

pro tem

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Hell.....I'm just an ordinary superstar!!!!!!

unfortunate flaw in Paul Thomp-

Le Québec aux Québécois?!?

par Yves Gauthier

Enfin l'illustre Boubou (premier ministre du Québec) s'est décidé à consulter le peuple du Québec après un peu plus de trois ans d'indécision, d'instabilité politique et de tentative de rendre le fédéralisme rentable. De crise en crise, le gouvernement Bourassa s'est laissé balloter entre New-York et Ottawa, vendant la province aux étrangers dans le but de créer ses 100,000 emplois. Réussite ou échec? La crise d'octobre de 1970 a mis à jour le vrai visage de ce gouvernement fantoche dont le chef n'est ni plus ni moins qu'une simple marionnette entre les mains de l'élite économique anglo-canadienne et américaine. Et que dire du front commun de 1972, alors que des milliers de salariés réclamaient des conditions de vie plus humaines? On a mis les chefs syndicaux à l'ombre des murs de cet endroit de villégiature qu'on appelle la prison d'Orsainville. Comme le dit si bien Maurice Duverger, "quand le pouvoir a besoin de faire usage de sa force pour être obéi, c'est qu'il chancelle sur ses bases." Oui en effet, le gouvernement libéral provincial du Québec perd de plus en plus de l'appui populaire (sic) qui lui avait valu la "malchance" d'être mis au pouvoir en 1970.

En 1970 une nouvelle force politique a fait son apparition sur la scène politique québécoise. Le Parti Québécois avec René Lévesque comme chef a démontré qu'il y avait une bonne partie de la population qui était décidée à prendre son destin en main et de faire du Québec non seulement une nation mais un état indépendant à la mesure des Québécois. Le gouvernement du Québec et celui d'Ottawa ne pouvaient faire fi de cette faction importante de Québécois décidées à faire du Québec leur chez-eux.

En 1973 rien n'a changé au Québec. Les Québécois sont aussi étrangers sur leur territoire qu'ils l'étaient en 1970. Le chômage n'a pas diminué de façon sensible. Les 100,000 emplois sont devenus 100,000 chèques d'assurance chômage. L'autoritarisme, le chantage et le patronage n'ont rien perdu de leur vigueur. Le Québec est demeuré le même sauf peut-être qu'une partie encore plus imposante de la population sort de sa léthargie et prend conscience de l'inhumanité du gouvernement et des autres institutions politiques dirigées de l'extérieur. Quelles sont les forces politiques qui s'affrontent cette fois? Nous pouvons compter trois principales forces politiques, bien organisées et une quatrième qui sombre de façon irrémédiable aux tréfonds de l'oubli et qui se verra bientôt ensevelir sous la poussière de l'indifférence, l'Union Nationale.

Nous savons que le parti libéral possède une machine électorale bien huilée et que ses rouages politiques sont graissés à coup de milliers et de milliers de dollars provenant de l'élite économique. Le parti libéral peut compter sur son organisation pour faire une propagande fautive, comme nous avons pu le voir en 1970, et aussi pour exercer sur la population les pressions nécessaires au moyen du chantage et de la peur. Le parti libéral est le parti de la haute bourgeoisie québécoise (lire anglo-saxonne) qui s'en sert à ses propres fins.

Une deuxième force politique sur laquelle il faut compter, est le Ralliement des Créditistes. Le leader Yvon Dupuis, démagogue et faciste de premier ordre, est venu au parti premièrement, et ensuite à la doctrine créditiste que lorsqu'il a été certain d'être choisi chef du parti. On compte sur lui pour aller chercher des votes dans la région de Montréal et dans d'autres centres urbains. Son élection à la tête du parti a déçu plusieurs vieux créditistes qui voient en Dupuis un opportuniste de première classe et un

profanateur des théories créditistes si longtemps chéries par eux.

Une troisième force politique, la plus dangereuse pour l'établissement libéral, est aussi dans la lutte et c'est le Parti Québécois. En 1970, le parti avait recueilli près de 25% des votes et lors de l'élection partielle dans le comté de l'ancien ministre du chômage Pierre Laporte (après que celui-ci ait rendu l'âme pour aller retrouver ceux de son espèce) 33% des votes sont allés au Parti Québécois. Cette fois, le parti est beaucoup mieux organisé, son programme est mieux constitué et comme le dit son chef René Lévesque, ce programme issu de quatre congrès nationaux et de six ans de travail et de réflexion par plusieurs milliers d'hommes et

temps de même que les péquistes. La nouvelle carte électorale ne changera probablement pas grand chose aux résultats. Cette fois-ci le peuple québécois connaît un peu plus le vrai visage des différentes factions politiques et sera plus en mesure de se prononcer intelligemment.

Le choix véritable qui se présente aux Québécois, est celui entre la crainte du lendemain et la foi en demain. En effet, nous pouvons craindre que l'indépendance du Québec fasse disparaître celui-ci complètement en tant qu'entité distincte parce que n'appartenant plus politiquement à la fédération canadienne et qu'il devienne une proie facile pour les impérialistes des Etats-Unis. Le second choix véritable est celui de continuer à se laisser dominer et attendre patiemment l'extinction

n'existe aucune raison valable aujourd'hui pour que nous déléguions nos responsabilités à un petit groupe de manipulateurs assoiffés de pouvoir et de prestige. Les "mea culpa" viennent toujours trop tard.

Le but ultime que nous devrions nous fixer est un changement profond des structures économique-sociales de notre société et si nous perdons de vue nous nous perdrons nous aussi. Cette élection est des plus cruciales pour les Québécois, car elle peut décider de leur avenir en tant que nation distincte et prospère. La société doit être en perpétuelle état d'alerte. Les citoyens doivent être constamment sur leur garde. La révolution (non pas la rébellion et l'anarchie) doit être dans le cœur de tous. Notre société nous appartient de droit, c'est à nous de la

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de femmes de chez nous de façon démocratique (lire démocratie de participation) est complet, audacieux, et réaliste tout en étant axé sur la souveraineté politique sans laquelle la sécurité culturelle et le progrès socio-économique sont condamnés à demeurer fragiles autant qu'incertains. Pour plusieurs membres de ce parti, la souveraineté politique n'est qu'une étape vers la libération de l'individu et l'humanisation de la société industrielle. Le Parti Québécois est le seul parti contrôlé par les Québécois.

La quatrième force politique c'est l'Union Nationale ...

A quoi peut-on s'attendre lors des élections du 29 octobre? Le premier danger qui se présente en est un de polarisation. En effet dans la conjoncture actuelle, il est très possible de voir la polarisation des idéologies au niveau de la masse. La droite et la gauche. Les Créditistes et les Péquistes. Il va sans dire que le parti libéral profiterait d'une telle polarisation des idées. Si la lutte s'engage entre les Péquistes et les Créditistes cela laisserait le centre ouvert et les libéraux n'auraient aucune peine à se faire porter au pouvoir encore une fois.

