GLENDON, LE VRAI BILINGUISME

Par Baudouin St-Cyr

Le collège Glendon et l'Université York devront d'ici quelques mois s'engager de façon concrète envers la formation francophone de Toronto et du sud de l'Ontario. Voici ce qui ressort de la présentation du Principal Philippe Garigue au Conseil de la Faculté vendredi dernier. Lors de la réunion, Garigue a réaffirmé son engagement vis-à-vis l'idée d'une réorganisation du collège et d'une valorisation de son concept de bilinguisme. Garigue, à la grande surprise de certains, a informé les membres du conseil des démarches qu'il menait afin de mettre sur pieds les mécanismes nécessaires à la réalisation de ce projet. Par exemple, il a annoncé que le collège Glendon avait été choisi pour être le lieu de la tenue des assemblées générales de toutes les communautés francophones de l'Ontario. La question de l'apport financier de l'Université York a été abordée lors de la réunion, et Garigue a assuré que le collège Glendon avait prévu d'utiliser une subvention de 250 000 $ de l'Université York afin de financer la tenue de ces assemblées. Lors de la réunion, Garigue a déclaré que la tenue de ces assemblées était essentielle pour assurer le développement du bilinguisme à Glendon. Il a ajouté que le collège Glendon avait entrepris des démarches pour obtenir des subventions supplémentaires de l'Université York afin de couvrir les coûts liés à la tenue de ces assemblées.

Principal Garigue sur l'avenir de Glendon.

Le professeur Ian Donald, l'un des professeurs anglophones du collège Glendon, a assuré que le collège avait prévu d'utiliser une partie de ces subventions pour financer des ateliers de formation pour les professeurs francophones. Il a ajouté que le collège avait prévu de mettre en place des mécanismes pour faciliter la communication entre les professeurs anglophones et les professeurs francophones. Le professeur Donald a également assuré que le collège avait prévu d'utiliser une partie de ces subventions pour financer la tenue de conférences et de réunions à l'extérieur du collège. Il a ajouté que le collège avait prévu de mettre en place des mécanismes pour faciliter les échanges entre les professeurs anglophones et les professeurs francophones.

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G.C.S.U. SKIPS O.F.S.

By Wayne Burnett

Is the GCSU incapable of representing Glendon students outside of campus? This question was asked when Glendon went unrepresented at the Ontario Federation of Students conference and Glendon representation is in question for the upcoming election at the Ontario Federation of Students conference. Compounding the problem is the current vacancy in the Vice-President External position.

The OFS conference was held Sept. 24-27 at Ryerson. In the GCSU minutes of Sept. 21, it was decided that Barb Morris, Perry Mallinos and Lisa Kamerling would be sent to the conference. However, Monday, it appeared that Glendon had had absolutely no representation at the OFS conference. This came at a time when budget cutbacks are threatening the very existence of universities. Neither of the three representatives hold the VP External position as it recently became vacant. The timing of the resignation was fortunate as it can be filled in the October elections along with VP Cultural and first year reps.

Glendon representation at the NUS conference has not been decided. The conference, set for Oct. 14-19, is budgetted at $235.00 per person. The cost was balking at by Business Manager Anne Meek at the Sept. 21st meeting. It was mentioned that the GCSU may get a discount for the conference.

Pro Tem called the OFS and was told that subsidies are available for small budgetted colleges. Money is available for transportation, meals, and accommodations. The final decision by the GCSU on representation at NUS was delayed. With the subsidies, the GCSU should be able to afford representation at NUS. The question of who, though a decision for the GCSU, is a responsibility of the President.

ATTENTION

Il y aura réunion aux bureau de Pro Tem vendredi, 2 octobre à 13 heures. Toutes les personnes intéressées à travailler pour le journal sont invitées.

There will be a Pro Tem staff meeting Friday, October 2 at 1 p.m. Anyone interested in working for the paper is invited.

Fri., Oct. 2, '81
Meeting of graduating students: Monday, Oct. 5, 4 p.m. in the Mature Students’ Lounge, Glen­don Hall. “Tips on Filling out U.C.P.A. Forms for Employers.”

Mongo Béti, romancier et écrivain politique Camerounais en exil en France et qui participe actuellement au Congrès International des Écrivains “L’écri­vain et les droits de l’homme” à OISE, discutera la situation de l’écrivain africain engagé. La confé­rence aura lieu vendredi, le 2 octobre à 11 heures à la galerie du Collège Bethune. Le public est invité.

Mongo Béti, cameroun­cien novel­ist and political writer, living in exile in France and presently par­ticipating in the International Writer’s Congress on “The writer and Human Rights” at OISE, will discuss the situation of the committed African Writer on Friday, October 2 at 11 A.M. in the Gallery of Bethune College. Every­one is welcome. Co-spon­sored by the African Stu­dies Program, Bethune College, Stong College and Founders College.

The Student Union needs a bilingual secretary. Any interested student con­tact the President by October 8, 1981 or call 487-6137. Salary T.B.A.

L’Association des étu­dants a besoin d’une secrétaire bilingue. Les étudiant(e)s inté­ressées sont prié(e)s de prendre contact avec le président d’ici le 8 octobre 1981 ou téléphoner à 487-6137. Informations concernant le salaire seront données plus tard.

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Date limite d’inscription au concours 82-4000 (Général) : le mercredi 14 octobre 1981


Concours de recrutement des agents du Service extérieur

Vous pouvez vous procurer pour ce concours une trousse “renseignements/demande d’emploi” à votre bureau de placement.

