What ingredients should go into Business Economics at Glendon?

Suzanne McCullagh

The debate over the definition and value of a liberal arts education continues at Glendon and could be witnessed by all who attended the November 20 Faculty Council Meeting in the Senate Chamber.

The topic, which brought about debate, was the proposed curriculum for the new Business Economics programme Glendon intends to begin offering next September. The implementation of this new program is a result of last year's APPC proposal on the future of Glendon. The gist of it is that Glendon has seen a drop in enrollment over the past few years, as have most liberal arts schools across Canada. Business is seen to be very attractive, so the idea is that Glendon should offer it to entice more students. There was much debate which led to the proposal and now it is generally accepted that Glendon will offer something with a definite business orientation.

Loma Marsden, president of York University, has made it very clear that York's Board of Governors is very concerned about numbers and they find the 'numbers', number of enrolled students, at Glendon very displeasing.

Corporate fear mongering

The public perception of a liberal arts education is that it is inadequate preparation for the 'real world', the world of work. People are beginning to see the Liberal Arts as more of a luxury than a necessity. The statistical 'evidence' recently provided by the Social Science and Humanities Research Council does not dispel these opinions. In fact it seems to show that liberal arts students are very employable. The public however is fearful due to growing economic uncertainty coupled with a push by corporations to have the universities churn out people trained for specialized jobs. It is because of these factors that "...people are less willing to think boldly or critically..." (Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Association Forum).

John Ralston Saul, author of The Unconscious Civilization (a book that critiques the growing hegemony of the corporate world), stated recently in the Uins Reader that "It's an enormous error to believe that technology can somehow be the content of education. Technical training is training in what is sure to become out of date anyway; it's self-defeating, and it won't get you through the next 60 years of your life". He states that training is "learning to fit in as a passive member of a structure and that's the worst thing for an uncertain, changing time."

The history of the liberal arts goes back to ancient Greece. It was about the free critical inquiry and the cultivation of knowledge. Our society is increasingly either unaware of, or apathetic towards, the necessary existence of critical thought in the maintenance of even a semblance of a democracy.

"Now, more than ever, liberal arts education and scholarship are vital for the development of our pluralistic society... to the understanding and attainment of individual potential and freedom, economic well being, social justice a n d community" (Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Association Forum).

The debate at Glendon surrounds the form of the new program's curriculum. The proposal was reviewed by CASTL (Committee on Academic Standards Teaching and Learning), a sub-committee of Faculty Council, and forwarded to the larger Faculty Council for discussion and a vote on its implementation. The purpose of the Business Economics programme is "...to provide students interested in business as a career with an opportunity to combine business-oriented courses with an economics degree" (Faculty Council Agenda, November 20, 1998).

The curriculum is quite strict; the required courses for an Honours degree amount to ten and a half, for a combined Honours a student would have no electives after completing the required courses in their major and their minor, the bilingual requirements and the general education requirements.

The main issue seems to revolve around what type of education this will provide the students with and what goals our University is pursuing. It was argued that a liberal arts education provides students with an ability to critically assess the world. None of the courses offered in this new program touch on business ethics or even question the impact corporatization is having on society. The curriculum as it stood was seen by many to be too lacking in the important aspects of a liberal arts education.

Some went further with their critique of the proposed curriculum and stated that it is detrimental to the University to be seen to be pursuing two goals which may be incompatible with each other, namely specific training and academic excellence.

Public opinion?

The proposal was sent back to CASTL for changes by a vote of ten to eight.

The issues illustrated in the meeting hark back to the differing perceptions of the value and importance of a liberal arts education as perceived by those within related disciplines and the general public. It also raises questions about whether the university should allow itself to be shaped by public opinion or should influence the making of those opinions.

Some definitions

Joel Ramirez

I think that maybe some definitions are in order.

Firstly, I think that people do not clearly understand the purpose of a school newspaper. It is not a forum for my own personal agenda. I don't write the paper by myself. You, the students, write it. It's about your opinions, your views.

What does that mean? Well, if you're not writing for Pro Tem, your opinions won't get published. If really turn down copy, unless it is racist, sexist, or homophobic. So if you disagree with something written in the paper, write about it.

Secondly, the paper isn't out to slag the Glendon College Student Union (GCSU). We're simply criticizing it. Why? A large amount of your money is spent on GCSU student representatives. They should be accountable to you.

Accountability is attained only through valid checks; Pro Tem is one means of maintaining the GCSU's accountability to the students it represents. This concept applies to every other student organization which you invest your money on. If you have a problem with the GCSU, or any other thing that happens at Glendon, write about it and drop it off with your name and phone number (we won't print either if you don't want to, we just need it for editing purposes) at the Pro Tem office, room 117 Glendon Hall. It's the only way to get your opinions out there.

Thirdly, Pro Tem, if you've ever read it, covers a wide spectrum of topics. If you want to write about Glendon politics, National politics, your trip to Amsterdam, the latest play, an experience at the zoo, a party, or the dog-game on your computer, Pro Tem has a space for you.

Finally, what is the point to all this?

Sometimes people get caught up with large, intricate debates, often involving themselves in an argument based on various clauses, sub-clauses, and sub-sub-clauses, that it's so easy to lose sight of their original goal.

The main purpose of Pro Tem, is to make Glendon a better place. We are all here for a large portion of our lives. I'm sure most of us would like to make this time, an enjoyable one.

This means writing about the things that we think may need changing. This means writing about the things that we think are great. Maybe somebody out there disagrees - at least there's dialogue and discussion. That's what democratic change is about.

On the other hand, maybe somebody else out there agrees. Dare to dream.
It is My Belief That If the Problem Isn't Solved this Year, it Will Not Just Go Away. It Will Carry Over Through the Upcoming Years Until it Destroys us

FLEDDLING ENTERPRISE
Ms. Joynt held the position of Café de la Terrasse representative for the GCSU. A breakdown in communication between her level and the director of cultural affairs seems to have been a factor in her resignation. Nevertheless, although having quit the GCSU, she has retained her full capacity with the pub board. Seeing as how the pub is student run/owned, her efforts are still in the interests of students here on campus. In an interview with her, she volunteered certain ideas that are in store to help create a comfortable atmosphere at the pub: an effort that would elevate patronage beyond the regulars, and bring business back to the fledgling enterprise.

VANIER COLLEGE PREZ QUIT
Parallel to this, the council president at York's Vanier college has resigned, along with the council's treasurer, Patrick Hansen outlines in an obviously frustrating letter, that communication and participation are forcing him to leave, not because of the personal sacrifice required to maintain his duties, but rather as an initiator calling for outright change in the makeup of the council.

