

PRO TEM

Le premier journal étudiant de l'Université York
Glendon's Student Weekly

Collège • Glendon • Collège



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René Lévesque 1922-87

by Tanya Gulliver

Life dealt a vicious blow to Quebec, Canada and even the world with the death of René Lévesque. The former Quebec premier suffered a heart attack Sunday Nov. 1st and was pronounced dead upon arrival at Montreal General Hospital.

He was a chain smoker most of his life and died of a massive coronary. Dr. André Lauzon, head of Quebec's medical-legal laboratory said that an autopsy conducted Monday revealed that "Mr. Lévesque had suffered several mild heart attacks previously" and for several years had suffered from a "generalized coronary disease."

His widow, Corrine Côté-Lévesque agreed to Premier Robert Bourassa's wishes for a state funeral (held Thursday). Lévesque leaves behind three children — Pierre, Claude and Suzanne — from a previous marriage.

It was once said, "René Lévesque embodies the hopes of an entire people, which History has placed in a situation of perennial struggle." This remark was made in 1977 just one year after the Parti Québécois, and Lévesque himself, took power.

Although Lévesque did not succeed in bringing about a separation of Quebec from the rest of Canada, he took the separatist movement to new plateaus and brought much awareness to the Québécois people.

Lévesque had two careers; journalist and politician. In 1944-1945 Lévesque served as an overseas war correspondent for the U.S. armed forces. From 1946-1951 he was assigned to the International Division of Radio-Canada. In 1952 he was again a war correspondent, this time in Korea. From 1952-1956 he was head of the *Services des reportages*. He also hosted three French T.V. shows including "Point

de mire" (On Target). As a result of this international affairs program Lévesque became widely known in Québec, almost a "household name."

Lévesque became a spokesman for the 1959 producers' strike in Quebec. It was the events surrounding the strike that turned his mind towards politics.

Lévesque became the Liberal member of provincial parliament for the riding of Laurier, a section of North Montreal. He won the 1960 election against all odds mostly because of the strong supporters and friends he made there. Of this Lévesque commented:

"I've always thought... the richest role one can play in politics is not to be a minister or premier but to be an M.P. It is a role, alas, that in a quarter of a century of politics I was never free to play as fully as I would have wished."

Premier Jean Lesage appointed Lévesque to the post of Minister of Public Works and

Hydraulic Resources (later called *Richesses naturelles*.)

This was the beginning of the "Quiet Revolution" in which Lévesque played a key role. Parts of the Liberal Party's program were intended to adjust the old system to make it run more smoothly; others were intended to bring about great change in Quebec. The main intention was to make a serious effort to put Quebec's public affairs in order.

The program included: free tuition for all levels of schooling; establishment of government sponsored hospital insurance and the creation of a ministry of natural resources. As well a labour code was formulated and workmen's compensation boards were created. There were reforms in the provincial bureaucracy and the electoral system.

Lévesque's "pet project" was Hydro-Québec. He said, "Serious study shows that the unification of Quebec's hydro

networks — the key to industrialisation of every region in the country — is essential as the first condition for economic liberation and a policy of full employment.

This important step necessitates the nationalisation of eleven companies that produce and distribute power."

Lévesque's strong separatist beliefs caused him to "separate" from the Liberal party in October 1967. In November of the same year he and other Liberal separatists created the *Mouvement souveraineté-association* (MSA) (Sovereignty Association Movement.)

The next spring Lévesque decided to make the MSA into one official party on two conditions:

1) that it would be financed by public contributions
2) that it would reflect the aspirations of Quebec as a whole.

In August 1968 the MSA and the *Ralliement national*

joined together and in October became the *Parti Québécois*, with four basic goals.

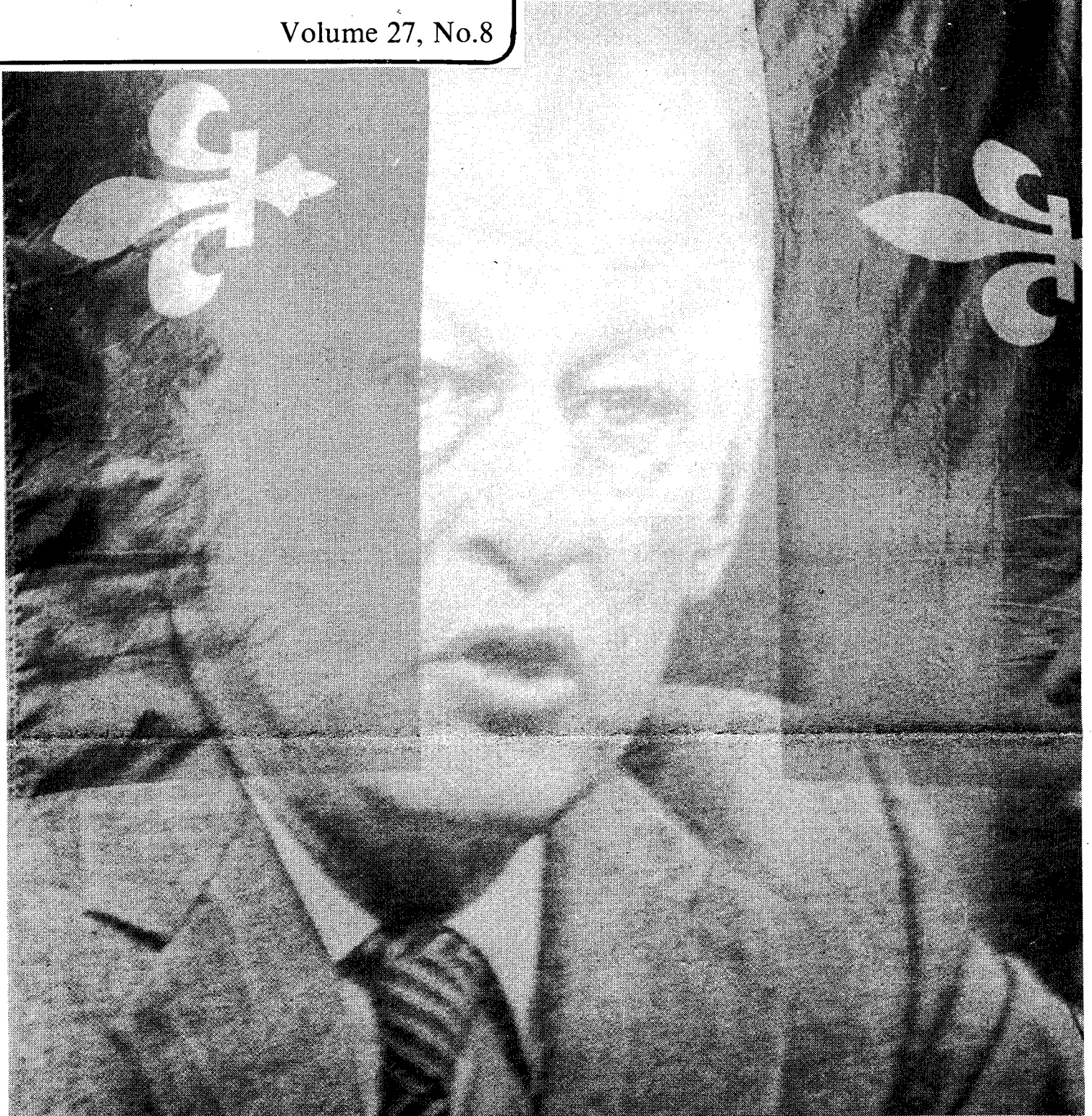
1) to create through democratic means a sovereign, French-speaking state;
2) to develop not only electoral but also economic, social and cultural democracy;
3) to establish rigorous safeguards for the educational rights of the English-speaking minority;
4) to negotiate an economic treaty in association with English Canada.

In the following two elections the PQ won only a handful of seats. However, in November 1976 the *Parti Québécois* took power winning 76 of 110 seats.

Lévesque, during his nine years as Premier, did more for Québec than any other provincial premier has ever done.

His opening speech in parliament November 26, 1976

• See "... p.4



EDITORIAL

Salut à René

Le Québec et le Canada déplorent la perte d'un homme exceptionnel par le décès de René Lévesque. Journaliste, politicien, homme au cœur simple, idéologue hors pair, l'histoire lui réservera une place de choix parmi les grands noms québécois.

Sa raison d'être (politique) était de répondre aux intérêts et aux aspirations des Québécois. L'indépendance du Québec représentait pour lui l'ultime moyen de faire reconnaître les Québécois comme peuple, tant aux plans économique et culturel que linguistique. Même si René Lévesque n'a pas vu la concrétisation de son projet, il a permis aux Québécois d'obtenir une reconnaissance jusque là inégalée à travers le monde (États-Unis, France, Canada, par exemple).

Durant ses 25 années de vie politique, René Lévesque fut le canalisateur d'une conscience nationale (québécoise) à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur de la province.

Avouons qu'il a atteint son objectif ultime : servir les Québécois avec simplicité, honnêteté et sincérité. Mêmes ses opposants politiques les plus farouches reconnaissent la contribution exceptionnelle de René Lévesque à l'avancement du Québec. Par ces réalisations, il s'est gagné le respect de tous "d'un océan à l'autre."

