

protem

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Photo: Liam O'Neil

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-nouvelles

*Le silence peut coûter cher:
une grève peut tout changer*

Julie Gauvin

Le 16 novembre dernier, 15 000 étudiants se sont déplacés sur la colline parlementaire afin de manifester contre le projet "Axworthy". Les objectifs de cette manifestation ont plus ou moins été atteints en ce sens que la majorité des journaux ont rapporté les faits tels qu'ils les percevaient, c'est-à-dire de manière à négliger et à sous-estimer le poids de l'inquiétude et du refus général des étudiants de se subordonner à une telle réforme.

Les conférenciers présents à cette "ruée vers l'art de se faire entendre" ont insisté sur la nécessité de poursuivre le débat: "Envoyez alternatives à l'application de cette réforme. Le ministre des Ressources humaines et du développement, M.



Photo: Marcos Benevides

des lettres, faites des appels, cette manifestation n'est que le début de nos protestations. Soyons solidaires dans nos démarches!" Afin de répondre à cet appel ponctué de frustration et de lueurs sombres, les journaux étudiants, à travers le Canada, n'ont cessé d'émettre des communiqués à cet égard. De plus, lors d'un colloque tenu au "Royal York Hotel" le 30 novembre dernier par le Comité fédéral des ressources humaines et du développement, les associations étudiantes de l'Ontario ont présenté une série d'analyses discréditant le projet de Prêt de Remboursement Proportionnel au Revenu (PRPR). Afin de démontrer leur volonté de collaboration, ils ont de plus proposé des solutions

Axworthy, ne pourra donc plus justifier la légitimité de son projet en insistant sur les incidents du 16 novembre dernier (la "très populaire" avalanche de nouilles et d'oeufs). En effet, les étudiants sont plus que jamais prêts à négocier mais sont surtout décidés à faire tout ce qui est en leur pouvoir afin d'éviter le chaos.

D'après Statistique Canada, les frais de scolarité en Ontario ont augmenté de 120% entre 1980 et 1990. À ce sujet, PRO TEM vient tout juste de recevoir un communiqué de la part du gouvernement provincial nous confirmant l'augmentation de 10% des frais de scolarité pour l'an prochain telle que prévue au mois

de mars dernier. "... en 1995-1996, les droits de scolarité des étudiantes et étudiants des programmes de premier cycle en art et en sciences seront de 2451.00\$". L'an dernier, la population étudiante s'était alarmée à l'idée de devoir payer une telle somme. Cependant, cette annonce n'avait provoqué aucun soulèvement particulier tout au plus qu'un profond désarroi. Aujourd'hui cette augmentation nous apparaît des plus banales et des plus négligeables puisque c'est de notre avenir dont il est désormais question.

Il apparaît inutile de faire une fois de plus mention des conséquences qu'entraîneraient à long terme le projet au sein la population canadienne. Les faits et les analyses ayant été établis et débattus, le temps est venu de prendre le taureau par les cornes: une grève est officiellement organisée le 25 janvier prochain. Le gouvernement fédéral se doit de bloquer le projet de PRPR, point à la ligne. Le très mince effet qu'aurait cette section de la réforme sur le déficit national ne vaut pas la peine de mettre en

péril l'accès à l'éducation ainsi que notre avenir, c'est-à-dire le Canada de demain.

Donc, le 25 janvier prochain ne constitue pas une journée de congé pédagogique mais plutôt une occasion unique de s'opposer une fois de plus au projet "Axworthy". Nous sommes appuyés par la majorité des professeurs (certains risqueraient de perdre leur emploi), par la directrice Mme. Adam ainsi que par plusieurs politiciens et représentants de différentes associations syndicales. La population canadienne consciente de son avenir est également de notre côté. Soyons donc solidaires à notre cause. **RENDEZ-VOUS LE 25 JANVIER, SOYEZ-Y!**

Rae vows to fight transfer cuts

Mike Sloan

MARMORA, ONT. (CUP) — The Premier of Canada's largest province has joined thousands of students in opposing the federal government's proposed cuts to the education system.

Ontario Premier Bob Rae calls the plan short-sighted, saying it goes against the grain of the entire way education has been funded in Canada.

"If we can keep up the campaign together with students, I think we can get the federal government to back down. Their proposal is much too drastic. The debt level that this plan would impose on students is far beyond what anybody would see as acceptable," Rae said.

In an interview with the Link at the nomination meeting of Ontario Agriculture Minister Elmer Buchanan last weekend, Rae cited high youth unemployment as his prime reason for opposing the federal plan.

The Ontario NDP government took action on student summer employment this year through its "Jobs Ontario Summer Employment" program. It was a start, creating 23,000 jobs, but the level of unemployed students remains high.

"We're very optimistic about the future. The pace of job creation is accelerating, especially in our key areas, like the auto sector. The pace is much better than it was a couple of years ago," said Rae, referring to a recent deal made with Chrysler Canada to create a research and development facility at the University of Windsor.

Despite the fact that Ontario has the highest minimum wage in the country, even students with jobs wouldn't be able to pay tuition fees of up to \$5,000 without loans or parental assistance, which is not

always available. "Once the cost of food, rent and books is included, higher fees would reduce the accessibility to education" Rae said.

Frank Switezer, spokesperson for Ontario opposition leader Lynn McLeod, says Ontario Liberals will be issuing a paper on the education issue in the upcoming months.

"I think it's safe to say that we're not in favour of the doubling of tuition fees that the federal government has indicated," he said.

Conservative leader Mike Harris was not available for comment, though his "Common Sense Revolution" policy paper states that university students should be sharing more of the costs of their education.

Premier Rae also boasts of the sweeping labour and employment equity legislation his government introduced, that he says will benefit

students once they enter the workforce. Some of the legislation, such as anti-scab laws and equal opportunity plans, has come under fire from the opposition parties, who say it is killing jobs and hindering investment. Rae disagrees.

"There's no evidence to support either of these allegations. In fact, we're finding quite the contrary. Investment has grown substantially since this legislation was passed two years ago. It's improved labour relations dramatically, and reduced picket line violence and strike times. Businesses accept these laws as part of the framework of operating in this province," he said.

GCSU Election Results

Marlaine Lindsay

GCSU elections were held from November 21st to 24th, in front of the cafeteria in York Hall. Four positions were up for grabs, and two referendum questions had to be answered.

Beth Nywening is the newest holder of the title of Director of Cultural Affairs, replacing Tom Scott who had resigned earlier in the school year. The councillor positions were filled by Sara Ritchie, Vanessa Johnson, John Gazo, and Allison Smith. The 1994-95 First Year Reps will be Mike Glustien and Shawna Stanleigh, while the two positions available for representatives of part-time students will remain empty. Glendon's Health Plan was

resoundingly defeated with a tally of 314 votes of "NO" to 153 "YES" votes. In addition, the GCSU will not be receiving any extra money through annual student levies, as this question was also defeated.

Despite a few small incidents concerning campaigning regulations, the election period went by relatively calmly, and pulled in a startlingly large number of voters. To be specific: 502, almost a quarter of Glendon's student population showed up to cast their ballots.

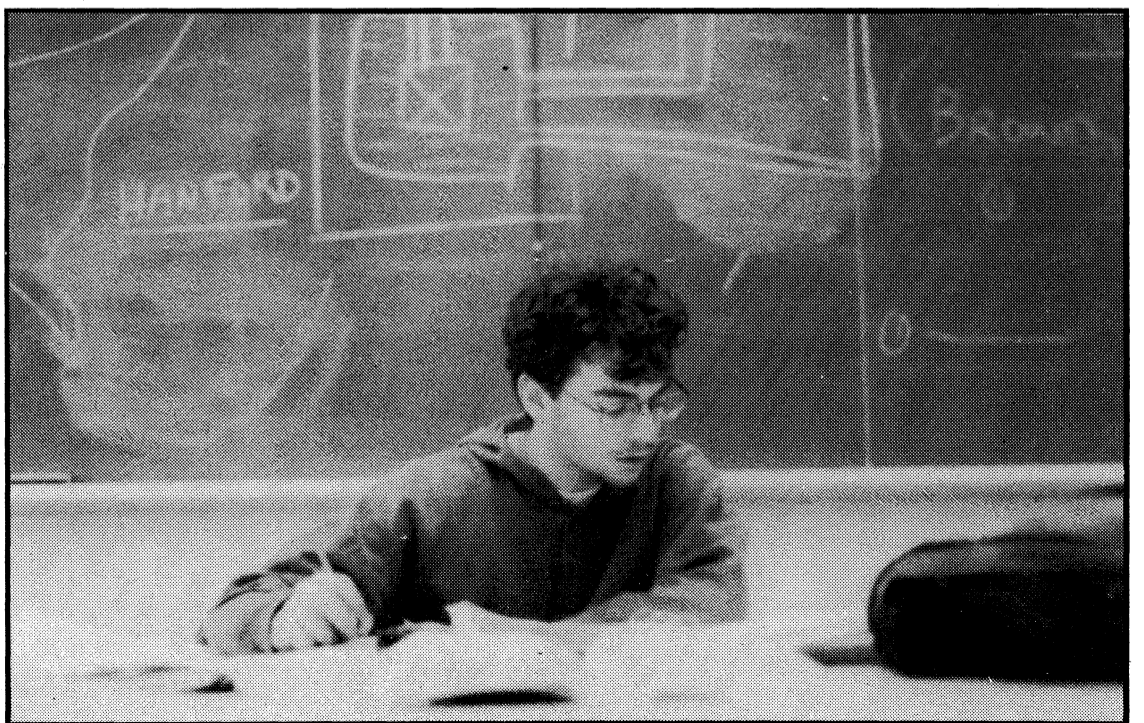


Photo: Liam O'Neil

La CSCE à l'oeuvre ou Le sommet de l'impuissance

David Bolduc

Sans qu'on y prête vraiment attention, un important événement indiquant les nouvelles tendances mondiales du pouvoir a eu lieu en Europe la semaine dernière. Le sommet de la CSCE (Conférence sur la Sécurité et Coopération en Europe) a accueilli à Budapest, Hongrie, 53 pays européens et américains incluant le Canada et les États-Unis. Les piteux résultats obtenus, compte tenu des attentes, démontrent la fragilité du "nouvel ordre mondial".

La rencontre a été marquée par les débats sur la guerre de Bosnie et sur le rôle de l'OTAN en Europe. Alija Izetbegovic, président de la Bosnie et présent à la réunion, n'a pu se retenir face à l'incapacité et au manque de volonté des grandes puissances d'employer des moyens efficaces afin d'arrêter le massacre de son peuple, et les a accusées d'hypocrisie et de trahison de leurs propres principes démocratiques. Le minimum demandé par la Bosnie, c'est-à-dire une condamnation de

l'agression serbe, n'a même pas été atteint: un texte désapprouvant l'attaque serbe sur la ville de Bihac, pourtant sous la protection des Nations Unies, a été immobilisé en raison du veto russe. Les chefs d'états n'arrivant pas à s'entendre sur ce qu'ils devaient dire à propos du pire conflit armé en Europe depuis la Seconde Guerre mondiale, un communiqué officieux a été rédigé dans la confusion, appelant à un cessez-le-feu immédiat de tous les belligérants pour permettre l'acheminement de l'assistance

humanitaire aux réfugiés. Nul besoin de mentionner l'efficacité ou l'utilité de cette déclaration...

