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PRO TEM

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



Collège • Glendon • College

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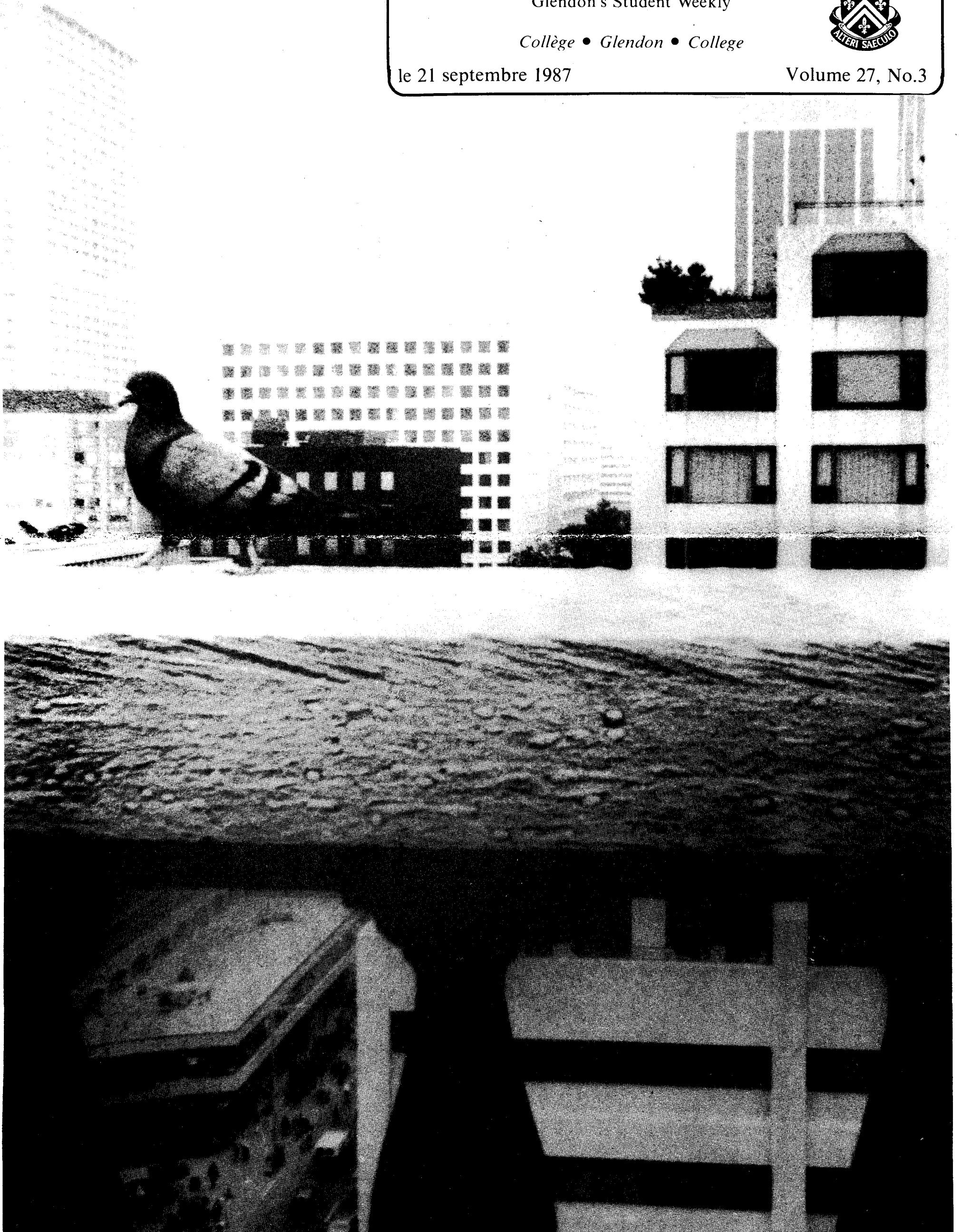


photo: Chris Reed

Editorial

Glendon Hall...

York University, in its infinite wisdom, decided to tackle its "lack of space" problem in the best way it knew how: it commissioned a white paper to study it. And once again, the administration concentrated only on York Campus, virtually ignoring Glendon.

Admittedly, York Campus has a chronic problem; severe underfunding crippled any serious effort at expansion to meet the demands of the growing student population, but Committees and "white papers" are not the answer. Action has to be taken. York Campus' shortcomings are not an excuse to forget Glendon Campus and Glendon students. We too need more space.

The situation at the Glendon Campus is somewhat different from that at York Campus. Because of Mrs. Wood's will, we cannot drastically expand beyond our present facilities - we basically have to make do with what we have. But when washrooms and residence rooms are being turned into offices, things have reached a point beyond the ridiculous.

When Escott Reid took up residence in Glendon Hall in 1965, he was heavily criticised for thus removing available space and classrooms from students. His move was in keeping with his concept of Glendon as a completely residential college; however, today's

Student Centre?

relatively small number of residents in proportion to the number of commuter students indicates that any such concept of Glendon has gone out the window.

Since there is at the moment no principal living in the upper apartment of Glendon Hall, this is the perfect time to reclaim the students' loss. All of Glendon Hall should be made available for students; it should become Glendon's "Student Centre," as it was in 1965.

At most of Ontario's universities, offices are provided for student clubs on campus. With the exception of *Pro Tem*, Radio Glendon, and the Student Union, no Glendon student clubs have their own space. Such deserving organisations as *Trait d'Union*, the UN Club, the Student Christian Movement, the Debating Society, the numerous academic clubs, and the Glendon chapters of the various political parties have no permanent base from which to operate. It is no wonder that many clubs experience difficulty in sustaining themselves throughout the academic year.

All organisations which do not directly and tangibly involve Glendon students in a relevant way should move out of Glendon Hall. We have the space for students; let's use it properly. *Alteri Saeculo*.



photo: Pro Tem archives

Pro Tem

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"Simple Stuff" was
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Forum

Is Conservatism No Longer in Style?

by Michael Den Tandt

Remember the early 80's? Conservatism ruled the land. Glendon was a bastion of the new Right Wing, everyone carried a briefcase, people rarely fed the squirrels; times were hard.

Then Mulroney got elected, with the biggest majority government since Dief the Chief. He looked good, with that sonorous bass voice and that proud, dignified chin! What's more, he seemed like a moderate, reasonable man, not at all the typical red-neck. He spoke French, and had driven a truck.

Across the water, The Iron Lady was firmly entrenched, and had already begun her counter-reformation; English Labour was in disarray, capitalism ruled once more, and the upstart Argentinians were crushed. Some prince or other was welcomed home as a helicopter-flying hero.

Meanwhile, Sylvester Stallone began making Rambo movies. Chuck Norris tagged along, determined that if anyone was going to profit from America's frustrated desire for vengeance, he was.

In the real world, Ronald Reagan was busily falling asleep during state meetings, slashing old age pensions, and turning the U.S. back into the toughest guy on the block. At the same time, he made significant forays into the fields of biology and semantics. Ron revealed that Acid Rain came from Duck droppings, and that the words "thug", "dictator" and "tyrant" were synonyms for the expression "freedom fighter."

Back here at Glendon, the conservative swing became apparent in the classroom. N.D.P. recruiters never bothered with students, for they knew their only chance was with the profs! Long-haired, bespectacled marxist lecturers were confronted with clean-shaven, bright-eyed young executive types who saw University as a mere stepping stone to the Stock Market. The profs were aghast! As they lectured, they sneered inwardly at our tameness. At their private parties, they laughed and scorned our meek obedience to all the rules, our materialism, and our apathy.

Then again, many of them have tenure, so who the hell are they to talk?

It's not that none of us cared about social justice, or the Third World, or the theft of the Workingman's labour power. None of us were indifferent to the threat of nuclear war. Many of us listened nostalgically to Bob Dylan albums, or wore beads and sandals in the privacy of our own homes. Scores of

Glendonians secretly fantasized about long hair and sit-ins, (a few may even have reminisced about free love) while scrubbing their ears and rushing to every single class and seminar. Many quietly despised their designer jeans and briefcases, and longed for a return to Levis and the canvas shoulder bag.

The problem was, and to an extent still is, Jobs. In the good old days that our professors remember fondly, it was perfectly acceptable to spend your university days scorning the establishment, ingesting large quantities of L.S.D., and going to protest marches. The establishment needed you then, it wanted to give you a job, so you could call it any vile name you wanted.

People with C and D averages were being begged to enter teacher's college! Many of today's most successful Yuppies can fondly remember (as they sit in their Jaguars, or meditate over Capuccino and Croissants) the great fun they had rejecting materialism and capitalism.

Happily, the worst of the recession has gone away, at least in Toronto, for now. All the poor artistic souls who were herded into engineering or business by cruel, unromantic guidance counselors are now cursing their folly! There are reams of engineers, piles and piles of business graduates! The unemployment lines are virtually clogged with computer techni-

cians! The latest news seems to be that, incredibly enough, the humble artsy-fartsy is again in demand. We are sought for our "communications skills", and our "creative imagination."

We can read.

There is other good news. All loyal readers of the National Enquirer heard (in great detail) about the naughtiness of Jim and Tammy Bakker. Everyone knows about Oral Roberts' lucrative deal with God the Father. These tasty morsels of news seem to have made America take a step back from the Evangelical Right Wing. Despite the vocal minority of patriotic Americans who want Ollie North for President, the Iran scandal has thrown a major cog in Ronnies's plans for Central America. The propaganda's not going over as well as it used to.

Does this mean that America has started a slow swing back towards the political centre? Hollywood at least, has finally admitted that Vietnam was a big mistake. Is *Platoon* going to replace *Rambo*?

Up here in Canada, Mulroney the Phoney's deeply in the doghouse. No one likes the guy, it's as simple as that. In a way, it's a shame, because his ministers have demonstrated great ambition and industry, particularly in the way they busily began lining their pockets immediately upon arrival in office.

• See Ed p. 12

Turner or Yesterday?

by Carey Nieuwhof

The certainties in life continue to grow. Death, taxes, and John Turner's leadership is once again on the line. Turner has been in a state of pseudo-suspended animation since he lost the 1984 election. He has fudged on just about every major issue a leader should face dead on. He asked for a mandate from his party, received one, and allowed it to fade away beneath him.

But while it's true that John Turner has allowed his name and the term 'leadership' to become a contradiction in terms, one has to ask who would be the best man to lead the Liberal Party into the next election. To do that, one has to consider the options and weigh them in the context of current national trends.