I have only examined two of the colleges here at York, two colleges that seem to be suffering from similar problems. Communication, and involvement. So far, I have seen no initiative by the York Federation of Students (YFS) to either step in and help the recovery, or even to advise the ever dwindling councils on how to possibly salvage the already dismal year. It is my belief that if the problem isn't solved this year, it will not just go away. It will carry over through the upcoming years until it destroys us, until somebody wakes up and acknowledges it. But then acknowledging the problem is not enough. It seems everybody knows its there, the students especially know that its there. What needs to happen is the unions, committees or councils that are in place have to mobilise, examine the roots of the problems, and act against them. For right now, it just seems that people are standing around looking at each other, pointing fingers. (with files from L'EXPRESS)

WILL THE BAYVIEW CAMPUS REMAIN OUR HOME?
At the end of summer past, York University's Senate confirmed our bilingual mandate here at Glendon. The college will retain all that it has not just go away. It will carry over through the upcoming years until it destroys us, until somebody wakes up and acknowledges it. But then acknowledging the problem is not enough. It seems everybody knows its there, the students especially know that its there. What needs to happen is the unions, committees or councils that are in place have to mobilise, examine the roots of the problems, and act against them. For right now, it just seems that people are standing around looking at each other, pointing fingers. (with files from L'EXPRESS)

The college faculty had chosen all Anglophone representatives for the committee, and president Marsden followed suit in her personal appointments of four more Anglophone participants. One has to wonder at the direction that Glendon is driving, whether the Bayview campus will remain our home.

To help counter such deductions, the present Glendon principal Dyane Adam has teamed up with professor Yves Frenette to compile a list of recommendations that would help keep Glendon bilingual, and ensure future French happenings. Among the recommendations are a prospective name change for the college, as well as a market analysis of secondary students and consequent action plan that would help boost enrolments.

The GCSU decided against sending a delegate to the most recent Canadian Federation of Students (CFS) conference in Ottawa. The cost was a factor in the decision ($700), however, YFS president Dawn Palin was also to attend and provide representation for Glendon during the proceedings. Palin also holds a senator position with the GCSU.

CFS AT WAR
The CFS happens to be in the middle of a war with the OCCSPA, Ontario Community College Student Parliament with whom it is affiliated. Recently, George Brown joined the CFS and now the Federation is vying for the membership of other colleges across Ontario. The main reason for this membership drive seems to be the lucrative activity fees that are collected by the CFS of its members. As it stands now, the CFS have no positions on any college committees, where the OCCSPA is represented on several levels from academia to the government. Both organisations have different tactics, where the OCCSPA seems to work with the major players to accomplish its goals. The CFS on the other hand has been described as abrasive, even militant where lobbying is required.

TRAILBLAZERS?
Glendon is currently in a position where membership to the CFS may not be in its best interests. The possibility of another option does not seem to have been addressed, and Glendonites could be losing out. Just to situate you on the question of activity fees, the OCCSPA collects 9 cents/student at Humber college. The CFS on the other hand would make in almost $12/student if Humber signed on. While both organisations have their advantages, it seems a shame that the GCSU keeps playing follow the leader with its larger Ontario counterparts, instead of taking a stand and blazing new trails in the system of Canadian post-secondary politics.
Catherine Christien's Visit to Asia: seeking economic progress or simply a forum for public relations?

Patrick Tomlinson

With his visit to Asia over, can Jean Chretien expect to receive praises for his conduct over seas, or, shall the Canadian public simply write off his visit as another attempt to bring positive coverage to himself amidst the many scandals of his government? The fact is that his trip seemed to trigger reactions from both sides.

Originally, the Asian-Pacific Economic conference was organized so that the plenipotentiaries, sharing only regional proximity, could transfer their geographical advantage into increased economic prosperity. Yet, at a time when the Asian realm is in desperate need for an economic boost, this year’s forum has been marred from diplomatic squabbling over human rights.

Trumped up charges

This year’s conference was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Currently, the country has become increasingly unstable with the arrest of the country’s deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim on ten counts of sexual misconduct and corruption. Protestors believe that these charges were simply trumped up by the country’s Prime Minister, Mahathir Mohamed, in a bid to silence Ibrahim, who had become increasingly critical of the government’s activities. Also, there have been charges that Ibrahim has not been receiving fair treatment since his apprehension. Numerous riots have taken place resulting in clashes with government soldiers.

Attack on the politician

With his own government's credibility coming under fire recently for incidents occurring at last year’s APEC summit in Vancouver, Chretien chose this opportunity to express “Canadian concerns” over the conditions of the human rights in South East Asia. Firstly, upon his arrival in Malaysia, Chretien immediately criticized his country’s part in the matter, stating that Ibrahim should be given bail. Secondly, he refused to meet with Mohamed privately before the summit, and instead, instructed Canada’s foreign affairs minister, Lloyd Axworthy, and trade minister Sergio Marchi to meet with Ibrahim’s wife. Subsequently, Chretien was attacked not only from various Malaysian politicians, but the Prime Ministers of both Australia and the Netherlands. Chretien continued expressing his concerns in China at a speech that he delivered for students at Qinghua University.

Lacking skill

Was this behaviour necessary? It most certainly was undiplomatic, a skill which Chretien has often lacked, but perhaps important to silence his critics at home. There will be great anticipation as to whether the Canadian public treats this behaviour as commendable or simply ironic. It was no secret that he was simply trying to divert to the negative attention he has been receiving as of late. For, if he really cared so deeply, Chretien would not have signed over $550 million worth of new contracts with these same countries. Among them was a joint venture worth $110 million for Power Corporation whose president, Andre Desmarais, is Chretien’s son-in-law.

Redepresentation?

Perhaps the most convincing of all the arguments stated, during the APEC summit, was by Prime Minister Mohamed. In the face of his adversaries, Mohamed noted the irony of the situation in that he was coming under fire for human rights abuses “by those who are known to have cost the country the Crown corporation’s ‘$550 million contract’.” In responding to Chretien, Mohamed simply stated “Canada once belonged to Red Indians. I don’t see them represented at APEC.”

Sauvegardez la forêt ontarienne !

Joséphine

Saviez-vous que les forêts ontariennes sont sérieusement menacées ? Le gouvernement s’apprête à donner des millions d’héctares aux corporations minières et forestières. Ce chiffre représente environ 43 % de la superficie des forêts d’Ontario. C’est ce que montre le résultat des tables rondes de recommandations et de décisions concernant le destin de ces terres publiques.

Avez-vous déjà entendu parler de “Lands for Life”? C’est l’ensemble des discussions qui décideront du futur de ces terres de la couronne dans le Nord de l’Ontario. Le gouvernement de la province ne veut plus les administrer et par conséquent veut plus ou moins s’en débarrasser. Les différentes possibilités qui se présentent comprennent la création de nouveaux parcs, c’est à dire des régions protégées de toute exploitation industrielle, ou de voir ces terres à très long terme aux corporations minières-contrats de mines, ou bien les revenir au peuple.

Tout cela pour assurer la présence d’un nombre maximum d’employés, influencez ainsi les tables rondes de façon délibérée. L’opinion publique ainsi évincée donnait un tel désintérêt que la table ronde ne put son objet.

Une recherche menée en mai dernier par Oracle Research de Sudbury montre que 82% des ontariens appuieraient une action collective pour protéger les régions de nature sauvage de leur province. La majorité des habitants de la région concernée souhaitent que 20% des terres soient protégées.

