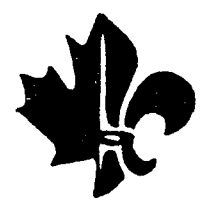


<b>South Africa:</b> <b>Seige State</b> <b>Page 8</b>	<b>News/Nouvelles'</b> <b>Grads Battle For</b> <b>Copyrights</b>  <b>Cockroaches</b> <b>Page 3</b>	<b>Divert./Enter.</b> <b>Richard Séguin</b> <b>en rappel</b> <b>Page 6</b> <b>Insomniac</b> <b>Waits</b> <b>Page 7</b>	<b>Sports</b> <b>Maple Lys Make Playoffs</b> <b>Buses To Game Available</b> <b>in the GCSU OFFICE</b> <b>Thursday Night \$1</b>	<b>Remembering Ricky</b>
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# Pro Tem

PERIODICAL

Frost Rec'd JAN 14 1986



January 13, 1985 Collège • Glendon • College Vol. 25 No. 13

## Du nouveau sur le campus

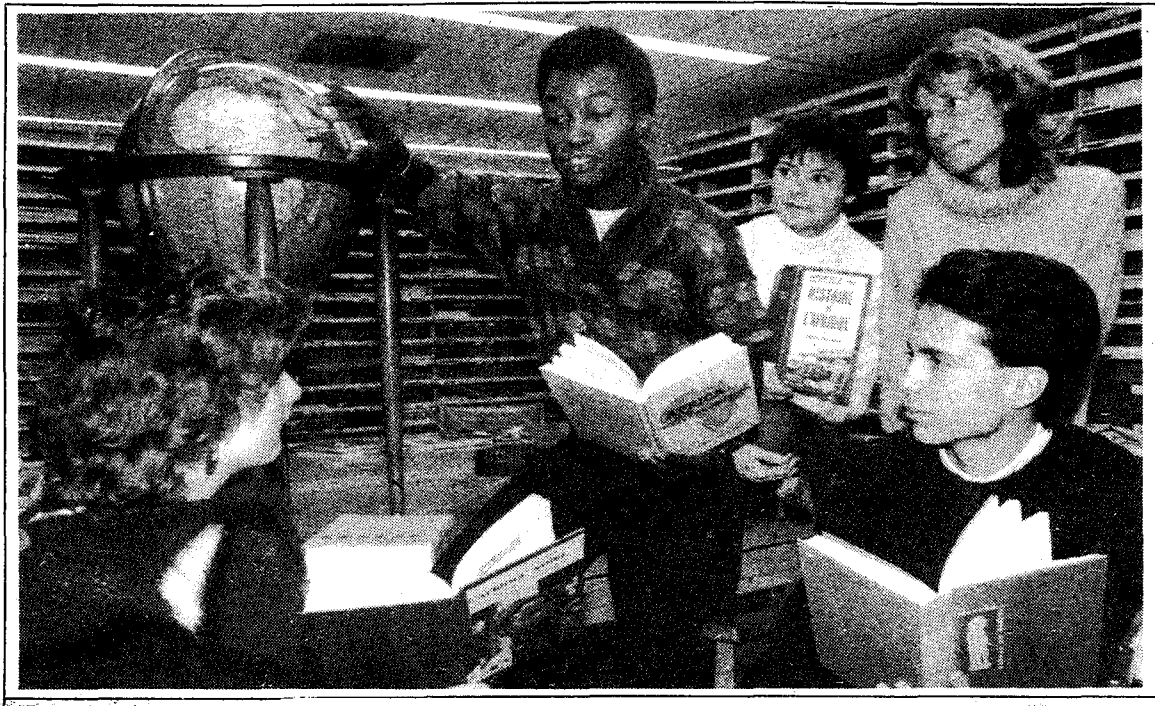


Photo Nancy Stevens

Sébastien N'Singi est le responsable du club Communication Afro-Glendon.

**Par Sébastien N'Singi M.**  
 A entendre parler les "VIEUX LOUPS" de GLENDON, on dirait que ce Collège universi-

taire auquel nous sommes tous fiers d'appartenir, semble avoir dépassé les simples objectifs académiques que s'assignent les institutions universitaires à

cause de la diversité de ses activités para-académiques. Il va ainsi de notre intérêt, en tant qu'étudiants ici, de profiter du climat d'intimité que nous

procure notre campus et surtout de l'entretenir pour que celui-ci ne soit pas seulement un milieu d'enseignements ou de recherches, mais aussi, et si possible, à égale force, un milieu d'échange socio-culturel qui prépare à un démarrage d'une vie professionnelle plus adaptée à la société cosmopolite qu'est la nôtre.

Dans ce même ordre d'idées, il serait utile, pour rompre avec la monotonie au cours des années, d'apporter un souffle nouveau à l'infrastructure générale de ces activités. C'est pour cette raison que l'idée d'alimenter le campus d'un apport culturel africain est conçue par un nouveau club dénommé COMMUNICATION AFRO-GLENDON. Cette initiative, encouragée et agréée par le bureau de la doyenne, a été appuyée par la présidence de l'Association des Etudiants du Collège Glendon.

Afro-Glendon se voudrait être un rendez-vous de la curiosité et du savoir. A cet effet, il sera sans but lucratif au service des amateurs de exotisme, et travaillera de concert avec tous les autres clubs ayant les mêmes objectifs. Il existera, à plus forte raison, pour satisfaire la curiosité de ceux désirant "ajuster" leur vision géographique, historique, socio-culturelle et... politique sur l'Afrique. Il contribuera ainsi à imprimer un caractère particulier de ce

continent souvent ignoré et à promouvoir l'échange culturel entre étudiants par des conférences, débats et projections de documentaires de toutes sortes. A cet ensemble d'activités s'ajouteront aussi des soirées récréative au sein du collège même.

Il est toutefois utile de rappeler en passant que AFRO-GLENDON n'existera que grâce à votre concours et votre soutien. Il constitue une porte ouverte à tous les étudiants et aux professeurs qui s'intéressent à cette initiative. Il ne se décrit pas comme une association d'étudiants, mais plutôt comme un bureau de communication que RENSEIGNE et INFORME sur l'Afrique.

Pour cette année nouvelle 1986 qui s'ouvre, il semble bien opportun de dire que le Campus mérite bien, d'être doté d'un club de ce genre qui est un nouvel acquis, et restera l'apanage de ceux qui aiment ce collège.

Pour ainsi démarrer sa longue marche à travers les années futures, le COMMUNICATION AFRO-GLENDON tiendra sa première réunion de travail bientôt pour élire son comité exécutif. La date sera publiée par les moyens de communication à notre disposition.

Professeurs et étudiants y sont cordialement invités. Soyez les bienvenus. Bonne et heureuse année 1986 à tous.

## Colloquium for incest victims to start at Glendon

**By Sharon Tarshis**

On Wednesday, January 22 from 11:00 - 1:30, there will be a colloquium on Incest held in the Glendon Theatre. The colloquium is intended to increase awareness of incest, and is open to all students, faculty and staff. The three speakers include Margaret Bogue, a social worker, speaking on the treatment of adults who were victimized as children; Helena Diamond, a member of Sick Children's Hospital incest team, speaking on what happens when incest is reported to the Children's Aid Society; and Cecile Coderre, Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Ottawa, who will deal with sociological issues.

One week later, on Monday, January 27 from 1:30 - 3:00, a group for incest victims will begin at the Counselling Centre. This group will be co- led by Margaret Bogue, and Nina Josefowitz of the Counselling Centre, and will run for eight weekly sessions. Registration is necessary for this group — just contact Nina at the Glendon Counselling Centre.

Why does Glendon want to become involved with this issue? The answer is three fold. First, the problem of incest is a far-reaching one. Statistics show

that by the time children reach their teens, one in eight girls and one in twenty boys have become victims of incest. Second, there are many negative and long-lasting effects on victims which affect their ability to form relationships, their school performance, and their self-esteem. Last, treatment for victims is available and beneficial no matter how long ago the sexual abuse occurred.

According to Margaret Bogue, it is appropriate to incorporate the term "incest" into the broader term "sexual abuse," so that it encompasses any form of sexual touching between close family members which may or may not include sexual intercourse. Incest knows no boundaries. It takes place across all cultural groups and echelons of society. The most common form of incest is between siblings, but the most widely reported is father-daughter sexual abuse, which includes abuse by a substitute father-figure such as a foster parent, a step- parent, uncle or grandfather.