Notre Premier ministre, M. Chrétien, a pour sa part joué à la taupe en se dissimulant sous de décevantes déclarations, ne reconnaissant même pas d'agresseur dans la guerre en cours alors que sur 300 Casques bleus détenus pas les Serbes, 55 sont Canadiens. Le groupe de mi-litaires, supposé maintenir la paix, sert de moyen de pression (ou d'otage pour ceux qui n'ont pas peur des mots) pour les Serbes de Bosnie qui tentent de négocier l'arrêt total des frappes aériennes de l'OTAN.

L'intérêt soudain qu'on accorde à une organisation sans véritable pouvoir (le but de la CSCE était à l'origine de créer un forum de discussion entre les deux blocs de la guerre froide) a été suscité par l'espoir que celle-ci parviendrait peut-être à établir un certain consensus des actions à entreprendre pour contrôler le conflit yougoslave. On a plutôt assisté à une lutte d'influence. La Russie a proposé de doter la CSCE de pouvoirs d'action en instaurant un conseil de sécurité et un système de sous-groupes permettant aux États d'intervenir lorsque directement concernés par un conflit quelconque. Le but de la proposition est bien sûr d'affaiblir

l'OTAN dont la Russie conteste la légitimité européenne et de permettre à cette dernière de retrouver sa zone d'influence. Le ton entre les États-Unis et la Russie a d'ailleurs monté de quelques crans à certains moments.

La seule réalisation vraiment positive du sommet de Budapest est l'adhésion formelle de l'Ukraine au traité de non-prolifération nucléaire. Il faut aussi mentionner la première mission de paix de la CSCE dans l'ancienne république soviétique d'Azerbaïdjan, où un fragile cessez-le-feu détend légèrement la situation conflictuelle avec les Arméniens. La majorité des troupes déployées seront cependant russes et les Américains ne peuvent s'empêcher d'y voir une tentative de reprise de contrôle des anciennes républiques.

En somme, ce qui ressort de cette conférence est que personne ne tient plus les rênes de la diplomatie européenne et que tout le monde tente de s'imposer d'une façon ou d'une autre. Chaque mouvement peut être déterminant dans ce jeu d'échec où les joueurs sont de plus en plus nombreux. C'est ce qui explique l'immobilité générale dans le conflit yougoslave. Eh oui, il y a une réalité qui n'a pas tellement changé au cours des siècles: la conquête du pouvoir passe avant les vies humaines.

news- Shots in the Dark

Queer (?) behaviour

While sitting outside the theater, taking tickets for Queer Night at Theatre Glendon on November 30th, a few Women's Centre and GLABA reps were treated to a destructive display by the GCSU's Prez and Director of Communications. It seems that the posters on the outside doors by the Theatre entrance weren't stamped by the GCSU, and therefore needed to be torn off and crumpled by our fearless Glendon leaders, ignoring the fact that some of the council's own posters in the cafeteria had remained unstamped for weeks. Of course, it might have been possible to ask the people who had put up the posters to remove them, especially since they were standing right there...

The call of the Caribbean

In what appears to be a rather unilateral action, Glendon's

professors are stepping up the campaign to get rid of the Fall reading week. Forget about the suicide rate at Glendon about ten years ago before students, staff, and faculty were given this break. Let's not worry about how stress can drive people to the edge. Believe me, it's far more important for faculty to get a longer Christmas break...

And the winner is...not...

Special mention goes out to the intrepid Mike Jursic, who not only managed to show up as a write-in candidate on the Councilor ballot, but also a write-in for First Year Rep. That's a formidable accomplishment for someone who has been at Glendon longer than I've been alive.

Marlaine Lindsay

Profs Push to Drop Reading Week

Marlaine Lindsay

Last week, the Faculty Council of Glendon College announced that they would be conducting a student opinion poll. The question on our professors' minds: should Glendon have a Fall reading week in 1995?

On April 26, 1994, Prof. Xavier de Vanssay (Economics), Chair of the Committee on Academic Standards, Teaching and Learning, sent a memorandum to the Faculty Council. The Committee wished to recommend that the Fall reading week be dropped, for two reasons. Prof. Vanssay *et al.* wished to align Glendon's scheduling with that of York's Faculty of Arts and Atkinson College, because these faculties share a number of courses. Secondly, they felt that the exam period extends too far into December, "thereby causing considerable personal/financial hardship for out-of-province students."

A motion was tabled at a meeting of the Faculty Council on April 29th "that the Fall term of 1995 not

include a reading week". It was decided that a student opinion poll would be conducted on December 13 and 14, 1994, in order to gauge how the Glendon student population (to be affected by the reform) stood on the issue.

It is possible that Glendon's professors could unilaterally vote to get rid of the school's Fall reading week. In this vein, the President of the GCSU is urging students to get out and cast their ballot on this issue, as Faculty Council is more likely to consider student opinion if the population is well represented at the polls.

"I think that they [Glendon profs] don't think student opinion matters," said Dave Elliott Director of Academic Affairs for the GCSU. "Either way the students lose."

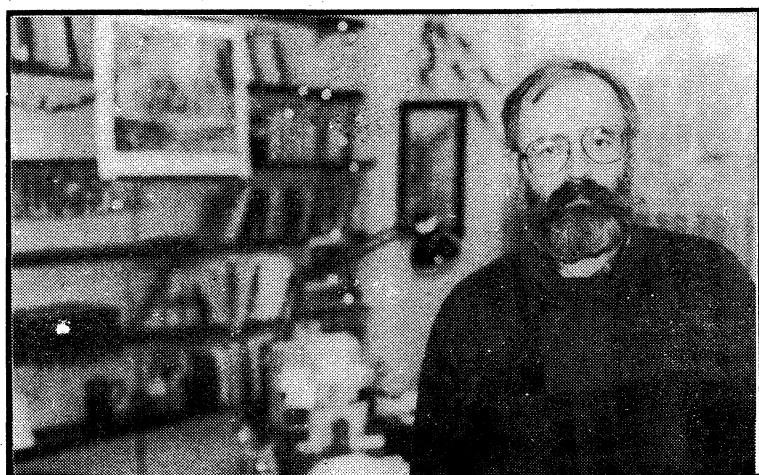


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amazing experience.

We need translators to volunteer at the UN
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Forum on the Status of Refugees, as well as
interested

students to participate in a project geared towards
high school aged immigrant and refugee youths.

If interested, please contact Geoffrey MacDougall at
the GCSU office or at 487-1731

EDITORIAL

Bye Bye 1994

Les étudiants du Collège universitaire Glendon ont traversé, comme à chaque année, une session dont les événements témoignent des fréquentes turbulences et expériences à travers lesquelles une population étudiante se doit de passer. Histoire de se remémorer notre session d'automne 1994, voici une brève retrospective du déroulement des événements dont fut témoin notre beau campus Glendon (je glende, tu glendes, il glende, nous glendon..s)

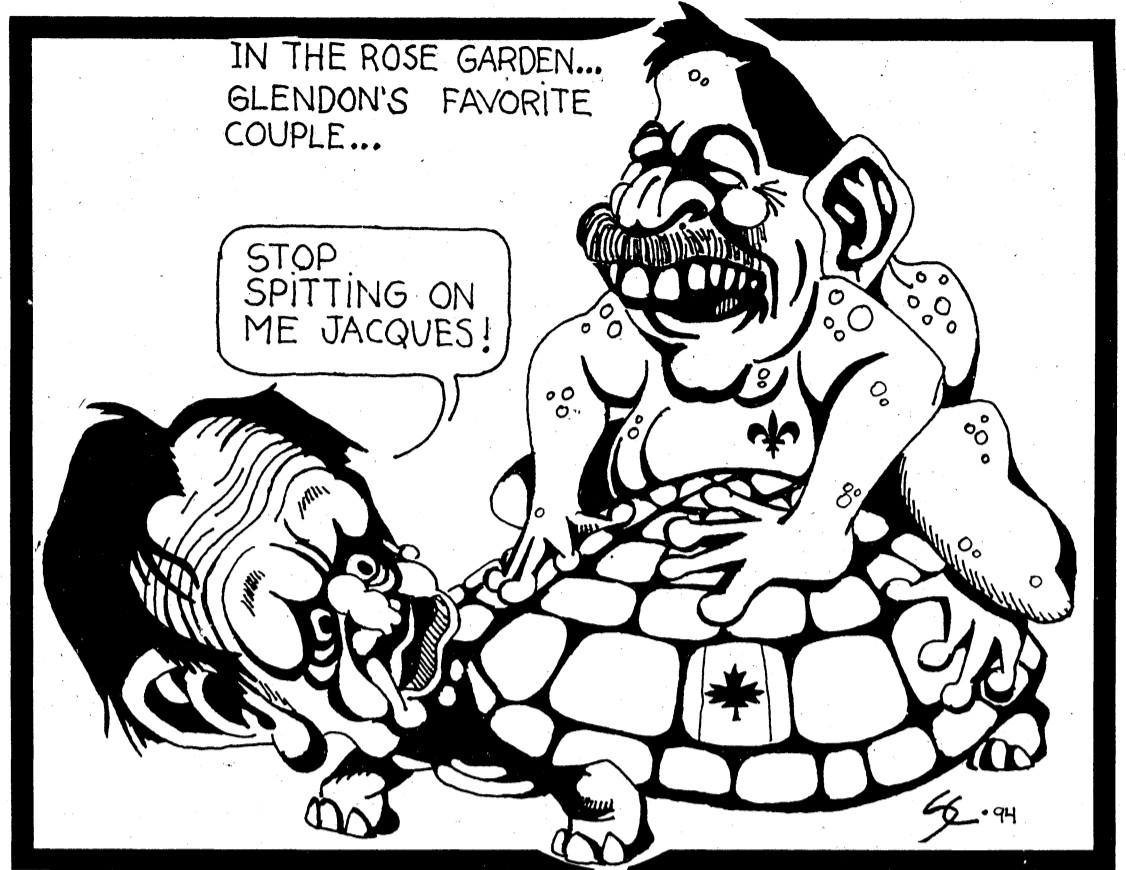
L'année a tout d'abord débuté avec les activités tant attendues de la semaine d'initiation ou la semaine des "Frostés". Cette harmonieuse semaine ponctuée d'alcool et de folles dépenses (de la part de l'AECG j'entends bien) a valu à ses initiateurs le prix du déficit de l'année. Remarquez bien qu'un gouvernement ne peut pas se vanter d'être un vrai gouvernement sans parler de déficit. C'est d'ailleurs dans le but de réduire le sien en augmentant les revenus générés par l'exportation canadienne, que le gouvernement fédéral a proposé un projet communément connu sous le nom de "suicide collectif". Ce projet a pour but d'encourager l'expatriation des étudiants canadiens n'importe où (sauf aux États-Unis), afin que le gouvernement puisse augmenter les frais de scolarité de façon à ce que seuls les mieux nantis y aient accès. Initiative des plus appréciée. La réponse des étudiants fut immédiate. Cette réponse est communément appelée par les plus grand restaurateurs "l'omelette au quatre parfums Kraft dinner". Cet événement, souvent comparé au soulèvement de la place Tiananmen en Chine en 1989, est devenu un symbole du civisme dont témoignent les étudiants canadiens. Car il est évident que ces derniers s'étaient essentiellement déplacés pour le plaisir de participer à un tel bombardement. (Ben oui! c'est ça, on comprend rien, on est des caves!?) M. Axworthy, *Ministre provincial de l'Education*, découragé par la tournure des événements, a laissé savoir, selon des rumeurs, qu'il serait très intéressé par le poste de ministre des Finances au sein du parti Néo-démocrates. C'est à voir..