Le résultat des rondes de décisions et recommandations est paru le 30 octobre dernier. Les recommandations proposées sont désormais. Elles échappent complètement à protéger les régions naturelles sur ces terres. En 1995, M. Harris avait promis d’ériger un réseau de régions protégées de toute exploitation industrielle. Pour l’an 2000, reconnaissant l’importance de telle terre pour maintenir la biodiversité, la richesse et tout simplement la beauté de la province. À l’heure actuelle, 6,5% du territoire ontarien est protégé. Les recommandations rendues publiques le 30 octobre y ajoutent 1,6% de territoire supplémentaire, ce qui fait un total de 8,1%, faisant 91,9% des terres à la merci des tronçonneuses.

Le partenariat pour les terres publiques formé par la coalition de trois organisations de réserves naturelles (Wildlands League, World Wildlife Fund Canada et Environment Canada) a copié des recommandations, il y en a dans les centres d’informations des Ressources Naturelles et sur le site Internet du Ministère des Ressources Naturelles. (www.mnr.gov.on.ca/MMR/FI)

Si vous avez des questions, vous pouvez téléphoner sans frais au partenariat : 1 888 371-5472.

Une fois que la décision sera prise par le gouvernement, il n’y aura aucun moyen de revenir en arrière. Si le gouvernement accepte ces recommandations telles quelles, il n’y aura plus de forêts à protéger d’ici vingt ans. Si plus tard il décide que nous voulons protéger ces régions, il faudra payer ces corporations qui auront alors le contrôle légal sur ces terres.

Ne vous laissez pas emporter par le fait que le partenariat veut empêcher toute exploitation industrielle, loin de là. Il est bien conscient que l’exploitation forestière et minière ainsi que la production hydroélectrique sont à la base de notre économie et lui sont essentielles. Cette industrie n’est pas une “mauvaise” chose en soi, mais c’est la manière de procéder qui leur semble inadéquate. L’objectif du partenariat est de voir des forêts protégées pour ensuite lui en retirer le statut, y compris de toutes les terres, sur lesquelles on y plantera des arbres.

LANDS FOR LIFE PLANNING AREA

Fédération des Naturalistes de l’Ontario, promeuvent la sauvegarde des forêts ontariennes. Ils affirment que la protection d’un minimum de 15% à 20% des terres est nécessaire au maintien de l’équilibre environnemental et économique de la province.

Le contenu des recommandations est une véritable menace pour la survie des forêts. Le montant ridicule d’espace protégé mis à part, elles proposent d’ouvrir des réserves naturelles actuelles à l’exploitation minière. Parmi ces zones, il y a la région des vieux pins blancs dans les Highlands d’Algonia. Il évoque également la possibilité de “réserves flottantes”, consistant à créer un parc pour ensuite lui en retirer le statut, y comprimer l’activité industrielle.

Si vous voulez vous procurer une copie des recommandations, il y en a dans les centres d’informations des Ressources Naturelles et sur le site Internet du Ministère des Ressources Naturelles (www.mnr.gov.on.ca/MMR/FI).

Ensuite, il faudra prendre contact avec le Ministre des Ressources Naturelles et demander à organiser une conférence publique. Ce qui manque le plus d’argent est l’engagement de donneurs tels que la Commission des Ressources Naturelles et le continent des Ressources Naturelles. (http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/MMR/FI)

Pour écrire à : Première Mike Harms Legislative Building Queen’s Park Toronto, ON, M7A 1A1

Par téléphone, fax ou e-mail : Laissez un message au 416 325-1941

Faxez au 416 525-3745

Envoiez une lettre à www.gov.on.ca/fr/minis/english/ premiere/reply.html
TORONTO (CUP) _ University of Toronto faculty members are expressing mixed reactions to the announcement of a new graduate program that will focus on a combination of biotechnology and business.

The proposed master’s program, expected to open in the year 2000, will offer courses in management, accounting, marketing and practical knowledge of biotechnological research. Students in the program will be offered work placements in the pharmaceutical industry.

“We’ve listened to what industry has been saying as we have designed this program,” said Ulrich Krull, the new Astrachair of biotechnology whose position became available due to a recent $2.3-million donation from Astra Pharma Inc.

The donation will be divided between the biotechnology chair and an organic synthesis chair. After being matched by both the university and Ontario government, a total of a $6.9-million is going toward the development of these disciplines.

Biotechnology deals with manipulating living organisms to serve human needs, including everything from genetic engineering and altering agricultural crop characteristics, to gene splicing and human cloning.

Only one course on ethics will be included in the program, which administrators liken to an Executive Master’s in Business Administration for the pharmaceutical industry.

Critics charge that by combining the fields of business and science, the ethical treatment of biotechnology studies will be compromised.

While researchers rely on the financial support of industry, corporate gifts like Astra’s are a mixed blessing for universities, says pharmacy Prof. Dennis Osmond.

“The devil is in the details of agreements like this,” he said.

“What is hard to argue with the benefits to the students… suddenly there’s a name of a company attached to a chair, and although all the official workings will say that there’s no control, there will be a certain amount of kowtowing to the one who pays the piper. And then the question is, how much is too much?”

Osmond points to the current controversy over U of T researcher Dr. Nancy Olivieri as an example of the kinds of problems that can arise.

The Hospital for Sick Children researcher was conducting clinical trials of a new drug when she decided to inform patients of possible adverse side effects. In response, the drug’s manufacturer pulled its funding of the trials, saying Olivieri had broken her confidentiality agreement with the company.

Kruiss dismisses such criticisms.

“It’s important to understand that the program and the training going on within the program are independent from research going on in this field... If the (pharmaceutical) industry were going to give money with strings attached, it would be outside this program.”

Nouvelles

Critics blast market-driven mandate of new U of T bio-tech program

Source: Varsity
Jesse Clarke

CBC saved from increased government control

Source: Martlet
Mary Vallis

VICTORIA (CUP) _ Supporters of the CBC won a major victory in the House of Commons last week when proposed legislation was amended to prevent arbitrary government control over the public broadcaster’s executive Bill C-44, which recommends changes for more than 150 independent government agencies was on the way to its second reading and voting when a section allowing the government to appoint or fire the CBC’s directors and president “at pleasure,” was removed.

The move came about when Sarmite Bulte, a backbench Liberal member of parliament, questioned Treasury Board President Marcel Masse about the section.

“What assurance can the minister give that this House that the independence of the CBC will not be compromised?” asked Bulte.

Critics of the bill had said the section would open the CBC’s doors to political interference from the House of Commons by allowing politicians to appoint or dismiss its president and board, turning the institution into a state broadcaster.

“The independent nature of the CBC must be upheld in law, in practice and in public perception... especially news broadcasting,” said Bulte in a Nov. 16 letter to Masse.

Masse withdrew the section of the bill in question to “reduce the uncertainty” surrounding the broadcaster’s independence.

The government will retain the right to make appointments to the CBC’s board of directors, however.

Friends of Canadian Broadcasting, a national lobby group for the CBC’s board of directors, however.