Apprenons de René Lévesque qu'il faut aspirer aux grands honneurs pour avancer d'un pas. Par son exemple, il nous laisse un héritage d'intégrité et de fierté que nous n'oublierons jamais, on l'espère.

GCSU Council Losers

On Friday the 6th of November, the *Pro Tem* football team overwhelmed the GCSU Council's team.

Having been unable to get a team together for Wednesday, the GCSU Council moved the game to Friday when they believed a full compliment could be available. However, ten minutes before the game, only Bill Keays, V.P., was there.

At the start of the game, overwhelmed by eight to four players, the GCSU Council quickly fell behind by one touchdown on a Leslie Coates pass to Neal Stephenson. This was the beginning of the end, *Pro Tem* went on to win three touchdowns to nil despite additional help from D'Arcy Butler and Jennifer Barratt which brought the Council's team to six members.

Kristen Dolenko, with two interceptions, was named M.V.P. The only bright spot for the Council was Stéphan Labrèche who had the only GCSU reception that earned him the loser M.V.P.

All who played enjoyed themselves and both sides expressed a wish to lock horns again (volleyball was mentioned).

Letters/Lettres

Forum

Dear *Pro Tem*:

It is true that the issue of the strike and the GCSU's response to that crisis has dragged on long enough, however, I feel compelled to respond to a couple of assertions made in the last edition of *Pro Tem*.

D'Arcy Butler states that the GCSU co-sponsored the information forum on the strike. Never was this the understanding. Myself and Mike DenTandt came up with the idea and began the planning ourselves. In my article in the last issue, I pointed out that Elisa Ciccone of the GCSU aided us in making a few phone calls but that was the extent of Council's participation. The forum was held (8 days after the strike began) on Thursday, October 8th. Although Mike and I had planned to hold it on the 6th, we were unable to get all the speakers by then. I'd like to point out that the GCSU hadn't even come up with their statement on the strike by this date, let alone planned any action on the matter. If it had been left up to the GCSU, who knows when, if at all, the forum would have been held.

Furthermore, the

Glendon student rally occurred *after* the two sides were already in the process of reaching an agreement which was to be ratified that same evening. John Sullivan erroneously suggested in his "Student Rally" article that it was the rally and the GCSU's position which brought the two sides to an agreement.

Credit can only be given where it's due.

Sincerely,
Carey Nieuwhof

Not the GCSU

Dear Editor:

In response to the letter to the editor by D'Arcy Butler entitled "Results," we point to an error that was made in his letter, that stated the GCSU "...provided a petition to open the library..." In effect, it was not the GCSU that was responsible for that petition.

We wish to remind Mr. Butler that it was not until we approached him on the subject of the closure of the library that he knew it was an issue. Moreover, it was at our suggestion and our initiative that the petition took place.

We would like to thank the GCSU for their cooperation in our initiative, and would hope that in the future, Mr. Butler would give credit where credit is due.

Yours Sincerely
Ann Strando
Dov Altman

Difficult Issues

To the Editor:

My previous letter with regard to the forum was not intended as a report card rating the GCSU, nor is this one. They have collectively been quite effective in responding to some difficult issues raised as of late. (P.S. Thanks!)

However, in a recent article by John Sullivan, titled "Student Rally," GCSU President D'Arcy Butler is quoted as stating that "Students are here to study and not to solve problems." This opinion fronted by a student leader concerns me. Does he really believe that through problem solving and decision making, no valid learn-

ing processes occur? Perhaps it was a slip of the tongue, which is understandable under rapid questioning, perhaps not.

The real world, which we will be actively involved in very soon, contains many complex issues in which sharp decision-making skills will be necessary. Behind these decisions, active problem solving should occur. It is only natural and vital that a significant portion of our "University Experience" should deal with consideration and contemplation of difficult issues. Studying who instigated the American Revolution is not, by itself, going to produce critical and creative thinkers who are so important in today's high-tech, complex world; becoming involved and interested in real issues, complex dilemmas will.

Something to think about.

Leslie Coates

Pas la première

Nathalie:

J'aimerais par la présente lettre vous dire ce que je pense de celle que vous venez d'écrire dans *Pro Tem*: Bien dit! *Pro Tem* ne doit avoir aucune faute. Ce journal devrait vérifier et revérifier pour qu'il sache bien que personne n'a mal aux yeux et que personne n'est "suffering." Wake up and smell the roses!

Votre lettre n'est pas la première sur ce sujet. Il y en a depuis les années soixantes. Je ris des personnes qui pensent (ou espèrent) qu'une seule lettre va sauver le monde. Se peut-il que vous puissiez offrir volontairement vos services afin de corriger les fautes de grammaire et cetera dans *Pro Tem*? Voyons, Nathalie, il n'y a que quatre francophones à *Pro Tem* (il y a 39 postes). Il me semble bizarre qu'il existe une francophone tellement fière de sa langue mais qui ne peut rien faire à part se plaindre de la présente situation à *Pro Tem*.

En bref Nathalie, vous avez raison sur les responsabilités du journal *Pro Tem*, mais probablement

• Voir *ENCORE* p.8

Pro Tem

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La page Forum a pour objectif de faire connaître différentes opinions sur des sujets variés. Vos réponses et commentaires sont plus que les bienvenus. Veuillez prendre note que les opinions exprimées dans cette rubrique représentent le point de vue de l'auteur et non pas nécessairement celui de Pro Tem

FORUM

The purpose of the Forum page is to elicit various viewpoints on a variety of topics. We encourage controversy and responses to the articles. Also, the views expressed in the section are those of the contributor and not necessarily those of Pro Tem.

I Don't Know What It Is, But It Sure Is Ugly

by Mike DenTandt

Powerful, clear, simple, evocative, pure; these words used to mean a lot to artists. Communication, precision, integrity; the list goes on.

What is this hideous monstrosity on display in the quad? One girl thought it was a Halloween display. Was she right? No. It's art. Is it good art? The artist and his friends think so. Is it typical? Yes, very.

It's typical of an attitude, a convention, a way of looking at things that's become popular. It doesn't matter if it's pleasing to the eye; it doesn't matter if it's skillfully executed; it doesn't matter if it stands on its own, and can be appreciated on its own, and can be appreciated on its own; it doesn't matter if it trivializes, violates, abominizes every honest conception of "beauty." All that matters, it seems, is that it says, "the world is a terrible, frightening, tragic place; I, the tortured artist, know this."

Does this deserve Canada Council grants? It sure gets them. For art to be "true" and "honest" by modern standards, it must be "gritty." It must show the world as it really is, a sooty, ugly bomb-filled human junkyard. The artist grasps this terrifying image and wallow in it like a pig in his own slop. He's constantly on stage, exposing the tragedy of his existence. He's obsessed with the importance of his psychic pain.

The insult in the quad is a fine example. Wisely, the artist has decided to tell the world, Glendon in particular, that war is a terrible thing. Black symbols of Mars, Greek God of War (in their modern manifestations, the eagle and the bear) are balanced out by Christian symbols, representing peace. The skeletal "spectre of death" holds the tender balance in his grasp; but by the looks of him, it's almost too late. A jagged red wound in Glendon's lawn symbolizes the red earth of Mars. It's all very clever, but so what? Spare us your emotional refuse; your mental masturbation. The sculpture is incoherent without a guide-book of classical symbols! If and when it is understood, the audience is more than likely one that already knows that war is a terrible thing. Or am I missing something? Is there some deep meaning, some shadowy pattern I fail to grasp? Perhaps I'm just another Polyanna, always wanting the protection of my rose-coloured glasses. My tender nature isn't strong enough for the harsh truth that you're revealing.

Maybe, but I really doubt it. The same kind of shoddy nihilism permeates most of today's mainstream, "Canada Council" art; and it spreads into music and literature. The most powerful, or rather jarring of our music, Punk, glorifies ugliness, brutalizes harmony, destroys symmetry. All that stuff is "boring," punkers say, "old-fashioned," "unrealistic." You don't have to be a competent musician, a professional, or a craftsman. Turn on your syntho-pop machine and narcotize your mind. Innovators like Philip Glass, Laurie Anderson and Suzanne Vega are few and far between.

Robert Frost is out of style these days. Students don't like his poetry. It's not tragic, or glaring, or brutal, but gentle and subtle. Some professors see him as a lovable old fogey, "a nice read," but not really down to earth. For poetry to be good, it must be convoluted, obscure, intangible. God forbid that it make sense.

What exactly has happened? Why do academics and students alike tend to stare down their noses at art that glorifies life, celebrates nature, revitalizes the human spirit in a clear, skillful way? If it's beautiful and optimistic, it's not real?

The early modern poets, the Imagists of the 20's, smashed the conventions of Romanticism, just as the impressionist painters broke away from realism. People like Ezra Pound did away with rhyme, with metre, in order to get at the clear, brilliant images of things, stark and simple. The impressionist painters shed the conventions of their day to get at perceptions, how images react in the individual's mind.