Du côté des activités culturelles, le Café de la Terrasse, a été l'hôte par excellence de foules immenses venues applaudir en grand nombre des groupes tels que "Andrew Cash" pour ainsi abolir le mythe persistant de l'apathie chronique glendonienne. Cela a soulevé la jalousie de la troupe de théâtre mais enfin... De plus, un prix littéraire a été discerné au plus farfelu de nos collaborateurs pour l'originalité dite perverse...euh pardon, littéraire de ses textes Monsieur D.L. auteur de "Comment faire la queue sans se fatiguer"

De l'autre coté de la frontière provinciale, les petits Québécois ont une fois de plus brandi la menace de l'indépendance. Selon certains sociologues et psychologues, les Québécois souffriraient d'une maladie: "l'apathie tétueuse". Cette maladie se propagerait de génération en génération et aurait tendance à réapparaître environ tous les douze ans. Certains spécialistes de l'université "Yachèw tu Quisennaille", à "Ste- Braiteuse de Kimécœur" proposent le remède des mesures de guerre fortement appuyé par l'ancien premier ministre M. P.E.Trudeau. Ce remède a d'ailleurs inspiré le cinéaste canadien-français, M. Pierre Falardeau.

Trêve de plaisanterie, l'équipe journalistique de PRO TEM tient à vous souhaiter de très joyeuses fêtes. Pour ceux et celles qui prévoient aller rejoindre familles et amis à l'extérieur, ne vous racontez pas d'histoires.... laissez vos livres d'école derrière vous, ils ne feraient qu'encombrer vos bagages. De plus, si "matante" Armende vous dit que vous avez encore grandi, proposez-lui simplement que c'est probablement elle qui rapetisse... PROTEM profite de l'occasion pour vous inviter cordialement à joindre son équipe en janvier, car, en tant que journal étudiant de Glendon, plus hétérogènes et plus nombreux nous sommes, plus représentatifs et créatifs nous risquons d'être et de devenir. À l'année prochaine et reposez-vous bien.

JG



- letter from the editor -

* * * * *

Thank / Merci

→ Un grand merci à tous @ nos lecteurs, contributeurs, * bénévoles et tout particulièrement à l'équipe de @ * Pro Tem! * *

* * Happy Holidays & thank you to everyone linked (in any * way) to Pro Tem. May you all have a very funky New @ year that gives you a balance of what you need, want & * deserve. Bonnes Vacances, R.

* * * * *

pro tem

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Toronto, Ontario
M4N 3M6

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Assistant editors
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Why government won't legalize hemp

Jason Betik

VANCOUVER (CUP) — As the legalization debate rages, one important fact is often missed. Hemp is not marijuana. H.E.M.P. Canada has labelled it, "Hempgate — The Most Outrageous Conspiracy of the 20th Century." For far too long, the Canadian government has been pulling the wool over our eyes concerning hemp. The reasons why hemp is illegal in our country may disturb you.

Why should you care? Currently, the world is suffering from an abundance of widespread environmental, economical, and medical problems. We must work toward alternative solutions to these problems. One of those could be to legalize hemp.

Hemp is the non-potent form of the cannabis sativa plant. You cannot get high from smoking it! In fact, it would take more than 100 hemp joints to produce the same effect as one small joint of marijuana (the potent form of the cannabis sativa family).

It is important that a distinction be made between hemp and marijuana. They are not the same. The hemp plant is used for fuel, fibre, food, and medicine. Hemp is a hearty, drought-resistant plant that grows almost anywhere, even in adverse conditions.

The hemp plant enriches the soil in which it grows and is excellent in crop rotation. Hemp requires barely any pesticides or fertilizers - making it a low-cost, environmentally-friendly crop. Hemp is illegal to grow up in Canada and many other nations mainly due to legislation against marijuana. The ignorance of the Canadian government is not making a distinction between the two parts of the cannabis plant, along with a fear of marijuana, is why hemp is illegal in our country. Hemp was criminalized by the Canadian government when it was added to the Narcotics Control Act in 1923. This was done without any debate in the House of Commons.

The prohibition of hemp is due mainly to Emily Murphy, a racist police magistrate and judge. Murphy was prejudiced towards blacks and Hispanics, who were thought to be the main users of marijuana at the time by the government. She was the first Canadian to voice concern about cannabis in her book *The Black Candle*, published in 1922.

In the chapter titled, "Marijuana — a New Menace," Murphy writes, "Addicts, while under its influence, are immune to pain, become raving maniacs and are liable to kill or indulge in any form of violence to other persons, using the most savage methods of cruelty without any sense of moral responsibility.

"When coming from under the influence, these victims present the most horrible condition imaginable. They are dispossessed of their normal will power, and their mentality is that of idiots. If this drug is indulged in to any great extent, it ends in the untimely death of its addict."

Murphy's book began the illogical propaganda campaign against cannabis that continues in Canada to this day. Her theories on marijuana are not only irrational and absurd, but patently false. There is no record of a person ever dying from smoking marijuana.

The LeDain Royal Commission into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs said in its 1972 Cannabis Report: "In any event, a decision was made in 1923, without any apparent scientific basis nor even any real sense of social urgency, to place cannabis on the same basis in the legislation as the opiate narcotics, such as heroin, and that is the way it has remained on the statute books ever since."

In Ontario this past August, two shops that distribute hemp literature and hemp products were raided. Shakedown Street in Kitchener and 100% Hemp Company in Kingston were the victims. In both cases, police officers confiscated hundreds of dollars worth of merchandise from the retailers. The shopkeepers were charged under a federal anti-drug law that has been in place for almost 10 years but has previously never been enforced. Section 462.2 of the Criminal Code states, "Everyone who knowingly imports into Canada, exports from Canada, manufactures, promotes, or sells instruments or literature for illicit drug use is guilty of an offence and is liable on summary conviction." The hemp-for-fibre industry in Europe and Asia is 10,000 years old.

H.E.M.P. Canada's newsletter states, "Until 1900, 75-90 per cent of all the paper in the world was made from hemp fibre. Hemp will produce every grade of paper, and government figures estimate that 10,000 acres devoted to hemp will produce as much paper as 40,000 acres of wood-pulp land. "It can be used to produce more than 5,000 textile products ranging from rope to fine laces, and more than 25,000 products ranging from dynamite to cellophane."

By using hemp for paper we could stop the deforestation of our country and our planet for less than half the price of wood-pulp paper.

It is likely that if Canada legalized commercial hemp for fibre that a profitable new industry could be created, along with a multitude of job opportunities ranging from farming to exporting.

The British government legalized commercial hemp farming in February 1993. In legalizing hemp production, the U.K. joins Spain, France and several other European countries that already use commercial hemp for cloth, paper, insulation, and other products.

Consider the limited space in Europe to cultivate the hemp

plant compared to the vast farmlands of Canada. In an Oct. 2 lecture at Simon Fraser University, Dr. Alexander Sumach, author of *Grow Yer Own Stone*, said, "Canada has the best soil in the world to grow hemp. . . . By legalizing hemp for commercial cultivation, Canada could create a monopoly over the world's hemp market."

In Tillsonburg, Ontario, Joe Stroebel is already running the first hemp farm in Canada since World War II. This experimental crop is being used to make fibre-lumber. His 10-acre farm is under strict surveillance by the police, the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture and the federal government's Bureau of Dangerous Drugs.

Stroebel had to go through a lengthy government application process to obtain his hemp-farming licence; he has to put up with harsh government harassment and rigid stipulations to grow the hemp. Nonetheless, this is a major milestone in the Canadian hemp legalization process. Hemp for fibre is not the only new industry that could be created in Canada. By farming less than five per cent of our available farm land, hemp could provide Canada with all of our gas and oil energy needs by converting plant matter (biomass) into fuel.

This could end our dependence on fossil fuels. By the year 2000, it is projected that North America will have used 80 per cent of its petroleum resources and will be completely reliant on high-priced foreign oil. Combine this with the fact that fossil fuels are the cause of about 80 per cent of the solid and airborne pollution that is slowly poisoning the planet, and it is clear that giving up fossil fuels would be in Canada's best interests.

By becoming the first nation on the global scale to legalize hemp for fuel, Canada would not only be setting an excellent environmental example, but our country could reap the profitable rewards. All the Asian nations and parts of Russia are already using hemp seed as food and have been doing so for many generations, especially in periods of famine. Hemp seeds contain all the essential amino and fatty acids necessary to maintain healthy human life.

While hemp has nutritional value, the potent form of the cannabis plant, marijuana, has remarkable medicinal attributes. Marijuana could help in the treatment of serious medical problems.

Harvard University concluded that cannabis [marijuana] is "two to three times as effective as any current medicine for reducing ocular pressure [responsible for glaucoma-caused blindness]." Dr. Thomas Ungerleider, head of California's Marijuana for Cancer research program, concluded, "Marijuana is the best available agent for control of nausea in cancer chemotherapy."

According to the *Arkansas Times*, "AIDS sufferers have reported that the drug enhances their appetite, making it easier to keep weight on and to resist the syndrome's devastating wasting effect."

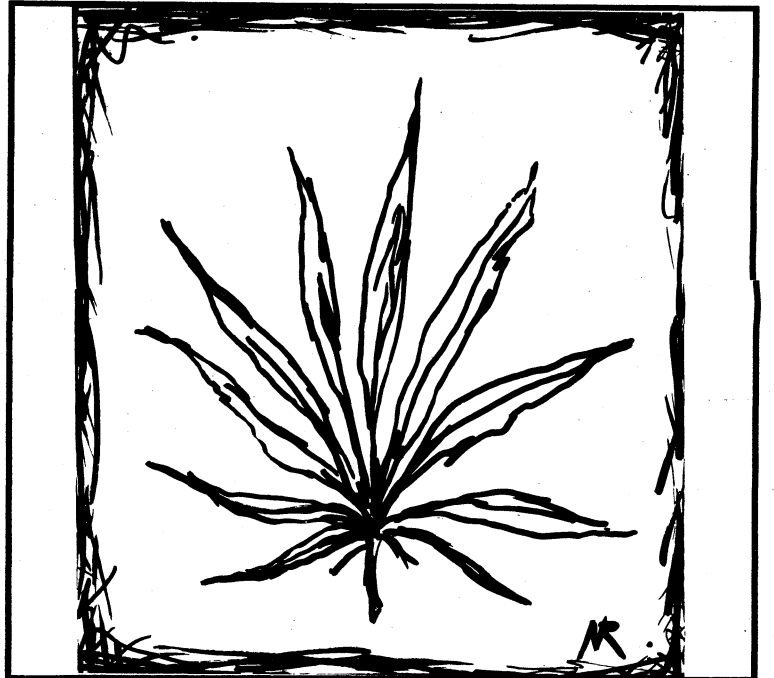
The American Medical Associa-

tion estimates, "Smoking cannabis would be beneficial for 80 per cent of asthmatics." Marijuana is also beneficial to those with epilepsy and Multiple Sclerosis.

