

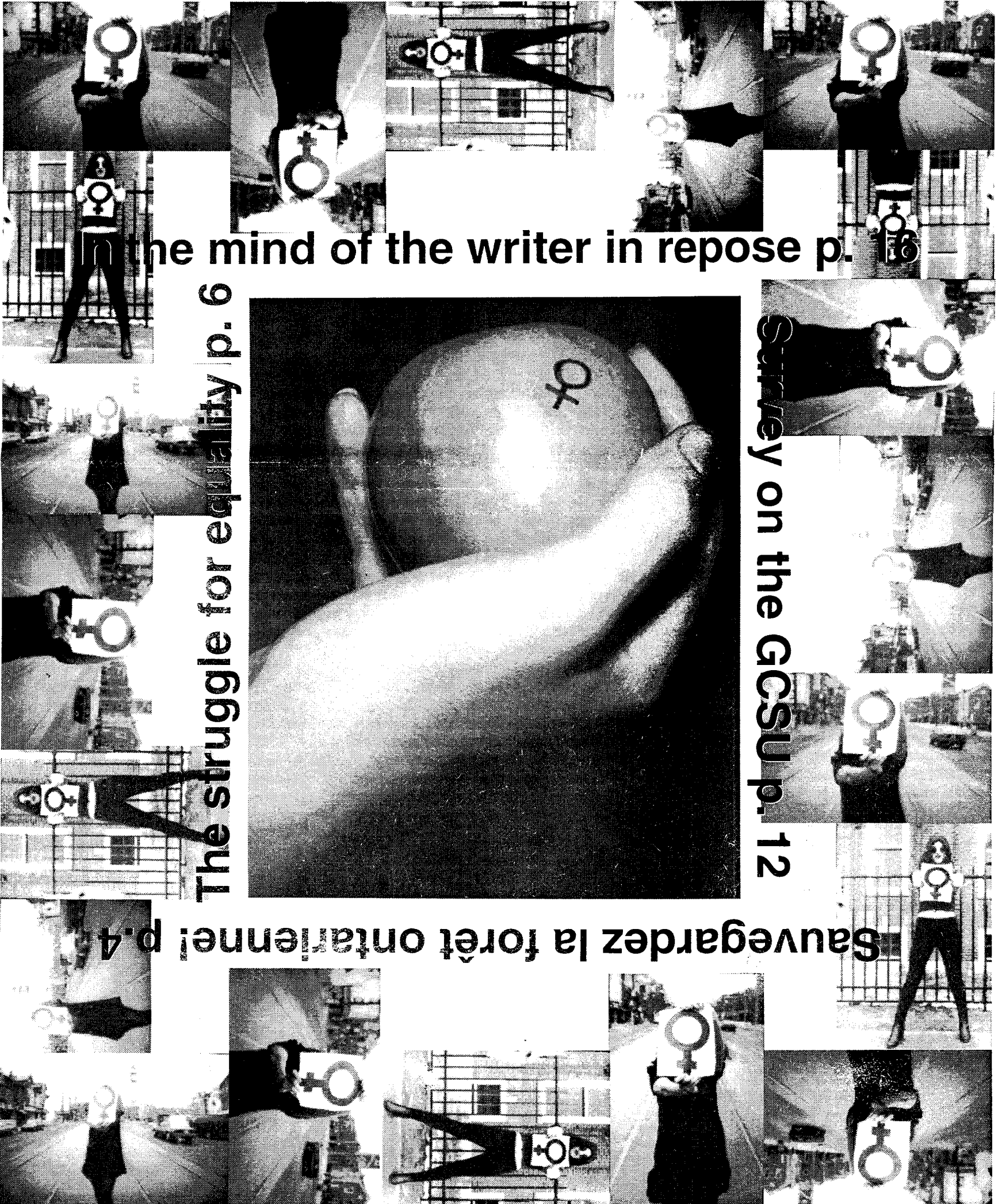
p r o t e m

38^e année

Glendon's Bilingual Newspaper

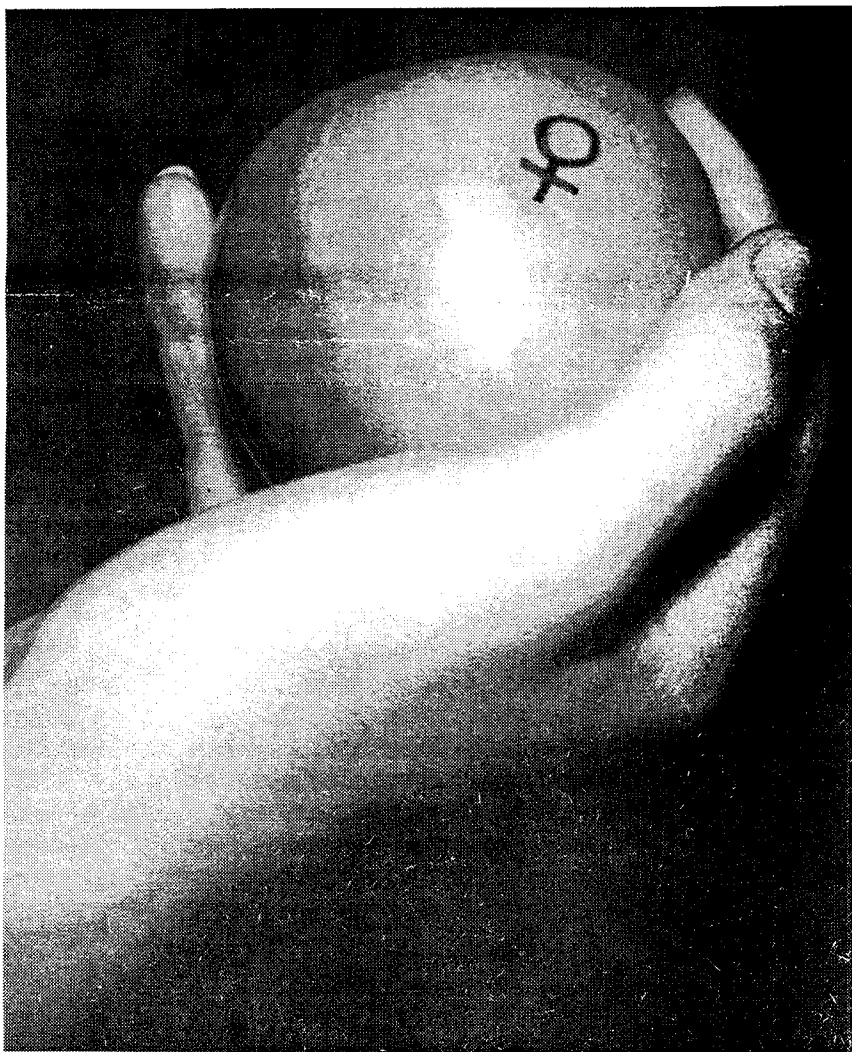
Volume 38 no. 6, le lundi 30 novembre 1998

Journal bilingue de Glendon



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What ingredients should go into Business Economics at Glendon?

Suzanne McCullagh

The debate over the definition and value of a liberal arts education continues at Glendon and could be witnessed by all who attended the November 20 Faculty Council Meeting in the Senate Chamber.

The topic, which brought about debate, was the proposed curriculum for the new Business Economics programme Glendon intends to begin offering next September. The implementation of this new program is a result of last year's APCC proposal on the future of Glendon. The gist of it is that Glendon has seen a drop in enrollment over the past few years, as have most liberal arts schools across Canada. Business is seen to be very attractive, so the idea is that Glendon should offer it to entice more students. There was much debate which led to the proposal and now it is generally accepted that Glendon will offer something with a definite business orientation. Lorna Marsden, president of York University, has made it very clear that York's Board of Governors is very concerned about numbers and they find the 'numbers', number of enrolled students, at Glendon very displeasing.

corporate fear mongering

The public perception of a liberal arts education is that it is inadequate preparation for the 'real world', the world of work. People are beginning to see the Liberal Arts as more of a luxury than a necessity. The statistical 'evidence' recently provided by the Social Science and Humanities Research Council does not substantiate these opinions. In fact it seems to show that liberal arts students are very employable. The

public however is fearful due to growing economic uncertainty coupled with a push by corporations to have the universities churn out people trained for specialized jobs. It is because of these factors that "...people are less willing to think boldly or critically..." (Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Association Forum).

John Ralston Saul, author of *The Unconscious Civilization* (a book that critiques the growing hegemony of the corporate world), stated recently in the *Utne Reader* that "It's an enormous error to believe that technology can somehow be the content of education. Technical training is training in what is sure to be obsolete soon anyway; it's self-defeating, and it won't get you through the next 60 years of your life". He states that training is "learning to fit in as a passive member of a structure and that's the worst thing for an uncertain, changing time."

The history of the liberal arts goes back to ancient Greece. It was about the free critical inquiry and the cultivation of knowledge. Our society is increasingly either unaware of, or apathetic towards, the necessary existence of critical thought in the maintenance of even a semblance of a democracy.

"Now, more than ever, liberal arts education and scholarship are vital for the development of our

pluralistic society - to the understanding and attainment of individual potential and freedom, economic well-being, social justice and community" (Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Association Forum).

arts flavour

The debate at Glendon surrounds the form of the new program's curriculum. The proposal was reviewed by CASTL (Committee on Academic Standards Teaching and Learning), a sub-committee of Faculty Council, and forwarded to the larger Faculty Council for discussion and a vote on its implementation. The purpose of the Business Economics programme "...is to provide students interested in business as a career with an opportunity to combine business-oriented courses with an economics degree" (Faculty Council Agenda, November 20, 1998).

The curriculum is quite strict; the required courses for an Honours degree amount to ten and a half, for a combined Honours a student would have no electives after completing the required courses in their major and their minor, the bilingual requirements and the

general education requirements.

critique

The main issue seems to revolve around what type of education this will provide the students with and what goals our University is pursuing. It was argued that a liberal arts education provides students with an ability to critically assess the world. None of the courses offered in this new program touch on business ethics or even question the impact corporatization is having on society. The curriculum as it stood was seen by many to be too lacking in the important aspects of a liberal arts education.

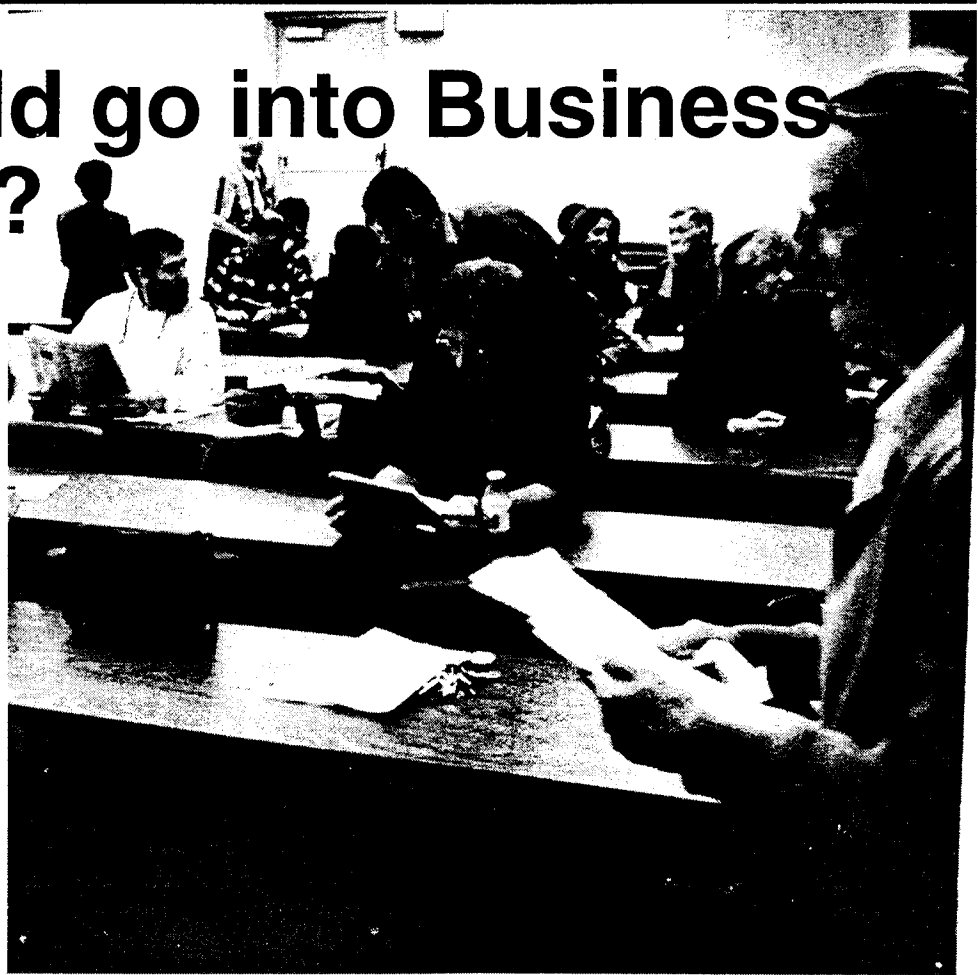
Some went further with their critique of the proposed curriculum and stated that it is detrimental to

the University to be seen to be pursuing two goals which may be incompatible with each other, namely specific training, and academic excellence.

public opinion?

