistan sont inacceptables. M. Béliard explique la présence de l'armée française au Chad et au Liban comme résultant d'une demande d'aide faite au gouvernement français.

Le cinquième et dernier point

est l'entraide nord-sud qui doit prendre de l'importance. Le gouvernement français, qui attribue 0.55% de son PNB (Produit national brut) aux pays du tiers monde, espère une augmentation de 0.77% pour les prochaines années.

Tout au long de son discours, M. Béliard a accordé une grande importance au rôle primordial de la paix, mais ceci n'est-il pas en contradiction avec la vente d'armements français à l'étranger? M. Béliard, comme tout bon diplomate, a su répondre aux questions, sans oublier qu'il représente premièrement un pays et deuxièmement un gouvernement qui a des intérêts économiques comme n'importe quelle nation.

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Book Reviews

Do you read? Do book reviews for Pro Tem! Free books—see Entertainment Editor for details.

Debating Society

The Glendon Debating Society will be holding an open-house debate Thursday, Oct. 27 at 7:30 in the JCR. The motion is: 'Be It Resolved That Politics is the Prostitution of the Soul.' All are welcome.

Dans L'Oeil!

Etes-vous photographe amateur? Etes-vous étudiant, membre de l'administration ou professeur à l'Université York? Si oui, envoyez au Bureau de Liaison vos diapositives (en 35 mm) ou vos photos en noir et blanc (5x7) favorites. Elles doivent être votre oeuvre et avoir pour thème la vie sur les campus de l'Université York. (campus principal et campus de Glendon). Vos photos pourraient figurer dans les publications de l'université et/ou

vous valoir un prix de 100\$, 50\$, ou 25\$. Pour de plus amples renseignements, adressez-vous au bureau de Liaison, C105 Pavillon York.

Security

All those interested in working for Glendon student security, please pick up an application form in the GCSU office or contact Scott Rogers (co-ordinator) at 487-6247.

Sécurité

Tous ceux et celles intéressé(e)s à travailler pour le service de sécurité étudiant de Glendon, sont prié(e)s de se procurer une demande d'emploi au bureau de l'AECG ou contactez Scott Rogers (coordinateur) au numéro 487-6247.

Concert de la chorale bilingue de Glendon

Il y aura le jeudi 27 octobre, prochain, un premier concert de la chorale nouvellement créée sous la direction de Jaw Ray. Tous sont bienvenus, l'entrée est gratuite dans la cafétéria à 17h30.

Un Festival Des Arts Martiaux Pas Comme Les Autres

Toronto, 11 octobre —Organisé conjointement par le département athlétique et des loisirs de l'université de Toronto et par la Toronto Academy of Karate and Judo, le 4e Festival des Arts martiaux aura lieu toute la journée du samedi 29 octobre à l'université de Toronto, Athletic Centre, 55 rue Harbord (intersection Spadina), de 9h30 à 17h30.

Cette manifestation qui comprendra des ateliers animés en français, anglais et chinois, des séminaires philosophiques ainsi que des démonstrations de karaté et de judo, présentera les arts martiaux sous une forme nouvelle. Peu de gens savent, en effet, que le véritable Karaté-Do est la recherche d'une harmonie qui vise à développer le corps mais aussi l'esprit, la puissance mais aussi la grâce, la supériorité contre d'éventuels agresseurs mais aussi et surtout la maîtrise de soi.

Le vrai Karaté-Do (ce mot signifie 'science de la main vide') est bénéfique aux enfants et aux adultes des deux sexes et de tout âge. Car il n'y a pas d'âge pour apprendre à être respectueux des autres, sûr de soi, en harmonie avec le monde comme avec soi-même — bref, pour être 'bien dans sa peau'.

Le Festival se déroulera sous la direction du Dr Burt Konzak, Ph.D., professeur adjoint d'Education physique et sportive à l'université de Toronto. Le Dr Konzak, qui est fondateur et directeur de la Toronto Academy of Karate and Judo, a acquis une réputation internationale dans les domaines philosophique et sociologique, particulièrement dans le contexte spécifique des arts martiaux.

L'entrée au Festival coûtera 7\$ par adulte, 5\$ par enfants de 16 ans et moins, et 15\$ par famille entière.

Pour de plus amples renseignements, prière de contacter: Edna Setton—483-2397

Best Shot!

Are you an Amateur Photographer? Are you a York student, staff or faculty member? If so send the Admissions Liaison Office your favourite 35 mm colour slides or 5x7 black and white prints (Taken By You) of York University Campus Life. (Glendon and York Campus).

Your pictures could be used in York's publication and/or you could win a prize of \$100, \$50, or \$25.

Fonds disponibles pour les clubs: A.E.C.G.

Toutes organisations ou clubs qui désirent recevoir des fonds de l'association étudiante (A.E.C.G.) pour l'année scolaire 83-84, doivent soumettre un budget détaillé avant le mercredi 26 octobre 1983 à 17h. Vous pouvez vous adresser à David Haines ou à Andrew Fox.

GSCU Club Funding

Any club or organization wishing to be considered for funding by the GSCU for the 1983-84 year must submit a detailed budget addressed to David Haines or Andrew Fox in the GSCU office by 5 pm on Wed., Oct. 26, 1983.

Réservé aux Femmes

Le pavillon des sports Proctor et le programme d'auto-défense pour les femmes présentent un film sur le viol 'Mourir à tue-tête' (en français avec sous-titres anglais). Salle 204, Pavillon York à 18h00.

Photo

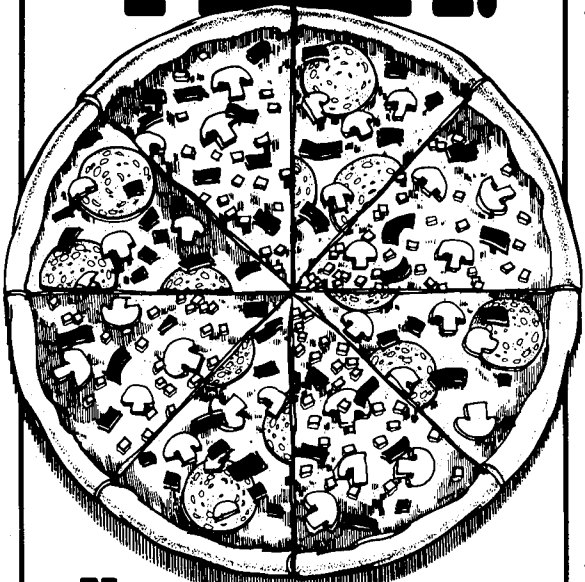
Les personnes intéressées à faire partie de l'équipe de photographes de Pro Tem sont priées de donner leurs noms et numéros de téléphone au bureau de Pro Tem. Une réunion aura lieu dans la semaine du 31 octobre.

English 2530

Drama Studies - English 2530 presents a sex comedy "Nurse Jane Goes to Hawaii" by Toronto playwright Allan Stratton November 3-5 at 8:30PM in Theatre Glendon. Price is \$1.00

FRANK VETERE INTRODUCES

THE \$3.49 ALL YOU CAN EAT PIZZA.



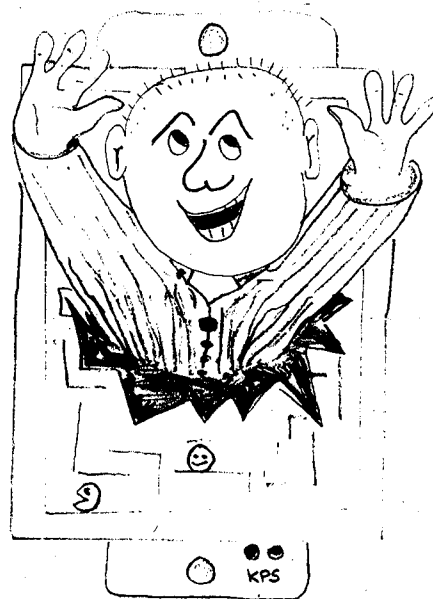
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Frank Vetere's

Pro Tem News

All declassifieds for the next two weeks should be sent to the offices this week.

THE DARK SIDE



LATELY ... STEVE HAS REALLY BEEN GETTING INTO VIDEO GAMES.

YUKON JACK ATTACK #3.



The Bear Bite.

Squeeze the juice of a quartered lime over ice. Throw in 1 1/2 ounces of Yukon Jack, top it up with cola and you'll have trapped the Bear Bite. Inspired in the wild, midst the damnably cold, this, the black sheep of Canadian liquors, is Yukon Jack.

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Les Mères Argentines en Révolte

par Josée Bornais

Après le changement des dirigeants, l'incroyable dévaluation du peso et maints événements en Argentine c'est maintenant l'organisme 'Mère de la Plaza de Mayo' qui attire notre attention. Il y a deux semaines, 5 000 personnes sont descendues dans les rues de Buenos Aires et ont envahi la Plaza de Mayo. Les manifestants ont exprimé leur colère contre le gouvernement en brandissant des affiches dénonçant les pratiques du gouvernement concernant les disparitions de nombreux civils, dont 6 000 disparus durant les années 70.

