



photo Stéphane Bégin

Les Etats-unis en Amérique Centrale

par Joséé Bornais

Le 4 novembre dernier, lors des élections générales du Nicaragua, le mandat du parti sandiniste était renouvelé. Le parti d'Ortega a été élu par une majorité de 68%. Le parti libéral interdépendant a récolté la deuxième place malgré son retrait de la course deux semaines avant les élections, ce délai étant légalement trop court. Deux autres partis se sont retirés peu avant la campagne, dénonçant le processus électoral.

Plusieurs délégués avaient été envoyés par les gouvernements de l'Occident mais seulement les Pays-Bas y avaient une délégation officielle. Un délégué canadien envoyé officieusement a affirmé que les élections s'étaient bien déroulées et que le Nicaragua s'était engagé dans un nouveau système social et non un système socialiste.

De plus, le Canada et d'autres pays occidentaux se détachent de la vision que le Nicaragua est devenu un Etat marxiste faisant parti du bloc communiste. Le renouvellement et l'augmentation de l'aide au Nicaragua de la part de plusieurs pays occidentaux démontrent bien le changement des conceptions concernant le futur politique de ce pays.

D'autre part, la réélection du parti sandiniste signifie pour les Etats-Unis la cristallisation de la menace communiste en Amérique centrale. La politique des Etats-Unis à l'égard de

l'Amérique centrale, qui est basée sur la croyance que les intérêts américains sont en danger, s'attaque au développement de l'idéologie communiste et/ou socialiste dans ces régions à proximité des Etats-Unis. Dans l'application de sa politique, les Etats-Unis ont dû prendre des positions qui ont souvent été à l'encontre de leur propre idéologie.

En effet, les Etats-Unis défendent les droits de la personne, la démocratie et l'égalité mais, en réalité, les activités américaines en Amérique centrale ont démontré le contraire. L'identification des Etats-Unis aux régimes politiques répressifs comme ceux d'El Salvador, du Nicaragua ou de Somoza ont engendré des confrontations entre le peuple et la classe dirigeante. L'entêtement de l'élite à préserver ses droits abusifs dans ces sociétés et la politisation du peuple, qui vise la justice sociale, ont provoqué une confrontation qui en était une d'idéologies. Ainsi, on associe naturellement les Etats-Unis avec l'élite dirigeante, souvent répressive, et le communisme avec le peuple qui désire restructurer sa société afin que chacun bénéficie des avantages qu'elle a à offrir.

La réélection du parti sandiniste ne modifiera pas cette interprétation de la réalité et pour minimiser les confrontations, un dialogue est impératif. Le groupe Contadora qui regroupe la Colombie, le Mexique, Panama et le Vene-

zuela se veut l'intermédiaire qui amènera les deux partis à dialoguer dans le but d'apporter la paix dans cette région. Malheureusement, Contadora ne semble pas être le meilleur instrument pour dicter aux deux partis engagés, les Etats-Unis et la Russie, comment agir pour le bien des pays latins de cette région.

Ainsi, l'échec d'un dialogue nous amène à nous poser des questions sur le futur de ces pays et l'orientation de la lutte des deux superpuissances dans cette région. L'idée d'une intervention américaine au Nicaragua semble être envisagée par beaucoup d'individus mais la validité d'une telle intervention ne sera vérifiée que le jour où Reagan dévoilera l'essence de son programme de défense en Amérique centrale.

Le rédacteur en chef du journal *La Prensa* de Panama City verrait dans un éventuel renversement du gouvernement sandiniste par l'armée américaine le commencement de confrontations régionales. Cette invasion aurait des répercussions sur le destin de pays de la région de l'Amérique centrale et sur celui des Etats-Unis.

Les interventions américaines en Amérique centrale sont nombreuses. Parmi les plus importantes, on retrouve : 1) les Etats-Unis annexent le Texas, la Californie et le

suite à la page 2...

Budget Night for the Birds?

by James Tracy

A very gentle soul came to the November 7th GCSU Council Budget meeting. Colin Kerr wanted to sell Council on the idea of Rajah, his pet Mynah bird.

Rajah and his equally exotic owner would come to the cafeteria and the pub during Winter Carnival Week. They would stroll around and students would touch Rajah, for luck.

The owner explained that he had made recordings with his band of "rocked up" version of the "Marseillaise". Kerr also told Council that he has insured the bird for \$15 million, \$12 million of that from Lloyd's of London. Derr claimed his bird, Rajah, had a role in Bill Davis' "1971 Landslide", as well as Kerr's notable career as a golf pro. Kerr and Rajah would make themselves available to council for \$500.

Tabling this motion, Council moved on the more frivolous matter of the budget. This year, Council proposes spending provisionally, \$97,090 with a deficit of \$1,971.61. Based on last year's Full Time Equivalent count at \$1,415, this will likely turn to surplus when this year's larger (projected) enrolment figures are in.

Salaries, for senior GCSU position:—\$10,000; Departmental Budgets for Academic, Cultural, and External affairs, as well as Communications and Clubs and Services—\$34,280; Referendum Monies—\$26,805 broken down into the Micro Computer Centre (\$7,075), Student Theatre Productions (\$1,415), Friends of Glendon (\$4,245), and the Student news paper, *Pro Tem*, (\$14,150). Other allocations: Special Expenses/Projects—\$15,325, Capital Improvements (the photography lab) — \$1,000, Operating Costs \$7,000 and a Contingency Allowance — \$2,500. This "unrevised operating budget" was adopted unanimously by Council.

In other business Council unanimously adopted a resolution concerning the Micro Computer Centre (MCC). This demanded that the Centre's managing board, among other things, give a detailed accounting of all expenditures since the Centre's beginning, an inventory of all property, as well as monthly summaries of all revenue. Councillor Charles Wong was named to the Centre's managing board by a unanimous vote.

Liberals Hold Capital Punishment Discussion

by David Chaikoff

Capital punishment. The juxtaposition of these two words alone has sparked more controversy than any other political issue in Canada's history. Undeniably, in light of the recent police and security guard slayings, the demand for the return of capital punishment has increased to an inexorable degree.

Accordingly, this was the discussion in last Wednesday's New Liberal meeting. The discussion raised many of the common pro and cons associated with this timely dilemma as well as some unanticipated viewpoints. Some of the pro arguments included the sickening thought of millions of dollars spent annually to support first-degree murderers, the retribution of justice, and the need to enforce stricter standards as the present system fails to handle the problem effectively.

On the other hand, vehement

conventionalists disagreed, arguing that "two wrongs don't make a right". Moreover, the idea of executing an innocent person or the problem of the psychopath who would kill and demand capital punishment for recognition further reinforced their point of view.

An unusual suggestion that criminals doomed with capital punishment should be abandoned on deserted islands provided a different viewpoint to the subject matter. The resolutions of the meeting and their corresponding results tend to show a surprising trend away from the electric chair. They are as follows:

1. Capital punishment is unacceptable for even first-degree murderers.

Favour, 11; Against, 4.

2. The only alternative to capital punishment is full life imprisonment.

Favour, 10; Against, 5.

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Yvette Szmids

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Le droit à la communication

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Bilingual Students

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"Floor Hockey"

pg. 8

Mieux Connaitre la doyenne des étudiants

par Christian Martel

Si vous croyez que la doyenne ne s'occupe que de questions administratives, eh bien détrompez vous! Mme Yvette Szmidi fait partie du corps professoral de Glendon en plus d'être adjointe du principal pour les affaires non-académiques. Autrement dit, si vous avez des problèmes, vous profiterez sûrement de l'un des services dont elle s'occupe : aide financière, service de santé, service de consultation et de carrière, et les services athlétiques. Elle est également responsable de la discipline et du développement culturel de Glendon. Finalement, elle est directrice des résidences.

Mme Szmidi, qui en est à sa troisième année comme doyenne, est satisfaite des réalisations et améliorations qu'elle a effectuées depuis son arrivée :

—Consolidation du personnel de son bureau, qui comprend deux secrétaires et une assistante dont les bureaux sont regroupés au 242 du pavillon York.

—Réorganisation de l'administration du théâtre, qui a mainte-

nant un employé à plein temps.

—Structuration de l'administration de la Galerie Glendon, qui auparavant relevait uniquement d'elle. Maintenant, un conseil d'administration dont elle fait partie s'occupe de tout le fonctionnement.

—Amélioration de la vie dans les résidences par l'addition de portiers de nuit qui voient à la sécurité et la surveillance; par la location de téléviseurs couleur dans les salons communautaires; par l'installation d'un nouvel éclairage près des résidences; par l'achat de rideaux opaques pour les chambres des sous-sols.

—Formation d'une chorale et aide à différents clubs et associations.

Lorsque vous lui demandez si elle est trop occupée, elle répond : "Non, ce que j'ai essayé de faire depuis ma nomination, c'est développer la collaboration entre les différentes structures pour améliorer la vie sur le campus." De cette manière, elle collabore régulièrement avec l'Association étudiante et le directeur administratif, M. Aubin-Roy. La principale qualité de son ser-

vice, c'est la disponibilité de son personnel, qui répond à toutes sortes de demandes. "C'est un peu le rôle de parents que nous jouons ici" dit-elle en souriant.