It is argued that those who suffer from these illnesses are being denied proper treatment "by" the government because of the prohibition of cannabis.

Given the possible advantages of cannabis legalization, one must wonder what reasons the government has for refusing to use cannabis for medical and other purposes. If hemp and/or marijuana were legalized, pharmaceutical and other major industries would stand to lose enormous amounts of money.

Omni Magazine reports, "50 per cent of all tranquilizers and anti-depressants could be replaced by marijuana." Also, the legalization of marijuana might result in lower alcohol and tobacco sales.



And if hemp were legalized, the lumber industry would have to compete with an alternative source of pulp for paper that could save our nation's forests. Multi-national oil companies would suffer losses if the inexpensive, renewable, environmentally-friendly hemp biomass were the new source for fuel and fibre.

By contributing large sums of money to "War on Drugs" organizations and the "zero tolerance" movement, companies eliminate the competition from hemp and marijuana. Right now, there are three major pharmaceutical companies in Canada (which remain anonymous) that contribute enormous amounts of cash to the government to keep marijuana illegal.

The largest sponsor of the Partnership for a Drug-free America, which blankets the airwaves with anti-marijuana commercials, has been Philip Morris, which sells several brands of tobacco and is the parent company of Miller beer. Big businesses are using financial power to manipulate the government and the media to strengthen

their monopolies, keeping cannabis illegal.

A few Canadian politicians have been in favour of legalizing marijuana, showing a decrease in fear and an increase in rational thinking. This could eventually lead to the legalization of hemp, with more politicians keeping their minds open to the environmental and economic advantages of hemp.

Former Liberal Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau clearly stated his opinion in a speech from the throne: "It's a pity legislation was never passed specifically on cannabis. Today, possession of cannabis is still an offence under the Narcotics Act, carrying penalties that obviously are, even more today than 15 years ago, out of touch with reality." Former Conservative prime minister Joe Clark was quoted as saying, "Simple possession of marijuana should be decriminalized." Prime Minister

Jean Chrétien said last year, "If the people of Canada want marijuana decriminalized, my government will respect the will of the people." Chrétien has yet to keep his word. Some prominent organizations have also given their recommendations to legalize marijuana. The Canadian Medical Association said in resolution 81-25, "Recommend to the federal government the jurisdictional control of marijuana be moved from the Narcotics Act to the Food and Drug Act and that all past criminal records related to simple possession be erased."

The LeDain Royal Commission into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs revealed in its 1972 Cannabis Report, "We favour the abolition of the offence of simple possession that does not justify imprisonment in any circumstances." Two decades have passed since the Royal Commission's recommendations were forwarded to the government and still no legislation has been changed.

If respected politicians, government and medical organizations are in favour of abolishing the legislation generated by the anti-marijuana campaign of the 1920s, then the legalization of marijuana's sister plant, hemp, seems inevitable.

— perspectives —

"Word's" Worth

In honour of Dr. Faustus, the play which I just read, I decided to do this week's column on the Seven Deadly Sins, and their Euphemisms.

Let's start with my favourite: Lechery. Lechery comes from the same word as luxury (as in, the lap of...), in Latin LUXURIA. Since about the middle of the Christian Era, lechery, and its results, causes, and instruments, have been euphemised. An interesting fact is that both the word "penis" and the word "vagina" came into English as euphemisms. The former being dated by the Oxford English Dictionary in 1635 or so. But it is a well known fact that Roman foot-soldiers would go into battle with their penises waving in the air, and after sticking their penises into their opponents as often as possible, they wiped them clean and put them into the nearest available vagina, usually kept on their hips and supported from a belt. You see, penis, in Latin, was a word which meant tail. It was also used as an alternate name for the Roman short-sword gladius. And, of course, a vagina (our pronunciation wuh-GEE-na) was the sheath into which the penis or gladius was placed. It's a fairly obvious inference as to how these words came to be used as they are in modern English.

There are many other euphemisms to share with you regarding 'the deadly sin of Lechery, and it's certainly the most interesting of the deadly sins, so I'll leave the rest of them, and the remainder of those to another column.

It really rankles me when I see the word "women" misspelt deliberately as "womyn". For the etymology of the word goes back, nominally, to the Old English wifmann - wif, meaning female, and mann signifying "human being" of either sex. 1752 was the last recorded time that "man" was used in its original sense, by David Hume, when he wrote of "... all men, both male and female." The word "manna" in old English was the term signifying "male human being."

The word "woman", down throughout the ages, came not as a compound of the words womb and man, as has been suggested, but from wifmann - through the process of consonant deletion which removes the "F" from the end of the unstressed syllable. The rest is history. But that's another story.

Mike F. Jursic

Guatemalans still dealing with repressive military

Clara Jimeno

OTTAWA (CUP) — About 800 people belonging to popular organizations, labour unions and student organizations joined forces in a demonstration November ninth in Guatemala City against an increase in the cost of public transit. Police violently repressed the demonstration. Tear gas grenades were thrown at the demonstrators, and the national university, Universidad de San Carlos, was invaded.

San Carlos is the only public university in Guatemala, and fees there are cheaper than at the private universities. Students who attend are generally those from the lower-income segment of the population.

The university was targeted because its students support the protests and police wanted to frighten them to prevent future demonstrations.

During the invasion of the university, two student leaders were killed and three other students were among the 32 people wounded. Dozens more, suffering from symptoms such as headaches, nausea and irritated eyes and noses from

the tear gas, were hospitalized.

These violations of human rights by the state have marked Guatemalan history for the past 34 years.

Guatemala is a country with a high concentration of wealth, and discrimination against indigenous people is widespread.

About 80 per cent of the population lives in poverty. The majority of people cannot afford to pay the increased cost of public transit set by the municipal government in conjunction with bus owners.

There is no freedom to organize and no freedom to protest. Demonstrations are repressed, as happened on November ninth.

Even though there is a civilian president in Guatemala, the real power lies in the hands of the military.

It is in the interest of the military to oppress people who are poor because it is a major landowner and holds many investments in the country. Any change to make the country more egalitarian would mean a loss of power and money for the military.

Repression reached an all-time high during the 1980s, when at least 100,000 were killed by the army and more than 200,000 fled the country seeking refuge in Mexico.

Furthermore, 40,000 people disappeared and about 50,000 were forced to hide in either the jungle or the mountains after the army attacked and massacred people in their villages.

University students were highly involved in this period of social unrest and bore much of the brunt of

the repression, as hundreds were murdered or wounded during demonstrations.

Members of the national university's Association of University Students' secretariat were especially targeted by the government, for they played an important role in the struggle for social justice and peace in Guatemala.

They have been and remain prime army targets for 'disappearances,' where, after they don't return home from work or school one day, family members are not able to find any trace of them. They are also victims of murder and torture.

In 1982, the head of the students' association secretariat, Oliverio Castaneda de Leon, was murdered while he was participating in a demonstration. In recognition of his merit and as a way to remember and protest the incident, the association was renamed after him.

Despite the signing of a human rights accord during the Guatemalan peace negotiations in March last year, the violence has not stopped. Numerous death threats against leaders of the popular movement and student leaders are circulated in flyers to local newspapers and to the public by the National Anti-Communist Unity, a paramilitary group or "death squad." It is not clear whether the death squad is supported by the government or the army.

People who are concerned about human rights and equality in Guatemala worry about those in jail, and those at risk of disappearing at the hands of paramilitary groups.

Ads demanding the Guatemalan government and the army end violence against the civilian population have been placed in several Guatemalan newspapers. Pleas to the Guatemalan president and the minister of defence have also been faxed.

Human rights groups are also lobbying the Canadian government to take action and send a letter concerning these events to the United Nations.

These groups stress that solidarity is a channel to be used to take a stand on the respect of human rights.

They say it is important to develop links between university students' associations in the Northern and Southern hemispheres so that students can learn from each other, draw strength from common causes and support the other in difficult situations.



Photo: Liam O'Neil



Photo: Liam O'Neil



Photo: Emily Poh-F-Weary

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David Bolduc

La fureur, "The Furies"

Éric Tremblay

Le propos de cet écrit concerne la dernière parution du journal "The Furies", (Volume 1, issue 4, November/December) et plus précisément de l'article s'intitulant: "Le féminisme et le végétarisme" de Joanne Saraceno. Je ne m'attarderai pas à la piètre qualité du français ni à la pertinence de la démarche mais plutôt à la déviance que peut provoquer les propos tenus dans cet article.

La question que je me pose est reliée à la conception que les étudiants (et ici le masculin est volontaire) risquent d'élaborer à la suite de la lecture de cet article. Est-ce que ce dernier rend justice au travail accompli par le département d'Études des Femmes pour l'avancement de la condition féminine et reflète-t-il la pensée de la majorité des féministes du campus du Collège Glendon? À mon avis, je ne crois absolument pas qu'un tel article démontre de façon adéquate l'immense travail accompli jusqu'à aujourd'hui pour la défense du féminisme: "En tant que féministe, il faut reconnaître le rapport intime que partagent les femmes et la terre. Elles sont toutes deux exploitées par l'homme".¹

Au contraire, une idée très négative du féminisme en particulier et du département d'Études des Femmes en général pourrait naître de ce propos qui n'exprime le point de vue que d'une minorité qui, elle, malheureusement s'affiche comme porte-parole de la majorité. Il est intéressant de constater ici que le journal "The Furies" s'affirme comme étant "Le journal féministe de Glendon". La définition du féminisme pour ce journal semble être celle exprimée par des articles comme celui mentionné plus haut, mais d'un autre côté, est-ce une opinion qui est partagée par la majorité des féministes: "En mangeant la viande tu aides à soutenir le patriarcat"²

Pour qu'un journal puisse s'affirmer comme étant représentatif du féminisme à Glendon, il doit

présenter des propos reflétant la pensée de la majorité. Il doit de plus laisser place à l'opinion d'une minorité afin de permettre un questionnement dynamique sur le bien fondé de la pensée majoritaire. Si le journal "The Furies" n'exprime pas une opinion majoritaire et ne laisse place qu'à une perception minoritaire, c'est l'ensemble des féministes qui se trouvent mal perçues et leurs revendications mal interprétées. D'autre part, si la majorité des féministes de Glendon ne partagent pas les idées exprimées dans le journal "The Furies" et ne réagissent pas, elles nuisent plus que toute chose à la perception adéquate qui doit se dégager de tout propos liés au féminisme. Pour ma part, je sais pertinemment qu'un propos comme celui de l'article précédemment cité ne reflète en rien la pensée de la majorité et ce savoir est dû à une connaissance essentielle du féminisme. Mais, qu'en est-il des étudiants qui en sont à leur première lecture concernant le féminisme? Va-t-on permettre qu'une définition et une perception erronée de celui-ci serve de base à sa compréhension et de soutien à son importance? Dans mon âme et conscience, je souhaite ardemment que l'avancement de la condition des femmes s'effectue grâce à une information adéquate et par une éducation des hommes basée sur la collaboration et ce, afin d'éviter tout malentendu concernant le bien fondé de la démarche féministe et l'importance que nous devons y accorder.