Ed Broadbent continues to hold a fairly healthy first place standing in the polls. The reason for this is not because of any great swing to the left among the Canadian public. It's likely that most Canadians couldn't tell you anything about NDP policy other than it means pulling Canadian forces out of Europe and higher taxes. No, policy is not why Ed Broadbent is riding high in the polls. Trust is. People feel they can trust Broadbent and at the same time look to him for real leadership. It is in both these areas that the other two national leaders fail badly. Troubled by the lack of honesty in the Mulroney government,

and puzzled by the lack of leadership displayed by both Mulroney and John Turner, Canadians began to exercise their third option, and witnessed the rise of the NDP.

If this is why Canadians turned to the NDP in the first place, then it only makes sense that if another party leader emerges on the scene (or if Mulroney or Turner do an about face) and Canadians see one of the other party leaders exhibit some of Broadbent's better qualities, then the NDP's support becomes vulnerable. Question: Which Liberal other than John Turner, can do this?

If Turner were to step down tomorrow and call a leadership convention, a number of candidates would step forward into battle. Paul Martin Jr., a Montreal businessman, would likely be one of the first. But who is Paul Martin Jr.? Oh sure, the son of a former prominent Liberal cabinet member. But Paul Martin Jr. is hardly known outside Liberal circles, and to suggest that he could build a national following in less than a year is folly.

Then there's Michel Robert, the current national Liberal party president who is speaking out against Turner so he can run for Turner's job. Again, no national profile. The man has a sharp mind, but charisma is not one of his better qualities.

Others like Don Johnston,

• See Chretien p. 8

From Stage Left (Exiting)

by Stefan Molyneux

Do you ever get that feeling of being watched?

No, don't look over your shoulder yet. The reason I ask is that I get it. Quite often. It's not a dry-mouthed paranoid feeling that the CIA is on my trail, or that space aliens rearrange my teeth late at night — it's much more subtle than that, much more powerful.

What I am talking about is the feeling of "performing." It's not a new feeling, nor is it exclusively mine — the Platter sang about it in "The Great Pretender," Smoky Robinson in "The Life of the Party"; Freud called it "ego-extension," the existentialists refer to it as "becoming" human, as opposed to "being" human and so on. Basically, it's the idea that life is a theatre and that your personal value is decided by your audience. I'm sure we've all experienced it at one time or another. Perhaps we tell a joke at a party and suddenly everyone listens and we feel good, or a beauti-

ful woman sits next to us on the subway and we tailor our conversation with a friend to appeal to her — you know: "Lord, I hate this eternal jet-lag," or we feel we've somehow "lost points" if we stumble while someone is watching, this sort of thing.

Well, I really hate this feeling. I hate it more than anything — partly because it's so seductive. It makes me feel like I'm outside myself, looking in, judging myself by other people's reactions. It's an old habit: I've been doing it for so long that I rarely even participate in my nightly dreams anymore; I just watch them, like a silent director. But I'm trying to fight it. And my first step was to try and figure out how I got this way. I think I know how it happened.

I used to watch a lot of TV when I was younger — it made an efficient baby-sitter. And the intrinsic thing about watching TV is that the people you see on it are always having a good time. By "good time" I

don't mean that everyone in TV-land is always happy. I mean that they live life as it should be lived: with excitement, tension, and challenge. Theirs is a life of highlights. So, I think I must have made some kind of connection, a reversal of the TV edict that when you watch people they are having a good time: I thought that having a good time means being watched.

It's a tough nut to crack, but I've found that the best way to get rid of this feeling is to have an important project in your life, something uniquely personal. That is so when you feel yourself slipping into someone else's eyes (other than your lover's, of course), you can think about your personal hobby and thus stay on your own track. Not to mention the pride you have in work completed: because of this I wrote a novel and a one-act play this summer. Not only does that help me combat this feeling of being watched, they also expand my writing skills.

Unfortunately, there is a down-side: the risk of self-absorption. You can start thinking about yourself automatically, to the point of finding it difficult to relate to most people. But I find myself becoming increasingly intimate and close with the people I can easily speak with. It's a pretty good trade-off.

I don't really know how widespread this problem is, but one fact helps in gauging how far it goes: one novel which has remained a best-seller for over twenty-five years deals with this "living theatre" in great depth. Those who have taken the first-year English course may have come across it, others may have read it for their own pleasure. If you haven't, and this article touches a chord in you, I would suggest you read it, ahead of any other book. The book is *The Magus*, by John Fowles.

Nouvelles

Glendon Day Manque d'espace à York

by Kathy Morris

As a climactic finale to York University and Glendon College's orientation weeks, the GCSU and CYSF organized Glendon Day which took place Saturday September 12, 1987.

Approximately 1200 enthusiastic students purchased a \$10 package that included a Blue Jays ticket, a T-shirt and a ticket to the **Messenjah** concert scheduled to start at 7:00 P.M. at Glendon College.

The Jay's game proved to be a huge success with their 13-1 victory over the Yankees and provided a great beginning for what should have been a great day. Unfortunately, such was not the case.

The **Messenjah** concert did not begin until 10:55 P.M. by which time students who had all had early days and spent much time in food line-ups and waiting for beer tickets were tired, impatient and upset.

Buses chartered to leave Glendon at 12:00 A.M. refused to do so before then, but later agreed to take many disappointed students back to their own campus in order to diffuse the situation before it got any worse. When **Messenjah** finished playing (**Four on the Floor** and **Directive 17** were taken off the bill due to the late start) only about 250 of the original 1200 had remained until the very end. These are hardly the results you want to hear when you consider the time and effort the GCSU put into making this event a success.

The whole student union spent most of their summer planning and organizing to ensure the success of this event. The rider, a written document containing a list of equipment and other necessities for the bands production, was checked and rechecked before being handed over to the contractors.

The GCSU hired 3 separate contractors to work together to prepare for the concert. Optex was responsible for setting up the stage. In charge of sound and lighting was P.A. Plus Sound who were recommended to Glendon by the band since they had a compatible component for the rider. The generator, needed to provide power for light and sound, was rented from Jack Frost, the only company in the area providing such services.

The main problem that caused such a lengthy delay was that the generator was shutting on and off resulting in a long wait while another one was transported to the campus to replace the first. A representative from Jack Frost said the same generator as the original generator used here was sent to Waterloo two days later, hav-

ing had no repairs, and lasted through a 6 hour concert without any problems. He claimed the type of sound system used was backfeeding into the system sending out false signals because it was incompatible with the generator, yet agreed they received the proper requirements from P.A. Plus

The fact remains that proper testing should have been carried out during the day to ensure the generator's performance capabilities since no problems occurred until a full load was put on that night.

"It is my belief that the GCSU did absolutely everything they possibly could; got every permission and a license, organized buses and hired contractors and bands. It is incredibly unfortunate and upsetting that there was a failure with one of the companies, therefore resulting in an unfortunate event," Drew McCreadie, President of CYSF commented and went on, "The GCSU are not experts in sound, stage or lighting. They hired professionals for the concert and if everybody had done what they were responsible for, it would have been done right."

The only people who received payment for Saturday were the bands. Payment to the 3 contractors was stopped immediately following the concert. At present, it is not known whether or not any legal action will be taken since as of yet it remains to be seen where the fault actually lies. A major contributor does appear to be Jack Frost, since if it had not been for the faulty generator, even with other minor problems, it is estimated that the show would have started at 8:00 P.M.

Other problems, although minor in comparison, arose to mar Glendon Day as well. The Coke truck providing the beverages for the barbeque did not arrive until 11:00 P.M. Students could not turn to beer either since the beer tent, run by the CYSF, could not sell tickets until they arrived, half an hour late. No sound system or music of any type in the beer tent was also a complaint from some. Others were impatient with the long wait for food, but one has to understand that when 400 people line up for condiments there is going to be a certain amount of waiting involved.

Even so, although there was some tension due to ill-feelings, student security felt on the whole the evening went quite smoothly and student security should be commended for keeping everything orderly and under control.

• See Messenjah p.9

par Claudia Damecour

Un «livre blanc» (*white paper*) a été émis en septembre par nos chers amis de York. Le document concerne les besoins auxquels l'université fait face en forme d'installations de toutes sortes. À en croire les données publiées, York est l'université la plus surpeuplée de l'Ontario. Le campus n'offre que 72% des espaces nécessaires aux activités qui se déroulent, selon les normes ontariennes. Glendon se trouve dans une bien meilleure situation avec 87% de cette norme.

Mais les chiffres ne semblent pas révéler toute la vérité. Le «livre blanc» indique dès l'introduction que Glendon ne fait aucunement partie de ce rapport, et voilà qu'on fait mention de façon plus ou moins directe de notre campus, et ce, à plus d'un endroit.

Par exemple, après une énumération (en page 4) des manques auxquels l'administration fait face, le document précise que *presque* toutes ces lacunes ont rapport au campus "Steele"; les autres se situent évidemment au niveau de Glendon, à moins que York ne cache un autre campus à quelque part.

Plus loin, on peut lire que les besoins de Glendon vont probablement grandir vu l'instauration de la loi 8 (sur le bilinguisme en Ontario), mais le rapport se limite toujours aux constructions nécessaires sur le campus Steele. Qu'ils se branchent, à la fin!!!

De plus, on a peine à croire que Glendon manque moins de place que nos confrères dans le nord. La maison 'D' de la résidence Hilliard est entièrement occupée par des bureaux de professeurs ou autres. La liste d'attente pour entrer en résidence en ce moment s'allonge jusqu'au numéro 26. C'est-à-dire qu'à moins de bonnes connections, vous feriez mieux de vous faire des amis avec un grand salon ou de vous préparer à passer quelques temps avec Bill et Bob qui habitent au coin de Queen et Bay (juste au-dessus des bouches de métro)... ou encore de devenir prof.

Le salon Garigue, sans offenser la personne qui lui a donné son nom, représente une forme désolée de ce que devrait être une salle de détente pour les étudiants.

Bien que nous ne faisons pas le poids dans la balance, on devrait pouvoir espérer qu'un jour, Glendon pourra offrir

"NO REST EVEN IN DEATH"
—Posthumous Autobiography of Cpt. Fluke

davantage à sa population étudiante et professionnelle. Les Québécois qui arrivent ici devraient trouver des installations meilleures que dans les CEGEP.

Pour en revenir à York, trois nouveaux bâtiments seront construits: «*Fine Arts III*», un édifice pour les bureaux et les classes, et le fameux «*Student Centre*». Le *Student Centre* coûte au moins 11 millions de dollars à construire. Huit millions proviennent des étudiants qui paient un surplus de frais de scolarité. Ce moyen de financement a été voté lors d'un référendum étudiant, ex-

cluant, on l'espère, Glendon.