Date limite d’inscription au concours 82-4000 FS (Service extérieur) : le samedi 17 octobre 1981

Date de l’Examen du Service extérieur : le samedi 17 octobre 1981, à 9 heures

Pour connaître le lieu de l’examen le plus proche, pour les deux examens susmentionnés, veuillez communiquer avec votre bureau de placement.

Votre carrière... pourquoi ne pas l’entreprendre chez nous?

Commission de la Fonction publique du Canada
c

Public Service Commission of Canada

Page 2

vendredi, le 2 oct. ’81
Nous sommes vraiment chanceux, car non seulement le principal est francophone mais ce dernier a aussi la ferme intention de faire grandir notre campus. Il veut que Glendon devienne enfin ce qu’il aurait dû toujours être, c’est-à-dire bilingue.

Il ne faut pas se faire d’illusions, notre collège n’est pas bilingue. D’accord, nous avons beaucoup de francophones. Nous avons aussi des cours offerts en français et une administration bilingue. Mais nous avons aussi des cours pour permettre à un étudiant de n’étudier qu’en français? Cette question a été posée, il y a deux ans au professeur Mc Queen (alors qu’il était le principal de Glendon). Sa réponse ne fut pas surprenante, Oui! Mais... le résultat serait un baccalauréat plutôt bizarre.

La situation a peu changé depuis. Quelques cours ont disparu et d’autres ont été créées. Glendon n’est pas plus bilingue qu’auparavant.

Cependant, nous avons la chance d’avoir un principal qui a plein de projets. Nous lui offrons toutes nos félicitations mais surtout notre appui. Car il aura fort à faire avant de compléter ses projets de réorganisation du collège et de revalorisation du concept de bilinguisme. Non pas qu’il n’ait pas encore commençé, loin de là, mais il y a tant à faire. Entre autres choses, convaincre certaines personnes réticentes qui semblent aimer le confort du statu quo.

Une société maintenant un statu quo est une société en future régression. La survie de Glendon dépend du bilinguisme. C’est le point fort de notre collège qui doit absolument être exploité. Sans cela, Glendon n’est qu’un petit collège de sciences humaines comme tant d’autres.

Non, monsieur le principal, vous n’êtes pas tout seul.

We are very lucky because we do not only have a bilingual francophone for a principal, but we also have a man who wants Glendon to expand. Mr. Guarigue wants Glendon to become what it should have always been bilingual.

We should not try to fool ourselves, our college is not bilingual. There are a lot of Francophones. There are French courses and the administration is bilingual. But are there enough courses taught in French so that a student can only study in that language? This question was asked two years ago to Mr. McQueen (who was then the Glendon principal). His answer was not very surprising. Yes! But...one would end up with quite a funny B.A.

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O.F.S. ANSWERS REPORT ON UNIVERSITIES

At a time when the costs and quality of post-secondary education in its current form has been seriously threatened by the Federal and Provincial Governments' economic policies, task forces and special committees have been set up to examine, among other concerns, the future of the educational system and to contemplate future directions.

What unites these reports is a recognition that changes need to be made in their respective areas of concern. What also unites these studies, though, is an inability to contemplate changes adequate to the needs of the situation.

The same can be said for the final report of the Ontario Government's Committee on Future Role of Universities. The Committee's report, however, is unique in one aspect, which it is indicated by the curious way in which the report was published. Six weeks before its scheduled release date but three weeks before it was intended to make it public, the Committee's final report appeared in the part of the government is quite evident -- the report is the most damning indictment to date of the Ontario government's funding policies by an officially appointed committee. Headed by the Deputy Minister of Colleges and Universities, the second most senior official in the Ministry, the Committee states in no uncertain terms that the Ontario government has -- in the past five years has generated a crisis that the government can only ignore at the expense of the existing university system's survival. Such an appraisal coming from one of the government's own team, among others, is a political embarrassment that the government has sought to minimize by assuring all concerned that the situation will be appropriated addressed in the coming months.

Essentially the Committee is recommending that the government fund to universities at a level allowing them to meet the needs of the society. This is recognized by both the Ontario Council on University Affairs (O.C.U.A.) and the Minister of Education, William Davis. Failing that, it states that the only viable alternative is to tailor the system and its objectives to the existing levels of underfunding. It would initially appear then that this approach would allow universities to repair past damage and to function with less change, more or less as in the past. The second option would entail nothing less than another radical surgery. Yet while this surgery would have for reaching concrete consequences, the Committee's first and favorite option would entail considerable alterations to the university system, few of which are positive.

Role Differentiation - The Trojan Horse of "Rationalization"

The Committee states that even if funding is "reasonable" to meet the objectives, there will still need to be changes in the system. For example, it is essential to have a clearly defined role for each institution (p. 42). Throughout the report it is emphasized that institutions, their management and governing structures should vigorously pursue differing roles, based on their particular strength (pp. 31,32,36,42). Whereas previously many institutions existed in the university system without a specific role or mission, aside from attempting to satisfy the general objectives of university education, now institutions are being told to assume a specific role in the system and market accordingly.

