

Absentee landlord Slater tours our residences

by DAPHNE READ

President David Slater met yesterday with representatives of Glendon's residence students to discuss student charges that residence fees are too high.

After the discussion, Principal Albert Tucker, Dean Ian Gentles, Senior Administrator Victor Berg, the assistant vice-president for financial affairs H.D. Knox, Slater and students toured Wood and Hilliard Residence.

Students at the meeting expressed discontent with the living conditions in the residences, which, although verbally exaggerated, were confirmed on an inspection tour.

Victor Berg stated that the complaint that Wood residence is run down is "neither correct nor fair."

Since no official directive was sent out, Groundhog News must have warned the maintenance staff of the president's impending tour as students reported that an unusual burst of cleaning activity had taken place during the day.

Still Slater seemed surprised at the inadequacy of washrooms and laundry rooms to meet the needs of so many residents. Students carefully pointed out defects while notes from co-operative students in both residences welcomed Slater with their grievances. Slater thought the recreation facilities look "pretty dull."

Berg stated that no complaints were being received contrary to popular belief.

President Slater is prepared to allot resources immediately for improvements in the residence. But he feels there is no alternative to the present pooled structure of residence fees. He is not in favour of autonomy in residence policy for Glendon.

The pooling operation and the rates structure are separate questions, he stressed. If unequal facilities are offered, the system should permit some differentiation of rates.

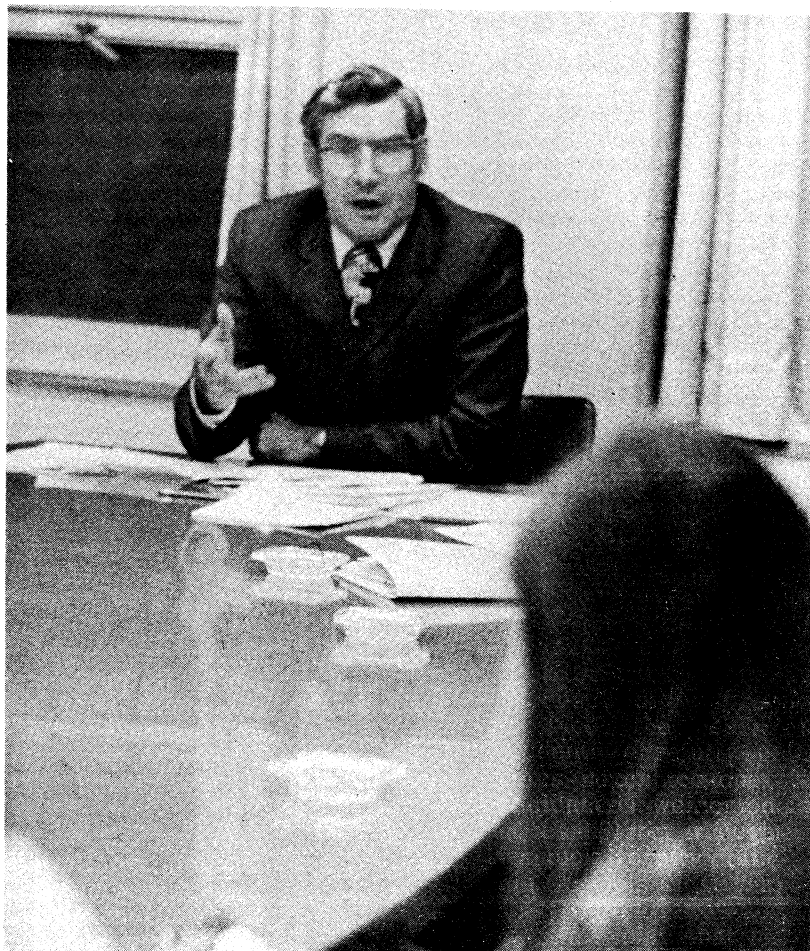
He agrees that there are serious questions about Glendon's facilities in comparison with those of the main campus residences.

Costs should be kept down if the residences were filled during the summer. At present, efforts are being made to build up the summer conference business to boost the occupancy rate.

Slater has asked the financial committee to look into the fees hike of \$100 scheduled for next year and into a means of slowing down the escalation.

The food committee at York will be asked to consult with Versafood about other options for food services. One possibility is better use of kitchen facilities in the residences.

"I am anxious to see something more than tokens of good intent and do something immediately", Slater said.



Slater meets with residence reps before touring residences

Glendon plays host to Quebec press reps

Escalation a threat in Pakistani conflict

Many hearts fluttered when those people following developments in the Pakistan conflicts heard reports on Monday that India had invaded Pakistan.

The story from Radio Pakistan reported here on

radio and television Monday and seen on the front page of the GLOBE AND MAIL yesterday, spoke of an "all-out offensive without a declaration of war" in East Pakistan and said the Indians had made

"dents" in Pakistani defences.

Deaths were reported on both sides in a battle which included tank units on the ground and Indian made Gnat jets and Russian-sup-

plied MIG fighters in the air.

Although, according to a number of sources, India has not attacked, and it is merely a stepped up offensive by the Mukti Bahini, the rebel forces of East Pakistan, the announcement came as a little surprise to many people.

Indira Gandhi has made a number of militant speeches in the past two or three weeks and on one occasion mentioned that a solution to India's problems might come within two months. Many people have taken this to mean that India may go to war to restore stability in East Pakistan and to stop the flow of refugees across her borders.

This act might spark an even more extensive escalation because the major powers are divided on this issue. Russia is supplying arms to India and East Pakistan while China, the US and Canada are supplying arms to the west.

The issue increases in importance daily as thousands die and military activity increases. Pressure must be placed on governments to first stop supplying arms and then to work for a settlement and the re-establishment of peace.

FOR A SUMMARY OF THE PRESENT SITUATION IN INDIA AND PAKISTAN AS WELL AS A BACKGROUND OF THE CONFLICTS TURN TO PAGE 5,6,7.

Glendon is playing host this week to a group of Quebec reporters who are coming to live on campus for two days to try and find out something about the college and life in general for Franco-Ontarian and Québécois students in Toronto.

Representing papers in Montréal, Québec City, Granby and Trois Rivières, the reporters arrive tonight. Invitations were sent out two weeks ago by Principal Albert Tucker.

From the college's point of view, the visit is an attempt to develop badly-needed contacts in the Quebec media.

From the reporters', they are coming in part to evaluate Glendon but also to meet representatives from Franco-Ontarian and Québécois cultural groups in the city, and to interview John White, Ontario Minister for Colleges and Universities, who will be guest at a luncheon here Fri. Nov. 26.

On Thursday, the reporters will spend most of their time on campus, visiting lectures to talk with students about Québec, Glendon and Canadian politics.

At 3:00 pm that day, there is a general meeting in the Junior Common Room for the journalists and members of the college for a general bull session.

That night, Tucker is hosting a cocktail party for them and representatives from La Chasse Galerie, Théâtre Passe Muraille and other cultural organizations.

Most of Friday will be spent with White followed by another meeting that evening with representatives of the Toronto media.

Virtually all the major Quebec dailies are sending representatives, with some coming from smaller papers such as La Voix de l'Est in Granby.



IRA involved in a 'class struggle'



by BARRY WEISLEDER

"Ireland is Britain's Viet Nam!"

That is the way that the Irish Republican Army currently views the nature of their struggle; and that was the theme developed in an address given by Sean Kenny, North American representative of the Irish Republican Army to about 85 persons last Wednesday at the North Toronto Hall on Eglinton Ave.

The diminutive, but fiery Mr. Kenny, who is also the Joint Secretary General of Sinn Fein, the political arm of the I.R.A., spoke bitterly of the past 500 years of British military, political and economic domination of the troubled island. He was most vehement in his disclaimer to what he termed the distortions of the bourgeois media in his assertion that, "the struggle in Ireland is not a religious war." "It is a class struggle," he continued, "aimed at the establishment of a democratic, socialist republic where all the people of Ireland own and control their resources and wealth."

The I.R.A., outlawed in both the northern and southern halves of the partitioned island, is engaging in political education and mass actions designed to lead to the revolution that will reunite all of Ireland in a co-operative economic framework, affirming its national right to self-determination and self-government.

This follows in the tradition of modern socialists like James Connolly; the man who led a popular coup in Dublin, and who through the famous 1916 Proclamation declared the establishment of the republic. This movement was only to be brutally repressed by the military might of the British prime minister Lloyd George. The Irish experienced more of the same following the Dec. 1918 general elections that saw the Sinn Fein overwhelmingly swept to power.

Under the legitimacy of an armed occupation, the British government imposed a partition of the island, and the establishment of two Parliaments (drawn carefully along lines that would emphasize religious division in the country). After much further civil strife, the war-weary Irish people of the south, guided by an opportunist and privilege-representative leadership, accepted the imposed terms. The Anglo-Irish Treaty of Dec. 6, 1921 conferred the status of a British dominion on the new Irish Free State (later renamed Eire). In most respects, Northern Ireland continued to be ruled politically from Westminster; in economic terms, both north and south were, and still are, deeply enmeshed in the declining imperial system.

In Sean Kenny's words, the victory for Eire in 1921 simply "exchanged old masters for new ones", passing some of the control from British hands to "a few rich families who acquired most of their wealth in Cromwellian times", and the political parties that served their interests in the name of independence.

The large factories, constantly laying-off workers, the dangerous mines, the vast royal country estates in whose rivers the people are forbidden to fish, all serve as bitter reminders of the effects of foreign domination.

And it's not all British either; increasingly it is American and Canadian capital (such as that of Toronto headquartered International Mogul Mines, bombed recently by the I.R.A. in a violent labour dispute) that find their way into the resource and industrial sectors to exploit the natural wealth and 'cheap labour'.

Faced with the repressive legislation of the state (the Internment Act, in the north, and the Offences Against the State Act, in the south, both similar to the Canadian War Measures Act), the torturing of prisoners (many of whom are not even I.R.A. members, but supporters of the civil rights movement in the north),

and the shortage of funds, the I.R.A. forges ahead in the building of the national liberation struggle.

To Mr. Kenny, the confrontation of imperialism on a world scale, progressing throughout all the populated continents, is advancing and turning the tide. He makes it clear that he stands in solidarity with all like struggles whether in Viet Nam or Quebec.

The Irish Republican Army is a broad-based organization; widely representative of the working class it seeks to mobilize. Those who persistently point to the question of religious antagonism need only look at the I.R.A. to see how the growing movement cuts clearly across those lines (approx. 50 per cent Catholic, 20 per cent Protestant, and 30 per cent listing no religious affiliation).

Distinctions do, however, have to be drawn between the I.R.A. and the other grouping whose acts are probably most noticed in our establishment press; that is, the Provisionals. The latter is a formation that split from the I.R.A. in late 1969, in rejection of its socialist orientation and its role of agitation in the south. Financed by smaller business interests (according to Kenny), the Provisionals have been responsible for most of the terrorist bombings of workplaces and pubs, and probably as well for the recent public tarrings, and like social mockeries.

The I.R.A. disagrees strongly with the tactics of terrorism and conspirational politics, opting instead for mass demonstrations political education, at least in part, through their newspaper 'The United Irishman', and the organization of defence in communities.

Here, the participation of women in the movement has been particularly phenomenal; be it in sounding the alarm upon military intrusion, to actual clashes with troops in the streets or to conducting the night watch against surprise searches, arrests and beatings.

As Sean Kelly heads back to his embattled homeland, he takes with him an estimated \$10,000 raised during the course of his Canadian tour and leaves behind numerous I.R.A. contact clubs across the country. That's probably not enough to finish off the revolution-in-the-making, he confides; and he adds that things would be a lot better off if, for example, Senator Edward Kennedy, who recently lent his support to the struggle by calling Ireland, Britain's Viet Nam, would lend his loose change to the expensive cause instead.

But the I.R.A. isn't holding its collective breath in such an anticipation. They're too busy organizing and working to stay alive, close to the people, in the desperate climate of occupation.

ATTENTION ALL LAW SCHOOL APPLICANTS

TAKE NOTICE OF LAW SCHOOL REQUIREMENTS

Ontario law schools are anxious to receive applications early this year because of the increase in the number of applicants. It is hoped that early receipt of applications will facilitate prompt admissions decisions. Candidates for admission to next year's classes are advised to submit applications by January or February — May 1st is the deadline date for receipt of applications at most Ontario law schools.

Law schools at Queen's University, the University of Toronto, The University of Western Ontario, University of Windsor and Osgoode Hall Law School (York University) require all applicants for the year 1972-73 to take the Law School Admission Test. The test will be given at most Ontario university campuses and in major Canadian cities on the following dates in 1971 and 1972.

December 18, 1971
February 12, 1972
April 8, 1972

Candidates are strongly urged to take the December or February tests if at all possible. They must register at least three weeks in advance of each test date. The test originates from Educational Testing Service, Princeton New Jersey and is administered throughout the United States and Canada. Five Ontario law schools have adopted the test as a result of the growing number of applicants in recent years. The purpose of the test is to provide the schools with additional information upon which admissions decisions can be made.