En gros, on parle de beaucoup de dollars. Jusqu'à 200 millions pourraient être nécessaires pour obtenir le niveau idéal d'espace pour les étudiants. Une partie des fonds nécessaires pourrait provenir de la vente récente de 20 acres que l'université vient de signer, pour une somme d'au moins 33 millions de beaux dollars.

Alors, chers Glendonniens, suivez cette affaire de près. Il s'en brasse des affaires et de l'argent (peut-être le nôtre...) sous nos yeux. Il faut les garder ouverts.

L'Accueil des nouveaux étudiants

par Bruno Larose

Soixante pour cent des nouveaux étudiants ont pris part à la cérémonie marquant leur admission officielle au Collège Glendon de l'Université York. L'événement a connu cette année une participation record selon l'adjoint de la Doyenne des Affaires étudiantes, M. Gilles Fortin.

Gilles Fortin explique la participation record par le changement de la journée de présentation de l'accueil. «Les années passées, la cérémonie avait lieu le vendredi alors que cette année on a opté pour le mercredi, ce qui est plus pratique pour les étudiants,» a expliqué M. Fortin.

Environ 275 nouveaux étudiants sur un total de 450 ont été officiellement accueillis par le président et vice-chancelier

de l'Université York, M. Harry Arthurs, par la Principale intérimaire du Collège Glendon, Mme Elizabeth Hopkins, le Président-adjoint académique, James Alcock, la Doyenne de Affaires étudiantes, Yvette Szmids et le président de l'Association étudiante du Collège Glendon, M. D'Arcy Butler. Des professeurs et employés ont été aussi du nombre des 37 dignitaires présents.

La cérémonie d'une durée d'environ 30 minutes a eu lieu à la Cafétéria aménagée spécialement pour l'événement tenu la semaine dernière.

L'accueil officiel et solennel des nouveaux étudiants représente une tradition britannique perpétuée également dans les grandes universités américaines telles Harvard et Yale.



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financière, de votre banque ou de votre établissement de crédit, les formulaires que vous devez soumettre pour continuer à être exempt(e) de l'intérêt.

Si vous avez déjà présenté une demande d'aide financière au RAFEO et désirez faire appel au sujet du montant qui vous a été accordé, communiquez immédiatement avec votre bureau d'aide financière pour obtenir les dates limites ainsi que de plus amples renseignements

Gregory Sorbara, ministre
Aian K. Adlington, sous-ministre

News

Principal Search Re-Opens

by Michael DenTandt

In recent years, Glendonians have begun to wonder if the openness and democracy won in the turbulent 60's and 70's were slowly being retracted. Some wonder if the Administration is profiting from student apathy by quietly reclaiming some of the powers it has lost.

As has been previously reported, professors and students alike were concerned when Faculty Council decided on May 14 that the summer search for a new Principal be carried out in secret.

However, acting Principal Beth Hopkins' address to Friday's meeting of Council may assuage at least some of those fears. To the great relief of many of those present, the Committee will return to the tradition of openness and accountability, at least for now.

This seems to run contrary to the wishes of President Harry Arthurs, who wrote in a September 14 letter to the Council, "The difficulties encountered this year may well recur, since the College at this moment in

its history requires very special qualities in its Principal. Some people who might be well suited for the post are in demand for other jobs as well, and may never have thought of themselves as possible candidates. They have to be sought out and persuaded to stand. Other candidates are reluctant to jeopardize their present positions by exposing their interest publicly. They require reassurance in advance that their candidacy has a reasonable chance of success. I therefore ask both Council and the Committee to consider how a still more active search can be conducted, and how I can be informed of our views concerning a possible appointee without resorting to procedures which do deter candidates as the present procedures apparently do."

When the letter was brought before Council, the Chairman, Tony Hopkins said, in reference to the final point quoted above, "We can't help him out."

In the process of the meeting, Beth Hopkins discussed some of the summer's tribulations:

"Last spring we recommended one, two, three... In the end only one was willing to seek the job... due to his high office, he did not want it let out of the bag." Principal Hopkins went on to say that the candidate was duly interviewed, and it was recommended to President Arthurs that the candidate be approved. The job was not turned down, and it seemed for a time that Glendon had a new principal; However, at the last minute, the candidate was "offered another, extremely important job in Ottawa." The candidate, apparently, "sends his regrets and best wishes to the College."

As to future possibilities, there seems to be some hope, but nothing concrete as yet. "We have about a half-dozen people," said Hopkins, "who were not available for the summer of '87."

The Committee also has in its possession a list of new names "who might possibly be approached."

When questioned directly by *Pro Tem* on the abandonment

of the "secrecy policy", acting Principal Hopkins said, "It's the committee's understanding that the closed procedures were only in effect for the summer and that we would like to continue the search with alacrity." When asked what would hap-

Strike Possible

by T. Antle

It's contract time once again for York University Staff Association (YUSA), and York Students are therefore in danger of losing class time, if faculty responds in the traditional manner, by refusing to cross picket lines.

In discussing the possibility of an upcoming strike with YUSA's President, Celia Harte, one word in particular kept surfacing. The word was "inequality." And unless mediation talks result in an acceptable settlement offer and equilibrium is attempted, Sept. 30 will see the secretary support staff on the picket lines. At least this is what the strike mandate says: 81% of over 700 persons voted in favor.

YUSA has been offered a two-year agreement with a 5% per year pay increase as well as benefit improvements in such areas as maternity leave and dental coverage, which would bring them up to par with other Ontario Universities, and also with YUFA (York University Faculty Association).

Ms. Harte had positive feelings toward these proposed changes, but pointed out prob-

lem if another candidate requested anonymity, Hopkins replied, "If we get candidates like that we will seek Council's advice."

It seems that, for the moment,

• See Principal p. 9

lems with the suggested retirement program, an obvious one being its duration; a program whose purpose it is to plan and provide for employees' futures requires slightly more than two years time.

What YUSA itself suggests is "job equality: equal pay for equal work." Could this discrepancy be due partially to the fact that at least 80% of YUSA employees are women?

YUSA wants to redesign administrative job-evaluation programs. They want minimum health and safety and job-comfort standards to be met. That means new work stations designed to complement their VDT computer systems. As of press time, *Pro Tem* was unable to contact the administration despite repeated attempts.

In any case, we must agree with Ms. Harte and remain hopeful that this strike does not take place. As students, our "jobs" are threatened, and although certain students got a particular gleam in their eyes when the possibility of a holiday was mentioned, we must remember that, after all, our time is paid for - in advance!

Élections

par Guy Larocque

Les élections d'automne concernant les positions demeurées vacantes au sein de l'Association Étudiante du Collège Glendon sont, de nouveau, à l'affiche. Cela signifie que l'opportunité de s'impliquer et de participer à la vie étudiante Glendonienne est offerte à tous les étudiant(e)s pourvu que le statu soit conforme aux règles d'éligibilité établies par la constitution de l'AECG.

Grâce et, à travers ce choix, tout étudiant(e) désireux(se) d'ajouter sa contribution à la vie sociale et académique de Glendon peut le faire de façon dynamique et constructive; faire partie du conseil peut en effet se révéler une expérience utile et enrichissante; certainement, cela ne peut que promouvoir le sens de l'association et la facilité à communiquer.

Les conditions d'éligibilité sont les suivantes:

1. Les étudiant(e)s intéressé(e)s à assumer des responsabilités au sein de l'exécutif doivent être inscrit(e)s à au moins un cours de 6 crédits (*i.e.* un cours année).

2. Les étudiant(e)s ayant l'intention de soumettre leur candidature concernant les autres positions disponibles doivent être inscrit(e)s dans au moins un demi cours, soit un cours de 3 crédits (un cours dont la durée n'excède pas une session).

Il sera possible à tous les intéressé(e)s de soumettre leur candidature au bureau de

l'AECG à partir du mercredi le 23 septembre, 1987.

Deux positions au sein de l'exécutif sont disponibles:

1. Le/la Directeur/trice des Affaires Bilingues se doit de chercher à satisfaire les besoins des étudiant(e)s quant à l'application du bilinguisme à l'intérieur et à l'extérieur du campus.

2. Le/la Directeur/trice des Communications a pour tâche d'informer l'ensemble de la population étudiante de Glendon, des services, programmes et activités qui sont offerts sur le campus.

Dix postes de conseillers sont ouverts. Suivant l'addition d'un amendement à la constitution, ces postes seront divisés en deux groupes. Le premier, verra le conseillers demeurer en post jusqu'au 1er mai, 1988, alors que le second, verra les siens être en fonctions pour un an, période qui prendra fin avec les élections d'automne 1988.

Les conseillers sont les représentants des étudiants au conseil et peuvent participer à un grand nombre de comité créés par le conseil pour l'aider dans l'accomplissement de ses tâches.

Deux représentant(e)s de première année seront élu(e)s dans le but de représenter les besoins spécifiques des étudiants admis en première année.

Deux représentant(e)s pour les étudiants à temps partiels que eux aussi se voient bénéficier d'une représentation spé-

cifique.

Ces représentant(e)s sont membres à part entière du conseil.

Le Conseil de la Faculté a besoin de trois représentant(e)s étudiant(e)s. Le Conseil de la Faculté est la plus haute instance académique concernant le collège.

La date limite pour tous soumissions est minuit le mercredi 30 septembre, 1987. Au même moment débutera la campagne électorale qui se terminera le lundi 12 octobre également à minuit.

Le Bureau de Vote sera localisé dans le couloir de l'aile principale du Pavillon York, en face du Hearth Room, les mardi 13 et mercredi 14 octobre, 1987.

Les discours d'élections, suivis d'une courte période de questions concernant les candidats aux postes de Directeur/trice seront tenus à la cafétéria et commenceront à midi, le mercredi 7 octobre, 1987.

Il est fortement suggéré à quiconque désiront se proposer pour n'importe laquelle des positions offertes de s'enquérir auprès du Scrutateur en Chef. Toute question, ou demande d'information se doit être adressée au Scrutateur en Chef David DeWees.

Il peut être également rejoint au bureau de l'AECG où d'ailleurs les candidats pourront se procurer les formulaires d'application.



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If you have already applied to OSAP and wish to appeal for additional funds, you should contact your Financial Aid Administrator immediately. For further information and deadline dates for an appeal, contact your financial aid office.

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

Interview: Doctor

Dr. David McQueen, Professor of Economics at Glendon college, discussed contemporary issues in Canadian politics with Pro Tem in late August. The text of the interview was transcribed and has been edited for print.