Incest victims, typically female, often feel damaged, contaminated and guilty. They may suffer from depression, sleep disturbances, and flashbacks, even twenty-five years after the abuse took place.

Margaret Bogue has considerable experience leading groups of teenagers and adult women who are victims of incest. One of the primary goals for her group members is to lessen the amount of energy that has been invested in thinking about the sexual abuse itself. Participants come into the group with individual goals they want to accomplish, eg. to stop feeling guilty, to stop having flashbacks. Group goals include dealing with feelings about self, parents, and the abuse that took place. Group members experience an accepting, supportive atmosphere, and take comfort in seeing how "normal" their fellow participants look and act. Coping strategies are discussed in depth.

Incest is, undoubtedly, a delicate topic to deal with; however, it is essential to increase public awareness, and especially, to reach out to the many silent victims. Help is available and it is never too late.

Plan to attend the colloquium on January 22 (11:00 - 1:30, Glendon Theatre). If you are an incest victim and would like to talk about the experience but are unable to attend the group, contact Nina Josefowitz at the Counselling Centre (487- 6154).



Photo Nancy Stevens

Prime Minister Brian Mulroney arrived in town this weekend to visit with the Prime Minister of Japan.

# Classifieds

## Radio Glendon

"You've already missed the critically acclaimed all-request Protein Spill Extravaganza. On Monday, Jan. 13, don't show up and enjoy Scene 75. 4- 6 p.m. with Jim Quetton, dans le Café and coming soon: Thank Gawd for K- Tel..."

\*\*\*

## Quebec Winter Carnival Trip

Hurry and book now (before Jan. 15) Trip on February 13 - 16, 1986. For more information, see/call Charles Wong in the GCSU offices, 487- 6137.

\*\*\*

## Personal

Heather Duncan, are you listening? I defected from U of O too! Please call me at 491- 0647. Lisa.

\*\*\*

Men's jacket found at Christmas party in Hilliard F House. Please contact Jodi at 487- 6226.

\*\*\*

The Toronto French School recherche des personnes disponibles entre 11h30 et 13h chaque jour pour surveillance de déjeuner. Veuillez téléphoner à J. Dudar 487- 2157.

## Notice

Beginning Monday, January 6, 1986, all Frost/York Circulation Services will close at 11 p.m.. The libraries will not be able to charge out or renew any books after that time. The libraries will still be open for studying until regular closing time.

\*\*\*

## Avis

A partir de lundi, le 6 janvier 1986, tous les services de prêt fermeront à 23 heures. Les bibliothèques ne prêteront ni ne renouvelleront des livres après 23 heures. Les bibliothèques resteront ouvertes jusqu'à l'heure de fermeture normale pour ceux qui veulent étudier.

\*\*\*

## Personal

Words to the gullible: There is a certain Christopher H. who owes me a pack of smokes. You cheap bum! I oughta get you barred from the Pub! Sincerely, your friend with a "nic" fit in 86.

\*\*\*

Head on south to Cuba or

Mexico for Reading Week 86! For one glorious week, prices for air, hotel, transfers, meals and drinks start at a cheap \$429! Space is *really* limited so call me today and book your spot in the sun! Call Lisa at 491- 0647 evenings and weekends.

\*\*\*

## Richard Séguin

C'est officiel! Richard Séguin sera en spectacle ici à Glendon le 17 janvier prochain. Une première série de billets sera disponibles dès le lundi 2 décembre, et ce jusqu'au 11 décembre seulement. Surveillez les babillards pour plus de détails! Une présentation de Trait d'Union.

\*\*\*

*Elixir* is looking for poetry and short stories from the Glendon population for its next publication. Please bring your *Elixir* submissions to the English Dept. office.

\*\*\*

The Classifieds are free to any Glendon student, club or organization. Deadline for submissions is Wednesday noon.

\*\*\*

## Glendon Gallery Membership

The membership fees for the Glendon Gallery are \$4 for resident students and \$6 for off-campus students. A membership will entitle you to free admission to Art Gallery of Ontario and invitations to exhibition openings at the Glendon Gallery.

## La Galerie Glendon

La cotisation est 4\$ pour les étudiants en résidence, et \$6 pour ceux qui habitent hors-campus. Les avantages sont les invitations aux vernissages et entrée gratuite au Musée des beaux-arts de l'Ontario.

\*\*\*\*\*

## Tous ceux

Le Comité consultatif au Conseil de la faculté pour des questions francophones invite tous ceux qui ont des choses à dire au sujet du bilinguisme à Glendon.

Nous aimerions discuter: des cours des services du programme de partenaires des activités sociales des activités culturelles des publications

## Vin at fromage

Le jeudi 23 janvier à 16h00 au Salon des Professeurs

Veillez vous inscrire au comptoir du local C105

## Everyone

The Comite Consultatif Au Conseil de la Faculte pour des questions francophones sends an invitation to everyone who has something to say about bilingualism at Glendon.

We want to talk about: Courses Services Partner Prooram Social Events Cultural Events Publications

## Wine and Cheese

On Thursday, January 23rd at 4:00 p.m. in the Senior Common Room.

Please sign up at the C105 desk.

\*\*\*\*\*

IT'S COMING!  
S'EN VIENT!  
**CARNAVAL**  
**GLENDON**  
JAN 30 ---  
FEB 6  
GCSU--AECG

Ministry of Colleges and Universities Ontario

**Ontario Student Assistance Program 1985-86**

**Apply now!**

**OSAP**

Deadline for your 1985-86 OSAP application is 90 days before the end of your school year.

If you have already applied to OSAP and wish to appeal your award, you should contact your Financial Aid Administrator immediately. For further information and appeal deadline dates contact your Financial Aid Office.

One OSAP application form lets you apply for:

- Ontario Study Grant
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- Ontario Student Loan

If you have previously received an OSAP loan and have not negotiated a new loan this year, you should contact your Financial Aid Administrator, bank or lending institution for the appropriate forms that *must* be filed in order to continue your interest-free status.

Hon. Gregory Sorbara, Minister  
Alan K. Adlington, Deputy Minister

## Grads face battle for credit

**OTTAWA (CUP)** — Graduate students are repeatedly cheated of research credit by professors and have little recourse for justice, say two graduate organisations.

According to the National Graduate Council and the Ontario Graduate Association, authorship and ownership of academic work are among the greatest problems graduate researchers face. In a brief presented to the Canadian Association of Graduate Schools' annual conference in St. John's at the beginning of November, the two groups showed student research is often misused and published without proper credit.

"We discovered that this is a very major problem across the country," said Liz Lovis, a graduate student at the Univer-

sity of Western Ontario.

The two groups showed examples of students who claimed they were robbed of credit, including an unidentified researcher whose work was printed with his professors' names instead of his own. "Except for minor changes, the paper remained the same from the time of writing until the final printing," the brief said.

The professors argued they had paid for the work and therefore it was their property. The student has since taken legal action to recover ownership.

Although most cases are not this extreme, Lovis said the problem is so widespread it can not be ignored. "The most common complaint is that a student doesn't get credit for her or his work," she said.

The federal Copyright Act does not protect ideas, but only their form and manner of expression. The Act will be soon reviewed by the Ministry of Consumer and Corporate Affairs, and the two groups are currently preparing a report on copyright reform.

The current lack of legal protection, coupled with costs and the fear of reprisals from colleagues and professors, curtails a graduate's means of retribution, Lovis said.

"Students are reluctant to sue because their employers are also their professors and advisors," she said.

Lovis said the graduate associations have asked graduate deans to help build routes of academic appeal for researchers at all Canadian universities. Graduate researchers also want

guilty professors to be penalized.

"Just as there exist penalties for a student who plagiarises, there should be some penalty for faculty members who do not give appropriate credit and/or compensation for graduate work," the brief said.

Lovis said graduates in many disciplines complain, but "computer software is a major issue in itself."

Donald Savage, executive director of the Canadian Association of University Teachers, says although teachers association has no official policy on authorship and ownership, "copyright lies with the creators. Where there's genuine collaboration, copyright should be given to those involved."

