

pro



tem

Glendon College
Collège Glendon

Vol. 21, No. 18

26 février 1982
February 26, 1982

This week in Pro Tem:

A farewell to David Manson
The agony of El Salvador
Pourquoi venir à Glendon
The return of Chuck Tolstoy
Glendon Hall revisited
Glendon likes Aural Sects
AND MORE...

Le débat est amorcé

par Baudouin St-Cyr

Le débat entre l'université York et la communauté franco-ontarienne s'est amorcé lors d'une réunion d'une journée au Centre Communautaire Francophone samedi le 6 février dernier.

Cette réunion avait lieu dans le cadre d'une pré-rencontre qui devait servir à définir les besoins et demandes des francophones du sud de l'Ontario en vue du colloque qui se tiendra au collège Glendon en fin de semaine (27 et 28 février). Ce colloque, on le sait, est organisé conjointement par les organismes francophones et le collège Glendon et vise à déterminer les besoins des franco-ontariens du sud de l'Ontario en matière d'éducation post-secondaire universitaire. On y étudiera aussi le rôle que devra jouer le collège Glendon pour répondre à ces besoins. Le colloque est subventionné par le Secrétaire d'Etat et se veut une rencontre entre l'Université York, le gouvernement de l'Ontario et les organismes et représentants de la communauté franco-ontarienne.

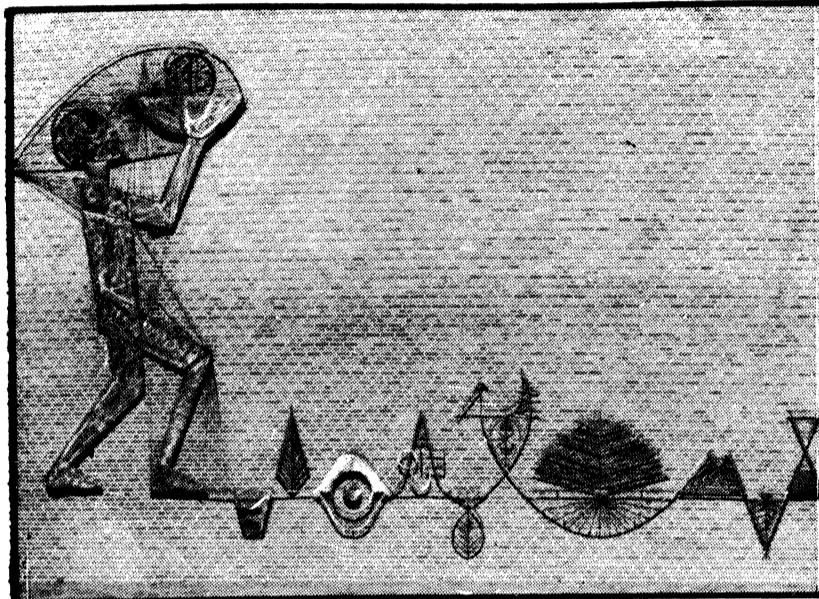
La pré-rencontre du 6 février débuta avec la présentation de "l'animateur en chef", le Principal Garigue, qui fit une synthèse des positions de l'université York vis-à-vis les franco-ontariens. Il poursuivit sa présentation avec l'élaboration de trois points majeurs pour la démarche des francophones. Premièrement, il faut développer un enseignement universitaire franco-ontarien et l'intégrer à une structure universitaire.

Deuxièmement, il faut établir les besoins professionnels des franco-ontariens du sud de l'Ontario. Troisièmement, il faut intégrer ce système à la communauté franco-ontarienne. Le principal Garigue a enchaîné son propos en démontrant à quel degré l'université York était ouverte aux francophones. En effet, c'est la première fois qu'il y a un principal francophone à Glendon et l'université s'est déclarée bilingue tout en acceptant la création de nouveaux programmes francophones et bilingues. M. Garigue a cependant invité les franco-ontariens à la patience car "on ne transforme pas

une université du jour au lendemain."

Un des problèmes soulevés par les participants de la pré-rencontre fut celui des mécanismes de contrôle. En effet, plusieurs personnes soutenaient qu'il fallait que les francophones aient le contrôle des décisions en ce qui a trait aux programmes francophones. Quand on connaît la structure bureaucratique de l'université, structure qui implique le conseil de la faculté, le sénat ainsi que plusieurs autres comités, il est facile d'imaginer que la discussion sur ce point sera l'une des plus intéressantes lors du congrès en fin de semaine.

Il fut aussi question, lors de la pré-rencontre, du sort du fameux courant unilingue qui, depuis 1971, est une contre-force au bilinguisme Glendonien. Interrogé à ce sujet, le principal Garigue a répondu que ce courant apportait une stabilité financière importante mais qu'il lui semblait tout à fait normal que tous les étudiants doivent apprendre une deuxième langue au collège Glendon.



En somme, les franco-ontariens semblent prêts à considérer le collège Glendon comme aboutissement post-secondaire universitaire pour les jeunes du sud de l'Ontario. Cependant, il devra y avoir, avant que toute décision soit prise, une réévaluation et une remise en question de chaque aspect de la vie étudiante à Glendon. Il reste à voir si le processus aboutira à des résultats concrets autant pour

les franco-ontariens que pour le collège lui-même. Espérons-le car il devient de plus en plus évident que l'avenir même du collège Glendon et de son bilinguisme dépendent tout autant des franco-ontariens que l'avenir post-secondaire universitaire de ceux-ci relève de l'université York et du collège Glendon.

Espérons donc que le débat sera profitable aux deux.

Tuition Fees increase again

by Wayne Burnett,

Bette Stephenson, the minister of Colleges and Universities, as well as Minister of Education, announced at a press conference last Thursday that university tuition and grant hikes of 12.2%. This indicates that the Conservative government is continuing in its policy of university underfunding — a part of its total social service underfunding — by increasing grants to universities by less than the rate of inflation. At the same time, students will continue to pay the highest fees in the country when universities are being forced to cut back.

Canadian Students in Ontario are currently paying a basic \$850 for a regular programme. On top of that is added a discretionary fee that is decided by each institution up to a limit set by the minister. There is also a fee for student services. The tuition hike will raise fees to about \$975. On top of that universities can charge up to a further 10% as a discretionary fee.

A representative of York's administration expects a quick decision on final York fees by the Board of Governors (BOG). This is because the hike takes effect with the upcoming summer courses.

Stephenson's unusually and unexpectedly late announcement on financial affairs means that BOG must respond quickly to facilitate summer students.

Fees charged visa students starting in September are up drastically. These students will pay either \$2700 or \$4400 depending on the course in which the student is enrolled. Visa students currently enrolled will face hikes of 12.2%. Visa students are not allowed to work and must rely on family for fees.

The announcement by Stephenson, MPP for York Mills unfortunately ignored the problem of future planning for Ontario's university, in fact, post-secondary system. Stephenson currently has a large number of reports facing her, including the infamous Fisher report. This report, produced by the government appointed Committee on the future Role of Ontario Universities, proposed important changes to the university system in Ontario. Council of Ontario Universities Chairman, George Connell, expressed disappointment over the "little guidance about the longer term future."

Stephenson also failed to provide answers to questions on the freeze on new undergraduate programmes or on special grant submissions

from universities. The Ontario Council of University Affairs is currently making it very difficult for universities to develop new programmes. As well, many institutions, Glendon definitely being one, have submissions for special funding for special or new

programmes. It is obviously exceedingly, practically impossible, difficult to make final arrangements until these hurdles can be cleared.

Stephenson did make one further announcement. Although universities are being forced to rely on less money

each year in real terms, they will not be allowed to acquire large deficits. She did not, however, say whether this policy would be followed by her government or extended to include Ontario University students.

Glendon Alteri Saeculo

par Pierre Fortier

Depuis plus de 15 ans, il existe, dans le sud de l'Ontario, une institution universitaire bilingue, tout comme à Ottawa et à Sudbury, quoique à une échelle plus modeste. Mais alors que dans l'Est et le Nord de la province, ces centres universitaires semblent agir avec la communauté franco-ontarienne, ici, à Toronto, le Collège universitaire glendon, même en déployant ses énergies jusque dans les communautés de Penetanguishene et d'Oshawa, n'arrive pas encore à jouer un rôle prépondérant au sein de la communauté française.

L'histoire nous apprendra probablement qu'à ses débuts le campus Glendon de l'Université York s'était doté d'une vocation pan-canadienne, cherchant à regrouper Français et Anglais de toutes les provinces, en vue de réaliser le grand rêve du Canada bi-culturel et bilingue "coast

to coast". Cette même histoire ajoutera qu'en grande partie la vocation pan-canadienne a été vécue par les étudiants de l'Ontario et du Québec. L'histoire ne pourra néanmoins pas cacher que les franco-ontariens dans tout cela étaient laissés pour compte, les programmes fédéraux, à l'époque, favorisant surtout les échanges entre les provinces.

Espérons que l'historien de l'année 1982 ne retiendra pas seulement le rapatriement de la Constitution canadienne, car cette année sera également l'année d'un renouveau dans les relations entre le Collège universitaire glendon et la communauté française du Sud de l'Ontario si nous arrivons à formuler des structures et des programmes qui répondent aux besoins de l'une et à la mission de l'autre des deux parties.

Nous sommes, à Toronto, au coeur de la vie économique et politique de l'Ontario;

or cette vie économique et politique n'est pratiquement pas touchée par la vie française à Toronto. Pourtant la vie française est présente autour de nous par ses nombreuses associations, ses écoles, ses médias, ses organismes culturels. Il nous faut donc, pour assurer et développer de façon encore plus significative cette vie française, nous préparer à jouer un rôle de premier plan dans l'économie et la politique de la province, et pour y arriver nous doter d'un centre universitaire qui, par ses structures et ses programmes, répondent à nos besoins scolaires post-secondaires.

Nous avons présentement une institution universitaire "bilingue", j'en conviens, imparfaite sur bien des points, j'en conviens encore; mais elle est là. Il n'en tient qu'à nous qu'elle réponde plus adéquatement et toujours plus à nos aspirations de franco-ontariens.

notes

Enrolment Verification Forms
Please make sure you pick up your enrolment verification form outside the cafeteria on any of the following days: February 22, 23, 24, 25, and 26 between 11 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. It is important that you verify with Student Programmes the information contained on the form.

Carte de vérification d'inscription au cours
N'oubliez pas de vous procurer votre carte de vérification d'inscription aux cours, disponibles dans le hall, devant le caféteria, les 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 février entre 11h et 13h 30. Vous devez également contacter le bureau des programmes scolaires afin de vérifier les renseignements contenue sur la carte.

The 1982 Toronto Super 8 Festival will be held June 3-6th. Entry deadline: May 20. Competitive and open scree-

nings, trade show, extensive workshop/seminar program given by int'l filmmakers. For entry forms and information contact Box 7109, Station A, Toronto, Ont. M5W 1X8 Tel: (416) 367-0590

Gardening
March 9, 16, 23, 30 7-10 p.m.
Course fee \$30.00

The snow might still be on the ground but this is the time to start planning your vegetable garden. If you want to enjoy your own delicious veggies this summer come to the March course at Ecology House. Topics covered will include choice of seed, soil preparation, intensive growing, composting, companion planting and pest control. Make this your best garden ever.

Please register in advance for this course by calling 967-0577 or drop by Ecology House at 12 Madison Ave.

Contact: Diane Robulack
967-0577

Ecology House-The Film
Tuesday, March 2, 1982
7:00 p.m.

Old House, New House is a twenty-eight minute film which demonstrates easy-to-do methods of conserving energy and resources in the home.

Narrated by Don Franks, *Old House, New House* follows the transformation of a draughty ninety year old home in downtown Toronto into an energy efficient show-place called Ecology House. By documenting ways to weatherize, insulate and install an air/vapour barrier and build solar collectors and greenhouses, this film shows how home retrofit can be accomplished by almost anyone.

Contact: Debbie Grinstead or David Coon
967-0577

Windows The Pane Of It all
Wed., Mar. 10, 1982 7:00 p.m.
Fee \$3.00

Windows are the eyes of your home but you pay dearly for the view. They can account for twenty per cent of your home's heat loss. Join us for a discussion of practical and inexpensive do-it-yourself methods to upgrade your windows. Weatherizing, multiple glazing and moveable insulation will all be discussed.

Contact: Diane Robulack
967-0577

Solar Retrofit
Wed., Mar. 17, 1982 7:00 p.m.
Fee \$3.00

The cost of Energy rises everyday and so does the sun. You have probably heard of using the sun to heat your house and considered the idea either impractical or too expensive. Before making a decision come to this Ecology House seminar. The discussion will centre around passive solar heating principles and their practical applications to existing homes.

Contact: Diane Robulack
967-0577

Weatherizing Workshop: Keep the Heat In And The March Winds Out
Sat., Mar. 27, 1982 9-5
Fee \$10.00

Would you lay a bead of Acrylic latex or butyl rubber caulking around your kitchen window? No idea? Ecology House is holding an all day workshop to explain the finer points of caulking and weatherstripping. In the afternoon you will get a chance to wield a caulking gun and try some weatherstripping yourself. When you finish you will know how to locate and plug the openings your heating dollars are leaking from. Please register in advance by calling 967-0577 or drop by Ecology House at 12 Madison Ave.
Contact: Diane Robulack
967-0577

Weatherizing: Heat Your Home Not Your Neighbourhood

Wed., Mar. 24, 1982 7:00 p.m.
Fee \$3.00

If one has a leaky bucket it is cheaper to plug the holes than to search for a new source of water. As much as forty per cent of your fuel bill can be due to heated air leaking out and cold air leaking in through cracks and holes in the shell of your house. Come to this seminar at Ecology House and find out how to plug those leaks.