1. Saraceno, Joanne, *Le féminisme et le végétarisme*, The Furies, novembre/décembre, volume 1, issue 4, p.7

2. Idem, p. 7

Un temps des fêtes épineux

Dominique Marcotte

En occident, c'est depuis des centaines d'années que nous célébrons la fête de Noël accompagné du sapin traditionnel. Cependant, depuis quelques temps, la notion du respect de l'environnement a peu à peu remis en question l'utilisation des arbres naturels. Le débat tourne en réalité autour de la question à savoir si l'on devrait ou non permettre une telle pratique, à un moment où la société fait face à des choix environnementaux difficiles.

Actuellement, des millions de sapins, pins et autres espèces de conifères sont abattus pour le simple plaisir de la décoration qui, elle, ne dure que quelques jours, enfin

à quelques semaines tout au plus. De plus, l'aspect économique de la chose n'est certes pas à négliger, sachant que la vente d'arbres de Noël représente une industrie importante. La tradition d'avoir un arbre naturel est encore très présente. C'est pourquoi plusieurs personnes préféreront se procurer un arbre naturel plutôt que d'en acheter un artificiel qui leur servira pendant des années.

Les arguments en faveur de l'achat d'un arbre artificiel sont nombreux. Pour commencer, il y a le souci de sécurité. Les arbres naturels se dessèchent très vite à la chaleur. De plus, en raison de la résine et de leurs épines, ils deviennent très (rapidement) des objets à haut degré d'inflammabilité. C'est la raison principale qui a forcé les gouvernements provinciaux au Canada à adopter des règlements pour obliger tous les responsables des lieux publics à uti-

liser des arbres artificiels.

La deuxième raison est davantage d'ordre environnemental. Ainsi, ces arbres de Noël, trouvés sur le bord du trottoir avec les déchets, forcent les municipalités à élaborer des programmes coûteux afin de disposer de ces arbres après leurs utilisations et contribuent à remplir les sites d'enfouissements qui se font de plus en plus exigus. Fort heureusement depuis quelques années, des efforts ont été entrepris pour récupérer tous ces arbres. Cependant, les moyens sont insuffisants et la majorité des arbres sont encore perdus.

La troisième raison en est une de préservation des ressources. Les groupes environnementaux soutiennent que la coupe des arbres de Noël est une très mauvaise utilisation des ressources naturelles, puisque ces derniers sont coupés à une période où ils croissent très rapidement. Ces spécialistes s'accordent à affirmer que s'ils étaient laissés en terre quelques années de plus, ils pourraient être utilisés dans l'industrie de la construction ou des pâtes et papier. Ces groupes soutiennent que les pousses sont perdues pour le simple plaisir des yeux.

Pour les personnes qui envisagent vraiment d'acheter un sapin naturel pour le temps des Fêtes, il serait recommandé de penser aux arbres naturels en pots, en vente depuis quelques années dans certains magasins. Ils ont l'avantage de ne pas se dessécher et réduisent les risques d'incendie. De plus, on peut les garder en guise de bonsaï pendant plusieurs années et les utiliser à nouveau pour la période des Fêtes. S'ils deviennent trop grand, on peut les planter dehors ou les donner à l'école du quartier pour le jour de la terre au mois d'avril.

Bref, à l'occasion de Noël, en plus d'avoir une pensée pour les organisations de charité, pour votre famille et les êtres qui vous sont chers, réfléchissez au respect de l'environnement. C'est un cadeau que vous faites à la nature!



Photo: Liam O'Neil

— perspectives

Retailers boycott paper company

Helen Suk

TORONTO (CUP) — More than 40 Canadian companies are boycotting the Daishowa-Marubeni international paper-manufacturing corporation in support of the Lubicon Lake Cree Nation's land rights claims in northern Alberta.

Following in the footsteps of 4,400 retailers across Canada, the SoapBerry Shop's 40 Canadian stores are the latest to stop buying paper products from Daishowa, according to Friends of the Lubicon, a Toronto-based support group. Other companies supporting the boycott include Roots, Club Monaco, A&W, and Kentucky Fried Chicken.

"Every company which Friends of the Lubicon have approached willingly supports the boycott, and others have complied with the boycott for fear of negative publicity," said Stephen Kenda, spokesperson for the group. Holt Renfrew, Woolworth Canada, and Pizza Pizza were the toughest to persuade, Kenda said.

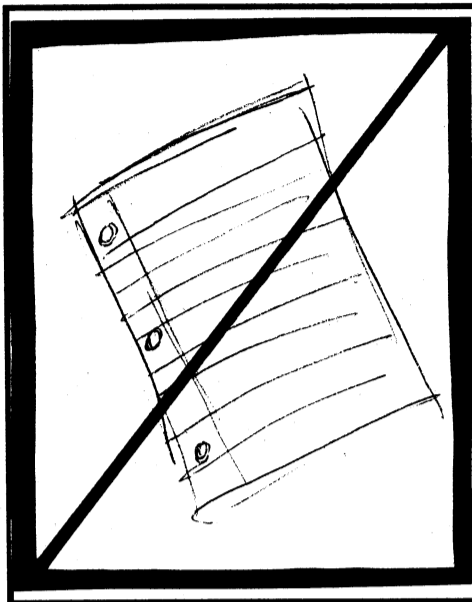
Friends of the Lubicon launched the boycott in 1991 to protest Daishowa's plans to

clear-cut what the group says is unceded Cree territory in the Lubicon Lake region. The group says disputes over land claims have been going on in the area for more than 50 years.

"The Lubicon have never historically ceded their territory in any recognizable manner, and they have been trying to get the ear of the government for the past 55 years," Kenda said.

Daishowa has been postponing its plans to log on Lubicon-claimed land since 1991. But Friends of the Lubicon is concerned that the corporation will go ahead with its clear-cutting plans for this year's winter logging season because the company has timber leases from the Alberta government for the entire 10,000 square kilometres of disputed territory.

According to the group, Daishowa made an agreement in 1988 not to log on the disputed territory until a land



rights settlement was reached between the federal government and the 500-member Lubicon band. However, Daishowa broke the agreement in 1990 when one of its subcontractors attempted to begin logging operations in the area.

"You can never tell with them because the last time, they told the Lubicon they were going to stay out, but they moved in. So each winter is the cause of great stress

and tension," Kenda said. "All we're asking them to do is just come out and say that they're going to stay out until the land rights are settled."

But Jim Morrison, general manager of Daishowa's Edmonton office, says no agreement was reached in 1988. Daishowa agreed to stay out of the 246-square-kilometre Lubicon reserve area — but not the entire disputed territory. Morrison also denied that one of Daishowa's subcontractors ever attempted to clear-cut

in the disputed territory.

"There has never been any logging, or any harvesting activity, by us under the forest management agreement in the area concerned," Morrison said. He added that Daishowa has no connections with the company that tried to move into the territory in 1990.

"You're hearing them describe other companies who have logging rights in the same area," said

Morrison. According to him, Daishowa will stay out of the disputed territory this winter. "As a voluntary measure, we have not started logging operations in the area of concern, but that's not because we made an agreement. It's because we're trying to show some sensitivity to the difficult situation with respect to the land claim."

Morrison said that because of the complexity of the issue the corporation's position has been misrepresented, and that Daishowa has gone out of its way not to log in the area and to encourage parties to settle. But it doesn't have answers for the land claims dispute. "I don't think the answer is to attack third parties and make up stories about their activities," Morrison said. "We're not the villain. We're just sort of caught in the middle."

Eventually, Morrison said, the Alberta government itself will begin pressuring Daishowa to begin logging the disputed territory.

Political parties use reform protests to push their agendas

Ryan Nakashima

OTTAWA (CUP) — Since the Liberal government introduced its social policy reform proposals, every political party has criticized the government and, in the meantime, hitched its partisan complaints to the wagon of protest.

Shots have come from the left and right on the proposal to revamp education spending. For example, New Democrat MP Svend Robinson and Conservative MP Jean Charest both spoke against the proposals at the Parliament Hill rally Nov. 16.

While a committee of Liberal, Bloc Québécois and Reform MPs tours the country until Dec. 16 "holding" consultations on the proposed reforms, many MPs are criticizing the reform proposals as if they have already been implemented.

Here is a brief description of each party's stance on the proposal to replace \$2.6 billion in cash transfers to the provinces for education and redirect it into loans for students.

Bloc Québécois — 53 MPs

The Quebec separatist

party is using the discussion paper to argue for more control over the province's finances.

It proposes the federal government cut \$3.5 billion in transfers to Quebec for education, health care and social security, and replace it with the \$3.5 billion in revenue from Quebec's portion of the goods and services tax.

"There would be no cut to education but no spending addition," says a senior policy analyst for the party of its alternate plan.

"The Bloc Québécois presents this proposition from a Québécois perspective. It goes without saying that it would be applicable to all other provinces who wish to experiment with it," says a party proposal.

Reform Party — 52 MPs

Reform Leader Preston Manning has used the education cuts debate to piggyback his other pet projects in his deficit-fighting scheme.

"Is federal funding for the CBC, multiculturalism, bilingual bonuses and business subsidies more important than funding for education? I don't think so," he said in an address to the House of Commons Oct. 21.

Manning rose to promote his scheme for giving federal grants in the form of education vouchers directly to students, according to a Reform Party press release.

Under the Reform plan, the current \$2.6 billion cash transfer to the provinces would be divided into vouchers for each student in Canada, to be spent at a university or college in Canada.

This would come in conjunction with an income-contingent loan system, an idea that Reform supports.

New Democratic Party 9 MPs

Although the NDP offers no alternatives to the proposals, NDP human resources critic Chris Axworthy likes to highlight the "blatant contradiction" between the government's stated commitment to lifelong learning and cuts to post-secondary

education.

"I don't think you can get very far with this government — just as with the old one — on the notion that university education is a benefit to Canada," Axworthy told the University of Saskatchewan Sheaf Nov. 17.

"They seem to want to dispense with the idea because Mulroney's idea was the same: 'Yes, you should be educated, but no, we aren't going to pay for it.'"

Progressive Conservative — 2 MPs

The lonely two remaining Tory MPs both have universities in their ridings, and this makes them sympathetic to student concerns, says MP Jean Charest. Charest also highlights the Liberal contradiction.

"The Liberals, in my book, have one basic problem," says Charest. "What they are putting on the table isn't what they were saying in the election. Now they're going to have to face the consequences of that."

Liberal — 176 MPs

Human Resources and Development Minister Lloyd Axworthy

told The Fulcrum in an interview Nov. 15 that students "are simply protesting ideas."

"There is no government policy. We don't have any specific decisions. There will not be a decision for several months, which is the reason why we are holding discussions and consultations and dialogues."

Axworthy also blames the provinces for not spending all cash and tax point transfers, which total about \$6.1 billion a year and have been earmarked for post-secondary education.

Axworthy says he "would like to find a way to hold their feet to the fire to make sure they spend it on education, but I know that under the present rules I can't."

He says, "The provinces have not been 'fessing up that they, in fact, get an increase of about \$300 million per year through tax points, maybe because some of them have not been turning it over to higher education."