Des projets, elle en a encore toute une liste. Mais certains devront attendre plus longtemps que d'autres avant d'être réalisés. Le manque d'argent en est la principale raison. M. Thomas Meininger, responsable des affaires étudiantes de York, n'a accordé à Mme Szmidi que 3,500\$ des 28,000\$ disponibles pour les améliorations cette année. Avec ce montant, elle espère réaliser ces projets :

—achat d'une système de son mobile pour les étudiants.

—amélioration du Centre d'orientation et de counselling.

—ameublement pour le Salon des étudiants adultes.

—construction d'un placard dans le Salon des étudiants.

—achat de nouveaux casiers.

—amélioration du système de son et de lumière du théâtre.

Son caractère optimiste et son énergie débordante ne lui laissent pas une minute de repos. Elle pense toujours à



photo Stéphane Bégin

un nouveau projet. L'an dernier par exemple, elle a organisé un concours annuel pour les étudiants des cours d'art graphique. Trois oeuvres ont reçu des prix lors d'une exposition et ont été achetées pour décorer le Salon des étudiants.

Et comme si elle n'avait pas assez de travail, c'est son service qui s'occupe des admissions et des remises de di-

plômes de l'automne et du printemps. Mme Szmidi est donc une partie importante de l'engrenage de la vie de Glendon. Il ne faudrait pas rater l'occasion de lui rendre visite et de la féliciter pour l'immense travail qu'elle et ses adjointes accomplissent pour faire de Glendon un endroit où il fait bon vivre.

Interventions américaines

...suite de la page 1

Nouveau-Mexique après la défaite de l'armée mexicaine en 1848.

2) En 1903, la marine américaine se joint à l'armée panaméenne qui désire se rapprocher du gouvernement central de la Colombie. Les Etats-Unis poussent Panama à devenir indépendant dans le but de construire le canal de Panama.

3) En 1912, la marine américaine retourne à Cuba afin d'éviter une révolte.

4) En 1916, les troupes américaines envahissent la République dominicaine pour contre-attaquer les forces rebelles. Les troupes sont demeurées dans le pays jusqu'en 1924. La République

dominicaine est aujourd'hui le gouvernement le plus américain en Amérique latine.

5) En 1954, la CIA organise un groupe rebel au Guatemala afin de renverser le gouvernement.

6) En 1961-62 — La Baie des Cochons (blocus américain autour de Cuba)

7) En 1973-renversement d'Allende au Chili avec l'aide de la CIA.

8) En 1983-Installation de forces militaires au Honduras pour faire échec au Nicaragua et appuyer El Salvador.

Ces erreurs commises par le gouvernement américain contribuent à l'accélération du développement d'idéologies communistes et/ou socialistes

en Amérique centrale. Les Etats-Unis ne doivent pas ainsi agir de façon individualiste. Ils doivent cesser de considérer les pays de l'Amérique centrale comme des marionnettes qui sont obligées de se plier aux désirs des politiciens américains. Ils devraient commencer à comprendre les problèmes existants et à les analyser non pas seulement en fonction de leur point de vue nord-américain mais aussi dans une perspective "centre-américaine".

Le Nicaragua est en période de transition. Le peuple nicaraguayen essaie de trouver un nouveau système qui le mènera vers une justice sociale. Les Etats-Unis doivent développer une nouvelle po-

litique qui tiendra compte à la fois de ses intérêts et de ceux du Nicaragua et des pays qui veulent se diriger dans la même direction.

Les Etats-Unis doivent prendre leurs responsabilités et évaluer les conséquences de leurs politiques. Les politiciens américains n'ont aucun droit de transformer l'Amérique centrale, "Uncle Sam's backyard", en une boucherie où la vie des civils est sacrifiée sous prétexte que ce sacrifice est nécessaire pour l'implantation de la "démocratie nord-américaine".

Capital

Punishment

...continued from page 1

3. First-degree killers should be shipped away to isolated areas.

Favour, 4; Against, 10; Abstentions, 1.

4. For pre-meditated murder, capital punishment must stand.

Favour, 4; Against, 11.

5. The murder of a human being is irrelevant whether in or out of uniform.

Favour, 9; Against, 2; Abstention, 1

David Chamandy, president of the Glendon College New Liberals adds, "From the results of our discussion, it might be an indication that youth is generally against capital punishment, regardless of one's political colour."

Obviously, the dilemma of capital punishment does not end here. It is a subject of national enquiry, and it will definitely remain a controversial issue in the world of politics for some time.

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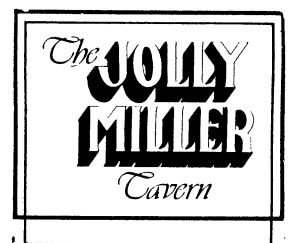
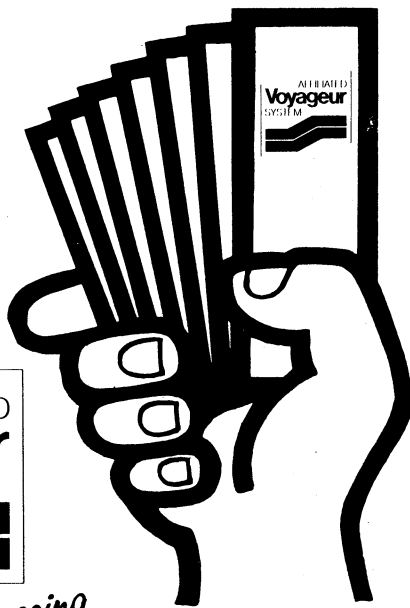
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Le Droit à la Communication

par Bernard Asselin

Une centaine de journalistes venant de toutes les parties du monde se réunissaient au Maroc du 21 au 28 octobre pour le XIXe congrès international de la presse de langue française. Le thème qui y était abordé est "Le droit des peuples à la communication".

Profitant de l'hospitalité que le roi Hassan leur offrait, les journalistes ont visité les plus grands centres urbains du Maroc : Rabat, Fez, Marrakech, LA'Youn. Une réception, pendant laquelle le roi a répondu aux questions des journalistes, était organisée au palais de Fez.

Parmi les huit conférenciers invités, on retrouvait André Payette, journaliste très connu au Québec et Jean Fortier, secrétaire général du CIRTEF (Conseil international des radios-télévisions d'expression française).

Lors de sa conférence sur la loi concernant le droit du public à l'information au Québec, M. Payette a mentionné que le Canada a fait un effort "articulé" pour exercer ce droit à l'information. Parmi les 4 provinces qui ont voté des lois favorisant l'accès à l'information, le Québec serait le plus avancé avec sa loi 65.

La loi du Québec intitulée "Loi sur l'accès aux documents des organismes publics et sur la protection des renseignements personnels" a pour but de briser l'empire des bureaucrates sur la confidentialité. Pour ce faire, selon André Payette, le fondement de la loi a été changé : tous les documents sont publics, mais un certain nombre peuvent être gardés secrets par le gouvernement.

Pour assurer le respect de cette loi, on a nommé une commission constituée de trois journalistes. Cette dernière agit en tant que chien de garde. Les commissaires qui termineront leur mandat vers la fin de 1986, ont un pouvoir décisionnel sans appel sur toute question en litige entre le gouvernement et le public.

Ainsi, cette nouvelle législation vient faire respecter les

règlements stipulés dans la Charte des droits de la personne du Québec, traitant du droit à la vie privée et du droit à l'information.

Aux dires de M. Payette, "l'avènement de cette loi rappelle aux bureaucrates que servir, ce qui est leur rôle, c'est aussi informer les gens".

CIRTEF : coopération

Selon Jean Fortier, secrétaire général du CIRTEF (Conseil international des radios-télévisions d'expression française), "en communication de masse, le peuple délègue en quelque sorte l'exercice de son droit à des professionnels qui l'exercent en son nom".

C'est pourquoi, selon lui, "pour que les peuples aient accès à une communication à laquelle ils jugent avoir droit, il faut que les professionnels aient libre accès à l'information et aux connaissances". De plus, ces mêmes professionnels doivent se doter d'infrastructures techniques et matérielles adéquates, de moyens financiers suffisants et d'une information pertinente.

C'est pour satisfaire ces différents besoins que le CIRTEF, (institution non-gouvernementale et à caractère professionnel), a été créé à Montréal en juin 1977.

Aujourd'hui, cet organisme international regroupe 40 organismes de radio-télédiffusion de langue française, répartis dans près de 30 pays et 4 continents.

Depuis sa création, le CIRTEF a organisé près de 40 programmes d'activités auxquelles ont participé plusieurs centaines de communicateurs.

Selon M. Fortier, le CIRTEF insiste beaucoup sur la formation car, en radio-télévision, "la ressource humaine est, et sera toujours, la ressource principale de l'entreprise".

Pour conclure, le secrétaire général du CIRTEF mentionnait que "c'est de son enracinement au sein de sa collectivité et de sa compétence professionnelle que le communicateur détient en quelque sorte son droit de communiquer et qu'ultimement le peuple exerce son droit à la communication".



UIJPLF à Marrakech

Women's Equality

by Kathy Boate

On Sat. Oct. 27, the Ontario New Democratic Party organized a conference on women's equality, held at U of T. The conference was open to any interested participants, regardless of sex or political persuasion.