Contact: Debbie Grinstead or David Coon
967-0577

Hydroponic Gardening
Wed., Mar. 31, 1982 7:00 p.m.
Fee \$3.00

Would you like to put your vegetable garden in that extra room on the third floor? Why not! Grow your veggies year round in a minimum amount of space and without the weight of soil. This Ecology House seminar will consider the many different approaches to hydroponic gardening-varying from one pot to a large enough system to feed the family year round.

The Hon. Robert Kaplan, Solicitor General of Canada, will give a speech to be followed by a question and answer period on March 5 in Rm. 204 at 3:00 p.m. in York Hall. Everyone is welcome. This is being sponsored by the Department of Political Science.

The York-YWCA women's collection, a comprehensive library of material on all women issues, is now open in Rm. 204, Founders College.

Hours until further notice are:

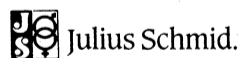
Mon. 10 to 12
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For further information please call 667-3638. Please drop in and get acquainted.

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Plus ça change, plus c'est autre chose

by Jane Couchman

The Rencontre-Seminaire which will take place at Glendon on February 27 and 28 to discuss the post-secondary educational needs of Franco-Ontarians in the southern part of the province is the result of a year and a half of planning by people from Glendon, from The Conseil des Organismes Francophones du Toronto Métropolitain and from the Toronto branch of the Association Canadienne-Française de l'Ontario. Mme Anne-Marie Couffin of COFTM and Principal Philippe Garigue of Glendon have been the prime movers. Through their efforts and through those of the original organizing committee for the Rencontre, and numerous Franco-Ontarian organizations in southern Ontario, support has been growing for a project which can profoundly affect both York/Glendon and the Franco-Ontarian community.

The Rencontre-Seminaire will address three major issues

- the problems of the integration of York University with the network of francophone universities in Ontario
- the post-secondary educational needs of southern Ontario
- specific programmes to be created or adapted at York/Glendon to satisfy these needs

At an earlier meeting held on February 6 1982, representatives of the Franco-Ontarian community affirmed York/Glendon's mandate to serve their educational needs and stated that if it could better fulfill its mandate if it offered certain specific programmes (eg. administrative studies, computer science, mathematics, communications, etc.) and if the University modified its administrative structures to allow for significant participation by the Franco-Ontarian community. This acceptance of York/Glendon by the Franco-Ontarian community as "their" southern Ontario University, on certain reasonable conditions, marks a very important step.

Glendon has always sensed that it should be serving the post-secondary educational needs of southern-Ontario Francophones but for various reasons (including energy-sapping financial crises) Glendon's actual response has been quite inadequate. For the Franco-Ontarian community, Glendon's limited offerings in French have been a disappointment, almost an insult. And Glendon has not received applications from Franco-Ontarian students in sufficient numbers to warrant the expansion programmes.

The present Rencontre is part of the process of the process of breaking out of this apparently vicious circle. Gradually, over the past year and a half, terms have been redefined, old wounds healed, and positive actions taken which promise to lead to an important on going relationship between York/Glendon and the Francophone community of southern Ontario.

Originally, the meetings planned for this weekend were to have taken place almost exactly a year ago. It was postponed when funding was not available - a blessing in disguise, for the Rencontre Seminaire (funded by the federal Ministry of the State will now benefit from a year of discussions within both groups and from a political situation which is most encouraging.

The first problem was the definition of a Franco-Ontarian. There will always be lively and useful debates about the relationship between language and culture in the definition of "Franco-Ontarian". But for the purposes of providing post-secondary education in French, a Franco-Ontarian is now defined as:

1. A person born in Ontario of Franco-Ontarian parent(s).
2. A French speaking person from another Canadian province living in Ontario.
3. A French speaking person from another country

living in Ontario.

4. Anyone who is capable of and interested in taking university level courses in French, whatever their mother tongue.

Franco-Ontarians of the original category are justly proud of their language, culture and status. But by accepting the other three categories as part of the definition of Franco-Ontarian, one expands the number of potential students (and votes!) to a critical mass capable of affecting both the universities and the policies of the Ministry of Colleges and Universities, so that adequate programmes can be offered in the French language to serve the needs of these students.

A second problem, still the subject of ongoing discussion and evolution, has to do with whether the university serving the needs of Franco-Ontarians should be bilingual or unilingual (French). Many Franco-Ontarians would prefer the latter, to offset the threat of linguistic and cultural assimilation. However, over the year and a half of discussions which have led up to the February meetings, there has been a growing realization that for both financial and political reasons it is better to strengthen the French-language offerings at York's existing bilingual College for the moment, without rejecting a long-term hope for an ever stronger French-language presence in the university.

A third problem relates to the desire that York/Glendon not enter into costly competition with the two other bilingual universities in the province, Ottawa and Laurentian. Many members of the Franco-Ontarian community studied at these institutions and are loyal to them. The Presidents of both Ottawa (Father Guindon) and Laurentian (Dr. Best) have been invited to participate in Rencontre, which is aimed in tact at creating a network of complementary programmes, and at avoiding unnecessary overlap.

It has slowly become evident too, that there is at present very little way for Franco-Ontarians to have direct input into the decision-making processes at York/Glendon. There will have to be imaginative and significant restructuring, such, for example, as the creation of a Conseil d'Administration at Glendon with important Franco-Ontarian representatives. In this way, York/Glendon could respond directly and on an on-going basis to the community and in turn know that its position was being carried back to the community by members of the Conseil. Of course, all academic decisions would still face Senate and its committees.

The Ministry of Colleges and Universities appears increasingly sensitive to the need to give financial support to initiatives to respond to the expressed needs of the Franco-Ontarians. The mechanisms for turning this sensitivity into actual courses, professors, and students, involve the University and its committees as well as the Franco-Ontarian organizations who can effectively convince the government to give financial support to these joint initiatives - in other words, both academic and political activities.

As we have worked towards this Rencontre-Seminaire, we have come to see how much is at stake, and how exciting and creative the outcome can be. For the Franco-Ontarian community, there can be academic programmes, a Franco-Ontarian university centre in southern Ontario and the increased strength of community and culture which arises from and contributes to such a centre. For York/Glendon, there is an opportunity to turn Glendon's mandate into a reality, to respond effectively to an expressed societal need, and to grow academically and bilingually.

Excess optimism? Well, we've come a long way in a year and a half!

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Éditorial

"Les paroles s'envolent mais les écrits restent." C'est du moins ce qu'on dit. Combien de personnes se rappellent du rapport intitulé "La société s'épanouit", écrit en 1972, sur l'éducation post-secondaire en Ontario? Combien se rappellent de la phrase suivante tirée de ce même rapport? "Le Collège Glendon doit adapter ses programmes pour qu'ils correspondent plus étroitement aux intérêts de la population franco-ontarienne du sud de l'Ontario."

Une chose est certaine, c'est que plusieurs en ont fait peu de cas. La preuve? Peu a été fait pour attirer les franco-ontariens de la région jusqu'à présent (à la fois au niveau académique et au niveau recrutement).

On n'a qu'à poser des questions à nos voisins d'Étienne Brûlé pour s'apercevoir qu'il y a des lacunes dans notre recrutement. Pour ce qui est du niveau académique, on n'a qu'à regarder le nombre et la variété des cours offerts en français. On peut noter une amélioration au cours des dernières années mais il reste encore beaucoup à faire. La meilleure preuve est que nous sommes en train de demander aux franco-ontariens ce qu'ils veulent.

Au début de la dernière décennie, notre collège avait des problèmes de recrutement. Il avait été jusque là entièrement bilingue. Mais une solution devait être trouvée, et cela rapidement, car il n'y avait pas assez d'étudiants. Le courant unilingue, pour les anglophones seulement, fut alors créé.

Aujourd'hui, en 1982, Glendon doit prendre d'autres décisions qui vont influencer son avenir. Il n'est pas question de faire disparaître le courant unilingue. Mais il ne faut pas non plus que Glendon perde son aspect qui le rend unique, c'est-à-dire le bilinguisme. Il faut renforcer cet aspect. Une façon de le faire est d'attirer plus de franco-ontariens, l'avenir de Glendon en dépend.

Il faut cependant que les efforts dirigés vers le Québec soient en grande partie redirigés vers le sud de l'Ontario. Le recrutement des québécois de langue française demande un effort soutenu trop grand pour la simple raison que la majorité de ces derniers ne viennent à Glendon que pour apprendre l'anglais. Ces québécois francophones viennent donc passer un an ou deux (au maximum) puis s'en retournent. Il faut alors presque tout recommencer à chaque année.

Glendon doit changer d'orientation. Le Québec ne doit plus rester la source de sa population étudiante fran-

cophone. Il faut se tourner vers les francophones qui vont rester pour la durée d'un baccalauréat et qui auront à coeur l'avenir et l'épanouissement du collège. Ces francophones habitent notre région et ils sont nombreux.

Les franco-ontariens du sud ont des besoins propres et Glendon peut les aider. Mais il faut des changements. C'est pourquoi il y a cette conférence en fin de semaine. Les franco-ontariens doivent exprimer leurs besoins et exiger les services requis.

Dans le rapport mentionné plus haut, il y a une recommandation (no. 70) qui dit que chaque fois que cela est nécessaire et le plus rapidement possible soient offerts en français les programmes d'études actuellement offerts en anglais dans les collèges et universités de l'Ontario... Les franco-ontariens se doivent d'exiger des services. Glendon ne peut certainement pas tout offrir, il faut être réaliste. Mais notre collège doit changer et s'adapter. Tout ne se fera pas du jour au lendemain: il aura fallu attendre un an et demi pour que cette conférence se concrétise. Il ne faut surtout pas abandonner si tout ne se fait pas automatiquement.



"The spoken word is of times forgot, the written word endures". That may be true, but how many remember the report 'The Learning Society' from 1972? How many remember the report's suggestion that Glendon should adapt its programmes to meet more directly the needs of Southern Ontario's francophone population?

One thing's for sure - the report was ignored if not totally forgotten. The proof of this is in the fact that so little has been done, (both academically and the way of recruitment) to attract Southern Ontario's francophones.

You need only chat with our neighbours at Etienne Brûlé School for proof that our system of recruitment has its faults. On the academic front, just have a look at the number and variety of courses offered in French. Though there's been some improvement in these courses over the past few years, a lot still needs to be done. That's why we're now asking franco-ontariens exactly what kinds of courses they'd like to see introduced.

Glendon first started having enrollment problems at the beginning of the last decade. Before this time, the college was entirely bilingual - the unilingual stream didn't exist. As a solution to drastically decreased enrollment, the unilingual stream was created for anglophone student.

Today, in 1982, Glendon College has more decisions to make about its future. Eliminating the unilingual stream is out of the question. But we must also preserve, and reinforce that aspect which makes it unique - the bilingual aspect. The way to do this is to attract more francophones. Glendon's future depends on it.

However, the efforts which have gone into attracting francophones from Québec must now, to a large extent, be redirecting toward Southern Ontario. The recruitment of students from Québec requires too great an effort when you consider that most of these only come to Glendon to learn English; they spend a maximum of 2 years here, then return to Québec. So we have to start from the beginning, almost every year.

Glendon College needs a change of direction. Québec should not constitute the main source of its francophone population. We should be concentrating on francophones who will stay here until they get a degree and who are concerned about the college's future and development; there are plenty of them right here in Southern Ontario. These students are in need and Glendon can help them, but only after some changes have been made. Franco-Ontarians must express their needs in a loud and demanding voice. That's why this conference is taking place over the week-end.

In the report mentioned above, the following recommendation is made: that whenever necessary and as quickly as possible, the programmes of study now offered in English in Ontario's universities should be offered in French. Franco-Ontarians owe it to themselves to demand the services they need.

Of course, it would not be realistic for Glendon to give them a carte-blanche offer. But it's clear that our college must change and adapt.

Not everything can be done from one day to the next after all, we've had to wait a year and a half just for this conference, but we must not, above all, give up hope if things don't fall together by themselves.

PRO TEM

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Pro Tem est l'hebdomadaire indépendant du Collège Glendon. Lorsque fondé en 1962, il était le journal étudiant de l'Université York. Pro Tem cherche à rester autonome et indépendant de l'administration de l'université et de l'association des étudiants tout en restant attentif aux deux. Tous les textes restent l'unique responsabilité de la rédaction, sauf indication contraire. Nos bureaux sont dans Glendon Hall. Téléphone: 487-6133.

Pro Tem is the independent weekly news service of Glendon College. Founded in 1962 as the original student publication of York University, it strives to be autonomous and independent of university administration and student government but responsive to both. All copy is the sole responsibility of the editorial staff unless otherwise indicated. Offices are located in the Glendon Mansion. Telephone: 487-6133.

Bienvenue

par le Principal Garigue

En vous souhaitant la bienvenue au collège glendon de l'Université York, je voudrais rappeler certains critères de l'action commune qui nous regroupe aujourd'hui. L'enseignement universitaire a en priorité le développement des connaissances et la formation des étudiants afin de leur permettre de participer à toutes les activités professionnelles contemporaines. Pour que les franco-ontariens puissent bénéficier de ces connaissances et se préparer à des activités professionnelles, il nous faut créer des programmes bilingues de qualité dont les objectifs respectent la liberté de l'esprit et la recherche de la vérité. Cela veut dire créer un système d'enseignement dynamique et constamment renouvelé répondant à la situation des Franco-ontariens du sud de l'Ontario. Nous devons ouvrir les portes à une nouvelle promotion intellectuelle tout en respectant les critères

et la rigueur requise pour un niveau d'enseignement universitaire.