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Adel Sedra, the university’s vice-president and provost, agrees that because the Master’s in biotechnology is a professional graduate program, and not a research degree, people shouldn’t be so quick to criticize it.

“I don’t see any ethical conflict,” he said. “This is not a research program.”

Diana Borowsky, of the U of T development office, also sees no problem with the program.

“Biotechnology is part of the real world and needs to play by real world rules,” she said. “I don’t think there’s an clash. There’s only a clash if there’s an assumption that business and management are unethical, and I don’t agree with this.”

Scott resigns under pressure over APEC affair

Source: Ottawa Bureau Chief
Alex Bustos

OTTAWA (CUP) _ With the much-anticipated resignation of Solicitor General Andy Scott, opposition members of parliament are wondering what took so long... and renewing their calls for an independent body to replace the APEC inquiry.

After nearly two months of intense political pressure, Scott bowed to the prevailing winds in Ottawa on Monday by announcing he was resigning as Canada’s top cop.

His exit, however, didn’t put an end to political heat over the APEC affair.

"Why did the Prime Minister not fire the solicitor general six weeks ago when it might have meant something?" Reform Party Leader Preston Manning asked during question period Monday.

Prime Minister Jean Chrétien replied by turning the tables on his political opponents.

"I did not fire the solicitor general," he said. "Because of the constant attack from the opposition he decided that it was too difficult for him to do all his work and he decided to offer me his resignation."

The government’s explanation didn’t wash with student leaders.

"People don’t resign over nothing," said Elizabeth Carlyle, national chairwoman of the Canadian Federation of Students. "This is a de facto admission of guilt (by Scott)."

In his letter of resignation to Chrétien, Scott said allegations he had prejudged the APEC inquiry had made his situation as solicitor general "unbearable."

But Scott once again denied he had tainted the RCMP Public Complaints Commission by introducing the actions of officers at last year’s APEC conference in Vancouver.

"The fact is that I have never, and never would have, prejudged the outcome of the commission’s inquiry nor interfered with its process," the embattled former minister said.

Calls for Scott’s resignation surfaced last month when New Democratic Party MP Dick Proctor said he overheard him discuss the APEC inquiry with a seattlean on an Oct. 1 flight from Ottawa to Fredericton.

According to Proctor, Scott said a police officer named Hughie... assumed to be RCMP Staff Sg't. Hugh Stewart... would be found guilty of using excessive force against student protesters at the APEC conference.

Opposition MPs said the alleged comments proved Scott had prejudged the inquiry... a charge the government has steadfastly denied for the last month and a half.

But last week the Liberal line was weakened when New Brunswick lawyer Frederick Toole, Scott’s seatmate on the infamous flight, filed an affidavit confirming Proctor’s record of the conversation.

Conservative Party MP Peter MacKay said Scott’s resignation didn’t lift the cloud of suspicion hanging over the troubled APEC hearings.

"The (APEC) commission itself is still being challenged by the RCMP," MacKay said outside the House. "They’re saying they don’t have confidence in the panel."

Earlier this week allegations surfaced that Premier Gerald Stockton and Attorney General Gail Morin had prejudged the hearings by telling a friend the police overreacted during the meeting of 18 Pacific Rim leaders.
news

The struggle for equality

Marie Daviau

Despite the Pay Equity Exercise by York administration and YUFA in 1997 after the faculty strike, many female professors still have salary inequities, some of which originally exceeded $20,000 in base salary. As a result of the exercise, each woman professor received a letter stating their personal salary anomaly based on a set of criteria agreed to by both parties.

Those whose inequities were more than $2500 were now in a partial Pay Equity Settlement amounting to about one third of the difference, states Linda Briskin, Women's Studies professor in the Division of Social Science at York. The discrepancy between the settlement and the amount owing based on this process has angered many, and rally around this issue continues. The position of YUFA and the Administration is presented in the October issue of "Active Voice", the York University Faculty Association (YUFA) newsletter. It documents briefly the historical and recent efforts to deal with salary discrepancies between professors. First identified in 1976, the inequities have been partially addressed over the years but the lack of a standard method of establishing starting salaries has made it impractical to prevent them from re-occurring. As Bettina Bradbury states in "Active Voice", the issue resurfaced in the 1997 strike. Professors "went into the strike requesting an improvement in [their] position in relation to other universities. [They] learned during the strike that it was equally important to address inequalities within [their] ranks."

salary inequities

The newsletter identifies several factors which have led to salary inequities. Janice Newton writes that budgetary pressures from the mid-70s to mid-80s resulted in "a cheaper strategy of hiring (...) new graduates on a course by course basis rather than opening a grid that could be discussed at future contract negotiations" that were "impossible to prevent them from occurring. As Bettina Bradbury states during those years, the few who were hired had "little to no leverage for asserting [their] claims for starters that were commensurate with [their] qualifications and career histories." A key factor identified in the negotiation of starting salaries. New faculty still negotiate their starting salary with the Dean and the amount they receive depends on the Dean, the faculty's budget and the individual's negotiating skills. Since the Administration refuses to make salaries public, despite requests by faculty, new professors can find it difficult to get a good sense of what a fair starting wage would be based on their background. This issue of making salaries of all faculty public is another fight that "YUFA faces," says Linda Briskin. At this time, only Alderson's are readily available.

salary structure

The issue affects men in predominantly female faculties as well as women. Men's battle has been even less fruitful, writes Bettina Bradbury, because "of the fact that women have just received Pay Equity settlements, but men have not." She points to contributing factors for non gender-based inequities: "cohort, who the dean was when people were hired, discipline and bargaining powers have all played a role." Professor Bradbury also mentions that "a committee has been formed with the long term goal of seeing whether it is possible to elaborate a fair salary structure at York based on some kind of grid that could be discussed at future contract negotiations" that form immediate action, she presents the committee's proposal "to give all the professorial stream a fixed proportion of their distance from the average male salary" so that those with the greatest inequities receive more. "To solve the problem in the long term, a transparent salary structure needs to be implemented."

elderly poor

A spinoff issue which has also been raised is that of long term affect of lower salary on pensions. Since pensions contributions made by employer and employee are based on a percentage of salary, professors are worried that the significantly smaller pensions they receive may be inadequate to ensure they can cope financially in retirement. Since small sums can amount to large ones over time and with compounding interest, the history of underpayment to some professors will severely affect their retirement. Patricia McMorrow, also at York University in the Social Science Division, points to the current pension surplus as a means of helping to deal with this issue. She points to a "healthy surplus" despite a five year employer pension contribution holiday which was "down the pension surplus by over 40 million dollars."

pay equity

The Administration show little support for these concerns. President Marsden argues that the Ontario Pay Equity Act legislation does not apply in the case of YUFA faculty since "the professorate [is] a single, male dominated job class, there would be no equity compensation for any member of the job class, male or female." She goes on to state that "the particular regression model that was used identifies" inequities "agreed upon by YUFA and Administration does not serve as a definitive model that individuals can use to compare their salary, on a case-by-case basis, to that of their colleagues," as it "excluded a number of factors, such as discipline, rank, merit, and general market forces which are determinants of salaries." The statement noted that rank and discipline factors in particular were "reduced by approximately half" the salary gaps. Marsden states: "In short, I do not accept that this pay equity exercise identifies unpaid pay equity entitlements."

alternative measures

"The possibility of filing under the Employment Standards Act may be considered if the administration won't move to make salaries fair," says Linda Briskin. Unlike Pay Equity, which compares different work based on a set of criteria like education and responsibility, the Act points clearly to the right to equal pay for equal work. Could the Act show that professors and women in particular have been taken advantage of? The President stated she believed that "as women, [professors] may not have been sufficiently assertive at negotiating good starting salaries rates."