La deuxième alternative, serait que la lutte se fasse vraiment entre les libéraux et les péquistes d'un côté et que de l'autre la lutte se fasse entre les créditistes et les unionistes. La ville et la campagne. Cette hypothèse suggère que les Créditistes iraient chercher les unionistes et que les péquistes gagneraient les votes de ceux qui ont donné une dernière chance au fédéralisme en 1970, et ceux qui se sont laissés avoir par le chantage et la peur lors de ces mêmes élections. Il y aurait donc trois grandes tendances qui sont celles de la droite réactionnaire (créditistes, unionistes), la gauche (péquiste), et enfin centriste (libéraux fédéralistes).

La troisième hypothèse serait que les créditistes fassent la lutte aux libéraux au niveau des réformes, et que le Parti Québécois aille chercher les votes des unionistes nationalistes. D'une façon ou d'une autre il apparaît que la lutte sera chaude et intéressante.

On a exagéré l'importance de la venue de Yvon Dupuis sur la scène politique provinciale québécoise comme chef du Ralliement des Créditistes. Dupuis, un autre Wagner, rencontrera probablement son Waterloo et c'est à souhaiter qu'il y perde définitivement la face. L'Union Nationale se dit prête pour les élections, mais ce n'est qu'un bluff. Les libéraux sont prêts depuis bien long-

du peuple québécois qui a toujours rêvé de bâtir cette Laurentie sur les rives du fleuve St-Laurent. Le Crédit-Social est vingt ans trop tard et l'Union Nationale n'apporte rien de différent comme option. En effet comme le disait le thème du quatrième congrès du Parti Québécois en février dernier, Québécois le temps presse!

Mais même si l'on considère que le Parti Québécois est la seule force politique valable pour les Québécois, il ne faut pas perdre de vue que l'indépendance politique n'est qu'un moyen et non une fin. Remplacer la bourgeoisie anglo-saxonne par une bourgeoisie québécoise française ne changerait en rien la face du Québec et la vie des Québécois. Après l'euphorie et la foire que causerait une victoire péquiste il faudrait revenir à la dure et cruelle réalité qui est celle de l'exploitation de l'homme par l'homme. Que l'élite économique anglo-saxonne d'Ottawa ou de Montréal et leur outil préféré, le gouvernement fédéral et le gouvernement provincial, nous domine et représente les intérêts américains en terre québécoise ou que cela se fasse par des Québécois pure laine, nous serions encore au même point. Le but à long terme est de créer une société pour l'homme afin qu'il puisse s'épanouir en toute liberté à l'intérieur des cadres d'une nation qui lui appartienne dans un Etat indépendant et libre de faire des choix qui lui conviennent.

Le programme du Parti Québécois se veut humain et réaliste. Mais il se veut démocratique et je le répète, il s'agit ici d'une démocratie de participation et non seulement de représentation. La décentralisation des pouvoirs et un thème très important dans le programme du Parti Québécois. Mais lorsqu'un parti politique se veut populaire les membres se doivent de participer à la formulation des politiques du parti.

Nous savons tous par expérience ou par intuition que les gouvernements que nous avons eus dans le passé et que nous avons présentement ne représente pas les intérêts de la population en général. Leur caisse électorale est trop bien fournie par ceux qui s'en servent pour dominer la société pour qu'il puisse en être autrement. Un parti politique n'est et ne sera jamais qu'un outil entre les mains du peuple pour coordonner les activités sociales de la collectivité. Il faut que nous apprenions tous à nous en servir intelligemment, à condition bien sûr qu'on nous en donne la chance. Cette chance est à la portée de la main, si nous ne la saisissons pas nous ne pourrions que blâmer notre indifférence car il

prendre. Notre vie c'est à nous de la diriger. Notre avenir c'est à nous de le bâtir. Ce que nous ne faisons pas nous-même personne ne le fera à notre place. Il est temps d'agir!

Ce ne sont que quelques réflexions que j'ai voulu coucher sur le papier car je crois qu'il est important qu'on le fasse. La discussion nous permet toujours de voir plus clair, de comprendre un peu mieux ce qui nous entoure et nous-même. L'apathie est la mère de la domination et de l'exploitation. La vigilance enfante la prise de conscience. "Quatre siècles d'histoire commune ont fait des Québécois une nation.

Les Québécois possèdent une volonté indiscutable de vivre ensemble et de préserver leur culture propre. Notre existence comme nation distincte ne peut être assurée que dans la mesure où nous maîtrisons complètement les leviers de notre vie politique." (P.Q. 1973)

Je suis né pour un p'tit pain
Comme la majorité des humains,
Mon père et mes amis,
Ma nation et mon pays.
Nous sommes tous nés pour un p'tit pain
A quel on nous a tous si bien conditionné;
Pain pas plus grand que la grandeur
d'une hostie,
Et pas plus cher que le prix d'un taudis.
On a toujours accepté ce p'tit pain
Qu'on nous donne sourire en coin,
Nous l'avons toujours accepté
Et avalé les dents serrées.
Mais maudit
Qu'aujourd'hui.....on a faim.

Invest

OTTAWA (CUP)--Not everyone loses because of the current escalating food prices.

For the 28 weeks ending August 11, M. Loeb Ltd., owners of IGA stores, and Horne and Pitfield Foods, more than doubled the profit made at the same time last year.

This year, Loeb made \$1,080,300 compared to last year's \$465,000. Loeb's new, highly lucrative subsidiary, Horne and Pitfield also more than doubled its profits in the same period. Horne and Pitfield profited \$461,599 this year compared to \$221,729 last year.

As well as a controlling interest in IGA, Loeb also owns several drug stores, including the Shoppers City chain, and other food and drug related industries.

A little Trouble in the morning...



After Shave and Cologne with a distinctive, disturbing fragrance that can give a whole campus Trouble up to 8, 10, or even 12 hours!
and you've got Trouble all day.

Absence of candidates noticeable Assembly marred

by Ann Meggs

Last Monday, October 1, a General Assembly was held in the Old Dining Hall. The meeting was chaired by Marc Duguay who explained in English and French the three-fold purpose of the Assembly.

First, Marc discussed the establishment of the Food Committee. Any student interested in improving the cafeteria service was invited to join. The Committee would be involved in making decisions on suggestions forthcoming from the students. The suggestions may express concerns about menus, or the cleanliness, quality and prices of food and may be placed in each dining hall.

Next on the agenda was Student Union President Marilyn Burnett who spoke about the need for students to serve on the commissions of the Student

Union. Those who accepted the positions would be able to help "get things done" on campus without having the direct responsibility of being a Commissioner. Anyone interested is to contact Marilyn Burnett or Marc Duguay.

The third and perhaps most important item of business was the presentation of the candidates for the elections which are now in progress.

First to speak were the candidates for the position of Academic Affairs Commissioner: Gary Lamb and Lise Padanyi.

Gary described the issues as being course unions and course evaluations. He felt that course evaluations were very important and that they could be done more efficiently on computer cards. When questioned on the organization and purpose of course unions, Gary replied in such an obtuse manner as to indicate a total

lack of forethought on the issue which he himself had raised.