Further information concerning admissions procedures can be obtained from the Admissions Office of any of the above five law schools, and information regarding the Law School Admission Test can be obtained from Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540.

Homophile association at Glendon

by JIM DAW

Reflecting the widespread trend for university students to organize and support the idea of human liberation for all members of society, a Homophile Association has been formed here at Glendon.

As with other human liberation associations, such as the Women's Liberation Movement, the purpose is to provide emotional support to association members and to work collectively to break down the stereotypic beha-

viour and sex-linked roles which society imposes on individuals.

Homophile Associations are dedicated to providing individual collective worth to homophiles as human beings. They are attempting to make their "fellow human beings aware of the entirety of their sexual responses ... to assure people that such an awareness can only lead to their being more complete as persons."

Associations provide an academic and social atmosphere where homophiles may

meet and socialize without fear of being maligned, ridiculed, persecuted or discriminated against.

In addition to providing homophiles with an avenue for free expression, association meetings can provide a forum where interested or curious people may learn about the homophile philosophy of life and work to combat their own prejudices. The association asks for empathy rather than sympathy from people attending their meetings.

It is hoped society will eventually realize that homosexuality is not an illness or perversion but rather the human capacity to experience intense emotional and sexual feelings for members of the same sex. As such, it is totally on a par with — and fully the equal of — heterosexuality as an emotional and sexual orientation."

Glendon Homophile Association meetings will in the future include speakers and discussions of different philosophies of life by the members. The second meeting of the group will be held in room B202 today at 5 pm.

Editor wanted

Does your life have no meaning?

Are you worried about what you'll be doing next year?

We may have the answer for you.

PRO TEM needs an editor for next year — a person who is willing to start training for the job now.

No experience necessary (but it's helpful).

Salary: up to \$1,000 for the year.

Ma Bell's girls threaten to leave home

Bell Telephone operators staged a wildcat strike in Oct. which caught their union, the Traffic Employees' Association, by surprise. Bargaining, now 5 months old, is in conciliation.

There are still several points of dispute between the union and Bell, one of which is job security. Workers are upset about arbitrary firings and job classifications.

One woman has been classified as temporary, with fewer fringe benefits and no security, for 34 years.

Workers are also angry about management harassment and constant pressure to increase efficiency. The Ontario and Quebec Bell operators' efficiency is already about the highest in North America, twice that of some areas in the United States. However, they are electronically monitored to gauge their efficiency.

TEA is also upset about the use of non-union personnel (including management) to fill in vacant slots on switchboards.

Another longstanding complaint is Bell's famous wage survey of 80,000 workers in Ontario and Quebec, which Bell claims is the only legitimate yardstick by which to make wage offers.

The survey is largely comprised of unorganized office workers, most of them underpaid women. Bell offers only the average wage of the wor-

kers surveyed, and dismisses union efforts to include profits and productivity in wage determination. Any standard higher than the average is said to destroy the company's "good neighbour" policy towards the other corporate participants on the survey, and those who use it in bargaining.

The Ontario and Quebec workers' efficiency is higher than that of British Columbia workers, and they are asking for parity with B.C. Ontario wages now start as low as \$50 a week, and will soon average \$30 less than the Pacific province. The highest rate in Ontario is \$104.75, while in B.C. the comparable rate will be \$135 in January.

Bell's 1970 profits were a record \$133 million. Yet, even this enormous figure underestimates the real profits, as Bell owns numerous subsidiaries. One, Northern Electric, is known to make a larger profit on goods sold to Bell than to other companies, an indication that Bell profit is being disguised as Northern Electric's.

Bell's financial position is so strong that the company's 1970 annual report admitted that "in a generally depressed market", Bell was to conduct "the largest equity financing effort in Canadian history ... on terms which will be to the continuing advantage of the holders of Bell's shares."

Bell increased operating

revenues 11 per cent without a corresponding increase in employees.

Company president R.C. Scrivener receives \$100,000 a year. Directors include H.S. Hobb, a University of Toronto

professor, and Henry Borden a U of T governor and director of Brascan.

Bell received permission, while its profits were rising, to raise rates in Ontario and Quebec by 3.75 per cent in

January. It is now asking for a further increase of about nine per cent.

Meanwhile, the publicly owned telephone utility in Manitoba charges Winnipeg residents two dollars less than Toronto residents. It last increased its rates 15 years ago, and has no plans to do so again in the foreseeable future.

Much of the bitterness in the negotiations stems from the company's paternalistic

attitude. Union-nominated conciliator Fisher wrote, "It was rare for me to meet a management so certain of its own righteousness."

He also said, "Some of the patronizing attitude (toward the mostly female workers) is male chauvinism in its most blinkered and fatuous state."

If a strike occurs, the operators are expected to ask for support from sympathetic persons. (CUP)

Buddhism seminar lively

by PAUL WEINBERG

NA M MYO REN GE KYO. Repeat this Buddhist mantra over and over and you may be closer to enlightenment. The words are Japanese and are chanted by Mappox Buddhist to life the spirit from a state of misery and hell up to one of happiness and enjoyment of life.

This was explained by Professor Sadanaga of California in a lively seminar given last Thursday as a part of Glendon Forum's continuing series.

Sadanaga introduced Buddhism as an addition to the decrepit lifestyle of Western religion and society, where man has become so obsessed with misery and the thought of death that he has forgotten how to live day to day. As the professor put it, "it is important to tell a person how to live and not, how to die." He felt that most religions were too concerned with rituals and the attempt to reach the after-life. Buddhism simply tells you how to get up in the morning. Sadanaga emphasized that living for the moment is much better than being future oriented.

He criticized students for complaining about the world all the time, while failing to look at themselves too: "If you can't understand yourself inside, you can't understand the outside."

In answer to the question "How do I live fully?", the professor replied in the simplest terms: "challenge fear,



Professor Sadanaga speaking about Buddhism at Glendon

develop confidence in yourself, hope, and remember that everyone is part of everything." If things are bad and you are unhappy the way to make things better is lift one's spirits with the chant: NA M MYO HO REN GE KYO.

Charlie Bryan asked a good question: "You talked a great

deal about the individual, yet you have given one chant for everyone to use. How do you regard other chants like OUM or HARE KRISHNA?" In other words, is the answer the same for everyone. The professor without giving a direct answer, replied that he should "Practice, then find out."

Friends of Glendon offers scholarship

Ron Triffon attended Glendon College until his graduation in the spring of 1970. His death a short time later — the result of cancer — was much grieved by his many friends. It was decided that Ron's significant contribution to life at Glendon should be commemorated and to that end the Ron Triffon Scholarship has been inaugurated by the Friends of Glendon College.

Administrative personnel, faculty, alumni, and student contributions make up the fund from which the award is drawn. The recipient must have demonstrated his academic excellence and the award will be based largely on his performance here at Glendon, with due consideration for financial need.

Applications for the award are restricted to students entering Glendon this year and

may be submitted to the Board of Directors of the Friends of Glendon College either through the office of the department of history or directly to the members of the board. Deadline for applications will be Dec. 3, 1971.

Applicants must submit two letters of recommendation from among their course instructors, personal data (age, marital status, home and university addresses, telephone number, etc.); a statement of financial resources and needs (projected costs of tuition and living); and information concerning other applications for assistance and their status — granted, denied, or pending.

For further information contact any member of the present board of directors: Paul Sloan, Bob Augustine, Sally Bowen or C.A. Pilley.

RABBIT DROPPINGS

The worms led by Maj. L. "owly" Worm were grumbling last Saturday night, as many of them were caught stranded on the bookshelves of Leslie Frost when the lights went out. Their worst suspicions seemed to be confirmed when increased activity was noted in the rabbit burrows of Hilliard and Wood. One was heard to mumble that "if the rabbits think they can conduct a revolution in the dark it is up to us worms to leave our tunnels and show them the light". Revolutionary Rabbit was hopping mad when he bounced into Worm Headquarters to explain that the blackout had neither been planned nor condoned by the rabbits, who had simply seized the opportunity to build up fornications(sic), adding that he was confident that as a result the revolution would expand. Maj. Worm, while publicly accepting this explanation, was reported not to really understand.

The dispute really came to a head yesterday afternoon when President D. Later, touring the burrows at Glendon, failed to visit one particular room rigged by the rabbits with rabbit droppings. Rumours immediately began circulating that the worms, having caught wind of the situation, had relayed their information to the groundhogs, who had in turn informed the President. Asked to confirm or deny these reports, Pres. Later stated, "Regarding this tour of our most friendly colony I can say I neither saw nor heard anything. You may, of course, expect a further statement on this situation later."

English professor calls police to quiet neighbouring U of T class

Summoned by English professor Peter Seary, University of Toronto police zeroed in on a University College class Friday, Nov. 12 to break up an alleged disruption.

The incident occurred about 3:40 pm as students in a third year theatre course were performing next door to a room housing a graduate seminar led by Seary on 18th century romanticism.

The students were members of English 381F, a special English course dealing with experiments in 20th century theatre. Friday's class featured a discussion of Antoinette Artaud who laid the groundwork for the Theatre of the Absurd.

"At the outset students moved all tables normally in the middle of the seminar room up against the walls," University College registrar L.W. Ferguson explained, creating unusual background sounds for the classes occurring in nearby rooms.

The performance, prepared by students, called for a discussion of Theatre of Cruelty with active participation from all class members. Student Mark Manson led the seminar and arranged for other students to approach the room from the corridor during the performance, creating a conflict to be resolved theatrically. During the action, there was hand to hand combat and several obscenities were hurled.

At this point students from Seary's graduate English seminar next door objected to what they claimed was excessive noise. Seary joined

the fracas and demanded that the "noise and disruption" cease or he would take the necessary steps to end it.

"We just carried on as if it was part of the prepared class," Manson said. "It was theatre of the absurd supreme."

Seary, a young assistant professor, cancelled his class then left and called U of T police. Within minutes a station wagon with eight policemen sped to the scene. Ferguson was also summoned and came immediately, accompanied by senior officials from the UC registrar's office.

When the police reached the classroom, students were continuing their performance. A robust officer appeared at the door. "Get out" a student said, and the officer left, after seeing a switchblade drawn among the actors.

In the corridor the melee continued and according to Ferguson the scene was heavy and thick for several minutes with the theatre students continuing their performance as scheduled, while the graduate students howled their displeasure at events. Police were puzzled as to what they should do.

Things cooled somewhat when Ferguson asked Professor Martineau, who was teaching the course, about the production and was assured it was part of his class. Ferguson then told police all was in order, but the graduates insisted that the undergrads and Martineau be disciplined.

With Ferguson's assurance that all was in order, the police left and the class continued. The graduates departed quickly. (CUP)

Pakistan relief

This is a particularly difficult and busy time for university students. Essays are coming due, exams must be written and there is of course the Christmas shopping for our loving parents. But thousands of people are dying in India and Pakistan as a result of a struggle for independence by Bangla Desh. The armed conflict which has ensued from West Pakistan's attempt to suppress the move for more autonomy has forced millions to search for the questionable security of Indian refugee camps. These camps are cold, wet, disease-ridden, and supplied with less than the barest minimum of food and medical supplies.

As was suggested in an earlier PRO TEM feature, personal initiative in the form of letter writing is required to press our government to search for a settlement to the dispute and at the very least to stop selling arms to West Pakistan.

But although a settlement of the fighting is necessary, a more pressing need is for food, blankets and medical supplies. You, as students or as members of other organizations, must lend a hand to raise funds.

Your approach for raising money can be an expression of your own personal creativity; the method is immaterial. Organize a dance and give the returns to the Pakistan Crisis Committee in the students' council offices, hand out leaflets with the U of T group, buy a Jailpaiguri refugee camp button or Ox'fam Christmas cards; or help the relief agency by doing some office work.

There are a number of jobs that can and must be done, so tear yourself away from the coffee shop and volunteer in the students' council offices upstairs.

J. Daw

Des mots et des actes

Ecrire le premier éditorial de la page française d'un journal résolument anglais par la faute des francophones, ça n'est pas très facile ...

Non pas que les sujets manquent! Loin de là: frais de résidences exagérés, mauvais fonctionnement de la bibliothèque, relations entre métropole et colonie, participation des francophones, problèmes de certains cours ... et de certains gouvernements, et j'en passe ... Non plus qu'il soit difficile de choisir! Encore bien loin de là! Car ce sont tous là des problèmes qui peuvent être traités sur une longue période sans être trop demandés.

Disons franchement qu'on ne sait, qu'on n'ose espérer quel sujet intéressera finalement le lecteur francophone s'il en existe. De façon générale, la raison d'écrire d'un éditorialiste est de donner une opinion officielle sur un problème, une situation particulière. L'opinion ainsi donnée peut être personnelle, ou peut représenter celle d'une équipe, il n'est pas nécessaire qu'elle soit partagée, elle lèvera peut-être une opposition manifeste ou sera source de discussion ou qui sait, de prise de conscience d'un fait donné.