The Death of Submissive Comic Strip Babes: Powerful Women In The Comics Industry

Sarah Shaughnessy

The world of comics seems to be one few associate with women, unless of course you count the tribes of futuristic female warriors illustrated in comic books, all of whom suspiciously have breasts larger than their heads, brandish guns and possess no pubic hair. The alternative comic world seems to be male fantasy oriented. One has to look no farther than the works of widely worshipped, self proclaimed misogynist Robert Crumb, Michael Diana's Boiled Angel, or Heavy Metal to realise that scary things go on in the minds of techy artists.

A visit to the Silver Snail comic book store has usually been an experience that I avoid. Since grade 8 when I first noticed Timmy Sullivan, a classmate who always had a runny nose, had attended a D&D summer camp, and at 12, was a computer hacker, I became disenchanted with boys who read comics. In high school, I found that techy artists were scary people, members of an exclusive boys club, slobbering over images of monsters with seven penises being sexually serviced by submissive comic babes, or mega-violent comic men who kill and blew everything up. I was told that I was naive and that comics were actually a form of literature, fantasy literature at that. Further, I was told that my problem with comics was that I could not separate the message from the art. I think they were right.

There are, however, a number of comic strips that are written and illustrated by women who tackle issues and problems from a female perspective. Hothead Pisan, a comic series written and illustrated by Diane Dimassa is probably the most violent comic strip geared toward a female audience angry with the existence of men. Hothead, Homicidal Lesbian Terrorist, as she is understood, is a comic designed to bash the white male establishment, celebrate lesbianism and never apologise for aggression, frustration and violence - it is after all, (as I was told), just fantasy literature.

Hothead is an angry, defensive and delirious woman who thrives on girlpower. She can be found armed in a supermarket, shooting feminine hygiene and beauty products, dissecting the cement-filled male head with a chain saw, or getting revenge on the misogynist who gives her hate vibes as she passes him on the street.

Indeed, Hothead is a violent comic and one that has not escaped without its share of thoughtful criticism. As a comic that is supposed to deal with feminist ideas and in this way, reject the conception of male violence, Hothead has been accused of promoting exactly the

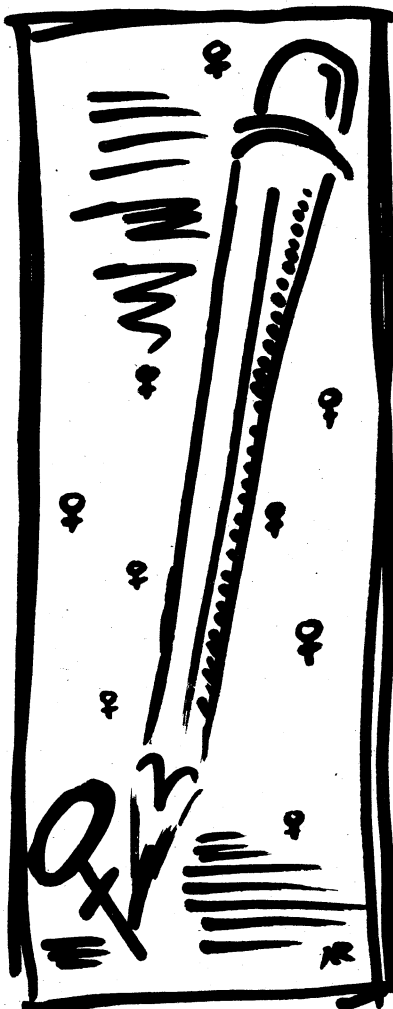
type of destructive behaviour that the feminist sensibility has traditionally rejected. In response to this argument, Hothead herself addresses her readers' concerns by suggesting that the comic strip serves to mock the media and its hell-bent initiatives to design the way that we think.

Dimassa has written in her first book, a collection of the comic strip, that Hothead was originally conceived in her journal as an outlet for anger. The creator goes on to add that the images mirror what actually happens in reality and that without a vehicle for communicating this anger, the issues become ignored, breed intolerable rage, and are never expressed so that the furious can get on with their lives.

As with Hothead, many comics created by women do not insist that the art be separated from the message. Roberta Gregory, creator of Bitchy Bitch and a published comic strip artist for 20 years, is probably the best known female comic strip illustrator in North America to date. Gregory has not only created Bitchy Bitch, a nasty, skinny, foul-mouthed office employee, a cartoon that has wide appeal and that almost everyone can relate to, but in addition, she has created Bitchy Butch, the world's Angriest Dyke.

Gregory addresses lesbianism and female empowerment in the comic characters that she creates, but also her departure from these interests when she illustrates comics for other writers. Gregory, although apparently not a proponent of pornography, does create images that, while by some standards are sexually interesting, are by other standards not images that should be considered sexy, rather as honest, necessary and sometimes upsetting.

Gregory does not abandon sexuality in her own works, but explores it honestly through humorous connections with her own experience as a lesbian. Gregory purposely designs her comics so that they serve to communicate and relate a sexuality that is inclusive, familiar, and avoids creating an unrealistic or fantastical sexuality, often associated with the male comic sensibility. Indeed, her comics are sometimes explicit, but her approach is not to design a comic built around the ideas of sex, nor are they visual erotica for either gender.



Gregory's comics, like those of many other female comic strip writers, are mostly about pieces of life that one can recognize.

They are also, in part, autobiographically inspired.

Mary Fleener, creator of Slutburger, a Drawn and Quarterly publication is an incredibly stylized comic illustrator. Fleener's illustrations are graphic and stylized; she plays with the concept of shadow in her comics which often give her characters an impression of satire and the graphic simplification of a traditional comic. Fleener uses thick lines and manipulates geometric shapes to create kinetic and active abstracts.

The content of Slutburger includes stories by other writers in addition to Fleener, but the majority of the material is hers. Fleener's stories deal with sexual relationships from a female perspective. One issue included a story about two women friends, one of whom is dealing with her husband's cocaine abuse and his sexual shoe fetish. Whether the comic is meant to be humorous or not is not altogether clear, but Slutburger tends to read like a strange soap opera that can't decide how to end until supernatural forces determine the story line's fate.

The most interesting thing about Fleener, however, is definitely the art work. Her story lines often border on the upsetting as they explore sexual abuse, love and death simultaneously. They are both abstract and disturbing. Like the text, Fleener's stylized art com-

municates an unsettling sense of confusion and genuinely leaves the reader with an impression, even if that is wondering what they just read.

Julie Doucet is a comic strip writer from Montreal. She is currently being hailed as the new Robert Crumb, (this proclamation referring to Crumb's exceptional illustrations). Doucet, a recent winner of "Best New Talent" at the Harvey awards, has named her comic, Dirty Plotte, after a derogatory word for vagina. As one might have guessed, Doucet's comics are slightly confrontational on a sexual level, but are intended to be humorous.

The story lines follow Doucet from strange, sexually abusive dreamlands to harmless visits with her friend who has recently bought a larger than human sized dog. Doucet's storylines consistently deal with sexual content, sometimes in a slightly sadistic tone, other times in a manner that is incoherent and unsatisfying.

Again, it is with Doucet's art that the reader is truly impressed. As her critics and fans agree, Doucet is a case of a female comic strip writer where the art-detailed and expressive, can truly be separated from the message-sense-lacking stories about horny cats who love water. Again, what is consistent with Doucet's storylines is that she deals with sex from a female perspective - she addresses fears and desires and in this way her work is not exploitative.

Finally, Twisted Sisters is a female-written comic strip filled with bitter and strange accounts from four diverse female comic strip writers. The stories in these comic strips serve to tell stories, not to perpetuate a message or hand the reader a moral platitude - this is how Twisted Sisters might differ from an aggressive, clearly issue-concerned comic like Hothead. Twisted Sisters may, however, still be considered a comic with a strong female angle, and further, as a feminist comic strip.

One issue of Twisted Sisters included a story by Debbie Drechsler called "Sixteen" about a girl dealing with peer pressure, living in a new town, and the emotional struggle of dealing with rape. Another story by Phoebe Gloeckner follows Minnie, a young girl who has suffered sexual abuse as a child, upon her first exposure to heavy drug abuse, prostitution, and rape.

Clearly, Twisted Sisters is an angry collection of stories that examines female characters struggling through horrors and fury. The illustrations in the comic book include various creators and offer some interesting diversity. This comic in particular, in fact, will probably not escape your interest altogether.



Twisted Sisters offers something enraging, offensive, or recognisable to compel even an unenthusiastic reader.

The comic world, does have its share of oversexed techy artists, and some of them are, in fact, women. Some female comic artists create work that does not serve to preach about women's rights or women's anger or women's fears. Some do. Almost all, however, do have a noticeably different perspective than male comic strip writers particularly in the manner through which they examine sex.

The community of comic strip writers and artists have worked across gender barriers in effort to respect the art that they create. After all, that's what comics are - art. In examining the work of various female comic creators, I have seen the value of creating art with a message, and also the value of freeing art from its context.

Knowing, however, that this work exists, also helps to acknowledge that, perhaps, the comic world is not strictly an outlet for male fantasy. Further, the work of these women tips the scales, balancing the industry and its presentation of both genders within it.

- section des arts

a • m o s h • w i t h • a • v i e w

Marlaine Lindsay

Nine Inch Nails made it to T.O. on December 1st, wreaking havoc not only on stage, but also in the crowd. Last week NIN spent a good twenty minutes littering the stage with broken guitars and smashed keyboards, barely managing to stay standing. Trent Reznor, mastermind of NIN, stalked back and forth, falling over the monitors, attacking his guitarist, and screaming out lyrics. Yep, all in all, it was a great night.

Three Glendon students recount their adventures in Reznor-land...

ProTem: How much were you willing to fork over for a ticket to see NIN?

Mike Shering: I paid \$80 and I'm sure I would have gone to a hundred bucks if I'd needed to.

Chris Strathdie: Probably not nearly as much as I ended up paying... because I'd never seen them in concert before.

Michelle Meilleur: (laughs) Nothing: my boyfriend paid!

ProTem: Out of all the people in the audience, who would you describe as the most bizarre?

MS: A friend of mine that I met during the summer in Wasaga Beach. She was dressed head-to-toe in black, she had a black cape, and she had black lipstick on and a white face. Her hair was dyed bright purple. She did not look like that when I met her.

CS: There were quite a few of them where I was. Just picture The Crow... There was another guy with a green mohawk—actually there were two of them. I saw one guy; he looked about fifteen: he was dressed like a vampire.

MM: Fishnet stockings on the guys beat it all.

PT: Considering that people who go to NIN concerts may differ from those at Michael Bolton gigs, what was your impression of the crowd at the Gardens that night?

MS: The energy was really high, and the crowd was really into it. Everyone in the pit was a really dedicated fan 'cause it hurt to stay there.

CS: Very subdued. When I got pulled out of the pit, I went to the back of the crowd on the floor, and everybody who wasn't in the pit was just standing there, watching the show.

MM: Right off I thought, "I don't belong here". I mean, I was dressed in black, but my hair was the wrong colour (blonde), and I didn't have any body-piercing.

PT: There were three acts that night. The opening group was Marilyn Manson, who managed to leave a lasting impression on the crowd. What did you think of these guys?

MS: I went out and bought the CD. The lead singer was a psycho...the band members were freakier than anyone I saw in the crowd... but it was really cool music.

CS: Well, I was happy the lead singer didn't spit on me... the girls in front of my friends were telling the security guards where they got spat on. And I'm lucky I missed the striptease...

