Absentee landlord Slater tours our residences

by DAPHNE READ

President David Slater met yesterday with representatives of Glendon’s residence students to discuss student charges that residence fees are too high.

After the discussion, Principal Albert Tucker, Dean Ian Gentle, Senior Administrator Victor Berg, the assistant vice-president for financial affairs H.D. Knox, Slater and students toured Wood and Hilliard Residence. Students at the meeting expressed discontent with the living conditions in the residences, which, although verbally exaggerated, were confirmed on an inspection tour.

Victor Berg stated that the complaint that Wood residence is run down is “neither correct nor fair.”

“Since no official directive was sent out, Groundhog News must have warned the maintenance staff of the president’s impending tour as students reported that an unusual burst of cleaning activity had taken place during the day.

Still Slater seemed surprised at the inadequacy of washrooms and laundry rooms to meet the needs of so many residents. Students carefully pointed out defects while notes from co-operative students in both residences welcomed Slater with their grievances. Slater thought the recreation facilities look “pretty dull.”

Berg stated that no complaints were being received contrary to popular belief.

President Slater is prepared to allot resources immediately for improvements in the residence. But he feels there is no alternative to the present pooled structure of residence fees. He is not in favour of autonomy in residence policy for Glendon.

The pooling operation and the rates structure are seperate questions, he stressed. If unequal facilities are offered, the system should permit some differentiation of rates.

He agrees that there are serious questions about Glendon’s facilities in comparison with those of the main campus residences.

Costs should be kept down if the residences were filled during the summer. At present, efforts are being made to build up the summer conference business to boost the occupancy rate.

Slater has asked the financial committee to look into the fees hike of $100 scheduled for next year and into a means of slowing down the escalation.

The food committee at York will be asked to consult with Versafood about other options for food services. One possibility is better use of kitchen facilities in the residence.

“I am anxious to see something more than tokens of good intent and do something immediately”, Slater said.

Absentee landlord Slater tours our residences

Glendon is playing host this week to a group of students to a group of students in Quebec, which includes some from the Quebec press.

Representing papers in Montreal, Quebec City, Granby and Trois Riviéres, the reporters arrive tonight. Invitations were sent out two weeks ago by Principal Albert Tucker.

From the college’s point of view, the visit is an attempt to develop badly-needed contacts in the Quebec media.

From the reporters’, they are coming in part to evaluate Glendon but also to meet representatives from Franco-Ontarian and Quebecois cultural groups in the city, and to interview John White, Ontario Minister for Colleges and Universities, who will be guest at a luncheon here Fri. Nov. 26.

Thursday, the reporters will spend most of their time on campus, visiting lectures with talks with students about Quebec, Glendon and Canadian politics.

At 3:00 pm that day, there is a general meeting in the Junior Common Room for the journalists and members of the college for a general ball session.

That night, Tucker is hosting a cocktail party for them and representatives from La Chasse Galerie, Theatre Passe Muraille and other cultural organizations.

Most of Friday will be spent with White followed by another meeting that evening with representatives of the Toronto media.

Virtually all the major Quebec dailies are sending representatives, with some coming from smaller papers such as La Voix de l’Est in Granby.
The I.R.A., outlawed in both the northern and southern halves of the divided island, is engaged in political education and mass actions designed to lead the revolution that will reunite all of Ireland in a co-operative economic framework, affirming its national right to self-determination and self-government.

This follows in the tradition of modern socialists like James Connolly, a man who had a popular coup in Dublin, and who through the famous 1916 Proclamation declared the establishment of the republic. This movement was only to be brutally repressed by the military might of the British prime minister Lloyd George. The Irish experienced more of the same following the Dec. 1918 general elections that saw Sinn Fein overwhelmingly swept to power.

Under the legitimacy of an armed occupation, the British government imposed a partition of the island, and the establishment of two Parliaments (drawn carefully along lines that would emphasize religious division in the country).

After partition, the war-weary Irish people of the south, guided by an opportunistic bourgeois leadership, accepted the imposed terms. The Anglo-Irish Treaty of Dec. 6, 1921 conferred the status of a British Dominion on the new Irish Free State (later renamed Eire). In most respects, Northern Ireland continued to be ruled politically from Westminster; in economic terms, both north and south were, and still are, deeply enmeshed in the declining imperial system.

In Sean Kenny's words, the victory for Eire in 1921 simply "exchanged old masters for new ones", passing some of the control from British hands to a few rich individuals who acquire most of their wealth in Cromwellian times", and the political parties that served their interests in the name of independence.

The large factorizors, constantly laying-off workers, the small, the large, the workers receive little from the war. Country estates in whose rivers the people find reminders of the effects of foreign domination. Mogul Mines, bombed recently by the I.R.A. in a violent labour dispute (that find their way into the resource and industrial sectors to exploit the natural wealth and 'cheap labour').

As Sean Kelly heads back to his embattled homeland, he takes with him an estimated $10,000 raised during the course of his Canadian tour and leaves behind a network of contact clubs across the country. That's probably not enough to stop the NP's 1971 -the-making, he confides; and he adds that things would be a lot better off, for example, Senator Edward Kennedy, who recently lent his support to the struggle by calling Ireland, Britain's Viet Nam, would lend his loose change to the expensive cause instead.