Mais est-ce vraiment utile? Car en fait, la section française du PRO TEM en est déjà à son deuxième souffle. Déjà! Il y a quelques semaines, l'espoir nous était donné que les francophones sortiraient de leur peur, exprimant leur désenchantement ou leur satisfaction personnelle, leurs craintes ou leurs espoirs; quelque soit le contenu de leur texte, je croyais qu'ils daigneraient manifester leur présence. Même une présence négative m'aurait apporté quelque satisfaction, je crois!

Le temps d'un PRO TEM, on a vidé son sac, on s'est engueulé, on a critiqué, on a parlé! La lecture de ce PRO TEM me faisait

croire qu'un peu de feu couvait chez les francophones, un peu de feu qui permettait de croire que ces "transplantés" oseraient manifester une présence plus matérielle et certes plus utile et bénéfique. Le feu était bon, mais on était trop négligent pour y ajouter du bois.

Une fois de plus l'offre nous est faite. On nous donne une page du PRO TEM pour publier des textes en français. Mais avec quoi la remplir? Il y aura bien un éditorial, le caucus français s'engage bien à y émettre son opinion régulièrement; on y trouvera aussi quelques détails sur les activités françaises à venir. Mais le reste dépendra de vous! Ce sera peut-être une vulgaire feuille de chou, une page à potins comme on en voit trop souvent dans les journaux étudiants!

Cela dépendra de vous! Après ce second souffle, ce sera la fin; vous vivrez, lirez, parlerez et vous amuserez en anglais. Et si vous vous plaignez d'un milieu devenu hostile, il ne le sera devenu que par votre faute, et j'en aurai honte pour vous avec les autres! Je continuerai avec quelques autres à me faire entendre régulièrement, mais si nous demeurons seuls, cela n'aura plus de sens. Je supporterai tout: désaccord, querelles, snobisme, mais jamais l'indifférence qui a été la vôtre lors du PRO TEM français, où vous n'avez eu cure de montrer la moindre réaction!!!

Je vous dit tout cela en vrac, il est vrai. Mon premier éditorial me demandait que je vous parle de vous! J'attends que vous vous manifestiez! Minoritaires, on nous offre une chance, prenez-la! Moi, je la prends!

Veuillez déposer tout article à la chambre D 302, ou remettez-le au portier en y inscrivant le numéro de chambre donné; cela, avant le mercredi soir.

A bon entendeur, salut!
Serge Tardif

PRO TEM

editor in chief
business manager
entertainment editor
circulation-ad manager
sports editor
photo editors

production

cartoonist

Jim Daw
Rob Carson
Elizabeth Cowan
Sarah Francis
Brock Phillips
Erin Combs
Nigel Ottley
Jeff Ballennie
Paule Doré
Claude Garneau
Allan Grover
Richard Hunt
Dave Jarvis
Barry Nesbitt
Eleanor Paul
Paul Scott
Jim Short
Mary Stewart

PRO TEM is the student weekly of Glendon College, York University, 2275 Bayview Ave., Toronto 12, Ontario. Opinions expressed are those of the writer. Unsigned comments are the opinion of the paper and not necessarily those of the union or the university. PRO TEM is a member of Canadian University Press and an agent for social change. Phone 487-6136.



I don't see why you kids are so concerned about multi-national corporations.

What do you mean we're moving operations? I'll be a stock clerk where?

Otium Negotium

by ANDREW McALISTER

No one denies that most of Canada's manufacturing and extractive industries are foreign owned. Of course, simple ownership does not necessarily entail effective control, but the type of foreign investment that does cascade into Canada in fact carries foreign control with it.

Foreign investors have generally opted for "direct investment" in Canada rather than "portfolio investment"; that is, they have chosen to purchase the actual factors of production rather than stocks and bonds and thus they are able to exert a great deal of influence over the manner in which these factors are employed.

In assessing the degree to which this foreign control of industry is harmful to Canadians, I think it is important to separate economic from cultural penetration. Cultural penetration is an extremely emotional issue which by itself deserves study, but I am not convinced that this kind of penetration follows directly from foreign ownership. In any case, I will try to summarize a number of arguments which have been used to point out the economic disadvantages of direct foreign investment and control.

In a capitalist society, capital will usually be employed where it will generate the highest return, subject to certain risk constraints. In Canada, this means for a variety of reasons that a great deal of foreign investment will be concentrated in the primary sector — the extracting of Canadian natural resources. For the most part, these resources are exported in a largely unprocessed state to nations who specialize in secondary manufacturing.

One might argue that this is a good thing, since Canada is merely exploiting its comparative advantages. In other words, she is doing what she is best at doing and thus she is allocating her resources in the most economically efficient way.

There are numerous problems, however, with exporting raw materials and importing manufactured goods.

First, demand for these goods is by no means stable. Often the development of a synthetic will close the market for a raw material entirely, thus causing unemployment and falling incomes. (One example of this was the former Canadian uranium industry.)

Second, our trade position makes us dependent on foreign technology and particularly the mixed blessing of American technology. As a result, there is relatively little research

and development in Canada and consequently few jobs for skilled specialists.

Third, Canada's dependent position renders her extremely sensitive to changes in U.S. economic policy. This sensitivity clearly endangers political independence. For example, the 10 per cent surcharge may be, and probably is being used as a weapon in the energy discussions between the U.S. and Canada.

Fourth, the extractive industries that Canada relies upon are not usually labour intensive; that is they use less labour relative to other inputs such as capital. This may be at least partially responsible for the difficulties we are facing in lowering unemployment rates.

Fifth, prices for raw materials do not generally rise as quickly as prices of processed goods. The gains from improvements in technology in an industrially developed economy are often retained in the form of higher wages and profits. In a primary economy, however, such improvements often cause a fall in prices as a result of low cost competition from other raw material producers.

It is of course very difficult to do justice to each of these arguments in this brief piece, but I think that the general drift of the debate is clear. Next week I will examine some of the proposed solutions to these problems.

Foreign Investment (1)



While the great powers pick sides thousands die in India and Pakistan

"The conflict between the principles of the territorial integrity of states and of self-determination has often before in history given rise to fratricidal strife and has provoked in recent years highly emotional reactions in the international community. In the present case there is an additional element of danger for the crisis is unfolding in the context of the long-standing, and unresolved difference between India and Pakistan. . .

"In the light of the information available to me, I have reluctantly come to the conclusions that the time is past when the international community can continue to stand by, watching the situation deteriorate and hoping the relief programmes, humanitarian efforts and good intentions will be enough to turn the tide of human misery and potential. . . It seems to me that the present situation, in which humanitarian, economic and political problems are mingled in such a way as almost to defy any distinction between them, presents a challenge to the UN as a whole which must be met."

U THANT



Pakistani civil war forces millions



Pakistan was created in 1947 concurrently with India at the insistence of the Muslim League and the British. The East and West wings of Pakistan have very little in common; not language, nor culture, nor ethnic composition, nor geography. The unifying force is the Islamic religion. There are four major languages spoken in West Pakistan — which do not include Bengali, the language of the majority of the East. Racially, the Westerners are related to the Middle East and the Easterners to the Southeast Asians. West Pakistan is part desert and part wheatland; the East lies in the fertile monsoon belt and is rice-oriented.

Although West Pakistan is geographically larger, the East has a larger population of 75 million with a population density of about 1500 people per square mile and an annual rate of population growth of about 3.0 per cent. The population in the West is about 56 million.

The political struggle in Pakistan centres on the issue of regional autonomy. This principle of maximum autonomy for each section dates back to 1940 when it was adopted by the Muslim League in the struggle for independence from the British, and was incorporated in the Lahore Resolution, the founding document of Pakistan. Since 1947 there has been agitation in East Pakistan for a greater degree of autonomy and it was on this issue that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman won the elections in December 1970.

Some have noted the tendency to suppress every democratic movement with popular support in East Pakistan. In 1954 the Muslim League, to which the major leaders belonged, was defeated in the provincial election in East Pakistan and a United Front coalition government composed of the Awami League and another party took office. But the Central Government proclaimed Governor's Rule and dismissed it.

In 1958 Ayub Khan imposed a military regime on the country. The Bengalis continued to press for maximum regional autonomy, trying to establish a new balance of power between the central and provincial governments. The prominent political leaders, including Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, were arrested. Ayub promised to eliminate some of the disparities between east and west, but these worsened during his regime. Students in the cities demonstrated and were jailed.

Regional autonomy

In 1962 Ayub brought in a new Constitution which provoked more agitation and in 1965 the Bengalis voted heavily against it in the elections. In 1969 he was forced to resign because of widespread popular discontent in both the west and east. General Mohammed Yahya Khan took over, imposed martial law, dissolved the national and provincial assemblies, and promised general elections for December 1970.

He stressed the interim nature of his rule until popular elections could take place.

The Awami League built up its strength prior to the elections during which time most of the Bengali Left was in prison. This party represented middle class, urban, pro-Western interests against the economic and military domination of the east by the west. It sought a weak central government with powers over defence and foreign affairs only, a return to civilian rule and autonomy for East Bengal/Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujibur and the Awami League won 167 out of 169 seats in East Pakistan, about 72 per cent of the vote, giving them an absolute majority in the National Assembly of 313 seats. His platform was the Six-Point Programme:

Six-point programme

- 1) The Constitution should provide for a federation of Pakistan in the true sense on the basis of the Lahore Resolution and for a parliamentary form of government based on the supremacy of a duly elected legislature on the basis of adult franchise.
- 2) The Federal Government shall deal with only two subjects — defence and foreign affairs, with all residuary subjects vested in the federating states.
- 3) There should be either two separate freely convertible currencies for the two wings or one currency with two separate Reserve Banks to prevent inter-wing flight of capital. There should be separate banking reserves and a separate fiscal and monetary policy for East Pakistan.
- 4) Denial to the central government of the right of taxation; vesting of tax provisions in the hands of the federating states with the central government receiving a fixed share.
- 5) Economic disparities between the two wings shall disappear through a series of economic, fiscal and legal reforms.

Foreign trade: five steps to be taken:

- a) There shall be two separate accounts for foreign exchange earnings.
- b) Earnings of East Pakistan shall be under the control of East Pakistan and the same for West Pakistan.
- c) Foreign exchange requirements of the federal government shall be met by the two wings either equally or in a ratio to be fixed.
- d) Indigenous products shall move free of duty within the two wings.
- e) the constitution shall empower the unit government to establish trade and commercial relations with, set up trade missions in and enter into agreements with foreign countries.
- 6) Setting up of a militia or paramilitary force by East Pakistan.

This programme seeks to rectify the disparities between the two sections due to the dominance of west over east. East Pakistan has earned the bulk of the annual foreign exchange of Pakistan through its jute, that

With nine million refugees in India and countless others in southeast Asia the world is faced by the tragic and unique phenomenon of the mass migration of people from one country to its neighbour. It is difficult to conceive of a sudden influx of nine million Americans to Canada. Consider the immense strain this means to India with its own population (540 million) and poverty problems.

On October 20 the NEW YORK TIMES reported that the flow of refugees is 30,000 a day and the total number in India is expected to reach 12 million by Christmas. The political and humanitarian aspects of the situation cannot be separated. On the one hand, the central Pakistan government claims it is a question of restoring the authority of the Government. Does it have the right to kill its citizens and instil such fear that they are fleeing? On the other hand, the people of Bangla Desh (Bengal Nation) have declared their independence, and therefore the West Pakistani army is a foreign force to be expelled. Will Bangla Desh succeed in

establishing its sovereignty in the eyes of the world?

In some areas of Bangla Desh there is an acute food shortage. Factories are running at a minimum or are closed. Transportation has been seriously affected. Burning, looting and killing continues. A reliable outside source, according to Jack Lakavich, a Canadian who was in East Pakistan until May, has estimated that more than 3,500 villages have been destroyed. Other well-informed sources reported that about 30 per cent of the pre-March population is missing from almost every East Pakistan town, and that it is estimated that about 100,000 illegitimate babies will be born within the next few months the result of large-scale raping by the Pakistani soldiers.

There are 1200 refugee camps in India, some with as many 250,000 people — larger than some Canadian cities. The camp near the Calcutta airport is reported to have 5 million refugees.

The relief programme costs India "well over 2 million dollars a day

The road to Bang

by DAI

is being used to finance industrial development in the west and is not invested in the east. The portion of central government spending for development in the east has fluctuated between a low of 20 per cent in 1950, 51-54, 55 and a high of 36 per cent in 1965-70. High tariffs and import quotas make the east a captive market of the west and east Pakistanis agree that they are paying to provide profits and jobs in the west.

The allocation of domestic investment to the east less than 25 per cent on average, reinforces income disparity. The Planning Commission of the central government stated that the average per capita income in the west was 32 per cent higher than in the east in 1959-60 and the disparity increased to 61 per cent in 1969-70.