L'organisme 'Mères de la Plaza de Mayo' lutte depuis les six dernières années afin d'obtenir soit de plus amples informations sur les disparus, soit leur libération. Aujourd'hui, elles ont décidé d'entreprendre une marche de protestation de 24 heures.

Aucun incident ne fut déclaré par les autorités pendant ces manifestations. L'armée s'est tenue tranquille malgré quelques actions assez violentes commises par les jeunes protestataires. Le lendemain de la

manifestation, en guise de revanche, la junta présentait une loi de Pacification Nationale dans laquelle toutes les actions commises par le gouvernement militaire ayant rapport avec les disparitions se retrouvaient annulées.

Si cette loi est acceptée par les membres du parlement, elle n'apportera aucun soulagement aux dissidents puisqu'ils ont été déjà punis et le gouvernement ne semble pas faire mention d'indemnité accordée aux victimes. En légalisant une telle loi, l'armée s'exemptera de toutes explications concernant les disparus de la 'sale guerre' et après... Aucune enquête ne sera permise et aucune information ne sera fournie au moment de l'acceptation de cette loi.

C'est la troisième tentative du gouvernement d'imposer l'amnistie nationale. Il ne semble pas que la loi sera bientôt acceptée à cause du grand nombre de candidats politiques qui s'y opposent. Les candidats péronistes et radicaux ont promis de la rejeter. L'auteur Ernesto Sabato affirme que l'acceptation d'une telle loi "est le

seul cas dans l'histoire du droit international qu'un coupable dicte une loi qui l'exonère lui-même". Les semaines suivant la déclaration de cette loi seront sûrement troublées par

différentes manifestations de la part de la population et par des discussions et des argumentations entre membres du parlement.

L'international Americain

Mature Students

'mature student' category.

by Mary Ranni

Because of the increasing number of students classified as 'mature' who are attending Glendon on both a full and part-time basis, it seems important that we clarify just what is meant by the term 'mature student'. Actually, there are two definitions. One is used by the department of admissions and refers to those students who, although they lack the full grade thirteen or equivalent requirement, are at least twenty-one years of age and whose accomplishments, both personal and professional, lead the college to believe that they will be successful in their academic pursuits. After admission, no matter what the criteria for this admission have been, any student who is at least twenty-six years of age falls into the

The reasoning behind this categorization seems to stem from the administration's recognition that older students who have not come 'straight through' from high school into university comprise a significant percentage of the student body. They are aware too that this is a varied group with unique needs and contribution to make.

If you have just joined the ranks of the approximately six hundred mature students on campus you are probably still vacillating somewhere between exhilaration and sheer terror. Time experience and triumphs shared with other mature students should do a lot to convince you do indeed belong in

school and that your brain cells have not atrophied irrevocably in suburbia.

A very loosely knit Mature Students' Association has developed over the last year or so at Glendon and it remains to be seen whether we are interested in organizing activities specifically for older students. Why not drop in to the Hearth Room between 12 and 2 for an informal cup of coffee any day during the week of October 24th and discuss your concerns with other mature students. And don't forget the reception to be held on Friday, October 28th at 4 p.m. in the Senior Common Room for the purpose of meeting fellow mature students, and members of the faculty, administration and Student Union.

Computers. Will They Take Over GCSU?

by David H. Olivier

Last Tuesday night, the GCSU approved the formation of the GCSU Microcomputer Literacy Centre. This is a project combining funds from the GCSU, Glendon College, Micronic Computer Centres, and the Government of Canada's Department of Employment and Immigration, Employment Development Branch.

In a heated four hour session, the GCSU debated the pros and cons of the proposed program.

During the GCSU meeting the original package of motions was presented as one motion, however, the GCSU voted in favour of splitting it into five parts.

The first motion authorized "the establishment of the GCSU Microcomputer Literacy Centre", but was amended to

include the words "in principle" at the end.

The second motion authorized "the endorsement of the application for funding" that President David Haines had submitted to the EDB. Several members questioned the authority of President Haines to sign such a major application in the name of the GCSU without prior consultation. However, this too passed.

The third motion, authorizing the contribution by the GCSU of \$7000 for the management and administration of the project, became the subject of heated debate. Several members, notably VPs Bujold and Fox, wanted protection from "hidden costs" in construction, etc., and were adamant that the GCSU pay no more than \$7000 (estimated by Education Senator Burnett to be one tenth of the budget).

Exactly half of that \$7000 will be required on Dec. 1; the other half will be paid in monthly installments from Dec. to June as the project manager's salary. The motion was subsequently amended to state that only \$7000 would be given (in cash), and that the possibility of other sources of funding be looked into. Based on these changes, motion three was passed.

The fourth motion, authorizing the hiring of Jim Soloway as project manager, from Dec 1 to June 1 (at a salary of \$3500) also sparked heated debate. VP Bujold asked President Haines if he had considered opening the position to the general public; President Haines replied that he had indeed not

considered it, but added that he did not know where a project manager could be had for only \$3500. It was hoped by President Haines that one of the two systems managers could become project manager in June. The motion was passed.

The fifth and final motion, providing for the subdivision of the GCSU offices in order to make room for the new centre, was met with the most severe opposition. This was due not so much to a reluctance of losing office space as to a feeling that insufficient research had been done in this aspect. The general impression was that a first-class facility such as this deserved "first-class" space. After a motion to table the proposal failed, the motion was amended to give the entire office to the centre. The amendment passed

but the motion was defeated. It had served its purpose as a political ploy, however, and a new motion requiring President Haines to report to council at the next meeting on all aspects of space availability.

Indeed, the division of the GCSU office is to be performed "as a last resort"; if some better space presents itself, the centre will be set up there. Jim Soloway did not agree; he felt that having it in the office would proclaim GCSU ownership of the programme. Despite his and President Haines' claims that sufficient efforts had been expended in locating space, no formal requests for space had been received either by the Dean of Students or the Executive Office. This final motion was passed as amended, nearly four hours after the meeting began.

Hart House Debates Chastity

by D. Bates

"Mr. Speaker,

One must have chastity and continence, but not yet. Indeed, Mr. Speaker, chastity and continence are much desired traits in our society. However, we are young and potent; let us not abstain from sex yet..."

So went a typical discourse at the 1983 Hart House Debating Tournament. Into the fray went two Glendon teams; one comprised of Tennyson and Sandy Ulysse, and the other of David H. Olivier and Wayne Burnett.

Tennyson Ulysse was the star of the group, judged to be the 10th best at the tournament. The Ulysses came in 15th place while the Burnett/Olivier team placed 23rd among some 60 plus entries.

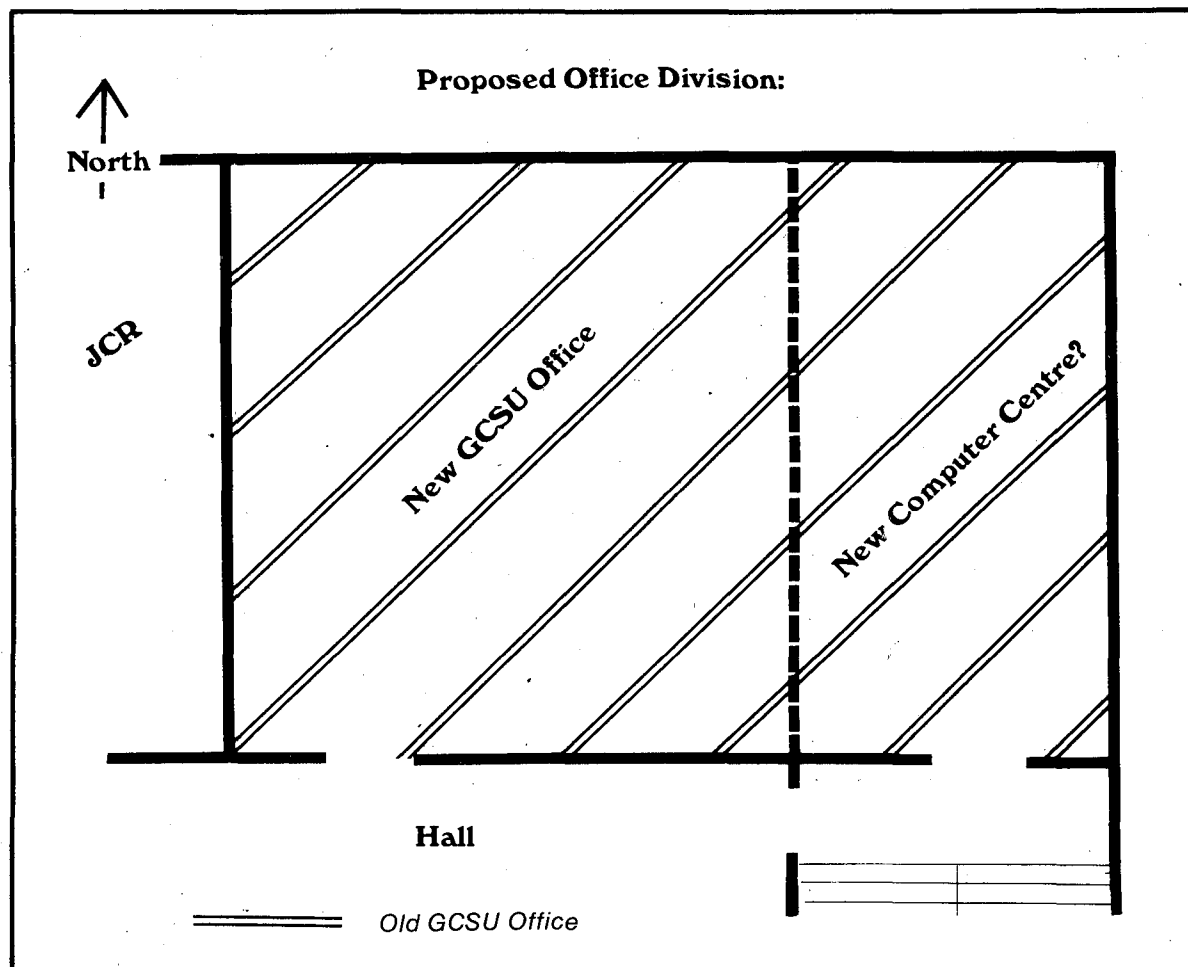
The debaters, coming from as far away as Dalhousie, Chicago and Yale, were responsible not only for the official, prepared topic (chastity), but also for impromptu debating topics, such as "The Aim of Contemporary Education is to Build a