Lise spoke both in English and French explaining that the Academic Affairs Commission was set up to present the ideas of students to the faculty. She called for more student participation and support. She said that student grievances could be eliminated, but that "l'union fait la force."

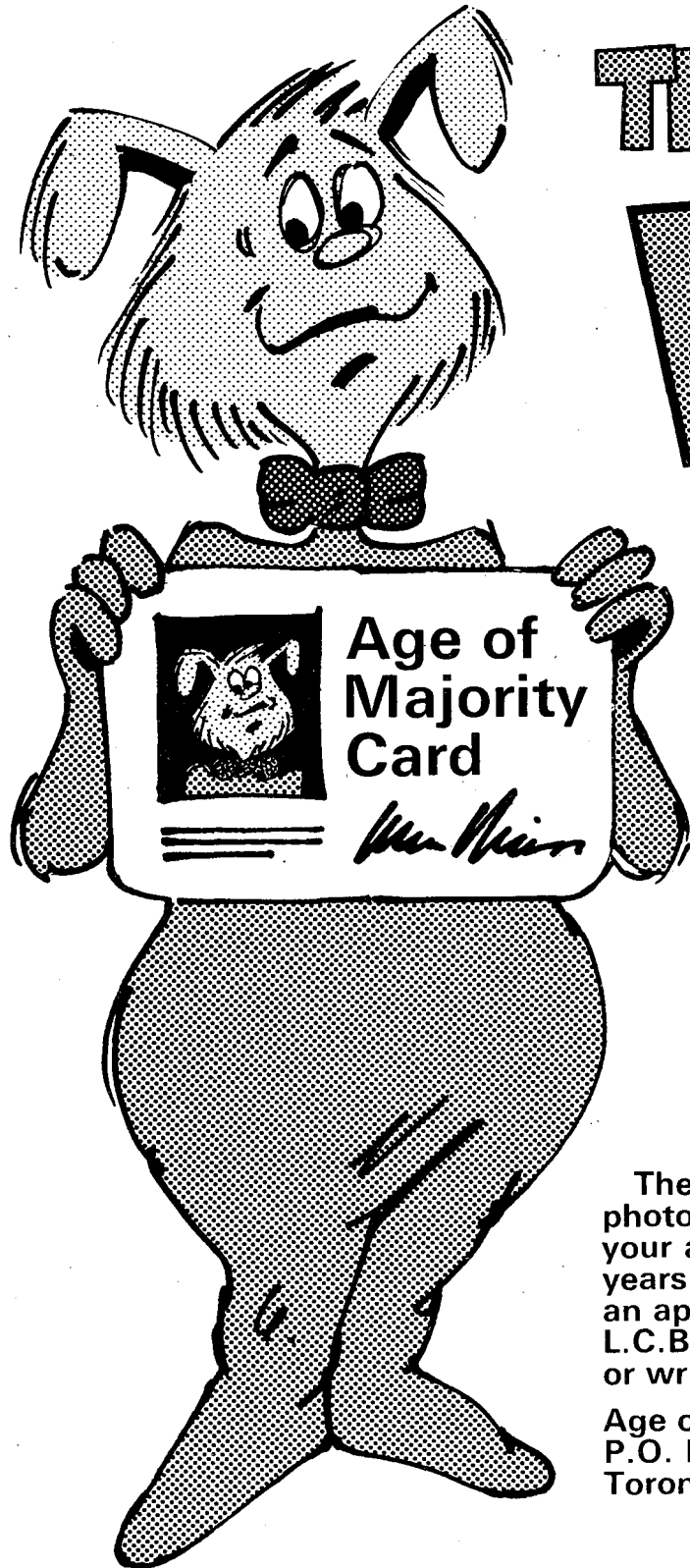
Next on the agenda was scheduled presentations by those running for the three positions vacant on Faculty Council. Of the four candidates only two moved themselves to show up at the Assembly. It must be noted that this Assembly was the only organized opportunity for the candidates to present their platforms to the voters.

Jeff Ballennie, the first to speak, explained frankly that his sole reason for running for Faculty Council was in order to get involved with the Committee on Academic Standards.

Alison North, the only other candidate present, described her platform as being a commitment to the "Glendon 'ideal': bilingualism".

The absence of the other two candidates, Bob Sherman and Stuart Spence, has made it impossible for students to vote intelligently. Their irresponsibility was unfair not only to the student body, but also to the other candidates and an insult to the organizing committee.

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Eight are chosen

The York Presidential Search Committee revealed the names of eight candidates for president last Wednesday.

Two are women and six are men. Also none of the eight is on the staff of York.

The list includes Pauline Jewett, a former liberal MP, a defeated New Democratic Party candidate and now a professor of political science at Carleton University, and Sylvia Ostry, head of Statistics Canada.

Others are William Beckel, president of the University of Lethbridge; Owen Carrigan, president of St. Mary's University; Ian McDonald, deputy-treasurer and deputy minister of economics and inter-governmental affairs for Ontario; Guy MacLean, dean of arts and sciences at Dalhousie; Fraser Mustard, dean of medicine at McMaster; and Brian Wilson, vice-president of Simon Fraser.

The eight were selected after 249 candidates had been interviewed. This eight will be pared down to three, and the final choice will be made.

The fact that none of the eight is on the staff displeased some at York, but Mavor Moore, chairman of the Search Committee, explained that six or seven internal candidates had been approached, but they either declined to run or failed to get a majority of votes.



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PRO TEM is the student weekly of Glendon College, York University, 2275 Bayview Avenue, Toronto, Ontario () Opinions expressed are those of the writer. Unsigned comments are the opinion of the paper and not necessarily those of the student union or the university. PRO TEM is a member of Canadian University Press and an agent for social change. Phone 487-6136.

Editor-in-chief, Brock Phillips; Entertainment Editor, Larry Mohring; Photo Editor, Dave Fuller; Sports Editor, Brock Phillips; Business Manager, Greg Cockburn; Staff-at-large Allan Grover, Lorne Prince.

Solidarity a criteria

It would seem, in this time of multiplying strikes and demonstrations, that students should, once again, review their position in society.

It has been the stand of the president and the executive council of Glendon's student union, that the jurisdiction of a student's union does not only lie within the gates of the campus. It extends itself to external issues.

It has been argued and demonstrated that student affairs are not similar to those of other groups. This argument is rather odd.