Ontario NDP leader Bob Rae made the keynote address opening the conference, establishing himself as a politician dedicated to the idea of equality. Rae emphasized the significance of making "a firm decision to make women's issues front and centre." He went on to stress the importance of giving a "concrete meaning to this word equality" which included equal access to jobs, equal pay for work of equal value, adequate support, such as daycare and affordable housing, and legal recognition of an equal partnership in marriage. Pensions were also included in the equality issue, as 60% of single, divorced or

widowed women over the age of 65 live in poverty.

Rae made an attack on the provincial government's "voluntary affirmative action" program. The province will not disclose exactly which companies take part in the program and companies are not obligated to reveal their inclusion or exclusion from the program. The extent to which participants are involved is totally at their own discretion. There are no statistics available, and yet the government proclaims its success. Rae described voluntary affirmative action as "a non-existent program." He also expressed outrage at the corporate and political attitude towards implementing equality of "My God, what a lot of money" instead of "My God, women are terribly discriminated against".

After the address, participants attended fourteen different workshops on topics such as "Family Law: An Unjust System", "Women, the Arts,

and the Media" and "Women and Health Care". Each workshop featured several experts on various aspects of their topic, including lawyer Pat McDermott, playwright Carol Bolt, MP Lynn McDonald and education trustee Fran Endicott.

Michele Landsberg was the featured speaker at the closing plenary session. Landsberg urged women to get involved in the political process, if not by running for office, then by lobbying politicians on women's issues. Resolutions and recommendations arising from the workshops were presented to Ontario NDP president Gillian Sandeman.

Participants praised the conference as a learning experience as well as an opportunity to make contacts with women in a wide spectrum of organizations and professions. They also commended the NDP for directly consulting women on women's issues and urged them to continue the practice.



Le roi Hassan lors de sa conférence à Fez

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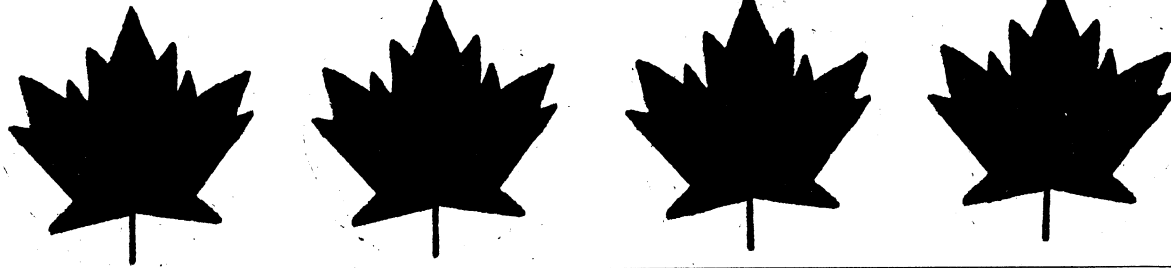
Glendon College New Liberals

by John Blair, Liberal Club

The basis of Liberalism is the primacy of the individual. The role of the political process is to permit and assist each person to make the most of his or her individual life. Discussion Paper for the National Convention of the Liberal Party of Canada July 4, 5 and 6, 1980 Winnipeg

The Liberal party of Canada/Le Parti Libéral du Canada has recently undergone significant changes. In June, our leader, Pierre Elliott Trudeau, stepped down, and the Ottawa Convention elected John Napier Turner as his successor. On September 4, Canadian voters entrusted another political party with the task of governing the nation. The challenge now facing every Canadian Liberal is clear: the rebuilding of the Party. Indeed, John Turner has referred to this process as: "the challenge of my life."

However, while all Liberals may agree with the goal of rebuilding, there exists obvious differences with regard to what this rebuilding entails. Should we retain the philosophy of universality for our social programs? What ought to be done about the so-called 'power brokers' in the Party? How do we make the Party a more attractive and effective forum for Western concerns? These are just a few of many questions being asked, and answers vary from Liberal to Liberal. As the Liberal Party prepares to rebuild, so also do



its Liberal youth.

New Liberals are not an advertising agency who happen to have an exclusive contract with the Party. Rather, New Liberals are a large, self-directed section of the Party itself. We do not merely espouse those decisions and values which emanate from the more senior ranks. We arrive at our own decisions and uphold our own values, and we make certain that the rest of the Party is aware of where we stand. If anyone has any doubt as to how much influence New Liberals actually possess within the Party, they need only recall the Leadership Convention last June. New Liberals sent a large number of delegates (including two from Glendon College New Liberals), and all the candidates went out of their way to try to obtain New Liberals' support for their respective campaigns.

Locally, we must examine what role Glendon College New Liberals can assume in the rebuilding of the Party in general. Our group is still a few months away from its first anniversary, yet we are already one of the largest university campus Liberal clubs in Canada. During the previous academic session, we hosted two prominent Liberal speakers: David Peterson,

Leader of the Ontario Liberal Party, and Alf Apps, one of the authors of the Ontario Reform Commission Report to the Liberal Party. We are hopeful of continuing this speaker series of prominent Liberals.

This semester, Glendon College New Liberals have begun a series of Policy Meetings. The sessions occur every two weeks, and provide a forum for discussion of issues pertaining to the revitalization of the party. Our first such meeting tackled the controversial issue of Capital Punishment. Resolutions

we form as a club, with regards to policy, are submitted regularly to the Party through a series of Federal and Provincial policy sessions held throughout the year.

Since the issues of today could more directly affect us tomorrow, it is important for young people to become politically involved now. In the case of New Liberals, it is imperative that we actively take part in the rebuilding of the Party.

Liberal leader, John Turner,

has stated that he sees the rebuilding of the Party as starting from the grassroots level and working its way up. This should be interpreted, by us, as an invitation to involve ourselves on a greater scale than ever before. After all, one of the most important ingredients of liberalism is 'change'. There is no question that New Liberals can deliver this essential ingredient.

Any fulltime Glendon College student may join Glendon New Liberals. For further information, please contact: Dave Chamandy, at 481-0111.

Special thanks to: Leslie Wolfe, Dave Chamandy and Nick Grillo, for their help in the writing of this article.

Exciting Time to be a P.C.

What an exciting time to be a P.C.! Indeed, Canadians are eagerly awaiting a new era of reconciliation and prosperity since Brian Mulroney led our party to a resounding national victory on September the fourth. One month later, William Davis announced his resignation after thirteen years as Premier.

Glendon College lies within the electoral boundaries of Don Valley West federally and Don Mills provincially. As constituents, however transient, we can be proud of both members. Bilingual John Bosley has been

appointed as Speaker in the House of Commons. Dennis Timbrell (presently Minister of Agriculture and Food) has thrown his hat in the ring for the leadership of the Ontario P.C. Party.

Glendon P.C.'s can also be proud that, as a duly recognized campus club, we have the right to elect three delegates with full voting privileges to the Ontario P.C. Leadership Convention. In effect, we carry the same clout as the downtown campus of the University of Toronto!

A general meeting will be

held on Wednesday November 21 at 4:15 p.m. in room B204 (York Hall) with the purpose of electing our delegates. An informal reception will follow the business portion of this meeting.

In addition, plans are in the making for a policy conference, speakers forum and a recruitment drive.

Indeed, the Progressive Conservatives are alive and well at Glendon, and we invite everyone to join in our growing spirit!

Jackie Cotnam, President
Glendon College P.C. Assoc.

Hard Up Universities Ask Students For Cash

REGINA (CUP) — Three financially strapped universities faced with the threat of further underfunding next year are asking students and professors to bear the brunt of the cuts.

At the University of Regina, students will feel the pinch this January and it won't be from overspending at Christmas.

The university's board of governors recently announced a 9.3 per cent increase in tuition fees for full-time students, less than six months after it raised fees by 19.6 per cent. Students are now being asked to pay a total of 28.9 per cent more money than last year.

At the University of B.C., the administration fears the Social Credit government will decrease university funding by five per cent. Administrators have warned that such a move could mean elimination of programs, possibly a whole faculty, and the continuation of a freeze in university faculty and staff salaries.

Dalhousie University, at the other end of the country, has launched a five-year fundraising drive to shave off the institution's \$25 million debt. Although the campaign is geared towards attracting

money from the private sector, students are also being asked to contribute.

In return for a guarantee from the administration that tuition fees will not exceed the annual cost-of-living increase, Dalhousie's student council has come up with a proposal to increase student union fees by \$15 with the extra money going towards the campaign. Students will likely vote in a referendum to give \$750,000 to the university.

Both U of R and UBC administrators say they are becoming increasingly worried about the desperate situation facing their universities.

"We do not have sufficient funding, in total, to cover our operating costs," said Teal Lowery, U of R associate vice-president.

The university is grappling with a potential deficit of \$750,000 this year, in addition to the \$2 million deficit carried over from last year.

"This action, in part, is to hopefully offset some of that potential deficit. It's not going to eliminate it," Lowery said.

The increase will mean an extra \$400,000 for the university. The board go governors has already cut 60 off-campus

courses this fall in a cost-saving effort and Lowery says they will have to trim some of the university's operating costs if the U or R cannot come up with the money.

UBC administration president George Pedersen must deal with a \$1 million shortfall this year and a considerable drop in the university's contingency fund. Because 33 per cent fewer students who applied to UBC failed to show up. Pedersen says the contingency fund has all but dried up and administration must start making cuts.

"We haven't quite addressed the deficit. We may have to cut back on the budget allocation to retrieve funds, but no decisions have been made," he said.