The Act could point to the need for York to be more proactive in asserting that even the worse negotiator had a fair wage.

affects on students

The process for arriving at a solution is taking too long. It started with the first attempt to deal with gendered salary inequities in 1976, as the result of a salary review of female faculty in suggested by the report on the Status of Women produced in 1975. But no permanent solution has been implemented to prevent re-occurrence of salary inequities. Some professors have found that changing universities is the only way to receive pay commensurate with their skills. Linda Briskin points out in "Active Voice" that "in one case, the woman faculty received $25,000 more a year and the other $15,000 more" by moving to other universities. York's province-wide status of 15th out of 17 universities in pay makes it difficult for senior, experienced professors to remain at York. The possibility exists that well respected, senior faculty could continually be recruited to better paying opportunities elsewhere. York's loss would certainly be felt by students. Unfortunately the York President's Office was unable to send an updated message before publication of this article.

Snowball 1998

J.J. O'Roarke

The GCSU's long awaited full formal took place on the evening of November 27th. Students arrived by bus, taxi, and cars to the Moonlight Ballroom, not a ten-minute drive from the Glendon campus. Snowball '98 had all 120 students mesmerized, essays as exams were forgotten, and replaced by a sense of ease and comfort in which the partygoers revelled until well past 1AM.

After pre-partying at the residences, gala goers arrived and were greeted by a beautiful ballroom aight with a festive, somewhat non-denominational, light display that assisted in setting the tone. CKRG DJ's Phil Godin and Richard Odaimi carried on with brilliant mood enhancement during the dinner portion of the night's proceedings.

The dinner itself was well executed, a tip of the hat to the servers and bar staff, who were disarmingly pleasant and efficient. The meal started with assorted pastas and salad, with a main course of chicken and vegetables. The vegetarian selection was only slightly less delectable for some participants. As the evening sped on, the music picked up, and the dance floor was inundated with unrestrained frenzy. Dozens of beautifully outfitted Glendonite guys and gals mixed it up and came together to truly find the rapture they were after. The consensus was evident among students that Snowball '98 topped last year's. After poor participation all year for their events, Saturday was good news for the GCSU and tell-tale for future happenings.
du Maurier
ARTS

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Why I bother to give a damn

Erin E. Donald

Deciding to really care about Women's Memorial Day, like deciding to major in Women's Studies, or stop shaving my legs, are controversial decisions. Most of the time, people want to know why. "Have you ever heard of Jane Stafford?" I ask. This is my story about how I came to the cause of women's liberation.

In OAC law, we were required to do a major research essay for the end of the year. Topics were chosen by lottery, and I swear my name was the very last one chosen. Topics like "The Legal History of Greenpeace" and "Comparing Laws Regarding the Mentally Ill Today With Those 100 Years Ago" were already taken. What was left consisted of something about the U.S. Constitution and a topic called Jane Stafford: A Study In Wife Abuse. I reluctantly opted for the latter. As soon as I started researching though, my attitude changed. In June Stafford, I began to see the female role model that magazines and history classes weren't giving me.

Jane Stafford lived in Queens County, Nova Scotia. She was married young, and by the time she become pregnant with her first child, her husband was becoming abusive. I will spare you the horrific details, suffice to say that reading her biography made me vomit with what her husband did to her. There were no women's shelters in Nova Scotia while Jane Stafford was married. So in March of 1982, after six years and two children, Jane shot her husband with a shotgun while he was passed out in his pickup truck. She was tried for first-degree murder, and was found not guilty on the premise of self-defense. The Crown appealed, saying that she did not have enough justification to kill her husband, and Jane pleaded guilty to manslaughter. She was sentenced to two years, and served six months.

There was a minor uproar all over Canada during her trial. Hostility was being expressed towards her all over the country. Jane made it her life's work to free other women from the situation in which she had been forced to live. She spoke to women's groups around the country, formed organizations, and is the founding reason why women's shelters exist in every major city in Canada today. But a desire to help women wasn't enough. Killing her abuser wasn't enough. She continued to receive death threats and other forms of harassment until she was found dead one morning in a pickup truck with a shotgun blow to the head, the gun left in the vehicle. The police declared it to be a suicide.

In doing research for my essay, this isn't the only thing I discovered. In 1982, Members of Parliament openly laughed and made derogatory comments when told in the House of Commons that 1 in 10 married women in Canada are victims of abuse. In 1989, just ten years ago, an Ontario man who caved his wife's head in with a baseball bat was sentenced to 90 days in prison to be served on weekends. These are just two examples of the disgustingly inadequate reaction to violence against women in Canada.

December 6 is Women's Memorial Day, not just to remember the 14 women killed in Montreal, but to remember women everywhere who have been injured or murdered because they are women. Enough with shit like "women like being beaten", said by a police officer to an inquiry in 1987, and "I don't have respect for someone who doesn't take care of themselves" said to me by a 18 year old male in OAC while I was working on this essay. This is why I choose to call myself that dreaded and stigmatized word "Feminist". The story of Jane Stafford is why I care about the women's movement. Her struggle and, I believe, murder are what says to me that something needs to be done. This is why I care about Women's Memorial Day. Because women can only stay in shelters for 48 hours. Because in 1992, 40% of women murdered in Ontario were killed by a current or estranged male partner. Because so many women don't speak out, or are killed before they can. Because those women need a voice, because those women needed help and didn't get it, because I want my daughters to have reliable and supportive resources at their fingertips, I care about December 6.

And I sincerely hope that myself and the women I work with are not the only ones.

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The violence must end December 6

Paul Fabry

Even though it occurred nearly a decade ago, the shocking ramifications of Marc Lépine's senseless rampage of violence, gunning down 14 young women, just 2 days before they were to have finished their degrees in engineering, still haunt us to this very day.

The tragic aspect of the situation is that it began with what some viewed as a farce, a college prank. They would all realize soon enough, however, that this was no joke. They would all realize soon enough, however, that this was no joke. They would all realize soon enough, however, that this was no joke. They would all realize soon enough, however, that this was no joke. They would all realize soon enough, however, that this was no joke.

Then, over the next 20 minutes he proceeded on his horrific frenzy of murder. In four different locations spread throughout three floors of the six-storey building, he systematically hunted down and shot a total of 27 people, leaving 14 of them dead. Then he used his own gun against himself, blasting away the top of his skull. Most of the injured and all of the dead - except Lépine himself - were women. The ghastly actions of Lépine brought sharply into focus the amount of violence women must suffer, often daily, at the hands of men. Girlfriends, wives, lovers, no man has the right to raise his hand against any woman, no matter what the impetus is... ever. From a man's point of view, I am morallly disgusted and outraged that violence against women even takes place at all. It's a tremendous shame that we still live in a society where men feel the need to resolve their frustrations by using their fists instead of finding peaceful solutions to their problems.