As with other human liberating forces, the group will be held in room 2-012 today at 5 pm.
Ma Bell's girls threaten to leave home

Bell Telephone operators staged a wildcat strike in Oct. while on their union, the Traffic Employees Union, by surprise. Bargaining, now in its 2nd year, is confused by the sit-in.

There are still several points of dispute between the union and Bell, one of which is wages. Negotiations are up about arbitrary firings and promotions.

One woman has been classified as temporary, with fewer hours and no security, for 34 years. Workers are also angry about management harassment and constant pressure to increase efficiency.

The company has threatened to fire those involved in the strike.

Buddhism seminar lively

by PAUL WEINBERG

NA M MYO REN GE KYO,
R.O. of Canada, was back in town this week.

The seminar, a lively event, was attended by both students and alumni.

Professor Sadanaga speaking about Buddhism at Glendon

Ron Tritton attended Glendon College while he was a student in the spring of 1970. His death was announced this week.

Tritton's research in the field of cancer was much grieved by his many friends. It is decided that in Ron's memory, a scholarship should be established. The scholarship will be based largely on his performance here at Glendon, with due consideration to financial needs.

Applications for the award are available from the registrar's office at Glendon.

Rabbit droppings

The worms were low. Many of them were trampled into the mud. This is not uncommon.

The worms were low again last Saturday night, as many of them were caught straddled on the bookshelves of Leslie Frost when the lights went out. The worms, however, were not the only ones to suffer. A student named Winter, who was busy with her chemistry experiments, was reported to have been trampled into the mud.

The worms were low and the mud was thick for several minutes with the theatre in darkness. A robust officer appeared at the door. According to Ferguson the scene was never as it should be. Ferguson then accompanied by senior officials from the police, instructed the graduate students how to hurl the beetles while the graduate students howled their disruption cease or he would take the necessary steps to end it.

English professor calls police to quiet the neighbouring UofT class

Summoned by English professor Peter Seary, the UofT police were called to a University College class on Friday, Nov. 12 to break up an alleged disruption.

The incident occurred about 3:40 pm as students were preparing for a class taught by an instructor. The professor put it, "It was a good class, but we had to put a stop to it."

In the corridor the melee continued and Ferguson was also summoned and accompanied by senior officials from the UC register.

When the police reached the classroom, students were continuing their performance. A robust officer appeared at the door. "Get out a student said, and the officer left, after seeing that the students had stopped.

In the corridor the melee continued and Ferguson was again summoned. The scene was heavy and Ferguson instructed the students to stop their performance.

The students were members of English 381F, a course dealing with experiments in 20th century theatre. Friday's class featured a discussion of Artaud and the groundwork for the Theatre of the Absurd.

At the outset students moved all tables out of the room and left the seminar room. The professors performed, creating a conflict to be resolved during the performance, creating a conflict to be resolved theatrically. During the action, there was hand combat and several obscurities were hurled.

At this point students from Seary's graduate English seminar next door objected to what they claimed was excessive noise. Seary joined the fracas and demanded that the "noise and disruption" cease or he would take the necessary steps to end it.

"We just carried on as if it was part of the prepared class," Mansfield said. "It was theatre of the absurd supreme."
Des mots et des actes

Écrire le premier éditorial de la page française est pour moi une responsabilité angoissante et payant la faute des francophones, ça n’est pas très facile ...

Non pas que les sujets manquent! Loin de là, frappés d’exagérés, quantitativement ou fonctionnement de la bibliothèque, relations entre métrropicole et colonie, participation des francophones, problèmes de certaines cours... et de certains gouvernements, et j’en passe... Non plus qu’il soit difficile de choisir! Encore bien loin de là! Car ce sont tous là des problèmes qui peuvent être traités sur une longue période sans être trop domané.

Disons franchement qu’on ne sait, qu’on s’aperçoit le mieux et que le mieux n’est que le lecteur francophone s’il en existe. De façon générale, la raison d’écrire d’un éditorialiste est de donner une opinion officielle sur un problème, une situation particulièrement personnelle, ou peut représenter celle d’une équipe, il n’est pas nécessaire qu’elle soit partagée, elle leva un peu être une opposition manifeste ou sera source de discussion ou qui sait, de prise de conscience d’un fait donné.

Mais ce n’est vraiment utile? Car en fait, la section française du PRO TEM en est déjà à son deuxième soutien. Déjà il y a quelques semaines, l’espoir nous était donné que les francophones sortiraient de leur peur, exprimeraient leur souffrance, ou leur satisfaction, ou bien simplement par le fait de les exprimer, que leur pays soient manifeste leur présence. Même une présence négative m’aurait apporté quelque satisfaction, je crois!

Le temps d’un PRO TEM, on a vécu son sac, on s’est engueulé, on s’est disputé, on a partil! La lecture de ce PRO TEM me faisait croire qu’un peu de feu couvait chez les francophones (je ne dis pas de la paranoia) de croire que ces “transplantés” ouvraient encore une présence plus malicieuse et certes plus utile et bénéfique. Le feu était bon, mais on était trop négliqué pour y ajouter du bois.