The concept of role differentiation has been advocated by O.C.U.A. for the past few years and remains as ill-conceived as when initially introduced. As the O.C.U.A. writings on the subject the report fails to reveal how institutional roles are to be determined, other than by referring to the need for universities to develop according to their particular strengths. No definition of strength is given, although O.C.U.A. has suggested in the past that existing enrolment in disciplinary institutions might be considered a significant factor in determining strength. As an element of rationalization the concept of role differentiation emerged as a means by which universities could deal with government underfunding. While differentiation is seen as a way of eliminating 'duplication' in the system, thus slowing the growing institutions to scan resources more efficiently. Like the term institutional strengths this concept also has not been clearly defined or explained.

Little account would be made of the effect specialization would have on university and general society. A university should have a particular strength in its humanities programs in comparison to another institution. These programs might well serve an instructional and research function. The elimination of such programs as a result of specialization would deny instruction in the humanities, for example, to evening and part-time students drawn from the local community. As well, there has been little thought given to the way specialization at the gradual level would affect a university's ability to offer basic arts programs in the Arts and Science. Furthermore, little thought has been given to the effects of institutional specialization on students in programs deemed redundant or 'duplication', on staff or faculty, on students' educational costs, and on accessibility. While savings might occur from roles and as a result of faculty and staff reductions the cost to the university and general community could far outweigh any benefits.

The ill-fated quest for ill-conceived coordination

By advocating the concept of role differentiation, the Committee appears to have overlooked the fact that way in which universities might function more as levels of specialization, as individual fields. Role differentiation as presently conceived, however, would hardly accomplish any such goal.

In its preliminary report the Committee noted that any structure is but a means to an end, in this case having and maintaining universities of high quality in Ontario. The final report assumes that with government funding at recommended levels no changes in the existing enrolment structures is necessary to realize that end. The government, the institutions and the intermediary bodies - O.C.U.A. and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Ontario (OUA) - would function as they have in the present decentralized control system. The only modifications recommend applications to create regional program coordination are that O.C.U.A. be assisted by academic academic visors and COU when authorizing new programs and eliminating existing ones. As well, it is recommended that COU put in place a 'reasonable control system for graduate programs along the lines suggested by COU Special Committee to Revise Graduate Planning. COU is also encouraged to pursue inter-university co-operation in areas such as faculty and staff transfers and faculty access to research facilities in other areas.

Again, as with the concept of role differentiation O.C.U.A.'s and COU's attempts at better program coordination could continue to be based on criteria internal to the functioning of the system. Neither body has the resources nor the mandate to examine program development in relation to long-term economic and social need.

The report's recommendations mention no change in the composition of O.C.U.A. to include members of representatives of staff and faculty constituencies. While the reshaping of the university system will directly affect those constituencies, they will have little input in determining the future direction of post-secondary education.

Accessibility - A Case of Experience, not understanding

The lack of foresight evident in the report's assumption of governing structures is most noticeable in the section on accessibility.

Consequently the report recommends that: More academic programs including professional programs, should be provided on a part-time basis. More academic programs in professional continuing education should be provided in co-operation with the professional organizations.

More professional programs should be offered in the French language and there do not warrant establishing a program, appropriate arrangements could be made for Franco-Ontarians to pursue these programs in French-language universities else-where in Canada.

As O.F.S. has consistently argued, the province of Ontario more programs will not in itself improve access for university education. The problems of very real financial barriers in the form of high tuition fees and inadequate student aid, for example, need to be confronted. On the question of financial barrier the Committee's position is one that is rather confusing and contradictory. On the one hand the report recommends that:

Because of the problem of low participation rates in higher education the government should implement a policy of free tuition in the Northern universities to be made available to students whose normal residence is in the region. The Committee's support of a free tuition policy is a marked departure from the belief that "free tuition is a totalitarian concept of centralistically imposed standards," a view expressed by the Minister of Colleges and Universities, Bette Stephens, last year.

On the other hand, however, the report suggests that elsewhere in the province funding shortfalls as a result of in-discrimination in funding levels, or faculty access to existing programs, including graduate programs, is increased to cover by an increase in tuition fees. This fee increase would presumably be offset by an increase in student aid for those who are qualified. Given the current tuition fees hold for low income groups, and the
present inadequacy of the Ontario Student Assistance Program is a major shortcoming. The problem is that an increase in tuition to cover funding shortfalls would not be sufficient to lower the participation rates of those about whom the Committee appears to be concerned. As this past year has shown, the $4.2 million devoted to the Ontario Student Assistance Program to cover the 1981-82 tuition increases only tied them up in the absence of a fee hike, might have been used to improve student aid, and consequently a financial barrier to accessibility. The fact that tuition fees, as the Committee states are far below that of twenty years ago, does not make them any less an economic impediment.

If the existing free tuition in Northern Ontario is a Committee is saying that tuition fees in those provinces have proved to be a financial barrier to accessibility, due to the existence of student aid programs, then it would only be logical for the Committee to assume that the same situation exists in the rest of Ontario and therefore the same remedy should be proposed. Clearly the report fails to make this logical connection.

Furthermore it seems evident that expediency and cost considerations are rather than any clear understanding of the relation between tuition and participation levels and access have determined the Committee's recommendations. In this area. According to this way of thinking the quickest way to gain a small student population would be to reduce student numbers through a free tuition policy, thus increasing the demand for education. An increase in the number of Northern Ontario university students would mean more funds, in the form of Basic Income Units (BIUs) for the universities concerned. Lost tuition fee revenue for the universities could be offset by increased government operating grants since costs to the government would be less in Northern Ontario than in the south. This policy was advocated and the government did not consider it. The provision of free tuition revenue government operating grants to Northern universities and the government's concern for those universities is greater than an increase in students. In the case of the smaller universities and demand, tuition would be determined by what the market could bear, hence effectively providing extra revenue for an underfunded system. The problem is that the government is not to base tuition policy and solutions to accessibility problems on economic calculations but to devise remedies that meet the needs of all those affected by financial and socio-cultural barriers.