Better Robot". For impromptu debates, the teams were given between five and ten minutes to prepare their arguments.

Still less time was provided to prepare for Public Speaking. Choosing a topic such as 'Hoods Make not the Monks', one had about seven minutes to prepare for a five minute discourse.

The finals were an all-Ontario affair with Osgoode facing off against Waterloo with the resolution "Good Things Grow in Ontario". Osgoode came up the winner after defining "good things" as pragmatic conservatism. Osgoode's team was comprised of David Corkett and Michael Davenport. Other winners were Bob Lawson in Public Speaking and Robert Presser, the Top Individual.

The Glendon College Debating Society will be going into battle again this year as well as holding in-house debates. Watch the bulletin Boards for further details, including an open house debate on Oct. 27th.



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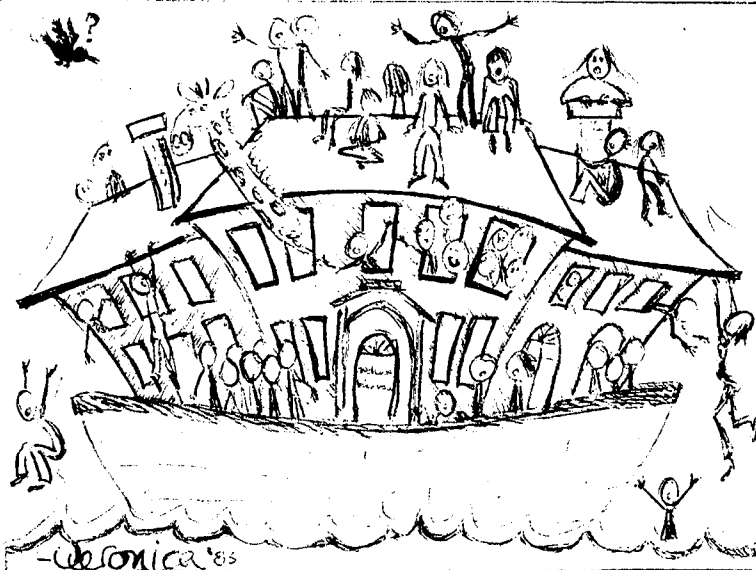
1983: Une odysée de l'espace

Un événement invraisemblable s'est produit au cours des deux derniers mois: une subvention de 7 000 dollars de l'AECG a pris les proportions d'un octroi de 275 000 dollars du gouvernement fédéral. Cependant, cet épisode extraordinaire pourrait être surpassé par un autre encore plus incroyable: Glendon pourrait être contraint de refuser l'argent.

Jim Soloway a montré à la communauté glendonienne ce qu'une personne dynamique peut accomplir. En août, Jim s'est lancé le défi de mettre sur pied un centre qui permettrait à tout étudiant de Glendon de se familiariser gratuitement, en anglais ou en français, avec le langage et le fonctionnement des ordinateurs. Afin d'obtenir une subvention de 275 000 dollars du Bureau de création d'emplois du ministère de la Main d'Oeuvre, Jim devait dénicher un commanditaire à l'intérieur du secteur privé. Il a réussi à trouver le Micronic Computer Centre. Jim possédait maintenant la somme suffisante pour établir son "Computer Literacy Centre"; cependant, pour faire de son rêve une réalité, l'espace, tout comme l'argent, était vital.

Cet espace pourrait lui être possiblement fourni par l'AECG. David Haines, président de l'AECG tente toujours de convaincre le Conseil de renoncer à un tiers de son aire de travail pour faire place aux ordinateurs. Il est à espérer qu'un Conseil éclairé ratifiera la proposition de David. Si un espace dans le bureau de l'Association ne peut être fourni à Jim, et si aucun autre emplacement ne peut être trouvé, tous ses efforts pour amener la science informatique sans frais à tous les étudiants de Glendon auront été vains.

Qu'une page d'histoire ne rapporte pas qu'en pleine ère spatiale Glendon n'a pas pu trouver d'espace!



translated by Michel Fradette

1983: A Space Odyssey

An unbelievable phenomenon has occurred over the last two months: a \$7000 GCSU grant has mushroomed into a \$275 000 Federal Grant. This incredible fact may be matched by one more incredible: Glendon could be forced to refuse the money.

Jim Soloway has shown the Glendon community what an enterprising person can achieve. In August, Jim challenged himself to set up a centre that would enable any Glendon student to familiarize himself with the language of and the use of computers. He wanted the programme to be free and available in either English or French. To get a \$275 000 grant from the Employment Development Branch of Manpower, a sponsor in the private sector had to be found. Jim found Micronic Computer Centre. However, to make the dream a reality, space as well as money is needed.

Space may be forthcoming from the GCSU. David Haines, GCSU president, is currently trying to persuade his Council to part with one-third of their office space to make room for the new computers. It is hoped that an enlightened Council will vote yes to David's proposal. However, if space from the present Council office is not made available to Jim, and no other space can be found, all Jim's efforts to bring free computer knowledge to all Glendon students will have been for nothing.

Let history not record that in the Space Age Glendon could not find any space!

Louise Farrell



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 étudiante 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. Tirage: 5,000 numéros distribués à Glendon et au campus de York.

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, 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. Circulation: 5,000 including Glendon and main campus.

Letters

Dear Pro Tem Staff:

What a fabulous idea. Sending Pro Tems to Alumni is terrific. Although I graduated from Glendon almost 2 years ago (June 1982), I still remember vividly all the good times I had there, and in reading this week's edition of Pro Tem, I felt like I was still a part of the community.

Some of the names have changed, but the activities, the spirit and yes, the problems "Slovenly Students a Rill Problem" remain. (In "my time" it used to be Beaver Foods, remember!?)

Please say a special hello to Lisa Kamerling for me, and invest my \$10 in sending me this year's Pro Tems.

Very sincerely,
Claire Panet-Raymond, B.A.
Glendon, Class '82

To the Editor

On the evening of Tuesday, October 18th, a very important meeting was held by the G.C.S.U. This meeting concerned the installation of a bilingual micro-computer center funded primarily by the fed-

eral government (approximately \$275,000+) and partially by the G.C.S.U. (\$7,000+).

The fact that only six observers were present seems to indicate either a monumental lack of interest on the part of the students, or more probably the failure of the V.P. Communications to inform the student body of this most important meeting.

I feel that it would be in the interests of all students if an information Glendon/bulletin was published by the G.C.S.U. to better inform the student body on their actions, intentions, and possible problems regarding the micro-computer learning center.

Kevin Williams

Correction

In the Oct. 3rd issue, blame was placed incorrectly on Kathy Wanless, VP Communications.

Advertising for tray removal is not a task for the VP Communications, but for those involved in the Food and Beverages Committee.

par Bernard Asselin

Dans le rapport préliminaire de la commission d'étude de l'ACFO (Association canadienne-française de l'Ontario), on nous laisse entrevoir les problèmes internes de cet organisme, en plus de nous donner un aperçu des attentes de la population franco-ontarienne.

En général, l'on demande à l'ACFO de répondre aux besoins des francophones, de promouvoir la langue française en Ontario et de chercher à créer une solidarité au sein de la communauté francophone.

Ayant déjà été traité dans un article antérieur de Pro Tem (voir édition du 3 octobre, 'Le fonctionnement de l'ACFO'), la représentation semble l'un des problèmes majeurs. Certains ont suggéré qu'il y aurait très peu de contacts entre les gens qui oeuvrent dans les universités ou les collèges et l'ACFO. De même, il semblerait que l'élite franco-ontarienne d'Ottawa l'ignore. Si tel est le cas, il apparaît évident qu'un tel manque se fasse sentir, sachant que l'université constitue l'endroit où sont formés nos futurs dirigeants (ou intelligencia) de demain. Qui serait mieux placé que cette nouvelle génération pour opérer un changement d'attitude face à la cause des francophones de l'Ontario?