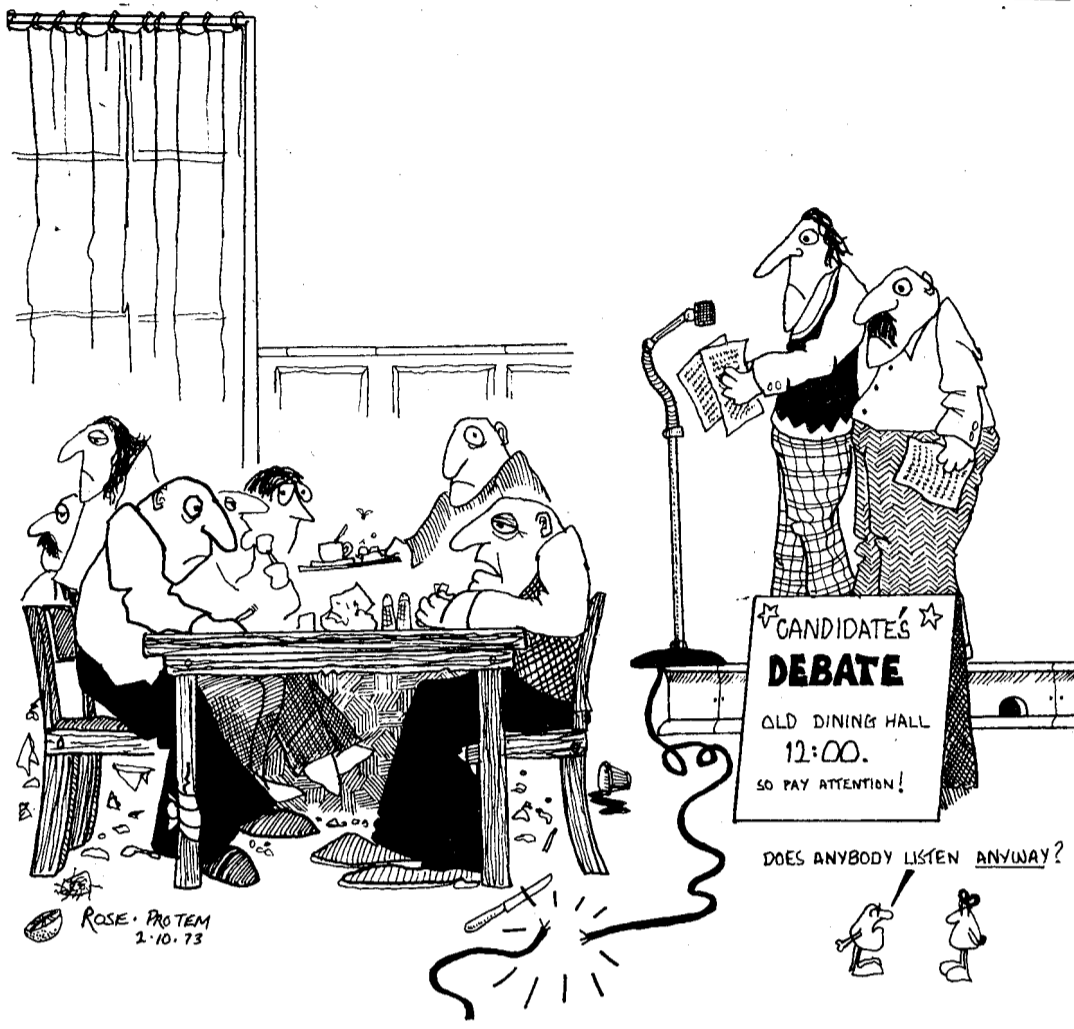
In examining the basis of student problems, it is easy to see a relationship between student issues and problems of the proletariat. Either group is often being screwed by the employer or by the government, which in some cases are one and the same.

At a recent meeting of the executive of the Ontario Federation of Students, one of the executive members argued that students are in school for an education and that education is hampered when students are involved in external issues. This, however, is just the opposite. Involvement in external issues can only lead to a greater awareness, and consequently, to a heightened education.

It has often been stated that students are not an entity into themselves, but rather a part of a greater world. When a student issue arises, we ask for support from other groups, especially labour, in order to give greater credibility to our position. The process of endorsement must be reciprocal. We cannot expect support from others unless we are willing to give them our endorsement.

In other words, 'solidarity' is needed in order to succeed in our efforts.

Marilyn Burnett



"They were disturbing my lunch."

CHILE: View from the U.S.

As a Graduate of this college and one who has been involved for several years in radical politics, I would like to add a few lines to the millions of words that have been spoken and written on the Chilean tragedy.

The view of the Chilean events from my milieu in the U.S. is one of bewilderment and apprehension at the possible "active" involvement of the U.S. government in the coup which brought to an end one of the more progressive and peaceful experiments in social reform in the whole of Latin America. Here at Yale a conference on Chile allowed me to hear the views of the sons and daughters of the Chilean ruling class. Their opinions were wholly based on the (false) assumption that Chilean nationality qualified them to speak authoritatively about their country's recent history and its multi-dimensional aspects. Their attempt to challenge the views of the people in the panel, all serious students of Latin America armed with an array of statistical and factual knowledge, fizzled out in purely subjective assertions "I think" and "I imagine" a sign of how false the premises on which their pseudo-knowledge of Chilean society really were.

In a larger context, two questions confront the observer: a) what was the U.S. role in the whole affair, b) the more significant question of whether a Marxist Party, set on the road to peaceful transition to Socialism, does not commit a tragic assumption that it will not meet roadblocks worthy of greater consideration that appeasement of the opposition will effectively removed. The fluidity of the situation precludes an outright accusation of "direct" U.S. involvement in the entire affair. The

clues, however, are there. American policy has always been hostile to the Allende government. The recent disclosures of C.I.A. - I.T.T. collusion are simply the tip of the iceberg of counter-revolutionary activity of the American government. The U.S. controlled World Bank consistently refused to extend credits to Chile, even when they were to be used to service the \$3 billion debt accumulated by the Frey government.

U.S. direct aid dwindled from 138 million to 3 million between 1970 and 1973, while military aid not only continued but also augmented to \$13 million in the fiscal year 1972-73, thus making the military not a "neutral" defender of the Constitution against the alleged threat of violence from the Left, but the major agent of the counter-revolution.

The other question, with which I would like to deal, concerns the broader implications of the Chilean drama to the policy of peaceful transition to Socialism, a program which has been officially adopted by some major western parties. Normally I oppose broad generalizations and loose comparisons since I am a firm believer in a national approach to social reform as a function of international progress. The Chilean experience, however, raises some grave questions of strategy and seems to confirm the ancient Roman dictum "si pacem vult, para bellum". Appeasement, political participation of the supposedly "neutral" military and a great deal of hope in the rationality and constitution obedience of the other side turned out to be the only arms that the majority of the Chilean Left had to stem the menace of counter-revolution. Needless to say, they were no arms at all. The be-

lief in a rough but essentially peaceful transition tragically obfuscated the power relations within Chilean society and gave the military not only a trump card but also a loaded deck.

By the time this letter reaches you, Newsweek will have come out with a piece on whether "democracy" and Socialism can be combined. The question is not so much whether Newsweek can say that "democracy" (and its underlying economic system) can be combined with Socialism, but whether bourgeois-democratic institutions, although apparently flexible enough to allow a Left-wing party to come to power when forced to confront its own rhetorical claims, can be flexible enough to accommodate a program of social and institutional reforms. Obviously in the Chilean case, they could not.

One last word on the North-American watchdog of global capitalism. The array of military dictatorships in Asia and Latin America and the South-East Asian war revealed the basic counter-revolutionary nature of the powers-that-be in the United States. Chile seems to indicate another dimension: the counter-revolutionary nature of the American government. After the Nixon doctrine, the vietnamization and asianization programs of political stabilization-through-dictatorship, the same seems to have been taken in regard to Latin America, where anti-yankee feelings and nationalism are too powerful to allow for a successful U.S. Santo Domingo style intervention.