The Committee notes that the government's policy on access is: that a place somewhere in the Ontario university system but not necessarily the university or program of first choice will be provided for every academically qualified applicant.

The main question to ask, though, is whether the academically qualified applicant will be able to afford that place somewhere in the Ontario university system. Realistic minimum standards of financial support under the current government and professional students have yet to become a reality in this province. That the Committee fails to recommend improvements to the current assistance plan is not a matter of simple negligence. The problem of realistic financial support standards simply doesn't exist for the Committee. Recommendations for improved levels of financial assistance pertaining to students in high demand fields of study. For example, it is suggested that special graduate awards of high value be considered to deal with shortages of graduate and high demand fields as computer science and business.

The suggestion of linking financial award levels to one's field of study is also found in the recent report of an internal Department of Employment and Immigration Task Force on Employment. According to that report's recommendation, Federal government student assistance would be greater for those enrolled in economically sensitive programs i.e. in those programs where labour shortages exist. At this point, no realistic minimum standards of student financial support are being considered. The tying of student assistance levels of existing labor market demands to the extent that underfunded Canadian and landed-immigrant students are tied up and in some cases official quota system for visa-students in Ontario will not be addressed in this report. One would have thought that a Committee concerned about the future of universities would have searched for comprehensive solutions to a problem that obviously has a bearing on the future development of post-secondary education in Ontario. Instead the Committee recommends at least three levels of measures or measures disconnected with the real problems of access. For example, the report suggests that: the increased enrollment in Ontario universities should be monitored and bounded. The government should ensure that visa students do not displace Canadian and landed-immigrant students in the Ontario University system.

To imply that the number of visa-students in Ontario universities might possibly create an accessibility barrier for Canadian and landed-immigrant students is to misunderstand the situation and in some cases official, quota system for visa students. Such a suggestion simply trivializes the real difficulties associated with accessibility and creates, regardless of the Committee's intention, a conventional scapegoat for those seeking simple answers to the problem.

Rationalization with it large

In short, while better funding would mean that the resources or the university system would be less strained and prone to deterioration than in the past years the ideal of an accessible, quality, planned education would remain precisely that - an ideal.

' Rationalization' with it large

With the continuation of sub-inflationary levels funding the university system would remain precariously in one word recognition. The most chilling but realistic description of such a fully rationalized' university system is given by the Committee itself.

If funding throughout the decade is not at the level recommended by the Committee, the level suggested by the May 1981 provincial budget, the restructuring of the current university system will be necessary. The best that can be obtained with the available funding. This major restructuring would necessitate legislative action, including these or other measures: - reducing the number of universities; - changing the character of some of the universities, and limiting their range of activity; - grouping universities in two or more categories with different missions. The degree to which each of these measures will be required is a complex function of the actual availability of funds and the need to optimize for factors such as geographic accessibility, program range and quality, and level of research desired. The following restructuring system is proposed:

Ontario would have one comprehensive university capable of offering a very broad range of high-quality programs at all degree levels. Also, the province would have four or five special purpose institutions, including some designed specifically to serve Northern Ontario.

Of the remaining institutions, some may have to be closed and others, to the extent that the accessibility objectives are to be met within total funding limitations, will have to be restructured. These institutions would offer high-quality undergraduate instruction and select sciences and perhaps the early years of programs in high demand, such as engineering and business.

The Committee recognizes that the decision proposed is drastic. The current problems of the universities are such, however, that if funding continues at the level suggested in the May 1981 Ontario budget, it is urgent that action be taken.

The detailed advice for the restructuring outlined here should come from an Implementation Task Force which should be established immediately. The task force should consist of five or six knowledgeable people, none currently in the Ontario university system. The task force should outline in detail the new university system high demand, for each institution that remains.

With these less than desirable options facing the universities, it is ultimately the college and polytechnic, system in Ontario now would be the time to end government negligence in the funding and perhaps to change the high education system.

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FEEL LUCKY? THE SOONER YOU ENTER THE MORE CHANCES TO WIN!

The Long Distance Feeling Quiz Question.
We know there are billions of reasons to call Long Distance. We know it's faster than a speeding bullet, less costly than a locomotive, and easier than leaping tall buildings in a single bound. But we want to know why you get the feeling.

Unique, personal reasons.
Wild, crazy reasons. Maybe you call up Mom every Groundhog Day. We don't know. So tell us!

(PLEASE PRINT)

1. To enter and qualify, correctly complete the Official Entry Form and your question or game included therein. Only Official Entry Forms will be considered. Mail to:
The Long Distance Feeling Sweepstakes
Box 1437
Toronto, Ontario M5W 2E8
Entries will continue until midnight September 30, 1981. Entries without Official Entry Form and your question or game included therein will not be considered.

2. There will be a total of 3 prizes awarded, one prize in each draw. Each prize consists of a 1982 Mercury LN7, a Romania-proposed retail value of $9,000 each. Local delivery, provincial and municipal taxes as applicable, are included as part of the prize at no cost to the winner. Drivers permit and insurance will be the responsibility of each winner. Each car will be delivered to a Mercury dealership nearest the winner's residence in Canada. All prizes will be auctioned. Only one prize per person. Prizes must be accepted as awarded, no substitutions.