Q. Has the Government given too much power to the provinces in the Meech Lake Accord?

A. The test I would apply is this. Has the Federal Government still the power to act effectively in the event of a major economic crisis? It's not clear to me that they've lost that power. I think a lot of what they have lost is the power to influence the directions in which provincial governments take their policies. The power to practise broad fiscal, monetary and exchange rate policy remains essentially unimpaired.

I don't know if the power to influence the educational system and vocational training has been more impaired than it was to start with, because the Constitution planted the educational function in the provincial domain before the revisions.

One thing about Meech Lake is that usually if there are major objections to a Constitutional revision of this kind, academics will rise up and there will be a great wave of protest. The protest so far has been much more sporadic. This may simply mean that it takes a long time for the implications to sink in, and that in a year or two perhaps a lot of people, even including myself, may think that we've done something we shouldn't have here.

There is of course the important trade-off which is to bring Quebec into the Constitution in a way in which it was not brought in at the time of the patriation.

Q. What about the limits the agreement puts on Senate reform?

A. I am bothered a bit by the way Meech Lake seems to put an absolute blockade on the way to real Senate reform. Once the provinces have the power to pension off their old political bagmen they will not be at all anxious to give it up. A cry which you hear out West is for an elected Senate, so we may have blocked off something important there.

Q. How do you feel about the Senate as it is?

A. It's a rather useful thing to have around. I'm glad they stirred up a fuss about that dreadful drug legislation, which I think is one of the most abominable pieces of legislation they've pistoned through Parliament in my lifetime. It's not quite as bad as what we did to Japanese-Canadians during World War II,

but that aside, that legislation stinks to high heaven.

Q. Why would the Senate hold up the Drug Patent Act?

A. Because it's such a dumb deal; we get so little and pay so much; we get some vague promises of more drug re-

"My suspicion is that the deal will not be big, though it will be merchandised as such."

search, but the one thing we can be damn sure of is that the Canadian consumer is going to pay one hell of a lot more for drugs. What do we think these companies are in this game for? These guys play rough, and of course it's all part of the ridiculous negotiating situation we find ourselves in with respect to free trade. The real reason the Government has gone along with this, apart from a promise of pitifully few jobs in the pharmaceutical industry in Quebec, has to been to grease the skids for the free trade negotiations.

Q. I am intrigued by what you say about the Senate. Would you like to see it reformed?

A. Yes, I think I would. Two thirds of the existing Senate you can forget about; it's drunk or asleep or absent or just not paying attention; but the other third has been valuable. I think of people like Eugene Forsey, and my own experience with the Senate when I worked in Ottawa. Some of the Senate committees were very good; they took their time; the business of everybody trying to score cheap, short-term, partisan political points was very much suppressed.

So I am not for the abolition of the Senate: I really take quite seriously the idea of having a body which will give legislation a sober second look.

Q. You don't see it as a rubber stamp?

A. Constitutionally it has to be a rubber stamp on any money bill, and so long as it's not elected it can only really resist up to a point, and if the Commons insists on having its way it must give in, at least as the Senate is presently constituted.

Q. Can we look ahead to a possible elected Senate?

A. I doubt that we can now after Meech Lake, but supposing that was still in the cards there would be some enormous

complications. How would disputes be resolved if one elected body happened to disagree with another? But I don't think we should throw away the idea of a bicameral two house Parliament. Abolition is a simplistic solution; we might lose more than we gain.

Q. The Prime Minister has made overtures in that area since the Senate sent the drug bill back to the Commons.

A. At the moment the Senate is quite a nest of Trudeau-era Liberals, but he might take a different view of it if he stays in office long enough, so that more Progressive Conservatives are seated in the Senate.

Q. The Senate has been able to interfere in that legislation because Parliament was recalled by the Government to pass new refugee legislation. What do you think of these measures?

A. I think it's hasty and draconian. I certainly don't think that people who are not genuine refugees from torture, oppression, death, etc. should be able to buy their way into this country, but the number of people who have come in on these dubious ships is a tiny drop in the bucket compared to the total number of refugees. I think that this is very hasty legislation that is playing to some of the worst instincts and worst first thoughts of the Canadian public. There is a sense in which we are all descended from refugees from something, not always political oppression, of course, but poverty, lack of prospects, and other things like that.

"Two-thirds of the existing Senate you can forget about."

The protests by the Canadian Civil Liberties Association and church groups mean something, and this thing needs a lot of revision. When you get hammered by the United Nations refugee organisations it's time to think.

Q. Is "queue-jumping" symptomatic of a problem in our immigration policies? Should they be liberalized?

A. The difficulty we face here is that we have a very high rate of unemployment; despite some recent decline, 9% of the labour force is unemployed. Canadian immigration policy

has always been strongly geared to the employment situation of the time... we're tending to take those people who will fill some specific gaps which still exist in our labour force. This is not any sort of tribute to our humanitarianism, but then I think one has to expect in all political realism that this is the type of immigration policy that we will always follow and always really have followed.

Overall immigration policy has to be distinguished from refugee policy. Another element comes into the refugee policy: oppression, dictatorships, death squads; there's much more of a humanitarian side. I suppose you could say that in the general immigration policy there's a humanitarian side inasmuch as people are allowed to bring certain relatives in. We no longer behave as we did when we were building the Canadian Pacific,

"I'm glad they stirred up a fuss about that dreadful drug legislation"

when we would admit Chinese male labourers to build the railway and die in fairly large numbers doing so, but never to bring their wives and children. One could say there's been a little progress since those days.

Q. Were those the kinds of policies discussed at the time? Was it noticed?

A. Very little. It's hard to find much evidence of it being noticed. Essentially, Chinese and Japanese who arrived at that time were regarded as cheap labour, period. They were regarded by many Canadian workers as a menace to their own wage levels and living standards. They had few friends, and many lived out their days as simply old bache-

to adopt a somewhat different starting point. Generally speaking, as an economist, if you offer me a choice between free trade and protectionism I will, with very few exceptions, certainly industry exceptions, lean strongly to the free trade side.

I believe that one of the biggest and most important accomplishments of all the industrialized countries — Canada, the United States, Western Europe, Japan, etc. — since the Second World War has been the lowering of trade barriers, and within that broader picture of getting the tariffs down, the success of the European Common Market. So generally, I am for free trade, but this particular operation that we are now undergoing with the United States disturbs me greatly on a number of counts.

In the first place I would

agree with you to this extent — that our economy is at the present moment very strongly linked to the United States, and one can see many natural and unavoidable reasons why this should be so.

But the first thing we should realize is that the world moves on, the world is changing, and to go on acting as if the United States were the only country that mattered to us in economic matters would be extremely foolhardy.

The fact is that a number of other economies have been growing a lot faster than the United States. Western Europe on the whole, despite its present semi-stagnation, has over the entire post-war period grown faster than the U.S. economically, and for sure many of the countries of the Pacific Rim have grown faster: Japan, Korea, etc.

Also I think that beyond those countries lies the immense mass of China, which I think is opening up; also one must mention India, which, though still one of the world's poorest countries, is in a much better economic position than people would have predicted 10 or 20 years ago.

I think that the natural lazy Canadian tendency is to think of the U.S. as the easy export market: they speak English, their customs are familiar, and indeed it is a good export market, where you can test yourself out against some of the toughest competition in the world; I am not against increased trade with the United States.

A. With all respect, I'd like

r David McQueen

What bothers me about the present negotiation is (a) that it's focussed on the United States alone, and (b) that the bargaining power is horrendously badly distributed. We're in one of the nuttiest, weakest negotiating positions we've ever been in.

Our government has staked an awful lot politically on this negotiation. The Reagan government has put far less. There is an unevenness right there.

In this negotiation some of the most important action isn't even going on at the bargaining table, as the United States hits us over the head successively with various trade impediments.

First of all even to start these negotiations it's clear that they demanded this damn drug legislation. Then came shingles, then came softwood lumber, and they're probably going to do something nasty about steel if I read the political signs correctly in the United States with an election coming up there.

Now they propose a really devastating blow against the Saskatchewan potash industry and for what? — to save two potash mines in New Mexico which don't happen to be as efficient as the ones we have.

I find this a dangerous and ridiculous situation. We want a deal much more than the other party does; you should never negotiate under those circumstances. You should get

"...the natural lazy Canadian tendency is to think of the U.S. as the easy export market."

yourself into a position where they want a deal as much as we want a deal. Also we should try to keep the action at the bargaining table, but in the United States, that's difficult.

This has been a constant problem for every country which has ever negotiated with the United States, and it arises from their separation of powers. You can dicker with the White House for a trade deal, but there is also Congress, which often goes its own way. There is also the judiciary, which plays an important role in the United States and rules on whether certain "escape clauses" which permit them to reintroduce trade barriers can be invoked under certain conditions.

If you are one country going up against the United States you have no assurance that their complete political system will keep its side of the deal. I think that under those circumstances you ought to play much more of a hardball game, and you ought to play it in a negotiating room with not just Canada, but with Western Europe

and Japan. The reason is that if you have all those countries on your side of the table and the United States somewhere down the line starts invoking escape clauses, there is a potential for massive retaliation by a number of countries against the United States. This is a tough game; this is the way it is played.

The other way you can deal with the U.S. and make a reasonable success of it is to hit them back when they hit you, thus developing a lobby in the U.S. in favour of doing a deal with Canada. That's what happened essentially in the late 1920's and 1930's, the U.S. imposed its appallingly high

"The Prime Minister tends to be overwhelmed by his relationship with the United States."

Hawley-Smoot tariff in the late 1920's, something which greatly worsened the Great Depression, massacring world trade.

There were other forces of course, such as the Wall Street crash, but protectionism was one of them.

As unemployment grew worse, more and more nations used high tariffs as a means of trying to keep up levels of employment, which is self-defeating because everybody retaliates.

One of those countries was Canada; we raised our tariffs after the Ottawa agreements,

and a very interesting thing began to happen in the U.S. A new lobby began to develop of those who had lost important export business in Canada because of our duties. This lobby extended to other countries which had raised their tariffs in retaliation against the Hawley-Smoot tariff in the U.S.

The result of that was the passage of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act in Congress in the mid-1930's. Canada was one of the first countries to come knocking and say "let's do a deal." But we had some bargaining power at that point: we had raised our tariffs against them, and accordingly they had something they wanted from us just about as badly as we wanted something from them. We had quite a successful negotiation with them on that occasion.

I'm very far from advocating a general institution of trade war in the world; it's one of the worst things that could possibly happen. Realistically I would have to say that there is some trade war going on

right now. What else do you call this potash business? This is aggression.

The only way to develop a constituency in the U.S. against this sort of thing is to realize that we are in a hardball game, and that we may have to play some hardball for a while. It's not a good situation at all, and I think that the Mulroney government has got itself caught in an awful trap here.