There are notable exceptions, but for the most part, modern poetry and art have blindly followed on their heels, successfully breaking away from convention, always more obsessed with doing something *new*, something *different*, rather than something better. Quality is a dirty word these days. Everything is completely subjective. A page covered with dots gets the same space in an anthology as William Wordsworth. Ugly, painful aberrations like the one in the quad are bumped in with Tom Thomson, as "Canadian Art."

Like the Punks on Queen Street, the obsessive need of modern artists to look "different" makes them all blandly repetitious. This isn't to say that there's not a lot of great poetry, visual art, and music being done these days. There is, but it's not mainstream, it's not popular, and it's not get-

ting the credit it deserves. We've got a new convention now, namely that simplicity, craftsmanship, and beauty are somehow dishonest.

Like a tire that spins on after a car accident, new artists will imitate their predecessors. A devotion to what's truly original, truly beautiful, clear and pure, is an impediment to young artists, poets, and musicians. They're encouraged by the market to look away from bright and beautiful things, because there's nothing novel in them, nothing spectacular, nothing different. Artists have become glorified newsmen, disaster hounds who feed off the worst facets of human life. Unlike the Imagists and the Impressionists who tore down conventions for positive reasons, always reaching for the goal of true representation, today's mainstream artists, particularly younger ones, frantically seek originality for its own sake, turning themselves into futile clowns.

Of course, I'm not saying that all art must be happy, optimistic and gratifying to

look at. A painting of a junkyard can be very beautiful, if it's honest. Many great artists throughout history presented black, tragic pictures of life; but the modern conventions have amplified art's negative side all out of proportion. The nihilistic trend of the '80's is stifling, killing the positive side of creativity. Okay, the world's a hard, precarious place. But it was much harder and precarious for the ancient Greeks, and they didn't glorify disharmony! There has always been war, suffering, and pain! Our generation hasn't cornered the market on tragedy, but we sound like we have. In fact, we in Canada are one of the first generations *ever* to grow up without direct experiences of pain, hunger, war and plague as common occurrences. We grew up in affluence, and so look to pessimism and ugliness for diversion. The trend of the '80's, in dress, in music, in painting, in outlook, is overwhelmingly pessimistic. At the same time, creative artistic craftsmanship has fallen by

the wayside, because it's seen as too conventional. The result is flaccid, lifeless garbage. If you desperately need to show me war, at least *show* it to me, powerfully and skillfully! Show me that you know, personally, what a tragedy it is, and aren't just parroting obvious truths. Don't tell me about it with crude, cut-out symbols that have less intensity than a bedsheet hanging from a clothesline.

The man who created Glendon's quad-motif is as trapped by convention as the old-time portrait painters he probably despises. He would be ashamed to paint a landscape, or a tree, or a sunset, as it really looks to him. That's already been done. But has it? Has every impression, every image of every tree been used up? Or has our incredible cultural arrogance, our firm belief that change is always progress, blinded us to our growing incompetence? Could the creator of the tight-rope in the quad paint a landscape even if he wanted to?

Dead Soldiers

by John Sullivan

Glendon students will soon begin to realize a few changes at the pub once the clock strikes midnight. Glendon administration has recently accepted a draft document recommending the Thursday pub hours be extended to 1 A.M. to allow students the increased access. Al Colvin, pub manager, believes that the extension of hours will aid in cutting the pub's operating deficit by boosting sales \$2000 more a month. In addition, the petition of over 400 students supporting the extension clearly demonstrates that the majority of active students strongly believe the increased access is in their best interests.

The GCSU hasn't needed to play a major role in this non-issue. (Due to a lack of any confrontation). Mark Hayward, GCSU, said "when 400 students sign a petition we have an obligation to help them obtain their goal - regardless of the demand. We're here to represent."

The University's move to increase access by extending the pub hours potentially denotes negative signals to all students of Glendon. The issue of responsible drinking, alcohol abuse and alcoholism on campus is only beginning to be addressed here at Glendon. The pub has a few programs being designed to encourage responsible drinking. The GCSU plans to raise awareness and

educate about alcoholism in the forthcoming weeks. However, presently the University is ill equipped to deal with these issues and yet, they continue that even more drinking is permissible. The non-issue of one additional hour on Thursday evenings will not turn Glendon students in alcoholics but the issue here is the University and students' ability to properly deal with alcoholism. These potentially successful programs are still yet to be implemented. Gilles Fortin, who also drafted the document, believes "...the support system from the University is there...we are looking into raising awareness but I can't say the situation is perfect and would only like to say they're adequate." Clearly, the University is signalling left on a right hand turn.

The Province of Ontario has set an excellent example in a campaign about responsible drinking that began in 1981. It is only now that the Province is seriously considering liberalizing liquor policy - once the education element is in full gear. The University should take the Province's well-performed lead role.

A Parliamentary task force tabled a report on drug and alcohol abuse in late October. The report's findings were startling with over 1.5 million Canadians seriously abusing alcohol. The report also indicated that alcohol abuse is more of a problem amongst Cana-

dians than is drug abuse. The problem is eminent and no one in the University will deny that abuse of alcohol exists at Glendon.

The University, which includes the pub, GCSU and all students, have regrettably reversed into a wall leaving only ultimatums. The University must act quickly and effectively to teach responsible drinking with excellent techniques and projects. Trial and error programs play with incredibly high stakes, but the University has no recourse. Individual students must take the onus of learning about responsible drinking and defining alcoholism. Every dead soldier that hits the table is like a game of Russian Roulette - when one is too many.

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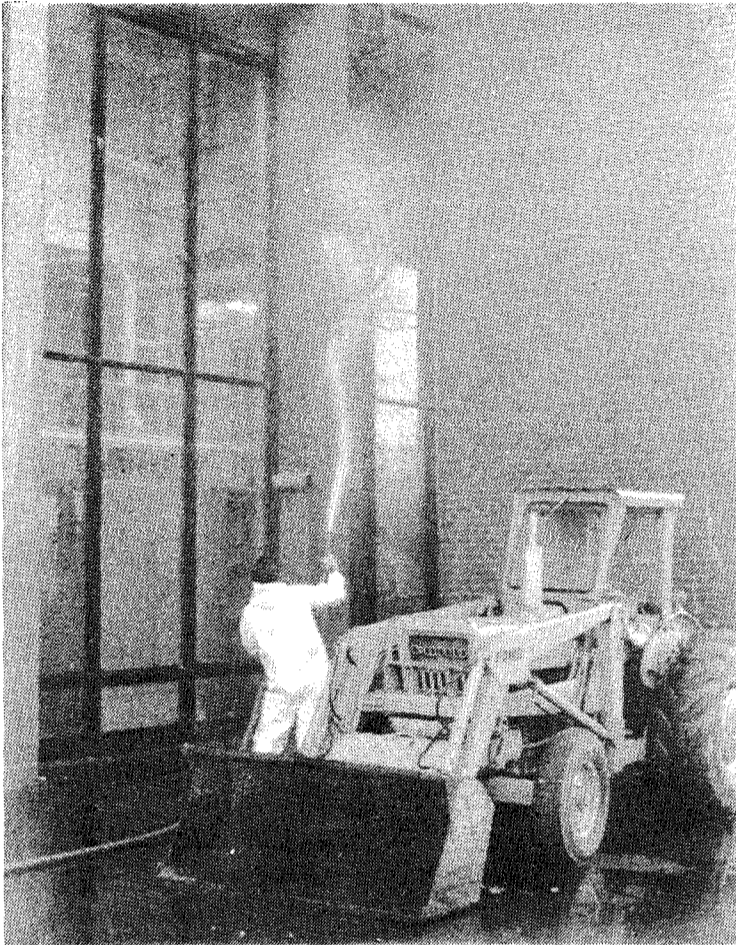


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NOUVELLES

Environmental Accident Contained



by Jeff Broadbent

Thanks to the quick action and concern of the Department of Physical Plant (DPP) employees, a potential environmental crisis was averted in the late morning of Thursday, November 5. The threat was created by the careless handling of asbestos insulation by a sub-contracting firm hired by York University.

Last Thursday, the sub-contracting crew began work on the smoke stack adjacent to the Department of Physical Plant building. The crew, working outside, had stripped away

insulation covering the pipes leading to the stack, and carelessly allowed the chalky, fibrous material to fall about the asphalt drive below. As the wind blew the loose material about, DPP personnel recognized the potential problem. Immediately, the work was ordered to a halt, and the DPP personnel contained the asbestos.

Ed Parker, Superintendent of DPP, Glendon, was summoned from a meeting at the other campus. Additionally, Health and Safety Inspectors arrived within the hour to assess

the threat and supervise the clean-up. Jacques Aubin-Roy, Executive Officer, Glendon, was also on the scene to observe the handling of the situation.

The insulation was immediately contained, according to Ministry of the Environment specifications, and removed from the campus. As an added measure, the entire work site, including the parking lot, was hosed down by DPP employees.

Parker attributes the accident to negligence on behalf of the sub-contractors. "They are experts in the field and should have recognized the material which they were handling as being potentially dangerous." Because of this negligence, the firm has conceded to pay for clean-up costs.