"Perhaps we don't need as many instructors now that the numbers (of students) have dropped, but we don't know that yet."

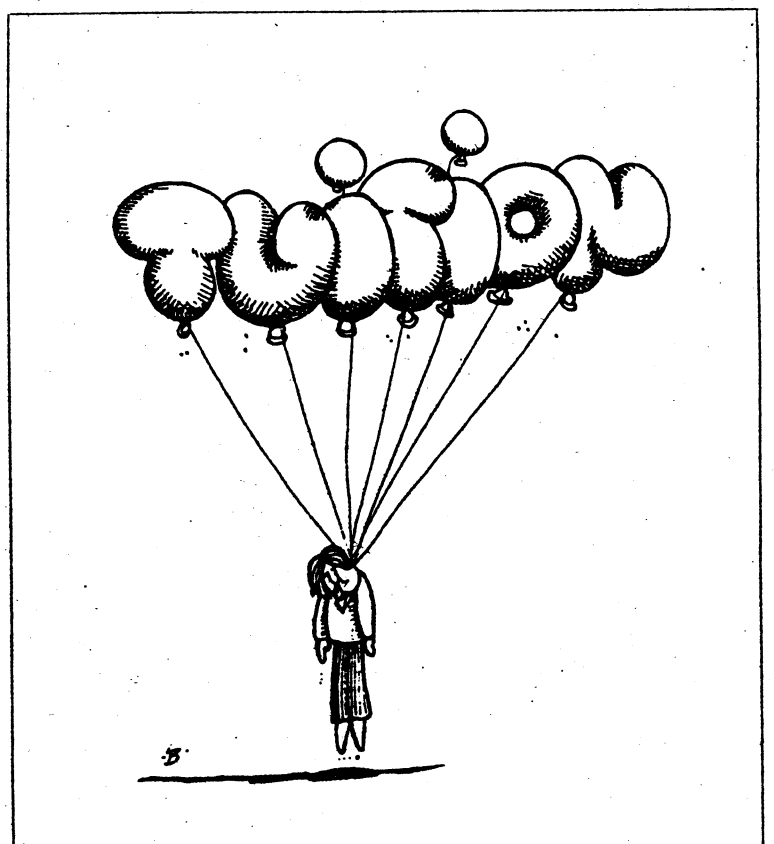
Dalhousie University administrators still have a long way to go to reach their goal of \$25 million, although they have already raised \$4.6 million from private foundations and corporations, including \$432,000 from the board of governors.

Dalhousie's debt has been rising since enrolment surged in

the past two decades. Terry Donahoe, Nova Scotia education minister, said the government will not continue pump-

not the solution to our problems. The solution must be

found, not only in increased re-



ing more money into the university.

"I believe that simply giving the universities more money is

venues, but in the proper management of resources," he said. The fund raising drive was kicked off Oct. 13.

PROTESTONS POUR NOTRE EDUCATION

Les étudiants de Glendon doivent aller manifester pour leur droit à l'éducation le jeudi 15 novembre à midi devant l'édifice Mowat de Queen's Park (au coin des rues Bay et Wellesley).

La journée du 15 novembre a été déclarée "la journée de l'action" par la Fédération des étudiants de l'Ontario. Les raisons pour protester sont : l'augmentation des coûts d'admission dans les universités, la surpopulation dans les classes et la Commission Bovey.

Pro Tem vous a informé depuis plusieurs semaines sur ce que veut faire la ministre Bette Stephenson par l'entremise de la Commission Bovey. Rappelons seulement quelques faits. Une des suggestions discutée par la Commission Bovey est que les étudiants paient 25% des coûts opérationnels des universités de l'Ontario. En 1982/83, les étudiants payaient déjà 19.1% de ce coût. Si jamais cette suggestion était mise de l'avant, ceci voudrait dire que la moyenne payée pour les frais de scolarité pour les facultés d'Arts et Sciences serait de 1753\$, 3506\$ pour l'ingénierie, et 8565\$ pour la médecine et les soins dentaires. Actuellement, les frais sont de 1052\$, 1142\$ et 1339\$ respectivement.

C'est maintenant le temps de montrer que notre éducation nous tient à coeur...

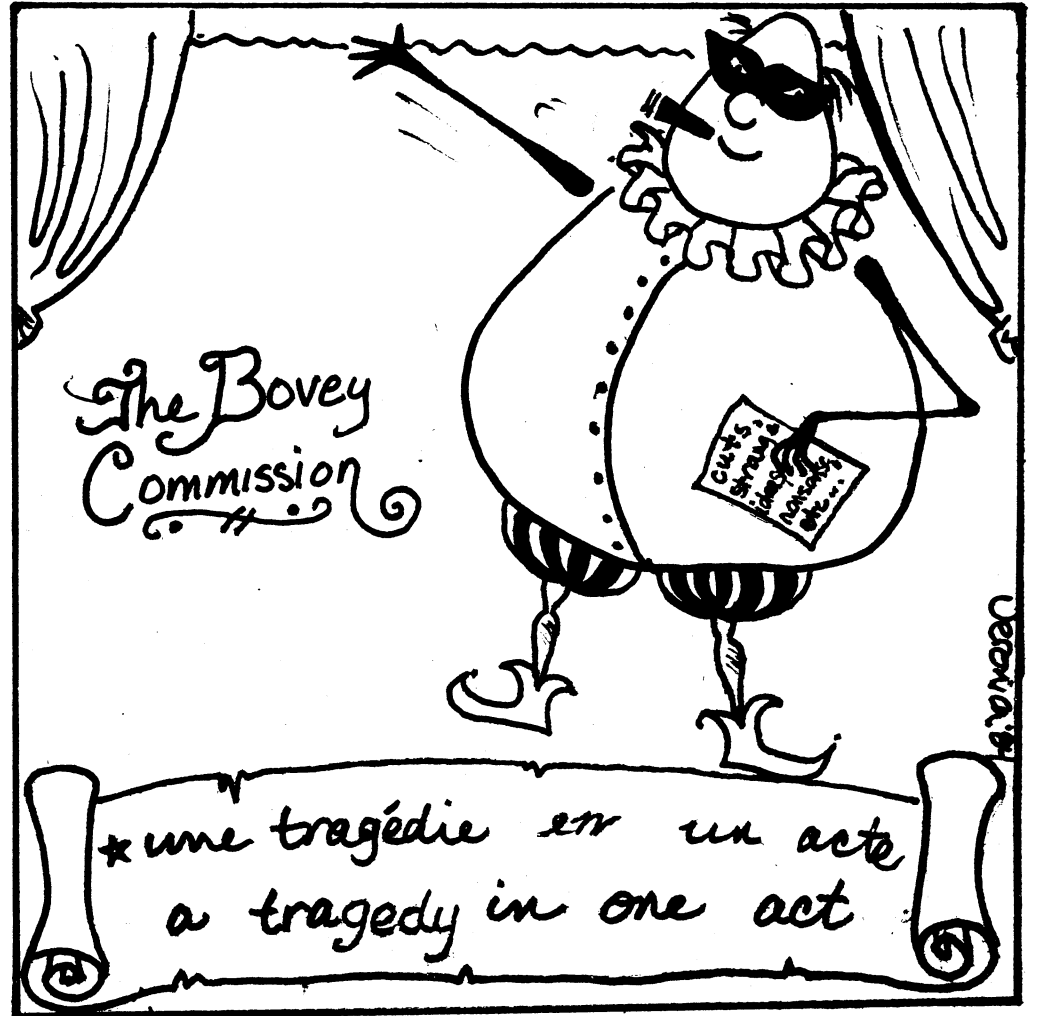
PROTEST FOR YOUR EDUCATION

Glendon students have to take part in a demonstration for their right to education that will take place on Thursday, November 15 at noon in front of Mowat Block (Queen's Park, at the corner of Bay and Wellesley).

November 15th was declared "Action Day" by the OFS (Ontario Federation of Students). The demonstration will protest against : increase of university tuition fees, overcrowding of classrooms, and the Bovey Commission.

In the past few weeks, Pro Tem has kept you informed about what Bette Stephenson intends to do through the Bovey Commission. Here are a few reminders. The Commission suggests among other things that students pay 25% of the operational costs of Ontario universities. In 1982-83, students were already paying 19.1% of these costs. If this recommendation is ever put forward, the average fees for the faculties of Arts, Sciences, and Medicine/Dental Care would be respectively \$1753.00, \$3506.00 and \$8565.00. At the moment, they amount to \$1052.00, \$1192.00 and \$1339.00.

Now is the time to show we care about our education...



traduction de l'éditorial Claude Filteau

LETTERS

To The Editor:

For over 35 years, UNICEF has been helping to make life better for the world's most needy children. Recently, UNICEF has adopted a new and very hopeful low-cost initiative known as GOBI which is intended to create a *Child Survival Revolution*.

The four point program includes Growth Charts, Oral Rehydration Therapy, Breast-feeding and Immunization. It has been hailed as the greatest medical breakthrough since the discovery of antibiotics. For example, through Oral Rehydration Therapy the death of a child suffering from a diarrhoeal infection can be prevented at the cost of only 10 cents for a package of rehydration salts.