The Chilean coup was a counter-revolution by proxy, in which the U.S. limited itself to preparing the ground, by undermining the Chilean economy, financing the 67 day Truckers' strike, and denying Chile credits

that constituted an infinitesimal part of what it spends in propping up corrupt and gangster-type governments all over the world.

The counter-revolutionary gains of today, however, are the seeds of a more violent tomorrow. As a reader recently pointed out in a letter to the New York Times (September 17) the Chilean events point to the fact that the supersession of capitalism and imperialism cannot be done with the structure which have been evolved by capitalism and feudalism to accommodate their own specific interests. "Russia, China, Cuba et al. prove that it can only be done by fiat.... Confronted by the looming-and gaining world power of the various Marxist philosophies, there may be a day in the lifetime of most of us when we may fervently wish that we had a comfortably operating democratic Marxist Chile to point to as an alternative."

In conclusion, I draw small comfort from the assertion in Left-wing circles that the wheel of History in Chile cannot be turned back and that the gains in consciousness among the workers and peasants cannot be wiped out unless the military Junta sets out to exterminate half of the Chilean population. It is true that History does not evolve in a straight line, that many are the setbacks and the downfalls and that each social gain in the Third World has to be cemented with blood. But does it always have to be the blood of workers and peasants?

Joe Baglieri, Glendon '73.

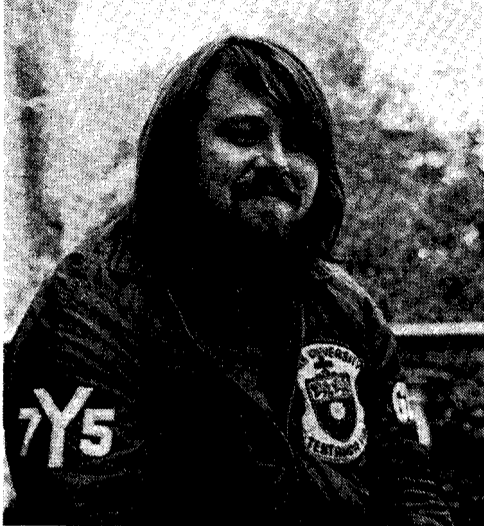
Candidates

FACULTY AND STUDENT UNION ELECTIONS ARE TODAY.

VOTE!

VOTING FROM 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. IN THE JCR.

1. Why are you running for office?
2. What is the role of Faculty Council or Student Council?
3. Do you envisage any change in the role of Faculty Council or Student Council?
4. What are the important issues of the election?



Academic Affairs Commissioner

GARY LAMB

1. The council should be an inno-

vator since it is the only fundamental campus body. Not only should it deal with internal matters but it should get involved in off-campus happenings like other student unions, if only to help enlighten Glendon students.

2. We can only improve its position. York threatened to hold back the \$17 per student the council receives. The council should be insulated from these kinds of threats.

3. Student unions in different departments are the main issue. If a union can be formed in a department it is eligible for a grant from the student council. The course evaluations at present are inefficient with results slow to come out. Computer cards could solve this problem.

4. To get elected of course! Seriously, acclamations are a drag. There is no choice, but there is in this race.

These past few years have been ones of tremendous apathy. People are discontented with courses and the manner in which student government functions. It is only a few who rise up amongst the masses and voice their opinion or run in the elections.

I wish to represent the students

as academic affairs commissioner in presenting their collective views to the faculty. You are paying \$660 per year to attend a bilingual college. You should, therefore, have and do have a right to voice your opinions. This is why we have a student council.

Parity is an imperative issue in course unions. We will initiate ideas but we need your support. A union cannot stand alone



LISE PADANYI



Faculty Councillors

ALISON NORTH.

1. I am running for office because

I am interested in Glendon. I have reaped a lot of benefit from the institution and would like to contribute to it in return.

2. Faculty Council is the most important internal governing body of the college. It is composed of and for the members of the Glendon community.

3. I would like to see certain changes; a rapprochement between

faculty and students is not impossible, especially in the context of the Glendon community. However, the achievement of these changes is going to depend largely on the commitment of all concerned members and especially students.

4. Parity is coming up for review in February. In order to have full parity finalized we must provide evidence of a solid commitment to the future of

BOB SHERMAN

I feel that the role of the Faculty Council as outlined in the Glendon handbook, that is, to discuss curriculum, student petitions, promotion and tenure, and policy and planning, covers all the main areas that the main academic decision-making body of the college should be concerned with.

However, consider the statement by the principal concerning membership of the Faculty Council. "There are twenty students on a Faculty Council of 134, and since many faculty are casual in attendance, the student members play a prominent part in the debates and votes of the Council." What this says to me is that it is only when the issues discussed by the Council are not considered important by the faculty, that the student members can have a significant

voice. There should be a larger student representation on the Council so that we don't have to depend on faculty disinterest to allow us a significant voice in making academic decisions. Whether or not there would be enough interested students to fill the extra positions is another matter, but at that point, it would at least be our choice as to whether we wanted to take advantage of our opportunities or not.



STUART SPENCE

Stuart Spence is a third year student in political science. He is running for faculty council because he believes that too many members of the faculty disregard the fact that education is a two way process. He

feels that courses at Glendon are faculty and not student oriented, and notes that to achieve a more relevant education students must have an equal say in questions relating to teaching methods, programmes and the like.

Stuart also feels that the ideal of an experimental college has been deserted by the faculty. He notes parti-

cularly the emphasis on lectures at the college, which he likens to "feeding a computer", to be stored and spewed back for examinations. He feels that the faculty should work more to stimulate and challenge the views of the students, so that meaningful dialogues can take place.

However, he notes that students are equally at fault with

the faculty in this respect. In his view reading courses for one are not being sufficiently utilized, and students by and large fail to challenge the views and methods of the faculty, but cling to the security of a pre-arranged structure.



JEFF BALLENNIE

The reason why I have chosen to run for a seat on Faculty Council is that I am interested in the academic regulations of Glendon College. The composition of Faculty Council is made up of different committees,

and one of these committees deals solely with such things as our grading system, petitions concerning grade changes, rustication, debarment and all the other academic goodies (or baddies) that this college has constructed. I am also interested in the administration, (and if needed, revisions) of these regulations to the student. It's the same old story; trying to make sure that the students get a fair shake concerning regu-

lations.

As to the role of Faculty Council, I see it first as a floor for students to interact with Faculty to form the legislation that governs this college. Secondly, an administrative body to enact this legislation, and lastly a research council that makes revisions in existing legislation to the changing needs of the student.

I really cannot foresee any change

in the faculty council providing parity can be maintained. However, with a little luck it may turn into a wooden block.

As to the important issues concerning Faculty Council at the present or the election, I don't really know that much about them (if they exist). Maybe a little more sincerity is needed by students who get involved with the running of the College and a little less politicking.

music comment...

Rock and T.V.

From time to time this year, I hope that comments and personal views on music will be debated in this paper by you, our readers.