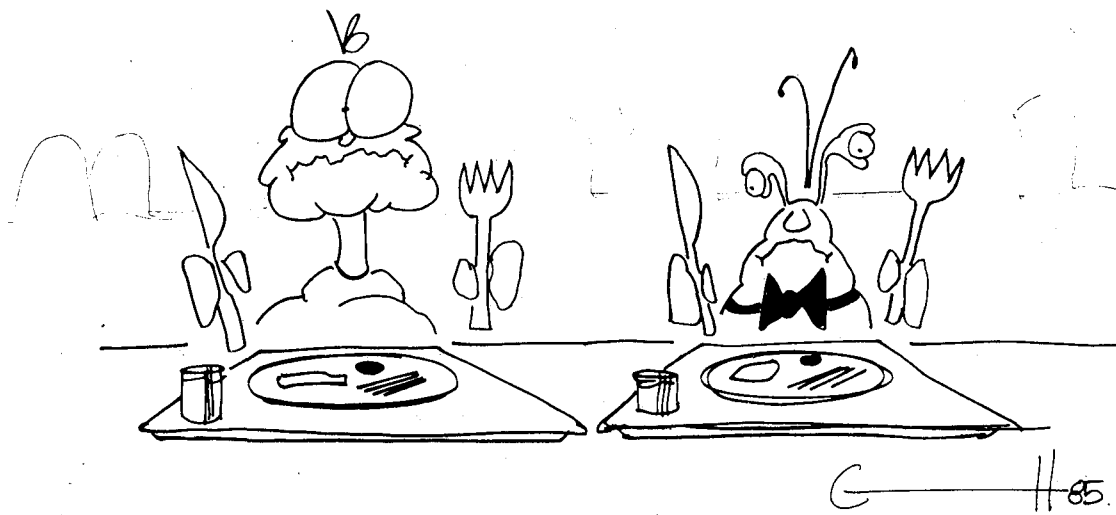
However, Savage admits "the problem is in determining

authorship. It would surely depend on the facts of every situation."

Graduate researchers are also abused because their funding comes from granting agencies, and not the universities where they work, said Bev Crossman of the Canadian Union of Educational Workers. "They can't be unionised because universities aren't the employers. It's a big problem. A lot of them are paid less than teaching assistants," she said.

Lovis said the problem is usually "an unfortunate turn of events. You'll always find one or two profs who'll hold something above a grad's head, but most profs don't intentionally do it."

## Cockroaches find cosy room in Carleton cafeteria



**OTTAWA (CUP)** — Cockroaches have found a comfortable home in Carleton University's residence commons kitchen despite attempts by Saga food staff to evict them.

Dave Cole, a Carleton student living in residence, said he met his first cockroach while serving himself salad in the residence kitchen.

"I felt this thing climbing up my arm and looked down and it was a cockroach," he said.

Staff at Saga foods who refused to be identified said they've also noticed an increase number of cockroaches. One Saga employee said cockroaches have been sighted floating in the heating tubs that keep food warm.

"I remember one time when I was filling a plate and a cockroach ran right across the counter. I almost died, I was so embarrassed," said the employee.

The cockroaches are frightening other more squeamish staff away from the kitchens at night.

"I walked into the dish room one night to bring in some dirty dishes and I turned on the light and saw four or five scampering across the floor... One girl told me not to go in when it was dark because it was 'creepy' and that's when they breed," said another Saga staffer.

Frank Gillett, Saga food services director attributes the increase in the number of

cockroaches to a recent spraying which drove them out of the walls.

One female cockroach can reproduce up to 20,000 times a year under pour conditions; in ideal conditions, this figure can

reach 50,000, said an employee of PCO Ltd., an extermination and fumigation service in Hull.

"They can feed off a little blob of grease that can keep the little guys going to perpetuity," added Gillett.

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AU BUREAU DE PRO TEM  
Situé au premier étage de Glendon Hall

## Official Language Monitor Program

September 1986 — April 1987

Perfect your second-language skills, travel (and earn up to \$3,200!) by helping other students learn French or English.

As an official language monitor, you will be a full-time post-secondary student (usually in another province) and will work between six and eight hours per week under the supervision of a second-language teacher.

For eight months' participation in the program, you will receive up to \$3,200 and one return trip between your home and the host province.

This program is financed by the Secretary of State and administered in Ontario by the Ministry of Education, in cooperation with the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada.

To receive a brochure and an application form, contact your provincial coordinator as soon as possible:

Roy E. Schatz  
Special Projects Branch  
Ministry of Education  
14th floor, Mowat Block, Queen's Park  
Toronto, Ontario M7A 1L2  
(416) 965-5996

Requests for application forms will be accepted until February 17, 1986. Completed application forms will be accepted until February 28, 1986.



# Editorial

Dans le nouvel an, beaucoup de gens prennent des résolutions afin de s'améliorer. Pour les étudiants, cela implique souvent une nouvelle détermination envers les études.

Cela ne veut pas dire, pourtant, que l'on doit abandonner toute activité horsprogramme afin de passer davantage de temps dans la bibliothèque Frost. Certains clubs concentrent sur l'élargissement des horizons intellectuels (i.e. les clubs départementaux). Il est fort possible de combiner un rôle actif dans les activités culturelles de Glendon avec une bonne moyenne cumulative.

Dans ce nouvel an, les dirigeants étudiants (membres exécutifs de l'AECG, présidents des clubs) se trouvent devant une autre question à laquelle ils doivent faire face. Souvent ce petit groupe prend trop au sérieux son rôle dans la communauté Glendonienne. Mais ces dirigeants étudiants ont-ils un vrai effet sur l'étudiant typique à Glendon?

Est-ce que les étudiants pensent à l'importance de ce que fait le Conseil étudiant de l'AECG? Les clubs leur sont-ils assez intéressants? Est-ce que ça les concerne si Radio Glendon émet ou si Pro Tem paraît?

Bien que de nouveaux visages sont toujours les bienvenus aux clubs, ceci n'est pas qu'un autre appel aux étudiants d'y participer activement. C'est plutôt un appel aux étudiants même si vous choisissez de ne pas y participer de faire savoir aux gens qui contrôlent votre argent ce que vous pensez des services qui sont offerts. Puis, vous pouvez retourner aux études, toujours à la recherche de cette moyenne admirable d'A.

With the beginning of the new year, many people make resolutions to improve themselves. For students, this quite often means a new determination to concentrate on their studies.

Yet this does not necessarily mean that extracurricular activities must be dropped in favour of spending more time in Frost Library. Some clubs are specifically centred on broadening one's intellectual horizons (i.e.: departmental clubs). Students can successfully combine an active role in the cultural activities of Glendon and maintain a good G.P.A..

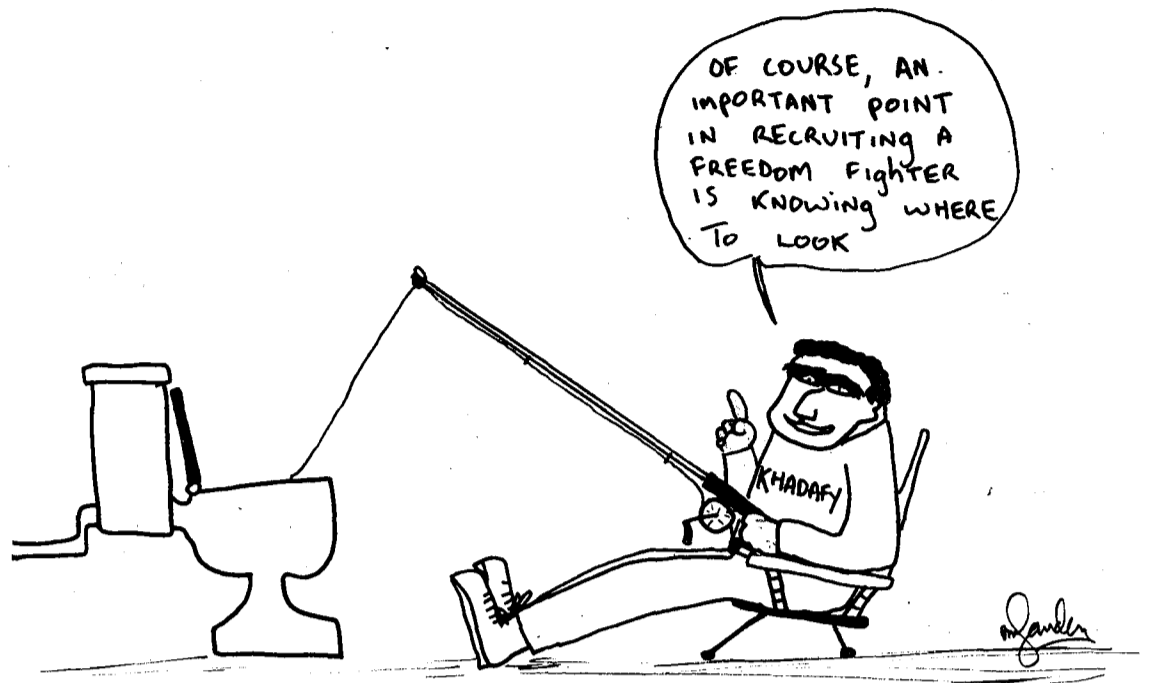
Student leaders (GCSU executives, club presidents) have another question facing them as the new year begins. Quite often this small group becomes too serious about their role in the community. A question that arises is are the student leaders having any effect on the average Glendon student?