The story of Jane Stafford is why I care about the women's movement. Her struggle and, I believe, murder are what says to me that something needs to be done. This is why I care about Women's Memorial Day. Because women can only stay in shelters for 48 hours. Because in 1992, 40% of women murdered in Ontario were killed by a current or estranged male partner. Because so many women don't speak out, or are killed before they can. Because those women need a voice, because those women needed help and didn't get it, because I want my daughters to have reliable and supportive resources at their fingertips, I care about December 6.

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And I sincerely hope that myself and the women I work with are not the only ones.
In planning December 6, the Women’s Centre attempted to obtain women only space for an event. During these attempts (with the exception of the theatre) we faced opposition. Regardless of who was opposed, the argument remained the same: women only space is unfair to men. What I will argue here, is this question of “fairness” towards men and women.

Women only space is an entire area dedicated to a “girls’ night out”, so to speak. It’s for all women—that means women of every different identity, all races and abilities. Men and women want to have “boys’” and “girls’” night out, right? Therefore, it was only fair that women get the same. According to the Canadian Charter of Rights, disadvantaged groups will be gained if we remove any gender-based discrimination. And that was exactly what the Women’s Centre wanted. They were trying to get their own space for an event during these attempts (with the countless times more than women only space). The professor in question is not only a violent, power attack. He has even used the emotions of his students since his attack on campus. Success and holding in emotion is not enough. The only thing that I can say is that the Canadian Charter of Rights, disadvantages groups are allowed to organize exclusively.

As a feminist, and coordinator of the Women’s Centre, my bias is clear in that I do not believe that women only space is unfair to men in the slightest. Considering feminist perspectives rarely appear in the mainstream media, I am sure it won’t be hard for any reader to find a non-feminist perspective on this issue. 

Women are stalked by men (women’s only space means women don’t have to worry about male terrorists). Women are trying to protect themselves from their own kind. Therefore, it is a great idea to give women their own space. Women can have fun in the company of women, without going out to a place where they may be attacked. We deserve some time to protect ourselves. We live with violence everyday. And, also, this is what we want to do. Women only space is an entire area dedicated to a “girls’ night out”, so to speak. It’s for all women—that means women of every different identity, all races and abilities. Men and women want to have “boys’” and “girls’” night out, right? Therefore, it was only fair that women get the same. According to the Canadian Charter of Rights, disadvantaged groups will be gained if we remove any gender-based discrimination. And that was exactly what the Women’s Centre wanted. They were trying to get their own space for an event during these attempts (with the countless times more than women only space). The professor in question is not only a violent, power attack. He has even used the emotions of his students since his attack on campus. Success and holding in emotion is not enough. The only thing that I can say is that the Canadian Charter of Rights, disadvantages groups are allowed to organize exclusively.
perspectives

Art comes from the belly of society. It expresses society's gut feelings. For these reasons art must be public.

Suzanne McCullagh

I will admit that these are not things I've always thought but rather that I have learned by living with an artist for many years. Before I was personally introduced to an artist I had no feelings about art. I had visited galleries, looked at everything and felt nothing.

When I met my roommate, Renee Jackson, I held the opinion that I was not in a position to appreciate art. I felt I lacked certain tools which were necessary for the 'proper' experience. Over the years (and many long talks with Renee) my view has changed. I have acquired any tools but I have realized that I don't need to.

I think that I was not alone in my perception of the art world. Many people who are not connected to it find it both impenetrable and incomprehensible. This is a sad state of affairs. There is a public confusion about what art is, which is understandable by a limited number of people.

These ideas are perpetuated by some contemporary artists which makes reference to art history and thus can only be understood by those with a specific educational background. Galleries to a certain extent have also contributed to this view. It is popularly understood that art belongs in a gallery because galleries are designed for the purpose of exhibiting it. This however is not the problem for two reasons. One is that there is not enough affordable space to exhibit the work of all talented artists and secondly it relates art to a certain realm, the gallery. The public perception of the link between art and the gallery has actually taken art from the street and isolated it within the confines of the gallery walls.

There is a movement to bring art back into the public space. Those involved have the idea that art belongs beyond the gallery. In the words of local artist Renee Jackson, "Art should be everywhere." This movement culminates in the concept of ArtGig.

ArtGig is just that, an art gig. It features the work of contemporary young artists in a comfortable setting. The basic principle behind ArtGig is that art is for everyone. Shai, the organizer, believes in bringing art to popular 'hangouts' where people are comfortable. Shai feels that the move of art from the gallery to places such as the El Mocambo (in downtown Toronto and so on of ArtGig 2 and 4) will make art more accessible to the general public. His aim is to create and promote art that will communicate to everyone. To Shai communication is the essence of art's purpose. If art is isolated then it does not serve its purpose.

Shai has been involved in two previous ArtGigs and she feels that they should be everywhere. She sees art moving further and further from the public and she has strong desire to bring it back. ArtGig is a concept which is very much in line with the ideas of her personal ideas about art. Her reasons for believing that art should be everywhere have to do with art giving people. Her view is that art provides people with many angles with which to view the world and hence enhancing the "...magic and mystery..." of life. Angles also broaden one's perception of the world and one's place within it.

Artists put their life and blood into the artistic process and they don't do it for monetary gain. Our society, perhaps for this reason, does not properly appreciate the amount of work that artists do and consequently the purpose of their creations. Throughout the ages societies have looked at the art of the past in order to gain an understanding of what was going on in past societies. We as a society need to take a closer look at what our artists are communicating about us.

Shai and Renee are two artists who have contributed to this art gig and have contributed to bring the creative process to the public. The ArtGig is one such way they plan to do this. It is a free party with creative additions. It is an exercise in freedom of spirit.

Are We What We Eat?

Annamaria Kougias

Good ole' veggies. We know that their nutrients are good for us. But do we know the nature of these legumes? Do we know the nature of other provisionalseorganisms? Better yet, do we know nature?

Recently, for an assignment, I did some research on a topic that was very unknown to me. Unexpectedly however, the assignment triggered an interest in me, despite the professor assigning each of us a topic, instead of the option of creating our own. So, I read, and 'learned'. And, from this educational experience, spawned yet another dimension to my ever-evolving awareness of just what's happening. In this case, I'm talking about what the heck is going on with science involved in the study of genetics.

Scientific blueprints

The field of genetic technology has evolved from its primary stages of being scientifically driven to study the wondrous blueprints to life, into something extremely complicated, as it now encompasses certain questions addressing the intentions of the 'science' involved. This science does research on things such as isolating genes that cause diseases like cystic fibrosis. But, the science also involves manipulating DNA (the genetic make-up of an organism). The 'science' of it all is linked to the 'economic' goals of corporations around the globe, who are profiting off the use of patents on products of genetic engineering.