As Honorary Chairperson of the Ontario UNICEF fundraising campaign for 1984, I am writing to ask your cooperation in informing your readers that their purchase of UNICEF greeting cards and gifts this holiday season will contribute significantly to this remarkable effort. The funds raised through the purchase of each UNICEF item are matched by CIDA (the Canadian International Development Agency), and then matched again by the government of the country being assisted.

The selection of cards and gifts is extensive and is fully illustrated in UNICEF's free colour brochure which may be obtained by calling: 1-800-268-6362, Operator 508.

Please join me in supporting the *Child Survival Revolution* -- and really make it a season of giving.

Sincerely yours,
Andrea Martin (SCTV)
Honorary Chairperson
Unicef Ontario 1984

Voice of the Students

Dear Editor:

You may find that this letter is nothing more than a repetition of the complaints that you have been listening to, however, these complaints are representative of the feelings of a vast majority of York students. Therefore, they must be sent to you formally.

A large part of the above mentioned vast majority of students are non-political and yet are being forced to take a side. These students came to York to learn. They cross the picket line, take the literature and leave it on a cafeteria or common room table. Others don't even bother accepting the literature anymore. We are saying now to the union and to the administration, 'We came here to learn, please let us do so.'

Then there is the political minority who are in support of the strike. They speak out actively, walk the picket line, go to rallies, and for some strange reason, they like to think that they are speaking out for a majority of York students. I wish to end this little fantasy of theirs. Look at the number of students who are crossing the picket line, quite a few, in fact, that is the majority. Most students at York cross the picket lines because they want to continue classes as usual. They know that if they don't, then they will suffer greatly. This brings me to my next point.

During the secretaries' strike, a statement was made that students could not be academically penalized for honouring the picket line. This is an outright lie. Students who miss

classes are missing important work. No professor is required to make up these classes for the individual students. Most students are not willing to miss classes and will cross the picket line. They know that they will only hurt themselves and are not willing to submit to the idiotic form of martyrdom.

The main point is that most students are 'mad as hell' about the strike. They don't really care who is at fault, they just want to continue as usual.

However, CUEW is in your own words 'trying to put student against student in order to achieve their goal'. This doesn't say much for the union, and in fact, it lowers my already low opinion of them.

Please believe me when I say that I understand perfectly what your situation is. I do not wish to put you on the spot. However, I must ask you to consider the following points, and to forward them to the Senate and the Administration.

-Picketers should be forbidden to hand out literature unless it explains the *whole* truth and not just *half* of it. The situation is much more complicated than CUEW makes it out to be.

-Students who miss classes should be made to understand that they are hurting themselves. Professors are not required to accommodate students who are absent for any reason.

-Any Professors who cancel classes to support the strike should be disciplined. There are other ways that they can show their support for the union. They don't have to involve the students.

Very Sincerely Yours,
Robert Hawthorn

Pro Tem

12 novembre 1984

Vol. 24 No. 8

Pro Tem is the weekly bilingual and independent newspaper of Glendon College. All copy is the sole responsibility of the editorial staff unless otherwise indicated. *Pro Tem* is distributed to the main campus of York University, Ryerson Institute, Champlain Bookstore, COFTM and Glendon College. The deadline for submissions is Wednesday at noon and advertising should be sent before 5 o'clock on Wednesday. Our offices are located in the Glendon Mansion. Telephone - 487-6133.

Pro Tem est l'hebdomadaire bilingue et indépendant du Collège Glendon. Tous les textes sont sous la responsabilité de la rédaction, sauf indication contraire. *Pro Tem* est distribué sur le campus principal de l'Université York, au Collège Ryerson, à la librairie Champlain, au Centre francophone (COFTM) et au Collège Glendon. La date limite pour les articles est le mercredi à midi et la publicité doit nous parvenir au plus tard le mercredi à 17h. Nos bureaux sont situés dans le Pavillon Glendon. Téléphone - 487-6133.



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To The Editor:

In reply to Hans Mueller's letter in the Oct.29 issue of *Pro Tem*, I realize that there was 'inadequate' advertising in that there was only two days notice of the *Mike Mandel and Backwards Bob Show*, but the fact of the matter is there was a strike on at that point in time. We were waiting for confirmation from Mr. Mandel as to

whether or not he would cross the picket line. We did not receive this confirmation until late Tuesday night. As soon as we had this information, the signs went up. I realize that more advertising means more users, but sometimes we are dictated to by outside circumstances.

Kathie Darroch
Director of Communications

L'Effondrement des Libéraux au Québec

par Yves Caron

Le 4 septembre 1984, il n'y a nul doute, peut être retenu comme un moment important dans l'histoire canadienne. En effet, cette journée a été marquée par l'élection du gouvernement conservateur de M. Brian Mulroney. Jamais aussi décisive victoire électorale n'avait balayé le Canada depuis l'avènement au pouvoir en 1958 d'un autre chef conservateur, M. John Diefenbaker.

Malgré le fait qu'il y a entre ces deux événements plus de 25 ans d'intervalle, le rôle joué par l'électorat québécois a été déterminant pour ces deux triomphes conservateurs. Car si Brian Mulroney avait eu la possibilité de former le prochain gouvernement canadien sans les 58 députés conservateurs de la Belle Province, sa victoire n'aurait certainement pas connue semblable uniformité, n'aurait pas exprimé aussi clairement le désir du chef conservateur de faire renaître l'unité nationale et ce après douze années de règne des libéraux, qui basaient leur réélection sur l'appui permanent des régions de l'est du Canada (Québec, Ontario, Maritimes).

Le contraste entre la courte aventure conservatrice du gouvernement Clark et l'impressionnante percée de l'équipe Mulroney au soir du 4 septembre est révélateur d'un bouleversement politique à grande échelle. Qu'il suffise de se rappeler des 75 sièges libéraux et du solitaire député conservateur, M. Roch LaSalle de Joliette. A la dernière élection, il y a eu balayage au Québec. Ainsi, en analysant le découpage de la nouvelle carte politique québécoise, il est aisé de tirer des conclusions sur la vague qui a déferlé sur la province.

Avec 58 députés sur 75, le PC s'est imposé dans toutes les régions du Québec. Seuls les circonscriptions montréalaises ont semblé offrir un minimum de sécurité pour les représentants du PLC. De plus, des personnalités importantes sous le régime Trudeau n'ont pu conserver leurs sièges: qu'il suffise de mentionner les noms de MM. Serge Joyal, Francis Fox et Charles Lapointe. Des majorités de 20 000 voix et plus n'ont pas entravé la formidable montée conservatrice. Il est à noter que, des 17 députés du PLC élus au Québec, 13 ont vu leur réélection rendue possible grâce à la performance du Nouveau Parti démocratique. En effet, sans faire élire un seul de ses candidats dans un des 75 comtés du Québec, ce dernier a attiré à lui assez de voix pour favoriser l'élection de 13 des 17 libéraux. Le vote pour le NPD était supérieur à la différence entre le candidat libéral et le représentant PC dans ces 13 circonscriptions.

Comment ça?

Mais qu'est-ce qui a poussé les Québécois à mettre fin aussi brutalement à la domination du PLC au Québec? Plus d'une raison peut expliquer le rejet du parti libéral par la

population québécoise.

Premièrement, il est bon de préciser que l'effondrement libéral n'est pas le fait d'une coïncidence. Le PC pouvait compter sur une machine électorale qui n'a connu aucune ratée pendant toute la campagne en territoire québécois. Cette 'big blue machine' à la québécoise est en bonne partie attribuable à l'ex-chef conservateur, M. Joe Clark, qui avait été le premier à prendre conscience de l'importance du Québec dans le système politique canadien. Ainsi, le 'p'tit gars de Baie-Comeau' n'a eu qu'à la mettre entre les mains des fidèles lieutenants de Joe Clark.

Mais même si durant une campagne électorale le rôle de l'organisation partisane est un élément primordial dans le processus qui conduit les partis au pouvoir, il n'en demeure pas moins que le peuple est roi et maître dans le mécanisme de notre système démocratique.

Alors comment analyser la défaite libérale? Bien souvent, la population vote contre ou pour un gouvernement. Ce qui revient à dire qu'un gouvernement est toujours battu par lui-même. Seize années de pouvoir libéral ont fait naître d'inéluctables ressentiments face aux actions gouvernementales. Mais qu'est-ce qui a conduit l'électorat québécois à jeter par dessus bord une tradition qui se maintenait d'élection en élection?

Plusieurs facteurs ont joué. L'ampleur de la crise économique qui a frappé le Québec a porté la population à faire des rapprochements avec la pénible période des années 30. Les

Mais paradoxalement, si Pierre Elliott Trudeau par sa personnalité déchaînait contre lui les actions les plus vindicatives, il n'en était pas moins l'âme du PLC dans la province de Québec. Son départ de la tête du parti libéral n'a sans nul doute pas aidé la cause du parti. De plus, l'élection de John Turner comme chef des troupes du PLC, et ce au dépens de Jean Chrétien, n'a fait qu'accentuer le fait francophone que représente Brian Mulroney.

De même, il faut retenir que la campagne électorale libérale n'a à aucun moment été à la hauteur de celle du parti conservateur. Lourdemment hypothéquée par les seize années d'une administration dont la population ne voulait que le départ, la campagne des libéraux n'avait que peu de chances d'introduire des idées nouvelles; on était trop préoccupé à défendre les actions du régime Trudeau. Dans de semblables circonstances, John Turner projetait l'image d'un homme politique fragile face à un Brian Mulroney optimiste, proclamant le retour de la réconciliation nationale et la paix sociale. Le contraste était frappant.