West Pakistan also dominates the army and civil service. Since 1958 the east has had little political representation in the central government, which is centred in West Pakistan. A small percentage of the civil service and army was Bengali. A large portion of the budget was devoted to defence (one source suggests 60 per cent).

In the elections in the west, the Peoples' Party under the leadership of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto won 80 out of 140 seats with several other parties taking the rest. The National Assembly was to meet March 3 and draft a constitution within 120 days. Mujibur advocated a Constitution based on his six-point programme, but Bhutto demanded that control of trade and aid should remain with the central government.

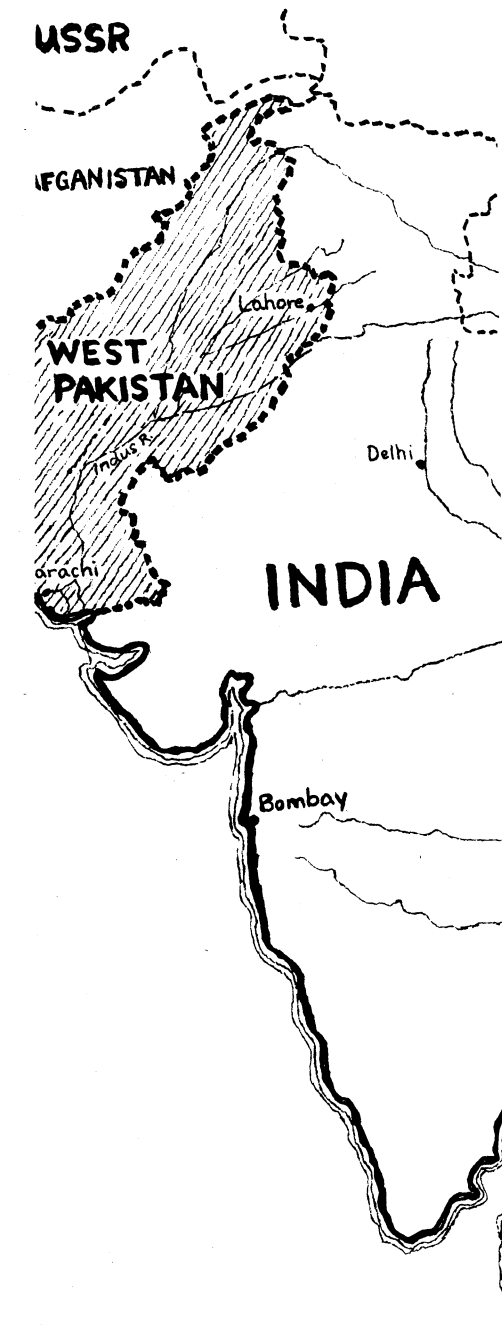
Although in terms of seats the Awami League could dominate the government, this was unrealistic because the army, civil service and large businesses were under West Pakistani control. The League therefore advocated a government that would give them control over their essential interests. This threatened the interest groups in the West. According to one version of the events, Bhutto announced he would boycott the Assembly on March because Mujibur would not compromise on regional autonomy. Yahya Khan used this as pretext to postpone the Assembly indefinitely, which provoked demonstrations in Dacca and elsewhere. The Awami League began a campaign of non-cooperation and civil disobedience in order to paralyse the government. It demanded the immediate end of the martial law regime, withdrawal of troops from East Pakistan, an enquiry into the killings and the immediate handing over of power to the people's representatives.

Yahya and Sheikh Mujibur had a series of meetings in Dacca, during

which period more people were killed. A serious deadlock occurred and Yahya flew back to West Pakistan on March 25, West Pakistan troops had by this point moved into East Pakistan. The Awami League was outlawed, its leaders arrested and the army opened fire. On March 26 Bangla Desh was proclaimed independent.

In a radio broadcast on March 26 Yahya attributed the situation of civil war to Mujibur's refusal to compromise, and stated that Sheikh Mujibur was guilty of treason in starting the 6, he stated that military action was designed as a pre-emptive strike against a secession move planned for March 26 and aided by the mutiny of Bengali troops and by Indian support.

Rehman Sobhan, an economic ad-



INDIAN OC

to seek uncertain refuge in India

and the refugees are only getting the barest minimum daily," Lakavich reported in September. Children under eight years are given half adult rations and those under a year get no allowance because they are nursed by their mothers. But nursing mothers do not get any extra.

In September an official government communique warned that 100,000 refugee children may die of malnutrition very soon. There are about two million refugee children. Those who do not die may suffer from development retardation. A crash programme, "Lifeline Project" has been started under the Red Cross and UNICEF to give 1.3 million children special high protein feeding.

In the Maylam and Balu camps in Meghalaya in eastern India, there was no shelter for 150,000 refugees in October; no drinking water except the river; of 3 million people only half could be provided with ration cards and even rations could not be distributed regularly. The people have no utensils to receive their rations. Medical aid is needed. Sanitation

is a problem. Mass deaths are expected when the cold sets in.

Other camps were flooded by the monsoons and this further complicated problems.

Lakavich describes the refugees as being in a state of shock. Many have lost members of their family and their possessions. India cannot afford to feed, clothe and shelter the refugees indefinitely but will not send them back until a viable political solution has been reached.

International aid has been insufficient. Since the United Nations must work through the official government of Pakistan, some food and other supplies have been diverted both by the army and the guerillas.

This situation is extremely difficult to assess given all the variables which influence the behaviour of all parties. There are so many versions and each one takes a different slant. It is particularly difficult for Westerners to comprehend what is happening in South Asia where the cultural values are different.



a Desh — a history

WE READ

viser of Mujibur, gives a different account of the negotiations. Some suggest, he states in an article in 'South Asian Review,' that Bhutto's boycott was intended to buy time to rally West Pakistan support behind him. As the smaller parties bargained behind the scenes for their share in a coalition at the centre, it seemed more and more likely that Mujibur's constitutional draft would

get a two-thirds majority. Bhutto, according to Sobhan, was the spokesman of West Pakistan interests against Mujibur but neither he nor the president, Yahya had a coherent and viable alternative to Mujibur's programme. Instead Bhutto was encouraged to revoke a public

crisis which no Bengali leader could conceivably countenance without seriously compromising his position in the east wing."

In response to the postponement of the Assembly and the military force, the Awami League moved from non-cooperation to a "selective exercise of administrative authority" in which it had the support of the police, civil servants, businessmen and judges in the province. The demand for the end of martial law and the transfer of power to the people in the province was an expression of the reality.

On March 6 Yahya blamed Mujibur for the crisis, not mentioning Bhutto. Mujibur was under intense pressure to proclaim independence, Sobhan says, but by March 7 had successfully withstood these and committed his party to negotiations within the framework of one Pakistan.

At a meeting on March 15 Yahya appeared to concede in principle to all the demands. This led Bhutto to demand a separate transfer of power in the east and west, which was in effect the articulation of the "two nations" concept. He was denying Mujibur the right to speak for all of Pakistan. Unwilling to concede to parity within a coalition, Mujibur agreed instead to a transfer of power to the party with the majority in each province, with Yahya still at the centre for the interim.

In his analysis, Sobhan feels Mujibur alienated his potential support in the western wing by agreeing to separate sessions for each wing to work out inter-provincial relations. This meant the east could not influence the west.

Sobhan states that there was no breakdown in negotiations. The army escalated the situation by suddenly deciding to unload a munitions ship which had been immobilised by the non-cooperation movement. Troop movements into Dacca began March 25 after Yahya had flown to Karachi.

gricultural East Pakistan, but Pakistan has severed trade relations with India and has maintained a state of near-war over the Kashmir issue.

Kashmir is not close enough to be important to East Pakistan and is seen as another instrument of western domination. Chopra sees this near-war as a way for the military to concentrate power in its hands and to benefit from the national resources diverted to military expenditure. "More than anything else, it is this vested interest of the western elite in maintaining a dictatorial and martial regime which explains why every democratic movement in East Bengal, every leader who takes his sanction from a popular mandate, the more vehement the accusation and the more ruthless the suppression which follows."

Chopra explains the logic of the army action thus: if enough Bengalis are driven out of East Bengal or otherwise liquidated, then the east's numerical advantage over the west is reduced and it can be terrorized into abandoning democratic rights.

India faces a number of problems with the sudden migration of nine million people. It is a heavy financial burden which strains the shaky Indian economy. There is the danger of east India being torn apart by social and political tensions. Homeless, with no means of livelihood and discontented these people will be "political tinder for the highly insurrectionary politics which smoulder in large parts of the area."

The delicate balance of linguistic, religious and ethnic groups in east India could easily be upset by the influx. For India, which has shown no desire to unite with East Bengal, the problem is to assure suitable conditions for the return of the refugees.

To aid the refugees the Indian government has imposed heavier taxes, which has contributed to rising resentment on the part of the Indian people towards the refugees.

There are two alternatives, according to Rakshat Puri in a news report in July: let the refugees fend for themselves or intervene to create conditions in East Pakistan for people to return.

On May 24, Mrs. Indira Gandhi is quoted as saying, "Pakistan cannot be allowed to seek a solution of its political or other problems at the expense of India and on Indian soil", and editorial comment in India was that "some measure of military intervention cannot be possibly ruled out." However, by June, under pressure from other powers, the Indian government was much more cautious and active in soliciting international aid for the refugees.

The actions of the US and USSR, according to Chopra, stem from their desire to protect their own positions in Asia, which means keeping India

sufficiently off-balance. This involves opposing the break-up of Pakistan which has been a counter to Indian power. But the collapse of Ayub's authoritarian regime in 1969 due to popular discontent, the election results in 1970, the demonstration of political stability in the Indian elections and the revolt in East Pakistan have upset their calculations.

Power politics

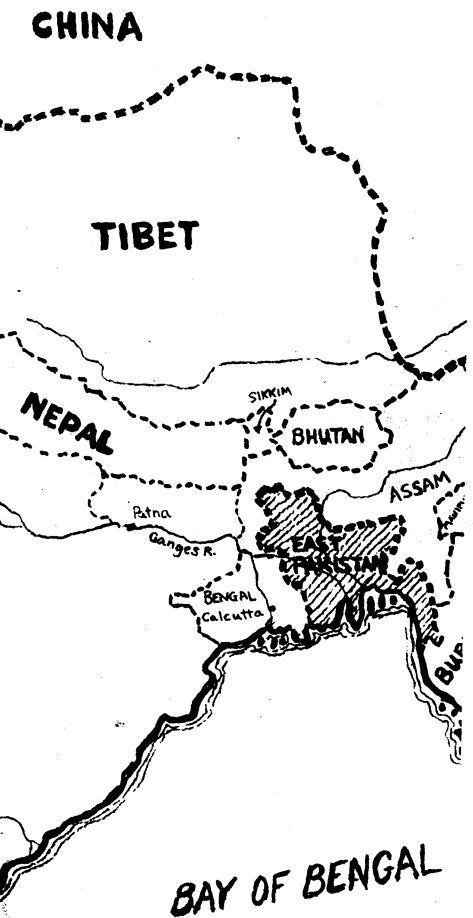
The United States claims that the situation in Pakistan is an internal affair. Chopra notes that in 1954, at the time when East Pakistan defeated the Muslim League of which Ayub was an important leader, the US and Pakistan were engaged in arms' aid negotiations which resulted in a defence pact. Since the 1950's Pakistan has been a member of SEATO and CENTO and has received much economic and military aid from the US. The military aid was explicitly intended for defence, specifically against the Communist bloc. However, in 1965 in the Indo-Pakistani border war the US imposed an arms embargo on both India and Pakistan. Pakistan received support instead from China. US aid to Pakistan is continuing now under the Nixon administration, partly to counter the Chinese influence and partly because Pakistan is a principal mediator in the developing Sino-American relations.

According to Aijaz Ahmad, author of 'The US Responsibility in Bengal', the United States supported the autonomy move in East Bengal until recently. It calculated it could have relations with both wings as long as the autonomy movement succeeded quickly and the government was rightist. However, the internal resistance in Bangla Desh is organized by the left and the more moderate Awami League leadership based in India now, faces opposition from the Marxist-Leninists and the Naxalites, leftist terrorists.

The Soviet Union has competed with China for influence over the Pakistan government, but supports India in this issue and has recently signed a military pact with her. China supports West Pakistan. This means that China, West Pakistan and the US are aligned against India and the USSR.

If the struggle continues for long, Bangla Desh will become more vulnerable to China, from which it is separated by a narrow strip of India.