La tâche devant nous est donc lourde d'avenir et si nous pouvons établir les bases d'une entente entre nous, nous construisons par cela même une nouvelle dimension de la société ontarienne. Il ne s'agit donc pas pour nous seulement de parler de programmes, de responsabilités décisionnelles ou de développement intellectuel; il s'agit également de ce que devient notre province. Il s'agit de trouver les solutions éducationnelles qui permettront aux étudiants francophones et anglophones de vivre, d'étudier et de développer leur compétence, obtenant ainsi le savoir qui leur permettra de bâtir un avenir individuel et collectif. Un avenir qui respecte ce qu'est la culture de chacun, et qui apporte la joie d'œuvrer ensemble à l'amélioration de notre pays.

Farewell to a friend

By Jane

'My only regret is that I could not give as much of my time to students, especially in the past few years, as I would've liked to.'

With these, and a few other regrets, David Manson, Head of Advising and Public Liaison left Glendon College to pursue a career in the 'real world', so to speak.

I met David on his last day at Glendon College. Hesitant, at first to give an interview, he consented when I told him I was not taking any notes and didn't have a hidden tape-recorder somewhere. The refreshing quiet of the Senior Common Room can be very conducive to an informal conversation, and David finally relaxed, to speak at length with a gin and tonic tinkling in one hand.

'Glendon is on an up-swing, there is no doubt about that,' he said discussing Glendon's future. 'It is frustrating to see so much potential lying there, just under the skin; and you expect it to surface any moment, but it doesn't happen so easily.' David believes that with the existing programmes offered at Glendon, there is not much of a chance to see the potential fulfilled. Enrolment may increase from year to year, but not so dramatically as to effect a breakthrough. People usually come to Glendon for the wrong reasons: they are either seduced by the campus, or come seeking the congenial environment of a relatively small college. There is a trade-off, the price for these personal preferences is often a limited selection of courses.

For Glendon to realise its full potential it needs to have a more elaborate and extensive curriculum. Perhaps Business Administration and a language or two could be added, or a wider selection of courses in French and Computer Science. 'We have a steady base of enrolment, from high-schools, Franco-Ontarians and more recently mature students. Publicity in Quebec is still, more or less, through word of mouth, though CEGEP helps'. In order to build on this base Glendon needs to offer a better variety of programmes.

Although never an easy person to get hold of, while at Glendon, David has been an extremely easy person to get along with. The general amiability of his nature, more than anything else, was the key to his success with students. He loved working for them, and with them. 'It was a luxury of my job. To find people driven to tears by the frustrating bureaucracy of an educational institution, and then to be able to help them, to solve their problems by pulling a few strings or making a few telephone calls, was the most rewarding aspect of my job.'

After six good, and some not so good, years David left the familiar and florescent halls of Glendon College for the strange, but still florescent, confines of computer rooms and typing pools. What did he feel leaving the cloistered, almost reassuring atmosphere of Glendon? 'Frankly, I'm terrified!'

Glendon class

by Grace Jorly

"Canadians," wryly commented a visiting linguist, "talk about bilingualism as if they knew what they were talking about." He's right. We do. And a good deal of the time we don't.

But 30 students in a third-year Social Science and Canadian Studies class on bilingualism are beginning to know what they are talking about. Best of all, they are talking about it in both official languages.

On a particularly busy Wednesday, I have asked my graduate student to bring me some handouts to the class. She arrives ten minutes into Debbie and Madelaine's presentation and slips into a seat beside me with, "This sounds interesting. I think I'll stay."

Minutes later she hands me a note, "Incredible code switching going on. Of course, this is what Glendon is about isn't it?"

I do a double take, concentrating on "what" was being said I had not particularly

noticed "how", I am so accustomed to this class that it takes a newcomer to point out to me how complex is the switching from French to English, different dialects of French and English, different niveaux of French and English, by this group of students

The class is taught in English but an aspect of French usage is under investigation by the two seminar leaders, one a native speaker of English, the other of French, both fluently bilingual. It is normal, then for questions and comments from the class and responses from the leaders to come in French as often as they do in English. Confidently and knowing exactly what they are doing, the students shift from one language to the other, exploiting their rich language repertoires, making their languages work well for them.

In this class, bilingualism is being studied as a phenomenon: the bilingualism of individuals and of speech communities, of states and of

educational systems, the impact in Canada of bilingual policies on unilinguals both French and English, on indigenous people, on immigrants, on the strategic bilingual elites themselves.

The class reflects both the good work of my colleagues who teach French and English as second languages and the determination of the students to participate fully in Canadian society by mastering both of its official languages.

With its fluent use of both languages, this Glendon class is a microcosm of the larger Franco-Ontarian speech community, and a superb example of successful bilingual education.

Notice

The Hon. Robert Kaplan, Solicitor-General of Canada, will give a speech to be followed by a question and answer period on March 5 in Rm.204 York Hall.

Everyone is welcome. This is being sponsored by the Department of Political Science.

Romanow at Glendon

by Kim Levis

The solution to western alienation is co-operative federalism, according to Roy Romanow, Attorney General of Saskatchewan.

In speaking to the Glendon community this week, Romanow explained that Canada cannot exist as a centralized state, nor as ten principalities.

Only a balance between national and provincial interests can assure the westerners voice in the mechanism of Canadian federalism, he says.

Tracing the roots of western alienation, he stated: "In addition to weather and climate and space, man too, conspired against the people (who settled the west). The only cash crop possible was grain, and the growing of grain

meant dealing with the elevator, the railroad companies, the CPR and the banks."

"All of these institutions and factors, over which the farmer has little, if any control... meant relying upon their federal government in Ottawa, which being far removed and influenced by the great population centers of eastern and central Canada oftentimes seemed irresponsible, in fact, downright hostile to western aspirations and these problems of grain growing and transportation."

He cites the ongoing expressions of western alienation: in the politics of grain transportation and in the energy-rich west, the politics of oil and potash. Control of natural resources, freight rates, and the price of grain "are recurrent major issues".

In subsidizing much of eastern Canada under the national Energy Policy, the West is 'entitled to expect in exchange some other solutions to the problems of the politics of grain and transportation'.

The frustrations of Westerners 'can turn to something as abhorant as Western says Romanow. For him, the solution is not 'outandout seperation a la Kesler.' He referred to Gordon Kesler, the Western Separatist elected in Alberta last week, as the 'lone Kesler with his white chater and his white stetson, rescuing the damsel Alberta from you people out here in Western Canada'. 'Kesler shopuld know that in Canada we solve our problems in the conference centre in Ottawa, not in the O.K. corral'.

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT

The Progressive Conservative Party of Canada offers opportunities for post-secondary students to spend 10 weeks working for the federal party and learning about the political process.


Qualifications

- post-secondary students planning to return to school in the fall;
- a demonstrated interest in the political process;

Interested students should apply in writing to:

Student Political Apprenticeship
Programme (SPAP)
PC Party of Canada
Suite 200, 161 Laurier Ave. W.
Ottawa, Ontario
K1P 5J2

Applications must be postmarked
no later than March 5, 1982




YUKON JACK ATTACK #4.

The Frost Bite.

Warm several small cubes of frozen water with 1 1/2 ounces of Yukon Jack. Toss in a splash of sparkling soda and you'll have thawed the Frost Bite. Inspired in the wild, midst the damnably cold, this, the black sheep of Canadian liquors, is Yukon Jack.

Yukon Jack
The Black Sheep of Canadian Liquors.
Concocted with fine Canadian Whisky.



For more Yukon Jack recipes write: MORE YUKON JACK RECIPES, Box 2710, Postal Station "U", Toronto, Ontario M8Z 5P1.

Fri., Feb. 26, 1982

Pourquoi venir à Glendon

par Marc Marlier

Prenez votre avenir en main! Ne laissez rien au hasard! L'avenir est à vous mais dépend en grande partie des décisions que vous allez prendre. Il me tient à cœur que vous choisissiez la voie qui vous convient une fois terminées vos études secondaires. Il est malheureusement bien difficile de faire des plans. Une révolution technologique secoue tous les secteurs de notre société et transforme notre mode de vie et nos habitudes de travail. Des découvertes aussi extraordinaires que les semi-conducteurs au silicium ou les communications télévisuelles bilatérales, pour ne citer que celles-là, sont susceptibles d'obscurcir comme d'éclairer nos perspectives d'avenir. C'est à nous de choisir. L'avenir ne comporte aucune garantie, explicite ou implicite. Il nous appartient de préparer dès maintenant le vôtre et de faire preuve de souplesse dans vos projets et votre formation.

Ces quelques lignes font partie de l'introduction rédigée par le docteur Bette Stephenson, Ministre de l'Éducation et Ministre des Collèges et Universités. Et cela dans une brochure intitulée "Tour d'horizon" publiée en 1981 à l'intention des parents et étudiants à titre d'information.

Cette brochure correspond à un besoin de communication entre la population et l'administration ontarienne, et dans ce cas, cela s'adresse aux franco-ontariens puisqu'il y est mentionné les différents collèges et universités à courant francophone. Ces places offrent des diplômes avec cours entièrement ou partiellement en français.

Dans cet ordre d'idées, on a voulu informer le public des possibilités d'enseignement après le niveau secondaire. C'est dans ce sens que Bette Stephenson déclare que l'éducation est, ou devrait être un processus continu qui débute à la naissance et ne prend fin qu'à la mort. L'Ontario a la chance de posséder un système d'éducation bien équipé sur le plan de l'éducation permanente. Le gouvernement de l'Ontario accorde une haute priorité à l'éducation post-secondaire et compte que les étudiants en fassent autant.

Dans ce contexte, le Collège universitaire de l'Université York a un rôle primordial à jouer. Après un rapide coup d'oeil sur la carte géographique de la province d'Ontario, on peut s'apercevoir que la région du Sud autour de Toronto ne possède qu'une seule université francophone et il s'agit du Collège Glendon. Ce qui donne une importance toute particulière à cette institution qui se doit de représenter la population francophone de cette région, puisque francophones il y a autour dans la région. Glendon a d'ailleurs pour objectif

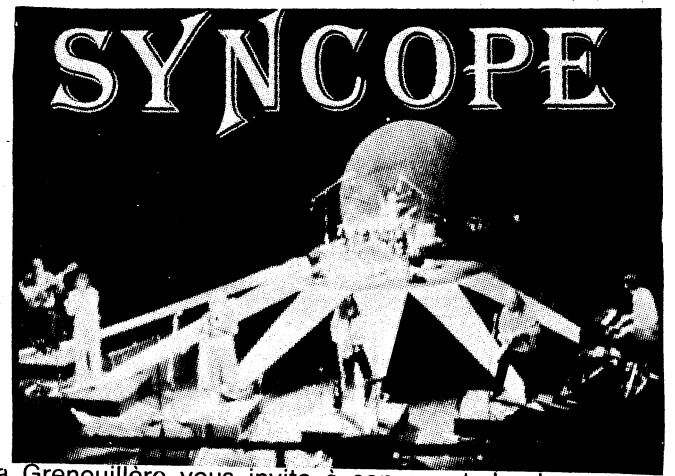
d'accroître le nombre de cours offerts en français et de renforcer son caractère bilingue et biculturel.

Le rapport de la Commission sur l'éducation post-secondaire en Ontario a recommandé que Glendon oriente ses programmes en fonction des intérêts des franco-ontariens.

