

Rill to replace Beaver at Glendon College

CAROL BRUNT

In a Report released March 3rd by the Food Service Tendering Committee, it was disclosed that Rill Food Services Ltd. has been awarded the contract at Glendon College.

According to UFBC Chairperson Chris Summerhayes, Beaver Goods, who has been under contract at Glendon for the past 11 years, approached the Committee with plans to renovate the servery in exchange for a five-year contract.

Glendon has been plagued by a very small and outdated servery. The cooking was carried out in the basement kitchen below the servery and arrived at the servery via a dumb waiter.

Because of a limited amount of time in which to reach a decision concerning Beaver's plans, the Committee decided to send the contract to tender—a decision supported by Glendon College. The decision to tender was not a result of a similar proposal in the 'Report on University Food Services' presented to the UFBC at that time.

The Tendering Committee's report states that of "40 parties (who) applied for and received tender specifications. . . 10 submit-

ted bids." These were studied by the Committee on January 17th and subsequent meetings whereby through a "unanimous process of elimination" were reduced to Elite Food Services, Beaver Foods and Rill Food Services.

The Committee, through its selection criteria, was aiming "to improve quality and service levels as set out in tender documents, to upgrade the existing equipment and premises, and to reverse and stabilize University financial results."

"Favourable terms"

Rill was chosen by unanimous committee vote. The three-year contract with a two-year renewal option will go into effect on May 1, 1983. Chris Lambert, Glendon Food Services Ombudsman, explains that the length of the contract is due to the capital improvements and large amount of money involved, and that a shorter contract would not be worth his while.

Rill offered "the most favourable return to the University", said Summerhayes. The Report refers to this as the "most favourable financial terms." "Rill plans to do more renovations than

the others," continued Summerhayes. The work to be done includes enlarging the cafeteria upstairs, installing a pizza oven, bakery, yogurt bar and open grill, enabling most of the cooking to be done upstairs. Summerhayes estimates the cost to \$125,000, and expects renovations to provide a 150 per cent increase in quality.

The Report also cites as a reason for Rill's selection, the company's "known acceptable performance at York campus, parity for all York resident undergraduates in quality, service and price at both campuses, (and) contract to be separate and distinct from the existing contract at York campus."

As far as Beaver Foods is concerned, Lambert says that Glendon students have been happy with Beaver this year—in contrast to previous years. He would not comment on whether the improvements were made this year because the contract is due to expire in April, but he did say that there is some student feeling to that effect.

Norman Crandles, Housing and Food Services Manager at York, could not be reached for comment on the Report.



Photo: Nigel Turner

Former Finance and Energy critic, Dr. James Gilles was at York on Monday.

Political process questioned

DAVID SPIRO

Dr. James Gilles, at York on Monday to deliver an address on policy reform in Ottawa turned his forum from the dry intellectual bore it could have been into a refreshing and thought-provoking session which questioned the effectiveness of the entire political process in Canada.

Gilles has formerly served as Finance and Energy critic in several Conservative shadow cabinets in Ottawa and had enjoyed real political power during Joe Clark's brief term as Prime Minister in 1979.

spends its time defending its position and no time coming up with new policies."

As an alternative Gilles advocates "input from every area we can get" and "an exchange of ideas from the best minds" in order to formulate better policy. "We ought to open up the process," he says and must "institutionalize input into the policy-making from a much larger area of people than in the past."

Gilles lashes out

Gilles lashed out not only at the federal Liberals but more generally at the very nature of Canadian politics. "Parliament," he says, "is not working very well, if at all." *Question Period*, believed by many to be the foundation of an open Parliamentary process, "exists for the benefit of the press

and tourists" and is "not a great way of eliciting information," Gilles says.

"If anyone thinks that their Member of Parliament is examining how their tax dollars are spent," he added, "they must be smoking marijuana or something."

Sadly mistaken

Gilles criticized the various Parliamentary committees claiming that "they don't operate efficiently" and "have no staff, no power, no support...no nothing." The institutions which the public believes are functioning effectively are simply "form with no substance whatsoever." If anyone thinks that the number of boards, committees, and councils can be cut, they are sadly mistaken. In Gilles' opinion, "You can close nothing in Ottawa, absolutely nothing."

Running feud

Pointing out the amount of power held by the Trudeau-dominated Privy Council Office (P.C.O.), he wistfully recalled his younger days when the country was run by strong cabinet ministers who "viewed their jobs as representatives in Ottawa of their constituents" who ranged from farmers to industrialists. At that time Gilles believes decisions were made by "deputy ministers having lunch at the Chateau Laurier or spending the weekend at the Gatineau Tennis Club." Gilles contrasted the old informal ways of making policy decisions with what he sees as the modern maze of bureaucratic procedure and protocol. During Prime Minister Trudeau's tenure "it became the rule that nothing could come to cabinet that didn't go through a cabinet committee first." Since the cabinet committees are staffed by personnel from the P.C.O. which "is essentially the Prime Minister's Office," Gilles claims the "P.M. has complete control over what comes to cabinet." This process has led to a running feud between the P.C.O. and the various government departments, most notably Finance.