In some sense it forgot the separation of powers; it thought that it was doing a deal with President Reagan. Well you don't do a deal with President Reagan *a fortiori* now, because his prestige and

his clout are so diminished; partly because he can't run again, and partly because of Irangate.

But I am very much for lifting our eyes to farther horizons, to countries whose standard of living may exceed that of the United States in your lifetime, if not in mine. I think it is tremendously important that our young people should be brought up to think that if you want to study business you should be picking up a number of foreign languages — Japanese, Chinese, Spanish, etc.

Q. Mulroney appeared to stake a lot on his personal relationship with Reagan.

A. "When Irish eyes are smiling; -it's nothing. The President of the United States has a lot on his mind at all times, a great many more things than his relationship with Canada.

The Canadian Prime Minister, unless he takes great care,

"...these people are not stupid or incapable of learning."

tends to be overwhelmed by his relationship with the United States.

Q. You mean with the American President?

A. That's right, and that's a big mistake. In some ways we've rectified that mistake a bit. Our current ambassador Allan Gottlieb has been paying much more attention to Congress and to developing relations there, but we must realize what a unique system of government we are dealing with in the United States.

One reason I would like to see us get out of this bilateral,

two-party framework of trade negotiation, and get the Europeans in there, is that the U.S. may give them some of what they want, if the Europeans will cut back on their agricul-

like that with Canada, but once the precedent is set..."

Q. Other countries will go for it?

"I find this a dangerous and ridiculous situation."

tural protectionism. Now that's desperately important for Canada. It has dealt a body blow to our wheat exports, and the economy of Western Canada is already in trouble. It's in trouble on oil, softwood lumber, potash, and grain; one has named practically all the resource products of Western Canada.

Q. The Mulroney Government has put a lot of political capital into these negotiations, investing rather heavily in them. Will they keep pouring more and more into it?

A. It's hard to read what comes out of Ottawa; it depends on where the PM is speaking, and for what purpose. Some of the recent statements suggest a certain amount of backing off; after all these people are not stupid or incapable of learning. They know that Reagan's situation is weaker.

I think they are probably aiming at coming up with something which doesn't change the real world situation all that much, but which can be presented as some kind of success. My suspicion is that the deal will not be big, though it will be merchandised as such.

Q. Is Mulroney going to give away a lot to get a deal he can sell to the public?

A. Much will depend on the news coming back from the bargaining table. One thing

they would like very much to get and would be prepared to give a lot away for would be some means of getting from the U.S. an insurance that these sudden invocations of "escape clauses," these sudden attacks on lumber and potash, can be mitigated, or put before some kind of joint body. The noises from Congress suggest that the possibility of getting that is not very good.

Q. They will guard that privilege jealously.

A. Yes, some Congressmen and Senators may say, "I might be able to tolerate something

A. Yes, I think that precedent plays a big role in the American interest in this trade deal; it's not so much this deal in itself, it's the hope that with this deal they can set precedents which they can put to work in negotiations with other countries.

To "escape from the escape clauses" Mulroney might be prepared to give away a lot. But he really does have to think not just of seats in Quebec, but of seats in Ontario. If Mr. Peterson is elected and can stir up a great deal of opposition in Ontario to whatever deal is announced, that could pose some important problems for Mr. Mulroney.

Q. You could see a hue-and-cry coming over any deal that really sells out Canada.

A. You could see the possibility that the deal might be much more welcome in some parts of the country than in others. Recent events may have changed that.

Traditionally, Western Canada has been strongly pro-free trade. But now they have also discovered the separation of powers, and the things that can strike some of their key products like bolts out of the blue. Their keenness for a deal may not be as great as it once was, though they are probably keener than people in Ontario.

The real key here is the auto industry. Ontario's economy may be more diversified than that of the Prairie provinces, but the auto industry spreads its influence through this economy to a degree that many of us don't fully appreciate. It doesn't just happen in Windsor and Oshawa and Oakville.

Our experience during the last recession, 1981-82, when auto sales took a dive, was instructive. That industry still matters an awful lot in this province.

Q. Do you see the States as a country economically on the decline?

A. "On the decline" is putting it too strongly; their economy has still been growing. But they are not the "top dog" across the board to the extent they were.

• See Manifest p. 8

Manifest Destiny

• From p. 7

Q. They have a debt problem.

A. That's one interesting signal of the new position of the United States in the world. They are still number one on

many things, but they are not as far ahead as they used to be.

Q. Are they not number one in debt now?

A. Yes indeed, that's a spectacular thing that has happened. I'm not yet prepared to say that they can't service that debt. Their trade account with the rest of the world is starting to turn around.

Q. How is this affecting the Americans?

A. One must never underestimate the impact of U.S. public psychology. Americans are used to winning. They are an optimistic people. They inherited enormous natural resources; Manifest Destiny rolled them through to the Pacific; they won the First and Second World Wars, with some assistance. They are used to winning. The whole Viet Nam experience was enormously traumatic experience for the American. Moreso than for Europeans, who are used to losing some of the time. Coming on top of that, the perception that Japan was racing ahead of the U.S. in world trade in certain products has also been a shock to them. I think it explains some of the ways they have behaved towards us and other people.

Q. Manifested in terms of protectionism?

A. Yes. The U.S. experience has become more like the experience of other countries.

Q. Would you call it maturation?

A. Yes, I suppose in a sense, but this makes them very tricky to deal with at this point in history.

On the one hand we in Canada have to accept that our economic interdependence on the U.S. is going to continue, but in our own interests we should be very interested in what Mr. Trudeau called the "third option". Like so many Trudeau things, it was a great idea and what it lacked was adequate follow-through. I think his instinct was right, so far as the more psychological side of the Canadian identity is concerned. I think that one of the ways you discover yourself as a Canadian is to go abroad, to experience foreign countries.

That is one of the surest ways to discover ways in which you are fundamentally different from the people you are talking to and making friends with — the core things that make Canadians different from other people.

As we look beyond the United States to the rest of the world one of the things that will happen is that we will discover ourselves along the way, and find out what we are like, what other people admire about us, and what they don't admire. We will recognize some of our uniqueness.

Q. That's somewhat daunting, particularly for young Canadians who are still influenced to a great extent by their experience with American culture which so pervades our society. To step out on their own, and present themselves as Canadians, and to say "We want to deal with you" is something many people would find scary.

A. Yes, they do, and especially the present middle-aged generation of Canadian business people, who are used to thinking of economics as Canada plus the United States. A much younger type of Canadian business person is more oriented both to looking for business the world over, and to the role of science and technology in economic life.

I suppose a lot of this has to start in the schools. I was taught that science was dull, dull, dull. It was a matter of repeating 300-year-old experiments, getting your measurements right, and keeping your notebook neat. The idea that there might be any excitement about it was not there. There is mathematics, which too many students are quitting early. I'm not sure we are teaching it properly to the majority of students. We've got to be much more outward-looking in the situation which now seems to be developing, and it's to the younger generation we look to take us along this route.

Q. Human capital is considered a country's most important resource.

A. That's right, though most Canadians think our most important resources are in or on top of the ground. The human capital concept is one of the most useful things that's come along in economics recently. That's where more and more of our future is going to lie. Our natural resource industries would be nothing without the major application of human capital.

AVIS D'ÉLECTIONS

Veillez prendre note qu'à partir du mercredi 23 septembre, 1987, débutera la période de soumission des candidatures concernant les postes disponibles au sein de l'Association Étudiante du Collège Glendon (AECG). Les positions offertes sont suivantes:

a) **10 conseillers(ères)**, à être élu(e)s par le corps étudiant.

b) **2 représentant(e)s de première année**, à être élu(e)s par l'ensemble des étudiants admis en première année.

c) **2 représentant(e)s étudiant(e)s à temps partiel**, à être élu(e)s par les étudiants bénéficiant d'un tel statut.

d) **1 directeur(trice) des Affaires Bilingues**, à être élu(e) par le corps étudiant.

e) **1 directeur(trice) des Communications**, à être élu(e) par le corps étudiant.

f) **3 représentant(e)s étudiant(e)s au conseil de faculté**, à être élu(e)s par le corps étudiant.

La dite période prendra fin à minuit le 30 septembre 1987. À ce moment les candidatures devront avoir été reçues par le Scrutateur en Chef, au Bureau de l'AECG.

La campagne électorale sera tenue à compter du jeudi 1^{er} octobre à 0 heure une (12:01 du matin) jusqu'à minuit le lundi 12 octobre 1987.

Les élections auront lieu le mardi 13 octobre 1987 de 9 h 00 à 17 h 00 et le mercredi 14 octobre 1987 de 10 h 00 à 18 h 00. Les Bureaux de Vote seront localisés dans le couloir de l'aile principale du Pavillon York, en face du Hearth Room.

Par ordre du Scrutateur en Chef
David A. DeWees
16 septembre 1987
Bureau de l'AECG

NOTICE OF ELECTIONS

Nominations will open Wednesday, September 23, 1987 for the for the following positions to the Glendon College Student Union (GCSU):

a) **Ten (10) Councillors**, to be elected from the student body.

b) **Two (2) First-year Representatives**, to be elected by the first-year students.

c) **Two (2) Part-time Students Representatives**, to be elected by the part-time students.

d) **Director of Bilingual Affaires**, to be elected by the student body.

e) **Director of Communications**, to be elected by the student body.

f) **Three (3) Student Representatives to the Faculty Council**, to be elected by the student body.

Nominations will close at midnight on Wednesday, September 30, 1987 and must be received by the Chief Returning Officer by that time at the office of the GCSU.

The campaign period shall be from 12:01 a.m., Thursday October 1, 1987 until midnight, Monday October 12, 1987.

Polling shall take place on Tuesday, October 13, 1987 from 9:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. and on Wednesday, October 14, 1987 from 10:00 a.m. until 6:00 p.m. The Polling Station shall be located in the corridor of York Hall, main wing, directly in front of the Hearth Room.

By order of the Chief Returning Officer
David DeWees
September 16, 1987
Office of the GCSU

Chretien, Only Possibility

• From p. 3

Lloyd Axworthy, Tom Axworthy or even Sheila Copps may toy with the idea. Don Johnston and Lloyd Axworthy would be the only individuals in that list capable of bringing the Liberals back to power. Both of them have a solid policy stance, but it would take them several years to build a national support base among the electorate.

So now the question is, who could lead the Liberal party back to power almost immediately? Donald MacDonald was seen as a successor to Trudeau in 1980, and with a lot of work, could bring the Liberals to a minority or small majority position in the House if an election were called in 1988. Some people toss around Pierre Trudeau's name when they talk about possible Turner successors, but the chances of Trudeau wanting to return to politics at this stage are remote.