Do students care what the GCSU Council does or doesn't accomplish? Are the clubs now being offered interesting or appealing to the students? Do students care whether or not Radio Glendon is on the air? Do students care if Pro Tem appears in the newsstands or not?

This is not another appeal for students to become actively involved although new recruits are always welcomed. It is instead a request to students as they are making resolutions about their studies — if you choose not to become involved — to tell your student leaders who control your money what you think of the services being offered. Then you can go back to studying and attempt to reach that admirable goal of an A average

Les lettres à la rédaction seront encouragées en autant qu'elles ne contiennent aucune allusion sexiste, raciste ou diffamatoire. Pro Tem se réserve le droit de reproduire les textes. Les lettres doivent être signées (les noms peuvent ne pas être publiés si l'auteur en fait la demande), accompagnées du numéro du téléphone de l'auteur et elles ne doivent pas dépasser 200 mots de longueur. Des lettres plus longues peuvent être publiées si l'espace le permet. Ceci est laissé à la discrétion de l'éditeur.

Letters to the Editor shall be encouraged as long as they do not contain any libellous, sexist, or racist material. Pro Tem reserves the right to edit all copy. Letters must be signed (names may be withheld upon request), be accompanied by a telephone number, and must not exceed 200 words in length. Letters of greater length may be printed if space restrictions permit at the discretion of the editors.



## Letters

Editor,

The New Year; a time for self evaluation, new resolutions; and a time to plan reading week vacations in Fort Lauderdale.

Past British Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli had once stated that he "never trusted a man who wasn't a socialist before his thirtieth birthday, and didn't become a conservative after his sixtieth." With our thoughts at this time of year toward self introspection, I ask the entire membership of the Glendon Young Conservative Club to take heed of Disraeli's wise words.

To be young is to question, rebel, dream - not conform. It is this New Year's message I humbly offer the Young Conservatives of Glendon. PC's of Glendon, it's too early in life to sell our souls to any conservative doctrine.

For me, even the name Young Conservative is a contradiction in terms. How can a person be young and conservative at the same time. It's much like calling yourself a left-wing fascist; if one chooses to be fascist they automatically forfeit any right to be termed left wing. It then follows that if a person chooses to be a young conservative they in essence forfeit their youth.

So how can many of you Young Conservatives regain your youth; I recommend several solutions. a) Let your hair grow. b) Stop identifying with Dennis Timbrell and start identifying with Grace Slick. c) Visit an Art Gallery. d) read the *Communist Manifesto* just for the hell of it. Simply widen your horizons.

This isn't a message in support of particular political party. I am truly an apolitical, and often amoral person by nature.

Young PC's don't take offence; all I ask is that you open your eyes to the world. You're too young to be concerned with Party strategy, you should be more interested in partying strategy.

In this the New Year, let us all be a little more wild, and a lot

less reactionary. Don't worry, later years will leave you plenty of time to think conservatively; dress formally; make important contacts; and attend cocktail parties in Rosedale. But for now, why don't we all just try to enjoy ourselves.

Elliot Chusic

## Pro Tem

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January 14, 1986

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own racially purist and financially parasitical views. As it stands today, the government is quite capable of dealing with the situation, but with a rapid black birthrate, increasing international isolation and internal pressures, it will not be able to hold on forever. Even if the black majority cannot seize power, they are quite capable of making the country ungovernable in the future. If the trend toward economic collapse continues, then the one thing that has held the black majority in check for so long, the prospect of employment, will disappear. When it disappears, so will order, and thus white rule.

In term of a post-apartheid state, there are many benefits contained in the present South African state. The institutions and procedures for a democracy are in place, although obviously not fully implemented. Just as important is the existence of a potent and well-honed system for the preservation of any newly installed democratic government: the Defence Forces.

What could upset any future stability is white emigration. The fall of Rhodesia saw most of the country's whites leaving, fearful (correctly so, as it turned out), of a black backlash. Should a black takeover occur without certain guarantees of both financial and physical security for the whites, then their resulting exodus could create serious problems for the new nation.

In one fell swoop it would in all likelihood remove the political, economic, military and bureaucratic elites from the country. While some may claim that this would be positive, I fail to see how. The total economic and political collapse of South Africa cannot be seen in any way beneficial to the black majority, whose livelihoods would be endangered, and whose sterling chance to establish a thriving democracy will have disappeared, probably forever.

Such a democracy is to be the sought-after objective, not only in the interests of South Africa's people, but in the interests of the West as well. The hue and cry over the need to remove apartheid has wholly ignored the potential structure and/or political inclinations of any new post-apartheid South African state. This sort of "hurry-up" solution is a short-sighted stupidity at its very worst.

South Africa (as the white government very well knows, and often makes use of) is a strategically important nation. Its position on the southern tip of Africa dominates a major sea lane, a route whose importance would skyrocket in the

**The sanction-imposing nations may be faced with a simple choice: find other means of pressure, or destroy South Africa economically**

event of the closure of the Suez Canal. It holds vast reserves of strategic minerals; 89% of the platinum in the non-communist world is in South Africa, as well as 84% of the chromium and 93% of the manganese, not to mention its vast stock of gold and diamonds.

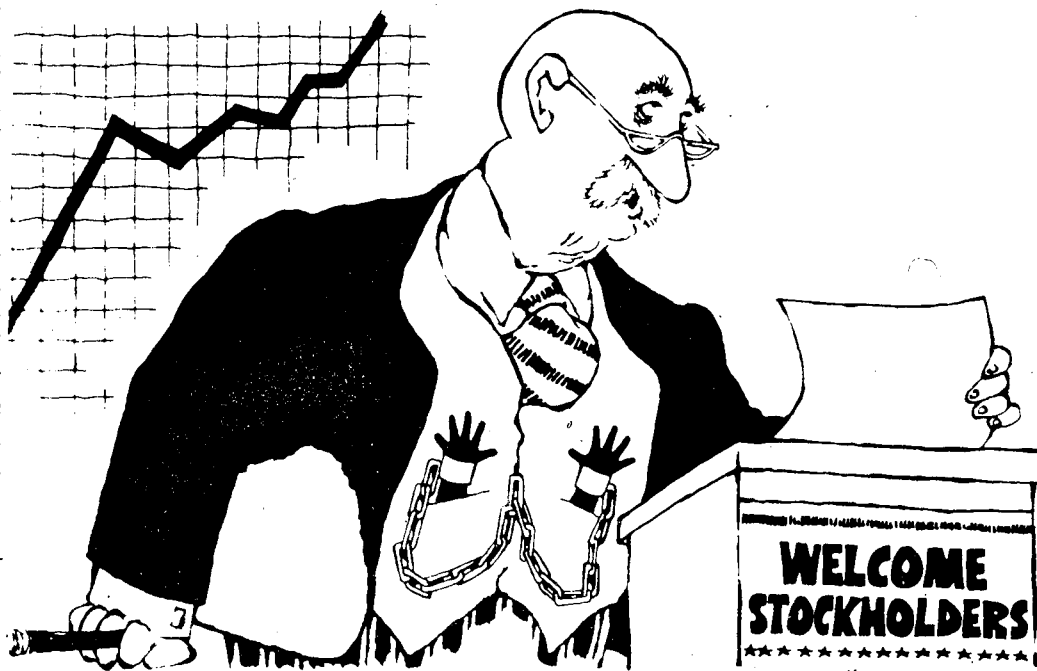
South Africa is also the most powerful bulwark against expanding Soviet influence in the region. South Africa's military destabilisation of the Cuban-installed regime in Angola is a perfect example of its pro-Western role in such a respect. A collapse of the South African state leading to perhaps a radical takeover would be a serious loss for the

West, as Soviet objectives in the area can only be helped by such an event. Therefore, the smooth transition to a truly democratic, non-racist state without the sacrifice of South Africa's power is not only the most promising alternative for South Africans, but for Western interests as well.