A la table ronde du 3 octobre

dernier, il fut mentionné que le contrôle du fait français devait rester dans les mains des francophones, étant donné que de plus en plus d'anglophones sont bilingues. De cette façon, l'on s'assurerait que les orientations prises iraient dans la voie des aspirations franco-ontariennes.

L'idéal en fait serait de se donner des moyens de garder sa langue et sa culture, tout en gardant un esprit ouvert face à la société qui nous entoure... déclarait l'un des participants.

Dans les discussions, il semblait se dessiner (avec quelques objections) une tendance à décentraliser l'ACFO provinciale afin de rendre les conseils régionaux plus autonomes, et d'accorder plus de pouvoirs à ces derniers. Ainsi, l'on permettrait aux organismes affiliés un droit de parole seulement (en leur enlevant le droit de vote).

De plus, l'on exprima le besoin de se donner une constitution afin de définir des objectifs spécifiques pour orienter les actions de l'ACFO.

Au niveau du siège social, on proposa que l'ACFO provinciale établisse un bureau politique à Toronto par opposé (ou conjointement) avec celui d'Ottawa. Ce nouvel emplacement permettrait en quelque sorte une meilleure représentation du Sud de l'Ontario et peut-être de meilleures

relations avec le gouvernement provincial tenant ses assises à Toronto. Présentement, l'ACFO provinciale considère comme autres possibilités Sudbury parce que le siège social serait plus près du Nord (qui selon certains intervenants aurait davantage besoin d'un tel appui).

Enfin, le financement de l'ACFO. Il semble (selon le rapport préliminaire de la commission d'étude) que la majorité des intervenants constatent une très grande dépendance de l'ACFO sur les deniers publics (en particulier ceux du Secrétariat d'Etat). Comme solution, l'on proposa au cours de la table ronde d'établir une carte de membre payé sous forme de cotisation à l'ACFO. Ainsi, l'on n'aurait plus à se fier à la générosité gouvernementale, en plus d'avoir plus d'indépendance dans les choix d'action à prendre.

Justement, une des plus grandes difficultés semble la définition de moyens d'action efficaces, dont doit se doter l'ACFO pour atteindre tous ces objectifs.

La consultation par la commission d'étude de l'ACFO qui a lieu présentement serait en quelque sorte une façon de chercher des solutions aux problèmes internes de ce même organisme.

Interview with Irving Abella: Canada's Disturbing Past Part II

In the last issue of *Pro Tem*, reporter Paul Shepherd interviewed Glendon professor Irving Abella concerning his new book, *None Is Too Many*, in this issue we continue with the interview, touching on themes raised by the book.

Was all this just pure, simple, blatant racism on the part of the politicians, if not the Canadian public?

What there was, was a concept of what Canada should be. The people who set the tone for this society, our leaders, our journalists, our teachers, business people — they had a concept of what Canada should be, and what Canadians should be. They wanted a country of homesteaders, a country of farmers, and they believed that Jews couldn't farm. And if farmers and homesteaders weren't available, or if people came in and didn't want to farm, then they should go into the bush and become miners, smelter workers, or lumber workers. And they believed Jews didn't do those sorts of things. The people who ran this country wanted people with brawn, and Jews, they felt, had brains; they wanted people with strong backs and not people with strong minds. So they had a concept of whom they wanted, and the Jew didn't fit that image. The Jew was an urban person in a country that wanted a rural base; they saw him rather as a peddler and as a capitalist in a country that wanted a miner, a smelter worker, and a farmer. And because of that attitude, they closed the door.

In comparing the immigration policies of those days and of more recent times, we find that Canada has since become far more liberal about whom it allows in. Do you believe this is a good policy, or is there merit in the arguments of some that perhaps the doors were opened a little too wide?

I don't think they've opened the doors too wide. I think it's been marvellous what we've done. We have lots to offer the world, and we're a rich country, and we have lots of room.

What about individual cases, then, when people have had long criminal records, and they come here; yet their criminal records, which would have been easy to check, aren't; such as the Nazi war criminals who entered under false pretenses.

We have immigration policies which are supposed to preclude people who have criminal records. If they lie, and we catch them, we can deport them. The problem is with the Nazi war criminals, because they didn't lie. They weren't asked the question. We allowed in thousands of war criminals after the war, while we were keeping our doors closed to the Jews. We were allowing in those who fought alongside the Nazis because all we were worried about in the period right after the war was whether they were Communists. And because they had fought with the Germans against the Russians, they could prove they were anti-Communist. So what we did, ironically, sadly, and horrifically, was to allow in the warder rather than the victim—to allow in the murderers instead of the people they tried to murder. There was a United Nations official who said in '47

or '48 that it's easier to get into Canada if you're a Nazi than if you're a Jew. Now that bothers me. Open door policies in the '70s don't bother me in the slightest. If there were people we let in by mistake because they shouldn't have been in due to their criminal records, then obviously they lied on their applications, because we're not supposed to let in people with criminal records. And if we catch them, we can deport them for lying. When you have an open door policy, you have to make mistakes. But think back; if they didn't have that open door policy at the turn of the century, then where would we be? We'd be in some field in Buchenwald, or something. So I don't begrudge the open door policy. I think it's a marvellous Canada now. I think it's a multi-racial society far different from the Canada of the '30s, much different in terms of policy and attitudes. That's why I think that because of the change, *None is Too Many* would not happen again. There are enough pressures on governments now to make sure it won't.

Are you familiar with the book by Lita-Rose Betcherman, *The Swastika and the Maple Leaf*? Few people are aware of how strongly the sentiment of anti-Semitism to the point of violence had spread to Canada. One always thinks of it as being a European phenomenon, that it never reached those insane levels here among mainstream society. But then one sees old photographs of Toronto beaches with signs saying 'No Jews or Dogs allowed'. Then one hears about Quebec, which made Ontario look like the Garden of Eden of tolerance in comparison. It seemed to be a very closed society. Could you talk a bit about that, and how that may have influenced King — you mentioned that it was mostly Quebec that led the fight against letting in Jews—was it fear from the Church, from English encroachment, or what?

In the '30s, there's no doubt that Canada was xenophobic. There was a society afraid of foreigners, and afraid of new ideas and new people largely because of the Depression. For the previous three decades, we had taken in millions of people, and we were afraid of what kind of country these new, alien non-Canadians would produce. The fear was most rooted in Quebec. Quebec was always afraid for its own national survival. And the fear that they would be undermined by influxes of foreigners was quite profound. The racism, the anti-Semitism of Quebec is largely Church-oriented, largely Church-taught. Every Sunday morning in churches throughout the province, the faithful were lectured and harangued about the Jews as criminals and as Christ-killers....

Yet, at that time, three-quarters of the population of Quebec probably never saw a Jew in their lives.

Not three-quarters; ninety percent. There was a tremendous propaganda campaign against the Jews of Quebec, talking about their influence, and how alien they were, and how subversive they were, and yet Jews made up less than 1% of the population of Quebec, and they were only (at a density of) more than 1% in just one single

county, that of Montreal. So the Jew was a ghost-like apparition, a scapegoat. What the Québécois were fighting was English-Canadian and American influences. But he couldn't fight them, because it was economically harmful to do so. But you could pick on the Jew, who represented both, and get away with it.

It has been said by certain Québécois authors, especially the hard line nationalist, Léandre Bergeron, (who wrote the best selling *The History of Quebec*), that the English and the Americans used Anti-Semitism to get the Québécois' minds off their 'true' enemy (the Anglo businessmen), and onto the little Jewish shoemaker down in the poorer parts of Montreal. Do they have a point?

and law firms. There were no Jews in any of the banks or insurance companies. If a Jew was hired by a department store, he had to work in the back; they were not allowed to be sales people. They were not in government service, there were no Jewish high school principals, there were very few Jewish teachers. Nurses could not be Jewish, architects could not be Jewish, though there were odd exceptions.

I guess none of this was written down in actual law; these were conventions that people followed.

Some of it was written down, but most of it wasn't. When you think of what the Jews have contributed to the world, and were contributing in Germany, the

so deep that even television wouldn't have made much difference.

Do you feel in any way gratified that the book has sold in far larger numbers than had been expected, and that the reaction has been largely favourable even though it criticizes the government of that time?

The Canadian government has responded. I spoke at a conference at the Anglican dioceses of Canada, and the then-Minister of Immigration Lloyd Axworthy was in the audience. He stood up, and for the first time ever, the Canadian government apologized for its behavior during the '30s. It took them forty years, and it was the Minister of Immigration, and it was a very moving moment for me. The government has been pretty much favourable to this book, but there have been some senior civil servants who have not, because this book is an attack on the bureaucracy as well. They feel that the story should not have been told, or that it has been misrepresented, etc. So there is a lot of... nothing overt, though there was a letter in *Quest* magazine two months ago from an under-secretary of State for external affairs who challenged some of the evidence, not overtly, for it's difficult to attack the book because it's too well documented. It had to be, for if there were even a few mistakes, then the whole thing would unravel. Which is why everything was double-checked and triple-checked. We travelled all over the world to find documents and interview people because we knew the story we were telling was subversive to the Canadian myth. Here we are, a country of immigrants, a country of refugees, a country with no history of racism, and suddenly we hear about the Japanese-Canadians, we hear about our treatment of blacks and of Indians, and now Jews. So our mind-set is beginning to unravel—we're just like everyone else.