The proposal was sent back to CASTL for changes by a vote of ten to eight.

The issues illustrated in the meeting hark back to the differing perceptions of the value and importance of a liberal arts education as perceived by those within related disciplines and the general public. It also raises questions about whether the university should allow itself to be shaped by public opinion or should influence the making of those opinions.



Some definitions

Joel Ramirez

I think that maybe some definitions are in order.

Firstly, I think that people do not clearly understand the purpose of a school newspaper. It is not a forum for my own personal agenda. I don't write the paper by myself. You, the students, write it. It's about your opinions, your views.

What does that mean? Well, if you're not writing for Pro Tem, your opinions won't get published. I rarely turn down copy, unless it is racist, sexist, or homophobic. So if you disagree with something written in the paper, write about it.

Secondly, the paper isn't out to slag the Glendon College Student Union (GCSU). We're simply criticizing it. Why? A large amount of your money is spent on GCSU student representatives. They should be accountable to you.

Accountability is attained only through valid checks; Pro Tem is one means of maintaining the GCSU's accountability to the students it represents. This concept applies to every other student organization which you invest your money on. If you have a problem

with the GCSU, or any other thing that happens at Glendon, write about it and drop it off with your name and phone number (we won't print either if you don't want to, we just need it for editing purposes) at the Pro Tem office, room 117 Glendon Hall. It's the only way to get your opinions out there.

Thirdly, Pro Tem, if you've ever read it, covers a wide spectrum of topics. If you want to write about Glendon politics, National politics, your trip to Amsterdam, the latest play, an experience at the zoo, a party, or the dog-game on your computer, Pro Tem has a space for you.

Finally, what is the point to all this?

Sometimes people get caught up with large, intricate debates, often

involving themselves in an argument based on various clauses, sub-clauses, and sub-sub-clauses, that it's so easy to lose sight of their original goal.

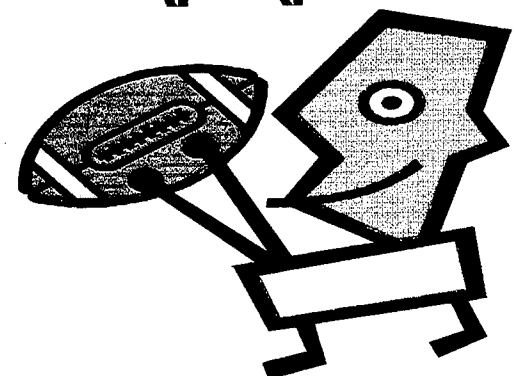
The main purpose of Pro Tem, is to make Glendon a better place. We are all here for a large portion of our lives, I'm sure most of us would like to make this time, an enjoyable one.

This means writing about the things that we think may need changing. This means writing about the things that we think are great. Maybe somebody out there disagrees - at least there's dialogue and discussion. That's what democratic change is about.

On the other hand, maybe somebody else out there agrees.

Dare to dream.

Monday Night Football



Café de la Terrasse

Featuring

All You Can Eat Chili!

Brought to you by *Knorr*

commentary

commentary

CSU
G
 aec
 ASSOCIATION DES ÉTUDIANTS DU COLLÈGE GLENDON
 GLENDON COLLEGE STUDENTS' UNION

J.J. O'Rourke

The GCSU has lost another of its members due to resignation. Jennifer Joynt, a second year student at Glendon, has resigned her position as a councillor, citing that her time with them is not wisely spent. Contrary to others who have vacated their capacities, Ms. Joynt has taken the opportunity to vocalise her discontent with the way the operations have been running. Having taken the responsibility to represent her fellow students, she has followed through with her letter of resignation and other actions that still allow her to work for the students' concerns. In the letter itself, she states that the union misrepresents its student body. By addressing trivial matters during the meetings, and remaining ambiguous on the more important issues, she feels that the potential of this government is being wasted due to problems of organisation and structure.

FLEDGLING ENTERPRISE

Ms. Joynt held the position of Café de la Terrasse representative for the GCSU. A breakdown in communication between her level and the director of cultural affairs seems to have been a factor in her resignation. Nevertheless, although having quit the GCSU, she has retained her full capacity with the pub board. Seeing as how the pub is student run/owned, her efforts are still in the interests of students here on campus. In an interview with her, she volunteered certain ideas that are in store to help create a comfortable atmosphere at the pub, an effort that would elevate patronage beyond the regulars, and bring business back to the fledgling enterprise.

VANIER COLLEGE PREZ QUILTS

Parallel to this, the council president at York main's Vanier college has resigned, along with the council's treasurer. Patrick Hansen outlines in an obviously frustrating letter, that communication and participation are forcing him to leave, not because of the personal sacrifice required to maintain his duties, but rather as an initiator calling for outright change in the makeup of the council.

I have only examined two of the colleges here at York, two colleges that seem to be suffering from similar problems. Communication, and involvement. So far, I have seen no initiative by the York Federation of Students (YFS) to either step in and help the recovery, or even to advise the ever dwindling councils on how to possibly salvage the already dismal year. It is my belief that if the

problem isn't solved this year, it will not just go away. It will carry over through the upcoming years until it destroys us, or until somebody wakes up and acknowledges it. But then acknowledging the problem is not enough. It seems everybody knows its there, the students especially know that its there. What needs to happen is the unions, committees or councils that are in place have to mobilise, examine the roots of the problems, and act against them. For right now, it just seems that people are standing around looking at each other, pointing fingers.

(with files from L'EXPRESS)

faculty had chosen all Anglophone representatives for the committee, and president Marsden followed suit in her personal appointments of four more Anglophone participants. One has to wonder at the direction that Glendon is driving, whether the Bayview campus will remain our home.

To help counter such deductions, the present Glendon principal Dyane Adam has teamed up with professor Yves Frenette to compile a list of recommendations that would help keep Glendon bilingual, and ensure future french happenings. Among the recommendations are a prospective name change for the

Palin also holds a senator position with the GCSU.

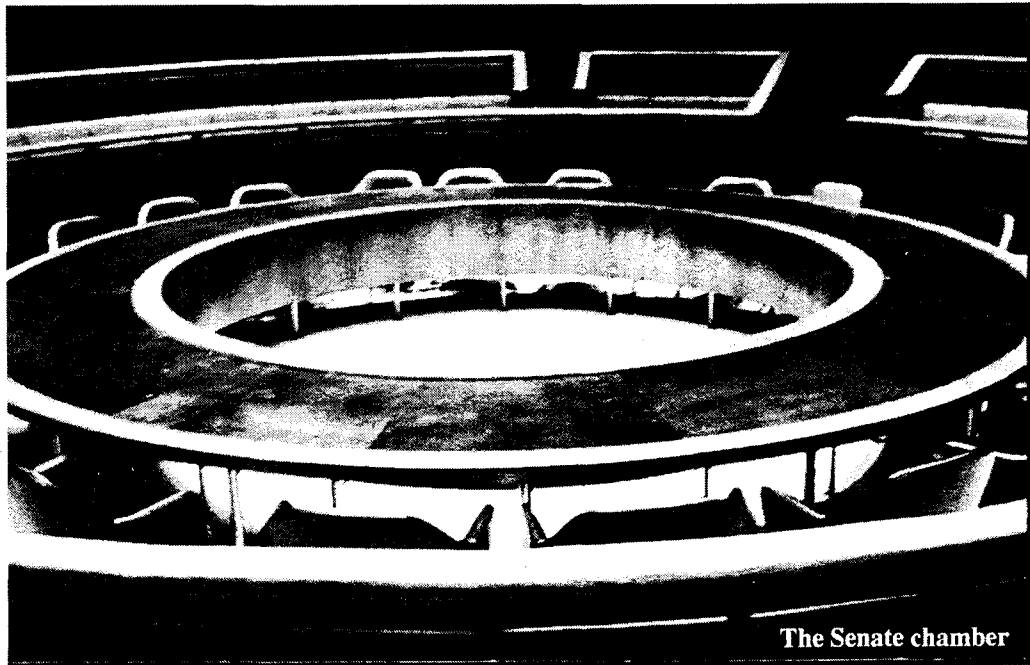
CFS AT WAR

The CFS happens to be in the middle of a war with the OCCSPA, Ontario Community College Student Parliamentary Association. Recently, George Brown joined the CFS and now the Federation is vying for the membership of other colleges across Ontario. The main reason for this membership drive seems to be the lucrative activity fees that are collected by the CFS of its members. As it stands now, the CFS have no positions on any college committees, where the OCCSPA is represented on several levels from academia to the government. Both organisations have different tactics, where the OCCSPA seems to work with the major players to accomplish its goals. The CFS on the other hand has been described as abrasive, even militant where lobbying is required.

TRAILBLAZERS?

Glendon is currently in a position where membership to the CFS may not be in its best interests. The possibility of another option does not seem to have been

addressed, and Glendonites could be losing out. Just to situate you on the question of activity fees, the OCCSPA collects 93cents/student at Humber college. The CFS on the other hand would rake in almost \$12/student if Humber signed on. While both organisations have their advantages, it seems a shame that the GCSU keeps playing follow the leader with its larger Ontario counterparts, instead of taking a stand and blazing new trails in the system of Canadian post-secondary politics.



The Senate chamber

WILL THE BAYVIEW CAMPUS REMAIN OUR HOME?

At the end of summer past, York University's Senate reconfirmed our bilingual mandate here at Glendon. The college will retain all that it has had to offer to Ontario's bilingual community. Questions still remain as to the integrity of the decision by the follow through of University president Lorna Marsden and her actions concerning the committee for a new principal. The College

college, as well as a market analysis of secondary students and consequent action plan that would help boost enrollment.

The GCSU decided against sending a delegate to the most recent Canadian Federation of Students (CFS) conference in Ottawa. The cost was a factor in the decision (\$700), however, YFS president Dawn Palin was also to attend and provide representation for Glendon during the proceedings.

Chrétien's Visit to Asia: seeking economic progress or simply a forum for public relations?

Patrick Tomlinson

With his visit to Asia over, can Jean Chretien expect to receive praises for his conduct over seas, or, shall the Canadian public simply write off his visit as another attempt to bring positive coverage to himself amidst the many scandals of his government? The fact is that his trip seemed to trigger reactions from both sides.

Originally, the Asian-Pacific Economic conference was organized so that the plethora of states, sharing only regional proximity, could transfer their geographical advantage into increased economic prosperity. Yet, at a time when the Asian realm is in desperate need for an economic boost, this year's forum has been marred from diplomatic squabbling over human rights.

Trumped up charges

This year's conference was held in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia. Currently, the country has become increasingly unstable with the arrest of the country's deputy Prime Minister Anwar Ibrahim on ten counts of sexual misconduct and corruption. Protesters believe that

these charges were simply trumped up by the country's Prime Minister, Mahathir Mohamed, in a bid to silence Ibrahim, who had become increasingly critical of the government's activities. Also, there have been charges that Ibrahim has not been receiving fair treatment since his apprehension. Numerous riots have taken place resulting in clashes with government soldiers.