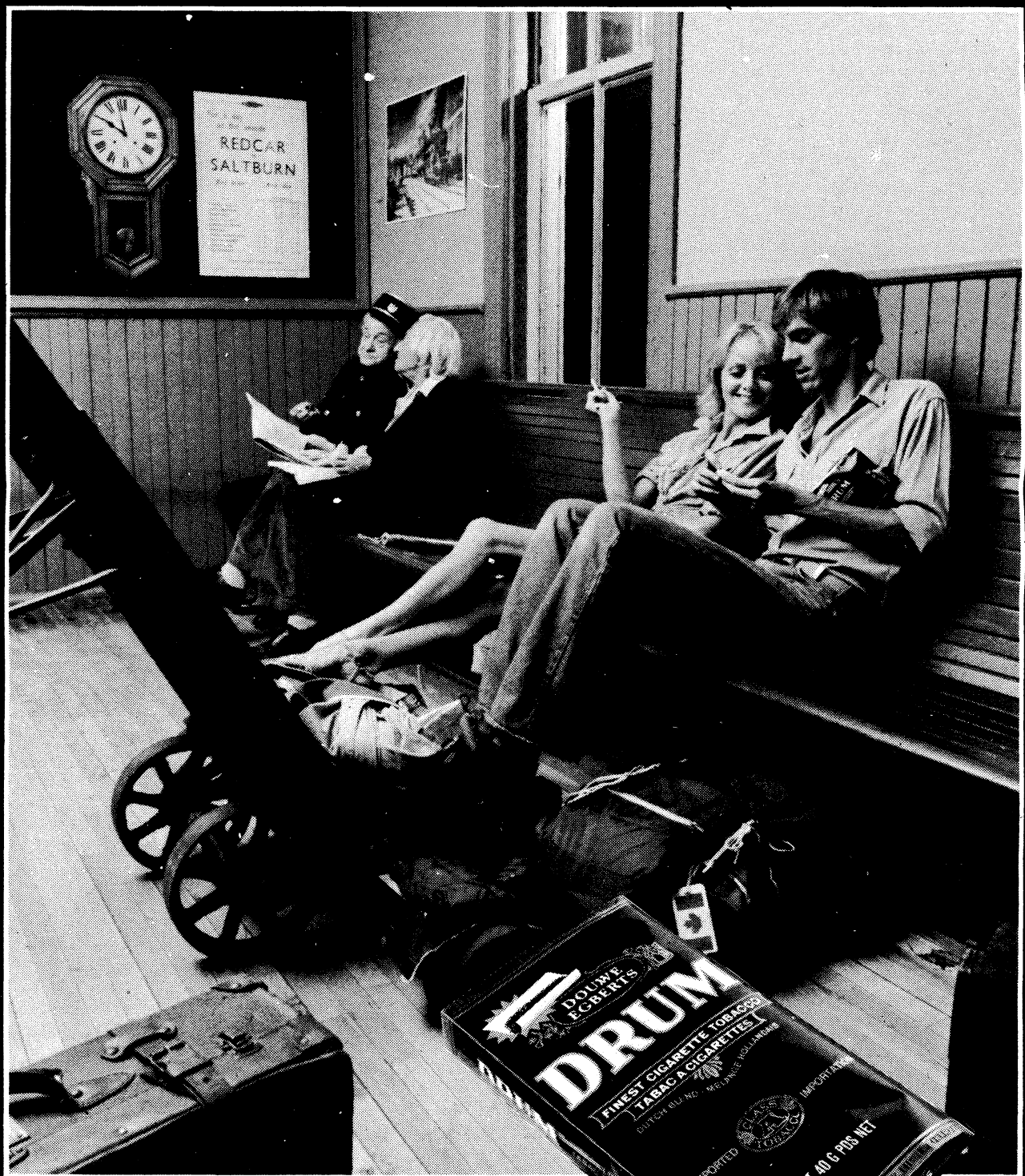
Outre les cours donnés en français, des activités parascolaires en français (telles

que poésie, chanson, cinéma, conférences et discussions) contribuent à créer une vie culturelle française dans le Collège Glendon. En participant à ces activités, les étudiants francophones gardent le contact avec leur héritage culturel.

Le franco-ontarien diplômé de Glendon peut se faire une carrière dans un milieu francophone ou anglophone et a accès à un nombre grandissant de postes bilingues.



La Grenouillère vous invite à son avant dernier spectacle. Cette fois-ci, il s'agira d'un concert. 'SYNCOPE' présentera un répertoire sans pareil. On vous attend vendredi le 26 février à 20:30 à la cafétéria. L'entrée sera de \$2.00 étudiant et \$3.00 non étudiants. Soyez à l'heure car le concert ne vous attendra pas.



Making it on your own.

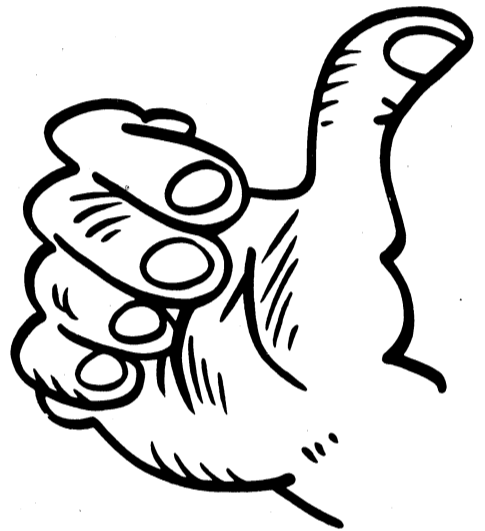
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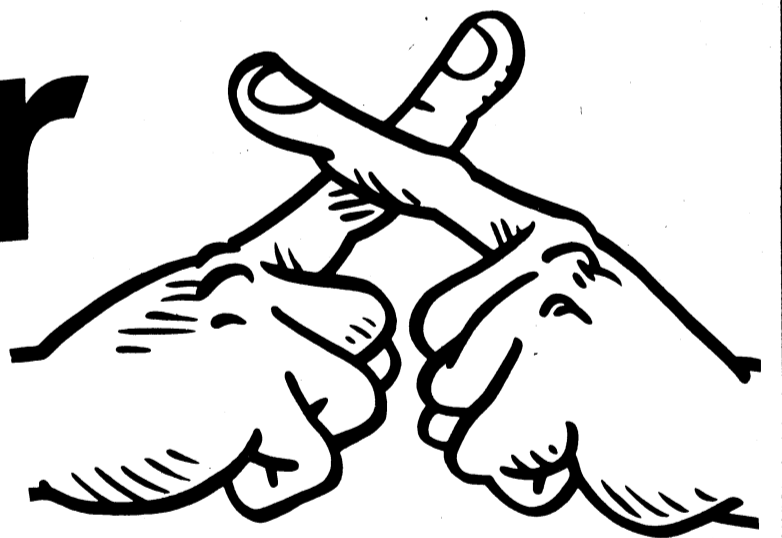
**The sign
of the 60's**



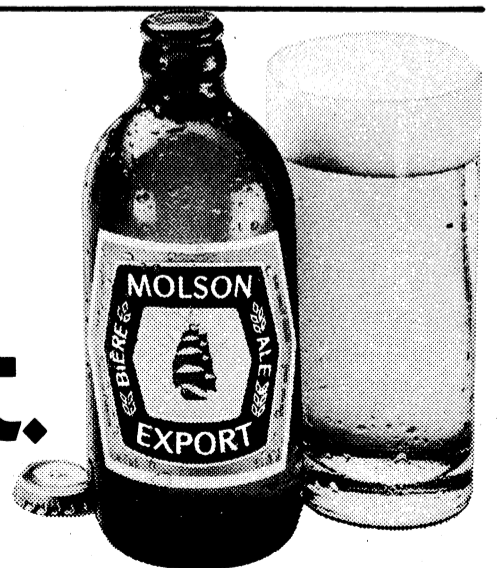
**The sign
of the 70's**



**A sign for
the 80's**



**And how to order
the beer that
keeps on tasting great.**



THE AGONY OF EL SALVADOR

He is both a reluctant and an unlikely looking revolutionary.

Sitting in the student council chambers at the University of B.C., wearing a tan safari suit, loafers and rectangular metal frame glasses, with a gold ring, gold pen and gold cigarette lighter highly visible, Guillermo Manuel Ungo, leader of El Salvador's Democratic Front (FDR), bears little resemblance to the stereotypical Che Guevara revolutionary commonly thought to populate Central America.

Given Ungo's background, however, this is no coincidence. His father, the late Guillermo Ungo, is well known in El Salvador as a founder of the Christian Democratic party movement in the 1960's. Ungo himself is also one of the best known politicians in the country. A professor of law at the University of San Salvador, he was one of three civilians appointed to a five person government junta after the successful coup in 1979 by the reformist army officers ending the dictatorship of General Carlos Humberto Romero. Ungo was also the vice-presidential running mate of Jose Napoleon Duarte in the ill-fated 1972 presidential elections that resulted in a military coup aimed at keeping Duarte and Ungo out of office. (Currently Duarte, a Christian Democrat, is president of the ruling junta.) Ungo, married with three children, is also leader of the social democratic National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), a vice-president in the Socialist International, to which Canada's NDP belongs, and a former director of the Jesuit Central American University's research institute.

In January of 1980, after serving on the government junta for three months, Ungo became a revolutionary leader by

By Bill Tieleman and Tom Hawthorn for CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS.

necessity, not by choice. In his letter of resignation from the junta Ungo said that because of the independent power of El Salvador's army and wealthy oligarchy the junta "has only minimal, and essentially formal, power. It lacks the capacity to lead the process of democratization and social change. Nor can it stop the development of the various mechanisms and activities which run contrary to the objectives of that process."

Throughout our interview, which took place in July in Vancouver, where Ungo was addressing the federal NDP convention, it was clear that the FDR leader is not a dogmatic ideologue but someone who has turned to armed insurrection as a final resort after attempting to change the government through non-violent means.

In El Salvador students have a long history of involvement in attempts to introduce social reforms and end the military dictatorships that, backed by the coffee and cotton plantation owners, have ruled the country for 50 years. In El Salvador's last major uprising, the 1932 revolt that saw 30,000 campesinos (farm workers) massacred by the army, students at the University of San Salvador were responsible for publishing an anti-government newspaper. The editors of the paper and other student leaders were executed. On July 30, 1975, a student

protest march from the University to the centre of town ended when the National Guard opened fire, killing at least 37 students. Two days later more than 50,000 Salvadorans walked in a procession honouring the dead students.

We asked Ungo about the role of students in the current attempts to overthrow the military government. He pointed out that it was not just students but all young people who are leading the guerilla fighting in the countryside and the other opposition actions.

"You have more than 60 per cent of the population under 25 years old," he explained. "And these people suffer misery, hunger, lack of jobs, more than other people, and these people have more ideals, so every youngster is suspect."

"Suspected of being a subversive, of belonging to the mass organizations (that

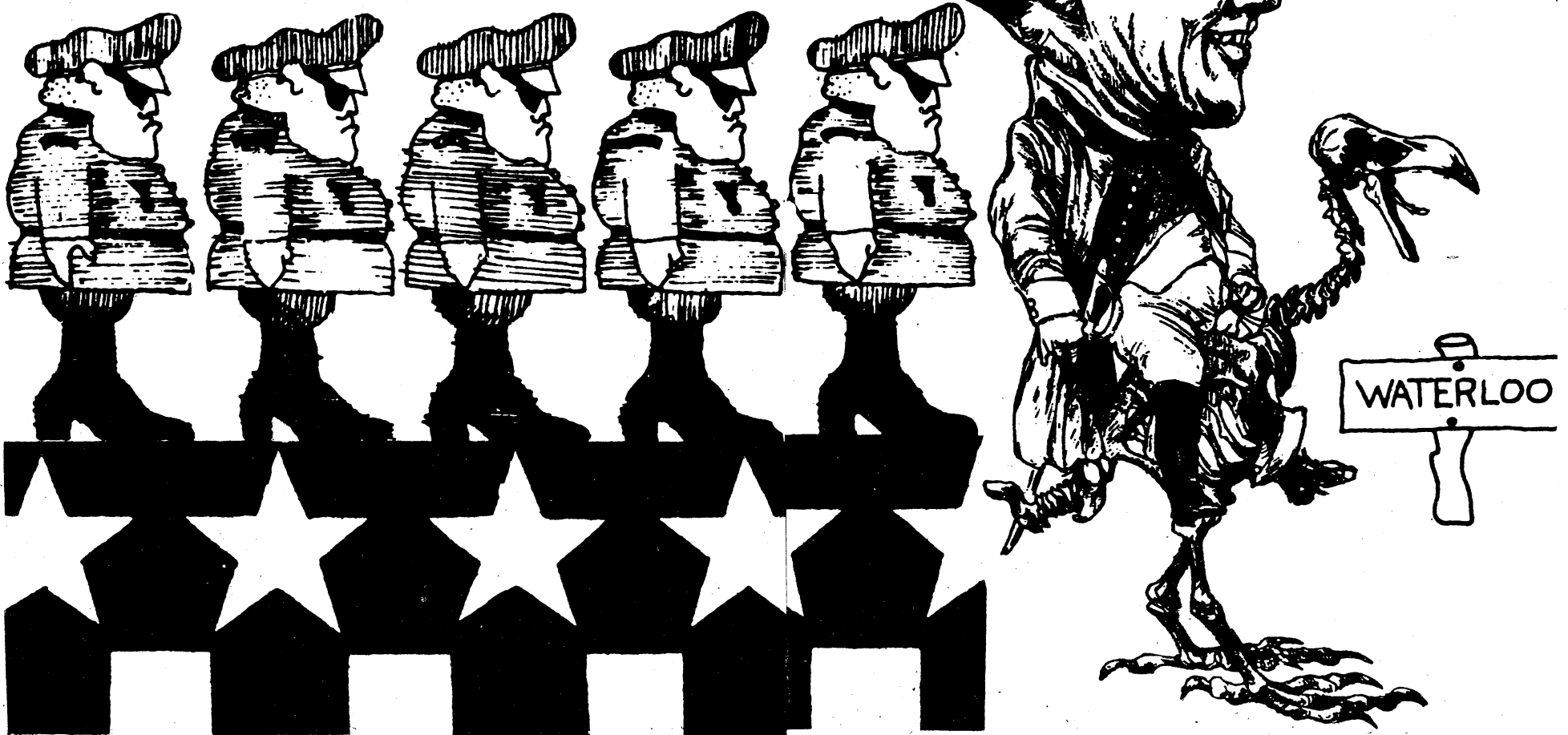
support the opposition), of having sympathies towards them, of helping them. You see, not only in the guerrilla forces but in the mass organizations, in the trade union, a lot of students, high school students, university students and young people.

"Most of the people killed, with their heads cut off, every day, are youngsters, because they're suspects. And to be a suspect", he concludes wearily, "is to be killed, to be dead."