Monopolization

The whole idea of genetic engineering involves many aspects such as social, political, economical, environmental, and, ethical aspects, making it a grand issue. So here's just a rundown of what's happening in our local scientific community.

This is how it works. Dr. Joe genetic scientist, discovers a way to remove something if it falls under the criteria that the invented product/process wasn't obviously existent prior to the 'discovery'. In order to get a patent, or, full claim on a product, it must be awarded to the applicant by a patent board. But what is happening, is that patents are being awarded which possess broad implications, and, are being used as an instrument for monopolization, which in itself, is disturbing, considering we are dealing with altering life, creating definitions, and, finally, profiting from the whole process. Then, Joe Company, applies for a patent on a type of cotton that has been genetically altered so that it is resistant to insects. Patent awarded. So now, Joe Company holds the rights to this cotton and can charge other (smaller) companies a fee to use the same product. Or, can demand that companies must issue a license to use Joe's 'innovative' technology. Millions of people depend on cotton for part or all of their diet. That is why Big Joe Co. is now making money off a very useful product in our world, by staking it as its own invention.

FEZ-E-EL-O

The result goes beyond this immediate example of dependence on this particular product. Companies on their 'own' discoveries, now include any type of living organism (from cell, to microbe, to biological processes of this cell or microbe), and this affects absolutely everyone in a trickle down fashion. From the farmer who can't afford to buy the patented seeds needed to grow his crop, to the consumer who believes to be purchasing a 'naturally' red tomato, genetic engineering has infiltrated every aspect of our world, because we eat these genetically designed products. Our potatoes, beans, wheat, rice, corn, cows, chickens, and whatever else comes from Old Mac Donald's farm, is a huge 'science' project reaping huge financial harvests. (This focus is just on agriculture; but there's also the whole topic of cloning and patenting human life forms!)

Currency of Secrecy

To make a really complex and serious issue, a lot shorter than it deserves to be, the basic message I'm trying to convey here, is one to inflate your level of awareness through the contemplation of the material at hand. The field of genetic technology has been expanding rapidly over the last two decades and seems to be continuously advancing by being fuelled by the private sector. The field of genetic technology, making it its own guidelines as it expands. It directly affects all of life, its definition, and, its future. Just think, if our food is being manipulated, then what long-term effects could we endure due to our consumption of these 'natural' products? We, as human bodies, are evolving with feed that is being altered from its normal state into something not naturally found on earth. And, while these companies do this, we, the public, are usually left out in the dark or are misinformed. (Private company beget secrecy.) So, I suggest, we would benefit by eating 'organic' foods (foods that are produced without herbicides), beg you to think again about 'natural' and its meaning. Some Joe in a lab coat may own the term 'organic'.
A problem at hand, in my opinion, is that at the rapid pace of technology that we may be spending so much effort on the development of space technology that one can't do anything about it.

I'm glad to hear from my mailbox. I'm just trying to make sense of the fact that the past few years I have received more e-mail than letters. (I'm sure that many of you have had the same experience.) It began to occur to me that we (in the age of the Internet) spend so much effort on the development of future technology that we may be forgetting the things and people that have had real importance in our lives. By this, I mean that we seem to be brushing off the friendly smile of a postal worker for that annoying little connection noise.

I think that people have begun to lose sight of how wonderful it is to get a letter or even how nice it is to reread a letter from years ago. It is true that most of our recent technology is convenient and useful, but how far are we going to go to accommodate this accomplishment back to earth. Our progress is pushing outward and a space station is mandatory if we wish to continue. Under present conditions, it is not feasible to launch human manned missions to the outer galaxies from earth. It is mandatory that the space station be considered as a human priority not simply a priority of those involved. The future of human kind lies off of this planet whether we like it or not.

To postpone or even stop the production of this current project all together would set back space exploration for decades.

The domestic situation is not as cut and dry. With its economy in shambles, Russia has pleaded for more financial assistance, equipped to handle any kind of city exploration for decades. People seem to be willing to pay any price to get the project going. People seem to be willing to pay any price to get the project going.

The Russian-made living quarters are scheduled for building.

The inscription engraved on the general post office in New York City reads, "Neither snow, nor rain, nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed routes."

This quote is adapted from Herodotus in the 5th century BC.
What does the GCSU mean to you and
Do you think it has been effective this year?

"I believe like all organizations meant to represent the masses that GCSU has an obligation to properly represent and to make positive that the students here at Glendon are happy and that their needs are met. Honestly I've been extremely busy with school so that campus politics have in the majority escaped my notice. But to stay on the side of the public, further involvement and better representation wouldn't be remiss."

Christie Adams, 4th year

"My 5 years at Glendon, I don't think I've felt the effects of what the GCSU has done. This brings one question to mind: What do they do? Since I don't know, I can only say that the GCSU means absolutely nothing to me. My perception of the people who join the GCSU is that they do it to put it on their resume."

The GCSU this year, appears to be more serious and organized than previous years but at the same time, I don't know what they do or what they've accomplished."

Anonymous, 5th year

"To me, the GCSU is a necessary entity for Glendon. I think that it's important to have a student body to encourage solidarity. I think they've been pretty good at getting activities together, but that promotion might be easier if it was in conjunction with other activities or clubs, because a small school needs to get everyone together at once. I also think that GCSU needs to be more firm in their dealings with the faculty and administration, but overall they do well. We just need to work on strength and solidarity."

Anonymous, 2nd year

"The GCSU doesn't mean very much to me. I know what they are supposed to be doing but unfortunately for the students they have failed to reach many of their goals from a botched Fresh Week, to a school dance which was going to be cancelled. The GCSU fails to get messages across to the students about special events or activities. It seems to me that it's just a place to hang out and seem important. A complete lack of information and advertising has resulted in a complete depletion of school spirit. In conclusion, the GCSU has failed to be an effective union for the students this year."

Anonymous, 3rd year

"This is my 2nd year and it's incredible that student s this year have to have no spirit or relationship towards the school. I think the GCSU should have a stronger relationship with students. Fresh week was a disappointment and it seems that less 1st year students are participating in school activities."

Anonymous, 3rd year

The GCSU stands to represent the concerns of students and to inform the student body of the political nature of the entire university. The effectiveness of this year's GCSU is questionable considering the appearance of the student union as a highschool social and their accountability.

Maria Gentle, 3rd year

"I don't know exactly what the functions of the GCSU are, what it stands for, or how to get involved."

Pamela Quirk, 2nd year

The GCSU seems to be useless at its worst and ineffective at its best. With most positions acclaimed, including my own, it is hardy a democratic institution. Apathy in the student populace is probably to blame, so in this sense it is not the GCSU's fault for its uselessness."

Adomo Marcks, 5th year

"I don't know exactly what the GCSU does. I wanted to get involved but I don't know how. Also, they haven't made themselves known. I want to know more about them since I am a first year student."

Nisha Batra, 1st year

"I don't know anything about the GCSU."

Mary Debellis, 3rd year

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ME

CHRISTIE ADAMS

NY GOTA FIGHT! (HC)
FER YA RIGHT (HC) TA DARREERTATTY!