Le cabinet

Avec 210 députés et une représentation importante émanant de toutes les régions du Canada, le premier ministre Mulroney semblait avoir beau jeu, mais ses points forts sont aussi pour lui autant de nouvelles préoccupations. Car réussir à former un cabinet qui soit parfait sur le plan de la représentativité, où à tout le moins les différentes régions du pays trouveraient une source pour assouvir leur désir de pouvoir, n'était pas tâche facile. Mais malgré la taille du défi, le Premier-ministre, avec toutes les qualités de conciliateur qu'on lui connaît, a passé avec succès le premier test en attribuant 5 ministres aux Maritimes, 13 au provinces de l'Ouest et 11 au Québec et à l'Ontario.

Mais avec 39 élus au cabinet, le premier ministre contredisait

les activités gouvernementales. Le nouveau premier ministre devra s'appliquer à cette tâche avec soin, car le parti conservateur, dans un passé assez récent, était reconnu pour ses déchirements internes, opposant la tendance progressiste (Red Tory) à la tendance ultra-conservatrice (Red Necks). Mais à l'élection du 4 septembre, un certain nombre de représentants de l'aile droite du parti ont été défaits; ceci rendra la tâche de

ouverture d'un dialogue constructif entre le gouvernement fédéral et celui du Québec est sans doute celle qui attire le plus l'attention. Depuis la venue au pouvoir en 1976 du parti québécois, la guérilla entre les deux paliers gouvernementaux n'a servi que les intérêts du Québec. La nouvelle attitude de l'administration fédérale a déjà commencé à porter fruit. La rencontre entre les ministres des Communications MM. Clément Richard et Marcel Masse le prouve; le déblocage dans les

"Au total, six femmes occuperont des postes d'importance dans le cabinet du 18e premier ministre."

Brian Mulroney moins difficile, tout en évitant un virage à droite trop radical.

Pour le Québec, il y a de toute évidence une perte de pouvoir car il occupait une place primordiale dans le cabinet Trudeau. Ainsi, sous le règne libéral, il comptait 13 ministres en plus du premier ministre; sous le gouvernement conservateur, la province sera représentée au sein du cabinet par 10 ministres, plus le premier ministre Mulroney. Mais ce n'est pas là tellement le fait du nombre, puisqu'il est équitable, mais de l'importance des ministères perdus; les finances et Santé et Bien-Etre Social, entre autres, n'étant plus la responsabilité de ministres québécois.

Cette situation peut être expliquée par le fait qu'on ne retrouve parmi la députation québécoise que peu de gens jouissant d'une expérience parlementaire suffisante, à l'exception de MM. Roch LaSalle, Robert De Cotret et Marcel Masse. Les députés québécois devront d'abord faire leurs preuves avant de représenter la province en plus grand nombre au côté des ministres.

Malgré tout, un élément très positif ressort de la composition du cabinet Mulroney, soit le nombre accru de femmes occupant des postes de ministres. Au total, six femmes occuperont des postes d'importance dans le cabinet du 18e premier ministre, de ce nombre trois sont de la province de Québec.

L'avenir

Le gouvernement conservateur de Brian Mulroney fait naître des espoirs de changements dans plus d'un domaine: tout au long de la campagne électorale, le chef du PC a exploité ce thème à souhait. En tête de liste, la remise en marche de l'économie canadienne; aussi au programme, le rétablissement de l'unité nationale, par la formation d'un gouvernement plongeant ses racines dans toutes les régions du Québec et de l'Ontario.

Mais de toutes les promesses de changement, celle de l'ou-

négociations sur l'avenir de Pétromont démontre clairement que toute la population peut grandement profiter de l'ouverture d'esprit des gouvernants. Même le premier ministre du Québec, M. René Lévesque, affirmait lors d'une réunion des hautes instances du parti québécois, que le gouvernement conservateur de Brian Mulroney était un "beau risque", mettant en doute le besoin de faire porter la prochaine élection sur l'indépendance. Ainsi par son ouverture et son comportement, le PC donne vraiment l'impression de vouloir changer la philosophie qui marquait les relations Ottawa-Québec depuis trop longtemps.

Malgré que le gouvernement conservateur fasse renaître l'espoir, il n'en demeure pas moins que plusieurs questions sont pour le moment sans réponses. Ainsi, on se demande si le "French Power" n'est pas mort avec l'avènement du PC à la tête du pays. Seion certains, cette réalité, qui n'est pour d'autres qu'un concept abstrait, ne semble pas être mise en péril. Mais comme l'ont mentionné certains observateurs après l'élection du PC, le pays connaîtra un transfert de pouvoir de la métropole québécoise à la capitale ontarienne. Donc le gouvernement conservateur et son chef devront redoubler de vigilance s'ils ne veulent pas que le "French Power" se transforme en mythe politique.

A travers l'histoire politique canadienne et québécoise, une tendance semble s'être dessinée. John Diefenbaker, après avoir réussi en 1958 un tour de force électoral de l'envergure de celui de Brian Mulroney, a vu l'électorat le rejeter à l'élection suivante. C'est aussi ce qui arriva au gouvernement Bourassa en 1976, lorsqu'il perdit aux mains des péquistes, après une victoire décisive en 1973.

Donc si les lendemains chantent pour le chef conservateur et son équipe, il n'en demeure pas moins que dans la vie d'un gouvernement, c'est souvent le dernier effort qui décide du résultat.

"Avec 58 députés sur 75, le PC s'est imposé dans toutes les régions du Québec."

continuelles tensions entre le gouvernement du parti québécois et le pouvoir centrifuge de l'administration fédérale. Les lendemains référendaires et leur mélancolie. Le rapatriement unilatéral de la constitution qui souleva un tollé général, autant chez les indépendantistes que chez les fédéralistes. La rancoeur intarissable des troupes péquistes, le désir de vengeance du PLQ qui, par le passé, avait été traité de manière méprisante par les Trudeau, Chrétien, Ouellet.

l'une de ses promesses électorales, soit de réduire le nombre de ministères. Indice des plus probants de la pression venant du grand nombre de représentants conservateurs.

Bien que l'étape de la formation d'un cabinet soit d'une grande importance, le gouvernement conservateur aura à franchir une deuxième étape, qui risque d'être tout au moins aussi ardue que la première. Il devra en effet occuper les 171 autres députés appelés à jouer un rôle secondaire dans

Canadian University Press
by Frank Geofreda

Bilingual Students

All Dressed Up With No Place To Go

When the tidal wave of baby boomers hit universities and colleges in the late 60's, the response of governments was swift. They threw fists full of money at administrations who expanded schools to meet the demands of these students. But governments are unwilling to act on the needs of the onslaught of bilingual students headed for university in the 80's.

The ranks of French immersion programs have swollen since its inception 15 years ago. Over 100,000 students are enrolled in immersion today, and a whopping 90 per cent will likely go to university after grade 12.

But only a few Canadian universities offer any courses in French and most show little readiness in accommodating bilingual students. More than 3000 bilingual students will be knocking on university doors by 1988, according to the Commissioner of Official Languages Max Yalden. But they will be all dressed up with no place to go, Yalden says.

Students who want a bilingual university program in Ontario have a limited choice of three schools according to the Canadian Parents for French: the University of Ottawa, Laurentian University and York University's Glendon College. The situation is worse in the rest of the country where a few places may offer select courses in French, usually in the liberal arts.

Janice Yalden, of the Centre of Applied Languages at Carleton University, says bilingual students should not be restricted to those few schools and forced to ignore ones that specialize in areas like computer science or engineering.

Yalden points to her bilingual son who chose to study at Queen's University, despite being unable to practise his French there. It was a tradeoff between his field of interest and his French.

"Studying in French is important to these students," she says, "but they want to study in a specific field at the school of their choice."

The Yaldens are veterans in the fight for bilingual education.

Max Yalden says the number of students taking French as a second language has mushroomed in the past 12 years, with more than half the country's high school students slotting French into their timetables.

A recent Gallop poll shows 58 per cent of Canadians think French should be mandatory in English language grade schools.

"English-speaking universities are going to have to adapt

to changes in student's needs and expectations," warns Yalden, adding bilingual skills will be needed for more and more jobs.

Ontario chief justice Gregory Evans told the Law Society of Upper Canada, for example, that bilingual courses are needed in Ontario law schools because lawyers proficient in both languages are needed.

A study done by Janice Yalden at Carleton shows students, faculty and business people all agree French will play a larger role in our lives.

Though full bilingual education is the ideal, both the Yaldens and CPF agree the first step is for universities to offer at least some of their courses in French for students who want to continue their French education.

A handful of universities have taken steps to this end. But others are reluctant to commit themselves, while still others seem unaware of the growing demand.

The University of Toronto offers a philosophy and a communication course in French. And though Janice Yalden applauds the school's initiative, she feels it falls short of what is needed. The simple

offer of these courses in French is a big first step, she says, "but why philosophy? That may develop a students' language skills, but it's not French for the workplace."

Other universities have made an effort to give courses in French. At Saint Thomas More College in Saskatoon, an affiliate of the University of Saskatchewan, an introductory sociology course is being taught in French for the first time.

And the University of New Brunswick is offering first semester economics, history and sociology in French this year.