Earlier, the importance of securing the current strength of the South African economy was briefly mentioned. While the structure of that economy must undoubtedly alter, as to remove its racist exploitation basis, its basic role as backbone of South African prosperity must be safeguarded. This is one of the reasons why a white exodus must be prevented, as to prevent the loss of most of the accumulated experience and expertise. As in the political arena, the precious time in training black successors

**Such nations as Lesotho, Botswana and Swaziland have economies that are largely dependent on the economy of South Africa**

after a precipitate white fall could irreparably damage any hopes for



continued economic success. Merely because the economy is being used by whites to enrich whites at the present time does not render the economy itself evil, nor useless in the future. The livelihoods, the very lives South Africans rest on whether or not that economy is strong, and will continue to be strong in the future.

It is in this context that we must look at the much-advertised policy of disinvestment (the withdrawal of foreign investments by foreign governments and companies). After studying the situation one realizes that disinvestment is merely a way of removing a black South African's chains by the process of cutting off his arms.

Disinvestment is simply an irresponsible, myopic policy. The basis of the theory of disinvestment is that if successful, it will remove the South African government by destroying its economic functions. With the withdrawal of foreign corporations, and the possible destruction of domestic ones, upon what economic foundation is any new state to be built? The companies won't just move back to South Africa later. The economic chaos caused by their withdrawal, and the political chaos caused by a sudden, forced changeover in government would make South Africa a very poor investment prospect, one most corporations would be

unlikely to invest in.

Yet this result is a very real possibility if disinvestment carried to its full extent. Furthermore, if Pretoria remains as unmoving as it appears to be, then disinvestment must, if resolutely applied, carry to its extreme. Thus, the principle of graduated pressure, upon which the concept of disinvestment is based, is removed right from the start. The sanction-imposing nations may be faced with a simple choice: find other means of pressure, or destroy South Africa economically.

A severe side effect of disvestment is its effects on the black workers. It is a concept which advocates starving a man and his family as to provide a chance of his becoming free. Perhaps that is what the black workers want, but it appears unlikely. If it were so, then they would go on a general strike, which the United Democratic Front (UDF) is capable of organizing. Such an action would be a black African decision, not something that Western armchair outrage has forced upon them. Author Alan Paton, the highly respected South African author (of *Cry the Beloved Country*) has a low opinion of such efforts. In a recent interview he described American

acting for themselves!

As a further twist, what of the independent black nations around South Africa? Such nations as Lesotho, Botswana, and Swaziland have economies that are largely dependent on the economy of South Africa. Any moves aimed at South Africa are going to hurt them before they do Pretoria. This is a simple, undeniable fact borne out by the announcement recently by South Africa that it may have to expel some or all of the 1.5 million immigrant workers, due to the worsening economic conditions. Thus, the western actions are a policy of punching Peter, than kidding yourself that you've punished Paul. The Western nations have no right to inflict such economic consequences upon innocent third parties.

**The process of democratization and the dismantling of racial discrimination must be done slowly and carefully, for many reasons**

What stands in the way of a peaceful settlement? Simply put, the hard-line whites. Until a statement is made that at a set and reasonably future date blacks will be integrated into the governmental system, peaceful reform is impossible. Without such an admission, reform would always stop short (as did Botha's 1984 Constitution) of *real*, meaningful change.

However, there are promising signs indicating a willingness among some whites to open talks. There is a definite and recognized white anti-apartheid force among church groups. A new and more interesting factor is the move by the country's most powerful business group to open talks with the outlawed ANC. It is an indication that one of the country's most powerful interest groups is interested in opening negotiations with the blacks, something that Pretoria has always refused to do. It is also an indication of the white business community's interest in participating in a post-apartheid state, even one ruled by the radical ANC.

A severe flaw in many of the proposals for reform (and one that is very likely to be found in Europe and North America), is the expectation of total change *right*

**In the interest of fairness and future peace there should be concrete guarantees that the tyranny of the White tribe will not be replaced by the tyranny of a Black tribe**

*now*. If the processes of full democratization and the dismantling of racial discrimination are to be achieved peacefully and effectively, then they must be done slowly and carefully, for many reasons.

The first is the vagueness of proposals to replace the present state. Will it be centralized or federal in nature? Will it be strict proportional representation, or will there be guaranteed representation for certain tribal or racial groups? Let us not forget that however Western Southern Africa is, the tribe (be it KwaZulu, Bantu or the White tribe) is an indisputable and potent factor on the political scene. In the interest of fairness and future peace there should be concrete guarantees that the tyranny of the White tribe will not merely be replaced by the tyranny of a black tribe, as was the case in

Continued On Page 6

# Diversissements

**Par Jeanne Corriveau**

Une guitare, une voix enroulante et une magie qui, spectacle après spectacle, revient courtoiser son public: Richard Séguin. Des chansons qui parlent d'humour et d'amour, des chansons inspirées d'un farouche désir de justice et de liberté.

Son passé parle pour lui. Consacré meilleur groupe de l'année en 1972, le duo formé de Richard Séguin et de sa soeur jumelle Marie-Claire prend une place de choix dans le monde de la musique au Québec. Leur renommée

s'étend alors jusqu'en France, en Belgique et en Allemagne où ils se produisent en spectacle ajouté à leur quatre albums qui marquèrent la chanson québécoise.

Mais Richard Séguin préfère l'aventure aux recettes gagnantes et, alors que le succès du duo est à son comble, les Séguin décident de se séparer.

Encore là, le talent indéniable de Richard Séguin se manifeste alors qu'il se joint à Serge Fiori pour l'élaboration du microsillon "Deux cents nuits à l'heure" qui, en plus de se mériter trois Félix au gala de l'ADISQ,

dépasse le cap des 100 000 exemplaires vendus. On peut aussi rappeler sa collaboration à la production de "l'Hépnade" avec le groupe Harmonium.

1980 marque le début de la carrière en solo de Richard Séguin avec la sortie de l'album "La Percée". Vient ensuite "Traces et contrastes" qui mérite un énorme succès avec la pièce "Chanson pour durer" qui remporte trois prix au festival de Spa. Séguin poursuit sa tournée de spectacle tant au Québec que hors des frontières.

Après trois ans d'absence sur le marché du disque, Séguin

lance son dernier album "Double vie" avec cinq chansons de sa composition; une musique plus rock que celle des microsillons précédents et des pièces inspirées par la préoccupation de Séguin pour l'homme. La pièce "La Raffinerie" se veut être un cri de révolte car Séguin est un artiste engagé, soucieux de cerner la réalité et c'est par la simplicité qu'il la rejoint; simplicité qu'il partage avec son public lorsqu'il se produit en spectacle créant une certaine

complicité entre lui et son auditoire.

Le 17 janvier prochain, Richard Séguin montera sur la scène du Théâtre à Glendon à compter de 9 h 00. Les billets, au prix de \$2,75 pour les étudiants de Glendon/York et de \$3,50 pour les autres, sont en vente tous les jours de la semaine à l'heure du midi. Dépêchez-vous de vous procurer le vôtre car leur quantité diminue de jour en jour. Une présentation de Trait-d'Union.

## Legendary singer Séguin to visit Glendon second year in a row

**By Tom Kremer, President of "Le Lien"**

It was quite a show indeed 1985, Glendon College. The Glendon pub has really, if ever seen such intensity as the night Richard Séguin graced it with his presence and his songs. His look may have changed

from the days of "Les Séguins" (with sister Marie-Claire, 72-76) and "Fiori-Séguin" (Serge Fiori, 1978), as he shed his famous wild and curly hair-style and clean shaven face. But one thing never did change: Séguin's desire to play his music as an art form, singing with intimacy and feeling only he is capable

of. His voice and his singing are known to blend and travel with the emotions of the songs, be they violent, happy, tender, or bitter.