Gilles told his audience that the policy of Wage and Price Controls was implemented in 1975 "against the advice of the Department of Finance". Tremendous amounts of effort, he says, are wasted by bureaucratic in-fighting and rivalry. According to Gilles, the situation is so bad that "the Department of Finance

Author advocates peace

BARB BENCH

The York Association for Peace sponsored the 'Nuclear Disarmament' presentation Monday night with Major-General Richard Rohmer (Retired), author of several books including *Exoneration and Triad*. Professor Derek Paul of University of Toronto, was also there to make comments and assist in answering questions from an audience of just over a hundred, mostly students and professors.



Photo: Nigel Turner

Major-General Richard Rohmer (retired).

In the first step the leaders of the two Super-powers, now Reagan and Andropov, would have to recognize that if they treat each other as equals they could possibly come to an agreement about nuclear armament - a panel with representatives from the entire world would meet in Switzerland with intermediaries from the Third World who would keep the discussion unbiased. The final result would be complete disarmament by the Super-powers with the rest of the world following their example.

"Loaded to the teeth"

Rohmer is optimistic that the Americans and the Soviets will learn to trust one another enough to set down nuclear arms, well aware that it is part of the human condition not to trust one another. The Soviets see Americans as "imperialists loaded to the teeth" while the U.S. thinks of the U.S.S.R. as "intent on subverting and ruling the world under

communism. They see the Soviets producing more and better arms, and more than is needed for simple defence of the homeland."

Paul took this idea one step further, agreeing that total disarmament must occur but, "Let's get these people to do it in thirty years. It can't be done in three years because it takes ten years to dismantle and make harmless the nerve gases, plutonium, and uranium." He felt that this time should be spent building up trust. "Trust is at a very low level now."

In the discussion period following, however, another York Professor brought up the point that trust is not the only solution: "Fear is a substitute for trust and I feel that we are reaching that point where fear could be just as effective as trust."

Discussion of past treaties, including that made on September 20, 1961 when President Kennedy was in power and the USSR agreed to total nuclear disarmament are examples of the kind of treaties that need to be made,

Ridiculous rhetoric

The two-hour presentation was introduced by Professor McNamee who said, "We are concerned about the foolish and ridiculous rhetoric we are hearing about a winnable, limited nuclear war, or worse yet, a general nuclear war which can be protracted and winnable. One does not have to be a scientist or in a position of any specialized technological knowledge to see that this is untenable for any logical person."

General-Major Rohmer agreed that the only result of this increasing nuclear development is nuclear war which could only result in the destruction of the entire planet. "The ultimate goal is total nuclear disarmament - the abolition of the most monstrous device ever designed by humans, at the most immediate time." He went on to attempt to show the audience how nuclear disarmament can come about through a series of eight steps which he referred to as 'fiction', yet possible fiction.

Math evaluations

CAROL BRUNT

The Council of the York Student Federation has agreed to fund math course evaluations that would be independent of the Math Department's own survey, the results of which are not made public.

Distribution of the independent evaluation to math students whose professors approve will begin on March 14th. The form has 16 questions ranging from suitability of the course text to evaluating the instructor in comparison to other course instructors. Ratings will be based on a scale of one to five.

The reason for initiating this survey says organizer Don Sinclair is the need to provide students with reliable information, so they are "better equipped to choose their courses and the professors that teach them."

Sinclair estimates it will cost \$65 to print the survey and between \$150 and \$200 to publish the results in *Excalibur* at the end of March. After the evaluation received CYSF approval and financial backing, letters were distributed to each math professor to gauge the Department's response. Ap-

proximately 40 professors were polled and of 28 responses, 18 were positive. Sinclair says the responses were either very positive or very negative.

According to Professor P. Olin, Chairman of the Math Department, each professor responded individually to the letter, which stipulated that distribution would be either before, during or after class. Commenting on the evaluation, Olin stated that he had "no position on it at all." As to the necessity of the survey, he did contend that it "might serve a useful purpose. I don't think it's a major problem or that there is a crying need. Generally it sounds like it's going in the right direction."

The surveys will be distributed, with professorial approval, in one of the classes of each course. The evaluations are mainly for full-time courses, but there will also be evaluation of graduate courses.

Sinclair says the evaluation complements the survey carried out by the Math Department and benefits professors as well as students. He hopes his idea will set a precedent, and that this type of evaluation will be done in other courses.