Attack on the politician

With his own government's credibility coming under fire recently for incidents occurring at last year's APEC summit in Vancouver, Chretien chose this opportunity to express "Canadian concerns" over the conditions of the human rights in South East Asia. Firstly, upon his

arrival in Malaysia, Chretien immediately criticized his counterpart's behaviour stating that Ibrahim should be given bail. Secondly, he refused to meet with Mohamed privately before the summit, and instead, instructed Canada's foreign affairs minister, Lloyd Axworthy, and trade minister Sergio Marchi to meet with Ibrahim's wife. Subsequently, Chretien was attacked not only from various Malaysian politicians, but the Prime Ministers of both Australia and the Netherlands. Chretien continued expressing his concerns in China at a speech that he delivered for students at Qinghua University.

Lacking skill

Was this behaviour necessary? It most certainly was undiplomatic, a skill which Chretien has often lacked, but perhaps important to silence his critics at home. There will be great anticipation as to whether the Canadian public treats this behaviour as commendable or

simply ironic. It was no secret that he was simply trying to divert to the negative attention he has been receiving as of late. For, if he really cared so deeply, Chretien would not have signed over \$550 million worth of new contracts with these same countries. Among them was a joint venture worth \$110 million for Power Corporation whose president, Andre Desmarais, is Chretien's son-in-law.

Redrepresentation?

Perhaps the most convincing of all the arguments stated, during the APEC summit, was by Prime Minister Mohamed. In the face of his adversaries, Mohamed noted the irony of the situation in that he was coming under fire for human rights abuses "by those who are known to have committed some of the worst (United States)". In responding to Chretien, Mohamed simply stated "Canada once belonged to Red Indians. I don't see them represented at APEC."



Glendon's most illustrious alumnus, the honorable Prime Minister Jean Chrétien.

Sauvegardez la forêt ontarienne !

Joséphine

Saviez-vous que les forêts ontariennes sont sérieusement menacées? Le gouvernement s'apprête à donner plus de 36 millions d'hectares aux corporations minières et forestières. Ce chiffre représente environ 45 % de la superficie des forêts d'Ontario. C'est ce que montre le résultat des tables rondes de recommandations et de décisions concernant le destin de ces terres publiques.

Avez-vous déjà entendu parler de 'Lands for Life'? C'est l'ensemble de discussions qui décideront du futur de ces terres de la couronne dans le Nord de l'Ontario. Le gouvernement de la province ne veut plus les administrer et par conséquent veut plus ou moins s'en débarrasser. Les différentes possibilités qui se présentent comprennent la création de nouveaux parcs, c'est à dire des régions protégées de toute exploitation industrielle, ou de louer ces terres à très long terme aux corporations intéressées-contrats de centans ou plus. Cette seconde option s'avère être la plus populaire puisque ces industriels aux dents longues sont de bons amis du gouvernement, surtout du Ministère des Ressources Naturelles... ce n'est pas étonnant vu le poids et l'influence financière de ces corporations.

Depuis le début des pourparlers, trois tables rondes ont eu lieu avec les représentants des partis concernés, c'est-à-dire les corporations, le gouvernement et les gens intéressés. Ces derniers n'avaient malheureusement pas été informés alors que les compagnie forestières, elles, organisaient le transport et l'hébergement, frais pris en charge.

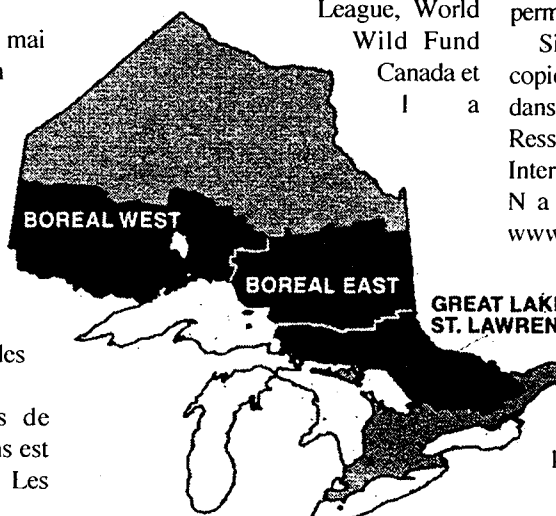
Tout cela pour s'assurer de la présence d'un nombre maximum d'employés, influençant ainsi les tables rondes de façon détournée. L'opinion publique ainsi évincée donnait l'impression d'un désintérêt total.

Une recherche menée en mai dernier par Oracle Research of Sudbury montre que 82% des ontariens appuieraient une action gouvernementale pour protéger les régions de nature sauvage de leur province. La majorité des habitants de la région concernée souhaite que 20% des terres soient protégées.

Le résultat des rondes de décisions et recommandations est paru le 30 octobre dernier. Les recommandations proposées sont dérisoires. Elles échouent complètement à protéger les régions naturelles sur ces terres. En 1995, M. Harris avait promis d'établir un réseau de régions protégées de toute exploitation industrielle pour l'an 2000, reconnaissant l'importance de telles terres pour maintenir la biodiversité, la richesse et tout simplement la

beauté de la province. À l'heure actuelle, 6,5% du territoire ontarien est protégé. Les recommandations rendues publiques le 30 octobre y ajoutent 1,6% de territoire supplémentaire, ce qui fait un total de 8,1%, laissant 91,9% des terres à la merci des tronçonneuses.

Le partenariat pour les terres publiques formé par la coalition de trois organisations de réserves naturelles (Wildlands League, World Wild Fund Canada et



LANDS FOR LIFE PLANNING AREA

Fédération des Naturalistes de l'Ontario), promeuvent la sauvegarde des forêts ontariennes. Ils affirment que la protection d'un minimum de 15% à 20% des terres est nécessaire au maintien de l'équilibre environnemental et économique de la province.

Le contenu des recommandations est une véritable menace pour la survie des forêts. Le montant ridicule d'espace protégé mis à part, elles proposent d'ouvrir des réserves naturelles actuelles à l'exploitation minière. Parmi ces sites, il y a la région des vieux pins blancs dans les Highlands d'Algoma. Il évoque également la possibilité de 'réserves flottantes', consistant à créer un parc pour ensuite lui en retirer le statut, y permettant ainsi l'activité industrielle.

Si vous voulez vous procurer une copie des recommandations, il y en a dans les centres d'informations des Ressources Naturelles et sur le site Internet du Ministère des Ressources Naturelles. <http://www.mnr.gov.on.ca/MNR/lfl>

Si vous avez des questions, vous pouvez téléphoner sans frais au partenariat : 1 888 371-LAND.

Une fois que la décision sera prise par le gouvernement, il n'y aura aucun moyen de revenir en arrière. Si le gouvernement accepte ces recommandations telles quelles, il n'y aura plus de forêts à protéger d'ici vingt ans. Si plus tard nous décidons que nous voulons protéger ces régions, il faudra payer ces corporations qui auront alors le contrôle légal sur ces terres.

Ne vous trompez pas en pensant que le partenariat veut empêcher toute exploitation industrielle, loin de là. Il

est bien conscient que l'exploitation forestière et minière ainsi que la production hydroélectrique sont à la base de notre économie et lui sont essentielles. Cette industrie n'est pas une 'mauvaise' chose en soit, mais c'est la manière de procéder qui leur semble inadéquate. L'objectif du partenariat est de voir 20% des forêts protégées. Et si vous êtes de ceux qui croient que la protection forestière crée une diminution du nombre d'emplois, détrompez-vous. Ce qui diminue le nombre d'emploi est le développement de la technologie. Lors des dernières années, nous avons constaté une baisse du nombre d'emplois et dans la même période, une hausse du volume de production. De plus, le tourisme dans les régions comme le parc Algonquin rapporte plus d'un million de dollars par an à l'économie ontarienne.

Si vous voulez encore pouvoir faire du camping sauvage dans 20 ans ou tout simplement apprécier les beautés de la nature avec vos enfants, faites le savoir au gouvernement.

Par écrit à : Premier Mike Harris
Legislature Building
Queen's Park
Toronto, ON, M7A 1A1
Par téléphone, fax ou e-mail :
Laissez un message au 416 325-1941
Faxe au 416 325-3745
Envoyez une lettre à
www.gov.on.ca/mbs/english/premier/reply.html

Critics blast market-driven mandate of new U of T bio-tech program

Source: Varsity
Jesse Clarke

TORONTO (CUP) _ University of Toronto faculty members are expressing mixed reactions to the announcement of a new graduate program that will focus on a combination of biotechnology and business.

The proposed master's program, expected to open in the year 2000, will offer courses in management, accounting, marketing and practical knowledge of biotechnological research. Students in the program will be offered work placements in the pharmaceutical industry.

"We've listened to what industry has been saying as we have designed this program," said Ulrich Krull, the new Astra chair of biotechnology whose position became available due to a recent \$2.3-million donation from Astra Pharma Inc.

The donation will be divided between the biotechnology chair and an organic synthesis chair. After

being matched by both the university and Ontario government, a total of a \$6.9 million is going toward the development of these disciplines.

Biotechnology deals with manipulating living organisms to serve human needs, including everything from genetic engineering and altering agricultural crop characteristics, to gene splicing and human cloning.

Only one course on ethics will be included in the program, which administrators liken to an Executive Master's of Business Administration for the pharmaceutical industry.

Critics charge that by combining

the fields of business and science, the ethical treatment of biotechnology studies will be compromised.

While researchers rely on the financial support of industry, corporate gifts like Astra's are a mixed blessing for universities, says pharmacy Prof. Dennis Osmond.

"The devil is in the details of agreements like this," he said. "While it is hard to argue with the benefits to the students... suddenly there's a name of a company attached to a chair, and although all the official workings will say that there's no control, there will be a certain amount of kowtowing to the one who pays the piper. And then the question is, how much is too much?"

Osmond points to the current

controversy over U of T researcher Dr. Nancy Olivieri as an example of the kinds of problems that can arise.

The Hospital for Sick Children researcher was conducting clinical trials of a new drug when she decided to inform patients of possible adverse side effects. In response, the drug's manufacturer pulled its funding of the trials, saying Olivieri had broken her confidentiality agreement with the company.

Krull dismisses such criticisms.

"It's important to understand that the program and the training going on within the program are independent from research going on in this field... If the (pharmaceutical) industry were going to give money with strings attached, it would be outside this program."

Adel Sedra, the university's vice-president and provost, agrees that because the Master's in biotechnology is a professional graduate program, and not a research degree, people shouldn't be so quick to criticize it.

"I don't see any ethical conflict," he said. "This is not a research program."

Diana Berowsky, of the U of T development office, also sees no problem with the program.

"Biotechnology is part of the real world and needs to play by real world rules," she said. "I don't think there's a clash. There's only a clash if there's an assumption that business and management are unethical, and I don't agree with this."

CBC saved from increased government control

Source: Martlet
Mary Vallis

VICTORIA (CUP) _ Supporters of the CBC won a major victory in the House of Commons last week when proposed legislation was amended to prevent arbitrary government control over the public broadcaster's executive Bill C-44 - which recommends changes for more than 150 independent government agencies - was on the way to its second and final reading when a section allowing the government to appoint or fire the CBC's directors and president "at pleasure," was removed.

The move came about when Sarmite Bulte, a backbench Liberal member of parliament, questioned Treasury Board President Marcel Masse about the section.

"What assurances can the minister give this House that the

independence of the CBC will not be compromised?" asked Bulte.

Critics of the bill had said the section would open the CBC's doors to political interference from the House of Commons by allowing politicians to appoint or dismiss its

president and board, turning the institution into a state broadcaster.

"The independent nature of the CBC must be upheld in law, in practice and in public perception... especially news broadcasts," said Bulte in a Nov. 16 letter to Masse.

Masse withdrew the section of the bill in question to "reduce the uncertainty" surrounding the broadcaster's independence.

The government will retain the right to make appointments to the CBC's board of directors, however.

Friends of Canadian Broadcasting, a national lobby group

that fought the bill, called the turn of events a victory for Canadians.

"We're thrilled," said Tim Woods, who works with the group in Victoria. "This is one instance where grassroots lobbying made a difference."

Woods said the section was withdrawn largely because of public reaction against it, including a letter signed by 21 prominent Canadian journalists and a widespread e-mail campaign organized by the lobby group.

Even CBC president Perrin Beatty voiced his opposition to the proposed

legislation.

Friends spokesman Ian Morrison said the campaign to stamp out Bill C-44 solidified support for the public broadcaster.

"There's a lot of support for the CBC," he said from Toronto.

The journalistic community came down squarely in defence of the CBC during the debate over the bill, which occurred at the same time Ottawa alleged CBC television reporter Terry Milewski was biased in his coverage of the APEC affair.