Despite the efforts of these schools and a few others, governments and universities are unwilling to respond to the coming wave of bilingual students.

Costs are invariably cited as a reason for not making changes, Max Yalden says. But he dismisses the argument outright.

"No one is suggesting that additional professors must be hired to teach brand new courses," says Yalden. Professors sufficiently bilingual to teach in French are to be found on virtually every campus."

Scouting its faculty, Simon Fraser University discovered

about 15 professors capable of teaching their specialty in French. Queen's University, too, is searching its faculty for people who can teach in French.

The key word for Max Yalden is priorities, and the universities must rearrange theirs.

A federal-provincial program for official languages in education has existed for more than a decade, he says. One of its schemes, the Special Projects Program, defrays extra costs for developing new courses, additional teaching salaries, materials and administration costs. The federal government pays half the expenses.

During the 10 years of the program, only about two per cent of its budget has gone to universities for second language instruction.

"Universities could have had a much greater share of these funds if they had asked the provincial governments for support and to forward the request to Ottawa," says Yalden.

If universities respond to the growing need for bilingual education it is as a result of public pressure, says Gilberte McGrath, a teacher consultant for the Ottawa Separate School Board.

"It's the public who dictates what it wants in education, not the schools," she says.

"Parents demanded French immersion at the lower levels and got it. If students want bilingual education at university, universities will have to provide it."

Television Lecturers Replace Professors

WINNIPEG (CUP)—Fears that computers will replace professors are slowly being realized as universities in two provinces install television lecturers in large classrooms.

At the University of Manitoba, hundreds of first year biology students face a television screen during weekly lectures. But when they attend labs, an instructor is available to answer questions and stimulate discussion.

Lane Graham, head of the university's biology teaching unit, says the biology department uses the television lecturer more than any other departments because it has experienced an upsurge in enrolment, has access to moderately sized lecture halls

and has uniform course content and exams. He said 1,500 students are enrolled in introductory biology alone.

Advantages of televised lectures, Graham said, include the ease with which students can attend lectures other than those they sign up for and repeat lectures they have missed.

But Graham said the lack of supervision in classes means some professors must drop in regularly to maintain some semblance of order.

"About 90 per cent of the complaints I've received from students are about the noise in the class rather than the content or the style of the lecture," Graham said.

Peter Isaac, acting dean of sci-

ence, said universities introduced television lectures in the 60's when enrolment skyrocketed by nearly 20 per cent each year.

"At the time, there were simply not enough qualified people available to hire as faculty to meet the demand, and we had to make the choice between limited enrolment or employing new technology," Isaac said.

Both Graham and Isaac said the television lectures are not a time or cost saving measure. They said instructors put in a considerable amount of time and extra work and regularly redo the lectures to ensure variety.

At universities in Ontario, an estimated 800,900 students will enrol in courses with television

screens and teleconferencing systems—several phone lines hooked up to the same call.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier University in Waterloo, which runs Laurier's Telecollege, is revamping the system to incorporate graphs, backdrops, interviews with professionals and real life simulations into the lectures. The Telecollege wants to steer away from "talking heads" style in programming, according to Marian Croft, Laurier's director of part-time studies and continuing education.

Croft said 16 television stations will broadcast courses on local stations in Warton and Dwight, and CBC stations in Sudbury, Timmins and North Bay.

Croft said 16 television and four teleconferencing courses will be offered this year. Teleconferencing centres are located in Toronto, Barrie, Brampton, Midland and Collingwood.

A teleconferencing course costs less than a regular off-campus course to establish, she said.

"We are now able to offer courses that we were not able to previously because the demand was not high enough," she said. "If we have 30 people registered in a teleconferencing course we would be quite pleased."

Laurier University is the pioneer of the television/telephone hook-up becoming more popular in Canadian universities.

Feds Urge Students to Moderate Drinking

OTTAWA—The Federal government is pumping more than \$1 million into advertising this year urging students to stop drinking so much alcohol.

According to Rachel Ladouceur, Health and Welfare Canada communications officer, the government has set aside more than \$1 million for television advertisements, about \$147,000 for bus posters, \$94,000 for billboards and \$60,000 for student newspapers.

The print advertisements display a young person engaged in physical activity; nearby the words in bold letters read "Take Action on Over-Drinking." A quotation from the person about the uselessness of drinking too much alcohol appears below the picture.

Ladouceur says the government hopes the campaign will encourage students to examine why they drink to excess and think about the possible effects of too much alcohol consumption on their health in later life.

"Kids don't feel confident about themselves and are quite likely to drink to be one of the group," Ladouceur says. "We're trying to tell them about moderation, that they don't have to drink with everything they do."

Health and Welfare began to target students in its "dialogue on drinking" campaign in 1983. Ladouceur says the government started the campaign in 1976, but changed the focus from 25 to 49 year olds to 15 to 29 year olds after Statistics Canada released a study showing that the latter group was more vulnerable to alcohol abuse.

Ladouceur says the government spent nearly the same amount of money last year in advertisements aimed at students. But she quickly added that the amount of money pales in comparison with the dollars set aside by breweries for student-oriented advertising.

"Students are your future drinkers. Breweries are getting at them through ads," she says.

"The breweries are very, very active on campuses and are trying to create a taste in students' minds so they will be buyers for life."

Officials from the Brewers Association of Canada, and Labatt's Limited, Molson's and Carling O'Keefe, three breweries which spent thousands of dollars on student newspaper advertising last year, could not be reached for comment.

Ladouceur says breweries reach students especially through the sponsorship of campus events, where they offer to supply large quantities of beer to participants for free. She says Health and Welfare, along with some student and community groups, is trying to counteract the abuse of alcohol that often occurs during these events and breweries' advertising with a message of moderation.

One student group launching a national campaign with a theme similar to that of Health and Welfare is BACCHUS. Named

after the Greek and Roman god of wine, the group stands for the Boosting of Alcohol Consciousness Concerning the Health of University Students.

Bacchus national director Doug Smith says the group, which promotes "responsible attitudes" towards drinking on campus, already has three chapters in Canada. They are Sir Wilfrid Laurier University, the University of Waterloo and McMaster University in Hamilton. The U.S. has 180 chapters.

The Wilfrid Laurier chapter where Smith is based will hold a workshop about student drinking for Ontario universities Oct. 26. Smith says he hopes Bacchus' philosophy of moderation will spread throughout Ontario and next year, into the rest of Canada. The national campaign is being funded by the Association of Canadian Distillers, which gave Smith \$15,500 in the summer to encourage student councils to set up chapters.

"Any cry for abstinence is not

our aim," Smith says. "It's not realistic because drinking is socially acceptable. We just want to educate people about the use and abuse of alcohol."

Smith says Bacchus will encourage universities across the country to examine rules in residence concerning drinking, the amount of alcohol on campus, and the hours of campus pub operations. But the campaign will focus on getting students to help other students learn about the dangers of excessive drinking, he added.

"We want to promote responsible behavior by saying to students, 'Do you know your limit? Do you know you should have food available at parties to absorb alcohol? Do you know that missing classes may be a sign you are having too much to drink at night?'" he says.

"We want to tell them you don't have to drink 15 drinks to have fun."



Grrrizzly.

Oh boy, new Grizzly Beer is here, It's a smooth, refreshing-tasting beer we've been selling with such success in the United States.

Here at home, Grizzly Beer comes in a big brown bottle and goes at regular beer prices. Get your paws on some soon.

You can encounter a Grizzly in all your local beer stores. It's one roaring good beer.
Grizzly.
A roaring good beer.

Le Retour de la Peine Capitale?

par Yves Caron

Cela fait maintenant plus de huit ans que la peine capitale a été abolie au Canada, par un vote à la Chambre des Communes.

En effet, en 1976 le gouvernement libéral de Pierre Elliott Trudeau ouvrait le débat sur le sujet. De cet affrontement historique entre abolitionnistes et partisans du maintien de la peine de mort devait résulter une victoire des moins convaincantes du côté des tenants de l'abolition.

C'est ainsi que 130 députés se prononcèrent contre le maintien de la peine capitale et 124 votèrent pour le maintien du châtiement suprême.

La faible majorité de 6 voix, obtenue par les opposants, ne mettait pas uniquement en évidence la division des élus canadiens sur le sujet, mais reflétait également le profond manque d'unanimité dans la population.

Ainsi, il ne fallait qu'un élément percutant pour remettre le feu aux poudres, lequel se présenta avec les morts consécutives de policiers au Québec et, principalement, en Ontario.

Depuis le début de la confédération, le Canada a compté environ 700 exécutions, dont les deux dernières en 1962 à la prison de Dun, à Toronto.

La conjoncture dans laquelle renaît le débat semble, de prime abord, sourire aux partisans de la réinstauration de la peine de mort. Bien sûr, le décès de policiers soulève dans la population un haut degré d'insatisfaction en regard du système pénal et permet donc aux groupes de pressions de jouir d'un appui

notable.

De plus, la venue d'un gouvernement conservateur sur la scène fédérale permet aux groupes en question, dont les associations de policiers et de gardiens de prison, l'association des chefs de police et différents organismes représentant des victimes d'actes criminels, de trouver devant eux un gouvernement plus attentif à leur demande que ne l'était le gouvernement précédent.