MM: I wasn't there... I was having a beer.

PT: The Jim Rose Circus Side-show was next. Who was your favourite act?

MS: Rubberman! "P-p-p-pull your titties, p-p-p-push the rack down. Yeah!" From what I saw, six people fainted from what they saw on stage.

CS: That scorpion thing stuck in my mind (one of the crew ate a scorpion). The guy with all the body piercing was neat. There were all kinds of good ones. The flexible dude - that tennis racket just twisted me up.

MM: The Rubberman! (laughs) He was the one who let the biggest

impression...that doesn't mean I liked it. It was disgusting: the whole thing was despicable.

PT: How intoxicated was Trent Reznor (lead) and the rest of NIN, in your estimation?

MS: (laughs) They were right royally fucked! Oh my god! I've seen a lot of stoned people in my time, and these people were the worst I'd ever seen. The guitar player could barely stand, and you could tell he wasn't acting - and the thing was; he could still play amazingly. Two roadies had to keep running between the three guys (Reznor, the bassist, and the guitarist), making sure that they didn't fall off into the crowd.

CS: Uh...quite. Like, I remember a night I was almost that bad...they were wasted.

MM: I think they were very intoxicated, but they were still able to play all of their stuff. The guitar player was falling all over, but he was still playing.

PT: What's your theory as to how NIN could destroy all of their instruments in the middle of their set and still perform for the rest of the show?

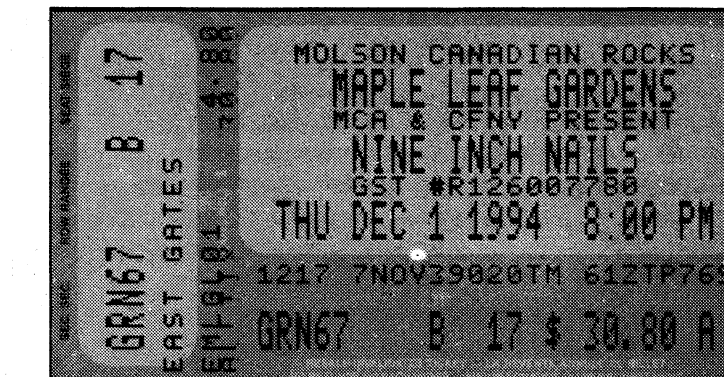
MS: For a while, after watching what they were doing, I thought they were lip-synching to a CD, but when the guitar player fell down, there was a definite sound from the guitar. I don't know how they did it.

CS: They always seemed to have fresh instruments ready to go; constantly. Whenever a song ended, the lights would go down, so they were able to replace the instruments easily.

MM: It must have been pre-recorded music...but then, their music is noise, so the smashing noises that they made must have been what they wanted to portray!

PT: What would you say was the most memorable moment of the show?

MS: Getting drilled in the head with a keyboard! Towards the end of their destruction of the instruments,



the guitar was thrown and landed in front of the crowd. Trent picked up one of the many keyboards and it came right at me: if it hadn't been for the security guards and a couple of guys around me, I would have been knocked out. I've got a bruise to prove it!

CS: I'd have to say when they dropped the screen and were playing that black and white movie bit.

MM: There were two. Whenever he (Reznor) shot a keyboard off the stage, I thought "oh my god!". Then I found out about the one that hit Mike (Shering) in the head! And when the guitarist was tripping all over, dropped his guitar, and jumped into the crowd.

PT: How many injuries did you sustain during the concert? (A critical question for survivors of "the mosh pit".)

MS: The bump from the keyboard

on my forehead, a finger in my eye, I got kicked in the head more times than I can remember, and someone kept jamming their elbow right in my back. But that's what you get for hanging right at the front of the mosh, especially during a NIN concert.

CS: A cut ear, a lump on my head, and a near heart attack. Then I had muscle spasms at two in the morning and a stiff neck in the morning. I was lucky actually...

MM: I don't think my eardrums will ever be the same.

PT: Finally the important: would you do it all again?

MS: Most definitely.

CS: With the exception of paying too much...yes.

MM: ...if someone else paid for my ticket again...

Forrest Gump

une histoire à raconter

"Parce que dans la vie, les choses les plus simples produisent les événements les plus inattendus."

Dominique Marcotte

De prime abord, ce qui semblait être la plus ennuyante des conversations avec une personne simple d'esprit sur un banc public, devait en fait s'avérer être la découverte d'un personnage extraordinaire trop bien caché par son handicap.

C'est l'histoire de sa vie, son histoire à lui, Forrest Gump, qu'il partage avec les autres passants en attendant l'autobus, de sa plus tendre enfance, qu'il a passé avec sa mère dans une région rurale de l'Alabama, à la vie qu'il mène aujourd'hui.

Dès son enfance, Forrest, en plus d'être simple d'esprit, est atteint d'un handicap aux jambes qui le limite dans ses déplacements et l'empêche de s'intégrer aux autres enfants de son âge. Il devient même la risée des autres enfants, sauf pour une personne qui en fait deviendra sa meilleure amie. C'est elle qui l'encouragera à poursuivre ses efforts: à chaque fois que Forrest a un problème elle lui dit: "Cours Forrest, cours." Forrest Gump perd ses prothèses aux jambes en essayant de s'enfuir des jeunes garçons qui se moquent de lui. Cet événement fait basculer sa vie. Sa vitesse à la course lui permettra de fréquenter le collège où il

participera à plusieurs championnats. Il fera même partie de l'équipe américaine de football. Après le collège, il s'enrôle dans l'armée pour aller au Viêt Nam où encore une fois sa vitesse lui sauve la vie ainsi que celle de ses compagnons. Suite à cela, on lui remet plusieurs médailles de bravoure. Dans l'armée, il découvre le ping pong, qui l'amènera à de nouveaux sommets, c'est-à-dire à rencontrer le président des États-Unis et autres personnages officiels.

Après ces années au ping pong et dans l'armée, il quitte la vie militaire pour réaliser le rêve qu'il avait confié à un de ses amis dans l'armée: devenir capitaine sur un crevetier. Rêve banal mais qui se transforme en un succès retentissant, lui permettant ainsi de se retirer dans son Alabama natal et de faire des investissements rentables.

De retour chez lui, il perd sa mère, victime d'une maladie, et il y rencontre sa

douce Jenny, mais c'est encore un rendez-vous manqué. Pour renouer avec son passé, il part à la course et suit le même trajet qu'il faisait lorsqu'il était jeune. Il trouve l'expérience tellement intéressante qu'il parcourt le pays pendant quatre ans, avant de revenir chez lui y retrouver un environnement familial et social qui a beaucoup changé.

Bref, c'est un film rempli de clins d'oeil sur les grands événements qui ont eu lieu en Amérique, tels que le président Kennedy, l'affaire Watergate, la guerre du Viêt Nam et les mouvements de protestations. C'est un film qui a une morale intéressante à savoir qu'il rassemble tous les sentiments de réussite, de joie et de peine, de se libérer de ses contraintes, de dépassement de soi... bref, un hymne à la vie. Forrest Gump, c'est la simplicité d'un personnage et la simplicité des choses et pour reprendre un des thèmes du film: "My mom always said, that life is like a box of chocolate, you never know what you get!" Une phrase simple qui va le pousser à se dépasser. Sur ces mots, avec Forrest Gump, Tom Hanks nous prouve que *Philadelphia* n'est qu'un accident de parcours dans sa carrière mais qu'il est un artiste de haut calibre et qu'il entend rester au firmament des grands acteurs. Un des meilleurs films de l'année.

Me Mom & Morgentaler get restless

Patrick Joly

Montreal's most prominent alternative band took the stage at Lee's Palace last Thursday, playing to an unusually small crowd that contrasted the enthusiasm they enjoy at their hometown gigs. Despite the disappointing turnout, however, the stage simply explodes, hardly big enough to contain the chords and blares from the brass section.

After a couple of months of inactivity, the concert was supposed to be a record release for their latest release **we are revolting: the official shitty bootleg** but for reasons the saxophonist blamed on big old Santa, the new CD is not available yet. It seems to be worth the wait, however. New songs have been tried live and have picked up rather well. Thursday's crowd was nevertheless, rewarded for the CD flop. We were delighted to hear renditions of songs like "Héloïse" (a personal favorite) they hadn't played for over two years. It seems the band is confident with their new stuff and does not rely on the success of the *Shiva Space Machine* era.

For those unfamiliar with the ska-pop-disintegrators, **Me Mom & Morgentaler** came together during the mid-80's by a group of music students at Marianopolis College. **Me Mom's** music is hard to characterize. These jazz skilled punksters play stuff that swings more than Sting and kicks more than a Midnight Oil concert. But don't tell them they are just a ska band (or they'll hate you forever).

Interestingly enough, they share similarities with our campus: a bilingual band (actually, tri-lingual), with lots of ethnicity. Gus, the giant singer and guitarist was enthralled to hear of our French oasis (Glendon) in T.O.. **3M** has been through several changes over the years: only Matthew Lipscombe and Gus are original members (The latter mistook advertisement of a play around town bearing its name for fanaticism of his own persona, heralding a poster victoriously over his head!!!). The blond accordionist, Kasia, has been replaced by the very affable Noah, and trumpeter Adam Berger by a guy named Baltimore Bix.

The latest to join the Morgentaler Alumni was Highwire Kim. She is greatly missed. I've been told that she is now residing in Vancouver and is presently pursuing a ca-

reer of her own, recording demos. It should be something to look forward to. Sad thing, because Kim's french singing was a definite asset for the band. However, there is no doubt that Gus and his acolytes are skillfully capable of filling this gap. There are not many subversive bands around that can show such a level of musicianship.

About the new songs, you can find the excellent, "Amnésie", a French one, and another cool tune: "Chicken Dinner". Just like a fellow **PRO TEM** writer who couldn't dig why Canadians didn't produce greater enthusiasm for the CFL, I am surprised by the tepid response **3M** is getting here. Meanwhile, neurotic junkheads like Green Day fill the CNE and see their album proclaimed as the year's best, *je ne verrais pas pourquoi 3M ne ferait pas éclater la coupole du Skydome*. It's very disappointing for these guys. "Toronto's music scene is very hard to predict. It's a huge market with lots of amazing bands, yet, so it's hard to get recognition", Gus lets go (hardly capable of containing his bitterness). When asked the same question, Noah refrained to comment about it, not being familiar enough to express an opinion. He mentioned nonetheless that he enjoys a lot of Toronto based bands, and especially enjoyed playing a gig in LaSalle (PQ) last year with the now defunct *Lowest of the Low*.

Also, an important message of public interest a little off topic. **Buttocks eulogy**. I just learned from Gus that since Tuesday, the Spirit of "Les Foufoues Electriques" is no longer existing. The Montreal "alternative club every city deserves to have", has seen its liquor license revoked. It was apparently prompted by the pressures of a Condominium investor who intends to *clean-up the area* -not without reminiscence of the Cheddington Saga. Makes it seem as though Real Estate entrepreneurs stand on top of the world. Shameful.

sports / communiqués

Annuaire '94 - A Look Back Over The Past Year In Sports

Paul Grewal

1994 was a very different year in sports. While a lot went on in some areas, play came to an abrupt halt in other areas. It was a year of significant 'first-timers', and very mundane 'every-timers'. Sit back and relax as we take a trip through the last twelve months in the ever dynamic world of sports.