The timing was a volatile combination in the public's eye.

Scott resigns under pressure over APEC affair

Source: Ottawa Bureau Chief
Alex Bustos

OTTAWA (CUP) _ With the much-anticipated resignation of Solicitor General Andy Scott, opposition members of parliament are wondering what took so long _ and renewing their calls for an independent body to replace the APEC inquiry.

After nearly two months of intense political pressure, Scott bowed to the prevailing winds in Ottawa on Monday by announcing he was resigning as Canada's top cop.

His exit, however, didn't put an end to political heat over the APEC affair. "Why did the Prime Minister not fire the solicitor general six weeks ago when it might have meant something?" Reform Party Leader Preston Manning asked during question period Monday.

Prime Minister Jean Chretien replied by turning the tables on his political opponents.

"I did not fire the solicitor general," he said. "Because of the constant attack from the opposition he decided that it was too difficult for him to do all his work and he decided to offer me his resignation."

The government's explanation didn't wash with student leaders.

"People don't resign over nothing," said Elizabeth Carlyle,

national chairwoman of the Canadian Federation of Students. "This is a de facto admission of guilt (by Scott)."

In his letter of resignation to Chretien, Scott said allegations he had prejudged the APEC inquiry had made his situation as solicitor general "untenable."

But Scott once again denied he had tainted the RCMP Public Complaints Commission hearings into the actions of officers at last year's APEC conference in Vancouver.

"The fact is that I have never, and never would have, prejudged the outcome of the commission's inquiry nor interfered with its process," the embattled former minister said.

Calls for Scott's resignation

surfaced last month when New Democratic Party MP Dick Proctor said he overheard him discuss the APEC inquiry with a seatmate on an Oct. 1 flight from Ottawa to Fredericton.

According to Proctor, Scott said a police officer named Hughie _ assumed to be RCMP Staff Sgt. Hugh Stewart _ would be found guilty of using excessive force against student protesters at the APEC conference.

Opposition MPs said the alleged comments proved Scott had prejudged the inquiry _ a charge the government has steadfastly denied for the last month and a half.

But last week the Liberal line was weakened when New Brunswick

lawyer Frederick Toole, Scott's seatmate on the infamous flight, filed an affidavit confirming Proctor's record of the conversation.

Conservative Party MP Peter MacKay said Scott's resignation didn't lift the cloud of suspicion hanging over the troubled APEC hearings.

"The (APEC) commission itself is still being challenged by the RCMP," MacKay said outside the House. "They're saying they don't have confidence in the panel."

Earlier this month allegations surfaced that inquiry chair Gerald Morin had prejudged the hearings by telling a friend the police overreacted during the meeting of 18 Pacific Rim leaders.

The struggle for equality



Marie Daviau

Despite the Pay Equity Exercise by York administration and YUFA in 1997 after the faculty strike, many female professors still have salary inequities, some of which originally exceeded \$20,000 in base salary. As a result of the exercise, each woman professor received a letter stating their personal salary anomaly based on a set of criteria agreed to by both parties.

Those whose inequities were more than \$2500 a year received a partial Pay Equity Settlement amounting to about one third of the difference" states Linda Briskin, Women's Studies professor in the Division of Social Science at York. The discrepancy between the settlement and the amount owing based on this process has angered many, and rally around this issue continues. The position of YUFA and the Administration is presented in the October issue of "Active Voice", the York University Faculty Association (YUFA) newsletter. It documents briefly the historical and recent efforts to deal with salary discrepancies between professors. First identified in 1976, the inequities have been partially addressed over the years but the lack of a standard method of establishing starting salaries has made it impossible to prevent them from re-occurring. As Bettina Bradbury states in "Active Voices", the issue resurfaced in the 1997 strike. Professors "went into the strike requesting an improvement in [their] position in relation to other universities. [They] learned during the strike that it was equally important to address inequalities within [their] ranks."

salary inequities

The newsletter identifies several factors which have led to salary inequities. Janice Newson writes that budgetary pressures from the mid-70s to mid-80s resulted in a "cheaper strategy of hiring (...) new graduates on a course by course basis rather than opening fulltime positions." The result of this hiring practice meant that "by the mid 1980s, 50% of undergraduate student enrollments were being taught through these cheaper contract appointments." She points out that with the job drought during those years, the few who were hired had "little to no leverage for

asserting [their] claims for start salaries that were commensurate with [their] qualifications and career histories." A key factor identified is the negotiation of starting salaries. New faculty still negotiate their starting salary with the Dean and the amount they receive depends on the Dean, the faculty's budget and the individual's negotiating skills. Since the Administration refuses to make salaries public, despite requests by faculty, new professors can find it difficult to get a good sense of what a fair starting wage would be based on their background. The issue of making salaries of all faculties public is another fight that YUFA faces" says Linda Briskin. At this time, only Atkinson's are readily available.

salary structure

The issue affects men in predominantly female faculties as well as women. Men's battle has been even less fruitful, writes Bettina Bradbury, because of the "fact that women have just received Pay Equity settlements, but men have not." She points to contributing factors for non gender based inequities: "cohort, who the dean was when people were hired, discipline and bargaining prowess have all played a role." Professor Bradbury also mentions "that a committee has been formed with "the long term goal of seeing whether it is possible to elaborate a fair salary structure at York based on some kind of grid that could be discussed at future contract negotiations" But for immediate action, she presents the committee's proposal "to give all the professorial stream a fixed proportion of their distance from the [average male salary] so that those with the greatest inequities receive more." To solve the problem in the long term, a transparent salary structure needs to be implemented.

elderly poor

A spin off issue which has also been raised is that of long term affect of lower salary on pensions. Since pensions contributions made by employer and employee are based on a percentage of salary, professors are worried that the significantly smaller pensions they receive may be inadequate to ensure they can cope financially in retirement. Since small sums can amount to large ones over time and with compounding interest, the history of underpayment to some professors will severely affect their retirement. Patricia McDermott, also a professor in the Social Science Division, points to the current pension surplus as a means of helping to deal with this issue. She points to a "healthy surplus" despite a five year employer pension contribution holiday which has "drawn down the pension surplus by over 40 million dollars."

pay equity

The Administration show little support for these concerns. President Marsden argues that the Ontario Pay Equity Act legislation does not really apply in the case of YUFA faculty since "the professoriate [is] a single, male dominated job class, there would be no equity compensation for any member of the job class, male or female." She goes on to state that "the particular regression model that was used to identify inequities" agreed upon by YUFA and Administration "does not serve as a definitive model that individuals can use to compare their salary, on a case-by-case basis, to that of their colleagues." as it "excluded a number of factors, such as "discipline, rank, merit, and general market forces which are determinants of salaries." The statement noted that rank and discipline factors in particular would have "reduced by approximately half" the salary gaps. Marsden states: "In short, I do not accept that this pay equity exercise identifies unpaid pay equity entitlements."



Glendon's YUFA strike two years ago

alternative measures

"The possibility of filing under the Employment Standards Act may be considered if the administration won't move to make salaries fair" says Linda Briskin. Unlike Pay Equity, which compares different work based on a set of criteria like education and responsibility, the Act points clearly to the right to equal pay for equal work. Could the Act show that professors and women in particular have been taken advantage of? The President stated she believed that "as women, [professors] may not have been sufficiently assertive at negotiating good starting salaries rates." Perhaps the Act could point to the need for York to be more pro active in ensuring that even the worse negotiator had a fair wage.

affects on students

The process for arriving at an equitable solution is taking too long. It started with the first attempt to deal with gendered

salary inequities in 1976, as the result of a salary review of female faculty as suggested by the report on the Status of Women produced in 1975. But no permanent solution has been implemented to prevent re-occurrence of salary inequities. Some professors have found that changing universities is the only way to receive pay commensurate with their skills. Linda Briskin points out in "Active Voice" that "in one case, the woman faculty received \$25,000 more a year and in the other \$15,000 more" by moving to other universities. York's province wide status of 15th out of 17 universities in pay makes it difficult for senior, experienced professors to remain at York. The possibility exists that well respected, senior faculty could continually be recruited to better paying opportunities elsewhere. York's loss would certainly be felt by students.

Unfortunately, the York President's Office was unable to send an updated message before publication of this article.

glendon
at a glance



Snowball 1998

J.J. O'Rourke

The GCSU's long awaited fall formal took place on the evening of November 27th. Students arrived by bus, taxi, and cars to the Moonlight Ballroom, not a ten-minute drive from the Glendon campus. Snowball 98' had all 150 students mesmerized, as essays and exams were forgotten, and replaced by a sense of ease and comfort in which the partygoers revelled until well past 1AM.

After pre-partying at the residences, gala goers arrived and were greeted by a beautiful ballroom alight with a festive, somewhat non-denominational, light display that assisted in

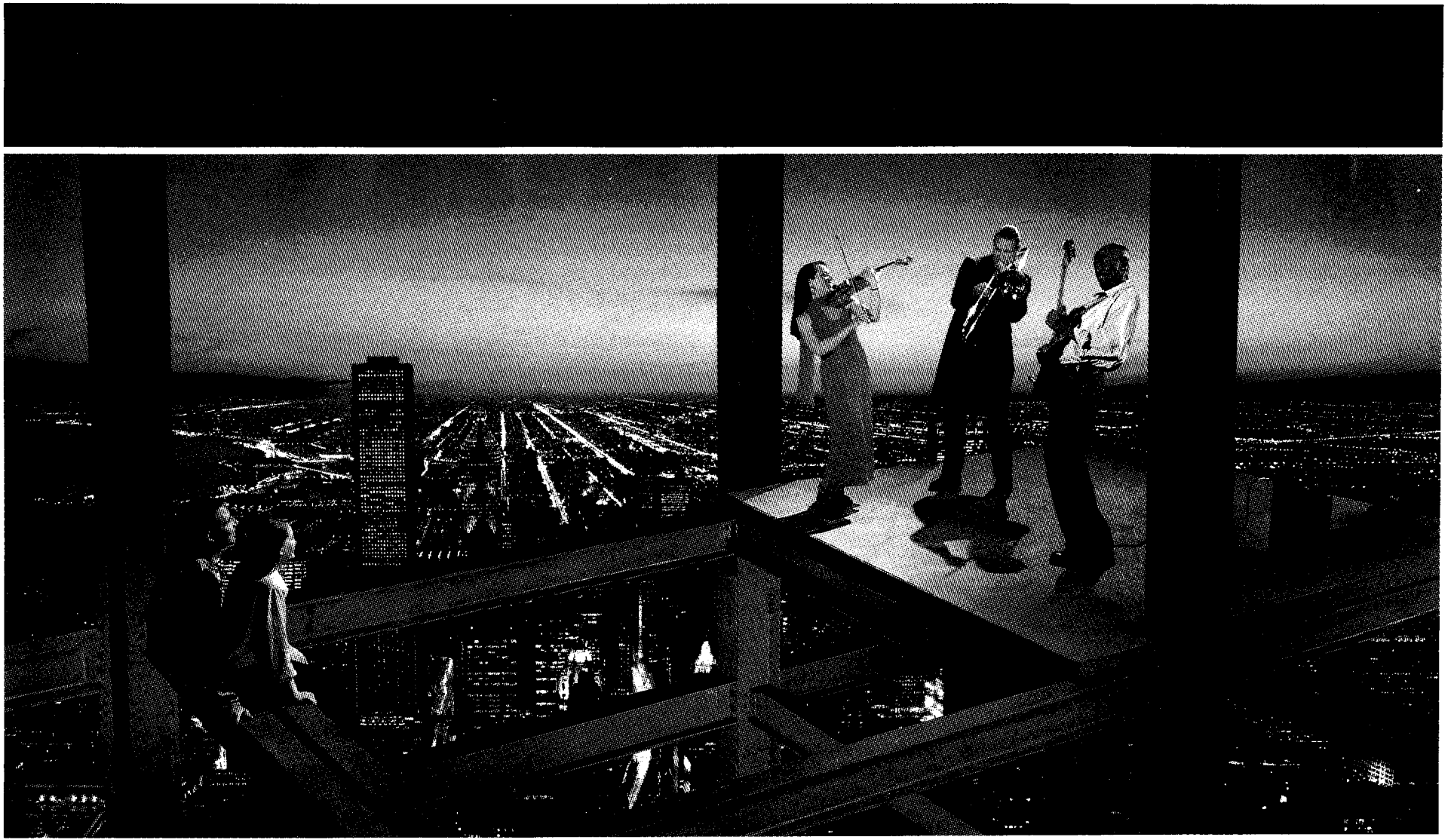
setting the tone. CKRG DJ's Phil Godin and Richard Odaimi carried on with brilliant mood enhancement during the dinner portion of the night's proceedings.