I wanna beeeee a part of it (HC) Nuuuu
Yoooooo K!

...anida best game
eyou can never time (HC)
i'ma good ol' bowler yet!!

The best part of living in Aossa.
Week is watching people stumble
home drunk from club.

What does the GCSU mean to you and
Do you think it has been effective this year?
For further information see your:
• Career Placement Centre;
• Financial Aid Office;
• French Department;
• Registrar’s Office;
• Graduate Studies Department.

Check out the Official Language Monitor Program. We promise an exciting and engaging experience. As a monitor of English you will work with a teacher in a classroom, part-time or full-time, to promote your language and culture.

If you are a Canadian Citizen or permanent resident, have at least one year of post-secondary studies and you want to work with students, then the Monitor Program is for you!

Dec 4 / le 4 déc
7:00 pm / 19 h
Women’s Centre
Des Femmes

Next pro tem meeting:
Thursday December 4
5:30 pm.
Article submission
deadline: Dec. 54

Prochaine réunion de pro
tem le jeudi 34
décembre à 17h30.
Date de tombée pour les
articles: le 98 déc.

You have comments? Send them to us by E-Mail. Our address:
protem@delphi.glendon.yorku.ca

I am offering my services as a copy-editor for student papers, in English. Phone number is 416-444-8659. Fax number is 416-447-8540. Elizabeth Robertson.
Metaphorical sand-blasted glass

Annamaria Kougias

"Autonyme" is the name of the forthcoming exhibition that is currently in the Gleeson Gallery. The artist at hand is Collette Laliberté, who has provided the gallery with her unique interpretation of a segmented suburban landscape.

For over twenty years, this artist has participated in exhibitions in galleries across Canada. Here, she cleverly delivers a sense of clarity through the application of her sketches. They are revealed only through an area of limited visibility resulting from their placement behind a pane of sandblasted glass.

The result is an invitation for the onlooker to be physically drawn into the piece of art, as if it pulls the viewer closer to get a better picture of the presentation. The technique of a restrictive view gives the feeling of catching a frothy glimpse of an environment we are all familiar with here. Perhaps the artist is preparing us for all the works of art we'll see this season, as we too, look out behind our own icy panes of glass.

"Autonyme" runs until December 18.

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Lors de ce déjeuner littéraire du Gref, il nous a été possible de rencontrer en chair et en os une véritable " star " médiatique. Truismes avait en effet été un tel évènement que l'universitaire s'était vu propulsée à l'avant-scène française avec de très nombreuses interviews télévisées, écrits et radio-phoniques. Ce conte de fée, délicatement coloré, est une aventure de l'âme. Les premiers symptômes apparaissent, j'ai dû quitter la parfumerie. Contrairement à une histoire de dénouement nul rien, il s'agit que tout devrait en semblé être trop compliqué. Heureusement, j'ai rencontré Edgar, et Edgard, comme vous le verrez, en devenu président de la République. C'était moi, l'épouse d'Edgar. Mais personne n'a reconnu. J'avais trop changé. Et ce que j'avais jamais la chance de ma vie. En tout cas, je ne comprends toujours pas bien ce qui m'avait attiré. C'était tout ce bleus sous le seint droit qui m'inquiétait.

Marie Darrieussecq nous a parlé de quelques problèmes encombrant la lecture d'écrivain, comme la pluie de transition entre l'idée de départ et l'écriture de la découverte d'une phrase par exemple. D'autres questions du public lui ont fait répondre, que l'écriture directe sur un traitement de texte ne changeait pas grand chose au processus d'écriture, mis à part les tractées causés par les soubresauts répétitifs du clavier.

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It's now the beginning of December. The Canadian Football League has just finished another season; the National Football is well under way, and contenders are already being named; Major League Baseball has handed out its awards for the best players of the year; and The National Hockey League is getting set for its all-star game. It looks as if everything is right where it should be at this time of year. Oh, and did I mention, that the National Basketball Association is contemplating the cancellation of its season?

Yes that's right, the League that has the pretentious history of going on strike may not play this year, but they're not on strike they're locked out!!!

After trying to come to an agreement with the National Basketball Association Players Association and failing to do so, the NBA owners decided to lock the players out at the end of June hoping that the players union would cave in and agree to the terms the owners have offered. The union has not budged and just how far the league can go in suffering are the die-hard NBA fans who were walking these guys want the right to have a 'run-in' with their coach whenever they feel it is appropriate to have a 'run-in' with their coach your contract is voided. Just recently, it was Jeff George from the Atlanta Falcons of the NFL, and lets not even mention Jeff Kugle from the OHL who was banished. It is almost if these guys want the right to have a 'run-in' with their coach whenever they feel it is appropriate and want to be pated on the back for it.

Another important factor the owners are opening their eyes to, is the potential threat of bankruptcy. The fact that 15 of 29 teams are losing money should be an eye opener. In the rule book, that they can do it, if it's against the rules-they risk paying a hefty price if they are caught. Similar to the NHL the owners want to implement a free agency class. This is where there are different levels of free agency and any player wishing to leave his team after his contract expires has to try to come to terms with the team before going elsewhere. The NBA wants to retain their right to suspend, fine and otherwise discipline players. The players association has its argument stating that the league has gone too far in certain situations and would like to know just how far the league can go in its punishments.

Here is my theory on the NBA. Marijuana, although not classified as hard drug is against the law. If you're set in your mind of what the problem is, when they these salaries are killing him player happy and playing for him. The League has a Salary Cap which sets that every team have a $26.9 million cap. The Chicago Bulls' pay Michael Jordan $33.14 million a year. Doesn't care if you're set in 24 karat gold and you are walking into my dressing room. Granted, Jordan brings in the most revenue for the Bulls, but escalating his salary is a bit much to ask for.

As with the NBA, in theory, the only people suffering are the die-hard NBA fans who are missing their teams in action. But hey, we die-hard hockey fans got over our half season of loss during our famous lockout and MLB's die-hard fans got over it after their boys went on strike, so sad but true, NBA fans will just to grin and bear this bitter suit.

With files from CNN/SI.
At first, as if out of the blue, she dared to extend only one finger towards the flower; it hovered at knee level, the tip barely brushing the petals. Her head was tilted back, her eyes closed, and her face was pressed against the glass. She was the closest to the sun, yet it seemed to be swaying erratically, as if the sun were only barely visible from a distance. It kept falling down, touch first, touching nothing, then rising, as if it were the one thing she had never known. She was the one to whom the sun was the most distant. The sun, she was saying to herself, was the one she had never known. She was the one to whom the sun was the most distant.

In the neighboring courtroom, there had been little talk about her case, or about the man she was tried by her. She was the one to whom the sun was the most distant. The sun, she was saying to herself, was the one she had never known. She was the one to whom the sun was the most distant.

But as far as what they knew about her and the family, no one knew much about her. The family, in fact, was the one to whom the sun was the most distant. The sun, she was saying to herself, was the one she had never known. She was the one to whom the sun was the most distant.

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