Séguin, a native of east Montreal, began his career in Quebec, but before long he'd hit the franco-ontarian scene and played in New-Brunswick. He also played outside Canada in France, Belgium, Germany and Switzerland, since going solo in '79 he's done many benefit concerts, took part in a cooperative music creation, touring with 6 other musicians and released three albums, the latest being "Double Vie", released late last year.

A member of "Trait d'Union" Glendon's Francophone Club that organized his concert last year, met Richard in a small town pub in Québec. Séguin remembered Glendon and said he'd be delighted to come back. He'll be at the Glendon theatre Jan. 17th, tickets are only \$2.75 for Glendon students and \$3.50 for none Glendon students and can be purchased from "Trait d'Union".

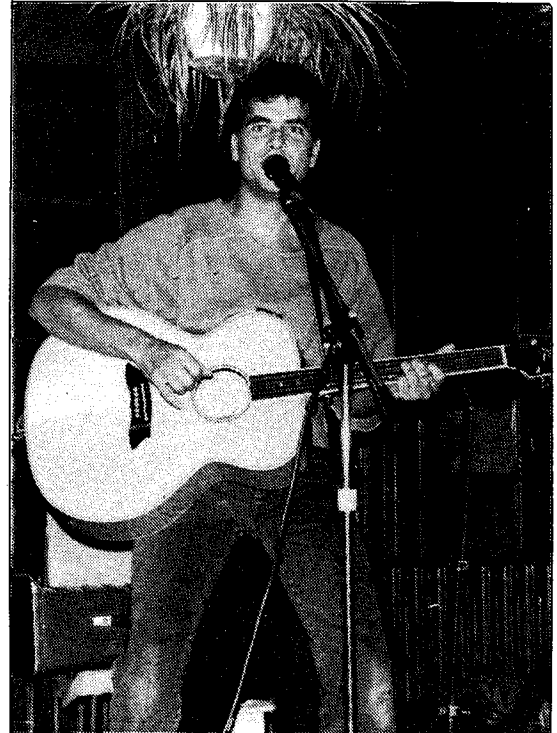


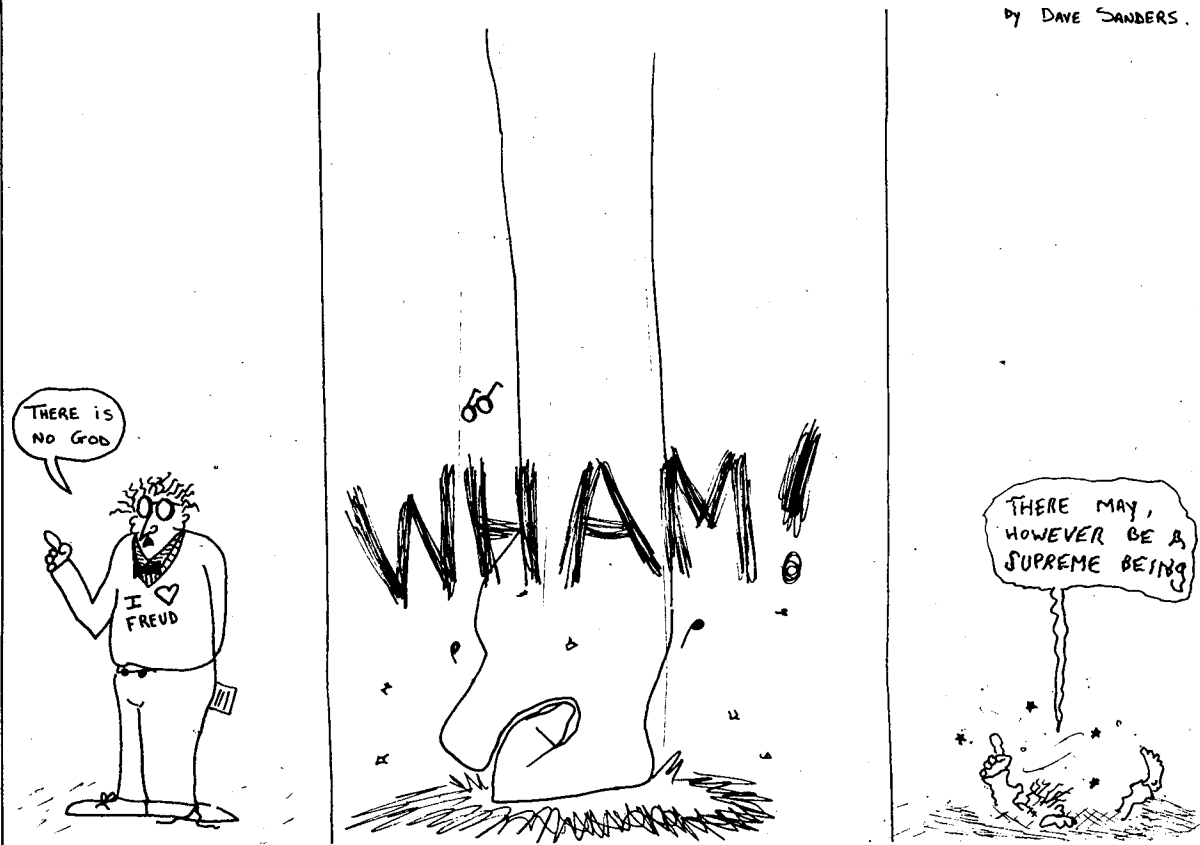
Photo Henry Miller

Richard Séguin présentera son spectacle vendredi le 17 janvier, au théâtre.

**Broadcast the NEWS!**  
CKRG RADIO GLENDON is recruiting newscasters and reporters for our first news department! First meeting is on Jan. 17<sup>th</sup> at 1:30 pm in the CKRG studio.

## The Lunatic Fringe

By Dave Sanders



Continued From Page 5

Zimbabwe. Perhaps a partial solution could be a coalition of federal states based on tribal/racial representation in a central government policy body. Otherwise, a ruinous power struggle could ensue. A vivid illustration of this intertribal violence which claimed over fifty lives in one clash.

It is easy to speak blithely of the UDF taking over, but the UDF is merely an umbrella organization, one with very little formal structure. Such a condition is perfect for avoiding police persecution, but less than ideal for undertaking the mammoth task of governing a nation wracked by bitter internal conflict.

A key to any lasting peace is a concentrated effort to upgrade the educational, living and employment standards of blacks. Whether the whites remain or stay, the blacks must be able to

**The blacks must be able to take their rightful economic as well as political place**

take their rightful economic as well as political place, and that may not be possible at present.

As mentioned earlier, the transition must be slow, as to allow the various groups to come to terms with their new roles in the system. South Africa has too much promise to lose it all in ferocious power struggle, as various factions, (tribal, racial or political) battle, perhaps violently, for dominance. While a transitional, slowly evolving, constitutionally ordered system may not be as emotionally satisfying for the Instantmix Solution crowd, it is that process which is most likely to achieve a lasting, beneficial, prosperous and just peace to that troubled nation. •

# Entertainment

By Nancy Stevens

To many young adults of today, Rick Nelson is only a name that belongs in that archaic group of good looking teen idols from the early sixties that include performers like Frankie Avalon, Fabian, and James Darren. But Rick Nelson who died two weeks ago in an airplane crash was more than just a flash in the pan heart throb.

The world first became aware of little Ricky when he was eight years old and began playing the role of himself on his parents' family radio show. When he was eleven, the show transferred into a hit television series called *The Adventures of Ozzie and Harriet*. In 1956, at age sixteen, he was prompted by a girlfriend who swooned over Elvis Presley to make records. By 1961, he had amassed five movies and nine gold records, selling more albums than any other solo artist with the exception of Elvis Presley. So as America watched every week, Ricky went from a little boy with a crew cut, to a teenage singing idol, to a twenty-five year old husband. Most importantly, Ricky was known among his colleagues to be a hard worker, and a modest, kind human being.

It was this kindness that allowed me to spend some time with him a few years ago while he was in Toronto performing at a small club in Yorkville. On a whim, a friend and I, two giggling sixteen year olds, went down to see his act because we had caught sight of him on a recent *Love Boat* episode and thought he was cute. He was our new "discovery" who had been around for thirty years.