In June the Wall Street Journal and the Washington Post published lengthy stories

detailing how the Ronald Reagan administration's White Paper on El Salvador contains "factual errors, misleading statements and unresolved ambiguities that raise questions about the administration's interpretation of participation by communist countries in the Salvadoran civil war," as the Post described it. The White Paper, released in February claimed that, "over the past year, the insurgency in El Salvador has been progressively transformed into a textbook case of indirect armed aggression by Communist powers through Cuba." In the Journal's story U.S. State Department policy planner John Glassman, the man primarily responsible for the White Paper, acknowledges that there were "mistakes" and "guessing" by intelligence analysts, that parts of it were possibly "misleading" and "over-embellished" and that arms shipment figures from alleged captured guerilla documents were in fact extrapolated. The Post, which did its own analysis of the documents, which were handwritten in Spanish, concluded that many of the White Paper's translations into English were faulty.

*Leading his "centrist government,"
President José
Napoleón Duarte
of El Salvador*



After examining the documents purporting to back up the administration's claims, along with other captured papers held by the State Department, the Post concluded that "read together with the documents released originally, these authors draw a picture that differs in significant ways from the one in the White Paper. These documents portray a guerrilla movement that is chronically short of arms and scrounging for more of them."

During a press conference prior to our interview Ungo described the U.S. White Paper as "not so white." We asked him about the White Paper and what effect its release and subsequent statements by members of the Reagan administration have had on media coverage of the civil war.

"There is a total manipulation of the news regarding El Salvador," he replied. "For example, the White Paper is good evidence of that. We think that most governments understand that it was just an excuse to justify American intervention. It's not the first White Paper the Americans have produced.

"Every time they want to intervene in a country, they produce a White Paper. They did that in the Dominican Republic (American troops invaded in 1965), they did that in Guatemala (the Central Intelligence Agency financed and aided a successful coup by right wing exiles in 1954).

"After the lie is demonstrated, nobody (in the press) comments on that. So that's when you see the manipulation. They (the U.S.) wanted to see our tiny small country become the first confrontation between East and West. So, nobody believed that (the White Paper).

"There have been some stories written about the White Paper (the Post and Journal stories) besides the manipulation, the half truths, the lies and the falsifications but the most important part is not what is not said: What kind of struggle is going on, who is responsible for that, what are the main causes of that, why the people have chosen the right to insurrection, which is a constitutional right, why we are not "freedom fighters" (in the media), why there are training camps for Somoza's people (former Nicaraguan dictator Anastasio Somoza's National Guard) in the United States, which has been proven. It's a big manipulation and everyone understands that."

We asked if Ungo felt, given U.S. efforts to influence the media against the opposition, an accurate story of the struggle in El Salvador will eventually come out.

"Well, I hope so," he answered, "I hope so. But I guess there is a trauma after Watergate. They don't want to discover more Watergates," he says, with a wry smile. "One is enough, but perhaps as time goes on and as this warmonger policy fails the truth will start to come out."

In 1972 there seem to be signs that El Salvador's military and oligarchy were willing to loosen their grip on control of the country rather than face the protracted guerrilla warfare that was going on in neighbouring Guatemala. Three of the

vote the opposing coalition lost amid allegations and strong evidence of electoral fraud on the part of the government and army. While the opposition parties began a challenge to the entire election, some sympathetic army officers attempted a coup backed by Duarte that aborted and led to his arrest and subsequent seven year exile, as well as the exile of many other opposition leaders.

In 1980, after Ungo had left the new junta because of its inability to control the army or oligarchy, Duarte returned to El Salvador to join the junta, subsequently becoming its president. We asked Ungo how he felt to be fighting someone who was once a close friend and his running mate in the 1972 attempt to democratize El Salvador.

"I don't look in the past," he began hesitatingly, "just to learn, or not to. Not to have emotionalism... That happens in history. Mr. Reagan was a Democrat many years ago wasn't he? General Petain was a hero of the First World War and he was judged by the French people to have been a traitor in the Second World War, no matter how much good will he had or not. It's not a matter of good will in politics, it's not a matter of if you're a good guy or a bad guy.

It's just what you do, what role you play in politics, what interests you serve.

"The problem with Duarte is that he always was a primitive anti-communist and anti-communism has caused hundreds of thousands of deaths in Latin America for decades and has just more polarized the situation. Mr. Reagan is trying to make true Che Guevara's statement that there will be more Vietnams in Latin America. He doesn't want that but he's producing that.

"So he (Duarte) changed. He played an important role in the struggle for democracy," Ungo says in a sad, resigned tone but apparently without bitterness. "He was considered a subversive, he was considered a communist. The oligarchy said that, against him, against me. Well, now he's doing just the opposite of that which he criticized," Ungo concluded, leaving a long pause afterwards in which he seemed to be wondering what lessons the betrayal of ideas held for him.

The constant toll the rebel forces extract from the Salvadoran military dooms the Duarte regime, creating a slow tide of victory even American aid cannot reverse, according to Ungo. The junta's ability to rule was even eroded by the so-called defeat of the "final offensive" launched in January by the rebel militia, the Farabundo Marti Front for National Liberation, Ungo said.

"It was a failure since it did not become a final offensive, the final steps towards a political-military solution, but the junta and the United States government say it was a victory for them. Well, they took a hell of a beating. If you receive a hundred blows you cannot say, 'Well, I won because you didn't knock me down' when you are bleeding all over the face. That was a propaganda deal.

"We don't believe we are going to reach

That means the United States' will too. They are giving a lot of arms, a lot of military equipment, economic aid to keep on strengthening the rightist sector of the army. Well, if you want to weaken that you have to do just the opposite. But we don't believe it is in the hands of the United States. They by themselves don't want to do it -- they cannot do it -- so we have to work out also, among other factors the balance of forces, to have a much better balance of forces -- it's improving -- international solidarity, international isolation of the junta, the fascist people, so we can search for a political solution that was not there at the beginning of the war, that there is at the end of the war."

Today, there are virtually two El Salvadors. The vast majority of the country, including the capital city, is still under the junta's military command by day. The rest is without constant borders, as the rebels consolidate their control over mostly mountainous lands on the border with Honduras. It is in these areas, Ungo said, that the Front has established its own local government, while an immense network of supporters in the junta-controlled areas aid the armed rebels.

"If you have several thousand people armies and fighting on a full-time basis you need a big infrastructure and big aid from the civilian population. People that feed

them, clothe them, keeps them, guards them, watches the enemy, so that means tens of thousands of people in those areas. The civilian population, that's the 'water' the 'fish' need and that's why the government is fighting to dry up the water in order to kill off the fish. That's why you have almost 10 per cent of the population displaced or refugees through compulsory measures, by force, because they want to dry off the water.

"They are having more than refugee camps. They are becoming concentration camps because that's the population helping with political activity, economic activity and military activity (for) the regular popular forces (guerrillas)".

Several of Ungo's colleagues have been assassinated since he left his home for Mexico City, where he now heads the FDR. We asked Ungo if he fears for his and his family's lives, and whether he worried that the junta would send someone to Mexico City to kill him.

Ungo grinned shyly. "Well, there's always risks. For example, the Pope was shot and Reagan, so it's not a luxury just for us. We cannot work just thinking of it all the time. And I believe that the agencies are not fools. I don't believe they want (eliminated) alternatives that would help for a democratic solution."

No savior

Create a country about two-thirds the size of Vancouver Island, populate it with five million people, make sure 50 percent of the adults are illiterate, 80 percent of the workers earn less than \$225 a year and 70 percent of the children under six years old are malnourished, and you have El Salvador.

Add to that 50 years of brutal by a wealthy oligarchy determined to maintain the status quo of misery and you have a country ripe for revolution.

Bounded by Guatemala, Honduras and the Pacific Ocean, El Salvador is the smallest country in Central America but its most densely populated. Named after "the Saviour" by Spanish conquistadors centuries ago, the country has never lived up to its name.

The current civil war in El Salvador is not the first time violence has erupted there. In 1932 a peasant uprising led by Augustin Farabundo Marti, a communist leader, ended with the massacre of 30,000 peasants and others. In the intervening 50 years military governments have ruled El Salvador, crushing any opposition forces that challenged their rule.

The military reign is supported financially by the Salvadoran oligarchy, often referred to as the "fourteen families," which owns the major coffee, cotton and sugar plantations. Despite attempts by the ruling junta of Napoleon Duarte to implement land reform, opposition from the oligarchy and military has ensured that little land is taken from the rich and given to the

campesinos, or farm workers: currently two per cent of the people own about 60 per cent of the land.

Attempts at reform through the electoral process have been consistently thwarted by the military/oligarchy rulers. In 1972 Napoleon Duarte, a Christian Democrat, and Guillermo Ungo a Social Democrat, ran in the presidential elections as a united opposition to the military candidate in a close vote subverted by electoral fraud. Duarte and Ungo were stopped from challenging the election by a military coup. Duarte is now president, but only through appointment by the military junta. Ungo is now leader of the Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR), the political wing of the opposition forces fighting in El Salvador.

The United States has been militarily supporting the governments of El Salvador ever since World War II. Between 1950 and 1979 the US sent \$17 million on Salvadorean equipment and training. In 1980 El Salvador received \$10 million in military aid from the U.S. and in 1981 it will get \$35.4 million for military equipment and \$126.5 million for economic aid. More than 50 American military advisors are currently stationed in El Salvador, with another 20 in neighbouring Honduras.

Since the outbreak of full-scale civil war in late 1979, more than 20,000 people have been killed in El Salvador, and more than a quarter-million Salvadoreans have become refugees.

...Most of the people killed are youngsters, because they're suspect. And to be suspect is to be killed, to be dead...

country's legal opposition parties, the Christian Democrats (PDC) led by Duarte, the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR), of which Ungo was secretary-general, and the National Democratic Union (UDN), formed a coalition called the National Opposing Union (UNO) to contest the election against the military candidate of the official government party. In a close

just a military solution or just a political solution in pure terms. The main aspects are that we want to work out a democratic political solution, to put all factors to work in favour of a political solution, even the army factor ... because you have to have power in order to have a solution that's going to be guaranteed.

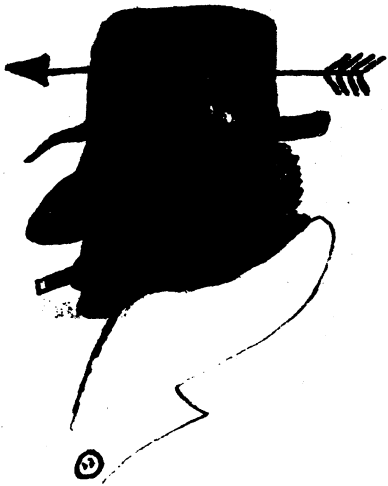
"You need a political will to put all your political tools to work on that.

Chuck is back

By John Maxwell

Recap: Last episode, Chuck Tolstoy, P.I., had his first encounter with the priceless Nubian Jackal, and learned of its legendary hypnotic powers. Its current owner, the wealthy Reuben Bigelow, Tolstoy's client, is being blackmailed by the power-mad Reverend Kim Pot Luk.

Back in the luxurious drawing room of his elegant Russian Hill mansion, Reuben Bigelow renewed his acquaintance with a half-finished snifter of brandy and eased his bulk into a high-back chair. Chuck Tolstoy settled back into a glass of bourbon and lit up a Gauloise. Mrs. Bigelow, seated primly on the edge of the sofa, looked up vacantly from her dish of mint toffees. Appa-



rently, she hadn't even noticed that her husband had ever left the room.

The millionaire's deep, commanding voice boomed out: "Now to continue with my story. Or, to be more accurate, with the Nubian Jackal's story. The legend of the Jackal was first related to me when I was a young man, on a visit to Egypt's Valley of the Kings. Even as a boy, I had been fascinated with the mysteries of the Ancient Egyptians, and was finally satisfying my curiosity. I remember the occasion to this day; it was a blazing hot morning on the banks of the Nile. My guide mentioned the Jackal only in passing, as we stood beside the final resting place of Pharaoh Mitzi II, but I was captivated immediately.

From that day on, my every spare moment was spent finding out all I could about the statue, in hopes that one day I might have it for my own. But not for another ten years did I actually run across the Jackal along with a certain Korean gentleman.

Tolstoy, who had been dozing off and dropping cigarette ashes on the Persian rug, sat up with interest.

"The place was Seoul, Korea. The year was 1953 and the Korean War was drawing to a close. I had flown to Seoul in my private airplane after having received a tip that the city's chief of police, an avid art collector, had fallen into possession of the Nubian Jackal.

In the Korean War, as in any such conflict, not everyone suffered. Certain unscrupulous individuals actually managed to reap a healthy profit from the turmoil and deprivation around them. One such man was Yip Soon, Seoul's chief of police during the period in question, through, shall we say, unorthodox policing methods, Mr Soon had amassed a handsome personal fortune and the wherewithal to satisfy his passion for art treasures. According to my sources, he had acquired the Jackal from a Greek merchant who met a rather mysterious and untimely end shortly after encountering the police chief. Needless to say, I looked forward with considerable trepidation to my appointment with Yip Soon".

The young detective in the chair next to Bigelow's was now wide awake and wondering what "trepidation" meant. Bigelow continued, already caught up in the excitement of his own narrative.

"However, by the time I arrived on the scene, not only the war was coming to a conclusion. For Yip Soon, a fly had fallen into the proverbial ointment. You see, Mr. Tolstoy, among the Chief's more questionable activities was the routine selling of stolen American ammunition to Communist Chinese operatives working in Seoul.

Quite naturally, the United Nations military command in Korea was less than pleased. It had taken military intelligence agents considerable time and expense to put an end to Mr. Soon's operations, but by April, 1953 he had been forced into hiding. It took me considerable time and expense to find him, disguised as an elderly woman and working in the kitchen of a sea-food establishment.