3. Selections at random will be made from all entries received by the sweepstakes judging organization by noon on the following dates:
October 21, 1981 - first draw
December 15, 1981 - second draw
February 15, 1982 - third draw
Entries not selected in the October 21 draw will automatically be entered for the December 15 draw; entries not selected in the December 15 draw will automatically be entered for the final draw February 15, 1982. One entry will be awarded to each auto. Number of entries received selected.

4. To enter, you must be a student who is registered full-time or part-time at any accredited university or college or post-secondary institution. Employees of TransCanada, its member companies and affiliates, its advertising and promotional agencies, the sweepstakes judging organization, and their immediate families are not eligible to enter. This contest is subject to all Federal, Provincial and Municipal laws.

5. Quebec Residents
All taxes eligible under the Loi sur les loteries, les courses, les concours publics et les appareils d'amusements have been paid. A complaint respecting the administration of this contest may be submitted to the Regie des loteries et courses du Quebec.

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AMNESTY INTERNATIONAL

Many students, both last year and this year, may have noticed the Amnesty International information tables that we have set up outside the Junior Common Room. Quite often when students and faculty walk by we hear comments like, 'Oh, it's those Amnesty people again.' Well, those Amnesty people are back again and we will be having an introductory meeting and slide show next week on two days, Tuesday, October 6 and Wednesday October 7. Please look for the publicity posters that will be all over for the campus to find out the place and time.

For any of those people who have taken a look at our tables and have just kept walking or for those who would like to know more about our organization, I will try to give a brief outline of our history and our goals.

Amnesty International was founded in 1961 following an appeal launched by British lawyer Peter Benenson to organize practical help for people imprisoned for their political and religious beliefs or as a result of racial or linguistic prejudice. Within a month of the publication of his appeal, he had received over a thousand offers of support to collect information on cases, to publicize them and approach governments. Within two years 500 representatives from five countries had established the beginnings of an international movement. The founding chairman of the organization's International Executive Committee (1963-1974) was Sean MacBride, Nobel Peace Prize Laureate (1974). Mr. MacBride was guest speaker at Glendon last March.

Today, Al remains the only organization of its kind in the world. It has more than 200,000 members, subscribers and supporters in 125 countries and territories with organized national sections in 39 of them. Its International Secretariat in London has a staff of 150 and handles more than 5,000 individual prisoner cases each year as well as initiating action on behalf of the hundreds of thousands detained en masse regardless of the ideology of either the victims or the governments concerned.

Al's work is based on detailed research into specific cases of individual prisoners as well as mass violations of human rights. The International Secretariat maintains a Research Department comprised of expert staff who study allegations of torture and detention from all parts of the world. The Research Department receives information from many sources including the international press, transcriptions of radio announcements, reports from legal experts, letters from prisoners, colleagues and AI contacts in numerous countries. It also dispatches official missions to assess situations on-the-spot to meet prisoners and interview government authorities. The research reports are then sent to the members with detailed suggestions for action.

The major thrust of the organization is its adoption groups. Once the detention of a particular prisoner or conscience has been verified, the relevant government and prison officials are faced with an insistent and continuous appeal, urging a reconsideration of the case and the release of the prisoner. Letters are dispatched, not only to government ministers, embassies and leading newspapers, but to the prisoner, his or her relatives and friends. If possible, money will be used to meet relief needs. Influential persons are asked to add their names to petitions and protests.

Amnesty International is a worldwide movement which is independent of any government, political groups, ideology, economic interest or religious creed. The activities of the organization focus strictly on prisoners:

- It seeks the release of men and women detained anywhere for their beliefs, colour, sex, ethnic origin, language, or religion, provided they have neither used nor advocated violence. These are termed 'prisoners of conscience'.
- It advocates fair and early trials for all prisoners and works on behalf of such persons detained without charge or without trial.
- It opposes the death penalty and torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of all prisoners without reservation.

Amnesty International acts on the basis of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international instruments. Through practical work for prisoners within its mandate, Amnesty International participates in the wider promotion and protection of human rights in the civil, political, economic, social and cultural spheres.

CAREERS

Public Service Canada

We are recruiting university graduates for a substantial number of anticipated vacancies, in various career areas, in 1982.

For more information, ask for your copy of the Careers Public Service Canada book and special program booklets at your campus placement office or at the nearest office of the Public Service Commission of Canada.

Closing date of competition B2-4000 (General): Wednesday, 14 October 1981

Candidates applying for positions in the Financial Administration area will be required to write the Financial Administration Test of Technical Knowledge, on Thursday, 15 October 1981 at 7 p.m.

Foreign Service Officer Recruitment Competition

An information/application kit for this competition is available at your campus placement office.

Closing date for competition B2-4000-FS (Foreign Service): Saturday, 17 October 1981

Date of Foreign Service Examination: 9 a.m., Saturday, 17 October 1981

Ask your placement office for the location of the exam centre nearest you, for the above-mentioned examinations.

Careers ... why not start yours with us?

Amnesty International has consultative status with the United Nations (ECOSOC), UNESCO and the Council of Europe, has cooperative relations with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights of the Organization of American States and is a member of the Coordination Committee of the Organization of African Unity Bureau for the Placement and Education of African Refugees.