Cela dépendra de vous! Après ce second soutien, ce sera la fin; vous vivrez, lirez, parler ez et vous amuserez en anglais. Et si vous ne plaignez d’un immeuble devenu hostile, il ne se devra que par votre faute, et l’aurait honte pour vous avec les autres? Je le crois avec quelques autres à moi de faire entendre régulièrement, mais si nous devenons seuls, cela n’aura plus de sens. Je supposerai tout: désaccord, querelles, anémi e, mais jamais l’indifférence qui a été et sera encore du français, où vous m’avez eu cur de montrer la méfiance réaction.

Je vous dit tout cela en vrac, il est vrai. Mon premier éditorial me demandait que je m’exprimerais sur le problème de l’expression manifestée à ours manifestes, Minoritiartes, on nous offre un choix d’un autre monde, ou indépendance.

Veuillez déposer tout article à la chambre D 503, ou remettre-le au portier en y inscri vant le nom de chambre donné, cela, avant le mercredi soir.

A bon entenue, salut! Serge Tarloff

Otium Negotium

by ANDREW McALISTER

No one denies that most of Canada’s manufacturing and extractive industries are foreign owned. Of course, simple ownership does not necessarily entail effective control, but the type of foreign investment that does is a mixed blessing to Canada in fact carries foreign control with it.

Third, Canada’s dependent position renders it more difficult for Canada to benefit from the greater returns to foreign investors.

In a capitalist society, capital will usually be employed where it can get the highest return, subject to certain risk constraints. In Canada, this means for a variety of reasons that a great deal of foreign investment will be concentrated in the primary sector — the extracting and refining of a great abundance of natural resources. For the most part, these resources are exported in a largely unprocessed state to nations who specialize in secondary manufacturing.

One may argue that this is a good thing, since Canada’s natural resource advantage amounts to a comparative advantage. In other words, she is doing what she is best at doing and thus she is allocating her resources in the most economically efficient way.

There are many problems, however, with exporting raw materials and importing manufactured goods. First, demand for these goods is by no means stable. Often the development of a capital goods industry for a synthetic substitute for a natural material, entirely, thus causing unemployment and falling incomes. (One example of this was the former Canadian uranium industry.)

Second, our trade position makes us dependent on foreign countries, and particularly the mixed blessing of American technology. As a result, there is relatively little research and development in Canada and consequently few jobs for skilled specialists.

What do you mean we're moving operations? I'll be a stock clerk where?
While the great powers pick sides, thousands die in India and Pakistan

"The conflict between the principles of the territorial integrity of states and of self-determination has often before in history given rise to fratricidal strife and has provoked in recent years highly emotional reactions in the international community. In the present case there is an additional element of danger for the crisis is unfolding in the context of the long-standing, and unresolved difference between India and Pakistan...

"In the light of the information available to me, I have reluctantly come to the conclusions that the time is past when the international community can continue to stand by, watching the situation deteriorate and hoping the relief programmes, humanitarian efforts and good intentions will be enough to turn the tide of human misery and potential. It seems to me that the present situation, in which humanitarian, economic and political problems are mingled in such a way as almost to defy any distinction between them, presents a challenge to the UN as a whole which must be met."

U THANT
Pakistan was created in 1947 concurrently with India at the insistence of the Muslim League and the British. The East and West wings of Pakistan have very little in common: not language, not culture, nor ethnic composition. For the Bengalis, the unifying force is the Islamic religion. There are four major languages spoken in West Pakistan — which do not include Bengali, the language of the majority. The East, East Pakistan, the West are related to the Middle East and the Easterners to the South-east Asians. West Pakistan is part desert and part wheatland; the East lies in the fertile monsoon belt and is rice-oriented.

Although West Pakistan is geographically larger, the East has a larger population, 75 million with a population density of about 1500 people per square mile and an annual rate of population growth of about 3.6 per cent. The population in the West is about 56 million.

The political struggle in Pakistan centres on the issue of regional autonomy. This principle of maximum autonomy for each section dates back to 1940 when it was adopted by the Muslim League in the struggle for independence from the British, and was included in the Lahore Resolution, the founding document of Pakistan. Since 1947 there has been a constant agitation in East Pakistan for a greater degree of autonomy. This was one of the issues of the elections which Sheikh Mujibur Rahman won the elections in December 1970. Sheikh Mujibur has been suppressing every democratic movement with popular support in East Pakistan. In 1954 the Muslim League, to which the major leaders belonged, was deposed by the People's Party. In 1955, according to a Canadian who was in East Pakistan, the army was a foreign force to be expelled. Will Bangla Desh succeed in establishing its sovereignty in the eyes of the world? In some areas of Bangladesh there is an acute food shortage. Factories are running at half capacity or are closed. Transportation has been seriously affected. Burning looting and killing continues. A reliable outside source, according to J. G. Lakatchik, a Canadian who was in East Pakistan until May, has estimated that more than 3,500 villages have been destroyed. Other reported sources reported that about 30 per cent of the pre-March population is missing from almost every East Pakistan town, and that it is estimated that the 600,000 illegitimate births will be born within the next few months. The well-organized anti-Bangladesh army has been raping in the Pakistani soldiers under military rule.