Last week's 'concert' article was received with mixed response and outright disagreement, and your rea-

ful. But this is also due to the fact that the quantity and quality of groups is very impressive. The only criticism I would have is that many of the groups are becoming very repetitive.

CBC entered the realm on Septem-

I can not close without a brief comment on his special, 'The Rock and Roll Years', aired last Thursday night on ABC.

As a nostalgic look at some of the faces, music, and fads of the 1950's to the present, it was well-

ciated with Dick Clark in the past. But that was Chapter One: perhaps the omissions will be rectified in the coming chapters.

Music groups, styles and attitudes have radically changed even within our generation. Alongside of these

on entertainment

ctions are again invited regarding this look at television's music specials.

Recently, there has been a sudden surge in music programmes reminiscent of the 1960's. Popular response has been so laudatory that NBC's 'Midnite Special' and 'In Concert' (now on CBS) have been renewed for another year. Recorded live in front of large audiences late at night in various parts of the States, the structure of these ninety-minute shows is very informal, and also very success-

ber 22nd with the premiere of 'Music Machine', starring a group that rarely appears on any network, the Rolling Stones! They were the feature group again last Friday night on Channel 29's premiere of the bi-weekly 'Rock Concert'. (This week: the Allman Brothers.) The Stones, even on screen are the most impressive rock group in the world today. They have come a long way since mid-60's appearances on Shindig and Hulabaloo. Remember those shows? And Dick Clark's American Bandstand? Well,

done. But the emphasis went to the wrong artists: there was little or no mention to Presley, the Beatles, the Stones, the British groups, and Bob Dylan, who influenced music to such an extent for many years. This was probably because they were not asso-

have been music shows broadcast on the television media, illustrating these changes. It will be interesting to watch as new developments appear somewhere in the future. Then we will be taking a nostalgic look at the 1970's. by Larry Mohring

Who is the terrorist?

by Andrew Nikiforuk

Terrorism in the twentieth century has become an important social force that is utilized by established governments against revolutionary insurgents. Its practice involves a systematic and indiscriminate use of violence by a party or faction to preserve its influence and power. The dispensation of civil rights, (Chile) the military harassment and intimidation of the public, (Northern Ireland) the random internment of suspected subverives, (Northern Ireland) the torture of political prisoners, (Brazil), and the bombing and napalming of villages (Vietnam, Angola, Mozambique) all represent acts of terrorism by an established state.

It is important to differentiate between those tactics employed by the revolutionary insurgents, aguerilla warfare, and the terroristic activities of the state. The guerilla is aware that terrorism is "ineffective and indiscriminate in its results since it often makes victims of innocent people". A guerilla unit whose foundation and soul rests with the people, cannot afford to alienate or loose the vital support of the populace. Thus revolutionnaires refrain from using terrorism.

Guerilla violence appears in the form of political assassinations, political kidnappings, hijackings, and assaults against military and government installations. The Lod Airport massacre was a political act against the Israeli state just as the occupation of Palestinian land was a political act against the Palestinians. A terrorist act provoked the formation of a guerilla movement and guerilla violence.

The IRA has launched a bomb attack against the people of London who support a government that suppresses the determination of another people.

This is also a political act motivated by the terroristic activities of the British Army in Ulster.

The British and Israeli governments rationalize their actions on the pretext that they are preserving the peace, keeping order, and ironically enough combatting terrorism. It seems to be a universal truth that all governments label legitimate political movements against them as terroristic. I would imagine that if I were the capitalist, the oppressor, the boss, that I would rationalize the same.

In Israel's recent years, various Far East, and other governments, Mosad, Israel's secret police, has committed numerous acts of terrorism. In Little Hammar, Norway, a man, mistaken for a high ranking member of the resistance, was shot to death before his wife. The getaway vehicle ran over and killed a child. The Israelis have also shot down a Lybian airliner killing scores of innocent people. Just recently a Lebanese airliner was forced to land in Israel. The Palestinians sought were not aboard the plane.

During the Algerian revolution, French paratroopers exercised such brutality that they nearly killed the movement for independence. Bombs were placed in Moslem slum districts by the police. Thousands of individuals were tortured and killed.

Examples of government terrorism are so numerable that it would take several books just to record recent acts. I can only list those countries that perpetrate terrorism yet solemnly condemn it with a sincerity that touches the heart. I ask, "Who are the terrorists?" USA, Chile, Great Britain, Greece, Portugal, Brazil, Bolivia, Jordan, South Africa, Philipines, Soviet Union, Uruguay, Israel, and.....

Brock students boycott food services

Students at Brock don't like their food, and they are doing something about it.

Students at Brock University in St. Catharines began last Wednesday a boycott of the food services provided by Saga Foods Ltd. They pointed to the high prices being charged by the outfit in campus cafeterias as the main greivance behind the boycott.

In order to give strength to the boycott, the Brock Student's Union has ser up a food dispensing stand in the cafeteria. Food at the stand is 50 per cent less than Saga prices.

The stand offers a lunch that includes a bread, meat, cheese, a whole tomato and an apple for 50

cents. The student union has vowed to continue to sell low cost food until Saga can justify the price increases and open its books.

In most cases prices have gone up 30 cents. A breakfast has gone from 75 cents to \$1.10. Dinner is up to \$1.25 from 95 cents.

Saga has also threatened to withdraw its offer of unlimited second helpings. In a brochure Saga told students that they could have seconds. Now the students are pointing out to Saga, that seconds are part of the contract.

At this point students are carrying brown paper bags bearing the slogan 'Brown Bag-it'.



Public Service Canada

Career Information Day

Representatives from all Government Recruitment Programs will be on campus:

October 10, 1973

A General Briefing Session will be held in Room S167, Ross Building at 10:00 a.m.

Specialized Briefing Sessions will follow:

PROGRAM	PLACE	TIME
Administrative Trainee	Room S167, Ross Building	11:00 a.m.
Auditing and Accounting	Room 116, Vanier College	11:00 a.m.
Science and Technology	Room 117, Vanier College	11:00 a.m.
Social-Economic Welfare Program	Room 118, Vanier College	11:00 a.m.
Social-Economic	Room 108, Founders Building	11:00 a.m.
Foreign Service Officer	Room 109, Founders Building	11:00 a.m.
Administrative Trainee	Room S167, Ross Building	1:15 p.m.
Auditing and Accounting	Room 116, Vanier College	1:15 p.m.
Science and Technology	Room 117, Vanier College	1:15 p.m.
Social-Economic Welfare Program	Room 118, Vanier College	1:15 p.m.
Social-Economic	Room 108, Founders Building	1:15 p.m.
Foreign Service Officer	Room 109, Founders Building	1:15 p.m.

Please contact your Student Placement Office for further details.

Second City

by Lorraine Wilson

If you haven't been to see the Second City Revue because you haven't heard about it, read on. If you haven't been to see it for financial reasons and you're a student, read on, you can get in for half price.