Amnesty International was the recipient of the Nobel Peace Prize for the year 1977 for its contribution to 'securing the ground for freedom, for justice, and thereby also for peace in the world.'

In 1978, on the occasion of the 30th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, AI was awarded the United Nations Human Rights Prize for outstanding achievements in the field of human rights. Recipients of the United Nations Human Rights Prizes are chosen by a selection committee composed of the president of the General Assembly and the chairmen of three UN human rights bodies.

Action Group 133/Glendon College, York University is a new group; we are only a year old and we need the support of the college community if we are to continue in our work for the defense of human rights throughout the world. Please come out to our first meeting(s) next week and feel free to ask questions and pick up our free pamphlets. At the meeting(s) we will be discussing our work for this coming year and we need the in-pit of the Glendon community. We will continue to have information tables throughout the year; we sell all types of fund raising materials including literature, posters and Christmas cards.

Human rights face a crucial test in the 1980's, with the right to dissent under attack in country after country. Torture and murder, abduction and imprisonment—often sanctioned at the highest levels of government—are systematic practices of widely differing ideologies. The death toll is mounting. Action against imprisonment continues to be used as a means of repression. We need your support, but more importantly, the prisoners need your support.
"Chinese Graffiti", the new 45 by Toronto’s Blue Peter, is a worthy followup to their earlier "Video Verite" and could well surpass it in sales. It is essentially a well put-together pop song made atypical by the clever political metaphors which abound in the lyrics. Exactly what the song means is beyond me, but who cares? It was fun to listen to.

The melody of "Chinese Graffiti" is subtle but forceful, and well-suited to Paul Humphrey’s clear powerful voice, which is punctuated by the superb backing vocals of Sherry Huffman, the Shark’s terrifically sexy singer.

The only aspect of the single I didn’t like was the flip side: there isn’t one. There’s only "Chinese Graffiti" and a slightly extended version of "Chinese Graffiti". Guitarist Chris Wardman could have given us a little bit more for our money and written another song to accompany this one.

But at least the one song is a good one. In fact, the reason I’m writing a review on it is because Nicol might let me keep the record.

The anticipation surrounding the release of Rickie Lee Jones’ second L.P. “Pirates” stemmed from two things. One was the great promise displayed in her debut LP which featured Jones’ wonderfully up-beat and jazzy composition. The other was the mere fact that almost two whole years passed between albums. And it’s partially this anticipation which makes "Pirates" such a disappointment for those of us who enjoyed the first album.

Jones’ songs are still populated by the same old characters (Eddy, Joey, Johnny, Louie and Woody, your friendly neighborhood street corner funky folk). Her voice is still plaintive and breathy, her playing is still above average. But the truth is, she has traded in her funky rhythm-oriented New York sound for the slick, smooth L.A. sound. I had hoped, in vain, that this sort of thing would die out with the 70’s. Anyway, I just can’t picture Eddy, Joey and the gang popping ludes and drinking perrier beside a swimming pool.

This time around, Rickie lee’s lyrics range from doggered to melodramatic, the melodies drag and, worst of all, the emphasis on rhythm is missing. In this respect the influence of Jones former consort, Tom Waits, is what’s lacking. The one attempt at reviving the spirit of her first L.P., a song called “Woody and Dutch on the Slow Train to Peking” sounds like a bunch of Ry Cooder tracks spliced together.

But don’t despair, fans. This could be a temporary lapse and there is always the hope of a comeback for someone as basically talented as Rickie Lee Jones.

ELECTIONS AU CAFE
par François Moniz et Marc Marlier


Il a pour fonction d’administrer une façon générale la gestion du Café de la Terrasse comprenant la réglementation des prix, la distribution des profits, l’organisation de spectacles, les problèmes financiers, etc... Ce conseil prend les décisions importantes pour l’avenir du Café de la Terrasse et laisse la gestion journalière à un gestionnaire.

YUKON JACK ATTACK #2.

The Wolf Bite.

Yukon Jack

The Black Sheep of Canadian Liquors.
Concocted with fine Canadian Whisky.
POURQUOI PAS?
par Carl Hétu
La Grenouillère vous a offert jusqu'à présent deux spectacles. Il s'agit de l'épluchette de blé d'Inde et d'Alain Harvey.
Pour son premier spectacle à Glendon, Alain Harvey en avait impressionné plusieurs par la qualité de son répertoire de chansons québécoises et de rock américain.
Au deuxième spectacle, il y avait deux chansonniers aussi bons l'un que l'autre: José Rochette et Léo Longpré. Malgré l'odeur nauseabonde causée par le mélange de blé d'Inde et de bière, nos deux chansonniers ont pu terminer la soirée.
Pour continuer dans cette voie, la Grenouillère en coopération avec le Café de la Terrasse invite un groupe de quatre chansonniers québécois pour le samedi trois octobre.
Lorsque nous les avons contactés, on leur a demandé: "Que diriez-vous de venir chanter à Glendon?" Ils nous ont répondu: "Pourquoi pas?"
Lorsque nous leur avons demandé: "Allez-vous chanter les quatre en même temps sur la scène?" Ils nous ont répondu: "Pourquoi pas?"
Lorsque nous leur avons demandé: "Allez-vous chanter du québécois?" Ils nous ont répondu: "Pourquoi pas?"
Alors pourquoi ne pas venir au spectacle de Pourquoi pas? Samedi le trois octobre à 20 heures trente au théâtre. C'est gratuit!
Pour terminer le trimestre d'automne, La Grenouillère se prépare à vous présenter un spectacle amateur qui aura lieu le 21 novembre. Il s'agit de Jean Paradis et son Big Band. L'année passée, ils vous avaient éblouis. Cette année, vous tomberez de vos chaises parce que cette fois-ci, il y aura un répertoire de chansons encore plus grand et plus excitant. Et croyez-moi, quand Jean nous promet de l'action, il y en a.
If you think “pads and rollers” are just a California craze, you’re not ready for New Memorex.