There are 120 refugee camps in India with an estimated 250,000 people—larger than some Canadian cities. The camp near the Calcutta airport is reported to have 5 million refugees.

The relief program costs India 'well over 2 million dollars a day' which period more people were killed. A large portion of the refugees were by the two wings either equally or in a ratio to be fixed.

The allocation of domestic investment to the East less than 25 per cent was against the principle of regional disparity. The Planning Commission had advocated a government programme to increase the average per capita income in the east to 22 per cent higher than in the east in 1969-70 and in 1965-66 to 61 per cent higher in 1969-70.

West Pakistan also dominates the army and civil service. Since 1958 the east had little political representation in the central government, which is centred in West Pakistan. A small percentage of the civil service and army was Bengali. But a large portion of the budget was devoted to defence (one source suggests 60 per cent). In the elections in the west, the People's Party under the leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto won 167 out of 169 seats in East Pakistan, about 72 per cent of the vote, giving them an absolute majority in the National Assembly of 313 seats. This platform was the Six-Point Programme.

Six-point programme

1) The Constitution should provide for a federation of Pakistan in the true sense on the basis of the Lahore Resolution and for a parliamentary form of government based on the supremacy of a duly elected legislature on the basis of adult franchise.

2) The Federal Government shall deal with the following: (a) subjects — defence and foreign affairs, with all residuary subjects vested in the federal states.

3) There should be either two separate freely convertible currencies for the two wings or one currency with two separate reserve banks. This would mean that there will be separate financial and fiscal policy.

4) The Federal Government of Pakistan shall deal with the right of taxation; vested in the hands of the federal government receiving a fixed share.

5) The Federal Government shall deal with the disparities between the two wings shall disappear through a series of economic, fiscal and legal reforms.

6) Foreign trade: five steps to be taken:

a) There shall be two separate accounts for foreign exchange earnings.

b) Earnings of East Pakistan shall be kept under the control of East Pakistan and the same for Pakistan.

c) Foreign exchange requirements of the federal government shall be met by the two wings either equally or in a ratio to be fixed.

d) Indigenous products shall move free of duty within the two wings.

e) The constitution shall empower the unit government to establish trade and commerce between the two wings. They shall have the right to enter into agreements with foreign countries.

Regional autonomy

In 1962 Ayub brought in a new Constitution which provided more agitation and in 1965 the Bengalis voted heavily against it in a referendum. In 1969 he was forced to resign because of widespread popular discontent in both the west and east. General Mohammed Yahya Khan took over, imposed martial law and provincial assemblies, and promised general elections for December 1970.

He stressed the interim nature of his rule until popular elections could take place.

The Awami League built up its strength to the elections on the basis of which time most of the Bengalis won in 1970. This party represented the middle class, urban, pro-Western interests against the economic and political domination of the west by the central government. It sought a weak central government with powers over defence and foreign affairs only, a return to civilian rule and autonomy for East Bengal/Pakistan.

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With nine million refugees in India and countless others in southeast Asia faced by the United Nations and the USA, the unique phenomenon of the mass migration of people from one country to its neighbour is difficult to conceive of a sudden influx of nine million Amricans. Canada, the USA and its neighbour, an immense strain means to India with a population (540 million) and poverty problems.

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to seek uncertain refuge in India

a Desh — a history

JE READ

viser of Mujibur, gives a different account of the negotiations. Some suggest, he states in an article in the "South Asian Review," that Bhutto's crash program — the "Lifeline Project" — has been started under the Red Light. UNICEF offered to give 1.3 million children a special high protein feeding. In the Maylam and Balic camps in Meghlaya in eastern India, there was no food for 150,000 refugees in October; no drinking water except the river; of 3 million people only half could be provided with ration cards and even rations could not be distributed regularly. The people have no utensils to receive their rations. Medical aid is needed. Sanitation is a problem. Mass deaths are expected when the cold sets in. Other camps were flooded by the monsoons and this further complicates the situation.

Lakavich describes the refugees as being in a state of shock. Many have lost members of their family and their possessions. India cannot afford to feed, clothe and shelter the refugees indefinitely. Despite repeated demands, they have been left out of a viable political and military alliance. They have been driven out of East Bengal or otherwise liquidated, then the east is a problem. Mass deaths are expected when the cold sets in. Other camps were flooded by the monsoons and this further complicates the situation.

International aid has been insufficient. Since the United Nations must negotiate with the government of Pakistan, some food supplies have been diverted by the two governments to their own people. This situation is extremely difficult to assess given the variables which influence the behaviour of all parties. There are so many versions and each has different goals. It is particularly difficult for Westerners to comprehend what is happening in South Asia where the cultural values are different.

The United States claims that the situation in Pakistan is an internal affair. Chapra notes that in 1974, at the time when East Pakistan defeated the Muslim League of which Ayub was an important leader, the US and Pakistan were negotiating "arms for the end of martial law and the transfer of power to the people in the province was an expression of the popular discontent." On March 6 Yahya blamed Mujibur for the crisis, not mentioning that Mujibur was under intense pressure to proclaim independence, Sobhan states, but Bhutto fully understood this and committed his party to negotiations within the framework of one Pakistan.