The dinner itself was well executed, a tip of the hat to the servers and bar staff, who were disarmingly pleasant and efficient. The meal started with assorted pastas and salad, with a main course of chicken and vegetables. The vegetarian selection was only slightly less delectable for some participants.

As the evening sped on, the music picked up, and the dance

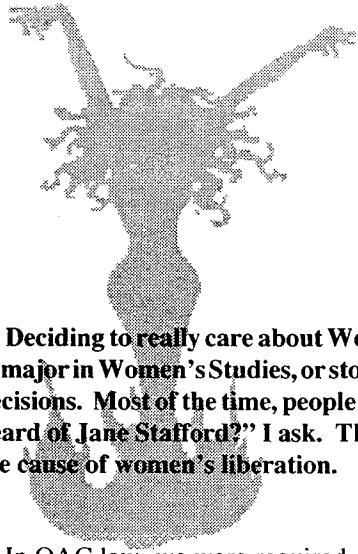
floor was inundated with unrestrained frenzy. Dozens of beautifully outfitted Glendonite guys and gals mixed it up and came together to truly find the rapture they were after.

The consensus was evident among students that Snowball 98' topped last year's. After poor participation all year for their events, Saturday was good news for the GCSU and tell-tale for future happenings.



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Why I bother to give a damn

Erin E. Donald

Deciding to really care about Women's Memorial day, like deciding to major in Women's Studies, or stop shaving my legs, are controversial decisions. Most of the time, people want to know why. "Have you ever heard of Jane Stafford?" I ask. This is my story about how I came to the cause of women's liberation.

In OAC law, we were required to do a major research essay for the end of the year. Topics were chosen by lottery, and I swear my name was the very last one chosen. Topics like "The Legal History of Greenpeace" and "Comparing Laws Regarding the Mentally Ill Today With Those 100 Years Ago" were already taken. What was left consisted of something about the U.S. Constitution and a topic called Jane Stafford: A Study In Wife Abuse. I reluctantly opted for the latter. As soon as I started researching though, my attitude changed. In Jane Stafford, I began to see the female role model that magazines and history classes weren't giving me.

Jane Stafford lived in Queens County, Nova Scotia. She was married young, and by the time she became pregnant with her first child, her husband was becoming

abusive. I will spare you the horrific details, suffice to say that reading her biography made me vomit with what her husband did to her. There were no women's shelters in Nova Scotia while Jane Stafford was married. So in March of 1982, after six years and two children, Jane shot her husband with a shotgun while he was passed out in his pickup truck. She was tried for first-degree murder, and was found not guilty on the premise of self-defense. The Crown appealed, saying that she did not have enough justification to kill her husband, and Jane pleaded guilty to manslaughter. She was sentenced to two years, and served six months.

There was a minor uproar all over Canada during her trial. Hostility was being expressed towards her all over the country. Jane made it her life's work to free

other women from the situation in which she had been forced to live. She spoke to women's groups around the country, formed organizations, and is the founding reason why women's shelters exist in every major city in Canada today. But a desire to help women wasn't enough. Killing her abuser

Parliament openly laughed and made derogatory comments when told in the House of Commons that 1 in 10 married women in Canada are victims of abuse. In 1989, just ten years ago, an Ontario man who caved his wife's head in with a baseball bat was sentenced to 90 days in prison to be served on

"women like being beaten", said by a police officer to an inquiry in 1987, and "I don't have respect for someone who doesn't take care of themselves" said to me by a 18 year old male in OAC while I was working on this essay. This is why I choose to call myself that dreaded and stigmatized word "Feminist". The story of Jane Stafford is why I care about the women's movement. Her struggle and, I believe, murder are what says to me that something needs to be done. This is why I care about Women's Memorial Day. Because women can only stay in shelters for 48 hours. Because in 1992, 40% of women murdered in Ontario were killed by a current or estranged male partner. Because so many women don't speak out, or are killed before they can. Because those women need a voice, because those women needed help and didn't get it, because I want my daughters to have reliable and supportive resources at their fingertips, I care about December 6.

And I sincerely hope that myself and the women I work with are not the only ones.

Jane shot her husband with a shotgun while he was passed out in his pickup truck.

wasn't enough. She continued to receive death threats and other forms of harassment until she was found dead one morning in a pickup truck with a shotgun blow to the head, the gun left in the vehicle. The police declared it to be a suicide.

In doing research for my essay, this isn't the only thing I discovered. In 1982, Members of

weekends. These are just two examples of the disgustingly inadequate reaction to violence against women in Canada.

December 6 is Women's Memorial Day, not just to remember the 14 women killed in Montreal, but to remember women everywhere who have been injured or murdered because they are women. Enough with shit like

The violence must end December 6 Women's Day Memorial

Paul Fabry

Even though it occurred nearly a decade ago, the shocking ramifications of Marc Lépine's senseless rampage of violence, gunning down 14 young women, just 2 days before they were to have finished their degrees in engineering, still haunt us to this very day.

The tragic aspect of the situation is that it began with what some viewed as a farce, a college prank. What happened, though, was more monstrous than any well-done horror movie or terrifying nightmare...which is exactly what Wednesday, December 6, 1989 was for the parents of Maryse Laganière, Anne-Marie Lemay, Maryse Leclair, Sonia Pelletier, Michelle Richard, Annie St-Arneault, Annie Turcotte, Barbara Klueznick, Maud Haviernick, Barbara Daigneault, Annie-Marie Edward, Nathalie Croteau, Hélène Colgan, and Geneviève Bergeron.

The heinous tragedy unfolded on an extremely cold winter afternoon. Entering Room 303 of Montréal's École Polytechnique a few minutes after 5, grinning bashfully, Lépine interrupted a dissertation on the

mechanics of heat transfer. With a clear, unaccentuated voice, he asked the women in the class to move to one side of the room and the men to leave. His demand was met with chuckles and snickers. Everyone in the room, including the professor, believed this to be some kind of joke. They would all realize soon enough, however, that this was no laughing matter.

Lépine raised a light semiautomatic rifle into the air and fired two quick shots into the ceiling. Yelling "You're all a bunch of feminists, and I hate feminists", he repeated his order for the men to leave, which they did with no hesitation. One of the women tried to talk with Lépine, to make him see sense, but her pleas fell on deaf ears. With a twisted sense of zeal, Lépine opened fire and killed six women.

Then, over the next 20 minutes he proceeded on his horrific frenzy of death. In four different locations spread throughout three floors of the six-storey building, he systematically hunted down and shot a total of 27 people, leaving 14 of them dead. Then he used his own gun against himself, blasting away the top of his skull. Most of the injured and all of the dead - except for Lépine himself - were women.

The ghastly actions of Lépine brought sharply into focus the amount of violence women must suffer, often daily, at the hands of men. Girlfriends, wives, lovers, no man has the right to raise his hand against any woman, no matter what the impetus is...ever. From a man's point of view, I am morally disgusted and outraged that violence against women even takes place at all. It's a tremendous shame that we still live in a society where men feel the need to resolve their frustrations by using their fists instead of finding peaceful solutions to their problems.

"To be sure, in the world of male fantasy, woman's body serves as the ideal site for the crime."
Alain Robbe-Grillet



Is women only space

unfair to men?

Meri Perra

In planning December 6, the Women's Centre attempted to obtain women only space for an event. During these attempts (with the exception of the theatre) we faced opposition. Regardless of who was opposing us, the argument remained the same: women only space is unfair to men. What I will argue here, is this question of "fairness" towards men and women.

The Women's Centre tried to get student security staff to be women only for the night of the fourth, which is the day dedicated to commemorating Women's Memorial Day at Glendon. (At the time of writing, we are still trying to arrange this.) Here, an issue of workers rights came into consideration; since asking for a women only staff for one evening discriminates men on the basis of gender. Because student security is unionized, all workers are protected against all forms of discrimination in the work place. Further, as a feminist organization, the Women's Centre is pro-union, which means that it would be hypocritical for us to even try to infringe on workers rights. Still, I find it disturbing that on a day to commemorate male violence against women, men will be providing security for women.

While I like to assume that all workers at student security are non-violent, I am not going to argue about which individual men can or cannot be trusted on campus. What I am arguing for is a recognition of the fact that men who are violent towards women are usually in a relationship or position of trust with women. A position of trust includes an individual who works for a security service which "protects" the community. (Consider the advantage an individual who serves to protect has to abuse their power over someone.) Further, on a day which also serves to commemorate women's survival, it would be appropriate to have women only security service, to demonstrate the strengths of women. Doing so would prove women do not need the help of individual "good" men in order to survive. There is a difference between needing men and choosing men.

Student Security coordinator Nicole Arsault has been helpful in attempting to find a solution that is fair to the Women's Centre and the male workers on campus. When discussing events with other student groups, individuals had great concerns about fairness towards men, with little concern about fairness to women on December 6. Their main argument is since everything is open to men and women all year, a women only event means that women are receiving advantages that men aren't. This, they say, is not equality.

I wish that the unfairness women experience, in every classroom, residence room, on campus job, student service or club,

in the pub, walking home, at Proctor, from student to worker to professor to administrative personnel - I wish all of the violence and harassment and bullshit women experience at Glendon got the same consideration of fairness that men are getting when we try to get our own space for a few hours out of the year.

Arguments of fairness usually apply to those who are privileged, stemming from a great fear that the world is becoming biased towards able bodied, white middle class men. Because men's rights need to be protected, too.

Of course men's rights are protected, but as a reminder: the only reasons why women have any rights at all is because of feminism. The only reason why anyone who is not of a privileged class or race, "correct" gender and sex, "normal" sexual orientation, or "correct" ability have any rights at all is because of various social justice movements, like feminism (and the feminist movement deals with all these oppressions as well). The backlash to these movements has been the privileged groups stance that they are now being disadvantaged. When a white-straight-man-with-money doesn't make it to prime minister for a good 125 years, then maybe somebody will have a point. Until then, these arguments are unfounded and invalidate the experiences of those who do not experience societal privilege. Further, extremists like KKK members share the argument that white men are being disadvantaged as a group. (It's always interesting to see who shares the same arguments, and to recognize the meaning behind those arguments.)

Recently a campus alert was issued that a woman of colour attacked her male professor.

Everyone knows about it and everyone is outraged. Security increased. Professors had a special meeting about campus safety.

Yet women are harassed, threatened, raped and stalked at Glendon all the time, and nobody hears about it and little is done unless the individual woman puts up one mother of a stink. It would be nice if measures similar to the last campus alert were taken against men who are violent towards women. (For example, security has not organized a "what to do if you are being stalked" workshop, even though security must know as well as the Women's Centre what happens to women on campus.

Women are stalked by men countless times more than women students attack male professors.)

All violence is wrong, surviving violence for any one, male or female, takes enormous effort. The professor in question has the right to receive security for an attack. He has even been hospitalized. The emotions he has experienced since his attack are not unique to campus. Security is not unique in holding a woman responsible for arguing that she needs too many security guards or that the campus is too dangerous unnecessarily. I am comfortable with the fact that the campus is dangerous of the year is to have a woman

The fact that men are rarely violent towards women are violent, it is not unique to a violent situation. Attacking an assault victim, a woman may be violent for no reason - but the isolated means men do not have their keys out of their pocket as a makeshift weapon when they realize a woman is walking behind them in a dark alley at night. Women take their keys out all the time, even though we know we are usually attacked indoors, and that we are attacked as often during the day as we are at night.

As a feminist, and coordinator of the Women's Centre, my bias is clear in that I do not believe that women only space is unfair to men in the slightest. Considering feminist perspectives rarely appear in the mainstream media, I am sure it won't be hard for any reader to find a non-feminist perspective on this issue so that an "objective" argument can be obtained. After all, it's important to be fair. To everyone.