Pads and rollers are key components of a cassette’s tape transport system. This system guides the tape past your deck’s tape head. It must do so with unerring accuracy. And no cassette does it more accurately than totally new Memorex.

ROLLERS

Roller precision is critical.

The new Memorex tape transport system is precision-engineered to exacting tolerances. Flanged, seamless rollers guide the tape effortlessly and exactly. An oversize pad hugs the tape to the tape head with critical pressure—firm enough for precise alignment, gentle enough to dramatically reduce wear. Our unique low-friction polyolefin wafer helps precision-molded hubs disperse and gather tape silently and uniformly, play after play. Even after 1,000 plays.

In fact, our new Memorex cassette will always deliver true sound reproduction, or we’ll replace it. Free.

Of course, reproduction that true and that enduring owes a lot to Permapass™, our extraordinary new binding process. It even owes a little to our unique new fumble-free storage album.

But when you record on new Memorex, whether it’s HIGH BIAS II, normal bias MRX I or METAL IV, don’t forget the importance of those pads and rollers. Enjoy the music as the tape glides unerringly across the head.

And remember: getting it there is half the fun.

© 1981, Memorex Corporation, Santa Clara, California 95052, U S A.
by Vincent Ball

For those of you who were at Exhibition stadium Sunday afternoon consider yourselves lucky. You were part of the chosen few in actual attendance to witness the first win of the season for Toronto’s misfit football team.

They call themselves the Argonauts. The way this year’s team has played to date, perhaps Toronto’s favorite group of losers would be better named the Argo-nots. Since the team is sporting a 1-11 win, lose record their campaign can hardly be called a success. But, die-hard Argo fans so not despair, there is help on the horizon.

Last Sunday’s 29-26 victory over the Calgary Stampeders gives every indication that the Argos may be heading for the play-offs. One has to wonder about the quality of play in the Canadian Football Leagues east division when a team with only one win in twelve games can still qualify for the play-offs.

And the win on Sunday wasn’t typical of Argonaut wins in the past. The team actually came back in the final minute to secure the victory. Previous Argonaut teams have made that valiant effort to win the game by driving to their opponents one-yard line only to be stopped short of a touchdown. Thus leaving their dedicated fans to die in frustration.

But the fans didn’t leave Exhibition stadium in frustration late Sunday afternoon, rather they left with a feeling of elation. Imagine, the Argos finally won.

While nobody is suggesting the Argos are ready to dethrone perennial CFL champions the Edmonton Eskimos, many people are convinced the hiring of Ralph Sazio may be what the football organization needs to regain the dignity of the team.

The next game for the Argos is against Winnipeg Oct. 11. Who knows maybe they’ll win another one. Love those Argos.

by Julie Johnston

To most of us southerners the Arctic is that cold barren place way up north. But for members of the newly-formed Glendon Outdoors Club, it has become a land of unbelievable beauty, and a challenge to the most warm-blooded amongst us.

Jim Woodford, a freelance nature writer and photographer, took us on a voyage, via his slide presentation, to Summit Lake near Pangnirtung in the Arctic. We travelled by canoe through fjords to a parkland of fascinating glacial formations, brightly coloured exotic flowers and four inch high birch and willow trees - fully grown.

Woodford has led expeditions north of Frobisher Bay for Canadian Nature Tours for several years. He showed pictures taken at midnight in July in broad daylight. The Arctic summer, he says, is about 430 days in length but the sun never sets.

Summer temperatures that reach shielf-sleeve warmth during the day can dive to below freezing at night. Woodford’s close up shots of Arctic flora and fauna proved that yes, Virginia, there is life at the North Pole. Glendon Outdoors Club members were transported by the slide show and are每每 planning a polar expedition in the future.

Warmer upcoming events for the club include a weekend of camping and birdwatching at Point Pelee Oct. 17-16, and spelunking in November. We will however, be putting our down-filled sleeping bags to the test during a winter survival weekend planned for February.

Charter members of the Glendon Outdoors Club decided to charge a membership fee of $5, entitling members to discounts on outings and at some local sporting goods stores.

Elections for the executive committee will be held at our Nov. meeting.

Nominations are now being accepted for the positions of president (who will become past president next year), vice president (who will move into the president’s chair), secretary-treasurer and publicity director. Don’t be shy, if no one knows you and you are interested in the position - nominate yourself!

For more information on outings, upcoming meetings or the elections, watch the Recreation Glendon Bulletin board or contact Julie Johnston at 484-9681.

by Julie Johnston

Point Pelee National Park is the scene of bird and butterfly migrations every fall. This year the Glendon Outdoors Club is offering the opportunity to enjoy a weekend exploring Point Pelee’s autumn colours. Canoe the marsh, relax with a camera, discover the southern-most part of mainland Canada.