Both Parker and Aubin-Roy were surprised at the discovery of asbestos, as the college had undergone an extensive operation in recent years to remove the insulation. Some asbestos insulation remains in the theatre, but it is sealed from the environment in such a manner that permits no exposure to the population. Aubin-Roy commented that the University should now undertake an effort to locate any asbestos remaining such as to avoid any surprise discoveries in the future.

According to the Health and Safety Inspectors, the quick action of DPP in containing the asbestos was responsible for avoiding any threat the material may have posed. Air samples taken from various locations about the campus, including the nursery, showed no contamination.

1967: Lévesque at Glendon

by Stefan Caunter

Twenty years ago, in the fall of 1967, the name of René Lévesque was prominent in the pages of the *Pro Tem*. Mr. Lévesque was mentioned and quoted in the edition of 26 October 1967 in an article by Sandy Goddard entitled "*Le Québec libre - c'est nécessaire.*"

"Québec should leave Canada as a sovereign state, then reassociate in a common market," said Mr. Lévesque, at the Québec Liberal Conference October 14. He marched out of the Conference when his proposal was defeated. Lévesque was to appear at the Québec: Year 8 Forum at Glendon November 24 and 25, 1967; Claude Ryan was also to appear, as then editor of *Le Devoir*, via a closed-circuit TV connection to Glendon.

The Québec: Year 8 conference at Glendon was, for many anglophones, the beginning of their awareness of Québec issues, René Lévesque, and separatism. The *Pro Tem* of 30 November 1967 was largely devoted to the charismatic Mr. Lévesque, who seemed to have impressed everyone with his vision; he is pictured on the cover in profile, intensely holding forth, having the undivided attention of the only other person in the photo, a young woman.

Here are a few quotes from that issue's journalism regarding Mr. Lévesque and his impact, 20 years ago: "as

Lévesque commented why not have the courage to deal intelligently with separatism now?... the Forum's overwhelming success in creating a dialogue... was tempered by the realisation of the difficulties in extending this dialogue to the outside world of political rigidity."

-Robin V. Sears, Oakwood C.I. Grade XIII

"René Lévesque s'installe... he's persistent. He knows what he wants; rest assured, if you don't know what you want he'll make up your mind for you. Through the weekend he just kept driving. That could be sheer drive, the instinct for survival. In fact, it's more, it's conviction. Against confused resistance, the man who knows his own mind is irresistible."

-C. Kenneth Johnstone, English Department, Glendon College

"To keep French-Canadians in Canada, the prospect of English Canadians as partners has got to be an attractive one."

"We need a quiet revolution too."

-*Pro Tem* Editorial, November 30, 1967

Mr. Lévesque returned to Glendon in February of 1968 for a seminar with Glendon students. Sadly, the relevant issues of the *Pro Tem* have been lost from the archive, but we are fortunate indeed to have at least a partially complete record of René Lévesque's involvement with Glendon.

"... we can make Québec a country ..."

• From p.1 said a lot!

"If we were to deceive our fellow Québécois it would be our confidence in ourselves as a people that would be at stake. It is quite simple, we haven't the right to fail.

...I can upon each and everyone of you to make the necessary effort, not only to help lift Quebec out of economic and social difficulties that we know only too well, but also to assure our fellow citizens peace, well-being, and pride which is also an essential commodity they have a right to.

If everyone puts forth his best effort we can make Quebec a country that is a happy place to live in, a country that cultivates harmonious relations with its neighbours, a country that treats its minorities with justice and equity, a country that develops its resources while respecting its environment, a country that gives tangible recognition to its elders because they have earned it over a long life, and cares constantly for its more unfortunate members because they need such care, a country that lodges its families decently, and assures its workers

not only jobs but adequate working conditions..."

The Lévesque government dealt efficiently with all of its promises. Work creation programs were started to decrease unemployment.

Other programs the party implemented were a new automobile insurance policy and zoning policy aimed at protecting the best farmland. There were many programs implemented during Lévesque's nine years in office. Most of them were ("leftist") social programs and did much to improve the situation, socially and economically of Quebec. Lévesque continued to make changes until he resigned in 1985.

The referendum on the separation issue was held May 20th, 1980 and resulted in Lévesque's side, "oui" earning only 2/5th's of the vote.

However this wasn't to say Quebec wasn't satisfied with

Lévesque and the P.Q. On April 13, 1981 Lévesque won 49% of the vote and took 80 seats in the parliament. On November 5th, 1982 René Lévesque was sleeping at the time the Constitution was signed because he was "not informed" that the signing was taking place.

It is ironic that Lévesque's funeral took place on November 5, five years later and only one week after the House of Commons approved the Meech Lake Accord, an agreement that finally recognizes Quebec as a "distinct" society within Canada.

Last year he wrote *Memoirs* (translated into English by Philip Stratford). He also returned to journalism as a T.V. commentator and also as a political commentator for Montreal radio station CKAC. He spoke for 15 minutes each weekday with Jacques Proulx (this was to last until Decem-

ber 9).

René Lévesque was a great man and a great politician. He was a very important and

essential part of Quebec and of Canada. God bless and may he rest in peace.

Classifieds

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There will be a meeting of the committee to organize Winter Carnival on Wed. Nov. 11 at 5 P.M. in the G.C.S.U. Offices. All are welcome.

Il y aura une réunion du comité pour du Carnaval d'hiver, le mercredi 11 novembre à 17h00, au bureau de l'A.E.C.G. Bienvenue à tous.

Found Men's red football jacket. Come to Room 120 (ACSA) after 6 P.M.

Men's Intermediate Squash ladder-sign up sheet on recreation bulletin board or contact Jonathan Quaglia in Wood E-109 at 487-7560.

Curling Club being formed. All welcome. Sign up at the G.C.S.U. club board.

Glendon Christian Fellowship presents: SPECTRUM. Two great multimedia presentations on Nov. 10-12.

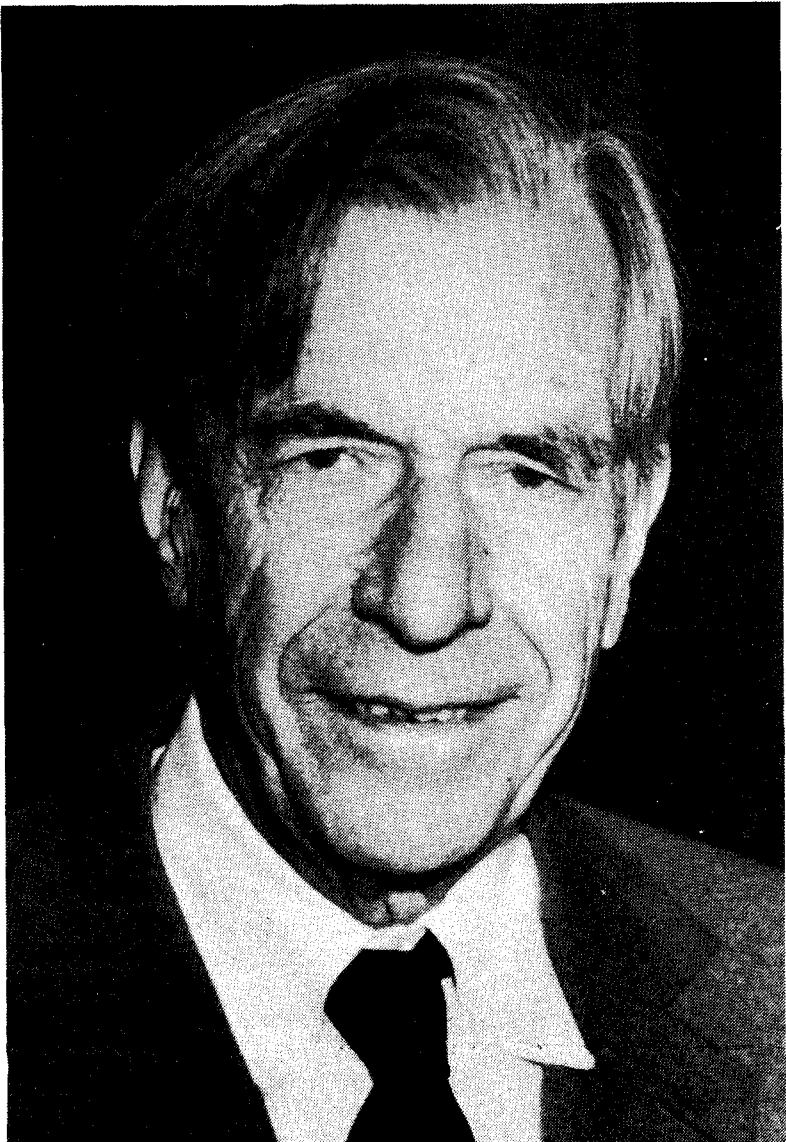
The Glendon Food Service Committee will be having a meeting on Tuesday, November the 9th at 7:00 p.m. in the Committee Room. All are welcome.