Do you ever fear a societal backlash; that with increasing liberalism there is also increasing support for repression? I'm talking about incidents such as the Keegstra Affair in Alberta, or the flare-ups of vandalism and violence that break out from time to time. Does any of this give you cause for concern, or do you remain optimistic?

Oh, of course. There is always the lunatic fringe. You can't do much about them. It only takes four or five such people to do such things, and out of a population of 4 or 5 million...The latest opinion polls show that, seemingly, that anti-Semitism is presently at a low level, about 6% of the population is actively anti-Semitic, and 20% harbour some feelings, but this 20% also hates others, blacks, Orientals, etc., they're afraid of anything. I'm optimistic, because I see Jews, and not only Jews, but others as well, in positions of **cont. on page 6**

*German for Crystal Night or Night of Broken Glass. The name was given to a large anti-Jewish pogrom that took place throughout Germany on the night of Nov. 9-10, 1938. Instigated by Dr. Josef Goebbels, the pogrom claimed dozens of lives and caused hundreds of millions of dollars in property damage throughout the Reich.

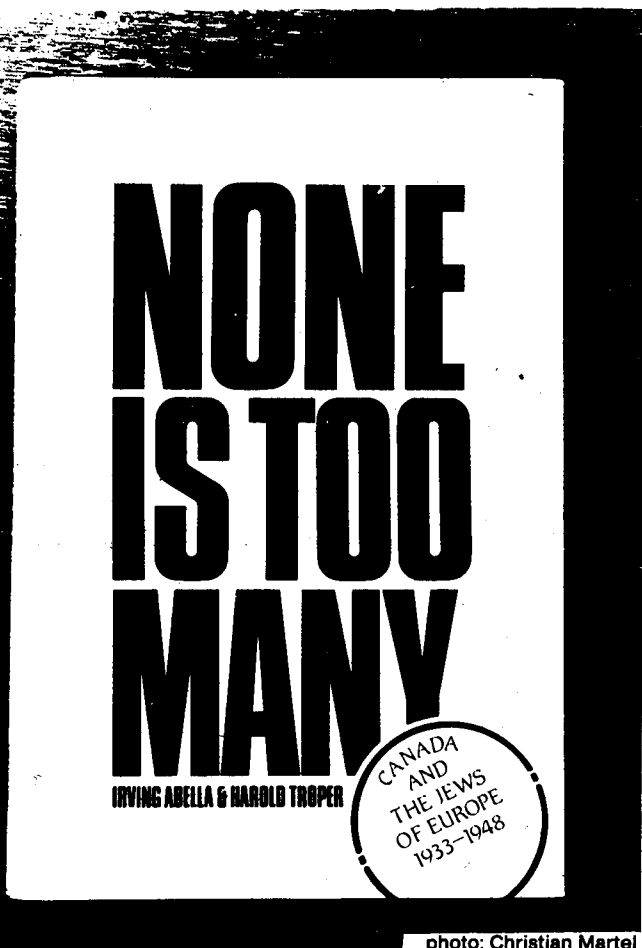


photo: Christian Martel

They're right and they're wrong. There was anti-Semitism among the Establishment. They're wrong in suggesting that it was created and spread by the Anglos, or even that they used it as a tool. Nativism, anti-Semitism in Quebec, was home-grown, native-bred, born out of the ideology of the Church and of French-Canadian nationalist circles. It was led by Church leaders, by great French-Canadian heroes such as Abbé Groulx, and others like him, and the fact that the Establishment used it is irrelevant.

What was the breakdown of the 'British' character of English Canada during the '30s?

I would say around 60-65%. There were no ethnics of any importance at that time, anywhere. When you're talking about the '30s, there was not one Jewish professor anywhere in this country. When you think of people like Einstein and Morgenthau (a former US Secretary of the Treasury), and a whole group of Jews who were revolutionizing the world in Europe and the US — to think that we did not allow one Jewish professor, in any university in this country. There were quotas against Jews in medical schools

US, and Great Britain at this time (think of the great names of science, literature, and music — a large number of them were Jews), not one Jew was allowed to teach in the universities in this country. It says a great deal about not only how racist our government was, but our academic community as well.

So you would say that the unworldliness and xenophobia of the Canadian public was the major villain. The politicians merely carried out the will of the people. If there had been a groundswell of support for increased immigration of Jews from Europe, then the politicians would have done an about-face pretty quickly.

Well, I'm not sure how quickly; yes, they would have allowed more in. Don't forget you're dealing with people who shared that feeling as well. Had there been television at that time, and had people seen the camps (on the news) regularly, or if in the '30s they had seen *die Kristallnacht*, and the little Jewish children being massacred, then there might have been more concern, but I'm not sure it would have made that much difference. But I think that racism was so inbred and hostility ran

Contact Ontariois et dynamisme créatif

par Léo Beaulieu

Si le dynamisme créatif ne semble pas être l'apanage des étudiants de Glendon, l'effort d'implication dans le monde des arts ne l'est pas non plus. En effet, alors qu'une grande partie des groupes universitaires francophones de l'Ontario se voyait participer activement à l'événement majeur que représente Contact Ontariois, l'implication glendonniennaise limitait à l'observation.

Contact Ontariois, organisé principalement par le Conseil des Arts de l'Ontario (CAO), est un événement annuel qui regroupe le monde artistique francophone dans son ensemble. Par de nombreux spectacles, kiosques et rencontres de tous genres, les échanges vont bon train dans une atmosphère excitante. Des artistes de presque tous les domaines ainsi que des producteurs, programmeurs, consommateurs et

personnalités politiques se retrouvent pour l'occasion, autour du même feu ardent qu'est celui du développement de la culture franco-ontarienne.

Alors que le CAO célèbre son 20e anniversaire cette année, le Contact en était à sa cinquième édition. Les 13, 14, 15 et 16 octobre dernier, ce regroupement avait lieu à l'hôtel Skyline de Toronto. En plus du spectacle d'ouverture, 23 autres étaient présentés. Aussi, plus de 60 kiosques regorgeaient d'information. Du poète au directeur culturel, ils étaient plus de 200 délégués, de Vancouver à se faire des contacts.

Organisateurs et participants ont contribué à faire de Contact Ontariois 1983 quelque chose de bien, d'utile et de nécessaire. Quatre jours d'une intensité rare à tous points de vue, bien agencés avec les mondanités habituelles toujours bonnes pour les affaires. Il est trop tôt

pour considérer l'impact de Contact mais le CAO devra le faire dans les mois qui suivront en vue de l'élaboration de leur rapport. Tous les participants d'ailleurs devront faire de même et garder 'contact'.

Parmi les nombreuses personnes présentes à Contact, on dénombre des étudiants des quatre coins de l'Ontario. Ils ont décidé de s'offrir un spectacle à bon prix en organisant une tournée dans les écoles secondaires et universités de langue française. Voilà comment des représentants des Collèges Algonquin et Northern, des Universités Queen's et Laurentienne et de quelques autres milieux étudiants ont contribué activement à la vie culturelle de leurs communautés.

A Contact Ontariois, la représentation du collège Glendon était vraiment limitée. Il faut bien dire qu'il n'y a pas encore, à l'intérieur de notre très esthétique faculté, de struc-

ture d'organisation étudiante assurant solidement le développement ou au moins l'expression de la créativité de nos collègues. Tout au plus, nous pouvons rendre hommage aux quelques comédiens du campus et à la générosité des rares musiciens qui "pianotent" parfois entre deux cours. Au moins, si notre piano pleure d'oisiveté, il ne rouillera pas de ses larmes!

Et à la Maison de la Culture? Rétorquons d'autres? Bien entendu, nous pouvons voir là une lueur d'espoir. La Maison de la Culture est l'aspect glendonniennais de Projet Relais. Ce projet en est un de coordination

culturelle. Il est subventionné par le ministère de la Main d'Oeuvre et de l'Immigration, grâce à la recommandation du Secrétariat d'Etat. Projet Relais vise à promouvoir le développement d'une programmation culturelle ("carré" ce qu'il nous faut).

A Glendon, si on peut s'exprimer ainsi, la Culture est encore en résidence. D'ici à ce qu'on embauche les entrepreneurs et qu'on érige une maison, la culture devra attendre un certain temps. Souhaitons seulement qu'elle ne s'en aille pas en appartement...

"La femme et la santé"

par Josée Bornais

Les 14, 15 et 16 octobre dernier avait lieu la conférence sur "La femme et la santé" au collège Glendon. Pour cette occasion, l'on avait invité le ministre de la Santé et du Bien-être Social, Mme Monique Bégin, qui présenta le discours d'ouverture.

Cette fin de semaine était organisée par la présidente du comité de la Santé du C.N.A. (comité national d'action), Mme Madeleine Gilchryst.

Ce comité (CNA) regroupe 200 associations féminines lesquelles comprennent 3 millions de femmes, à travers le Canada. CNA ne s'occupe pas seulement de la santé de la femme, mais aussi de la femme et la loi, du désarmement, de la pornographie, du travail et de la vieillesse, etc.