We hope to catch the Hawk and Monarch migrations, and the interpretive Centre will be open to us.

The trip is Oct. 17 to 18 leaving from Glendon early Sat. morning and returning Sun. evening. Cost is $20, for members and $25 for non-members. This includes bus transportation to Point Pelee, entrance to the park, camping fee for the night, a special slide show, a mid-morning presentation, to Summit Lake, a special slide show, a mid-morning presentation, and refreshments around the fire on Saturday night campfire.

Bring your own food, tent, camp gear and musical instrument. (Campgrounds have shelters, eating areas, hydro, washrooms, running water and showers.) Canoes can be rented on Sunday for about $4 an hour.

For more information or to register ($5 deposit required) see the Recreation Glendon Bulletin board or contact Julie Johnston at 484-9681. As they say, Ontario, it’s yours to discover.

SPORTS NOTES

by Vincent Ball

Any people wanting to bump, set and spike in their spare time should be in the Proctor Field house conference room Oct. 5.

The meeting will start at 4:30 and serves up the first interest meeting for those Glenord students interested in playing volleyball.

Joggers, runners or those people who like to walk real fast should leave Saturday Oct. 17 a free day on their academic calendar. Not only is Oct. 17 the beginning of homecoming week for students York University but it is also the day of Glendon’s marathon run.

Interested runners should make sure entry forms are submitted to Proctor Field House by Oct. 14.

The run itself is a team marathon involving twelve runners who each run about two miles. Entry fee is $1 per runner or $12 for the team. Teams are also expected to provide a marshal for the race.

WANT TO PUT YOUR DEGREE TO WORK?

XEROX CANADA DOES.

If you’re a graduating woman or man determined to put your education, energy and ambition to the best possible use, then you and Xerox have a mutual interest to discuss...your career.

We’re coming to campus to hold a Pre-Employment Screening Session to talk with you about more detail about whether or not their future might be with us - So plan to attend.

October 12th is the deadline for receipt of UCPA and/or Personal Resumes from interested students by your Placement Office.

The primary focus of this Pre-Employment encounter is to give you the opportunity to answer the question - "Why Go Into Sales?"
ACTIVETICS

From: Dept. of Athletics

Are you overweight? Do you feel sluggish, have no energy? Getting and keeping fit doesn't have to be torture. It can and should be fun. John Henderson's Activetics P.M. class can show you how.

Our bodies were designed to be active. When we don't get sufficient exercise muscles weaken, energy that should be burned up is stored as fat, and the body's most important muscle the heart, becomes less efficient.

If you want to feel invigorated, shed a few pounds and get into shape, Activetics is the programme. It's fun and it's inexpensive.

Activetics is a heart/lung health programme for all ages giving participants an exhilarating 45 minute workout with an emphasis on moving for fitness and fun, not on skill or technique. It combines the health and figure benefits of jogging, with the stretching, bending, and muscle toning of calisthenics. John will lead you through an easy-to-follow exercise programme done to the beat of lively and motivating music.

The Athletic Dept. is extremely pleased to have John Henderson and his Activetics programme at Glendon. John is THE fitness instructor of fitness instructors, having been involved in group classes for nearly 25 years. He has organized and run programmes for the 'Y', the University of Toronto, (his class numbers nearly 100 there), York University, and many other institutions. More recently John has run seminars and workshops for the Ottawa Police Academy and the Toronto and Ontario Fire Fighters Associations. He is a lively and outgoing person. We know you will really enjoy his Activetics programme.

If you are interested, but unsure, come out and try just one class. We guarantee a good time. Classes are underway.

register now. Activetics is held Tuesday and Thursday, from 6:15-7:00 pm. It started Sept. 22 and will finish Dec. 10. Cost $20.00. Registrations will be accepted at the Proctor Field House office or by telephone at 487-6150.

BOOZERS LOOSERS

by Vincent Ball

Glendon's inter-college soccer team known as the Boozers lost their opening game to McLauchlin College by a score of 2-1.

The McLauchlin team took a one goal lead in the first half on a penalty shot and soccer representative Greg Volk said the Boozers never recovered.

"I wasn't really pleased with the teams performance," said Volk in an interview. He said the Boozers didn't play as a team in the first half and when they finally got their act together in the second half it was too late.

Game time for the Boozers play at the York main campus next week (Tuesday) at 5:00 and play their first game at Glendon the next day.

The home opener is 600 and Volk hopes that Glendon soccer fans will come to the game and support their soccer team.

GLEN DON CREEK

ON A CAMPUS IN TORONTO
STUDIED SOME STUDENTS. NOT BIG, COLDS, DRY CAMPUS. EMPTY
OF SPIRIT. AND SCIENTISTS NOT A LUSSURES. IS IT A LUCS
CAMPUS WITH EVERYTHING IN IT. IT WAS A YORK CAMPUS,
AND THAT MEANS AVERAGE.

MY CLASSES ARE ALL BORING. WITH IT WAS AWAY.

AND THE FOOD HERE. UGH.

HEY GUYS. THE BAR IS AWAY.

PRINCE OF THE CITY

"PRINCE OF THE CITY"
Starring TREAT WILLIAMS
Executive Producer JAY PRESSON ALLEN. Produced by BURT HARRIS
Screenplay by JAY PRESSON ALLEN and SIDNEY LUMET
Based on the Book by ROBERT DALEY
Directed by SIDNEY LUMET

NOW PLAYING AT A THEATRE NEAR YOU