That leaves us with only one other possibility — Jean Chretien. Chretien is well known, well loved and could

probably win a leadership convention hands down. But to the West, Chretien is still a Trudeau Liberal, and that means he would have to count on B.C., Ontario, Quebec and a few seats in the east to win a majority government. Chretien could bring the Liberals back to power, but one wonders whether Chretien would want more than one term, or whether he would be elected a second time. He is getting older. His political beliefs were developed over two decades ago, and in many senses, one wonders just how closely his policies would mirror those of the Trudeau

era. After a few years of Chretien's leadership, the Liberals would have to look for a totally new, forward-looking vision, embodied by a new, progressive thinking leader.

It's unfortunate to admit, but in order to win the next election, the Liberals will either have to stay with the uninspiring John Turner, or reach back into their bag of old tricks to pull out a figure that has his popularity rooted in years gone by.

For new and inspiring leadership from the Liberal party, Canadians will have to wait a few more years.



animation: Eric McConnachie

Nuclear Withdrawal

by Beth Pinney

The International Studies Club began what sounds to be a great year yesterday with the introduction of John Thompson from the Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies. The topic to be discussed was to be on Canada's new white paper on defence, but through a slight misunderstanding on the speaker's side and the club's side it was changed to the possibility of nuclear withdrawal in Europe.

John Thompson is a noted expert in this field with 10 years military experience behind him. He discussed the real possibility of the withdrawal of intermediate and short range nuclear weapons in Europe and possibly Asia. In discussing the pros, cons and output of this discourse produced an interesting seminar.

A quick summary of what Mr. Thompson was trying to say began with the history of the dilemma we now face. The initial build up of nuclear weapons in Western Europe can be traced to the end of W.W. II. At the end of the 2nd W.W. Canada and the U.S. began withdrawing their troops. As Russia kept most of its troops in Europe, it was quickly realized that conventional warfare was no longer feasible. By the early 1950's the competition between the two super powers had started. In the late 1950's the U.S. possessed 3 times the amount of weapons the Soviets had started to stockpile in Europe. The gap quickly closed though and by the early 1960's the two countries were matching each others strength. During the 1970's a "modernization" of nuclear weapons took place making them even more accurate.

The neutron bomb was invented in this time period and was strongly opposed in the U.S. It was not deployed until the Reagan administration came into power. In the past years there have been many attempts at disarmament and both sides have given into a certain extent.

Though both sides have cut down on some weapons it has to be noted that it was usually because the weapons were obsolete. If the disarmament plan in Europe is to follow through, in the end, after all reductions have been made N.A.T.O. would be in possession of 883 missiles, while the Soviets would still claim 2275. Elimination does appear to be in reach, although obviously a ban on short and intermediate range missiles does not mean nuclear free.

There seems to be some apprehension over the withdrawal of intermediate and short range nuclear weapons because of the loss of deterrence and if conventional war-

fare began, many believe the Russians would be much better prepared. We belong to an organization with six different countries, trained to fight six different ways, where as the Soviet army has a definite unity.

John Thompson was a well spoken man. He tried to keep the seminar unbiased, showing the good and bad and supplying us all with new and sometimes shocking information.

If you would like to participate in any of these seminars the International Studies Club has a great year coming up. Jack Slibar, this year's president would like to express that the club is not "self-serving" and is open to all, not just International Studies majors. He believes that all students would benefit from the exposure.

Some of the plans the Inter-

national Studies Club has prepared this year include a new magazine. It will be free of charge, twelve pages and deal with current issues. The magazine will be entitled **Inter-View** and will be put out in conjunction with the U of T International relations society. Three will be produced this year, the first one cut is next week. The International Relations Club will sponsor 20 conferences this year, although a deal with U of T allows Glendon students to attend their conferences free of charge and vice versa.

On September 30 at 4:00 P.M., Barry Yeates will be giving a seminar in the Senior Common Room about the foreign service exam and career counselling. He will be giving tips on how to pass the exam and interview along with some practical information.

Des résidents internationaux

par Bruno Larose

Outre de nombreux étudiants de l'Ontario et du Québec, plus d'une dizaine des résidents de Hilliard et de Wood proviennent cette année de pays aussi différents que les États-Unis, les Bermudes, la France, le Maroc, la Suisse, le Congo, la Suède, la Grande-Bretagne et le Rwanda.

Cette variété de provenances des résidents peut être attribuable au statut bilingue maintenant officiel du Collège Glendon, selon l'adjoint aux Affaires étudiantes, M. Gilles Fortin.

Sur les 361 résidents étudiant à Glendon, 274 sont Ontariens,

63 sont Québécois alors que les 12 autres proviennent des sept autres provinces canadiennes. Seul le Nouveau-Brunswick n'est pas représenté au Collège Glendon.

Ces données rendues publiques la semaine dernière par le Bureau des Affaires étudiantes dressent un portrait de la provenance des résidents au 11 septembre dernier.

Sur les 401 lits présentement tous occupés, 40 sont par des étudiants du Collège mémorial canadien de chiropratique et une assistante au Département de Français du Collège Glendon.

Principal

- From p. 5 there will be an open debate in the Glendon Community as regards to any new candidate. Students and staff alike will be given an opportunity to voice their particular hopes and concerns. As one student at the meeting mentioned before leaving, "the Principalship is a very high-profile position. He or she will have to endure constant scrutiny by the Glendon Community on a daily basis. It seems ludicrous that an applicant for such a position should request anonymity during the application process."

Tim Inkpen, a student member of Faculty Council, said, when asked to comment on the Council's actions, "I think it's a very positive step that the committee is once again open and should be kept open at all possible costs." Professor Janet Warner, of the English department, commented, "I think everyone's pleased that we can return to our regular open procedures."

Messenjah

- From p. 4 The general consensus of the people who did stay for the **Messenjah** concert was that it was great. They had a good time and felt that it was well worth the wait. Many thanks go to the band who not only gave an amazing performance, but were patient and agreeable in a disagreeable situation.

Glendon Day had great potential for being a top-rate, fun filled day and it is unfortunate that it was not pulled off to perfection. Most people realize that the problems were beyond the control of the coordinators and are quite understanding about the situation.

The CYSF and GCSU are tremendously appreciated by the students for their long hours of hard work. Although it is still up in the air as to when another major project such as this will be undertaken again, I for one am certainly looking forward to it.

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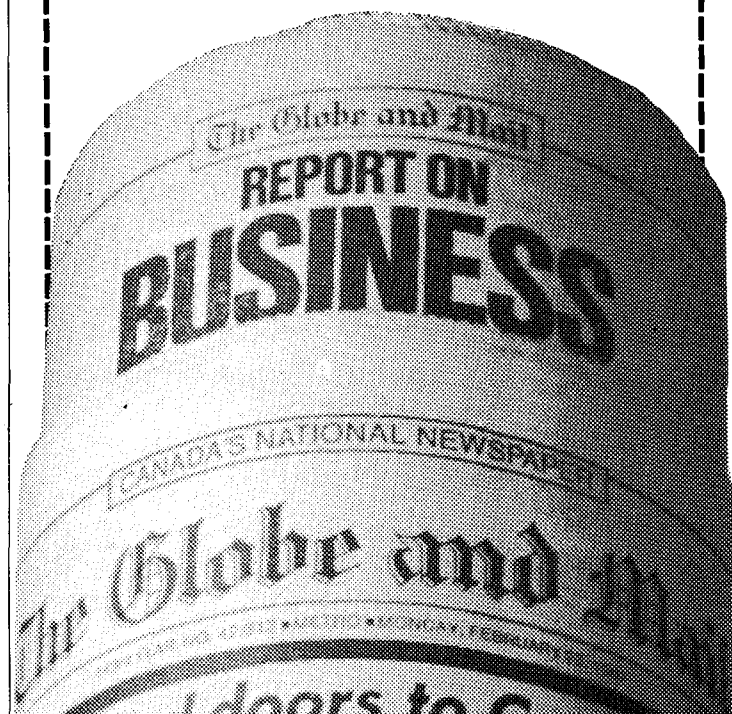
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Entertainment

Festival of Festivals

by Chris Reed

The night Ontario voters pushed the Tories' "Big Blue Machine" to the junkyard, Toronto's 12th annual *Festival of Festivals* began rolling its movie projectors. The glitter of past Festivals was tarnished by having the screenings spread throughout the downtown core. Selections made by first-time Director Helga Stephenson highlighted first works and little known talents.

David Overby programmed this year's *Eastern Horizons* series to bring wider recognition to Asian filmmakers. Chisho Itoh's first feature, *Gondola*, reflects Overby's intention. Itoh raised the film's budget of 350,000 \$ (U.S.) himself. Arriving in Toronto without having a public screening in Japan, without a Japanese or foreign distributor, *Gondola* is an unseen masterpiece *par excellence*.

Itoh's narrative revolves around the fifth-grade girl Kagai (Kieko Vemura) and her relationship with a Tokyo window-washer named Ryo (Keuta Kai). Together, the two make a journey to the sea to bury Kagai's dead bird. Both lie in a dreamscape as close to the perceptions of their families as Ryo's gondola is to the ground below the highrise buildings he washes.

This simple story anchors the mixture of experimental and commercial aesthetics Itoh creates to tell the tale. Half the film contains dialogue, the other only sounds. Dreams flow into reality and vice-versa. Itoh developed a relentlessly formal structure for the piece and uses this rhythm to carry the changes in framing and montage which signal different states of consciousness. The gradual bonding between the characters, Kagai and Ryo, is presented with an understated intensity by Vemura and Kai. Water imagery is used to represent the imaginary escapes of both characters. Itoh refuses to connect the similar dreams of Ryo and Kagai, providing emotional momentum to his debut as a Director with formal concerns and theoretical precision.

No Film Festival would be complete without either a publicity scandal or a foreseen runaway hit. This year, Toronto's *Festival of Festivals* was provided both by Jean-Claude Lauzon. Originally scheduled for 30 interviews, Lauzon loudly refused to be a cog in the media machine and disappeared. A day later, Lauzon agreed to one roundtable conference. Chosen for the prestigious Director's Fortnight at the *Cannes International Film Festival*, Lauzon's debut film

Un Zoo la Nuit, received an extended standing ovation after its first Toronto screening.

Life is crazy, it's not organized along proper dramatic lines. The plot changes every day, that's what I mean by a high-contrast picture.