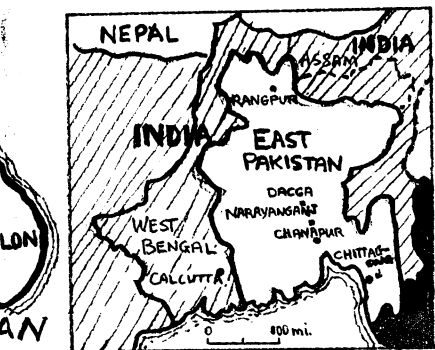
In Bangla Desh the liberation army, the Mukti Bahini is harassing the army. It is estimated that there are 50,000 in the liberation force, of whom 15,000 defected from army regiments in the province. There are a further 30,000 to 40,000 new recruits, mostly college students being trained as guerillas and regulars. Supporting the Pakistan army are collaborators from the Muslim League and Jamaat-I Islami party, and the Razakars, a pro-militia force numbering about 25,000. Both sides have committed atrocities.



India's role

The situation is made more complex by India's involvement, which Pran Chopra, a former editor of the Indian Newspaper 'The Statesman', gives in 'The World Today' (September issue). There has always been a close economic affinity between East Pakistan (in pre-1947 days the province of East Bengal) and India. Water is a major resource of East Bengal but efficient management of it is only possible in cooperation with the surrounding states of eastern India — Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal.

Industrialized east India could provide a good consumer market for a-



LETTERS

New publication for Glendon?

Dear Sir,

Some thoughts on the inanity of the letter of Mr. B. Wallis and the verbosity of the article of Mr. C. Dougall in your last issue.

May I be the first to "propose a euphoric toast to herald the advance of Mr. Wallis towards the lowest office in the land — his call for the politics of pabulum". Mr. Wallis' "quick leap to the mantle of iconoclastic eminence" indicates that one and all that Glendon has located its long-sought "sophisticated social philosopher", capable of comprehending the "nebulous qualities of those human values and moral obligations" about which we constantly fret.

However, I feel that I must caution Mr. Wallis before he engages further in his well-reasoned attacks on the editorship of Mr. Daw. He would do well to read Mr. Dougall's sweeping prose of last week for he would perhaps realize that Mr. Daw has his point of view because he is one of those individuals who has "experienced a prolonged, gradual, but subtle transformation of moral, philosophical and intellectual substance". In non-Dougallisms, Mr. Wallis, it is due to the last that people like Mr. Daw become concerned when they see people earning shit wages.

It is obvious that Mr. Wallis is well qualified to give us a "succinct delineation" of the political goals of the college. His lucid analysis of Marx sounds closer to Groucho than to Karl. He employs the "classic cop-out of the incompetent polemicist" by using the McCarthyite techniques of name-calling or guilt-by-association. I have yet to see the PRO TEM staff singing the Internationale, yet Mr. Wallis displays a truly intriguing anti-Commie paranoia. Why?

I'm certain that Mr. Wallis would agree that it would have been better if the views of those who opposed the strike had been brought out into the open, so that some sort of dialogue could have taken place. Mr. Wallis attacks Mr. Daw's reasons for supporting the strike as "vague generalities". Yet the only reason that he gave for not supporting the strike was that some members of the Glendon community (Who knows how many?) did not "give a damn" for some other members of the community. What are we educating people for if not to give them the ability to think beyond their own narrow self-interests? The possibility of a strike reminded us (hard to believe) that Glendon is actually part of the real world. Not giving a damn was anybody's choice, but those who decided not to care should have been ready to defend their decision not to try to make a concrete improvement in the living condition of their fellows. Where were they during the second meeting called to discuss the strike? Where was this supposed Great Silent Majority of students during the faculty council meeting? Maybe some were silent because they did not have the guts to admit that they are too wrapped up in themselves to care. Maybe (hope springs eternal) Wallis' majority was a minority.

Mr. Wallis demanded concrete reasons for support of the strike. One was that classes could not have continued for very long without the CUPE people — we would have smothered in our own garbage. Support of the strike meant that York had to act quickly — and this was borne out by what occurred. However, in spite of Mr. Wallis' vehement denial, the major issue was a moral issue, which is probably why Mr. Daw argued on moral grounds.

Mr. Wallis indicates his displeasure with the fact that PRO TEM takes a political stand. Perhaps it is because

he is one of those who would rather have the student publication concern itself rather with other burning issues such as dances, good times, gross jokes etc. (A good source of the latter could be Mr. Wallis' personal urinal at the Forbes Tavern, wherever that is.)

As a final thought, maybe Mr. Wallis could start his own publication, using Mr. Dougall as a feature writer. By doing this, they would make a great contribution to the quality of future issues of PRO TEM, by not being in them. Mr. Wallis could employ Mr. Dougall's big words to frighten dumb people into believing him. Mr. Dougall would finally have some logic (however perverted) to fit in between the big words. The Chris and Barry Funny Paper. To paraphrase the immortal Dougall, may "it be swallowed up by an international cartel".

Sincerely,
Bob Edwards

College finances a two-way flow

Dear Sir,

There has been much discussion in recent weeks concerning a supposed inequity of distribution of costs in the various residences of York University. It has gone so far as to propose that the residents of Glendon College refuse to pay all or part of their fees for this year in an attempt to force the administration of the university to re-define the residence policy. As one of the residents in this College I am opposed to this proposal and embarrassed by it.

The advocates of a "rent strike" for separation of the residence operations have displayed a considerable lack of knowledge of the situation. Early in their campaign they were complaining about how Glendon residents were being forced to subsidize the "luxury" of the graduate buildings at York campus; that was until they learned that the graduate buildings are not part of the general residence system and are in fact paying for themselves. They can do this because of a twelve month rent period (compulsory for every lessee) and low maintenance costs (no maids, no large kitchens or dining halls etc.)

Glendon residents have been complaining that there is an inequality of facilities between Wood and Hilliard and the residences at the York campus. Again, I suggest they consider the total picture. I cannot imagine that anyone would say that the residences at Founders or Vanier colleges are superior to Hilliard. Certainly not anyone who has taken the time to look at those buildings and their rooms. In fact the only place a real discrepancy in facilities occurs is in McLaughlin and Stong, the two newest buildings, and then, only because York used the most up to date concepts for residence, the same as they did when they built Wood (its single rooms were a radical innovation).

Almost every university has the problem that its old residences are not so comfortable as its new ones, but does this mean that we have to charge different rates according to the age of the building? I believe not. In the private sector developers charge according to facilities in order to maximize competition and profits. But this is the university where the spirit should be one of co-operation among the concerned individuals. This means that Glendon students must help pay for residences at the York campus, just as students in the faculty of arts must help pay for the inordinately costly academic programme in Glendon college.

It is easy to see that there is a two way flow of finances between the "country club" and "Siberia". I personally, would not wish to have to ex-

plain to a student in Founders College that his residence fees should take a larger increase than mine because I am a member of the pampered and privileged élite at Glendon, and he is just a FAS, and hence obligated to be oppressed for the benefit of the Glendon minority.

I realise that at the moment the vacancy rate in Glendon residences threatens the possibility of this college ever becoming one of residential nature. However, that goal was never so important as the bilingual goal which was cast off so easily last year by many of the same people who are now advocating separation of the residence operation. If a re-evaluation of bilingualism was so important, then could the residence question not also merit reconsideration? Well, not if you want to live in comfortable quarters three minutes from class at a price below the general market price for university accommodation in Ontario, which is the obvious aim of the rent strike proposal.

I am opposed to and embarrassed by the plans of some members of Glendon college re. a rent strike and separation of residence operations in this college from those of the rest of York University. I am one person whose spirit of co-operation in the sharing of social costs and obligations in this society does not, I hope, end at my bank account. "Like man, even after the revolution some of us will have to live in old houses."

Sincerely,
Don Walker

PS I would feel this way even if I was not graduating at the end of this year.
DPW

From fair wages to parity?

Dear Sir,

At this point it is necessary, I believe, to review the student role in in the CUPE negotiations and its repercussions on the future of the Glendon community.

The effect of our participation in supporting the union demands is a quantity which is incalculable. I'm sure we had some degree of affect and am quite pleased with the final outcome. The real question that now arises is "where do we go from here." Do we really believe in the basic premise that Glendon is a community and each person; each group deserves a say in the quality of their lifestyle.

At this point I would like to refer back to an issue that affects a separate area of consideration. As students we have limited strength in determining the academic direction of this college.

Our participation in the academic policy-making body ie. the faculty council is limited to a mere 15 to 18 per cent. It is this council in which decisions are made that ultimately decide our educational future. We should as students have an equal voice in these policy decisions.

We have reflected our belief (as have many professors) that Glendon should operate as a community. Let's push towards democracy in this community at this level. Not only would it be desirable to have a restructured parity situation but it is also necessary. I hope the paranoia of years past that viewed students as wild-eyed barbarians is now gone. Each of us, as a responsible citizen of Glendon College must stand up and reiterate our belief that parity is a necessary, constructive and useful situation that will lead this college back into a unique and progressive community where all groups interact in the interest of the Canadian community.

Yours truly,
Paul Johnston
President of Executive Student Union
Glendon College

Malcontents in the minority

Dear Sir,

I am one of the 12 people who were not "aroused" by the heroic efforts of the Student Strike Support Committee during their meeting of November 12th, in the Old Dining Hall. In fact, the patronizing attitude shown by the members of the committee in soliciting student support, turned me right off, and the rude comments and ridiculing remarks made to anyone who offered an opposing opinion, left me angry and frustrated. I also dislike being labelled "apathetic" every time my views do not happen to coincide with those held by the mouthy minority. The only reason Glendon seems to be apathetic is that after attending a few of these "discussion-meetings", students with opposing views don't bother to show up any more, not wishing to be intimidated by a roomful of rowdy radicals. The Committee stated several times that "it's not our strike" — then why the hell were they running it?

To begin with, I would like to offer my sympathy to the handful of ardent strike supporters who lost out on their big chance to play 'Friends of the Workers'. We all know that this is the most popular game among the campus crowd next to 'Pick a Cause ... Any Cause'. It would have been so convenient — a strike on our own campus! That's even better than organizing a protest at City Hall or hitch-hiking to a factory in suburbia. Not to worry kids — strikes are the 'in' things today — better luck next time! I wonder if these dedicated students have considered selling out their support to the many groups of underpaid employees in the city. I can see it now — Rent a Mob Services, Inc. Eventually they would become so successful they could quit school (if they didn't flunk our first) and turn into professional strikers. (I guess that's the capitalist in me coming out).

If you attended the Thursday meeting, you learned that it is not important to come to classes, as one of the "strikees" pointed out to a concerned potential "scab" — "go home and read a book!"

That's logical — pay \$700 (some of us do the recommended reading) to stay home and read. But, how stupid of me .. I forgot — the worker is paying for 75 per cent of the cost to send me to school through his taxes (as another one of the strikees brought to our attention.)

However, the taxpayer is not dish-ing out \$700 of hard earned money from his own pocket, as the student does. Let me remind you that in certain other countries, less "privileged" than our own, university education is free and the student is actually paid an allowance for living expenses. Therefore I do not feel I owe any undying gratitude to the Canadian taxpayers, with the exception, of course, of the two who are supporting a 21-year old daughter because on \$65 a week (a summer job) she would not be able to fill a basement apartment with food, let alone pay for a university education. Just because a small proportion of our taxes goes into education is no reason to discourage students from attending their classes. Would you rather send your tax money to the "Transylvanian Orphan Relief Fund"?

The student strike support committee was a stupid farce. These people couldn't give a damn for the workers. They are suffering from a case of 'mid-term depression' and are ready to jump on the nearest bandwagon — anything to disrupt the routine.

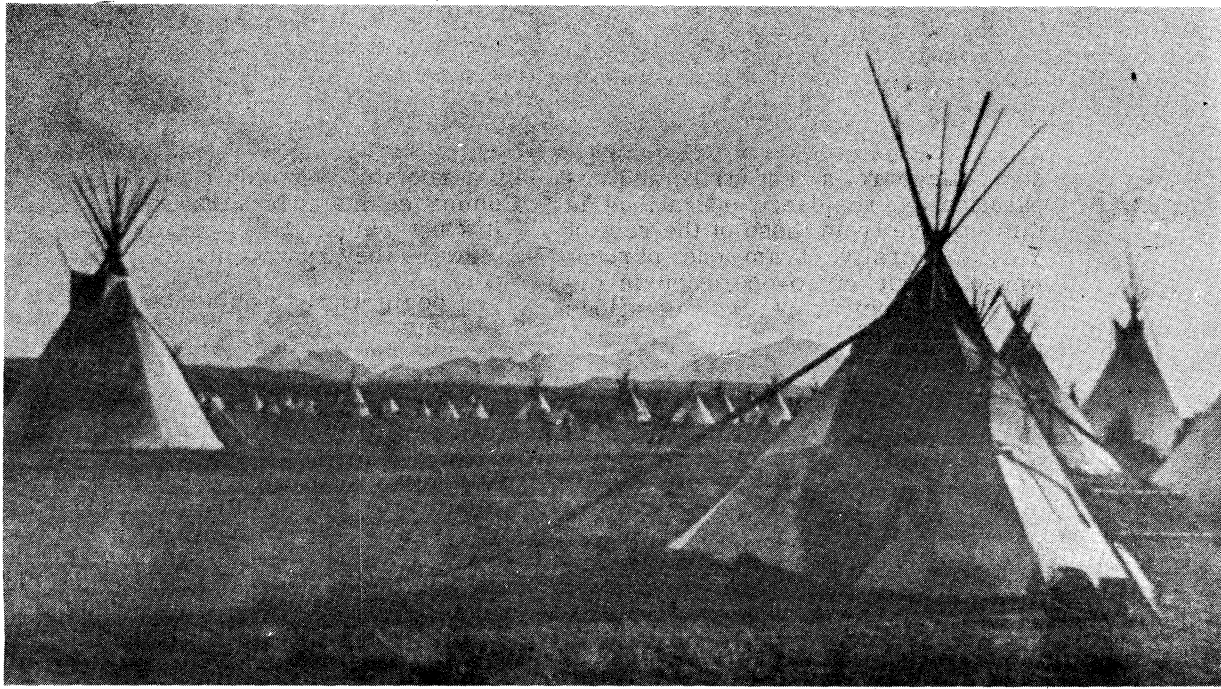
CONTINUED PAGE 9

PSALM 23

A psalm of a Glendon Resident Student (with apologies to David.)