To be brief, I was foolish enough, in my anticipation of finally winning the Jackal, to strike an agreement with this ruthless character. In exchange for the Jackal, I was to provide him with safe passage back to San Francisco in my aircraft.

You must understand, my friend, that I was a naïve young man at this time. I honestly expected that, upon landing in San Francisco, this fellow would heap gratitude upon me and hand over the Jackal. But then, I was also unfamiliar with the inexplicable effect that the artifact has on certain individuals. What I received, in fact, was a blow on the head with the revolver that Soon always concealed".

"Heart-broken though I was, I resigned myself to never seeing either Yip Soon or the Nubian Jackal again. And if only I hadn't! But it was certainly no coincidence that when they surfaced, they surfaced together.

It was one month ago that I first read a newspaper account of the activities of one Kim Pot Luk, the self-styled High Reverend of the Pedestrian Church. As you are aware, Rev. Luk exercises a strange power over his followers, who believe that their leader is the re-incarnation of Woodrow Wilson".

"Woodrow Wilson?", repeated the sleuth in a grave tone.

"Yes," replied Bigelow solemnly. "Woodrow Wilson. I thought nothing of the news story until I glanced at the photo of Luk that went with it. Though almost thirty years had passed since our first meeting, I still recognized Yip Soon's devilish features."

"You mean Luk is Soon? Soon is Luk? Luk and Soon are the same?"

"Precisely. Very shortly after reading this disturbing account, I was attending a local art auction, as I often do. One never knows what one might find at such affairs. On this particular occasion, the merchandise was rubbish, or so I thought until a vaguely familiar object caught my eye. Standing between an erotic lighting fixture and an art deco cuspidor was the Nubian Jackal itself! And these fools had no idea of its true value!

In breathless excitement, I bid on it immediately, expecting to go unopposed. But an equally excited voice from the back of the room made a counter-bid. I turned to see the scowling countenance of Yip Soon, alias Kim Pot Luk. He was as surprised to see me as I was to see him. The bidding between us was fast and furious, and stretched on an unbearably long time. Finally though, I bid out of his range, and he reluctantly gave in. Later, as my chauffeur and I carried the figure carefully to my auto, I caught a fleeting glimpse of a shadowy figure in the doorway behind me.

I can't say for certain how Rev. Luk, obviously so obsessed with the Nubian Jackal, managed to become separated from it. But the pawn ticket which hung around the Jackal's neck seems to indicate that the Reverend was, if you'll pardon the colloquialism, strapped for cash."

Chuck Tolstoy knocked back his bourbon and water and slumped forward in his chair, deep in thought.

"That explains how the Jackal fell into your hands", he said. "Now how did you fall into Kim Pot Luk's hands? You're being blackmailed by someone who really knows blackmail, you know."

"Ah, yes," sighed Bigelow. "The strangest and saddest twist in this strange, sad tale. You see, my good man, the pursuit of one's quarry can often be more pleasing than its final capture. The Jackal magnificent though it is, seemed somehow ordinary once it was in my possession. To be totally honest, my search for the statue when I was a young man was little more than a childish caprice. In the intervening thirty years, a good deal of romance wore off. The Nubian Jackal rapidly became just another expensive trinket, bought on a foolish whim."

The millionaire pause, and a rueful half-smile spread across his puffy face.

"In short, I made arrangements to donate the Jackal to the National Museum of Art, as I mentioned earlier. I requested the Museum to have a member of its Board of Directors call me in order to make an appointment to discuss the donation. On Thursday, the 11th of this month, a Mr. Cecil Dobbs-Van Buren telephoned my office, and we arranged to meet at Enrico's on Brighton Street for lunch the following Wednesday. I suspected nothing."

"A name like Cecil Dobbs-Van Buren should have tipped you off right away," interjected Tolstoy.

"Nevertheless, I kept the appointment. My suspicions were first aroused when the address on Brighton turned out not to be Enrico's, but a quaint little establishment called "Kim's Korean Kitchen".

"Uh huh! The restaurant chain that acts as a front for Luk's Pedestrian Church!", exclaimed the sleuth.

"Indeed. But I was unaware of this at the time. I dismissed my chauffeur for the time being, and entered the restaurant. There, I was met by a diminutive, bespectacled chap with a moustache, who introduced himself as Cecil Dobbs-Van Buren. We proceeded to sit down and order drinks before lunch. I ordered a Perrier. What I was actually given, I shall never know, for I recall nothing of the remainder that day. The next thing I knew, I was lying in a back alley behind the restaurant, wearing nothing but a pair of boxer shorts and skin-diving flippers on my feet."

"Yeah, I remember. We're back to the beginning", mumbled the private eye. "But now I've got some news for you. Rev. Luk wants the Jackal by midnight next Tuesday, or else those blackmail photos get nationwide exposure."

"So soon?" Bigelow whimpered, his face growing suddenly pale. He peered intently into his brandy, as if the solution were floating at the bottom.

Next Episode: Reverend Luk's Secret Recipe.

Days of the world

February 26 *Sts. Cirils and Methodije Day (Serbia)*

Days of the world

February 26 *Sts. Cirils and Methodije day (Serbia)*

Two brothers from Thessalonika also known as the Apostles of the Slavs influenced the religious development of Slavic people in the ninth century.

February 27 *Apokreis (Greece)*

The weekend before Lent includes masquerade balls, Mardi Gras-type activities, special religious services and an abundance of fine foods.

February 28 *Kalenda Festival (Finland)*

This celebration centres around the reading or reciting of poems based on Finnish mythology and is sponsored by Kalevala societies.

Prior to Ash Wednesday *Carnival and Mardi Gras*

Lively festivals and feasts celebrated in many countries, like Germany, Trinidad and Tobago and Brazil.

March 1 *Independence Movement Day (Korea)*

On this date in 1919, the beginning of the official movement for independence from Japan was started by 33 prominent Koreans.

March 1 *Kathara Deftera (Greece)*

This date marks the beginning of Lent which is celebrated with church services.

March 1 *Lent begins (Eastern Orthodox churches)*

March 1 *St. David's Day (Wales)*

St. David, the patron saint of Wales who allegedly died on this date in 589 was instrumental in bringing Christianity to Wales and is the subject of numerous legends.

March 3 *Hina Matsuri (Japan)*

This festival, Doll's Festival by translation but Girl's day in reality, is noted with sets of 15 or more ceremonial dolls arranged on tiered shelves (Hina-Dan) which have been covered by red cloth.

March 3 *National Liberation Day (Bulgaria)*

On this date in 1878 Bulgaria became an autonomous principality after five centuries of Turkish rule.

March 4 *St. Casimir's Feast (Lithuania)*

A day in honour of the patron saint of Lithuania, St. Casimir celebrated with church services and banquets.

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Glendon Hall: Days of bygone grandeur

by Adele Gianelli

The gates of Glendon Hall lead into a veritable land of enchantment. Winding past an artistic lodge, the broad serpentine driveway, with its ribbon borders of shrubs and perennials intersected by groups of evergreens, gives promise of surprises ahead. That promise is first fulfilled when a curve in the road divulges the apple orchard. As far as eye can see to north and south, great gnarled trunks branch into that venerable shape of domesticity which makes the very old apple tree so loveable.

But what is unique about this orchard is that no rough meadow-land lies beneath the trees for a smooth velvet turf spreads a vast lawn, rather reminding one of the ancient oaks amid the luscious grass of Windsor. The mental picture of it in blossom-time is a feast for the imagination!

So the driveway with its formal planting approaches the manor house which, surrounded by its 125 acres, stands amidst 70 acres of cultivated property as distinct from the farming land.

The immediate foreground of the house is planted with small evergreens and one's attention is next focussed upon the very fine grille work of ornamental iron which forms the massive portecochere over the front entrance. Its delicate black traceries are accented by the curves of two turquoise blue urns which grace the vestibule with luxurious oriental beauty.

The southern exposure faces a park-a-plaisance of restful grandeur adjoining the orchard, with extensive lawns, fine trees and ornamental shrubbery.

Whereas the latter is part of the original demesne settled upon by a family of Yorkshire pioneers, the park has been largely achieved by the addition of numerous trees transplanted from the woodlands- silver birch, koster spruce, picea douglassi and others. These spacious lawns, lovely as an arberetum, are eloquent of the marvels of transplanting; one Corsican pine which took four to move is typical of the work involved.

One reluctantly turns from this vista, and enticed by the glow of early-

flowering nasturtiums in vivid orange boxes enters upon the terrace paving the eastern wing of the house. This overlooks the sunken garden with the rose terrace beyond and a dark grove of pine framing the background. All the choicest flowers in lavish luxury are set in formal beds, making an oblong design dissected by flagstone paths cornered by cedars. Massed plantings of peonies bank the sides of the enclosing brick wall which is softened by huge stone urns trailing greenery, and the palm-like foliage of sumach growing on the slipping hillside beyond, softly fringes the northern side.

Flanking the sunken garden is a most artistic arrangement of trellis work forming two quaint tea



Would you believe that this is now Pro Tem, Radio Glendon and the Mature Student's Lounge?

houses with a semi-circle of complementary pillars of roses. These enclose a gorgeous group of cedars which made a bower for the rose garden between two pergolas. The design of the teahouses is particularly pleasing in sea-green and white. An unusual touch is the inlaid tondso or round panels of pierced showing pairs of blue love birds. This decorative treatment of garden furnishing gives an intimate air which is further developed by the carvings on the white wooden gate which opens off the sunken garden and seems to lead one suddenly right into the blue sky, for stretching far below lies the valley of the Don. The gateway is on the very crest of the high hill and

the illusion of stepping from a sunken garden into cloudless space is heightened by a carved crescent of the new moon topping the gate which is silhouetted realistically against the blue.

Resisting for the moment the intriguing path descending to the valley, we explored to the south of the terrace where two impressive stone vases, five feet in height an opening in a high privet hedge. An immaculate green sward for tennis and a bowling green intervened between another rampart of the same amoor privet which enclosed the cutting garden bisected by a rustic pergola. Quantities of every perennial and many annuals are planted here for house decoration and especially lovely at this season were the pink and white lupin and long-spurred columbines poised like flights of yellow

butterflies. Beyond in the shadow of the pines, only the sight of a lawn roller convinced us that this verdant velvet rug was actually a nine-hole putting green.

Then the delicious scent of sweet briar roses be guiled and the wonders of the hillside spread before one. Sloping steeping almost 200 feet to the river road below, the entire surface of the hill, about three acres, has been converted into an immense rock garden. Undoubtedly it is the chef d'oeuvre of Glendon Hall. Large trees seem as shrubs on it but one especially superb elm towers majestically. Hundreds of massive boulders have been put into position by means of stone boats and horses; dry stone



Don't you wish our library looked like the Wood's!

walls form overhanging parapets; stone steps skillfully lead into alluring paths and in between the rocks while clambering over them, draping them, are flowers in all colours of the rainbow. Later in the season the bloom becomes entrancing, while in June great splashes of mauve phlos subulata, blue seas of forget-me-nots, and the captured sunshine of ranunculus are a joy to see; fluffy-ruffle petunias (green house products which have stolen a march on less pampered pets), variegated shirley poppies, foaming torrents of white-arabis, garlands of peonies cascading against blue spruce and the sun glittering on clumps of cerise tulips, are unforgettable. It is bewildering in its variety, and all the while the view across the valley beckons commandingly!

So the road skirting the river is reached, and following it-passing the picturesque boat house- we halt our steps by the rushing water of the dam and the concrete bridge which leads to the pasture lands where sheep and cattle graze.

Another roadway leads along the river's edge where the Don flows lazily by as if loath to leave the beauty spot, but in early spring, before the flowers are friending, its manners are tempestuous as it madly hurls its ice floes.

The now peaceful river quietly encircles an island and connected by a small bridge a fascinating little child's kingdom flourishes. There is a bungalow doll house-a pavillon for nursery teas and afternoon naps and an awninged stretch of sandy beach just right for wading!

Putting temptation behind, we turned back along the flickering shad-

ows of a woodland walk scented with the rose-like perfume of breeder tulips and regained the lights above. There, from the stone terrace carpeted with starry flowered deltoid pinks, the marvellous panorama of fertile valley and glowing hillside, winding river and mossy glen, lay dreaming in the hush of twilight-the full enchantment of Glendon Hall.

The house was built by Mr. Wood in 1923. He was considered one of Canada's wealthiest men having been at various times in his life president of the Central Canada Loan and Savings Company, vice-president of the National Trust Co. Ltd., Brazilian Traction Light & Power Co., Canada Life Association Co., Canadian Bank of Commerce, director of the Western Assurance Company, Massey Harris Co. Ltd., Mexican Light & Power Co., Mexican Tramways Co., Huronia Traction Power & Light Co., Toronto Savings and Loan Co., and Provincial Paper Co. Ltd.

He was born in Peterborough in 1866 and married Agnes E. Smart in 1891. He died in 1941 at the age of 75. The funeral service was held at Timothy Eaton Memorial Church and he was buried in Mount Pleasant.

His wife lived until 1950. She was persuaded to donate her property to the University of Toronto by a member of their board of governors. She did so with the understanding that the grounds would be used for botanical gardens. When it was decided to build a college here there was a great deal of protest from the neighbouring areas but by agreeing to several building conditions the college area was rezoned and built.