When we arrived, the show was sold out and had already started. Merciless security guards informed us that if we were going to wait until the show was over to catch a glimpse of him leaving, we would have to wait outside the doors in the cold December night. There was a group of Rupert Pupkin clones already keeping vigil by the exit door, so we decided we didn't want to meet him *that* badly, and we began to leave (albeit grudgingly).

Just then, a roadie-type person was on his way to Rick's dressing room to take his hairbrush, and other assorted items for a between-act sprucing up. He must have noticed our bowed heads.

"Wait here for a second, Rick's having a break soon and

## Remembering Ricky

I'll speak to him," he whispered.

A few minutes later, during which we magnificently dodged the security guards, the man stuck his head out of Rick's door and ushered us in.

A sweaty Rick Nelson greeted us and we soon discovered that the *Love Boat* did not do him justice.

"I understand you couldn't get tickets for the show," he said with concern, brushing the hair off his face and blotting the sweat from his neck.



Photo Nancy Stevens

We bobbed our heads in unison.

"That's too bad ... would you like to watch from backstage?" He smiled — we were smitten.

Would we? You bet! We may not have known any of his songs or have been too young to remember his television show, but we knew he was offering us something that the shivering group outside would have killed for.

We went backstage, had a great time, and instantly became his number one fans after he sang a song directly to us. (Could it have been *Fool's Rush In*?) He made two directionless adolescents feel special ... Was it so wrong to want to marry him after that?

"Hey, do you want a *real* momento?" asked the roadie-type, after the show was over. He pulled out a bunch of stray hairs from Ricky's hairbrush and held them out to us. "His hair? You're giving us his *hair*? Is this sort of thing allowed?" No one had ever offered me hair before — I wasn't sure how I was supposed to react.

"Sure, take it", he laughed, "One day it may be worth millions."

And because we were young, and we were silly, and because we wanted one day to be rich, we took that hair home with us in a crumpled up envelope. Armed with autographs and that sacred package, we could brave any cold weather.

Throughout the next five years, other projects demanded our attention, and thoughts of Ricky were progressively put aside and left there to fade — almost to be forgotten. But last summer, I *remembered*, and arranged to reserve two front row seats at the Ontario Place Forum where he was giving a concert. At the last minute I couldn't go, and was crushed. I consoled myself knowing that he'd be back. Sure enough, I saw in the paper last month he was coming to the Imperial Room. I wasn't gonna miss him again, I thought, and made reservations im-

mediately. The two weeks he was to perform here were marked off in my calendar with thick magic marker, but — now — these dates will never be filled. He will be sadly missed by those who knew him, and those who didn't know him, but only listened to his music that made moments of their lives more enjoyable. A rejuvenated memory will keep Rick Nelson alive for me. And in one of my drawers at home in an envelope that I could somehow never bring myself to throw out. In years to come it will make me rich — rich in remembrances.



Photo Nancy Stevens

A hug that will last a lifetime.

## The Insomniac

WAITING — Life's harsh reality

By Kevin McGran

Insomniacs spend a lot of time waiting. That is, waiting to fall asleep or waiting for those who are asleep to wake up so that we can have someone to talk to. As a result of insomnia, I, the procrastinating-pseudo-intellect, have become a good waiter (not in the servant sense but in the more esthetic wasting time sense).

Let me show you some evidence of this practise of mine. I waited many times today. I waited to go to the bathroom even though I could have gone downstairs. I waited for the bus. I waited for my Loved One. My problem is I'm too patient and I'm waiting for the day I'll stop.

I wait up at night for the sports news even though I already know the scores. I get a perverse thrill from being put on hold and I feel rude if I hang up. If I see a bad movie, I always wait for it to get better. If it doesn't, I wait for the sequel.

Waiting. If one thinks about it long enough (and please don't if you're in a hurry), in addition to taking up a great deal of time, it also comprises a large portion one's life.

Proof: Your mother waited nine months for you to get born. Think of the hell you must have put her through. Hamburgers at so-called fast-food joints wait hours for you to buy them. You wait for buses every day, usually beside a fat, or an abnoxious person or a kid with a runny nose — not the most pleasant of experiences, but then, what is? Presently,

you're waiting for me to get to the point of this article. I'll bet my dog's left paw that you can't wait for the weekend.

Now the point of all this is that we all wait too much and we're too darned nice to do anything about it. Gosh-golly why don't we change ourselves and start making people, businesses, governments of the world and buses do things, if not soon, then at least on time. We're letting procrastination rule our lives. How many times have you heard, "I'll get right on that after I've finished something else." (Usually something like lacing shoes). Or, have you heard when you have a complaint, "I'll get the manager in a moment, if you'll just have a seat."

I'm pretty darned cheesed off (sorry for this harsh language, ladies, but gee-darn, I'm upset) at the way they think they can push us around by being polite and requesting that we sit down. They give us comfy chairs to relax and we lose our anger and when the manager finally comes, instead of letting him have it, we congratulate his company for the way his staff treated us. But now I'm wise to them. I know their dirty tricks. And I intend to write a nasty letter the next time this happens to me. But maybe I should hold off on that threat. After all, that's what they are expecting. I'll wait a while, that should scare them!

Gosh-golly, but aren't we waiters polite.

Good-night fellow-late-nighters. Mom and Dad, don't wait up for me to come in.

## EVENEMENTS A VENIR UPCOMING EVENTS

### THEATER/THEATRE

#### Toronto Free Theatre

As Is — Jan. 8 - Feb. 2 Tuesday - Friday — 8:30 p.m., Sat. — 5 & 9 p.m., Sun. 2:30 p.m.

#### Hart House Theatre

Three Sisters — Jan. 15 - 18 — 8 p.m. — 978-8668

#### Centrestage Company

Jitters — Jan. 16 - Feb. 8 — 366-7723

#### Theatre Plus

Desire Under The Elms — Jan. 9 - Feb. 1 — Jane Mallet Theatre — Mon. - Sat. 8 p.m., Wed. & Sat. — 2 p.m. 366-7723

#### Theatre Passe Muraille

This Is For You Anna — Jan. 14 - 26 — Tues. - Sat. 8:30 p.m., Sun. 2:30 p.m. 363-2416

### MUSIC/MUSIQUE

#### Toronto Symphony

Jan. 15 & 16 — 8 p.m. — Roy Thompson Hall 593-4828

#### O'Keefe Centre

Jan. 17 & 19 — Mikado — 872-2262

### EXHIBITIONS/EXPOSITIONS

#### Art Gallery Of York University — Jan. 7 - 31

Ron Shuebrook — Recent Reliefs and Drawings — Mon & Fri. — 10 - 5 p.m., Tues. - Thurs. — 10 - 7 p.m., Sun. — 12 - 5 p.m.

#### Maison De La Culture

Jan. 8 - Jan. 25 — Betty Kaser — Invocation of the Goddess — Mon. - Fri. 11 - 5 p.m., Sunday 1 - 4 p.m. 487-6203

### FILMS/MOVIES

Murphy's Romance — Jan. 17 — Hyland — Columbia Pictures

Boy In Blue — Jan. 17 — 20th Century Fox

# Feature

## SEIGE STATE A synopsis of the South African situation

By Dave Sanders

But just how reflective of the South African situation are such images? Not very. We are merely seeing the symptoms, the outward manifestations of that disease known as apartheid. The real reasons behind the violence are often lost in TV's urge to fill a thirty second news clip with a powerful image, rather than solid fact. It thus becomes necessary for us to stop and briefly consider the reasons for the current racial unrest in that troubled country, examine the various sources of dissent and see if it is possible to find that most elusive of middle grounds, the peaceful solution.

The origins of the problem are in the election of the Afrikaner's Nation Party in 1948. That government quickly implemented the policy of "apartheid" (Afrikaans for "separateness"), a system of discrimination against all non-European groups in the country.

Through a series of Acts, it soon became illegal for non-whites to own land in, or live in white areas (the Group Areas Acts). The Mixed Marriages and

**While the new Constitution granted separate chambers of Parliament to Coloureds, Blacks are consistently refused any participatory role in the workings of the state.**

Immorality Acts forbade interracial marriage and sex, respectively; (both of these acts were repealed under Botha's new constitution of 1984). The Population Registration Act determined the race of every citizen. Lastly, the Prohibition of Improper Political Interference Act of 1968 rendered interracial political parties illegal (a restriction that was also removed by the new constitution). Despite the changes, segregation between the races is still the rule in public places (such as buses, trains, schools, hospitals and ambulances). The arrest and detention powers of the police and army, which have always been extensive, are now considerably widened under the declared State of Emergency. Civil rights, as we in Canada are accustomed to, simply do not exist.