Les buts principaux du CNA sont de lutter pour les droits et le bien-être des femmes à différents niveaux, d'établir des résolutions et de présenter des mémoires au gouvernement.

Lors de son discours, Mme Bégin a exprimé sa préoccupation face à un système de santé qui est marqué par l'absence de certains droits (comme c'est le cas actuellement) pour la femme (assurance maladie accessible à toutes, droit au choix de mode d'accouchement, etc...).

Les consommatrices n'ont aucun droit de parole dans les politiques de ce ministère qui pourtant, les touchent directement. Par exemple, Mme Gilchryst nous déclarait que les veuves de 55 ans et plus, qui ne sont jamais allées sur le marché du travail, n'ont aucun droit à la caisse de retraite du gouvernement fédérale.

Concernant l'accessibilité

aux services de la santé, le gouvernement fédéral est à l'étude d'une législation qui tenterait d'apporter un correctif à ce problème (ce que supporte le CNA). Cette même législation inclut cinq grands principes:

- 1) Universalité de la protection
- 2) Protection globale
- 3) Accessibilité
- 4) Transférabilité
- 5) Administration Publique

Le premier et le troisième principes seraient présentement contestés par les provinces autres que l'Ontario et le Québec (où le système est différent) à cause d'un supplément de frais occasionnés.

Mme Bégin a aussi insisté sur la nécessité d'un changement social face à la femme. La société n'accorde aucun soutien à la femme qui travaille ou étudie tout en s'acquittant de sa tâche à la maison. Il est primordial que les conditions économiques et sociales soient en accord avec la santé des femmes. Comme le ministre le mentionne: "Comment peut-on être surpris de constater qu'une femme souffre de dépression au bout de 25 années de travail acharné entre 2 emplois parfois très ingrats!"

Plusieurs autres questions ont été soulevées, soit par le ministre, soit par les gens dans l'assistance.

La présence du ministre fut très appréciée (malgré le peu d'auditeurs). La majorité de l'auditoire se composait de femmes adultes. Peu d'étudiants et d'étudiantes étaient présents. Plusieurs séminaires ont eu lieu le samedi et dimanche sur différents aspects de "La femme et la santé".

Food and Beverage Committee Meeting

by Elizabeth McCallister

Last Wednesday night, there was a Food and Beverage Committee meeting in the Hearth Room. Several topics were under discussion that night.

One idea was to have food vending machines on campus. This would enable Atkinson and resident students to buy snacks after Glendon's eating places close. The committee is still investigating the possibility; as yet nothing definite has been decided upon.

Several complaints were

dealt with with Mr. Rill present. The hot plates will be checked so that the food will no longer be cold when it is served. As well, Mr. Rill is going to have the oven downstairs calibrated so all the muffins should cook to the large size. Also under investigation was whether students could get larger portions of vegetables.

Rill Food Services are going to try having a special of the day, or otherwise termed as 'blue plate'. This blue plate would consist of meat, dessert, two vegetables (choice of three) and a drink. Also, students should be able to buy a

full pizza as of this week.

The Food and Beverage Committee also asked Rill if large and small coffees could be sold. The food representatives are going to be asking their houses whether or not to have novelty ice cream and an ice cream bar or to just have the scooped ice cream and another coffee dispenser. The results of this poll will be the response of Glendon to tell Mr. Rill what to do. This reporter suggests that all non-residents should tell the Vice-President Internal Renée Maurice if they have any preference so that their views will be heard. Otherwise, you can attend the Food and Beverage Committee meeting next Wednesday.

Le Petit Café will be opening this Tuesday. Norman Crandles, Housing and Food Services Manager, has stated that coats and books will not be allowed at the tables. Rill has a coat rack and book shelf for the students.

Food Service Ombudsman Patrick Leaone reported to the committee regarding the microwave. Apparently, it was the 'toughest' on the market but last April or May, someone broke the handle off. The machine is still under repair at this time.

The Food and Beverage Committee is the service available to anyone at Glendon to voice any comments about Glendon's food service. The meetings are open to everyone and all are encouraged to attend.

cont. from page 5

authority and power that they never had before. Forty years ago, thirty years ago, there were no Jewish judges above the rank of magistrate (thirty years ago, there were no Jewish judges in any court higher than the city courts; that is, they handled only the little cases, like drunk driving, etc.) Now in this country, not only is the Chief Justice of Canada Jewish, but also four provincial Chief Justices are Jewish, in B.C., Quebec, Nova Scotia, and one who has just retired in Manitoba. Now in 30 years, when the change has been so

dramatic, it says a great deal about this society.

Thirty or forty years ago we had not one Jewish professor, now there are presidents of universities who are Jewish, plus various important deans, etc. thirty years ago, there were hardly any Jewish doctors; today there are several chiefs of hospitals who are Jewish in non-Jewish hospitals, Jewish doctors practise everywhere...it says a great deal about this society, that it has matured.

Twenty-five years ago, even twenty, there was not one Jewish cabinet minister. Now in one cabinet, there are three (the Solicitor General Robert

Kaplan, plus Herb Gray and Jack Austin). We've come a long way. And the same holds true for other groups. There are now Italians in the cabinet, and Ukrainians, whereas 20 years ago, the WASP/French Canadian attitude would have kept such out of the cabinet. This is a remarkable change. This is a far

different country than the one which produced *None is too Many*.

Well, that's something to be thankful for.

And we should work to make sure that never again will it be *None is too Many*

The Glendon Women's Collective Association des femmes de Glendon

by Debbie Birkett

The Women's Collective is alive and well at Glendon again this year.

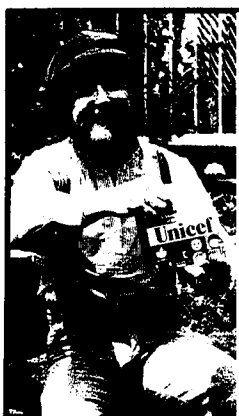
At their second organizational meeting on Wednesday, October 12, the group, which is composed of both former and new members, discussed their tentative plans for 1983-1984. In particular, the group expressed a desire to make this year's International Women's day at Glendon (in March) as successful as last year's. As well, the possibility of having a campus-wide event, such as a film or a dance, sponsored by the Collective, was considered. This would help to promote visibility for the Collective.

A budget for the coming year was drawn up to be submitted to GCSU, and the Collective talked about ideas for money-making ventures. The prospect

of making buttons with catchy slogans to raise funds was suggested, and will be pursued further at the meeting on Wed., Oct. 19.

Finally, the Collective discussed getting a room for meetings. Because of the problem of a lack of office space at Glendon this year, the group lost the room they had in Hilliard residence last year, and has not, as of yet, found another permanent place to use for meetings.

The Women's Collective meets every Wednesday at 3:00 p.m. For the location, check the Women's Studies bulletin board outside room 127. By Monday or Tuesday, there will be a poster indicating where the Collective will meet that week. The Collective is still welcoming new members, both women and men—so if you're interested, please join!



Even 10¢ Can Make a Difference

Join Will Millar of the "Rovers" this Hallowe'en. Your donations help UNICEF'S children around the world. Just 10¢ buys a vial of penicillin to treat a child's infection.

When the trick-or-treaters knock at your door be generous.

YOUR HELP CAN MAKE A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE TO A NEEDY CHILD.

"Arts National" — A Radio Review

by Melanie Mulhall

One does not usually see in this space radio reviews (except of course our own Radio Glendon — and too few of those.) The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation presents "Arts National" — an evening show on FM radio hosted by Ian Alexander. It is the quality of his work and his worker's that justifies this exception.

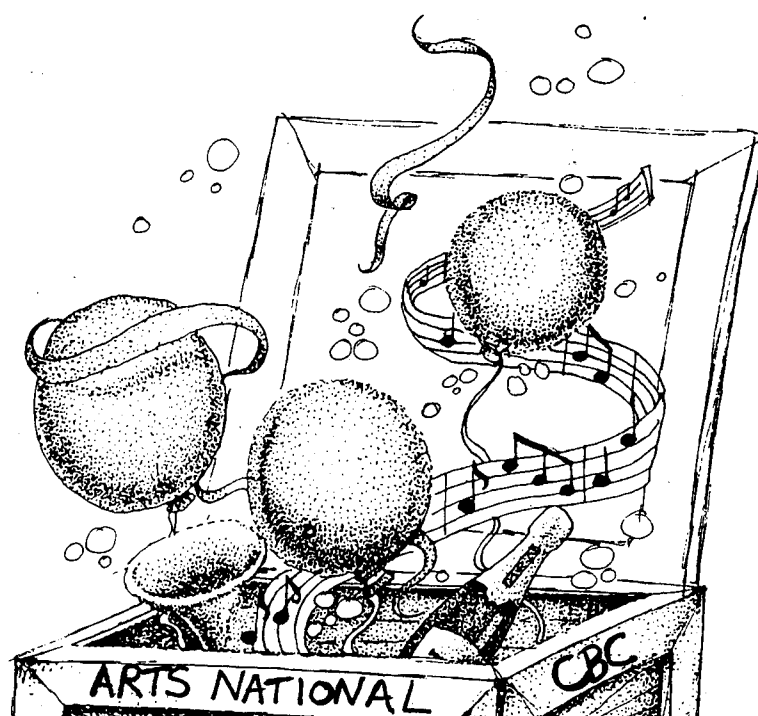
"Arts National" broadcasts live concerts and recordings of classical music in a way that makes the listeners feel as if they are being personally escorted by a dear friend who happens to know the music, composers and performers very

well. Your escort is Ian Alexander. In his soft confidential tone he discusses the history of the music using bits of the composers lives not without charming anecdotes. That brings those geniuses (whose music we are about to hear) also almost into our personal acquaintance.