Le Comité des services de restauration de Glendon tiendra une réunion le mardi 9 novembre, à 17 h 00, dans la salle des comités. Bienvenue à tous.

Wanted: Individuals to earn a free trip. Promote the number one spring break trip. Call Janet or Peggy at 1-800-267-0362.

FEATURES

Galbraith à Toronto



par Claudia Damecour

Qui est J.K. Galbraith? Tout d'abord, il est né en Ontario et a étudié au "Ontario Agricultural College" qui deviendra l'Université de Guelph. Ses études qui ont trait aux soins des animaux ne reflètent guère ce que son avenir lui apportera après ces études en économie. Galbraith s'élance ensuite vers ce vaste pays au sud de la frontière où il deviendra une figure dominante dans le monde politique aussi bien qu'économique. Il prenait ambassade américaine aux Indes au début des années cinquante et ce ne fut que le début.

Notre illustre personnage a conseillé, entre autres, les présidents Johnson et Kennedy. Nous lui devons plusieurs livres qui reflètent l'habileté du maître à rendre compréhensibles aux non-initiés les théories qui essaient d'expliquer un monde terriblement compliqué.

En temps normal, il enseigne toujours à Harvard et demeure par le fait même au Massachusetts. Ses connaissances et sa personnalité le rendent un des plus importants personnages de notre ère.

Le 9 octobre 1987, Professeur Galbraith a participé à une série de conférences qu'organise le *Toronto Star* sous le thème de la politique du pouvoir. On s'attendait à ce qu'il parle de la guerre des étoiles, du libre-échange, parmi d'autres sujets.

Lorsqu'il s'est présenté au podium de lecture, on a dû élever celui-ci d'une boîte quelconque pour rendre le lecteur plus à l'aise avec son environnement. Il dépassait d'une tête tous les nains qui s'acharnaient autour de lui.

Le Professeur Galbraith s'adressait à une salle presque comble en détendant l'atmosphère d'une blague ou deux. Il poursuivait en dépeignant une image plutôt juste de sa profession dont les membres démontrent une certaine obsession avec le futur. Budget, inflation, chômage représentent quelques points d'interrogation qui seront effacés, et recréés dans l'avenir. Cette ignorance face au lendemain suaverait, en fait, l'existence du capitalisme.

Si nous ne voyons qu'un brouillard dans l'avenir et que nous vivons au présent, le passé économique nous aide à comprendre ce présent et nous conseille pour l'avenir, d'expliquer M. Galbraith avec humilité et conscience des imperfections inhérentes à son métier. L'étude des circonstances qui relèvent d'une époque trace pour nous un certain chemin de compréhension.

C'est à cette étude que notre illustre lecteur s'est livré pendant les dernières années. Nous cheminons avec lui l'histoire de notre économie.

Retournant au tout début des idées économiques, Professeur Galbraith utilise l'exemple

d'Aristote qui avait jadis justifié l'emploi des esclaves aussi bien que la soumission des femmes. Les Français, un siècle avant Adam Smith, créaient les premiers économistes pour qui agriculture et économie représentaient des notions très rapprochées.

On en est bientôt venu à accepter le capitalisme et une notion classique de l'économie. Le capitalisme se validait par sa remarquable productivité, mais la lune de miel n'allait pas durer éternellement puisqu'un genre d'aliénation et d'indignation s'éleva bientôt chez certaines personnes.

Plusieurs facteurs, les uns plus évidents que les autres, expliquent ce soulèvement anti-progrès. Premièrement, le système capitaliste repose presque entièrement sur les propriétaires des industries et laisse le travailleur sans pouvoir.

Deuxièmement, la cruauté fait partie d'un tel système. Les gens âgés sont mis à l'écart, les chômeurs se retrouvent sans le sou, l'exploitation des femmes, enfants et personnes minoritaires s'avère chose courante.

Troisièmement, la liste des manques s'étend comme suit: pas d'assurance maladie, pas de logements adéquats, pas de moyens de transport public. Suffisants, et aucun support pour les fermiers en détresse.

Quatrièmement, les théories macro-économiques s'affaiblissent devant le problème des cycles économiques, où les périodes de grande prospérité succèdent aux périodes de dépression à un rythme dangereux.

Ces points forment l'ensemble des circonstances auxquelles Karl Marx, John Maynard Keynes et les économistes du bien-être se sont adressés. Marx et Lénine ont aboli le capitalisme, chose peu populaire chez les capitalistes, nous explique en rigolant M. Galbraith. Voilà une façon de se débarrasser du fléau.

Les économistes du bien-être attaquent le problème d'une autre façon. Ils encouragent l'instauration des syndicats, des lois pour les enfants-travailleurs, d'un salaire minimum, des services de santé sans frais, d'un système d'aide aux familles nombreuses, des planchers pour les prix, des logements à prix modiques.

Les Suédois et Keynes (qui suivait leur exemple) faisaient face au problème de la dépression et de l'inflation. En 1936, il était temps qu'on abolisse la loi économiquement respectée qui se voulait uniquement concernée avec le côté de l'offre. La Loi de Say ignorait

le fait que la demande pouvait, comme l'offre, se trouver en position d'excès ou de manque.

Il s'en suivit que Keynes mettait au point une nouvelle théorie qui impliquerait le gouvernement dans la vie économique dont le rôle serait de contrôler le chômage, les prix, l'inflation et ainsi de suite.

Il résulte de ces trois mouvements le monde dans lequel nous vivons et ce passé devrait nous aider à comprendre le présent. Toujours reste-t-il que notre monde n'est pas encore parfait. Professeur Galbraith nous souligne donc quelques problèmes du présent, en admettant que plusieurs problèmes se trouvent dans les deux blocs (socialiste et capitaliste).

Dans les pays socialistes, par exemple, une immense bureaucratie existe afin de gérer les affaires de la nation, et ce problème entraîne la rigidité dans le système. On ajoute des problèmes de production des biens de consommation, et d'inflation sous forme de pénibles lignes d'attente pour obtenir diverses denrées.

Quant au groupe du "bien-être," la bureaucratie s'y trouve aussi très pesante. Son caractère autrefois révolutionnaire s'estompe maintenant dans un environnement sûr et confortable, voire conservateur. Bombe nucléaire et pauvreté dans les rues ne font plus partie de l'ordre du jour.

De 1950 à 1970, la théorie économique de Keynes connaissait peu, sinon aucune épreuve, vu la situation économique en pleine croissance. Les gouvernements appliquaient des mesures agréables à la population, comme les réductions de taxes ou la baisse des taux d'intérêts. Mais les voyait contrée par un taux de cette expansion. L'inflation se voyait contré par un taux de chômage à la hausse, et on est venu à se demander si la cure était pire que le fléau. La performance économique s'avérait insatisfaisante et inefficace. Les grandes corporations font face à une bureaucratie monstre, comme les autres groupes mentionnés auparavant. De plus, Keynes n'a jamais trouvé de solution au chômage régional, d'expliquer M. Galbraith.

Quelles sont les solutions? L'Union Soviétique semble se diriger vers un système moins bureaucratique et plus stable, et veut récompenser davantage les efforts de ses travailleurs.

Les représentants du mouvement du bien-être doivent rediriger leurs efforts vers ceux qui en ont besoin. Le capitalisme ne peut pas survivre (et n'aurait

pas survécu) sans ces mesures humanitaires, affirme le professeur Galbraith. Certains veulent démanteler ces institutions, et celles-ci doivent faire preuve d'efficacité et surtout ne pas se dire que 'ça ne nous concerne pas.'

Maintenant, pour les adeptes de Keynes, Galbraith leur conseille de ne pas rêver d'une solution qui tomberait du ciel. Les monétaristes, pour leur part, devraient arrêter d'utiliser leurs politiques comme une potion magique. Ici encore, le sirop est souvent plus nocif que la toux. Du côté pratique, Galbraith dénonce les dépenses militaires exhaustives dans le monde, surtout du côté nucléaire. Celui-ci s'avère extrêmement coûteux et n'emploie que peu de personnel au salaire très élevé.

Ce voyage à travers le temps représente un aspect très important dans notre monde qui croit tout savoir. Ceux qui n'apprennent pas l'histoire sont condamnés à la revivification, conclut l'illustre professeur.

Lors de la période de questions, le débat du libre-échange a fait surface. Galbraith avait l'air dégoûté du sujet, vu le nombre de journalistes canadiens (uniquement) qui l'ont abordé à ce propos. Les États-Unis s'en moquent et lui aussi. "Whatever happens is not going to make that much difference," a-t-il rétorqué à l'interrogateur. Il croit tout de même que les industries américaines de l'acier, des produits chimiques, des textiles, entre autres, ne survivront pas si le libre-échange est adopté.

Une anecdote et le voilà parti. Les réactions que j'ai pu capter dans l'assistance contenaient beaucoup de surprises face à la longueur de la présentation comparée à la période de questions. Et quel est le rapport entre la politique du pouvoir et l'histoire économique? Apprenez-le vite, car le passé historique nous présente probablement le futur économique, ou même peut-être les règles du pouvoir.