At a meeting on March 15 Yahya appeared to concede in principle to all the demands. This led Bhutto to demand a major transfer of power in the east and west, which was in effect the articulation of the "two nations" concept. He was denying Mujibur the right to speak for all of Pakistan in refusing to concede to a parity within a coalition, Mujibur agreed instead to a transfer of power to the party with the majority in each province, with Yahya still at the centre.

In his analysis, Sobhan feels Mujibur alienated his support in the western wing by agreeing to separate sessions for each wing to work out inter-ethnic relations. This meant the east could not influence the west.

Sobhan states that there was no breakdown in negotiations. The army was in a situation by deciding to unload a munitions ship with the necessary equipment to stop the non-cooperation movement. Troop movements into Dacca began March 25 and Yahya had flown to Karachi.

India's role

The situation is made more complex by India's involvement, which Pakistan had initially considered a "non-problem." The "The Statesman," the leading English Indian newspaper, noted that "India has not been a good consumer market for a flourishing East Pakistan, but Pakistan has not been a good consumer market for a flourishing India and has maintained a state of near-war over the Kashmir issue.

Khalid is not close enough to be important to East Pakistan and is seen as another instrument of western domination. Chapra sees this near-war as a way for the military to concentrate power in its hands and to benefit from the national resources diverted to military expenditure.

"More than anything else, it is this vested interest of the western elite in maintaining a dictatorial regime that is the principal evil which explains why every democratic movement in East Bengal, every leader who takes his sanction from a popular mandate, the more prominent the leader, the more ruthless the suppression which follows."

Chopra explains the logic of the army's action thus: If enough Bengalis are driven out of East Bengal or otherwise liquidated, then the east's numerical advantage over the west is reduced and it can be terrorized into abandoning democratic rights.

India faces a number of problems with the sudden migration of nine million people. It is a heavy financial burden which strains the shaky Indian economy. There is no question of India's economic strength being torn apart by social and political tensions. There are no means of livelihood and discontented people will be "political tinderbox in the highly exposed condition in which Indian politics smoulder in large parts of the country."

The delicate balance of linguistic, religious and ethnic groups in east India could easily be upset by the influx. For India, which has shown no desire to unite with East Bengal, the problem is to assure suitable conditions for the return of the refugees.

To aid the refugees the Indian government has imposed heavier taxes, which has contributed to rising popular discontent on the part of the Indian people towards the refugees.

There are two alternative courses, according to Rakhat Puri. In a news report in July, let the refugees either take care for themselves or intervene to create conditions in East Pakistan for people to return."

On May 24, M-s., Indira Gandhi is quoted as saying, "It would not be possible to allow to seek a solution of its political or other problems at the expense of the Indian people and on an Indian soil." She also added, "Our people were determined to fight a war of liberation."

The real problem was the Indian government's lack of confidence in its own strength. The Mukti Bahini is harrassing the army. There was an army at Dacca, numbering about 25,000, in the liberation force, of whom 15,000 were decorated by the army. In the province of East Bengal and India, there are at least 30,000 to 40,000 new recruits, mostly college students being trained as guerrillas and regulars. Supporting the Pakistani army are the Muslim League and Jamaat-ul-Islami party, and the Bangalee, a pro-military force numbering about 25,000. Both sides have committed atrocities.

November 23, 1971 PRO TEM 7
Dear Sir,

Some thoughts on the inanity of the letter of Mr. B. Wallis and the ver­

rotity of the article of Mr. Dougall in today's I 8 PRO TEM.

May I be the first to "propose a eulogistic panegyric" of the courage of Mr. Wallis towards the lowest office in the land,—his call for the politics of personal responsibility of college students to the mantle of iconoclastic emi­

nence. I suggest they consider: read less "privilege", then they learned that the graduate building of the Canadian community.

Mr. Dougall's sweeping rent-out of the incompetent polemicists and the techniques of name-calling or guilt-by­

association of the two-week-old PRO TEM staff sing the Internationales, yet Mr. Wallis displays a true belief in anti-commie para­

thology. Why?

I'm certain that Mr. Wallis would agree that it would be better if the views of those who opposed the strike had been brought out into the open, that they could have been handled more diplomatically. But had such a thing happened, some members of the Glendon com­

munity would have needed more than a dinner pail to shut up. Mr. Wallis, like the rest of us, was supporting the strike as a "vague general­

ity". Yet the only reason that he gave for its support was that the residents had "given a damn" for some other members of the community. What were those people, and how did they feel about the strike? As far as we can tell, they were probably the only people who felt strongly about the strike. The possibility of a strike reminded us of something we used to do: that Glendon residents are thinking about the public interest. We felt that the strike was a way to bring attention to the issues of the university and its students.

Glendon residents have been complaining about the lack of democracy in the institution. They say that the administration is not listening to their concerns. They feel that the administration is not doing enough to help them.

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Glenda...
A psalm of a Glendon Resident Student (with apologies to David.)