It is ok for women to have their space for one night, even if it means the men do not have a public place to go to on campus for a few hours. Considering women were not allowed into universities, or to go out alone and celebrate by themselves without risking a burning for a good part of civilization, a few hours seems small in comparison. And, also, maybe this is what women get (a few hours to ourselves) because we live with violence everyday. We live with violence whether we are survivors of assault, whether we don't go out because its too dark, or whether we are crying with a friend who has just been raped. We deserve some time to have fun in the company of women, only.

Oh, and by the way, it's the law. According to the Canadian Charter of Rights, disadvantaged groups are allowed to organize exclusively.



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The Equality of Women Only Space

-Women only space is for all women-that means women of different identities and orientations

-Women only space is a way for women to celebrate women's strength and survival. It is not about hating men.

-Men and women tend to have "boys" and "girls" night out, where they socialize with one gender only. Women only space is an entire area dedicated to a "girls' night out", so to speak.

-The need for women only space comes from sexism, which is unfair to women. It is not feminism that created divisions between genders, but the systemic oppression of women in a male centered society.

-Women only space is a step towards ending fear by empowerment.

-Women only space is a chance for women to come together in a safe environment. Male privilege is so common, the power of dynamics that occur in groups of men and women usually go un-noticed. An evening in a space with women only can be empowering because of the dramatic difference in power dynamics that occurs. (Imagine one night where you won't have to worry about that guy your friend is talking to, where your butt won't get grabbed by a sweaty, drunken jerk, where you won't have to do automatic, regular checks around the bar to make sure all the women you came with are safe.)

Art comes from the belly of society. It expresses society's gut feelings. Art is celebratory, sanctifying, redemptive and often fun. For these reasons art must be public.

Suzanne McCullagh

I will admit that these are not things I've always thought but rather that I have learned by living with an artist for many years. Before I was personally introduced to an artist I had no feelings about art. I had visited galleries, looked at everything and felt nothing.



Art Gig6 will be taking place on Sunday December 13, at Tropicana 88 on the fourth floor, 247 Spadina Avenue.

When I met my roommate, Renee Jackson, I held the opinion that I was not in a position to appreciate art. I felt that I lacked certain tools which were necessary for the 'proper' experience. Over the years (and many long talks with Renee) my view has changed. I haven't acquired any tools but I have realized that I don't need to.

I think that I was not alone in my perception of the art world. Many people who are not connected to it find it both impenetrable and incomprehensible. This is a sad state of affairs. There is a public conception that art can only be understood by a limited number of people.

These ideas are perpetuated by some contemporary art which makes reference to art history and thus can

only be understood by those with a specific educational background. Galleries to a certain extent have also contributed to this view. It is popularly understood that art belongs in a gallery because galleries are designed for the purpose of exhibiting it. This however is the problem for two reasons. One is that there is not enough affordable space to exhibit the work of all talented artists and secondly it relegates art to a certain realm, the gallery. The public conception of the link between art and the gallery has actually taken art from the street and isolated it within the confines of the gallery walls.

There is a movement to bring art back into the public space. Those involved have the idea that art belongs beyond the gallery. In the words of local artist Renee Jackson, "Art should be everywhere." This movement culminates in the concept of ArtGig.

ArtGig is just that, an art gig. It features the work of contemporary

young artists in a comfortable setting. The basic principle behind ArtGig is that art is for everyone. Shai, the organizer, believes in bringing art to popular 'hangouts' where people are comfortable. Shai feels that the move of art from the gallery to places such as the El Mocambo (in downtown Toronto and scene of ArtGig 2 and 4) will make art more accessible to the general public. His aim is to create and promote art that will communicate to everyone. To Shai communication is the essence of art's purpose. If art is isolated it does not serve its purpose.

Renee has been involved in two previous ArtGigs and she feels that art should be everywhere. She sees art moving further and further from the public and she has strong desire to bring it back. ArtGig is a concept which is very much in line with her own personal ideas about art. Her reasons for believing that art should be everywhere have to do with what art gives to people. Her view is that art provides people with many

angles with which to view the world and hence enhancing the "...magic and mystery..." of life. Angles also broaden one's perception of the world and one's place within it.

Artists put their life and blood into the artistic process and they don't do it for monetary gain. Our society, perhaps for this reason, doesn't properly appreciate the amount of work that artists do and consequently the purpose of their creations. Throughout the ages societies have looked at the art of the past in order to gain an understanding of what was going on within past societies. We as a society need to take a closer look at what our artists are communicating about us.

Shai and Renee are two artists who have devoted their lives to art and intend to bring the creative process to the public. The ArtGig is one such way they plan to do this. It is a free party with creative additions. It is an exercise in freedom of spirit.

Are we what we eat?

Annamaria Kougias

Good ole' veggies. We know that their nutrients are good for us. But do we know the nature of these legumes? Do we know the nature of other provisional organisms? Better yet, do we know nature?

Recently, for an assignment, I did some research on a topic that was very unknown to me. Unexpectedly however, the assignment triggered an interest in me, despite the professor assigning each of us with a topic, instead of the option of creating our own. So, I read, and 'learned'. And, from this educational experience, spawned yet another dimension to my ever-evolving awareness of just what's happening. In this case, I'm talking about what the heck is going on with science involved in the study of genetics.

Scientific blueprints

Presently, the field of genetic technology has evolved from its primary stages of being scientifically driven to study the wondrous blueprints to life, into something extremely complicated, as it now encompasses certain questions addressing the intentions of the 'science' involved. This science does research on things such as isolating genes that cause diseases like cystic fibrosis. But, the science also involves manipulating DNA

(the genetic make-up of an organism). The 'science' of it all is linked to the 'economic' goals of corporations around the globe, who are profiteering off the use of patents on products of genetic engineering.

Monopolization

The whole idea of genetic engineering involves many aspects such as social, political, economical, environmental, and, ethical aspects, making it a grand issue. So here's just a run down of what's happening in our local scientific community. This is how it works. Dr. Joe genetic scientist, discovers a way to remove a set of genes, insert foreign genes into this set, and then develop an organism that produces a new effect, which wasn't there naturally to begin, should the manipulation have not taken place. The result, for example, would be a plant that contained 'new' genetic material that could allow it to withstand low temperatures. For the research to have existed in the first place for the development of this plant, financial support was provided from a private

company. In order for 'protection of intellectual properties' of an invention, a patent is applied for either by the scientist or the company. A patent can only be awarded for something if it falls under the criteria that the invented product/process wasn't obviously existent prior to the 'discovery'. In order to get a patent, or, full claim on a product, it must be awarded to the applicant by a patent board. But what is happening, is that patents are being awarded which possess broad implications, and, they are being used as an instrument for monopolization, which in itself, is disturbing, considering we are dealing with altering life, creating its definitions, and, finally, profiting from the whole process. Then, Joe Company, applies for a patent on a type of cotton that has been genetically altered so that it is resistant to infections. Patent awarded. So now, Joe Company holds the rights to this cotton and can charge other (smaller) companies a fee to use the same product, or, can demand that companies must issue a license to use Joe's 'innovative' technology. Millions of people depend on cotton for part or all of their income. This big Joe Co. is now making money off a very useful product in our world,

What the heck is going on with science involved in the study of genetics?

by staking it as its own invention.

EE-I-EE-I-O

The result goes beyond this immediate example of the dependence on this particular product. Company patents on their 'own' discoveries, now include any type of living organism (from cell, to microbe, to biological processes of this cell or microbe), and this affects absolutely everyone in a trickle down fashion. From the farmer who can't afford to buy the patented seeds needed to grow his crop, to the consumer who believes to be purchasing a 'naturally' red and ripe tomato, genetic engineering has infiltrated every aspect of our world, because we eat these genetically designed products. Our potatoes, beans, wheat, rice, corn, cows, chickens, and whatever else comes from Old Mac Donald's farm, is, a huge 'science' project reaping huge financial harvests. (This focus is just on agriculture; but there's also the whole topic of cloning and patenting human life forms!)

Currency = secrecy

To make a really complex and serious issue, a lot shorter than it deserves to be, the basic message that I'm trying to deliver crosswise,

is one to inflate your level of awareness through the contemplation of the material at hand. The field of genetic technology has been expanding rapidly over the last two decades and seems to be continuously advancing by being fuelled by the private funding of huge corporations. The progress that has been made has been extremely controversial due to the fact that the whole concept and practice of genetic technology, is making its own guidelines as it expands. It directly affects all of life, its definition, and, its future. Just think, if our food is being manipulated, then what long-term effects could we endure due to our consumption of these 'natural' products? We, as human bodies, are evolving with feed that is being altered from its normal state into something not normally found to exist in nature. And, while these companies do this, we the public, are usually left out in the dark or are misinformed. (Private currency begets secrecy.) So, if you think you're being healthy by eating 'organic' foods (foods that are produced without herbicides), I beg you to think again and question the term 'organic' and its meaning. Some Joe in a lab coat may own the term 'organic'.

Russian launching of the space station:

cause for concern, reason to celebrate?

Patrick Tomlinson

After months of debate as to whether it was still possible, Russia finally launched the first module of the greatest spacecraft ever planned.

A proton rocket successfully launched the Zarya module, which will form the core of the \$60 billion international space station. The Zarya module was built by Russia, with U.S. financial support. In fact, the future of the space station has become clouded

due to the weak Russian

economy.

It is already 18 months behind schedule due to delays in Russia's work on the living quarters. Should these latest tests serve as indication that perhaps we

are out stretching our bounds?

Careless spending

H.G. Wells once said that the human civilization has advanced more in the last 100 years than the previous 1000 years. I wonder if he noticed that over that same period of time we have managed to kill, torture, and starve at the same rate. The fact is that at the same time as the launch, there were 1 billion humans on this earth suffering from protein deficiency and/or not having enough food to eat. An excerpt from The Earth Times, a prominent periodical covering the U.N., found that currently the earth produces enough grain to provide every person worldwide with 3500

calories per day. Taking into consideration all foods, including meats and fish, fruits and root crops, the world produces at least 4.3 pounds of food per person per day. How can you defend spending tens of billions of dollars on a space station when we have failed so miserably at maintaining our domestic situation? The fact remains that these problems present solely moral conflicts and should have no bearing on decisions concerning space technology, or, any other significant advancement.

Martian pictures

Currently, technology is pushing us further and further away from our earth towards new horizons and galaxies. We have successfully reached Mars and have been able to transmit pictures of this

accomplishment back to earth. Our progress is pushing outward and a space station is mandatory if we wish to continue. Under present conditions, it is not feasible to launch human manned missions to the outer galaxies from earth. It is mandatory that the space station be considered as a human priority not simply a priority of those involved. The future of human kind lies off of this planet whether we like it or not. To postpone or even stop the production of this current project all together would set back space-exploration for decades.

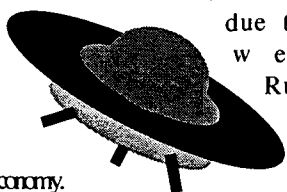
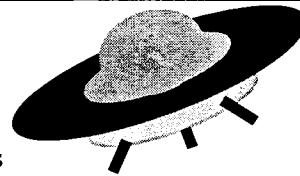
Bailout package

The domestic situation is not as cut and dry. With its economy in shambles, Russia has pleaded for more financial assistance,

threatening that if it is not received, they will pull out. They have already begun talks with India to sell off the rest of their commitments. In the U.S., NASA has pleaded with congress for a bailout package for the Russians. It has been met with mixed reviews. Canada is contributing \$1 billion to the project.

Connecting module

The next launch is scheduled to take place in December with the attachment of Unity, an American-made connecting module, facilitating the connection of six other parts. In July 1999, the Russian-made living quarters are scheduled for building.



The wax postman

Rob Shaw

The problem at hand, in my opinion, is that at the rapid pace of technology, the people for whom this quote is adapted could soon be as extinct as the person who wrote it.

I had this wild dream the other night. I was in this futuristic city that was like any other except that there was a big museum erected for civil servants. Now, I didn't visit the whole museum but on the third floor the entire exhibit was dedicated to postal delivery workers. Inside big glass displays there were uniforms, bags, stamps, letters and even life size wax postal delivery workers. The tour guide was explaining that these people used to spend all day walking throughout neighborhoods delivering mail. The small tour group laughed hysterically. Inquisitively I asked, "What happened to the mailmen?" The tour guide looked at me with a perplexed stare and answered, "why E-mail, of course."