An example was the sympathetic and sensitive commentary on the second Beaux Arts Trio concert of three at the Town Hall of the St. Lawrence Centre broadcast Tues. Oct. 18. Mr. Alexander's prologue about the Trio itself—its recent awards and their exceptional 30

years of playing together, how the performers themselves felt about the Hummel, Smetana and Schubert they were about to play—increased the listeners interest and enjoyment many fold. How well versed the host must be to ask, in his interview with the pianist Menahem Pressler, questions that draw the kind of elegance verbally as we heard Mr. Pressler's performance.

"Arts National" is on a high international level of excellence—one of the reasons CBC radio/Radio Canada is a national treasure.

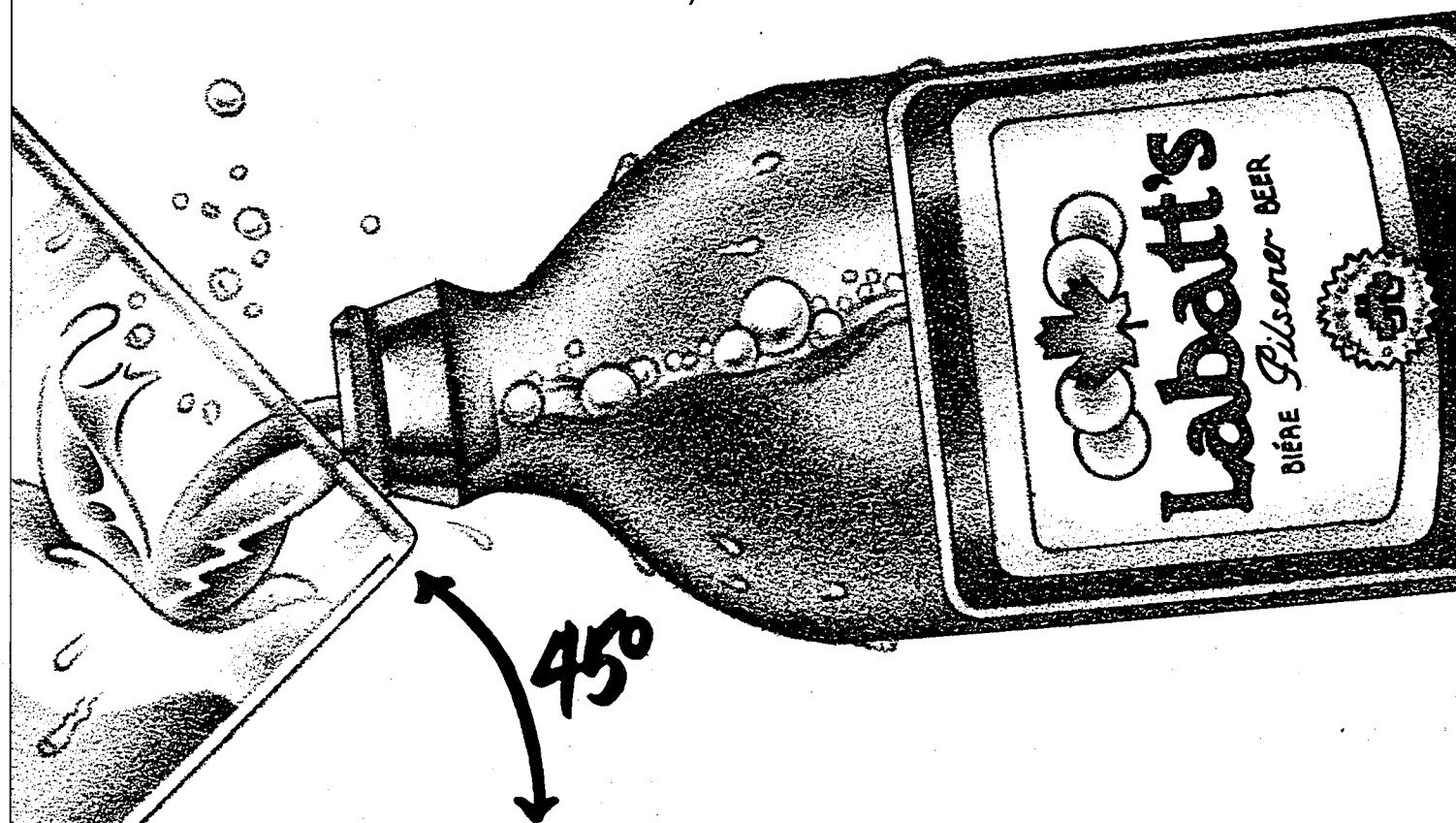


THE U of BLUE

• EVERYTHING YOU EVER WANTED TO KNOW ABOUT LABATT'S BLUE •

Lesson #1 "The pour"

There are many theories regarding this particular facet of the Labatt's Blue mystique. The one we favour builds a beer head from the bottom. Start by keeping the glass upright and pouring down the middle until a head begins to form. Stop, let the foam build, then tilt the glass to a forty-five degree angle and continue to pour down the side. As the glass fills, bring it back to the upright position leaving a head about two fingers tall. The Labatt's Blue pour is always followed by the ever popular Labatt's Blue "unpour", an exercise in which many of you are already well-versed.



Lesson #1 from the College of Blue Knowledge

TORONTO FRANCAIS

by Nancy Hamer

Cinéma

Au Clair de la Lune, d'André Forcier. Au cinéma Carlton (Carlton & Yonge).

L'étoile du Nord, avec Simone Signoret et Philippe Noiret. Au Carlton et au Fine Arts (Yonge, au Nord d'Eglinton).

Le Retour de Martin Guerre, avec Gérard Depardieu et Nathalie Baye. Au cinéma Carlton (Carlton & Yonge).

Pauline à la Plage. Au cinéma Carlton (Carlton & Yonge).

La cage aux folles, avec Ugo Tognazzi et Michel Serrault. Au centre Sheraton (rue Queen).

Le Cadeau avec Pierre Mondy, Clio Goldsmith et Claudia Cardinale. Au cinéma Carlton.

La lune dans le caniveau de Jean-Jacques Beinein, avec Nastassia Kinski et Gérard Depardieu. Au cinéma Hollywood (rue Yonge, au métro St-Clair).

J'ai épousé une ombre, avec Nathalie Baye. Au cinéma Fine Arts (Yonge, au nord Eglinton).

Dites-lui que je l'aime de Claude Miller. Au Ciné-Club de Alliance française. Le mercredi 26 octobre à 19h15. Entrée gratuite.

Théâtre

A toi pour toujours, ta Marie-Lou, avec Lally Cadeau. Du 27 octobre au 13 novembre. Au Théâtre du P'tit Bonheur. (57, est, Adélaïde, Toronto). Renseignements-363-6401.

Divers

Emim-Ensemble de musique improvisé de Montréal. Au Spadina Hotel (coin de Spadina et King, Toronto). Le 29 octobre à 21h.

Doru et Christina Tophan, peinture sur bois et verre. Jusqu'au 24 octobre. ALAlliance Française (895 Yonge).

Eva Prager, peintre, à la galerie Jarman (33 Hazelton, Toronto).

Potiers du Québec. Du 21 octobre au 6 novembre. A la galerie de Harbourfront.

Présentation de mode Hiver '83 de *Ginelle Jano*. Le 25 octobre à 19h00. Adresse: Alliance Française de Toronto, 895, rue Yonge.



Maple Lys Show Character

by Scott Rogers

The 1983 inter-college hockey season opened last Tuesday evening on a promising note for our Glendon Maple Lys.

Although the team ended up on the short side of a 5-4 hockey game, the Maple Lys battled throughout with an enthusiastic and determined effort, giving the defending league champions, Stong College, a real run for their money, and leaving the spirited Glendon fans with some exciting entertainment.

The fast-paced match opened up with good close checking and solid body contact. What made the difference in the early going was that Stong capitalized twice on its numerous power-play opportunities and before the first period was completed, our Glendon team had spotted their opponents with a 2-0 lead.

Not to be outclassed, the Maple Lys got on the score-sheet early in the second period when Tim Sanderson, on a fine solo effort stole the puck and let fly a wrist shot to bring the team within one.

Glendon enjoyed great goal-tending from rookie Roger Little, who in many instances frustrated the Stong offence with his quick glovehand and sure-footed stand-up style.

The score remained unchanged until midway into the third when Glendon ran into penalty trouble. Stong took advantage of the situation and quickly stormed ahead to a commanding 5-1 lead.