Et je l'ai vu s'en aller dans la noirceur, comme n'importe qui d'autre.

Capt. Fluke is alive and well and living in Alberta. (why? we're not sure...)

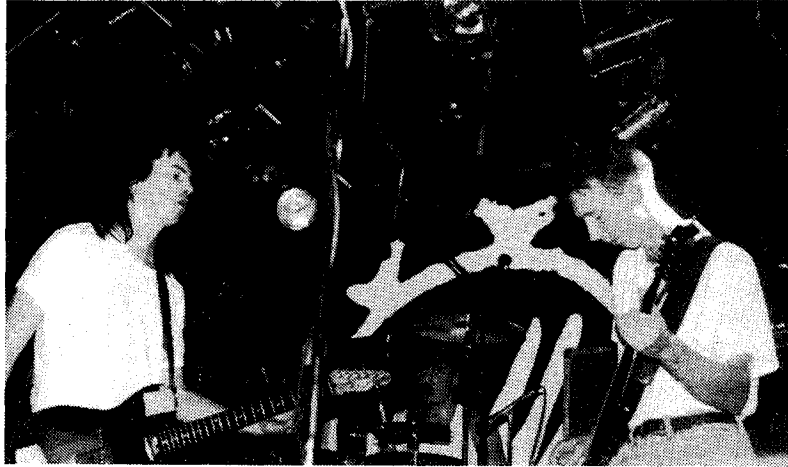
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ENTERTAINMENT

Show Me 54•40



Showing 54•40

by Sara-Jane Milne

October 27, 1987, the Diamond Club saw the return of WEA recording artists 54.40 to Toronto for the third time in a sold-out event. This should come as no surprise seeing the recent revival of "progressive roots rock" upon the music scene. In fact, considering the talent of Vancouver's 54.40, it was only to be expected.

Two-time CASBY award winners, Toronto's own **The Pursuit of Happiness** opened the show, then wisely found themselves amidst the audience as fans of 54.40.

Out of 54.40's latest effort comes the new album *Show*

Me which the band prominently featured at Tuesday night's show. Modestly dressed in a white t-shirt and faded torn jeans, lead vocalist Neil Osborne led the band into a strong set, starting with "Walk In Line," once again proving that 54.40's forte lies within their live performance. They covered other tracks from the LP, including the first two releases "One Gun" and "One Day In Your Life," as well as singles from their previous self-titled album such as "Baby Ran" and "I Go Blind."

The four-man band seems to have gained more confidence over the last couple of years, which shows in their tackling

of subjects like hope, love and change, while relating these topics to every day living. 54.40 take what they do rather seriously, trying to offer some possible answers on their new album, taking the band in a slightly different direction.

Neil Osborne sees this album as being more conceptual than the last, with influences ranging from R.E.M. to Joy Division. Production on this album was done by Dave Jerden, best known for his work with the **Rolling Stones** and **Talking Heads**.

54.40 were fairly quiet throughout the show, playing to please the audience as well as themselves, without much talk in between. The band returned on stage for their first encore, with Neil Osborne asking "Are you sure about this?" and the audience replies with an unusual amount of certainty. Upon their second encouraging encore, Neil asks "Are you impressed?" He needn't worry. 54.40 has made a remarkable impression; their musical honesty and simplicity speaks for itself. (If you were unable to attend this sold-out event you can hear it almost-live on an upcoming CFNY Sunday night live).

The Authentic Seen

by J. Coniam

Cheaper Than Airfare

We all know, should know that Canadian theatre suffers from cultural imperialism. The prestige attached to hits from London's West End and New York City's Broadway threatens the visibility of our own playwrights. This is something that the theatre community recognizes and is working hard to counteract.

What is not generally considered is how much our theatre scene suffers from its lack of exposure to non-Anglo-American foreign fare. *On the Edge* (Michael Shaw and David Lavin) is doing its part to remedy the problem by presenting an International Theatre Festival called *Cheaper Than Airfare* at the Rivoli.

The latest lunchtime instalment is Kobo Abe's *Suitcase*. (Typical of the Anglo-Americanization of a Canadian audience, my only recollection of a Japanese play is *Teahouse of August Moon* - which upon checking, turned out to be a Yankee story by John Patrick.)

Suitcase features two women (Susan J. Johnson and Myna Wallin) who are tempted to break into a mysteriously noisy suitcase (played by Timm Zemanek) belonging to one of

their husbands. This absurdity is simply staged, forty minutes short and you can even bring a bagged lunch.

Aside from the personified suitcase, the most striking feature of the show is its intimacy. Our experience with the world onstage is not filtered by fancy lights, sound, costumes and props. The actors are challenged by our proximity to be truthful and the audience is similarly challenged to take responsibility for our influence on the interactive energy.

One of the actresses, Wallin as the tormented wife, fails to fill the demands made of her.

The intensely curious character is initially afraid to pry open the suitcase. By the end of the play her hesitance gives way to willful restraint. She will not explore the case no matter how curious she is. Wallin's restrained performance seems to be somewhat less willful. While quietly sincere in her performance, Wallin's character lacks the dimension necessary to sustain our interest and elicit an understanding of her choices. Conversely, Johnson as the friend demonstrates a dramatic abrasiveness that complements her role and provoke our interest.

Director Michael Shaw has

• See Cheaper p.7

REPORT OF GLENDON FOOD SERVICE OMBUDSMAN April 1987

"The office of the Ombudsman provides an open, impartial, and easily accessible channel for communication between the University Food and Beverage Services Committee (UFBS) and the York University community. Through this office, information is passed on, opinions are expressed and recommendations and suggestions are forwarded on to the appropriate committee, caterer, or administrator to act upon."

Introductory Comments

Food service this term at Glendon has stabilized. A new menu cycle has been developed by the caterer and is being followed. In addition, the caterer has attempted to meet the needs of vegetarian students and staff by providing new items at both the grill and at the steam table areas. Theme nights have been offered occasionally in Le Café. These have been successful and should be continued in the future.

I have continued to present myself at a table outside the cafeteria one day a week. In an effort to reach larger numbers of students, the day and time has been rotated. My name and phone number are posted in conspicuous areas of both the cafeteria and Le Café.

The student body has responded favourably to the new vegetarian items. On the whole, they seem satisfied with the service. The manager is cooperative and presents himself on the floor to personally oversee the handling and service of the product. The public debate which surrounded the food service at Glendon has died down, leaving in its wake several students who have taken active and positive roles during User Committee meetings.

Relationship with the caterer

Students, staff and the Ombudsman have been encouraged to make suggestions to the manager who tries to put these in motion when feasible. Despite difficulties with kitchen staff, the manager has generally maintained a fairly high standard of service.

Difficulties have arisen throughout the year when upper level management have interfered in the daily working of the cafeteria. Insistence on low level staffing on weekends and during holidays has been to the detriment both of the quality and variety of foods served and to the extent of the service offered. It is to be hoped that such management problems will be alleviated for the 1987-88 scholastic year.

The problem of weekend management has been dealt with effectively by the introduction of a floor supervisor to work weekends. However, understaffing has caused a recurrence of small problems such as line-ups at dinner during the weekend, limited service i.e. no brunch or one person working at both the pizza and grill area, or lack of stock or utensil replenishment.

Relationship with Other Bodies On Campus

Although the GCSU and *Pro Tem* have continued to criticize both the caterer and myself in this term, they have stopped encouraging students

to use their offices as alternative resources in complaints against the caterer. The GCSU which takes office on May 1, 1987 has made a commitment to the student body to endeavour to create the best food service possible for the campus. It remains to be seen how they will approach this goal. Hopefully, a solid working relationship can be established between the student council and next year's Ombudsman.

The Dean's Office has reiterated their offers of support and help. In future meetings arranged with Mr. Becker, it is to be hoped that the Dean and other bodies on campus will become more aware of the roles of Ombudsman and Chairman of the Users' Committee. In turn, the Ombudsman will gain knowledge regarding correct procedure for disciplinary problems within the realm of his/her mandate.

Present Concerns

Aside from the persisting problems with weekend and holiday service, I am taking a strong interest in the menu for the following year. Over a dozen new vegetarian items have been added to the menu but their popularity remains to be seen. However, I recognize that regardless of numbers of portions served, this segment of menu both caters to a vocal student group and to the student body at large for it adds to the variety of dishes previously served.

Insect control has been very effective this term. When a difficulty has arisen, Physical Plant has dealt with it quickly and efficiently. If such a situation can be maintained there will be no further complaints on this account from the customers.

I have been asked to pass on a concern of the chiropractic students who are accommodated within the residences at Glendon. They would draw attention to the fact that their classes continue a full month after those of Glendon students. As a result, regardless of the quantity of Scrip they have the Scrip becomes outdated at the end of the Glendon term. With due recognition to the fact that the university need not accept them as residence students, they ask that the UFBS give thought to finding a solution for their difficulty.

Concluding Remarks:

Food service at Glendon has improved tremendously over the scholastic year. If the level of quality in place at this time can be maintained, there should be few problems in the future. Some problems have become repetitious; I look to the caterer to work out appropriate solutions throughout the summer months.