After my dream I had noticed that my mailman had been getting his posture back. I remember back in the old days he used to drag his withered frame all around with his big bag. Now, he scoots around carrying a small sack with a few bank statements and magazines. As well, and I kid you not, I saw one mailman who had opened up a mailbox and was sleeping inside. (It was very innovative if I might add.) The unfortunate reality is that these men and women have less to do now than ever before. I happen

to believe that the fast form of communication sources are disabling postal delivery workers and possibly making it so that we may no longer have any need for them.

Now, I'm not trying to cause some civil servant disturbance, I'm just trying to make sense of the fact that in the past few years I have received more e-mail than letters. (I'm sure that many of you have had the same experience.) It began to occur to me that we (in the age of the Internet) spend so much effort on the development of future

technology that we may be forgetting the things and people that have had real importance in our lives. By this, I mean that we seem to be brushing off the friendly smile of a postal worker for that annoying little connection noise.

I think that people have begun to lose sight of how wonderful it is to get a letter or even how nice it is to reread a letter from years ago. It is true that most of our recent technology is convenient and useful, but how far are we going to

uncomfortable.

A friend of mine went to Australia in the summer. He told me that he'd write and he did, twice a week. I thought I'd be getting exotic postcards of Koalas and Dingoes, but instead I was getting

e-mails. Sure I was glad to hear from him, but for all I knew he could have been sitting next door writing to me, while reading a copy of National Geographic about Australia. To me, as much as the sender tries, e-mail has no character, no identity and even no feeling. They

equipped to handle any kind of city and the biggest television sets that can let your neighbor across the street watch. It's another case of out with the old and in with the new. If mailmen aren't quite up to the speed of the server then we'll just have to get rid of them.

Now, I'm not some anti-technology advocate. I'm just basically becoming quickly aware of the problems our advanced decade is about to face. I don't think that we're conscious of all the things that we lose for the sake of convenience. What would life without a mailman mean? I don't think anyone out there wants to be wandering around one day wondering what ever happened to the letter.

I just don't know if I'll be able to face the future. I have this strange feeling we're soon going to be listening to outrageous Scots who claim that they have a postman living in their town in addition to a monster in their loch. The entire world will travel to this remote place and try to find him.

I hope my dream doesn't come true. I hope that e-mail can be a last resort rather than over six trillion served. Understandably we all want to be heard and in the fastest possible way, but let's not let technology take everything away from us.

The inscription engraved on the general post office in New York City reads,
 "Neither snow, nor rain, nor heat, nor gloom of night strays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed routes."

This quote is adapted from Herodotus in the 5th century BC.



go for comfort. I think that the day when we no longer need any form of social contact is the day that it will become very miserable to live. As well replacing postal workers with a more accessible and faster devices just makes me plain

all look the same.

There isn't much in this advanced age of technology that one can't do. The fact is that people seem to be looking for the fastest way to get something done. People seem to be after the fastest cars that are fully

perspectives

What does the GCSU mean to you and Do you think it has been effective this year?



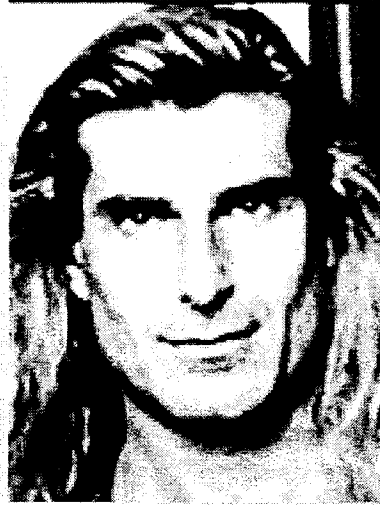
"I believe like all organizations meant to represent the masses that G.C.S.U. has an obligation to properly represent and to make positive that the students here at Glendon are happy and that their needs are met. Honestly I've been extremely busy with school so that campus politics have in the majority escaped my notice. But to stay on the side of the public, further involvement and better representation wouldn't be remiss."

Christina Nikiforos, 4th year



"My 5 years at Glendon, I don't think I've felt the effects of what the G.C.S.U. has done. This brings one question to mind: What do they do? Since I don't know, I can only say that the G.C.S.U. means absolutely nothing to me. My perception of the people who join the G.C.S.U. is that they do it to put it on their resume. The G.C.S.U. this year, appears to be more serious and organized than previous years but at the same time, I don't know what they do or what they've accomplished."

Anonymous, 5th year



"To me, the G.C.S.U. is a necessary entity for Glendon. I think that it's important to have a student body to encourage solidarity. I think they've been pretty good at getting activities together, but that promotion might be easier if it was in conjunction with other activities or clubs, because a small school needs to get everyone together at once. I also think that G.C.S.U. needs to be more firm in their dealings with the faculty and administration, but overall they do well. We just need to work on strength and solidarity."

Anonymous, 2nd year



The G.C.S.U. doesn't mean very much to me. I know what they are supposed to be doing but unfortunately for the students they have failed to reach many of their goals from a botched Frosh Week, to a school dance which was going to be cancelled. The G.C.S.U. fails to get messages across to the students about special events or activities. It seems to me that it's just a place to hang out and seem important. A complete lack of information and advertising has resulted in a complete depletion of school spirit. In conclusion, the G.C.S.U. has failed to be an effective union for the students this year."

Anonymous, 2nd year



"This is my 2nd year and it's incredible that students this year seem to have no spirit or relationship towards the school. I think the G.C.S.U. should have a stronger relationship with students. Frosh week was a disappointment and it seems that less 1st year students are participating in school activities."

Anonymous, 3rd year



"I don't know exactly what the functions of the G.C.S.U. are, what it stands for, or how to get involved."

Pamela Quirk, 2nd year

The G.C.S.U. stands to represent the concerns of students and to inform the student body of the political nature of the entire university. The effectiveness of this year's G.C.S.U. is questionable considering the appearance of the student union as a highschool social and their accountability."

Maria Gentle, 3rd year

The G.C.S.U. seems to be useless at its worst and ineffective at its best. With most positions acclaimed, including my own, it is hardly a democratic institution. Apathy in the student populace is probably to blame, so in this sense it is not the G.C.S.U.'s fault for its uselessness."

Adomo Marcks, 5th year

I don't know exactly what the G.C.S.U. does. I wanted to get involved but I don't know how. Also, they haven't made themselves known. I want to know more about them since I am a first year student."

Nisha Batra, 1st year



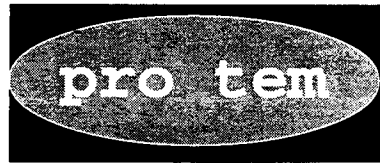
"I don't know anything about the G.C.S.U."

Mary DeBellis, 3rd year

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ME

CHRISTIE ADAMS





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remember and fight back



Dec 4 / le 4 déc
7:00 pm / 19 h
Women's Centre
des Femmes

TAKE BACK THE CAMPUS

women reclaim the right to walk at night - men are welcome to come out and show their support, but they can't march AFTER (WOMEN ONLY) FREE WINE AND CHEESE AT THE WOMEN'S CENTRE les femmes réclament le droit de marcher pendant la nuit les hommes peuvent participer, mais ils ne peuvent pas marcher PAR LA SUITE (POUR LES FEMMES SEULEMENT): VIN ET FROMAGE AU CENTRE DES FEMMES (GRATUIT)

Next pro tem meeting:
Thursday December 4th
@ 5:30 pm.
Article submission
deadline: Dec. 5th

Prochaine réunion de pro
tem le jeudi 3rd
décembre à 17h30.
Date de tombée pour les
articles: le 9th déc.

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Tuesday/mardi	Wednesday/mercredi	Thursday/jeudi
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I am offering my services as a copy-editor for student papers, in English. Phone number is 416-444-8659. Fax number is 416-447-8540. Elizabeth Robertson.

Metaphorical sand-blasted glass

Annamaria Kougias

"Autonyme" is the name of the exhibition that is currently in the Glendon Gallery. The artist at hand is Collete Laliberté, who has provided the gallery with her unique interpretation of a segmented suburban landscape.

For over twenty years, this artist has participated in exhibitions in galleries across Canada. Here, she cleverly delivers a sense of clarity through the application of her sketches. They are revealed only through an area of limited visibility resulting from their placement behind a pane of sandblasted glass. The result is an invitation for the onlooker to be physically drawn into the piece of art, as it pulls the

viewer closer to get a better picture of the presentation. The technique of a restrictive view gives the feeling of catching a frosty glimpse of an environment we are all familiar with here. Perhaps the artist is preparing us for all the works of art we'll see this season, as we too, look out behind our own icy panes of glass.

"Autonyme" runs until December 18.

Tandava-Lasya

The specific of duality

Mélanie Cadieux

Tandava-Lasya was presented at the Harbourfront Centre on November 20-22. The Chitrakala Dance Company is the only professional Odissi dance troupe in Canada. Odissi is one of the oldest classical dance styles of India. It is full of provocative, sculptural and reflecting those that adorn the temples in the state of Orissa.



The show consisted of four Odissi style choreographies, a Bharatanatyam choreography and the dance drama Mahisaasura. In the first part, the classical Odissi dances were presented by Kalashri Chitrakala, who founded the academy in 1980, and by son and daughter, Devraj and Ellora Patnaik. With full make-up and costumes, which almost made them look unreal, the dancers were captivating in a remarkable choreography. The brother-sister duet also presented Tandava-Lasya, a dance piece that interlaced the rougher

Tandava dance style to the sensuous Lasya style. To complete the first part of the show, a special Bharatanatyam type of dance was presented by guest artists Hari Krishnan and Nova Bhattacharya.

The second part of the show was the North American premier of a dance drama called Mahisaasura. The tale of the rampage by the demon Mahisa and the birth of his nemesis, the goddess Durga, featured a troupe of twenty Odissi dancers. This presentation was more theatrical and modern but just as impressive. Again the music, costumes and make-up enchanted even those without a background in Indian dance.

Marie Darrieussecq : une apparition au Manoir !

Lionel Tona

Invitée par les Éditions du Gref, la jeune romancière francophone a fait un détour par Toronto en toute simplicité. Son premier roman, *Truismes*, a déjà surpris le monde entier. Elle revient avec un deuxième roman, *Naissance des fantômes*, après avoir soutenu sa thèse de doctorat en littérature.

Lors de ce déjeuner littéraire du Gref, il nous a été possible de rencontrer en chair et en os une véritable "star" médiatique. *Truismes* avait en effet été un tel événement que l'universitaire s'était vue propulsée à l'avant-scène française avec de très nombreuses interviews télévisées, écrites et radiophoniques. Ce conte de fée, dit-

elle, elle souhaitait d'en être la reine depuis l'âge de 6 ans, où déjà, elle rêvait d'être une femme-écrivain reconnue. C'est bel et bien arrivé... et de quelle façon ! Elle avoue tout de même que pour survivre à cette folie médiatique, elle a écrit *Iridium*, entre deux interviews. Ce roman qui n'a pas encore été publié est peut-être le premier opus d'une future trilogie.

Truismes, ingénieusement traduit par Pig Tales en anglais, s'est déjà vendu en 300 000 exemplaires et a été traduit en 34 langues (une version en arabe sera la 35^{ème}). Mais cet incroyable succès ne semble pas pour autant lui avoir trop monté à la tête ! Dans ce livre, à la manière des loups-garous, une femme se transforme tout bonnement en truie. Le ton de la narration très ironique - furieusement décalé ! - est principalement dû à la légère naïveté du personnage principal contrastant avec la gravité et la teneur surprenante des propos. En voici l'extrait figurant sur la quatrième de couverture, pour vous donner une idée :

"Le directeur a été très gentil avec moi le jour de mon embauche. J'ai eu la permission de gérer ma parfumerie toute seule. Ça marchait bien. Seulement, quand les premiers

symptômes sont apparus, j'ai dû quitter la parfumerie. C'en était pas une histoire de décence ni rien ; c'est juste que tout devenait trop compliqué. Heureusement, j'ai rencontré Edgar, et Edgar, comme vous le savez, est devenu président de la République. C'était moi, l'égérie d'Edgar. Mais personne ne m'a reconnue. J'avais trop changé. Est-ce que j'avais raté la chance de ma vie ? En tout cas, je ne comprenais toujours pas très bien ce qui m'arrivait. C'était surtout ce bleu sous le sein droit qui m'inquiétait."