-Jean-Claude Lauzon

Un Zoo La Nuit, or *Night Zoo* by Quebec Director/Screenwriter Jean-Claude Lauzon is not so much a "high-contrast" picture as a study of the grey areas which synthesize perceived polarities. *Night Zoo* premiered at the Festival and opened commercially last Friday. On one hand, it's a grittily violent film about criminal manipulation in Montreal's night-world. On the other, it's an uplifting drama of reunion between the son Marcel (Gilles Maheu) and his father Albert (Roger Le Bel).

The centre of the dichotomy is Marcel, a musician who once peddled cocaine for two policemen (Lorne Bass, Germain Houde) until they sent him to jail without receiving their cut of the \$200,000 deal. A male bodybuilder is sent to rape Marcel in his jail cell by the cops as a reminder of their deal. Released from prison, Marcel ignores the vengeful cops and tries to re-acquaint himself with his father, his prostitute girlfriend Julie (Lynne Adams) and his nest egg.

Roger Le Bel is a great, great

talent who instantly clicked with Gilles Maheu. It was a really generous and rewarding experience to shoot the scenes between them due to both of them.

-Jean-Claude Lauzon

This offscreen chemistry between Gilles Maheu and Roger Le Bel carries to the screen, giving their performances together as father and son a natural comedic rhythm. Albert is an outdoorsman and takes his son fishing, on his son's Harley Davidson. The "I'm your son, your my father, that means something" erupting mirth of the fishing boat is anchored by the everpresent cops who are spying from the shore.

Inroads between the narrative lines inevitably occur. Marcel seeks Julie out in a sleazy masturbation peep show parlor. Denis (*Decline of the American Empire*) Arcand makes a cameo as a customer watching her dance them to the other side of the booth. Marcel throws Arcand out, only to be confronted by the sight of the cops torturing her (from the other side of the glass) with an unwatchable intensity. The night of Albert's heart attack is the night of Marcel's avenging of the cops with the assistance of a fellow ex-con from across the Free Trade Border. Moose hunter Albert is confined to a hospital bed as his son returns



photo: Chris Reed

Un Zoo la Nuit's high-profile conference.

from finishing the hunt of the film's first plot. What follows is another hunt at night, this time in the less metaphorical Gramby Zoo, and a family reunion of an uplifting but unsettling quality.

Jean-Claude Lauzon's combination of traditional symbols of morality (the family unit, the Christ statue) with the reality of graphic violence is similar to Graham Greene's *Brighton Rock*. As with Greene's protagonist Pinky, Lauzon's Marcel cannot comfortably reconcile his past with the violent actuality of his present.

Lauzon himself allows for no clean separations in either his post-modern narrative structure nor in his formal cine-

matic devices. The Master Cinematographer Guy Dufaux shot *Night Zoo*. Dufaux's styles for the film; slick (formal compositional arrangements) and raw (over/under exposures, a 16mm hand-held quality) are fluidly intermingled within the rhythms of either narrative lines. The visual continuity of the film reinforces the visceral honesty with which it presents its driving theme. To separate night-time violence with the morality of daylight stability is to lose on or the other. *Un Zoo la Nuit*, the first feature by auteur Jean-Claude Lauzon signals the arrival of a new maverick in International Cinema.

Nouveau départ pour Trait d'Union

par Jeanne Corriveau

Créé il y a maintenant trois ans, Trait d'Union (Organisme d'animation culturelle) a déjà entrepris sa quatrième année d'activités. Le 9 septembre dernier, Trait d'Union présentait le chansonnier franco-ontarien Donald Poliquin au Théâtre Glendon. Avec un spectacle plein d'humour et de poésie, l'artiste a facilement conquis l'auditoire, peu nombreux mais bien présent, lui permettant de partager son enthousiasme et entraînant contagieux.

Mais Trait d'Union a bien d'autres projets en tête. Les membres de l'organisme, soit Norbert Lepage, Nathalie Guay et Claudine Hamel, ont l'intention de faire de Trait d'Union un organisme permanent, davantage présent sur le Campus. C'est dans ce but qu'ils ont fait des démarches pour obtenir un local. Même si le projet a échoué, Trait d'Union considère toujours cette idée comme primordiale: "Nous aurions voulu que Trait d'Union devienne une source d'information pour les activités à Glendon et hors du Campus, celles du Théâtre Français par exemple."

C'est la contribution financière du Bureau de la Doyenne et de l'AECG qui permet à Trait d'Union d'offrir aux étudiants des spectacles de qualité et diverses activités visant à promouvoir la culture francophone à Glendon.

Trait d'Union a déjà un projet d'envergure, celui de créer une ligue d'improvisation qui présenterait une joute deux fois par mois, soit le lundi soir au Pub de 21 h 00 à 22 h 00. En vue de ce projet, un spectacle promotionnel aura lieu le 28 septembre au Pub et une première rencontre le 5 octobre réunira les étudiants intéressés à se joindre à la ligue. Trait d'Union n'est pas sans considérer les difficultés quant au recrutement des joueurs vu la faible proportion de population francophone à Glendon. La création d'une ligue requiert la participation de joueurs, d'un entraîneur, de juges de ligne et d'un arbitre. Le nombre d'équipes sera alors déterminé par le nombre de joueurs inscrits. Les formulaires d'inscription seront disponibles à la Cafétéria et devront être retournés au Bureau de la Doyenne avant le vendredi 2

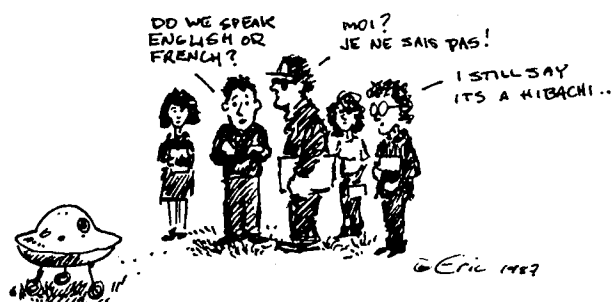
octobre.

Trait d'Union existe aussi dans le but de permettre des échanges entre les membres des deux communautés linguistiques. Le Club des Partenaires a changé de nom et d'image, faisant maintenant place à "L'Entr'acte" qui propose une soirée d'animation bi-mensuelle réunissant les deux groupes linguistiques. Ces soirées offriront des ateliers et des activités ou présenteront un artiste, poète ou chansonnier: "L'Entr'acte, c'est le temps que tu prends pour te détendre." Une dégustation de vin et fromages ouvrira les activités de L'Entr'acte. De plus amples informations seront données par Trait d'Union et affichées un peu partout au Collège.

D'autres activités s'ajouteront au calendrier de Trait d'Union

telles la venue possible du poète Michel Vallière, de l'auteur-compositeur Paul Demers ainsi que d'autres artistes. Il est aussi à noter que Trait d'Union, avec la collaboration du Café de la Terrasse, a l'intention de présenter un film en français au Pub et ce, une fois par mois.

Le succès des activités de Trait d'Union dépend en grande partie de la collaboration des étudiants du Collège vu l'envergure des projets proposés. C'est ainsi que les organisateurs invitent tous ceux qui s'intéressent à la ligue d'improvisation et à L'Entr'acte de se joindre à l'équipe car, comme l'indique le troisième objectif de Trait d'Union, l'organisme est aussi une source d'enrichissement personnel. Donc à vous de vous impliquer!



animation: Eric McConnachie

Divertissements

The Real/Lesson

by Michelle McBride

On Saturday of the weekend past I attended the rather strange double bill, *The Lesson* by Eugene Ionesco and *The Real Inspector Hound* by Tom Stoppard. Both plays were directed by Robert Rooney and shared cast and production crew members. The play also used similar stages. This is pretty much where the similarity ends. The plays are alike in that a situation which we are familiar with (In the case of *The Lesson* a tutorial session, and in the case of *The Real Inspector Hound*: the classic whodunnit)

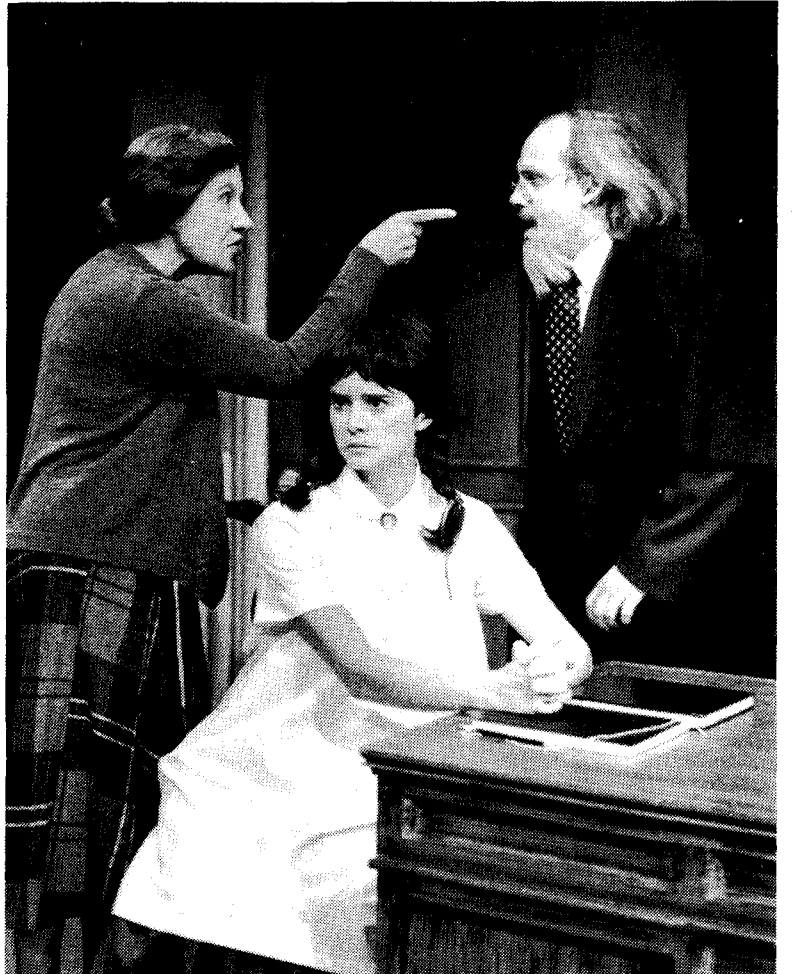
is stretched beyond the normal proportions.

The first play, *The Lesson* focuses on a tutorial of a new pupil by the professor. The dialogue starts out in a very polite, nervous manner. It was almost like two people on a blind date. The pupil, confident in her knowledge was very aggressive and the professor, nervous. However, as it became apparent that the professor was the knowledgeable one, the power was transferred to him. The tempo continued to rise through to the startling climax and unsettling ending. As a new student at University the play's

comments regarding education were particularly interesting for me but there were many other ideas that were brought into *The Lesson*.