In the field of journalism, there are over 100 laws governing what a journalist may or may not write. Over a 15-year period, the Publications Control Board has banned over 13,000 items. Government restrictions on newspapers are extensive; the **Rand Daily Mail**, an anti-government newspaper went under last year.

The central fact of apartheid's power has to be the persistent and steadfast refusal of the government to share power with the blacks. While the new Constitution granted separate chambers of Parliament to Coloureds (Mixed Race Peoples) and Asiatics (South Africa has a sizeable Indian population), blacks are consistently refused any participatory role in the workings of the state. It is this apparently unyielding restriction that lies at the heart of the controversy.

In this contest, we must question the relevance of Botha's reforms. The extension of the franchise to Asiatics and Coloureds, their (segregated) representation in Parliament, and their positions in the central cabinet seem significant on the surface. Symbolically, they are an

The media images presented to us each night on our television screens are powerful, enthralling, and perhaps even frightening. Funerals of slain rioters which draw thousands of angry black mourners; police in riot gear and armoured cars...these have become a part of our everyday lives, via the nightly newscasts.

admission by Pretoria that there is a role in the government for non-white peoples. However, we must also consider the possibility that the action was intended, at least partially, to fragment the opposition, pitting the various races against each other instead of against the economically and politically dominant whites. If this was so, then it was a shrewd, and at least partially successful policy. Black resentment towards Indians (largely because of their superior economic status) was further aggravated by this political privilege, and Indian neighbourhoods are occasionally attacked by angry black mobs.

This interracial hostility directed elsewhere than at the dominant racial group is not limited to South Africa. The riots in Britain a short time ago were of a

unable to compare themselves.

The blacks are bound to come out badly in any comparison of living standards. While South Africa is indeed a very rich country, most of the wealth of the nation is concentrated in the hands of the whites. Despite any claims that South African blacks have a higher

**South Africa is a regional superpower**

standard of living than other blacks in Africa, a Caregie corporation study in 1984 showed that most south African blacks live in typical Third World conditions. There are definitely many jobs, but black unemployment is 25%. Despite South Africa being one of the richest countries in the world, the

black mob to burn a local administrator to death. Murder is murder, no matter what your views on the morality of The South African state.

However, the call of violence as the solution is unfortunately becoming more popular among many blacks who have grown tired of waiting for reform. I say "unfortunately" not only because of a distaste for the use of terrorist violence (however just the cause), but because of its ultimate futility. South Africa is a regional superpower, with one of the most efficient armed forces in the world. It is unlikely that the armies of one or more African states could beat South Africa in open war, so it is exponentially more unlikely that even thousands and thousands of blacks armed with sticks, rocks and molotov cocktails could topple the regime. Such concrete reality is noted by moderate black leaders such as MoGo Buthelezi, chief of the KwaZulu tribe. Buthelezi has become officially

**South Africa is a strategically important nation**

alienated by the African National Congress (ANC), which advocates the use of violence to overthrow the government.

The armed forces of South Africa are predominantly black, but the example of Rhodesia/Zimbabwe shows us that is unlikely that any disintegration will occur on a racial basis. There have been no indications of any such weakening of the discipline of the South African Defence Force.

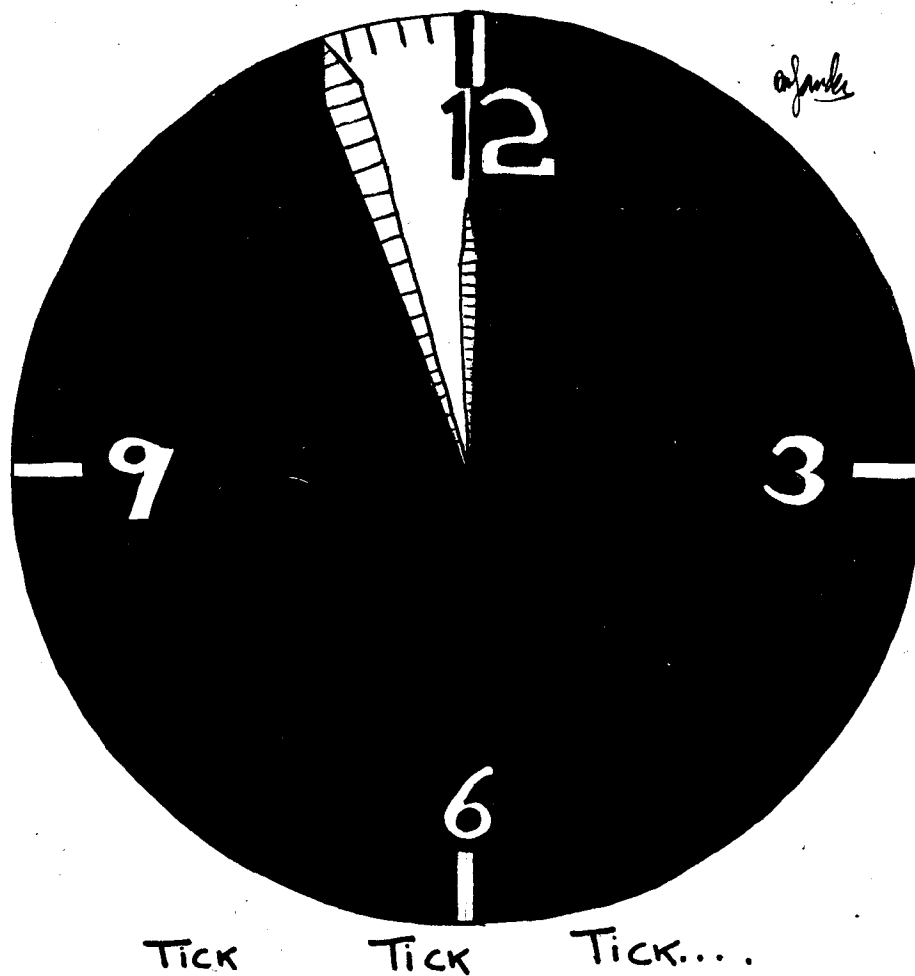
So, if the government of South Africa cannot be removed by force either by internal or external action, how is a change of government to take place? The one factor that must be present, one that has been resolutely refused thus far, is the admission, however grudging, by the South African government that the blacks have a concrete role in the political process. Botha has to make this statement if any peaceful change is to be at all possible. But he cannot. Botha's political power rests solely on his white constituency, a constituency that is becoming increasingly hardline against any concessions to the blacks.

The rising spectre of black violence has frightened many whites, especially as 1985 saw the first intrusion of the violence into the previously peaceful and inviolate white areas of the country. Botha, the symbol abroad for white intransigence and prejudice is seen at home as a dangerous moderate by the radical whites, the people that placed him in power. In fact, Botha's National Party has recently lost 5 seats in by-elections to the ultra-right Herstigte Nasional Party,

**Disinvestment is merely a way of removing a black South African's chains by the process of cutting off his arms**

a party formed to fight racial integration. It is a sad fact that most whites in South Africa do not want an accord. They wish to retain the present system of economic exploitation of blacks as to satisfy their

Continued On Page 5



**While South Africa is indeed a very rich country, most of the wealth is concentrated in the hands of the whites.**

similar pattern. Economically destitute blacks struck out, not at the whites, who were ultimately responsible for their problems, but at Asian shopkeepers whose economic position was only slightly better than their own. The whites in South Africa are reaping the benefits of the natural human desire to be jealous of one's neighbour when oneself is deprived. The fantastically wealthy whites are left alone because black anger is directed at the targets that are more at hand, the Asians and each other, not at the whites with whom the blacks are

huge disparity between blacks and whites is growing larger every day, and this widening chasm is helping to aggravate the problems already present. It is also one of the reasons for the often murderous attacks by mobs upon other blacks responsible for administering apartheid at a local level. These hapless people are a symbol of both the economic and political inferiority the large masses of blacks feel. Such backlashes are in the long run counterproductive, as they alienate the world opinion from which pressure may be placed against the South African government. They also undercut the moral superiority of the anti-apartheid forces; for if it is evil for a white policeman to shoot a black protester, then it is equally evil for a