It is with many thanks to the cooperating students, staff and administration at Glendon and the Downsview campus that I end my two years as Food Service Ombudsman. It has given me invaluable training in public relations that should aid me in my post-graduate career.

Patricia Séguin
Food Service Ombudsman
Glendon College
April 20, 1987

APPENDIX

		In		
		Person	Call	- +
	Service	4		3 1
F	Menu	3	1	1 3
E	Product	5		2 3
B	Presentation	7	1	6 2
	Service	3		2 1
M	Menu	4		4
A	Product	5	1	6
R	Presentation	3	1	4
	Service	4	3	6 1
A	Menu	5		5
P	Product	5	1	6
R	Presentation	2	2	4

Service — personnel, attitude, hours of operation
Menu — variety, availability, suggestions
Product — quality or portion of an item
Presentation — cleanliness, servery layout, attractiveness

DIVERTISSEMENTS

Pinter and Chekhov Alive and Well

by Michelle Blanchette

Theatre Glendon opened its doors this week for a five night run (November 3 - 7) of Pinter's *A Slight Ache* directed by Skip Shand, coupled with Chekhov's *The Bear* directed by Joanne Coniam. An interesting combination and even more so was that the actors in each of these plays were essentially the same.

A Slight Ache was presented first and gave us Stefan Molyneux, as the elderly Edward. Molyneux characterized this poor gentleman as being wonderfully agitated and his sense of disorientation was apparent. The audience was allowed a progressive understanding of how Edward was lost in an emotional wilderness of his own. His agedness, however, seemed to fade in and out, and not be quite an integral part of his character.

Edward's wife, Flora was played by Maureen Hendzel who, apart from seeming to be there for technical purposes - holding a space, filling in the gaps - brought little more to the performance. I felt no sense of understanding for Flora nor did I care to in the end. Hendzel offered little in the way of psychological glimpses into Flora and, therefore, risked being dismissed as only a minor character who was less than three dimensional.

The intruder was performed by Geoffrey Snow and was done so most successfully. What might have been an empty and tedious character was just the opposite. The matchseller was a very disturbing silent presence who was most definitely a part of the action - the core in fact. Snow's was perhaps the most challenging task of all; conveying a hidden world of feelings without the luxury of words. To be able to pull this off without it becoming laughable or exaggerated is really commendable.

One disruptive element in the play was the choice to fade out on characters, but still have them remain visible when they were not directly involved in the dialogue. I found myself looking over to the "inactive" party, checking for a response - a clue that they were indeed a part of the scene. The audience had to deal with questions concerning whether the character apart from the dialogue could overhear or not - and how much of the conversation if any seeing as there appeared to be no reaction. It seemed to be an unnecessary distraction.

The Bear was undeniably a success. It was an ensemble cast at its best with each of the players building on the other's

performance. The audience also seemed more receptive to Chekhov's brand of the absurd than to Pinter's. The leading men were once again Stefan Molyneux as Luka this time, Geoffrey Snow playing a very animated Gregory Smirnov and the lady of the house was played by Patricia Jill Hildebrand. The characters all leaned to the same degree toward caricatures of themselves and the performance was, in that, very well balanced. In short, it was a polished and well executed production - really enjoyable.

To conclude, I think congratulations must be extended to all those who quite obviously put a great deal of time and energy into the co-ordination and production of the fine evening of entertainment Theatre Glendon had to offer. It was well worth the wait.

Next up is *Mankind*, directed by John Mayberry which runs November 24 - 28, followed by John and Mike Erskine-Kellier's *Return of the Ill-Fitting Trousers*, directed by Steve Devine which goes December 10 - 12.

New and Improved Radio Glendon

by Afsun Qureshi

The crossover of York Main's radio station, CHRY, into the FM airwaves will mean a higher profile for Radio Glendon this year.

On October 12, CHRY officially debuted on FM - with RG alongside. This is mostly due to the efforts of station manager Mike Fraser and assistant station manager Ted Telford.

Knowing in February 9, 1987 that CHRY was to hit FM, Mike and Ted submitted a proposal of a one hour radio show, containing songs by francophone artists with English commentary. This proposal was partly constructed on advice of managers at CIUT (U of T) CHRY (Radio York) and CFUO (University of Ottawa). Mike and Ted sought the advice of these radio stations, because at one time all were in the same position as RG - and now they are on FM.

By creating this one hour radio program *Chansons françaises* the executive at RG have fulfilled one of three requirements they feel are fundamental in achieving their goal of making RG into a serious contending radio station. These three requirements are:

a) change the physical environment of RG in order to make it a working station

Detaining Politics

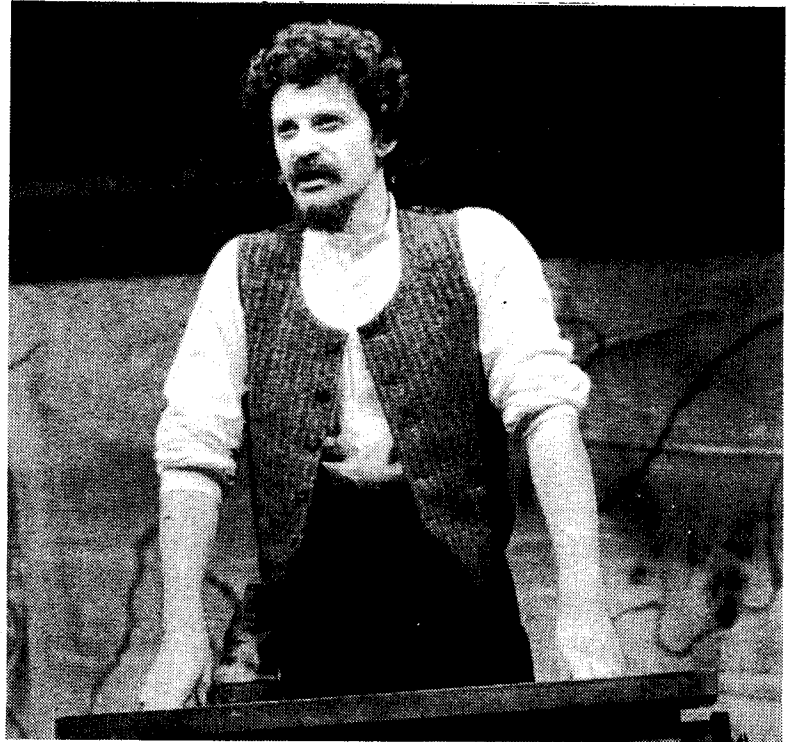
by Kristen Dolenko

How heavily can a playwright expound his political views without losing, at least to a certain extent, the artistic power of his play?

Robert Fothergill's *Detaining Mr. Trotsky* comes dangerously close to over-stepping the bounds between art and political fanaticism. However, his command of sub-plot subtleties rescues Fothergill's first professional production (and the audience) from an excessive number of overly-zealous, personal sermons in reverence of the martyr Leon Trotsky: He who would have saved the world from destruction by capitalism if not for the intervention of an ice-pick in Mexico in 1940.

Detaining Mr. Trotsky opened October 21 at the Toronto Free Theatre at 26 Berkely Street off King Street and will run through until November 22 at the theatre downstairs.

Angelo Rizacos, who incidentally bears a striking resemblance to the pigeon-chested, lion hearted Russian revolutionary Trotsky, gives a brilliant performance throughout



Mr. Trotsky Detained

the play. Despite earlier criticism, the script does allow for Rizacos to properly portray Trotsky, the forgotten hero.

Historically accurate, the play recounts the unknown Canadian scandal of WW I, when authorities illegally detained Mr. Trotsky and his family in a prison camp at

Amherst, Nova Scotia from April 2, 1917 until May, 1917

For all those theatre goers, no matter their political affiliations, *Detaining Mr. Trotsky* provides good entertainment and reveals much Canadian dirt that will make all patriots proud of the ol' red, white and leaf?

b) broadcast on FM and get closed circuit experience
c) establish contact in the music industry through an entertainment editor and promotions manager.

So far, these three aspects of the goal have been met. In August, Mike and Ted along with Chris Bennett and Dave Shantz personally demolished the then existing structure of RG, and rebuilt from scratch. This was necessary as the new *Chansons françaises* program required two operating studios. Gone is the seedy, cramped environment RG was infamous for. The rebuilding of RG was no small task; the effort put in by Mike and Ted was enormous. Furthermore, this was done at a cost of only \$400 dollars.

The second requirement was fulfilled with the birth of *Chansons françaises*. This show is to be co-deejayed by Norbert LePage and the irrepressible Sue Howard. As aforementioned *Chansons françaises* is unique because of its French song content and English commentary. Five hours of preparation time is required, Ted directs while Mike produces. In submitting the proposal to CHRY, Mike and Ted offered what they felt would best represent Glendon, keeping in mind its special bilingual nature. That RG does not have a

French content requirement (unlike many clubs and services at Glendon) is important to keep in mind. This effort on Mike and Ted's own initiative must be recognised.