Marie Darrieussecq nous a fait part de quelques problèmes incombant à la tâche d'écrivain, comme la phase de transition entre l'idée de départ et l'écriture de la décisive première phrase par exemple. D'autres questions du public lui ont fait répondre que, pour elle, l'écriture directe sur un traitement de texte ne changeait pas grand chose au processus d'écriture, mis à part les tracés causés par les soudains refus de coopérer dont les ordinateurs sont maîtres.

Elle aime à penser que les "écrivaines" sont un peu comme les sorcières des temps modernes, à écrire isolées dans leur antre, n'appréciant guère que la compagnie de leur chat noir... tour à tour encensées et brûlées vives par la presse, car elles concoctent des philtres magiques et font revivre les morts, grâce aux pouvoirs de l'écriture.

Si le thème de *Truismes* est la métamorphose, la disparition est le voile qui plane autour de *Naissance des fantômes*. L'histoire est également racontée à la première personne, mais utilisant cette fois-ci un vocabulaire beaucoup plus varié pour cette autre "voix" de femme. Le défi de ce genre

d'écriture est de se perdre suffisamment dans cette autre voix que la sienne. Il était assez étonnant d'entendre les différences lors de la lecture des passages de ses deux romans. Pour *Truismes*, sa voix reflétait la grande candeur de son héroïne alors que pour *Naissance des fantômes*, c'était celle d'une femme plus cultivée, avec des singulières pointes d'accent du sud-ouest de la France. Elle a souligné la "non-oralité" de son deuxième roman, dont les nombreuses parenthèses ne se prêtent pas nécessairement à la lecture à haute voix. C'est un roman beaucoup moins déclamatoire, à lire seul, à l'image de son héroïne qui subit la disparition de son mari. Elle a été beaucoup inspirée par le fabuleux des mots de physiciens qu'elle avait rencontrés. Le roman, la "disparition" est en effet pour elle un transfert physique vers une sorte de quatrième dimension depuis laquelle les fantômes peuvent se manifester.

Ces deux romans sont les récits de deux passages à l'âge adulte, avec une transformation intrinsèque à chacun d'entre eux : une transformation de la chair pour le premier (mise aussi pour la réification du corps de la femme dans nos sociétés) et une transformation dans la dissolution spontanée du mari pour le second.

La romancière prolifique planche déjà sur un troisième roman, qu'elle a décidé d'écrire à la troisième personne cette fois-ci, mettant de côté les effets propres au réalisme subjectif. Ici, il faut se placer ailleurs que dans un personnage, et alterner entre les points focaux, passant d'une conscience à l'autre.

Elle ne fait jamais de plan lorsqu'elle écrit : "pour ne pas s'ennuyer" dit-elle.

En effet, elle préfère se laisser surprendre par les chemins que prennent les personnages qu'elle fait vivre. Écrire c'est comme un jeu où l'on se bâtit ses propres règles et contraintes... au fil des mots, des personnages et des actions que l'on décide de mettre sur la feuille. Elle a utilisé l'image d'un entonnoir très large au début avec un grand champ d'action, qui se rétrécit de plus en plus tout au long du roman.

À la question de l'existence d'une écriture féminine, Marie Darrieussecq a répondu que bien qu'elle estime faire partie de la nouvelle génération de femmes-écrivains dans la petite trentaine récemment apparue en France, elle pense qu'il est très dangereux d'étudier la littérature écrite par les femmes séparément d'une littérature masculine. L'écriture est très certainement un reflet de la société à un moment précis : en décembre 1995, lorsqu'elle écrivait *Truismes*, il y avait un grand mouvement d'agitation sociale en France (grèves de métro...) et c'est de cette tension qu'elle pense que le rythme saccadé de la narration provient... on peut aussi voir a posteriori une collusion du corps intime (la truie) et du corps social (l'environnement de l'écrivain). Mais au moment de l'écriture, ce n'est pas le genre de choses auxquelles un écrivain pense consciemment.

Cette rencontre était autant intéressante qu'exceptionnelle (elle n'est restée que vraiment très peu de temps à Toronto) et cela fait plaisir de voir comme Marie Darrieussecq a su rester aussi simple et accessible, même après une telle tourmente médiatique. Félicitations au Gref pour le succès de cet événement !

Marie Darrieussecq
Truismes



Couverture du livre *Truismes*

NBA *OR* bust

Alison Sammuat

It's now the beginning of December. The Canadian Football League has just finished another season; the National Football is well under way, and contenders are already being named; Major League Baseball has handed out its awards for the best players of the year; and The National Hockey League is getting set for its all-star game. It looks as if everything is right where it should be at this time of year. Oh, and did I mention, that the National Basketball Association is contemplating the cancellation of their season?

Yes that's right, the League that has the pretentious history of going on strike may not play this year, but they're not on strike they're locked out!!!

After trying to come to an agreement with the National Basketball Association Players' Association and failing to do so, the NBA owners decided to lock the players out at the end of June hoping that the players' union would cave in and agree to the terms the owners have offered. The union has not budged and recently David Stern-the League's Commissioner - made a statement saying the League could cancel the season if the lock-out progresses.

The terms in negotiation are quite simple, the main issue is naturally money-the players want more and the owners won't give it to them. Before you read on, ask

yourself this question-if you were an NBA owner would you pay these guys the ridiculous amounts of money they think they are worth? I thought so.

Here is an overview of the issues under negotiation.

The ever so famous Salary Cap. Under the 'Larry Bird' rule any owner can pay his top player any salary he feels just in order to keep his player happy and playing for him. The League has a Salary Cap which sets that every team have a \$26.9 million cap. The Chicago Bulls' pay Michael Jordan \$33.14-a sum which makes up more than seventeen teams entire roster. The Minnesota Timberwolves have also worked out a deal to pay Kevin Garnett a total of \$126 million over six years. The owners would like to modify the cap so it mean something and would also like the "Larry Bird" rule abolished. The

players on the other hand feel that the owners are not entirely truthful when they these salaries are killing the league. The players want the Bird rule to stay so the League's better players can be rewarded.

Now for my own personal comment.

No one is worth \$33.14 million a year-I don't care if you're set in 24 karat gold and you are walking into my dressing room. Granted, Jordan brings in the most revenue for the Bulls, but escalating his salary is a bit much to ask for.

Another important factor the owners are opening their eyes to, is the potential threat of bankruptcy. The fact that 15 of 29 teams are losing money should be an eye opener. In in the rule book, that they can do it, if it's against the rules-they risk paying a hefty price if they are caught.

Similar to the NHL the owners want to implement a free agency class. This is where there are

different levels of free agency and any player wishing to leave his team after his contract expires has to try to come to terms with the team before going elsewhere.

The NBA wants to retain their right to suspend, fine and

it feels appropriate to protect itself, its players, its coaches and its fans.

The players union uses the example of the NBA voiding Latrell Sprewells's contract after he had a run-in with his coach. I don't know what the problem is,

in any other League if you have a 'run-in' with your coach your contract is voided. Just recently, it was Jeff George from the Atlanta Falcons of the NFL, and lets not even mention Jeff Kugle from the OHL who was banished. It is almost if these guys want the right

to have a 'run-in' with their coach whenever they feel it is appropriate and want to be patted on the back for it.

In theory, the only people suffering are the die-hard NBA fans who are missing their teams in action. But hey, we die-hard hockey fans got over our half season of loss during our famous lockout and MLB's die-hard fans got over it after their boys went on strike, so sad but true, NBA fans will just to grin and bear this bitter suit.

With files from CNN/SI.

Why are NBA players so different from the rest of the world?

otherwise discipline players. The players association has its argument stating that the league has gone too far in certain situations and would like to know just how far the league can go in its punishments.

Here is my theory on the NBA. Marijuana, although not classified as hard drug is against the law. If you're caught with it, you can be charged. Why are NBA players so different from the rest of the world? In terms of punishment by the league-the league has the fundamental right to do whatever

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a parked d

on traffic

wh

lies broken

in the passing lane

Kob

You Are

You are the vanilla in a box of chocolates.
You are the cherry atop an ice cream sundae.
You are the sugar in a cup of tea.
You are the first sip of hot chocolate in a blizzard.
You are the perfect shirt after a long day at work.
You are the wash that is the first to be picked from its tree.
You are the ray of sunshine on a cloudy day.
You are the glow under a thunderstorm.
You are the light in a dark room.
You are the smile that leaves a person smiling.
You are the love that makes a person love.
You are the hope that makes a person hope.
You are the dream that makes a person dream.
You are the key that makes a person key.

You are the bright
You are the dream
You are the key to

located to P.Y.M.

Floort van Voorde

Peace?

The soft sound of waves
against a shore,
Breaks tranquility

Paul Fabry

In the Mind of the Writer in Repose

"At first, as if out of fear, he dared extend only one of his fingers towards the flower; it hovered at length over the petals, almost longing to caress the flower. As it grew closer to one of the petals, even the cells at its tip seemed to want to caress the flower, swaying involuntarily, as softly as a body hanging limply from a noose. It left for wards, touch first, carefully outlining each of the petals. Another finger came forward to complete the pair, and together, trapping the nearest petal between them, tore it from its stem.

In the neighboring townships, there had been little talk about her disappearance, for nothing was known of her. Rumor had it that she had been married to someone from outside the land, but as far as what they knew about her and the family, to them everything could have been either a truth or a lie. Her mother and father knew any more about her than they others did, except the fact that she spent all her time in her sleeping room, and wrote. She had never taken an ink to the art before, but since they had moved to the tower, she had written but write. So as far as anyone knew, she spent her days and night writing, and she had never released her writings or their contents to anyone before. The only contact she had with the outside world was at meal time when the two her father would walk up to her room, unlock the door, and lead her down to the dining room on the first floor; even then she kept to herself quite a bit, so that the food that had been prepared for her and then returned to her room, once again, sealed by her father.

There had always existed a kind of intimacy between each of them, one they had never felt the need to express with words, and that was the way of things in their family. That she had gone, the silent culture that her and her parents had developed was not enough to fill the void that her disappearance had left behind, and the only clue as to what had happened to her was the chest that contained her writings. They called it a disappearance because she had left behind no note or explanation, and the door to her room had been found unlocked that morning, a door to which only they had the key. They were the only ones allowed in the upper level of the tower, where she herself had her sleeping room. At the time, it had surprised them that she choose that particular room as her own, but they had grown to get used to it over the past few years. She had never shown the faintest form of anger or resentment towards them, not even once. They had never argued, the life they lead, as too simple for that, and so they wondered what might have happened to her. Their only hope for an explanation was that the chest that sat next to her night table, and perhaps its contents would hold the key to her disappearance. Maybe what was inside would mean for them to understand, but it remained the only piece of their daughter they had left.

"He came forth and wrapped itself around the stem of the flower, washing it but involuntarily as he pulled it from the soil. The stem burst from a pale green glow down the center, the result of the pressure applied to it by his palm. Each one of his fingers now surrounded the stem, and dressed its wounds only by default, covering the rough spots with his pores as a drink of water that spread for the other little contemplation, his hand turned to a fist, his heart to stone, as he crushed the flower and dropped it to the ground.

Always, she would write this scene, cast it aside, and re-write it time and time again, in as many ways as she could, as if she was dreaming the same dream a thousand times over. One night, however, she woke only to find that this dream had become her reality, to which her words had given life. She could no longer dream, only live it, and she had to find this man, the flower, and witness for herself what had become of the life that she had created.

Laura Perival

CONTRIVANCES

I can stare down all of humanity's vice
Can't hypocrisy, raised to poetic heights.
Casting stones is not precisely hard, it's true,
But my thoughts dry up when I think of you.
Sorry I can't be your immortality;
In Byzantine waters we won't wade.
As petals fall from the peony
Your eternal summer shall continue to fade.

Because to think of you in metaphor
Proves a diminishingly futile chore
Kobs you blind of all it is you're worth
Incomparable to the scum of the earth.

Rae Perigoe

It's early,
but I've been here long enough already.
My eyes are complaining but not too soon.
Empty glasses, full hearts.
Time to go, and remember the stories.

You move over a little and leave the warmth of your dream beside me.
I watch you in your sleep.
It invites me to call.
I'll join you though soon enough,
to write some more.

yeeneka