After a short intermission the second play *The Real Inspector Hound* began. The play, however, was really two plays.- There was the play that took place within the parameters of the stage, a hilarious parody of "the classic murder mystery", and an equally funny look at the two critics who have come to review the play. However, by the end of the play(s) the boundaries have been erased and things become a wonderfully funny tangle. I really can't tell you any of the plot, as that would ruin the fun! Just when it seems you know what is happening another twist is thrown in. There was a point in the middle where I felt my attention wandering, but that was only for a few minutes. I thoroughly enjoyed *The Real Inspector Hound*.

The Lesson/The Real Inspector will run at Theatre Plus until October third, and I would encourage anyone who is looking for an entertaining evening to attend. Though *The Lesson* is rather unsettling, something



The Lesson

to be pondered and discussed later, the evening does end on an upbeat note with the crazy-

comic confusion of *The Real Inspector Hound*. (Whoever he is!)

Dundrells at Rivoli

by Sara-jane Milne

With the average price of a concert ticket in Toronto now reaching the \$25 mark, the opportunity to see a live band for a mere \$4 is one not to be missed. This is especially true, if the band is named **The Dundrells**. The Dundrells played a very impressive show this past weekend at the Rivoli, where the club was alive with paisley, mini-skirts, long hair, and Ramones T-shirts.

The show got underway at about 11:15 p.m., and it didn't take the audience long to get warmed up to the sounds of twanging guitars, played by Peter Hudson. The energy that Garry Welsh, on vocals, conveyed, was electrifying; never have I seen a man so full of life and enthusiastic about his own music as he, and rightfully so. He grooved to the tunes on stage, as well as down in the audience, where his raw energy was contagious. The entertainment didn't stop there though folks, it continued as

Garry alternated between the three microphones and at times used all three at once for a well-received song. The set lasted about half an hour, followed by a break, before another 45 minute set, of good old rock and roll. The most popular single of the night was "Sock It to Me," and that they did. The Dundrells also did a rendition of "My Baby Does the Hanky Panky," which really rocked the house.

The Dundrells have just recorded an album, yet untitled, containing ten tracks, which will be released as soon as they are signed to a record label. The album was produced by Chris Wardman, also behind the success of **Chalk Circle**. This follows the release of singles "Nothing on T.V." and "Still I Run" in 1986, and an eleven-song cassette put out in 1985.

The Dundrells are definitely ones to look out for, and if they receive the support they deserve, then they'll do just fine.



photo: Kristen Dolenko

Hindered by hours of delay and miserable weather, **Messenjah** played a super set last Saturday night. Lead vocalist and guitarist Ojiji is pictured here with Karen Van Sickle. The band will begin a world tour at the end of the month which will take them to Europe, the U.S. and Japan.

Radio Glendon Chart

ALBUMS/SINGLES

| Title | Artist |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. <i>Echo and the Bunnymen</i> | Echo and the Bunnymen |
| 2. "Substance" | New Order |
| 3. <i>Eat Your Paisley</i> | Dead Milkmen |
| 4. <i>Sky Larking</i> | XTC |
| 5. <i>The Joshua Tree</i> | U2 |
| 6. <i>Frank's Wild Years</i> | Tom Waits |
| 7. <i>Document</i> | R.E.M. |
| 8. <i>Waiting for a Miracle</i> | Bruce Cockburn |
| 9. <i>Blow Your Cool</i> | Hoodoo Gurus |
| 10. <i>Radio Kaos</i> | Roger Waters |
| 11. "Girlfriend in a Coma" | The Smiths |
| 12. <i>St. Julian</i> | Julian Cope |
| 13. <i>Crazy</i> | Messenjah |
| 14. <i>Tripping Up the Stairs</i> | Spirit of the West |
| 15. <i>Blue Rodeo</i> | Blue Rodeo |
| 16. <i>Un trou dans la nuage</i> | Michel Rivard |
| 17. "A New England" | Billy Bragg |
| 18. <i>Pink Floyd</i> | Pink Floyd |
| 19. <i>La Bamba Soundtrack</i> | Various |
| 20. <i>Closer Together</i> | The Box |

Back Page

Book Stuff

by Kenn Ross
Irving Layton, **Final Reckoning: Poems** 1982-1986, Mosaic Press, 1987, 81 pages. \$9.95.

There are two tones of voice in the aged poet Irving Layton's latest collection. One is centred on the theme of death and the moods Layton is possessed by when considering it; the other on life and both the joys it gives him and the anger that rises from him at its follies.

Where death is concerned Layton can be almost conciliatory and accepting, especially when dwelling on his own eventual demise. When Layton does take stock of himself he accepts the inevitable with a grudging air, but never is he cowed or defeated. You get the impression he'll go down fighting. As Layton writes spitefully in a poem called "The Cyst"

Death's infantrymen
—cysts, moles, ulcers—
he kills with skill.

And afterwards flushes
each man's Dorian Gray
down hospital drains.

Death is pervasive throughout the collection on many levels and topics: the Holocaust, Classical Greek Civilization (its past glory, personalities and ruins), a note to a deceased former wife, massacres in the United States, Terry Fox and so on.

Life for Layton is often fueled by his seeming limitless scorn. He attacks modern writers of poetry and critics in the main and vitrolity aside, Layton can be dead right on the subject. In one called "Herbert Vuncle" Layton riles:

An envy-cancered literary hack
trapped in the middle station,
on bad days he sees himself a
bacterium
a WASP colonial is culturing
in an enormous petri dish. On
good days
he files away at his favourite
cacoeths: to be yogi to all the
yuppies
in his tree-lined neighbourhood.

Other poems of this tack bear titles such as "Mustering All His Wit," "Major Canadian Poet," "Functional Illiterates," and "Saturday Night Farticle" (yes, Virginia, there's

a good deal of Layton's trademark scatological humour present).

At the same time, though, Layton has some poems that fall into less certain categories. He's still quite a romantic and has an interesting facility to praise his present love and still lust after other women. For example he can write of Anna, "...I extol/.the white perfection of your globes..." and then, of an Olympic Airlines stewardess:

Bringing cream and packets
of sugar
for my coffee

A dazzling smile
for my black thoughts.

Tsk, tsk, Irving, you dirty old bugger.

Principally, Layton concentrates on keeping to his life and death themes. Some have said the overall tone of the collection seems like an obituary. If **Final Reckoning** is, the Layton, with characteristic audacity, is attempting to write his own before the fact. How many of us accomplish that?



Photo: Patrick Banville

Radio Glendon Renovation: *RG Manager Mike Fraser, with Stef Caunter, Chris Bennett, Dave Shantz and Ted Telford contemplate performing a crude prefrontal lobotomy with electric drill, beer can, and rubber glove upon Pro Tem photographer and Editor-in-Chief Patrick Banville. RG's first show for CHRY Radio York was produced last week, and it will premier in October.*

Ed the Red

• From p. 3

The plain fact is, though, that Ed the Red's the most popular guy in town. Is this leftist swing due only to the Federal Government's amazing incompetence? Or could it be that we are seeing the beginning of a general trend away from the Right? Larry Grossman's remarkable showing in the recent provincial election seems to point in that direction. Is it possible that we're going to see the Issues of Universal Daycare, Environmental Cleanup, and Disarmament finally make it to Parliament Hill? Miracle of Miracles, are students going to return to the good old traditions of spitting on and reviling Authority at every opportunity.

For those readers in the process of reaching for their beads and throwing away their razors, don't be so fast. Even if we are seeing the beginnings of a new cultural-political shift, the world's economy won't go away. We won't be allowed the hedonistic excesses of our predecessors. We're still going to have to work hard to get good jobs. As loudly as we cry for peace, the Nukes won't disap-

pear. As much as we wish for a world of brotherly love and harmony, there will always be hungry tyrants in the wings, waiting for a leap at power.

And yet, there seems to be a little more hope now than there was a few years ago, and that's encouraging. At least we can put away those damn briefcases. And perhaps we can start feeding the squirrels again.

Inside Your Soul

by C. E. Loewen

Toronto's **Rythm Twins** held a record/video release party at the Rivoli, Thursday 17 Sept. The record released is a 7" version of "Inside Your Soul," with both English and French sides. There are also two versions of the video, both of which were debuted to the audience.

The band was formed by guitarist Greg Biribauer and vocalist Brit Biribauer, who themselves released an album which is now available only in Europe. They had difficulty finding a drummer and bass player; said Greg, "We had to

find people who were competent musically, but more importantly, we had to find a combination of people who would create the right ambience." These people are Steve Rapos on bass and Don Kerr on drums.

The Twins released their first disk, *Soul*, earlier this year as an independent on their own label, RTMusic. "We're looking for a record deal with a major company, although at the moment we're more concerned with being the best band we can possibly be. A band shouldn't need lots of publicity and hype; a reputation based on performance should be enough. Most of the established bands that people really like have achieved their status because they're good, not because of the hype."

In July, the Rythm Twins played with **Chalk Circle** at the Ontario Place Forum for a crowd of 12,000 people; the next night they played at a bar in Hamilton to less than a dozen. Don remarks: "That had to be the weirdest weekend ever for us."

which is becoming one of the Rythm Twins' best character traits.

The live show was smooth and polished, although by no means mechanical. The natural enthusiasm of the band opened the communication lines between themselves and the audience. Brit's vocals were relaxed and confident, expressing the emotions behind the lyrics with a genuine, insightful style. The band's intense performance and involving attitude soon caught the audience up in the cooperative atmosphere and carried us expectantly from song to song. The entire dynamic presentation was captivating and satisfying.

Keep an eye open for the Rythm Twins. They're trying to be the best band they can be, and they're doing it brilliantly.

Classifieds

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Elixir Glendon's forum for literature. Magazine being compiled. Place submissions in box in English Dept. Office.

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Attention First and Second Year York Students. If you are in your first or second year at Glendon and are thinking about a teaching career, you are cordially invited to attend a FACULTY OF EDUCATION INFORMATION session. Tuesday October 6, 1987, Senior Common Room, (third floor, above cafeteria) 4:00 — 5:30 p.m. Come and hear about York's Co-registered B.Ed programme which allows you to graduate with a B.Ed degree as well as a B.A. degree. Come and hear about our "PRE-EDUCATION" programme which will provide you with classroom experience before you have to make your career decision.

The G.J.B.L. Committee is interviewing applicants with a view to filling all of its positions before the Thanksgiving turkey gets stuffed.