With time running out, the "never say die" Maple Lys made a valiant comeback attempt by scoring three unanswered goals in two minutes. Ed Dolun, on a pretty give-and-go play from Jocelyn St. Pierre ignited the attack with a twenty-five footer at 17:35 of the third. Pat McDonough followed on a nice move to his left to beat the Stong goaltender on a one-on-one situation. John Lumsden, with Coach Gibson adding an extra attacker, notched the final goal of the game with only fifteen seconds left on the clock.

It is this reporter's opinion that had the Maple Lys realized

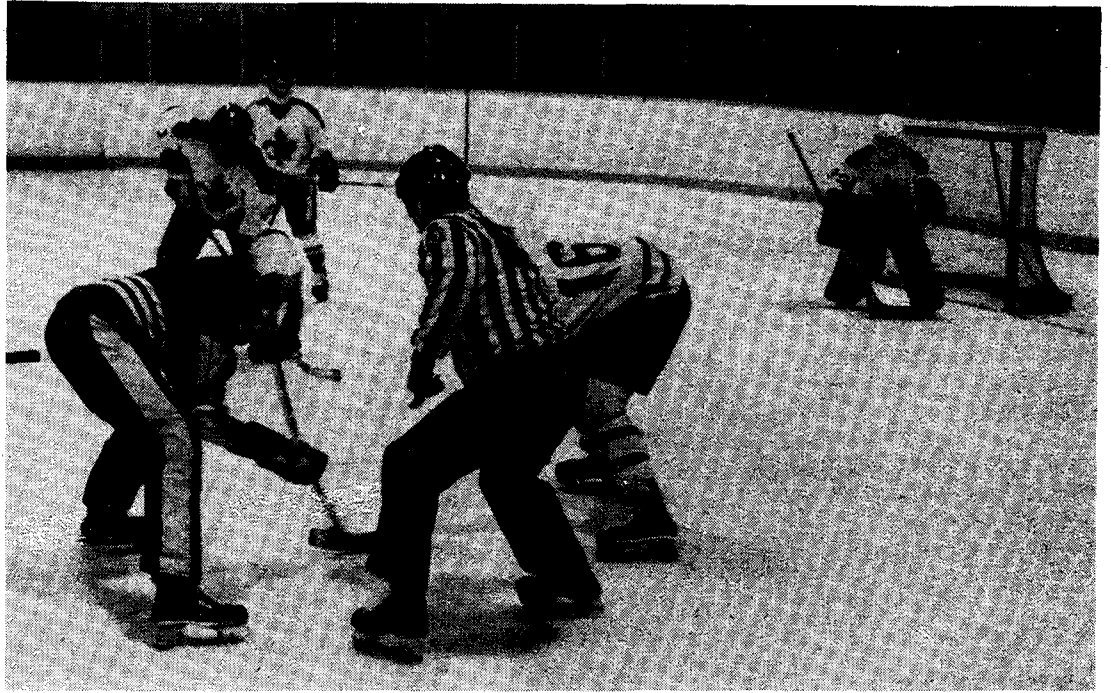


photo: Scott Rogers

"...they were in a hockey game and not a GCSU dance."

that they were in a hockey game and not at a GCSU dance, they would have kept their hands to themselves and thus stayed out

of the penalty box. In light of this fact, the team showed well with a good solid performance and in the future should concen-

trate on the fundamentals of hockey so that they can achieve the glory that they are so capable of doing.

Glendon Athletics

Sandbar Striders Win 3rd Consecutive Glendon Marathon

Ron Chases' "Sandbar Striders" won their third consecutive Glendon Relay Marathon on Saturday, October 15 with a time of 2:33:03. The Glendon Alumni team, the "Philanthropic Philanderers" were a close second coming in just 97 seconds later. The York faculty, fielding a strong team, finished third in a time of 2:35:41.

Labatt's Breweries, with Coca Cola helped sponsor the event. Labatts' supplied sets of beer glasses as prizes and Coke donated cases and cases of their beverages for everyone to enjoy during and after the race.

A total of \$84.00 in registration fees were donated to the "Friends of Glendon College Fund" to assist financially needy Glendon Students.

Only 7 teams participated in this year's race. Not one of those teams was student organized, although a few students did run on the women's faculty entry. What was wrong? Are Glendon Students apathetic or just not interested in supporting this type of event? Last year there were 12 teams in the race, half of which were Glendon student entries. Over \$1,300 was raised to assist the Glendon Art Gallery. The Athletic Dept. is in quandary; should it continue to organize and run the Relay Marathon or should it let this event go the way of the dodo?

The purpose of the Relay Marathon is to provide students with a fun activity that many can participate in regardless of ability.

Lots of fun awards are presented to teams who run regardless of their finishing position. We have tried to raise awareness of and money for various charitable and non-profit organizations. Such as Cancer research, the Glendon Art Gallery, and Friends of Glendon College Fund. Surely there is

more than just a handful of students interested in getting involved.

Casual Recreation

COED VOLLEYBALL - every Saturday in the large gym 3PM - 5PM

COED FLOOR HOCKEY - every Sunday in the large gym 1PM - 3PM

Men's and Women's Squash Ladder

Want to meet new playing partners? Interested in some competition? Put your name on the Glendon Squash Ladder. Give your name, telephone number, and play level (A,B,C) to the day equipment manager or call the office at 487-6150 and a tag will be made up for you. New comers start at the bottom of the ladder. Rules are posted on the bulletin board outside of the courts. You can pick up your own copy of the Challenge rules at the field House office.

Women's Basketball

Inter College team tryouts and practice Wed. Oct 26 3PM - 4PM

Men's Basketball

Intercollege Team tryouts and practice - Wed. Oct. 26 4PM - 5PM

Keep Fit

Classes at Hilliard Residence starting Monday, Oct. 24. Do you wish to relax easily? Do you wish moderate exercise to keep you fit in Body and Mind? Come and learn how by using Yoga techniques. Register at Proctor Field House or at Hilliard D House Common Room on Monday at 12 noon. 12 classes \$25 from Oct. 24 to Nov. 30. 2 sessions per week. Mon.-12:10-1:10, Tues.-5-6, Thurs.-5-6. For more information call Proctor Field House (487-6150) or Moreen (483-1213).

Kathie Treseder: Profile

by Vincent Ball

Kathie Treseder has this dream. She is sitting in the broadcast booth at Maple Leaf Gardens calling the play by play as the Leafs successfully win their first Stanley Cup since 1967.

"Imagine!" she exclaimed, "Harold Ballard letting a woman call the Leafs play by play."

Treseder, a fourth year English and Political Science major has been watching the Leafs since she was five years old. When she was ten years old her father organized the Willowdale Orioles, a women's hockey team that operated out of the Willowdale Boy's Club. Treseder has been playing hockey ever since.

She now plays for the York University Yeowomens' hockey team which has been very successful for the past four years. Two years ago the team made it to the finals.

"Last year was a big thrill because we won the Ontario championship," said Treseder. She hopes the team will do better this year by winning the University Cup, which involves the top team from the United States against the top Canadian university team.

There is still a great deal of controversy concerning women playing a male-dominated sport, but Treseder isn't too concerned. "I've been called hundreds of names, but I play for the good fun and I love the exercise," she said, "Many people just don't recognize the potential of women's hockey. Not only is it great competition but it is also quite skillful."

The women's collegiate hockey circuit is non-contact hockey; Treseder feels that the lack of contact serves two important purposes. "It helps avoid violence and it places the emphasis on puck handling and skating," she said.

Treseder spent a year coaching five- and six-year-old boys and the idea of a female coach was not readily accepted in the beginning. But, when the team moved from the basement of

the league to second place, respect was forthcoming. "Our success won us approval."

While she does spend a great deal of time on the ice, Treseder always remembers to pack her English texts beside her skates

when the team takes to the road. This is her last year and she is not looking forward to the end of it.

"I can't imagine life without hockey," she said.



photo: Vince Ball

"I can't imagine life without hockey."

Soccer: Glendon Grizzlies Lose

by Vincent Ball

Last year's finalists in the inter-college soccer league will have to be content with the title of semi-finalists this year.

Wednesday night the Glendon Grizzlies lost their semi-final match to Vanier College played at Glendon's lower soccer field. The Grizzlies were the surprise team in the inter-collegiate league last year as they came from nowhere to make it to the league finals.

Although Vanier College beat the Glendon squad 3-1 it was a tightly played match. Neither team allowed its opposition scoring chances and the game was tied at half-time.

The second half started off much like the first half with both teams playing cautiously and not allowing their opposition any advantage. The play was

often scrappy as both teams fought for every inch of turf.

The game remained tight until mid-way through the second-half when Vanier was awarded a corner kick.

The play seemed harmless but the Glendon goalkeeper inadvertently deflected the ball into his own net. That gave Vanier college a 2-1 lead with just over fifteen minutes to play. The Vanier squad never looked back. They kept up their cautious game and with Glendon pressing to even the score, Vanier took advantage of a defensive error making the score 3-1.

A handful of fans turned out for the game braving the cold weather to cheer on the Grizzlies. Although the Grizzlies didn't get a great deal of support from the students they did get some support. Ah well, it is a start.