**NOMINATIONS ARE NOW BEING ACCEPTED
FOR THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS ON THE G.C.S.U.**

PRESIDENT

V.P. ACADEMIC

V.P. COMMUNICATIONS

V.P. CULTURAL

V.P. EXTERNAL

V.P. INTERNAL

STUDENT SENATOR

AND 20 POSITIONS

ON THE STUDENT CAUCUS OF FACULTY COUNCIL

NOMINATION FORMS ARE AVAILABLE

IN THE G.C.S.U. OFFICE

NOMINATIONS CLOSE AT 5:00 P.M., FRI., MARCH 5.

NOTE: THE STUDENT SENATOR HAS A VOTE

IN BOTH YORK SENATE AND THE G.C.S.U.

**LES NOMINATIONS POUR LES POSITIONS SUIVANTS
DE L'A.E.C.G. SONT MAINTENANT ACCEPTEES**

PRESIDENT

V.P. ACADEMIQUE

V.P. COMMUNICATIONS

V.P. CULTUREL

V.P. EXTERNE

V.P. INTERNE

SENATEUR ETUDIANT

ET 20 POSITIONS SUR LE "STUDENT CAUCUS"

DU CONSEIL FACULTE

**LES FORMULAIRES POUR LES NOMINATIONS
SONT DISPONIBLES AU BUREAU DE L'A.E.C.G.**

LES PROPOSITIONS DES CANDIDATES

DOIVENT ETRE RECUES AVANT 17H 5 MARS.

**ATTENTION: LE SENATEUR ETUDIANT SIEGE ET VOTE
AU SENAT ET AU CONSEIL ETUDIANT**

entertainment

Entertainment notes

by Erik Schasmin
1. The Winter Carnival

The highlight of this past Winter Carnival had to be Capitaine No. The French-Canadian Folk-rock-blues singer had over 150 people dancing till 1:30 Friday night and then he made a surprise appearance at the E House Hilliard party Saturday Night. Saturday night also saw Napoleon and the Angloids, back by popular demand, play in Theatre Glendon. They performed admirably, despite having two 15 amp fuses die unexpectedly mid-way through their show. Lighting was from Steve Devine, and sound was from Pierre Marchand. The winning team in the Winter Carnival turned out to be Glendon's hockey team, the Maple Lys, led by Peter Gibson. The Maple Lys victory was no doubt aided by Ron Mowbray's fourth consecutive win in the wrist-wrestling competition that Saturday afternoon, and each member of the team was awarded several draft tickets, during the Napoléon and the An-

gloids show that evening.
2. Miscellaneous

Radio-Glendon is now broadcasting into residence, and hopes to expand its schedule, meaning more people can do Radio-shows. Anyone who is interested should come into the station and fill out an application form. Also, anyone who wants to request a song can phone 487-6103 (if the disc-jockey has it, they will be more than pleased to play it)...The group Syncope will be performing at Glendon Friday, February 26. The show will be presented by La Grenouillière... Renowned violinist Rivka Golani-Erdesz will be performing in Theatre Glendon the day before (February 25) at 8:15 p.m. The show will be presented by the Glendon Gallery... For anyone still interested in seeing the Idles, they will be performing at Larry's Hideaway (a.k.a. Headspace) Saturday, March 6... Radio-Glendon is presently accepting donations from those who want to see the Rolling Stones come to Glendon.



Wheels & Music Contest



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A 1983
FORD
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**FIRST 500
ENTRANTS WILL
RECEIVE AN
"I'M A PEPPER"
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The first 500 entrants to the contest will receive an "I'm a Pepper" T-shirt at no additional cost. Only one T-shirt per contestant. Please allow 4 to 6 weeks for delivery.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

- To enter, print your address and telephone number on the entry form provided or on a plain piece of paper, and mail with one bottle cap liner or can bottom of Dr Pepper, or hand drawn facsimile, not mechanically reproduced, to: Dr Pepper "Wheels and Music" Contest, P.O. Box 516, Station F, Toronto, Ontario M4Y 2S6.
- Enter as often as you wish. Mail each entry separately bearing sufficient postage. Contest closes April 30th, 1982. The chances of winning a prize are dependent upon the number of entries received.
- The first prize is a new 1983 Ford Ranger XL Pickup with all standard equipment plus the following optional equipment: 2.3 litre engine; automatic transmission; AM radio; white sidewall tires; bright low mount Western mirrors; power brakes (base payload #1); gauge package; light group; power steering. The prize will be delivered to the Ford dealership nearest the winner's address in Canada within six weeks of its award. Delivery, preparation, vehicle licence and applicable sales tax are included but insurance is the responsibility of the winner. Approximate value is \$9,500 plus applicable sales tax.
- Five second prizes will be awarded each consisting of a Panasonic Stereo To Go RX 1950 complete with stereo headphones. Approximate value of each second prize is \$300.00, plus applicable sales tax.
- A random draw will be made on May 10th, 1982 from all eligible entries received on or before the contest closing date. To win, selected entrants must first correctly answer a time-limited mathematical skill-testing question to be administered by telephone at a pre-arranged mutually convenient time, and sign a declaration form confirming compliance with contest rules and willingness to accept prizes as awarded. No substitution for, or transfer of prizes will be allowed. Only one prize per contestant.

ness to accept prizes as awarded. No substitution for, or transfer of prizes will be allowed. Only one prize per contestant.

6. All entries become the property of Dr Pepper Company/Canada and none will be returned. Decisions of the judges are final. No responsibility is taken for entries lost, misdirected or delayed in the mail.

7. Contest is open to all residents of Canada, 18 years of age or over except residents of the Province of Quebec, employees of Dr Pepper Company/Canada, its franchised bottlers, advertising agencies, or members of their immediate families, and is subject to all federal, provincial and municipal laws. This contest is not offered in Quebec.

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 T-Shirt - Please check appropriate boxes
 Male Female Small Medium Large XL
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DR PEPPER COMPANY/CANADA, P.O. Box 3000, Saint John, New Brunswick, E2L 4L3.

1727055H

entertainment

Glendon gabbers go wild

by Jimmy the judge

The time; Saturday, Feb. thirteenth. The purpose was debating. The results were interesting and enjoyable. The topic; resolved: "That Martial Law is a Legitimate Means of Preserving Social Order".

The whole event began the previous evening with an informal practice round to give the judges and the contestants some feel for the activity. This was followed by liberal libation and lively laughter.

Various members of the Glendon community were involved in the speaking and judging. The main event began at a devastatingly early 9:30 a.m., but contestants were sharp and eager. Speaker Tennyson Ulysses brought the house to order and the fun began.

Glendon's "A" team went up against U. of T. and Glendon's "B" team went up against Ottawa U. team. It was from this round that the prize

The afternoon became a time of inspiring bilingual interweave with any break in the convincing arguments giving rise to insatiable bouts of repartee.

It was the afternoon round that decided the final two teams. Glendon's "A" team was pitted against a strong Ottawa U. team. It was from this round that the prize winners emerged. Ottawa managed 1st and 2nd, with Glendon taking 3rd and 4th. For Glendon, outstanding performances were turned in by Melanie "go-get-em" Mulhall and David "eat-raw-but-in-dignified-manner" Olivier. Jaseem Ahmad and Wayne Burnett blew 'em away with

an unbelievable impromptu performance.

The day was topped off with a very pleasant banquet in the underground Café. As the banquet drew to a close a "fun" debate was engaged in; resolved: "That It is Better to be and Art than an Aardvark". The awards were presented and the evening "officially" ended, however, ballon-football was followed by a snow-soccer game as debaters and judges just wouldn't let the fun die.

My involvement in Glendon's debating society began as a whim. I saw some ads on the wall and thought, "why not?" I walked into the room being used that evening and from the time I sat down until the time I left, I nearly fell off my chair laughing. Now, on one level debating is a serious scholarly pursuit but if you have ever wanted to develop the ability to speak intelligently before a number of people and have fun in the process, why not at least come out and watch. Just keep your eyes open for the next meeting.

Glendon security Application Form

By Andrew Fox

Requirements: All candidates must meet the following requirements in order to be considered for approval.

1. Each candidate must speak at least one language. (any language)
2. The candidate must have the ability to respond to a call within 24 hours. (holidays and weekends excluded)

Candidate must not listen to students.

4. Candidates must be at least 25-40 lbs. above or below normal weight.
5. The candidate must be able to write out licence plate numbers.
6. Candidate must be quick to respond to expired parking meters.
7. Most importantly, candidate must always have an ample supply of tickets and an endless supply of pens at all times.

Salary and Benefits:

Glendon security offers many options for investments and several benefits for prospective security guards.

Firstly Benefits:

1. New uniforms with each quota of tickets which is met.
2. Trips and prizes for high ticket issuing of the month.
3. 12 coffee breaks per 4 hour shift.
4. Free batteries for your walkie-talkie and flashlight.

Salary:

The Glendon Security Force starts off with a minimal salary/wage of \$8.00 per hour of \$300.00 per week (which ever is higher)

Also: 10% commission

Application:

Name.....(or mark ex: x for office use
Approved _____
Accepted _____

Glendon likes Aural Sects

by Nik Erickson

Last Thursday, Feb. 4, a lot of Glendon students encountered the embarrassing task of having to ask their friends if they liked Aural Sects. I found that the way to avoid crimson cheeks was to lean heavily on the "t", or even better, just go along with the pun and enjoy the consequences. I assume the band members took this into account when they dreamt up the name, which has brought them considerable attention. Everytime one of those other big-city newspapers does an article on the unusual names of new groups, Aural Sects is right at the top.

The theatre was packed a little earlier than usual for the performance; a lot of people seemed to decide that, in the best Winter Carnival spirit, the weekend would begin on Thursday. The usual Glendon crowd, although always large in number, tends to sit around and drink beer all night only venturing onto the dance floor as they make their way to the bar. But a lot of credit has to be given to the boys in the band who had the dance

floor packed from the opening note to the final ovation. This spectacle of bopping and shaking Glendonites caused me to wonder why it's taken so long for some to discover the pleasures of the dance. Many times I have found myself virtually alone in front of the stage, slow-dancing with thin air.

What can be said about the opening band, The Features? One of the last songs they covered was a Monkee's classic, "Stepping Stone". This was only the third band I have heard tackling this song-The Monkees, of course, did it well; The Paisley Ties did an adequate job; and the Features will have to work on it for awhile before they live up to their name.

For a review of an Aural Sects dance, I have not really commented on them much, but if the truth must be known, I cannot remember anything distinguishing about them. Everyone in attendance was in a partying mood, and Aural Sects provided a lot of fast, danceable (and extremely loud) music to help us to get through the February doldrums.



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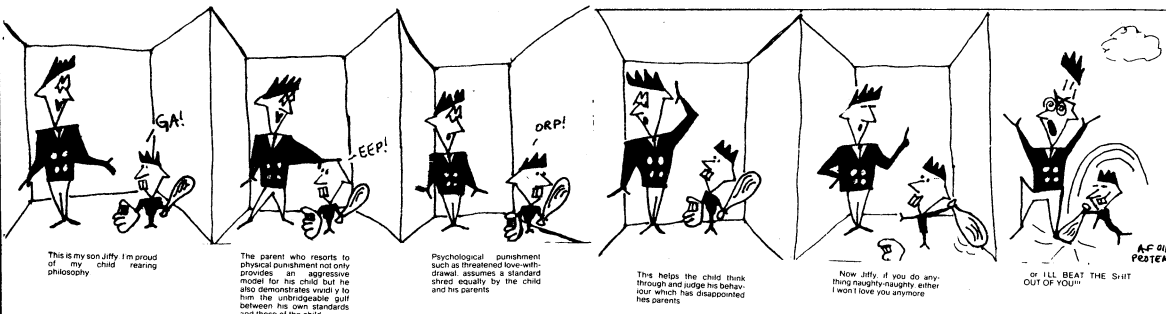
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Three one-act plays in the Glendon theatre

by Paul Shepherd

On Monday and Tuesday, February 8th and 9th, Glendon's theatre hosted three short, one-act plays put on by the students of ENG 253.6. This writer attended the performance on Tuesday night. The plays were acted and set up largely by the students of 253.6 themselves.

The plays covered a variety of themes. They ran the gamut from a confrontation, to a comedy-fantasy, to an example of the theatre of the absurd. The first piece was *The Stronger*, by August Strindberg. It starred Joanne Coniam, Nancy Corcoran, and Ruth Gratton. Joanne was the lead of the play, having all of the dialogue herself. She did an excellent job of memorization of a great deal of dialogue, with good well-rehearsed gestures. She delivered the lines well, in a good voice. Nancy had no dialogue but her facial expressions and gestures told us a great deal about the woman she was playing.

The second play was *A Day For Surprises*, by John Guare, author of *Atlantic City*. It starred Chris Young as somewhat inhibited librarian, and Jackie Dacas as the assistant who confronts him with some startling news. The play is a fantasy-comedy, with many improbable (and impossible) occurrences alluded to. The lines were humorous and kept the audience too busy laughing to dwell on the utter insanity of the plot. The characters were well played by Dacas and Young. The former acted with great warmth which made her character all the more convincing. I would like to add that she sings well, too. The latter delivered his incredulous dialogue totally straight-faced, and almost had the audience convinced that what he made reference to could actually happen. A thoroughly enjoyable play.

The third play was *Double Act* By Eugène Ionesco. An example of theatre of the absurd, this play was the most intense, though the

most difficult of the three to understand. It starred Tamara Buz, Laurie Clarke, Joanne Smith and Kirsten Eastwood. The plot concerned two women, unknown to each other, who present strong vibrant fronts in public, but inside, by themselves, are actually weak and frightened. The contrast between these two states of mind was well-played by Buz and Clarke, the main protagonists. It is through their facial expressions and transformations of voice and body movement that the audience can fully and easily grasp the personality changes that these two women undergo. The supporting roles played by Smith and Eastwood were also well done.