York U. is a Keeper
We do not wait
He maketh us to dwell in unclean chambers;
He provideth us with second-rate facilities;
He destroyeth our goals.
He leadeth us in the paths of jeopardy
For life name is easy.
Yea, as we walk through the valley of the shadow of debt,
We shall fear all evil,
For thou art with us.
Thy chains and thy mortgages,
They torture us.
Thou presentest an appearance before us
In the presence of Versafood.
Thou overwhelmet our ears with bullshit;
Thy fees runneth over.
Surely bankers and creditors shall follow us
All the days of our lives,
As we try to pay off our many loans
Forever.

by MARY DEACON

Last look at the American Indian

by ELIZABETH COWAN

At the turn of the century, a man named Edward S. Curtis somehow persuaded Teddy Roosevelt and that other great humanitarian J. Pierpont Morgan, to sponsor several years among the Indians of the far and mid west taking pictures of them and their surroundings. These photographs have become classics — they include portraits of men like Geronimo, and Chief Joseph of the Nez Percé. Even more important are the unknown faces — the Hesquiat woman diggin' g rooms, the Apache boy bending over a stream to drink.

This was the last generation of Indians to live even in part as they had traditionally done. Curtis caught the atmosphere of a dying way of life when he took pictures of the Navajos riding across the desert and the encampment where the Piegan gather I for the Sun Dance.

And yet these pictures I am not opposed to — and new press has done a good thing for all of us by collecting them into a book called "Touch the Earth: A Self-Portrait of Indian Existence." The photographs are not the whole book, though it would still be worth the depressing price of $5.95 hardcover if they were. Rather they illustrate a collection of speeches and prayers and anecdotes and dia­bilies by Indians for all of North America. The selections go back three hundred and fifty years to the bitter description of early European settlers by the Delaware: "The great man wanted only a little, little land on which to raise greens for his soup, just as much as a bull'screek hide would cover. Here we first might have observed their deceitful spirit."

The tone never changes because the treat­ment meted out to the Indian never changes. Today they might accuse the Canadian government in the same words Big Bear used in 1884: "I have been trying to seize the promises which they made to me; I have been grasping, but I cannot find them ... We have all been deceived the same way ... They are not men.

They have no honesty ...

Takin' in conjunction with the sorrowful si­lence of the illustrations, the angry voices ring out all too clearly.

Don't hold back any longer!

All of you late starters waiting for the appropriate time to make your debut on the Glendon scene should not wait any longer. If you want to be the focal point of every Glendonite's Wednesday, be talked about in the halls, and have your name in print every week, PRO TEM is the place for you. We still need more reporters and more importantly, we need production staff. You've had greatness thrust upon you by coming to Glendon, but if you really want to make it, you're going to have to join the PRO TEM staff.

Letters cont'd

I am not opposed to the cause of the workers — $2.50 an hour is obviously an insufficient wage in today's world, but I do not feel that the students should be compelled to support a strike which does not concern them. The matter went beyond voluntary support as soon as the strike committee was set up and started to put pressure on those students (65-90 percent) who were boycotting their classes. If things had turned out differently, we could have found ourselves involved in a 2 or 3 week long strike. No 1st or 2nd year student could afford such a waste of time. I doubt whether any of the workers who asked for student support would be willing to jeopardize their jobs to support students, were the situation reversed. Because I did not feel strongly enough to abandon my studies to sup­port the workers, I was made to feel like an anti-pattern, second-class Glendonite. I was haunted by night­mares in which angry voices were yelling "scab" at me, and I lived in constant fear that the mighty mob would cut off my hair and tear my aetheric head.

Will someone tell me why I should picket a picket line demanding a 3 week vacation for new workers, when I myself have not been able to take a vaca­tion in over 4 years?

Will someone explain to me why I should suddenly put my heart and soul into a strike that will give workers $3.50 an hour, when after 16 years of education and developing additional business skills, I am obliged to accept $1.96 an hour as a receptionist-typist?

If I were to keep this job permanently, I would be clearing about $50 a week, and I am just not ready to settle for this.

What is worse is that I am not in the position to strike — I have to consider my co-workers.

The majority of students at Glen­don are in the same boat, although some are so not fortunate to be work­ing in an air-conditioned office or in the congenial atmosphere of working with any government job. However, the point is we don't work all summer so that we can come back to Glendon and start striking. Many of us are under­paid and must scrimp and save all year to pay the enormous fees for the privilege of attending classes. I don't think we deserve to be barrassed by an insignificant group of do-gooders, who obviously have no experience of their own, of working in the world. It is not fair that we students should waste our time giving other work­er support when we are in need of help ourselves. By the way, would the Rent a Mob Service be interested in organizing a strike movement for federal government typists?

Montica Szabert

November 23, 1971 PRO TEM 9

ON CAMPUS

by ANN CRUTCHLEY

Wednesday 24

Les films "Naouk of the North" et "Man of Aran" seront projetés dans la salle 159, York Hall à 16 heures et 15 et à 20 heures. Entré libre.

There will be a Jewish Student Union meeting at 4:10 in The Pipe Room, Monday and Tuesday at 8:30 pm. See posters for admission.

Friday 26

Boîte à Chansons and bire avec Les Karrick de Montreal avec Les Karrick de Montreal Festival du film Québécois présenté le film 'Mon Amie Pierrette' de Lefebvre, 204, York Hall, à 16 heures et 15 et à 20 heures. Entré $5.00.