York U. is a Keeper
We do not want.
He maketh us to dwell in unclean chambers;
He provideth us with second-rate facilities;
He destroyeth our goals.
He leadeth us in the paths of jeopardy
For his name's sake.
Yea, as we walk through the valley of the shadow of debt,
We shall fear all evil,
For thou art with us.
Thy chains and thy mortgages,
They torture us.
Thou preparest an appearance before us
In the presence of Versaflood.
Thou overwhelmest our ears with bullshit;
Our fees runneth over.
Surely bankers and creditors shall follow us
All the days of our lives,
As we try to pay off our many loans
Forever.

by MARY DEACON



Last look at the American Indian

by ELIZABETH COWAN

At the turn of the century, a man named Edward S. Curtis somehow persuaded Teddy Roosevelt and that other great humanitarian J. Pierpont Morgan, to sponsor several years among the Indians of the far and mid west taking pictures of them and their surroundings.

These photographs have become classics — they include portraits of men like Geronimo, and Chief Joseph of the Nez Percé. Even more important are the unknown faces — the Heskiaht woman digging roots, the Apache boy bending over a stream to drink.

This was the last generation of Indians to live even in part as they had traditionally done. Curtis caught the atmosphere of a dying way of life when he took pictures of the Navajo riding across the desert and the encampment where the Piegan gathered for the Sun Dance.

And yet these pictures are rare; and new press has done a good thing for all of us by collecting them into a book called 'Touch the Earth: A Self-Portrait of Indian Existence.'

The photographs are not the whole book,

though it would still be worth the depressing price of \$8.95 hardcover if they were. Rather they illustrate a collection of speeches and prayers and anecdotes and diatribes by Indians for all of North America. The selections go back three hundred and fifty years to the bitter description of early European settlers by the Delaware:

"The great man wanted only a little, little land on which to raise greens for his soup, just as much as a bullock's hide would cover. Here we first might have observed their deceitful spirit."

The tone never changes because the treatment meted out to the Indian never changes. Today they might accuse the Canadian government in the same words Big Bear used in 1884:

"I have been trying to seize the promises which they made to me; I have been grasping, but I cannot find them... We have all been, deceived the same way... They are not men. They have no honesty..."

Taken in conjunction with the sorrowful silence of the illustrations, the angry voices ring out all too clearly.

ON CAMPUS

by ANN CRUTCHLEY

Wednesday 24

Les films "Nanouk of the North" et "Man of Aran" sera projeté dans la salle 129, York Hall à 16 heures et 15 et à 20 heures. Entré libre.

There will be a Jewish Student Union meeting at 4:10 in The Pit of the Hilliard Residence. Special guest speaker will be Mr. Ben Kayfitz. All students and faculty welcome.

Thursday 25

There will be an information meeting about the Canadian Crossroads International — a summer volunteer group working mostly in Africa, India and the West Indies — at 1 pm in the Hearth Room. All who are interested please attend.

The Ontological Club presents Bill Porter speaking on "Coincidence — or Design?" at 8 pm in the Hearth Room. Everyone welcome.

Festival du Film Québécois présenté le film 'Mon Amie Pierrette' de Lefebvre dans la salle 204, York Hall, à 16 heures et 15 et à 20 heures. Entré \$.50.

There will be a poetry reading in the Pipe Room at 8:30 pm. See posters for admission.

Friday 26

Boîte à Chansons et bière avec Les Karrick de Montréal dans le Pipe Room à 20 heures et demie. Entré \$.50.

Monday, Nov. 29

Yo-yo Productions presents "Someone for Everyone" by Steve Meek, in the Pipe Room. Monday and Tuesday at 8:30 pm., Wednesday at 12:30. Admission 50 cents.

Don't hold back any longer!

All of you late starters waiting for the appropriate time to make your debut on the Glendon scene should not wait any longer. If you want to be the focal point of every Glendonite's Wednesday, be talked about in the halls, and have your name in print every week, PRO TEM is the place for you. We still need more reporters and more importantly, we need production staff. You've had greatness thrust upon you by coming to Glendon, but if you really want to make it, you're going to have to join the PRO TEM staff.



dance concert

Performances by dancers from the National Ballet of Canada
November 22nd, 23rd, 25th, 26th, and 27th
7:30 p.m.

Theatre-in-Camera
736 Bathurst St. at Lennox
Admission \$1.00

Staff
meeting
today
at
5 pm

Letters cont'd

I am not opposed to the cause of the workers — \$2.50 an hour is obviously an insufficient wage in today's world, but I do not feel that the students should be compelled to support a strike which does not concern them. The matter went beyond voluntary support as

soon as the strike committee was set up and started to put pressure on those students (80-90 per cent) who opposed boycotting their classes. If things had turned out differently, we could have found ourselves involved in a 2 or 3 week long strike. No 3rd or 4th year student could afford such a waste of time. I doubt whether any of the workers who asked for student support would be willing to jeopardize their jobs to support students, were the situation reversed.

Because I did not feel strongly

enough to abandon my studies to support the workers, I was made to feel like an apathy-stricken, second-class Glendonite. I was haunted by nightmares in which angry voices were yelling "scab" at me, and I lived in constant fear that the mighty mob would cut off my hair and tar my apathetic head.

Will someone tell me why I should join a picket line demanding a 3 week vacation for new workers, when I myself have not been able to take a vacation in over 4 years?

Will someone explain to me why I should suddenly put my heart and soul into a strike that will give workers \$3.50 an hour, when after 16 years of education and developing additional business skills, I am obliged to accept \$1.96 an hour as a receptionist-typist?

If I were to keep this job permanently, I would be clearing about \$50 a week, like my co-workers.

What is worse is that I am not in the position to strike — I have to consider myself lucky to have such a rewarding job, which was obtained with a lot of 'pull' because the word 'student' is as popular around employment agencies, as the word 'apathy' seems to be around Glendon. "Wow, they're giving me \$1.96 an hour and all I have to do is turn off my mind; attach myself to a specially designed to break the back swivel chair for 8 hours; type my fingers to the bone, while trying to avoid staring at the blank wall in front of me; talk politely to rude morongs on the phone; dress like a model and wear a permanent, indestructible smile to charm my balding bosses, so that my job will be secure for the Christmas holidays."

The majority of students at Glendon are in the same boat, although some are not so fortunate to be working in an air-conditioned office or in the congenial atmosphere offered with any government job. However, the point is we don't work all summer so that we can come back to Glendon and start striking. Many of us are underpaid and must scrimp and save all year to pay the enormous fees for the privilege of attending classes. I don't think we deserve to be harassed by an insignificant group of do-gooders, who obviously have no experience themselves in the working world. It is not fair that we should be expected to waste our time giving other worker support when we are in need of help ourselves. By the way, would the Rent a Mob Service be interested in organizing a strike movement for federal government typists?

Monica Szubert

cock rock

NEW YORK WOMEN'S LIB
Reprinted from
CANADIAN DIMENSION

Rock. Cock Rock. The music that spreads our culture is man's music, music that exalts the power of the cock. Maybe that in itself doesn't have to oppress women, but it does.

Women usually sing about pain, men usually sing about the power of their pricks. I'm a Man, Hoochie Coochie Man, Back Door Man, Little Red Rooster. Women are asked to rock it, shake it (but not break it) bend it, squeeze it, and chew it. Rock 'n Roll, Hoochie Co. Women's role in rock is to be "busy lighting Jim Morrison's fire or down by the river touching Leonard Cohen's mind with their perfect bodies". It's made to sound easy — be passive and collect your reward ...

"Lay, lady, lay. Lay across my big brass bed."

"Woman, I been hearing bout the things you say.
Woman, I don't want you talkin that way.
I want to make you ...
(James Gang)

"I just want you, baby, to be on my side. Show me your sweet nature, act a little nice and kind.
Cause I've made up my mind that
You're the girl I want to be mine (Heard on the radio didn't catch the group's name)

The reward is cock, which can do anything. Feeling restless? "If you want a do-right, all-day woman, be do-right, all-night man." (Traditional). Unhappy? "Ramona, come closer, shut softly your watery eyes. The pangs of your sadness will pass as your senses will rise. (Dylan) Or unto-gether? "All you want is sympathy. You mixed-up girl, it's plain to see. Get your feet back on the ground. You mess me up when you mess around. Baby, baby, can't you see, all you really need is me. (Gary Wright). Anything at all? "Deep down inside, one more time, you need love ... (Led Zeppelin).

The rap is the same whether it comes from Van Morrison, Jim Hendrix, or Gary Plunkett, who sang a repulsive song on AM radio about "Come out of your world, girl and into mine." There's supposed to be an alien, "mystic" "experienced" world that you — girl — can enter if you accept the initiatory cock.

And that's supposed to be enough. God help the woman who wants more. "All you want is sympathy."

"I just want to make love to you."
"You say you're looking for someone who'll promise never. to part. Someone to close his eyes for you, someone to close his heart. Go melt back into the night babe, everything inside is made of stone. There's nothing in here moving, and anyway I'm not alone. (Dylan)



Bob Dylan

Seeing as how a regular helping of sex is such a prize, the requirements for getting it are high. There's more to it than just being "a little sweet and kind."

"Well sometimes I get impatient but she cools me without words ... She's little and she loves me too ... She gives me understanding in her special way." (Leon Russell).

"My love she speaks like silence, without ideals or violence." (Dylan)

"I took up with a woman when I was still a kid, she rose each morning and went to work and kept me with her play. I was making love all night and playing guitar all day." (Jesse Winchester)

"I got a woman works all the time. Works up to her britches, up to her neck. Writes me letters and sends me checks. She's a hum-dinger." (Dylan).

The woman who wants to keep a man can be ego supporter and housekeeper (always remembering to speak like silence), while he plays guitar. Or she can support him while he plays guitar.

She needn't expect fidelity either. Because the world is full of predatory women who weren't "lucky" enough to get a regular man.

"Sometimes you gotta leave that little woman at home. This woman (the other one) won't leave me alone. She's trying to ruin my happy home, with man's temptation ...

I've got a lover back home. Sorry little miss, that's the way it is. I've got to keep on moving." (Curtis Mayfield).

Those of us who succumbed to the temptation of trying to be "livin lovin maids" find out that we're really home-breakers, man's temptation, devil women, evil women and black magic women, despised and discarded.

"Who wants yesterday's papers. Who wants yesterday's girl." (Stones)

"She's all alone, she's lost another one. She met him, yesterday eve, now he's already gone. And tonight she'll swear it was the last time, a smilin face will come that knows the right line. And when he's gone next day, she'll sit and wonder why. She doesn't know why she's everybody's next one. She's too afraid that the truth is gonna hurt some. All the pity in the world ain't gonna help none. She has to realize that to keep on her ways have to change some. She tries too hard, she comes on too strong. Digs herself too much thinks she can't be wrong. She's too impressed by things that do not matter. To be the queen of hearts is what she's after." (Steppenwolf.) ... Cool it and you too may get a regular man..

"I don't want to be high. I don't want to be down. Don't want to tell you no lie. Just don't want you around ... Please don't you bother my wife. That way, you won't

get no help .. You're rather common and coarse anyway ... Don't want you out in my world. Just you be my backstreet girl." (Stones)

There's always an excuse: women are man's temptation (Could I help it if she wouldn't leave me alone?), and reasons for loving and leaving; she's rather common and coarse, anyway, she's too impressed by things that do not matter (look at who decides what matters.) But the trip is the same, and the woman gets screwed while she's made to believe that it wouldn't have happened if there weren't something wrong with her. So much for the Angel of the Morning.

Women who try to break out of the wife-or-whore trap (or who just don't like sex), don't fare too well in rock.

"She's so affected. Cool, calm, collected." (Stones).