The Second City opened "Tippecanoe and Déjà Vu" June 11, and is to be a "permanent home" for satire in Toronto. It's "parent", Chicago's Second City, has been running for over thirteen years and has had Alan Arkin, Burns and Schreiber, Peter Boyle and Canadian David Steinberg as participants in some of its over 45 revues. Second City has visited Toronto in the past, but is here permanently thanks to Sam Shopsowitz of Shopsy's.

The actors, who with one or two exceptions are Canadian, improvise and develop sketches satirizing people and situations encountered every day. Hence the Déjà Vu in the title.

Proof of the abilities of the revue

Gilda Radner, Dan Aykroyd and Gerry Salsberg in a scene from Second City.



performers is that even though one can often predict the way the skits will develop, and even though one has probably seen it done before, they are nevertheless absorbing, and hilarious. The ideas or the basic action

is often mundane but the working out fascinating. It is impressive to see three people trying to keep straight faces in such effective and distinct ways in the sketch concerning a funeral. A few of the actors' faces seem almost plastic in their expressiveness, notably Eugene Levy's and Valri Bromfield's.

The set consists of only two doors (one revolving, as is pointed out to the audience at the beginning of the evening), some curtains, and chairs. On such a simple elevated stage, settings are quickly established by words gestures or the odd minor prop, e.g. a lunch box. Characters, too, are almost immediately recognizable. In the sketch of a P.T.A. meeting at which sex education is being discussed we quickly recognize and then laugh at the stereotypes, from the moral "pillar-of-society" to the ignorant, loud-mouthed, concerned father. Yet the satire rescues them from being just stereotypes. The jokes and innuendo in this skit come at once from all directions, the actors being scattered throughout the audience to help create the illusion that one was at such a meeting.

There may be a skit with only one

person, delivering a sales pitch, with an interesting twist or one with the whole cast doing a '50's spoof--see Dwayne Hickey bite off more than he can chew.

The theatre, located at 207 Adelaide Street east, near Jarvis, is also a restaurant serving dinner crêpes which are said to be very good, desserts, including a generously heaped parfait glass of ice cream for 60 cents, and hot and cold beverages. They hope to obtain a liquor license in the near future.

That Second City should present skits aimed at or relevant to students is not astonishing, since they comprise over 50% of the revue's audiences. To further encourage student attendance, at a recent special performances, Second City distributed discount tickets. With student I.D. they reduce the price of admission by half, by \$1.75 on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday or Sunday, and \$2.25 on Friday and Saturday. Tickets are available in the Pro Tem office or from Donna Yawching (Hilliard E230), or Lorraine Wilson (247-5742). Improvisations after the performances (at 11:00 p.m. Tuesday to Thursday and Sunday, and at 1:00 a.m. Saturday) are free.

théâtre passe muraille

This past summer the Theatre Passe Muraille spent their time prospecting in and around Cobalt. Beyond the drudgery of a dried up mining town they discovered in the character of the people and history of the area dramatic qualities which only true professionals could spot. The ore they

found was under the ore wacke.

With their new production depicting Cobalt, its people and history, TPM displayed the inventive and imaginative qualities which have earned wide respect for their experimental theatre.

Their abilities are many. Their insight into the joys and sufferings of the people are enlightening, and the apparent ease with which they portray them on the stage is indeed impressive. The smallest detail seems to have been captured, many through extremely artful improvisation. Striking and amusing was Greg Malone's use of fingertip with synchronized point of the mouth to depict water drops falling rhythmically on Clare Coulter's helmet while down a mine shaft.

Injections of mime are used throughout and no one can deny the mastery with which Miles Potter and Saul Rubinak handled it. Mr. Rubinak draws a splendid portrait of a tenderfoot lost in the woods who, hampered by black flies, attempts to escape by jumping into a lake, but who moments later, jumps out covered with leaches.

Furthermore, each actor has achieved the ability to assume a different character at a moment's notice. Again this best demonstrated by Saul Rubinak when he acts out a Saturday night street scuffle, playing the parts of six totally different characters.

In another masterful scene, entitled Sensous Women, Clare Coulter, Ann Anglin and Jacquie Presley portray the biting old lady, the tired and knowing middle-aged woman, and the young mother and teenager respectively. Each details the story of her life implying their

common strengths and weaknesses, culminating this bond with the satirical male plea, "Women, Sensuous Women, release my body and let me live again", in melodic three part harmony. The scene is delightful.

The first two acts which portray the people the people and history respectively are dramatically successful. Perhaps the only unfortunate flaw in Paul Thompson's production is the last act which lacks the necessary dramatic elements to carry over an otherwise acceptable attack on the rape of the north.

by William Marsden

Heidelberg

Brewed from pure spring water.



And that's the truth!

Axmen, Veterans, and Gerbels win

by Brock Phillips

Last Thursday the A-house Axmen kicked off the intramural football schedule by cutting down the C-house Hilliard Greene Machine 34 to 6.

The other Thursday games were defaulted. Football commissioner, John Frankie was not pleased with that record.

On Thursday the Axmen struck fast, and kept on striking. "We sorta got addicted to scoring," explained Jon Husband after the game. Being addicted to scoring is kinda fun," he added.

The official statistics for the games this week were locked into a cabinet containing the secret memoirs of Peter Jansen, and so were unavailable to PRO TEM. But the wise old duck, Mallard J. Duck was on hand to view the contests, and his infallible memory has left an incomplete picture.

Mallard J. tells one and all that many Axmen were involved in the scoring. Notables were Jon Husband, 'The Amazing' Doug Watson, Fred Kulach, Timothy Leary and Mark Anderson. Ye Greene Machine scorer was unidentified.

On Friday the Axmen rolled up their second victory with a come from behind default over 1st year. "It was close until the very end," said Paul 'Mr. G.' Picard. "But we had that little extra strength."

The 4th year-alumni-faculty Veterans established themselves as Grey Saucer contenders as they put down the B-house Sons of B. 18 to 12. "We had too much experience for them," explained a bearded and greying Eric King.

"Those old legs of ours don't know when to quit," added Bill 'Wild Man' Rowe.

"I can feel a championship coming on," pronounced Mike Lustig.

Again PRO TEM was unable to unearth the official scorers, but the unobserved observer who managed to lose himself in the standing room crowd of 3, says that Bob 'Deep Threat' Edwards and Bob Gibson,

plus a few toes, arms, and a pair of PF Flyers were prominent in the 4th faculty-alumni point total.

Grant Lake, John H. Riley and Keith Caddy were responsible in some way for the Sons of B massive point accumulation.

Son of B John H. Riley would like to point out, to the many sports fans who have decided not to read the sports page this week, that Sons of B were making a come-back when the whistle blew to signal the end of the game. "They were slowing down, and we were getting hot. Another hour, and we could have easily beat them," he told PRO TEM in an exclusive post-game interview.

"We were just toying with them," said Veteran Greg Cockburn. "Besides the point spread before the game was listed as 7, and we certainly didn't want to go over the point spread. It would be bad for business."

In the late Friday game, 3rd year annihilated Ye Greene Machine 38 to 7. "It was never close," explained John

GOPHERS GALLOP

In the season opener of intercollegiate men's football last Monday, Glendon thoroughly annihilated Founders? (I'm not sure, they didn't have any sweaters on, G.C.) 41-13.