Furthermore, RG does have closed circuit broadcasting in the GCSU, the Pub and the Salon Garigue. It is important to remember that having closed-circuit broadcast and an FM representation is an impressive showing in a radio station as small as RG.

What the executive is hoping for in the not-too-distant future, is to obtain closed circuit broadcasting throughout residence. An application must be made to the CRTC after careful planning, which could take up to two years. In order to do this successfully, the station must establish itself first.

It appears that this is the year RG will establish itself. In fact, it is the first year that something truly substantial is being done. In existence since 1966, RG has had its ups and downs. According to Mike Fraser "...the shell was always here - people were involved, but there was no commitment for an overall plan. There was enthusiasm, but no organization to hold it together."

All this is happening now. Other than Mike and Ted (the latter incidentally, holds a degree in radio and television

arts from Ryerson) the executive is impressive. Maureen McCall, returns as music director. Lisa Henderson is this year's entertainment editor, Dave Shantz holds the position of promotions manager, and Chris Bennett is the technical director. An all-star DJ lineup includes noted Glendonites such as ex Nuts and Bolts DJ Chris Toriella, Blair O'Connor, Mike Verba, and Shelagh and Eric on Wednesday nights.

If there was a most-improved club award this year, RG would certainly win it. Their future success will be indicative of the effort put in this year, the groundwork is set. Let's hope RG can help create a higher profile for Glendon College.

Cheaper

• From p.6
composed a sleek visual presentation that elaborates on the suitcase's suggestion:

Hail to order... But what is truly magnificent is not order itself but the concept of order... Well, whichever it is, it's all the same to me.

Cheaper Than Airfare continues over the coming year with Polish, German, Chilean, Australian and Nigerian installments. The latter, *The Trials of Brother Jero* by Wole Soyinka opens next week.

Encore des lettres

• Suite de p.2

vous atteindrez vos buts par l'action constructive au lieu de descendre les gens qui essayent seulement vous donner les articles dans votre langage natale en l'apprenant.

Sincerely,
Kevin MacNeill

Clarify

Dear Mr. Editor:

I feel compelled to clarify several points in the article of 19 October on the GCSU fall elections.

Firstly, there are two positions of part-time students representative on the GCSU council, bringing the total number of positions available to fourteen.

Secondly, there were no new councillor positions created. Rather an *amendment* to the constitution, ratified by the *student body*, changed the term of office of six of the ten councillors from a full-year term beginning in the fall to a full-year term beginning in the spring.

The other four councillor positions will continue to be up for election in the fall.

The councillor positions were split into two

groups in order to implement the amendment to the constitution beginning with the spring 1988 elections.

Thirdly, because there was an adequate number of candidates for the four positions of councillor at the end of the nomination period and because of the late date of the fall elections, it will be my recommendation to Council that the vacant positions of councillor be appointed after November 15 as per the GCSU constitution.

I will also recommend that those positions be offered to those candidates for the shorter term who were not elected, i.e. those who received the 7th, 8th, 9th, etc. highest number of votes.

Fourthly, the portfolio of the Director of Bilingual Affairs, as laid out in the GCSU constitution, is:

- a) to represent the needs of students regarding bilingualism on campus.
- b) to be Council's liaison with *Trait d'Union*
- c) to be liaison with the bilingual communities of Toronto and Ontario
- d) to be responsible in conjunction with the

President for relations with provincial and federal governments and to keep the GCSU informed of any policies or issues which would affect the bilingual life on campus

e) to be responsible with the Director of External Affairs for relations with other bilingual universities and colleges in Ontario and Canada.

f) to be chairperson of the bilingualism committee.

Finally, all questions regarding the elections should be directed to the Chief Returning Officer of the GCSU. The CRO is the person who is responsible for enforcing the Elections Act.

I was consulted after the article had been written and on only one point of the many covered in the article.

David A. DeWees
Chief Returning Officer

Viewpoint

To the Editor,
Re: Vol. 27, No. 5, p.3
Oct. 5, 1987 — Movement

I suppose the media, or more specifically, this newspaper, is an all-encompassing representation of people's interpretations and viewpoints

of the issues they feel pertinent, yet I'm surprised you would allow such prejudice to grace your pages. It doesn't look good on you!

My congratulations to Mike DenTandt upon a truly inspirational and creative piece. I like the parallelism and comparison of the surviving entities, it made me think, wonder and open my eyes to the all-encompassing CREATION debate between science and theology. I enjoy your writing style, although I do not support your argument of "none of it is based on evidence," it's weak and a scapegoat from ignorance. As I'm sure you well know, not all scientific laws are based upon evidence, but rather rational deductions forming a hypothesis and even these laws can be altered by new evidence. Therefore they're not concrete or written in stone. The point being that I see it to be highly unlikely that you can separate one activity from the system of integration and condemn it in order to support the justification of the other. Do you have the wisdom to apostle such a judgment?

I am a science student

at the York-Keele campus and often question CREATION from a scientific and religious standpoint. I support both, perhaps also from ignorance or open-mindedness, but I think your reference to "God's purpose" is a scapegoat to support your scientific rationale of "what made this."

Your writing style is magnificent, yet your umpiring between constraints is biased and malicious. I truly hope in your lifetime that you can learn to respect each doctrine for its own individuality and not condescend one in order to justify the other.

Sincerely
Lisa Vivian
A fellow student.

Misconceptions

Dear Editor,
Re: "The Postman Rings Once," a review by Dominique Davies (Oct. 19, 1987)

As a student at Glendon College, I feel privileged to be a part of an enlightened group, a collection of individuals who are, for the most part, free

from stereotypical attitudes and misconceptions promulgated by former generations. Because I would like to continue to believe this, I will try to view a statement written by Dominique Davies as a case of careless wording rather than one of open prejudice. She writes: "The issue of homosexuality is skillfully treated and the scene where the men embrace is romantic rather than disgusting." Whether intended or not, this statement is offensive. It implies that Ms. Davies usually finds the sight of two homosexual men embracing *disgusting* and that she was pleasantly surprised when this time it wasn't. Taken one step further, it is not the embrace but rather the homosexuality as such that usually disgusts her. If this is the case, then such a sentiment belongs in something other than a theatre review. If, as is my sincere hope, this is not the case, then perhaps a better rendering of her statement would be "...the scene where the men embrace is romantic," and to leave it at that.

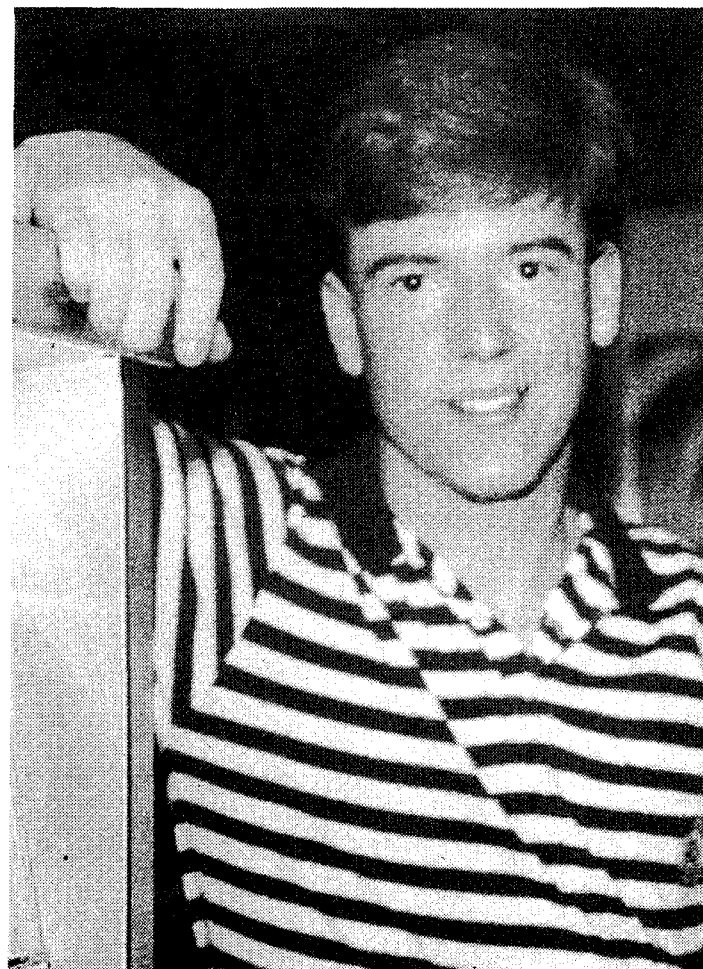
Sincerely
Jerome Scully

ANNOUNCEMENT

Your 1987-88 Food Service Ombudsman Glendon College

Mr. Geoffrey Eden was selected as the 1987-88 Food Service Ombudsman for Glendon College by the University Food and Beverage Services Committee (UFBSC). This resident student position is responsible to the UFBSC and provides an open and impartial channel for communication on food service matters between the UFBSC and the York University community.

Mr. Eden can be reached at 485-9876. His mailing address is Room E209, Wood Residence.



Paid by the Office of the Manager,
Food Services Operations.
November 4, 1987