There will be a poetry reading in the Pipe Room at 8:30 pm. See posters for admission.

Monday, Nov. 29

Yo-yo Productions presents "Someone for Everyone" by Steve Meek, in the Pipe Room, Monday and Tuesday at 8:30 pm., Wednesday at 12:30. Admission 50 cents.

Staff meeting today at 5 pm

November 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th.

National Ballet of Canada

Theatre-in-Camera 730/3 Tedford St. at Lennon Admission $1.00

Don't hold back any longer!

The Ontological Club presents Bill Porter speaking on "Coincidence — or Design?" at 8 pm in the Heath Room. Everyone welcome.

Festival du Film Québécois présenté le film 'Mon Amie Pierrette' de Lefebvre, 204, York Hall, à 16 heures et 15 et à 20 heures. Entré $5.00.

There will be a poetry reading in the Pipe Room at 8:30 pm. See posters for admission.
I've got a lover back home. Little mistake, that's the way it is. I've got to keep on moving." (Curtis Mayfield)

"Well sometimes I get impatient but she cools my without words ... She's a little and she loves me too ... She gives me understanding in her special way." (Leon Russell)

"My love she speaks like silence, without ideals or violence." (Dylan)

"I took up with a woman when I was still a kid, she rose each morning and went to work and kept me with her play. I was making love all night, and playing guitar all day." (Jesse Winchester)

"I got a woman works all the time. Works up to her britches, up to her neck. Writes me letters and sends me checks. She's a hounding." (Dylan)

Bob Dylan

Seeing as how a regular helping of sex is such a priority, the requirements for getting it are high. There's more to it than just being "a little sweet and kind."

"But you'd better lift your diamond ring, you'd better pawn this thing if you want love from me."

Bob Dylan

"There's always an excuse: women are man's temptation (Could I help it if she wouldn't leave me alone?), and reasons for loving and leaving; she's rather common and coarse, anyway, she's too impressed by things that do not matter."

Bob Dylan

"Who wants yesterday's papers. Whp wants yesterday's girl." (Stones)

"She's all alone, she's lost another one. She met him, yesterday, now he's already gone. And notice she'll swear it was the last time, a smilyn face will come that knows the right line. And when he goes next day, she'll sit and wonder why."

"Then's the problem, the requirement for a man to love a woman, the requirements for getting it are high. There's more to it than just being "a little sweet and kind."

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Manson — stark realism in rock musical

by PAUL SCOTT

Being possessed of an innate disdain for sentimentality, exploitation of gizzly news events, my approach to Fabian Jenning’s ‘Charlie Manson AKAN Jesus Christ’ which recently opened at the Theatre Passe Muraille was more than just negative. My predispositions were enhanced when I entered the theatre and was forced to scale a precarious scaffolding to take my perch high above the stage, located at the centre of the room. However by the time the first twenty minutes had passed I could assimilate warming towards this effort and by the end of the three hour performance I was ecstatically singing the praises of director Michael Palmer and his troupe.

Manson’s rock musical, attempts a simultaneous presentation of society’s conception of, and reaction to, Charles Manson and his followers and the convicted murderer’s conception of himself and his role. Inevitably, this results in discrepancies for instance at one point in the production, the audience is forced to do an instant leap from an intense dialogue between Manson and a news reporter to a rousing musical portrayal of the American western hero in a scene with tones of Oklahomas or the Ice Follies. With this exception however, the play comes across as an excellent production.

Peter John in ‘Manson’ with Patti Oatman

Peter John as Charles Manson with Patti Oatman

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“Figures” — an action-packed allegory

by GREG GATENBY

If one could chart Joseph Losey’s artistry as a director, it might look something like a panoramic shot of the Alps. From the abyssmal valley of ‘Secret Ceremony’ to his peak of ‘The Servant’ and ‘Accident’, he has succeeded as has no other modern director in making the most varied assortment of garbage and cinema great. ‘Figures in a Landscape’, his latest arrival in Toronto, falls somewhere in between his best and most recent work. Losey, whose art is based more on the qualities of his actors and reaction to his scenes as he and they create them, has allowed his actors to do what they do best — show us the human condition. Losey presents us with two men, attorneys and the magistrate give painfully true to life interpretations of famous bureaucrats.

The music, which was composed and directed by Allan Rae, artfully sets the mood for the play. The divergent styles as well as clever lyrics (when one can hear them) make dramatic points as well as tie the scenes together. Also contributing a great deal to the dramatic effect were clever, and never overdone lighting techniques, and the stark and effective stage sets.

Although both wore special protective clothing, their hands and faces could not be covered, and both suffered third degree burns when they found themselves trapped in a burning sugarcane field — a shot used in the film. Robert Shaw wrote the screenplay as well as acted upon a novel by Barry England, Shaw’s dialogue is sparse but too often rife. Losey such as “what are we doing here?” and “We have been reduced to animals!” only weaken what is otherwise a suspense-filled, finely photographed film.

Losey, whose other films include ‘The Servant’ and ‘Accident’ has followed most other commercial directors (to say nothing of cheaper production costs), and has gone to Malaga, Spain to do the bulk of his shooting.