Leading the way for Glendon were Greg Ellis and John Husband, 12 points each, 'amazing' Doug Watson with 8, Vince McCormack with 6, Tom Cerepnalkovic with 2 and Mike 'Golden Toe' Lustig with 1.

Coach John Frankie was pleased with the performance, so much in fact, that he celebrated the victory by eating a hot roast beef sandwich and a butter tart with a recently retired BMOG. It was excellently prepared by Tom 'Gallop Gourmet' Lieater, Shorty Jim Short and Steaming Stevie Greene.

Grant Lake wishes to point out that he broke his #\$\$%& glasses while missing a ball thrown his way.

Frankie. "When we put our distinctive 3rd year sweaters, we had them beat."

John Frankie himself figured prominently in the 3rd year scoring, as did Angelo Di Clemente and Bob Dimofski.

The Gerbels pleased their thousands of fans Monday afternoon in Glendon Stadium when they trounced a team from Winters 1 to 0.

The women's intercollegiate football game was highlighted by strong defensive play. Most of the game was played around centre field.

Both teams, though, did make forays into each other's zone. Late in the game Winters moved down to the Gerbel's one yard line after an

interception and two completed passes.

With first down and goal to goal, the Gerbels set up for a goaline stand. The Gerbels' defensive unit held Winters for two plays, and the third down, picked up a fumble and ran it back to Winters' 40 yard line.

From the 40 yard line, the Gerbels put together an excellent combination of passes, double reverses and off-tackle runs to move within kicking range. Then Eleanor Bates boomed a kick into the Winters' end zone for a single.

Glendonites also seem favourably impressed with Laforet's Gerbels. Tickets for the Gerbels' next game went on sale yesterday and the scalpers are now getting \$100.00 for standing room only on the 55 yard line.

At Mosport

Confusion 'rains'

The Canadian Grand Prix of 1973 at Mosport for formula one cars is probably best left undescribed, for it truly was indescribable. Confusion seemed to be the pervading atmosphere of the weekend, and that applied to more than just the weather (though it certainly included the weather!).

All the regular formula one teams were present in full strength, with the total entry numbering at twenty-eight cars, although drivers like Jacky Ickx and Clay Reggazoni were not present.

Friday was clear, crisp and sunny, perfect for qualification. Most of the fast times were set during this period. Sweden's Ronnie Peterson finished on the pole, which held throughout qualification due to the adverse conditions. Peterson waited through 3 teams a good deal of time. The final results: that the previous order was correct. Presumably, those will stand.

Indeed, confusion was the pervading atmosphere at Mosport this year.

and rain became inevitable. Soon the track became thoroughly wet, and the drivers had to decide what sort of tires to run. Although Peterson was in the lead at the drop of the flag, the pit stops to change tires became so frequent that one could hardly tell who was where, much less who was leading. Even the official lap chart was at a loss as to who was really leading. An officiating error quickly caused further chaos with the order of the lap charts. At the race's end, it appeared that Fittipaldi had won, but the checkered flag was given to Howden Ganley, which made no sense at all.

The surprise was when Peter Revson was declared the official winner, with Fittipaldi second, and Oliver third. The confused spectators, officiating errors, and the rain that fell through 3 teams a good deal of time. The final results: that the previous order was correct. Presumably, those will stand.

Indeed, confusion was the pervading atmosphere at Mosport this year.



SPORTS SCHEDULE

Wednesday Oct. 3

Intercollege Mixed Tennis

Thursday Oct. 4

Intercollege Flag Football
Men- Vanier at Glendon
Women- Glendon at York
4:00 p.m.
Co-ed Basketball at York
9:00 p.m.

Friday Oct. 5

Intramural Two Ball Four-
some-1:00 p.m. at Don Valley
Golf Course

Tuesday Oct. 9

Intercollege Soccer
Glendon at Stong 4:00 p.m.

Wednesday Oct. 10

Intercollege Cross Country
Co-ed 4:30 p.m. Tait Mac-
kenzie- York
Women's Flag Football at
Glendon-4:00 p.m.
Co-ed Basketball at York
8:00 p.m.

Committees need bodies

Greg Cockburn 10/3/73

Glendon, York University's 'special' college, is looked upon as a unique "faculty" with the institution. It is therefore unlike the other colleges, having a Faculty Council which is theoretically the school's academic decision making body.

The existence of this body should give Glendon a far greater autonomy than York's other colleges. However, in the past, the influence of this body on the decision making process has been somewhat questionable.

The power vacuume has been filled to a great degree by senior administrators and bureaucrats. This need not be the case! The council can be as effective as its members, and indeed the college community as a

whole, choose to make it.

All full time teaching staff may vote at faculty council meetings, while presently 18 students represent the whole student body. Still the student voice can be strong, for parity exists on the committees which present legislation to the Council. The tools for student manipulation of this college exist. All we require is the willingness and ingenuity to use them. If we don't accept the challenge the tools may be taken away, for parity at this stage is 'experimental', and is due for re-evaluation at the end of this year.

The student faculty councillors would like the whole college to participate in this important selection of

committee members. On Wednesday at 5 p.m. the student caucus will have a meeting to make the important selection of individuals to serve on these committees. "Any" student may attend and vote, and any student who wishes to make him/herself available to fill a position may do so.

The decision and the opportunity are yours. Student positions on all committees are vacant.

ON TAP

wednesday

7:30 PM It's a Gift with W.C. Fields and Baby LeRoy; 9:30 She Done Him Wrong with Mae West and Cary Grant. Ontario Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor St. W. Admission: \$1.25 at 7:30; \$1.00 at 9:30.

7:30 PM Clear Light a new play by Toronto playwright Michael Hollingworth. Toronto Free Theatre, 24 Berkeley St. Reservations.

thursday

7:30 PM Frenzy, Alfred Hitchcock, 9:30 PM Shadow of a Doubt with Joseph Cotten and Tessa Wright. OISE, 252 Bloor St. W. Admission: \$1.50 at 7:30; \$1.00 at 9:30.

7 and 10:25 PM The Discreet Charm of the Bourgeoisie and Diary of a Chambermaid at 8:50. The Original 99 Cent Roxy.

friday

7:00 and 10:15 PM 200 Motels with the Mothers of Invention; at 8:50 and midnight Yellow Submarine. The Original 99 Cent Roxy.

8:30 PM Poetry Reading, Vancouver poet Daphne Marlatt reads some of her works. A Space Gallery, 85 St. Nicholas St. Admission free.



The Government of Canada

offers

Careers for Graduates

in

**General Administration
Personnel Administration
Financial Administration
Foreign Service**

Annual Qualifying Examinations:

Candidates for Administration must write the General Intelligence Test on **Wednesday, October 17**, at 7:00 pm.

Candidates for Foreign Service must write **both** the General Intelligence Test on **October 17**, and the Foreign Services Objective Test and Essay on **Thursday, October 18**, at 7:00 pm.

Pre-registration Essential

Applicants must contact their Placement Office by **October 12**.