In all three plays, the sets were well-constructed, and the costumes were imaginative and effective. The choices of background music used between performances were well made. In addition, the lighting was competent, and the audience was very attentive. One could have heard a pin drop. This writer looks forward to more of 253.6's work in the future.

Missing

by Kim Levis

Safe in their classy hotel, well-dressed American tourists applaud junta soldiers who machine gun anything that moves in the streets. For them, the military "search and destroy mission" is a show. They feel immune to the violence. The setting of Costa Grava's latest film, *MISSING*, is Chile, 1973: the military coup that toppled Salvador Allende's leftist government. Not only does this film document the underside of the coup—the thousands of Allende supporters who "disappeared" after the military take over—but it exposes U.S. involvement in Latin America and the dwindling faith of Americans in their government.

Young American intellectuals, Beth (Sissey Spacek) and Charlie (John Shea) Horman are horrified by the junta's trigger-happy squads, yet they still feel protected by their flag: "They can't hurt us, we're Americans." Their confidence is soon shattered. Beth arrives—from a terrifying night on the streets, dodging bullets and bodies—to find her husband missing. Ed Horman (Jack Lemmon) is Charlie's father, a good American, Christian Scientist, and a member of the moral majority. Throughout his ordeal in tracing his son, he learns to respect young dissents more, and his country less.

Charlie, however, is no ultra-radical. His politics are "wishywashy". His favourite book is *Le Petit Prince*, not *Das Capital*. Naively he keeps a note book of events during the coup, including a conversation with an American Naval Engineer who admits to participation in the coup. The American CIA agents, and Consulate staff deny any U.S. involvement, just as they deny any knowledge of Charlie's whereabouts.

The Embassy staff go through the motions of searching for Charlie, but they are of little help. The tactic is to cover-up their duplicity. They use political double talk such as, "We intend to utilize his safe return through extensive investigation. We've maintained contact with military and police authorities, and we're convinced he's in hiding." A portrait of Richard Nixon looms in the background, negating their credibility.

In their search for Charlie,

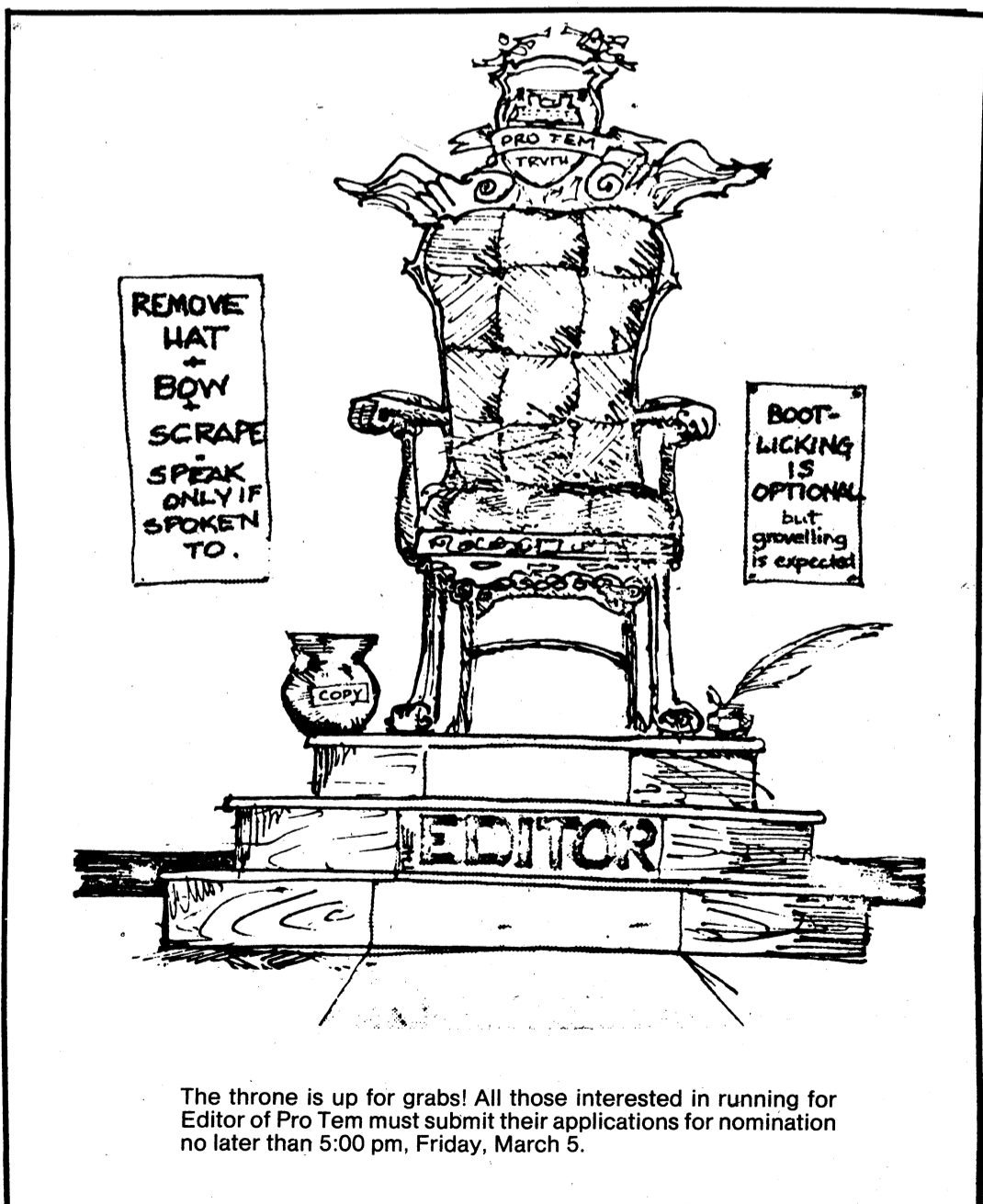
Beth and Ed witness the horrors of the coup. They check through the wounded of the hospitals, and watch the inmates of the insane ward cry "another one, another one" as a body floats down the river. They check through the prisons where thousands of young men await their fate. Finally, they visit the morgues, where bodies lie, half on top of each other—over the floors, up the stairs, and on the roof. They go to the stadium, where Charlie was last seen, and speak before the packed bleachers. This is the holding ground for political prisoners. A Young Chilean comes forward and tells Ed, "Your son is lucky, my father would never be allowed to search for me here."

The anguish of this film is amplified by the plight of tens of thousands of Latin American families whose loved ones are presently "missing". Not only is Charles Horman's story real, but across Latin America, "disappearance" is an expedient political tool. For example, in El Salvador there are now 30,000 "missing". In denying their arrest, torture and murder, the dictatorships hope to deny the "desaparecidos" (the disappeared ones), the ideological power of political prisoners. In effect, the right-winged juntas sweep their opposition under a rug of fear.

MISSING works on many levels. Its current release underlines U.S. complicity in El Salvador today, as well as in Chile in 1973. There is a substrata of character development, particularly Ed Horman who discovers he is more like his son that he'd thought. Jack Lemmon and Sissey Spacek's acting is both strong and subtle. The characters are more real than the stars who play them, yet, in using high profile Hollywood actors, Gravas assures a wide audience. North Americans who see this film can no longer plead ignorance of atrocities, as did the neighbours of Nazi death camps during World War II. He shatters our insulated indifference.

As with Costa Gravas's other films and *State of Siege*, *MISSING* is paced like machine gun fire. Gravas never slows the pace with soppy sentimentality. His films don't wring the heart. They pierce it.

Tuesday March 2nd at 12:30
in the Fireside Room.
The A.S.U.M. group is presenting Barb Taylor, Chairperson from the Ontario Federation of Students. She will be talking about cutbacks to post-secondary education.
ALL WELCOME



The throne is up for grabs! All those interested in running for Editor of Pro Tem must submit their applications for nomination no later than 5:00 pm, Friday, March 5.

sports

Maple Lys news

by Stephan Hettich

Well, there's some good news and some bad news. First, the good news. As predicted the Glendon Maple Lys, in their first game of the play-offs, triumphed over York's Masters of Business administration team. The game was re-scheduled for Thursday, February 11th, at 11:30 p.m. and lasted until 12:30 a.m., but fatigue struck none of our players. The Lys played fantastic offensively to win it 10 to 5. The win can be greatly credited to Peter Gibson, our captain, for his outstanding offensive pushes which led to a hat-trick and an assist for him that game. The Maple Lys can always count on the tremendous efforts of Tim Sanderson and Danny Sponagle to get the points necessary to win a game. Both of them had a four-point night, each scoring twice with as many assists. The three remaining goals were singles going to Kevin Williams, Pat McDonough and Don Blue. Great play-making by the forward lines led Don to get an additional two assists and Pat an additional assist.

That win earned the Lys one of the two positions in the final game of the consolation play-offs. The other position was taken by Winters college. Winters earned their position by beating another college in a previous play-off game. It should be noted that Glendon played Winters in an earlier regular season game and lost a tight checking match 6 to 4. This set the stage for the final game of

Glendon Athletic Banquet
Thursday, March 18
"Participation For all"
5:30 to 7:00p.m.- wine and cheese reception in theatre to honour Glendon's champions
7:00 to 8:30p.m.- scrumptious buffet dinner in Dining Hall-Inter-College sports report-entertaining guest speaker.
9:00 to 12:00 midnight- dancing to Pete Schoefield and the Canadians.

Tickets: \$15.00 per person may be purchased from the Athletic Office, Squash Lounge, or outside the cafeteria- March 1-5 and 8-12 from 11:45 a.m. to 1:15 p.m.

Residence students may purchase tickets from their House Presidents for \$12.00 in scrip (limit 100 tickets in scrip).

A limited number of tickets available!
Glendon Badminton Tournament- ALL WELCOME- Faculty, Staff, Alumni, Students.
Hackers (C)- Monday, March 1, 4:30 p.m.
Hustlers (B)- Wednesday March 3, 6:30 p.m.
Hot Shots (A)- Thursday March 4, 4:30 p.m.
Finals: - All events- Monday, March 15- 7:00 p.m.

the season for both teams, to see who would be the consolation champions.

Now for the bad news- the final game. Glendon started the first shift very aggressively; boxing in Winters in their own end, but a player slipped through our defense and scored. From then on to the third period Glendon played very aggressively, but was unable to put the puck past the opposition's goal tender. While Phil Bouchard, our goalie, faced a battery of shots from Winters' powerful offense, letting in only 3. This made it 4 to 0 for Winters entering into the third period. This was when Glendon put on a surge of power scoring 3 goals in a row by Steve Phillips, Peter Gibson and Andrew Fox respectfully. The game from then on to the final minutes of the period was hard-hitting. With only a few minutes left, Glendon's hopes of winning were shattered when Winters scored making it 5 to 3. A final attempt was made, by the Lys, to possibly tie the game by pulling Phil Bouchard with only 56 seconds left. Winters, unfortunately, capitalized and scored on an open Glendon net. The final score was 6 to 3 in Winters favour. And so ends another season for the Glendon Glendon Maple Lys.

A thanks must be given to all who participated, the players as well as the small, but supportive fan club. Admired should be the few players that attended practise. Remember practise is continuing every Thursday for the players that want to get a head start on next year's season.

Singles, Doubles, Mixed
Entry Fee: \$2.00 (to cover shuttle costs)
May enter 2 events only
Submit entries with registration fee to Catherine Clarke in Athletic Office, Proctor Field House.
Entries close 1:00 p.m. the day of the tournament.

Glendon Squash Tournament - ALL WELCOME- Faculty, Staff, Alumni, Students.
Women- Tues., March 9, 6:00 p.m.
Men- Wed., March 10, 6:00 p.m.
Entries close - 4:00 p.m., Mon. March 8
Participants may register at the equipment room or Athletic Office.

Save your money (\$) because we're going skiing again! Friday, March 12 - Beaver Valley Ski Club.
COST: \$23.00 - covers transportation in luxury coach, lift ticket nad lunch with wine and beer.
RENTALS: \$9.00
DEPART: 7:30 a.m. from upper lot
RETURN: between 6:00 and 6:30 p.m.
SIGN UP: Outside Cafeteria, March 1-15, 12 noon- 1:00 p.m., or at the Athletic Office.

Outdoors Club goes skiing

by Julie Johnston

The Glendon Outdoors Club de Plein Air hit the ski trails Saturday, February 6 at Cedar Glen, near Bolton. Fourteen Glendon and CMCC students joined one hundred others for the second annual Volks-Skilauf, an event sponsored by the Council of Outdoor Educators of Ontario. Our cross-country ski enthusiasts had their choice of scenic trails through the Caledon

Hills, as well as horse-drawn sleigh rides and death defying inner tubing.

As its name suggest, the Volks-Skilauf is German, meaning "people's cross-country skiing". This is the winter variation of the better known Volksmarch or "people's walk", which takes place most weekends in Germany, Switzerland and France. Our participants received buttons and ribbons (instead of the traditional medals), and were

rewarded with a hearty lunch, German style, and hot drinks throughout the day.

The Glendon Outdoors Club was proud to coordinate and host the winter meeting and seminar of the Council of Outdoor Educators of Ontario on January 14. Twenty Toronto area outdoor educators took part in a hands-on workshop entitled Outdoor Experimental Learning: The Missing Link.

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