WINTER OLYMPICS (A.K.A. time to rip off Canadian figure skaters)

The city of Lillehammer, Norway played host to the '94 winter games. In a memorable heartbreaker, Canada's hockey team lost to Sweden in a shootout in the gold medal game. That finish prompted much debate over the legitimacy of using the shootout to decide the outcome of an olympic hockey game. On the soft ice, Canadian figure skater Elvis Stojko was forced to settle for a silver medal after he was given a very controversial 5.4 mark on his long program.

STRIKES, STRIKES, AND MORE STRIKES!

The player strikes in both Major League baseball and the National Hockey League are a strong reminder of how professional sports have become more of a business than just a game. Players and owners duke it out to see who will win, and the fans lose.

RED, WHITE AND BLUE IN THE GREY CUP

Unlike York football, Canadian football enjoyed a monumental season. The B.C. Lions hosted the Baltimore CFLers in the first ever Grey Cup involving an American-based team. Much to the delight of Vancouver football fans and CFL traditionalists everywhere, the Lions captured the Cup with a field goal in the dying seconds of the game. The league's focus now seems to be the fate of the Canadian element in the game.

THE RAPTORS FOLLOW IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF THE MIGHTYDUCKS

Both Toronto and Vancouver unveiled the team names and logos of their new NBA expansion franchises. While Vancouver's Grizzlies' come close to representing something of pertinence to B.C.'s identity, the 'Raptors' represent nothing but fad. At the unveiling, it was not difficult to discern that the focus was purely on marketing. Reps kept talking about how the team colours were so original and how little kids would eat it up. We've seen dozens of caps and jackets but has anyone seen an actual team jersey yet?

Michael Baker

A Fitting End To The Canadian Football League

As I watched the B.C. Lions squeak to victory in the Grey Cup, I couldn't help but feel a sense of nationalistic pride. Not only did the 'Canadian' team defeat the American, but the winning points were scored by one of our own.

It didn't matter that Baltimore was an expansion team, and that expansion teams, in any other league, rarely ever make the playoffs. This was a great victory against a formidable foe! Sadly, the days of Canadian football glory may soon be over as the future of the CFL looks southward. Even the most optimistic fan of the CFL now recognizes that Americanization of Canada's only true professional sports league is imminent.

Fans have long demanded improvements in the league, and would-be fans have often uttered that they would support the CFL if the quality of the game were better. Improvements cost money, and money for sports, unfortunately,

lies south of the border. So does the majority of football talent. It won't be long, perhaps only months, before the Canadian in Canadian Football League becomes Continental or North American.

League officials have already announced that the abandonment of the mandatory quota of Canadian players on Canadian teams is being tabled in order for Canadian teams to compete with their American counterparts who don't suffer from this inconvenience. The size of the field will change next year; end zones will be smaller. At least one and as many as four new American teams will be added at wholesale prices I might add. How long will it be before three downs be-

comes four, and the fabric of our Canadian game is forever altered? Ironically, Americanization of the league is the only way to ensure its preservation.

The CFL has become the Catholic church of the sports world, attracting its adepts only on the "holy holidays", the semi-finals and the Grey Cup. Although impressive, even the turnout on these days fails to fill the collection plates with enough money to further the cause. Desperately in need of new supporters, the league has been forced to go south, where religious fever is greater. But before we surrender our Canadian institution into the hands of our friends from the south, let us savour, one more time, the victory of our western compatriots and forever remember that the first time the two countries met in the Grey Cup, the Americans went home empty-handed.

GLENDON'S SOCCER MEN ARE TWO TIMERS

Glendon's soccer team won the intramural championship for the second year in a row.

GLENDON HOCKEY DOMINANCE

Glendon College took the intramural hockey championship of the 93-94 season.

END OF RANGERS' CUP DROUGHT

The New York Rangers defeated the Vancouver Canucks to win their first Stanley Cup in 54 years. Local fans were divided over cheering for Vancouver, the Canadian team in the Cup but also the team which defeated the Leafs in the conference championship.

U.S. HOTS THE 'REAL FOOTBALL' CHAMPIONSHIPS

The World Cup final featured Italy versus Brazil. After much anticipation and speculation, the victory party raged on College St., and not St. Clair after Roberto Baggio's shot sailed over the cross bar.

SUPER BORE XXV

Troy Aikman and Emmitt Smith led Dallas to victory over the hapless Buffalo Bills, the Cowboys' second Superbowl victory in as many years. The loss was the Bills' unprecedented fourth Superbowl defeat in a row.

YORK FOOTBALL BOASTS A PERFECT RECORD

While Western's Mustangs basked in the glory of yet another CIAU championship in the 30th Vanier Cup, York's Yeomen licked their wound after yet another losing season. The football Yeomen went 0-7 the team's sixth losing season in a row, and extended York's perfect record to forty-five straight losses.

HAKEEM'S DREAM REALIZED

The second New York team this year in a major sports championship, the Knicks faced the Rockets in the final series of the NBA championship. It was the battle of the veteran centres as New York's Patrick Ewing went toe-to-toe against Houston's Hakeem Olajuwon. Hakeem came out on top and so did Houston.

T.O. HOSTS (HO HUM) BASKETBALL DREAM

It was another showcase for another American 'Dream Team'. Dream Team II rolled over the rest of the world en route to the championship match. A shocking upset by Russia in the semi-final forced the strong Croatian team to battle it out for third place. The finals, played at Skydome, ended up as two boring games as Croatia easily knocked off Greece and the U.S. dunked all over Russia.

AUSSIES TOP THE COMMONWEALTH

The '94 Commonwealth Games, hosted in Victoria, provided convincing proof of the difference government funding makes to success in international competition. The Australians dominated the games and much credit was given to Australia's National Institute of Sport established in recent years.

Well, there it is, the year in sports. Sorry if I missed the odd curling match or five-pin bowling championship. As for RESOLUTIONS for 1995, here are a few that sports fans might like to hear: professional baseball and hockey resolve to actually have some action on the field and on the ice; fans at Skydome resolve to actually have some cheering on the 100 level; the Blue Jays resolve to get back some decent pitching; Dennis Rodman resolves to get back to a decent haircut; York resolves to make a come back in OUAA football; Ed Beres resolves to make a catch in Hilliard vs. Wood football. Happy New Year everyone!

COUNSELLING CENTRE UPDATE

Discover, a new computer-based career-planning program will be available at the Counselling Centre in January. Come to one of our brief intro sessions. For dates call 487-6709.

LE CENTRE DE CONSULTATION ANNONCE

Discover, un programme informatisé de planification des carrières sera disponible au Centre d'Orientation en janvier. Venez assister à un de nos ateliers d'introduction. Pour de plus amples renseignements composez le 487-6709.

Poetry & Fiction

“Lorsque plusieurs questions urgentes se présentent à la fois, choisissez la plus embêtante, c'est certainement la plus pressée.”
Auguste Detoef

“Have I ever told you about my box? It is a very pretty box. Actually, it isn't very pretty. It's just well kept. It holds funny things. Smells. Smells of memories. Gum I once chewed. Broken glass I picked up. And now staples.”
Joel Ramirez (Glendon Student)

f • l • i • r • t • i • n • g p • u • r • p • l • e

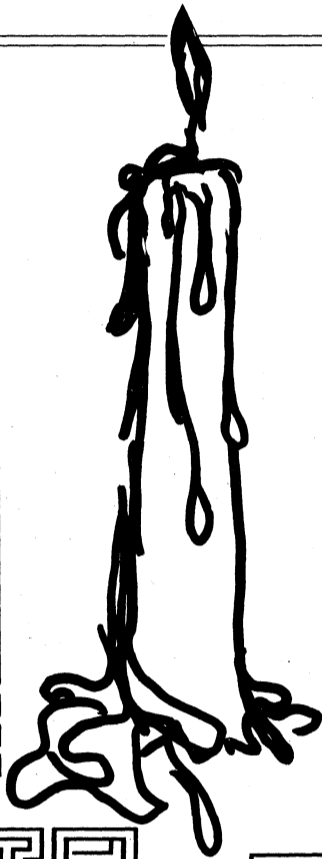
Blankets of sweetened desire Underlie thy soft caress. It is a warmth...so soothing... touching and true... with so much love, that rosied candles alight at thy presence...incense burns like honeyed blossoms. A femininity as pure and sure as nature, I fill myself with the perfumed taste of thy cheeks upon my lips.

Christos

Choix politique

Un présent du passé
 Sur nos épaules repose
 Passé du futur
 Notre choix décidera
 Avenir présent
 Langue du problème
 Histoire périodique
 Réponse sans question
 L'historicité de la chose est incongrue
 Le non dit l'emporte sur la sagesse
 Le bleu, le rouge, le vert etc. etc....
 Pourquoi, quoi, quand
 Pour mon pays, je l'emporte
 Dans ma tombe j'expire
 Que la future génération décide
 Décision inadéquate
 pour une question voilée

ET



* Allégorie de la sculpture -Gustav Klimt (1889)

A Water Clock

Pat Lowther was a professor at University of British Columbia. She was killed by her husband, who was also a professor. This poem symbolizes man's ascension to power by descension to power over women. This poem was selected in memory of le 6 décembre, but was not included due to space.

It must have been that Adam crouched to drink
 Before he sensed her there;
 Stooped sniffing on the brink
 Of slaking thirst,
 Cupped his wet hands, and stopped, aware
 Of woman in her heat,
 Across the wind.
 It must have been the first
 Confusion, the first splitting off
 That the amoeba dreamed toward -
 That the warm woman on the wind,
 And the cool water, rank and sweet,
 Cupped ready for his rough
 Mouth, pinned him in crucifixion, gripped
 His instant arrow sense,
 That had been mindless as the wind
 Or the water that, ticking, dripped
 Through his fingers' curved bowl.
 Sense, and his warring wishes, poured
 Into grooves that must be forced and split,
 Atom from atom.

He who had been whole
 As an amoeba, or an apple's perfect sphere,
 Began his first disintegration, bit
 Into the round, unbroken fruit of here
 And now, and tense
 Began, declensions, seconds, alternatives,
 Peeling away, endlessly, never stopping,
 Like the tick of water dropping
 From his fingers to the trodden-under slime.
 Man born of crossed purpose, Adam
 Broke his bond with all the rest that lives -
 That veined integrity, whole skin of innocence -
 And looked into the water, mirror, time.

Pat Lowther

Frissons

Au café du fond des ténèbres
 Dans le brouhaha infernal,
 Un démon à lunettes me jetta des oeillets
 enflammés.
 Cette incandescence pénétra ma concentration
 Décrochant un point d'exclamation;
 Il détourna ses yeux béants,
 Me laissant perplexe et amusée.
 Comment deux inconnus s'interpellent-ils?

Tu butines, vire-voltant d'amis en amis,
 et réciproquement je t'observe du coin de l'oeil.

Car c'est un passe-temps lune-à-tic.

Dans quelques flocons de poussières,
 Tout sera glacé
 Mais le souvenir restera,
 Où sur les tables rondes enfumées,
 Une émotion est passée.

Sang Dryon

"WHAT'S SO FUNNY ABOUT PEACE,
 LOVE & UNDERSTANDING?"
 -ELVIS COSTELLO-