This particular choice of locale though, made for unforeseen difficulties in working with Shaw. The latter’s aversion to man-made flying objects is so intense that he refuses to ride in an airplane, and may account for the looks of fear, hate and disgust he demonstrates in the film when forced to cower by the blades of the helicopter.

All in all, an interesting show. A must-see for all Losey fans, and an evening of light to medium entertainment for most others.

At last a good Canadian movie

by LAURA SUE BROWN

We were afraid when we saw ‘Love Story’ that it was unique. It would have been dreadful if movie-makers had returned to the old style after having been shown the way. But now — ‘Face Off’ is here, to provide

undulatedter entertainment for all of us who rejoiced over ‘Love Story’. It is a Christmas present for everyone. The whole family can go to see it. There is nothing in it your mother wouldn’t approve of, and furthermore, it’s Canadian.

‘Face Off’ is less a story of love than a tale of awakening, as handsome Billy Duke, (Art Hindle, a dark Ryan O’Neal), awakens to the necessity for love in even the manliest life.

‘You’ve never needed anyone, Billy,’ says stately-eyed but gold-hearted coach John Vernon. But Billy does need someone. He needs Sherry Lee Nelson, petite perky pill-popper who prances precariously past the point of no return.

Sherry Lee is a swinger. She lives surrounded by several needy slicks who disapprove of her gentle romance with clean-cut, clean-limbed Billy, star of our own Toronto Maple Leafs.

But in the end, it is not Sherry Lee’s friends who separate this star crossed pair, but Billy’s own allegiance to the high-powered world of big-league hockey. The end is terribly sad — no one could help but weep a tear for Billy’s courage, facing life head-on without his Juliet.

The story was developed by John F. Bassett Jr., Scott Young, and Gord Robertson, who are to be commended for their homegrown truth-telling. It’s nice to see behind the scenes at what nice men the Maple Leafs really are: they all wear ties when not on skates. Billy especially has a favouroume taste in ties, and his mistress is dear.

‘Face Off’ is remarkable for the poignant poetry and pathos of lines like these:

‘I was lost in the clouds and then the sun came out’; or, ‘You stand for every kid who ever laced on skates’.

All this was particularly thrilling when you remember that this was an All-Canadian production. Each snowflake sang O Canada to us. Everyone should see ‘Face Off’, to support our fledgling entertainment industry; and it would be an honour to shake John F. Bassett Jr. by the hand for what he has created here.

Du romantisme au Québec

by SERGE TARDIF

Une histoire d’amour ou plutôt celle d’une déstabilisation, voilà le thème de ‘Romantisme au Québec’, la pièce de théâtre de Pauline Lefévre. Du romantisme du début du siècle, à la crise de l’âge d’or, à l’époque actuelle, le déroulement de l’histoire met en exergue le déclin de la bourgeoisie québécoise; la recherche d’une identité québécoise n’était alors bien souvent

pedantic, but certainly never boring. The performances, written and directed by LAURA SUE BROWN

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Cresta injury has snob appeal
by CLIVE HOBSON

The pretty X-ray technician looked down on me and said, "You are not the first and you are not the worst." My shoulder might range right under her foot, but feeling was not her observance. Certainly I was not the last victim of that silver serpent of ice that whispers andwritten down in terrible'angle into the village of Celerina from St. Moritz. The Creata run. Minutes before my unexpected date with the X-ray technician, I had used my face and right shoulder to bring a 50 mph Colgiane ride at an immediate stop against an unflushing barrier of ice and snow. Such a collision might otherwise enhance a face like mine, but in this case it was the shoulder that was a mile more sensitive.

"Termination" came the electrified cry over the run's public address system; the voice of the announcer seemed strangely displaced despite the native language. There was no mistake that he was the Bostonian race caller familiar to all the demened who descend the Creata. Actually the caller with his announced shoeing down on the pistachio bushes and looking both ways by crushing College G 20 to 13. My adrenalin was pumping furiously. A press release story followed; yellow paper welted at the edges; the story of the day's events read as follows:

The Glenmore intercollegiate basketball team lost second game of the season by coming out on the short end of a 31 to 29 score. Doug Knowles, Martin's play that was a mite dizzied. My shoulder felt as though it was a hole to hide in. (whatever that has to do with hockey is beyond me and right to the maim). I'm off the scene working for the Ontario Medical Society. This was probably a good idea. Both reports agree, however, that Nick McGaw was leading last 30 minutes of the game with the name ability that won him rave reports about his GBA play for this year. A scout from an NBA team was so impressed with Marlin's play that he decided not to sign him to a contract.

The women's intercollegiate basketball team continued winning ways by crushing College G 20 to 13. That's a very clever way of saying that they were not so fortunate. One excited fan exclaimed that they couldn't find the results in a hole to hide in. (whatever that has to do with hockey is beyond me and right to the maim). I'm off the scene working for the Ontario Medical Society. This was probably a good idea. Both reports agree, however, that Nick McGaw was leading last 30 minutes of the game with the name ability that won him rave reports about his GBA play for this year. A scout from an NBA team was so impressed with Marlin's play that he decided not to sign him to a contract.

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