"That's you, American Womanhood! You're phony on top, phony underneath. You lay in bed and grit your teeth." (Mothers).

Foxy Lady (Jimi Hendrix) has the world locked up in her plastic box and not-so-sweet Martha Lorraine gets her only pleasure in watching a man die (but she's learned she's had to memorize) (Country Joe.) The riff is that if you don't love them, or at least need their cocks, then you're plastic. Of course, if you do feel, back to being an old lady, or a whore. Some people think characters like Ruby Tuesday (Stones) are an exception. Sure. Ruby Tuesday is Mick Jagger's fantasy of the perfect "liberated woman"...

"She would never say where she came from
No one knows, she comes and goes. Goodbye,
Ruby Tuesday, who could hang a name on you,
When you change with every new day ..."

A woman who's whatever's convenient at the moment: who disappears when he's through with her. And even Ruby Tuesday, when the game gets beyond her or when she runs out of secrets, becomes invisible Miss Lonely with no trouble at all.

"But you'd better lift your diamond ring, you'd better pawn it, babe. You used to be so amused at Napoleon in rags and the language that he used. Go to him now, he calls you. You can't refuse. You're invisible now, you got no secrets to conceal. (Dylan)

No one is worse off than the woman who tried to be independent and failed.

"Under my thumb, there's a girl who once put me down. Under my thumb, there's a girl who pushed me around. Under my thumb, there's a squirming dog who's just had her day. Under my thumb, there's a girl who's just changed her ways ... The way she talks when she's poken to. The change has come, she's under my thumb." (Stones)

Janis Joplin was another prototype for the woman in rock. In one album, she could cover a lot of ground. She could be seductive, "I need a man to love," a passive sufferer, "soulful", I think it's called, "Come take another little piece of my heart, now, baby", a mother in Summertime, but cool, in Turtle Blues. But most of all she was a prisoner. "Why is love like a ball and chain?" Whoever reads this should go home and listen to the whole second side of Kozmic Blues straight through. It's one of the closest things to a woman's liturgy. "There's a certain kind of light that never ever shone on me. They ain't never gonna love you any better, babe, and they ain't gonna love you right. So you better dig it now, right now."

That's the problem, the take what you can get part. You can be a whore, a do-nothing-say nothing saint, or a plastic woman, but you have to be a victim for the penis gun. Remember 'I am the Hunter,' shooting all the pretty women down? And Midnight Rambler?

I had a lot of doubts about making this as strong a statement as it is, about not qualifying anything, about framing it in the way I did. There are a lot of objections that could be made; there are exceptions. It's impossible to say if a particular song is sexist or not. It's all of them, and the fact that they reflect a sexist culture, a culture where need, either physical or emotional need, is a liability, that makes them sexist. There is no room for women in rock or in the world talked about in rock. "How many roads must a man walk down until he's allowed to be free?" "Street Fighting Man." But there isn't a woman who hasn't been fucked over by a man who's turned to the stereo or the radio, or something, and said, "Yea, that's how I feel," or, worse still, "Why aren't you like that?"

"Oh baby I know
Baby I know how it feels"
(Janis)

Manson — stark realism in rock musical

by PAUL SCOTT

Being possessed of an innate disdain for sensationalistic exploitation of grizzly news events, my approach to Fabian Jennings' 'Charles Manson AKA Jesus Christ' which recently opened at the Theatre Passe Muraille was more than just negative. My predispositions were enhanced when I entered the theatre and was forced to scale a precarious scaffolding to take my perch high above the stage, located at the centre of the room. However by the time the first twenty minutes had passed I could sense myself warming towards this effort and by the end of the three hour performance I was ecstatically singing the praises of director John Palmer and his troupe.

'Manson' a rock musical, attempts a simultaneous presentation of society's conception of, and reaction to, Charles Manson and his hippy "family" and the convicted murderer's conception of himself and his role. Inevitably, this results in discrepancies; for instance at one point in the production, the audience is forced to do an instant leap from an intense dialogue between Manson and a news reporter to a raucous musical portrayal of the American western heritage — a scene with overtones of Oklahoma or the ice follies. With this exception however, the play comes across as an excellent production.

Peter Jobin as Manson does a superbly sympathetic portrayal of a man whose values are completely divorced from those of the civilisation with which he is forced to cope. While the portrayal is sympathetic, it carefully avoids making the cult leader into a hero.

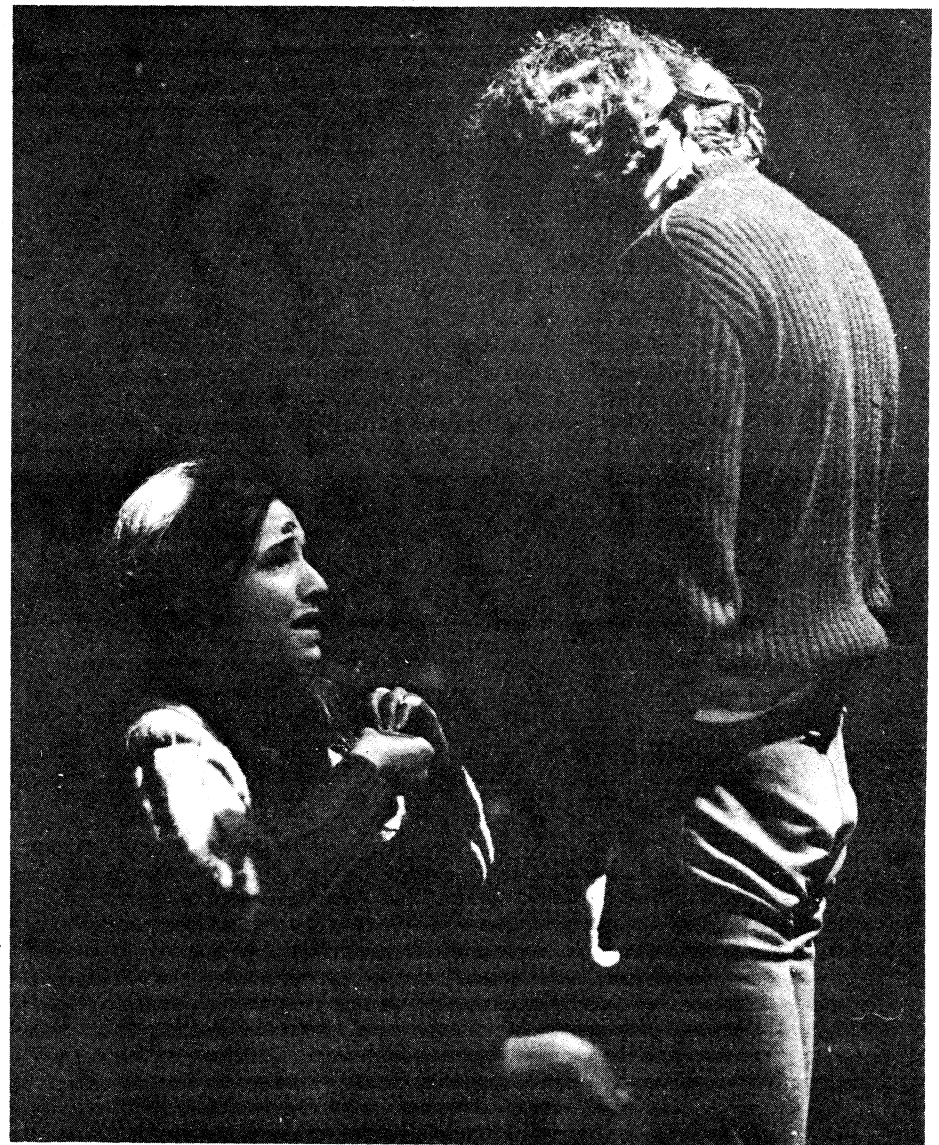
Throughout the play he purposefully frustrates all the attempts of the underground news reporter excellently portrayed by Saul Rubinek to pin him down to an ideology or an image. He simply continuously reiterates that he is a part of everyone else — another victim of our western culture.

His ultimate indictment of the culture, and of the audience who is part of it, comes in the final scene in which he places the full blame for the Sharon Tate massacre on the American public. The massacre itself is shown as merely a ritual ceremony in celebration of the decadence of American society.

The family members are convincing in their hedonistic mindless rejection of responsibility which seemed to characterize Manson's followers. Likewise the actors who portrayed policemen, attorneys and the magistrate gave painfully true to life interpretations of fatuous bureaucrats.

The music for the performance, which was composed and directed by Allan Rae, artfully sets the mood for the play. The divergent styles as well as clever lyrics (when one can hear them) make dramatic points as well as tie the scenes together.

Also contributing a great deal to the dramatic effect were clever, and never overdone lighting techniques, and the stark but effective stage sets.



Peter Jobin as Charles Manson with Patti Oatman

"Figures" an action-packed allegory

by GREG GATENBY

If one could chart Joseph Losey's artistry as a director, it might look something like a panoramic shot of the Alps. From the abysmal valley of 'Secret Ceremony' to his peak of 'The Go-Between' Losey has succeeded as has no other modern director in giving viewers the most varied assortment of garbage and cinematic art.

'Figures in a Landscape', his latest arrival in Toronto, falls somewhere in between his greatest success and failure. Long has it been since this city has seen a true allegory on film.

In the tradition of Bunyan and Bergman (but alas, not in their style), Losey presents us with two men, racing across rugged terrain, philosophizing, joking, fighting with wary interdependence of each other.

They enter the story, hands tied behind their backs, coming from Anywhere, pursued by the military of Any country, trying desperately to reach Home.

Though the plot is simplistic, the characterization is subtle; sometimes

pedantic, but certainly never boring.

Stars, Robert Shaw (best remembered for his role in 'A Man for All Seasons') and Malcolm McDowell (last seen in 'If...'), battle snow, deserts, and Australian accents in their quest for Freedom.

'Figures in a Landscape' is first and foremost an action picture. The major antagonist is a beautiful black helicopter which relentlessly pursues and plays with its two victims, at times coming to within ten feet of their heads at eighty miles an hour.

In scene after scene Losey is able to capture a dramatic sense of realism largely through the refusal of Shaw and McDowell to use doubles.

Although both wore special protective clothing, their hands and faces could not be covered, and both suffered third degree burns when they found themselves trapped in a burning sugarcane field — a shot used in the film.

Robert Shaw wrote the screenplay as well. Based upon a novel by Barry England, Shaw's dialogue is sparse but too often trite. Lines such as "What are we doing here?" and "We have been reduced to animals!" only weaken what is otherwise a suspense-filled, finely photographed film.

Losey, whose other films include 'The Servant' and 'Accident' has followed most other commercial di-

rectors (to say nothing of cheaper production costs), and has gone to Malaga, Spain to do the bulk of his shooting.

This particular choice of locale though, made for unforeseen difficulties in working with Shaw. The latter's aversion to man-made flying objects is so intense that he refuses to ride in an airplane, and may account for the looks of fear, hate and disgust he demonstrates in the film when forced to cower by the blades of the helicopter.

All in all, an interesting show. A must-see for all Losey fans, and an evening of light to medium entertainment for most others.

At last a good Canadian movie

by LAURA SUE BROWN

We were afraid when we saw 'Love Story' that it was unique. It would have been dreadful if movie-makers had returned to the old style after having been shown the way. But now — 'Face Off' is here, to provide

unadulterated entertainment for all of us who rejoiced over 'Love Story.'

It is a Christmas present for everyone. The whole family can go to see it; there is nothing in it your mother wouldn't approve of, and furthermore, it's Canadian.

'Face Off' is less a story of love than a tale of awakening, as handsome Billy Duke, (Art Hindle, a dark Ryan O'Neal), awakens to the necessity for love in even the manliest life.

"You've never needed anyone, Billy," says steely-eyed but gold-hearted coach John Vernon. But Billy does need someone. He needs Sherri Lee Nelson, petite perky pill-popper who prances precariously past the point of no return.

Sherri Lee is a swinger. She lives surrounded by several seedy slobes who disapprove of her gentle romance with clean-cut, clean-limbed Billy, star of our own Toronto Maple Leafs.

But in the end, it is not Sherri Lee's friends who separate this star crossed pair, but Billy's own allegiance to the high-powered world of big-league hockey. The end is ter-

ribly sad — no one could help but weep a tear for Billy's courage, facing life head-on without his Juliet.

The story was developed by John F. Bassett Jr., Scott Young, and Gord Robertson, who are to be commended for their homespun truth-telling. It's nice to see behind the scenes at what nice men the Maple Leafs really are: they all wear ties when not on skates. Billy especially has a flavoursome taste in ties, and his mother is dear.

'Face Off' is remarkable for the poignant poetry and pathos of lines like,

"I was lost in the clouds and then the sun came out"; or,

"You stand for every kid who ever laced on skates".

All this was particularly thrilling when you remember that this was an All-Canadian production. Each snowflake sang O Canada to us. Everyone should see 'Face Off', to support our fledgling entertainment industry; and it would be an honour to shake John F. Bassett Jr. by the hand for what he has created here.

Du romantisme au Québec

by SERGE TARDIF

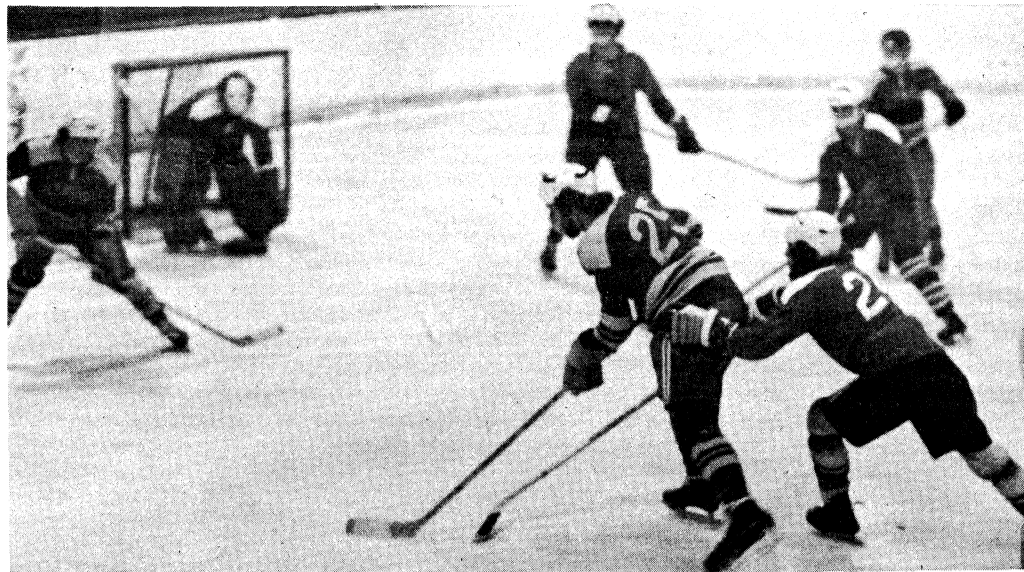
Une histoire d'amour ou plutôt celle d'une désillusion, voilà le thème de: 'Mon Amie Pierrette'.

Teinté de romantisme, un peu par hasard semble-t-il, ce film devient pour l'auteur Jean-Pierre Lefevre, l'occasion rêvée pour remettre en question bien des facettes de la vie des Québécois et notamment les structures familiales de cette société: matriarcat, conflit des générations, trahison des sexes ...

Le film fut réalisé à une époque où il n'était pas encore question de changement global de la société québécoise; la recherche d'une identité québécoise n'était alors bien souvent

que le fait des milieux artistiques comme le démontre la curieuse présence de l'artiste dans le film. Mais on sent que ce mouvement de recherche de soi va grandir, s'étendre, balayer avec lui toutes les autres questions, ou se les rattacher; la contestation commence avec la jeune fille qui reconsidère sa situation affective, et l'on sait déjà que viendra de cette contestation, au delà de la lutte de classe, une montée des milieux ouvriers ...

Ce film vous sera présenté dans le cadre du Festival du Film Québécois, le jeudi 25 novembre 1971, à 4h15 et 8h p.m., à la salle 204. L'admission sera de \$.50 pour les étudiants et de \$1.00 pour les autres.



Mike Thomas and Angie Diclemente demonstrate how Gophers have adapted to winter conditions. Glendon defeated Stong 9 to 0 last Tuesday.

Frenzied Fans go goofy over Glendon Gophers

by BROCK PHILLIPS

Last Tuesday in intercollege hockey action the Glendon Gophers came from behind and beat Stong College 9 to 0. Serge Leclair and C.K. Doyon headed the scoring list with 2 goals a piece. Following closely behind with half as many goals (that's 1 goal; for you readers that never took higher mathematics) were Larry Scanlan, BMOG Gary Young, Mike Thomas, Danny Gilbert, and Jean Lemay.

In a biased interview coach and general manager K.C. 'Punch' Haffey said that the score described the play. Guess which was the better team?

On Thursday night the Gophers were not so fortunate. One excited fan exclaimed that they couldn't find a hole to hide in. (whatever that has to do with hockey is beyond me and probably the excited fan). The Gophers left beautiful uptown Arctic Circle with a 4 to 4 tie against Founders. The game was highlighted by the goal-scoring efforts of Danny 'One-Punch' Gilbert, Mike Thomas, C.K. Doyon, and Gary Young, who, if you can add quickly, provided the Gophers with the necessary goals to force the match to a tie.

Ice Chips: (that's a very clever way of saying, some notes on the game). A fan, that was in a condition that one might describe as happy, has reported that Geoff 'Archie' Love was seen patrolling his wing in a jalopy accompanied by a friend believed to be eating hamburgers. This report is now being researched for confirmation.

In a report that has been confirmed our unidentified observer observed Bob 'Pistol Pete' McGaw was leading the cheering section on Thursday night.

Bonnie shuts out

Following diligently the hopes and aspirations of our hockey teams in intercollege hockey battles, PRO TEM has got wind of a victory by the female Gophers in intercollege exhibition play.

Laurie Donovan stick-handled her way through the team (which team? Brock, are you running another one of those stupid contests or was that merely a rhetorical question — J. Daw) to score the only goal of the game. Bonnie Stanton would like to remind us that she got a shutout. (Bonnie's name was used with written permission from B.S. Incorporated, that is, incidentally, coming out with a set of hockey cards picturing your favourite stars from the female Gophers).

Basketball banterings

SCOOP! SCOOP! SCOOP! Viet Squirrel has phoned in an exclusive: The Woodstock Kings, last week, defeated the Hamilton Cavaliers 93 to 67 in Intermediate A basketball competition.

Viet Squirrel beat out Captain Bourgeois for the story but because Bourgeois works for a large big-city daily he was able to get it into print first.

Both reports agree, however, that Nick Martin played the last 3 minutes of the game with the same ability which won him rave reports about his GBA play last year. A scout from an NBA team was so impressed with Martin's play that he decided not to sign him to a contract.

The Glendon intercollege basketball team lost their second game of the season by coming out on the short end of a 31 to 29 score. Doug Knowles, Doug Watson, Bruce Maltby, Paul 'Streak' Picard and Drew Douglas represent some of the players that were weaving baskets.

The women's intercollege basketball team continued in their winning ways by crushing College G 20 to 13.

In a press release, that is now yellow with age, (That's the colour of the paper, stupid — J. Daw), Doug Knowles has assumed les 'coaching rôles de contrôle of the intercollege basketball team. Jeff Ballenie was named general manager in the same wholesale movement of administrative personnel.

More retirements are in the news this week. Andrew McAlister has decided to hang up his Taiwan Specials. He had thoughts of making a comeback, but success in other areas has changed his mind. In order to show that his retirement will stick Andrew has even taken his T-shirt from his sports locker. This was probably a good idea anyway.

Our duck on the scene, Sydney, says that there will be no on the scene reports from him this week because he is off the scene working for the Ontario Government at Ontario Place. In the immortal words of Charlie Brown, "Rats!"

You didn't know that ping-pong is the fastest growing sport at Glendon, and that Dick Tursman of the Philosophy Department has challenged PRO TEM to a tournament, and that glory-seeking Andrew McAlister and other subversive members of this paper are presently undergoing rigorous training for this tournament? Well, now you know.

As I was sitting in the PRO TEM office on Friday night, minding my own business, just writing the drivel that is featured in this week's sports report, K.C. Haffey, coach and general manager of the Glendon Gophers, rushed in, his face and hair scarlet in colour, and yelled, at the top of his lungs so that everyone in the office could hear, even though I was the only one in the office at that time, which come to think of it is pretty strange because there are supposed to be more people in the office on Friday nights, which would have made K.C.'s act of using an amplified tone of voice, so that everyone who was in the office but wasn't, could hear the important news he was about to share with us suitable, "Andy Raven has flown the coop." (I get the impression there wasn't much sports news this week — J. Daw.)

Cresta injury has snob appeal

by CLIVE HOBSON

The pretty X-ray technician looked down at me on her table and smiled. "You are not the first and you are not the worst." My somewhat mangled right shoulder felt strong disagreement with the second part of her observation.

Certainly I was not the last victim of that silver serpent of ice that snakes and writhes down at a terrible angle into the village of Celerina from St. Moritz: the Cresta run. Minutes before my unexpected date with the X-ray technician, I had used my face and right shoulder to bring a 50 mph toboggan ride to an immediate stop against an unflinching bank of ice and snow. Such a collision might otherwise enhance a face like mine, but in this case it was the shoulder that was a mite more sensitive.

"Terminito" came the electrified cry over the run's public address system; the voice of the announcer seemed strangely out of place despite the native language. There was no mistake that he was the Bostonian race caller familiar to all the demented who descend the Cresta.

Actually the caller with his announcement was indicating that the Cresta was officially closed for the season.

Unfortunately, I was also terminito. My shoulder felt as though it had fallen off, then I learned that I had the 'chiquet' of injuries and snobbishness began to overcome pain. "It is an honour to be wounded on the Cresta," an old-line rider told me in stirring tones implying that all Switzerland was proud of me!

Skiers, bobsledders, hockey players, skaters are hurt all over the world, but only at St. Moritz can you be maimed on the Cresta. There is just one Cresta: a three quarter mile slope you descend in a nose dive, sometimes at 80 mph, through an ice trough whose walls slap you back and forth like a badminton birdie.

Indeed, the most renowned of these walled turns is named Shuttlecock, where terrified rookies such as I pop into the air like pieces of bread from a toaster.

My decision to ride the Cresta was not an easy one — my stomach in a big knot and my mouth asking advice.

To my somewhat plaintive request for advice I was told that there was only one way to learn the Cresta and that was to do it.

My adrenalin was pumping furiously as my reluctant coach concluded by adding: "Once you've started there's no getting off. It's just you and the sled. Much more satisfying than a team event." Satisfying, yes. Comforting, no!

"Hold on tight" somebody shouted. "It's no disgrace to survive!" The opening straightaway seemed simple enough and the speed felt good, exhilarating, a kick! Suddenly the track began to bump and grind ... a gray, concave bluff called Rise sucked me in and spat me out onto Battledore Curve where the centrifugal force kept me hanging high, like a lizard running along a wall. The icy corners and the sled owned me now, flinging me along, deciding what they would do with my prostrate form.

Battledore hurled me across on to Shuttlecock, with its 10 foot high banks. I began ascending that glaring wall, dragging spiked shoes in a futile attempt to stay on the track. Wrenching and wrestling with the runners, my body attempting to drag the projectile back on course — bounce, buffet; slide; the crunch of the runners is louder — I was up to 50 mph, everything was a blur, I felt myself flying — too close to the top, it was all over!

Darkness. The snowbank beyond Shuttlecock has swallowed me, and myself much of it; my gullet and stomach feel as though snow and ice are packed down it, right to the liver. I can sense that all around people are cheering and digging; the cheers seem unimportant, the digging essential. I hear someone cheerfully say that I look decimated; I grimace and spit blood and ice. Somehow I scramble to my feet; dizzy and unsteady, the pain in the shoulder at this point is inconsequential, and I realize and remember that despite its reputation as the main game, the Cresta has only killed two people since its inauguration in 1884.

Later in the doctor's office the X-ray technician pointed out that every winter at least three people a day are injured on the Cresta, and this year shoulder injuries have been the most common, so I was congratulated for at least doing the right thing. The doctor attempted to comfort me and added that I should not regret the run, after all, "its a very sane form of insanity."

After the medical treatment, I stumbled off into the "Shuttlecock" Lounge, where veterans of the run clustered around, patting me on a very painful shoulder and making me feel like a hero. Then everyone started talking about other runs, already making plans for the next season. After all, if you are hell bent on suicide, what better way to go than with dozens of awe-inspired spectators urging you on.

Myself, I think I'll stick to something sensible like ice boat racing across the St. Lawrence at Quebec Winter Carnival time.

Women's Sports News

Exhibition Hockey — Glendon defeated Vanier 1-0

Basketball — Glendon vs College G — 20-13

Forthcoming Events

Day	Date	Time	Sex	Event	Place
Tues.	Nov. 30	4:30	Women	Inter College Hockey	York Arena
Mon.	Dec. 6	4:30	Women	Inter College Hockey	York Arena
To be announced			Women	Inter College Basketball	
Thurs.	Nov. 25	7:00	Men	Intercollege Hockey Finals Glendon vs. College G	York Arena
Wed.	Dec. 1	5:00	Men	Intercollege Round Robin Volleyball Tournament	Glendon Gym
Wed.	Nov. 24		Men	Intra-mural Basketball 1 vs 3 B vs C	Glendon Gym
Thurs.	Nov. 25		Men	Intra-mural Basketball C vs D & E B vs 1st year	Glendon Gym