Les membres de la députation conservatrice se rangent traditionnellement derrière l'idée d'un retour à la peine capitale pour les meurtres au premier degré. Les libéraux et les néo-démocrates, au contraire, prônent le statu quo.

Ainsi, à l'intérieur même du parti conservateur, les pressions se font très fortes sur le premier ministre Mulroney et sur son entourage pour la tenue d'un vote libre sur le sujet à la chambre des communes.

Il est à noter cependant, que le premier ministre ainsi que le ministre de la justice, M. John Crosbie, sont tous deux opposés au retour de la peine capitale. De plus, lors de sa dernière conférence de presse, M. Mulroney a bien précisé qu'il n'y aurait ni vote libre ni référendum sur la question. Car pour lui l'économie doit être en tête de liste des problèmes du pays.

Une telle position de la part du chef du gouvernement ne laisse aux partisans du rétablissement de la peine de mort que les pressions populaires comme recours. Mais, la encore, l'histoire met en évi-

dence un autre fait venant à

**Morts de policiers
avant et après l'abolition
1971 à 1976 = 19 morts
1976 à 1981 = 18 morts
*1976 année de l'abolition de la
peine de mort**

l'encontre de ces derniers. En effet, une constante paradoxale marque les débats sur la peine capitale : les gouvernements ne tiennent que très peu compte de l'opinion de la population sur le sujet.

Ainsi, malgré différents sondages démontrant qu'environ 70% de la population serait en faveur du rétablissement, il est peu probable que le gouvernement conservateur se dirigera dans le sens que le voudrait les citoyens. Le discours du trône, le 4 novembre dernier, nous en donne la preuve puisque aucune allusion n'a été faite à ce propos.

Si, au début, les énéments semblaient avoir apporté de l'eau au moulin des tenants de la peine capitale, il est évident maintenant que le flot semble s'être manifestement réduit. De plus, les abolitionnistes ne cessent de trouver contre-partie aux arguments en faveur du rétablissement.

Parmi les groupes s'opposant à la peine capitale se trouvent les différentes églises canadiennes, des associations de détenus, de même que des groupes de droits civiques.

Le principal argument des disciples du retour à la situation d'avant 1976 consiste dans la dissuasion. C'est-à-dire que la possibilité d'être condamné à la peine de mort pourrait avoir



pour effet de décourager un individu de faire un geste ayant de graves conséquences. A cela, les abolitionnistes rétorquent par une argumentation morale selon laquelle une société civilisée ne peut accepter cette forme de vengeance institutionnalisée. En outre, ils démontrent, statistiques à l'appui que le recours à la dissuasion n'est pas justifiable dans le cas notamment de mort violente de policiers.

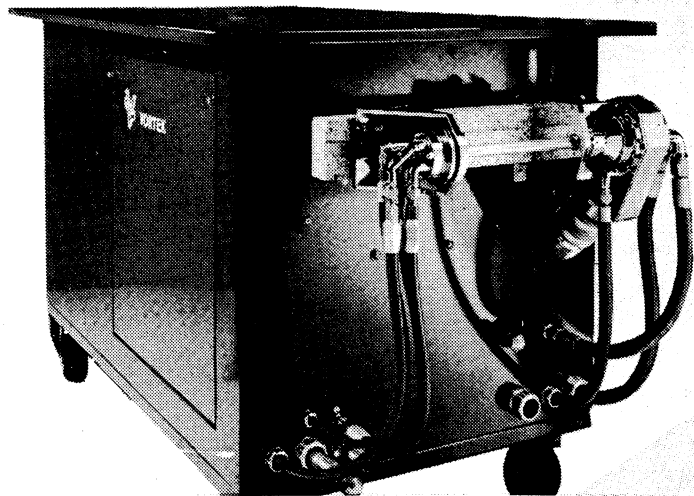
De même, certains tenants du rétablissement proposent de limiter la peine capitale que pour le meurtre de policiers ou de gardiens de prison. Les abolitionnistes trouvent facilement un contre-argument en alléguant que la vie d'un policier et que celle d'un simple citoyen ont tous deux le même prix.

Par ailleurs, les abolitionnistes ont trouvé, dernièrement dans l'affaire Donald Marshall, un autre élément pour consolider leur position. Ainsi, Donald Marshall, 31 ans, condamné à tort il y a 11 ans à la prison à vie, a reçu dernièrement du gouvernement de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, 270.000\$ comme compensation de cette erreur judiciaire. Donc l'infaillibilité du système judiciaire peut être mise en doute dans certains cas.

Malgré le fait que leurs arguments ne semblent pas tenir le coup devant ceux des abolitionnistes, les ardents partisans du rétablissement de la peine capitale continuent de défendre leur idée avec une vigueur toute nouvelle.

Le débat est ouvert. Qui gagnera à ce nouveau concours de souque à la corde. La raison... ou la passion... ?

B.C.'s big bulb burns brightest



Vortek lamp on its service module (about 1 metre high). Note fireproof protecting module from heat of lamp. Photo: Vortek Industries Ltd.

By Hugh Westrup

A young Vancouver company has made it into the Guinness Book of World Records as the manufacturer of the world's brightest light bulb.

Called the Vortek lamp, the new bulb consumes 300 kilowatts of electricity and burns with a brightness of 1,200,000 candle-power. Previously the world record was held by the Soviet Union, which built a 200-kW lamp of 600,000 candle-power in 1965.

The new super-bright lamp can be used to floodlight large outdoor areas, and also as a source of intense light or heat for scientific experiments and manufacturing.

The Vortek lamp is what is known as an arc lamp. Inside it

are two tungsten electrodes spaced four inches apart at either end of a thin quartz glass tube. Electricity passing between the electrodes excites argon gas inside the tube, making it give off an intense amount of heat and light. "It looks like a welder's arc, only longer," says Dr. Gary Albach, president of Vortek Industries Ltd.

Arc lamps are nothing new, but designers have always been limited as to how bright they could make them; the argon gas can become so hot that it will melt the glass tube.

Engineers have tried various methods of cooling the glass. Some have tried surrounding the tube with a thin film of cold water, but this only served to cool the outside of the glass, not

the inside. "The difference in temperature in the glass created such a strain that it shattered the tube," says Dr. Albach.

Finally, Dr. David Camm, a researcher at the University of British Columbia, hit upon the idea of putting a film of cold water on the inside of the glass tube. A continuous flow of water is circulated along the inside of the tube in a spiralling motion which creates a centrifugal force that holds the water against the glass.

The water is pumped through the tube at such a rate that it does not even begin to boil before it escapes and is recooled and recycled.

Dr. Camm's idea was a success; the gas can reach temperatures of over 12,000 degrees C—twice the temperature on the surface of the sun—without melting the tube.

Not long after his discovery, the young engineer joined three fellow U.B.C. scientists to form Vortek Industries. Originally, the group expected that "Canada's Northern Light," as they nicknamed it, would find its widest use in illuminating large outdoor areas.

(Canadian Science News)

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Truly Strange

by Judy Hahn

You are not likely to find a stranger film in Toronto right now than *Stranger Than Paradise* which is just opening at Carlton cinemas.

It is a 1984 film, which looks like a 1954 film, made with a minuscule budget.

It is the story of a young Hungarian girl named Eva who comes to live with her Aunt Lotte in Cleveland and who en route stays with her cousin Willie in New York for ten days.

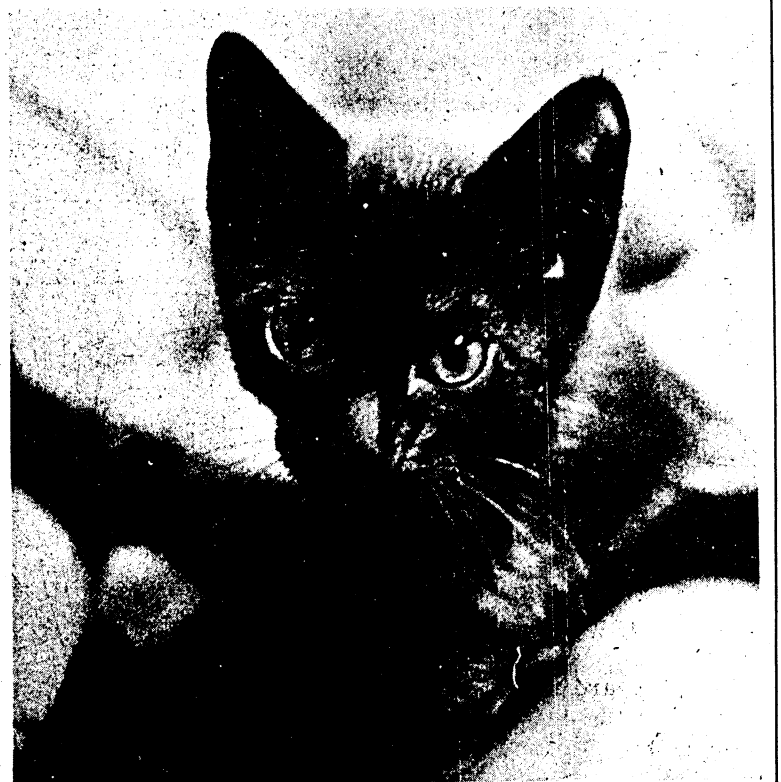
The two get to know and appreciate each other. A year later, Willie and friend, Eddie, go to Cleveland to visit Eva and decide to take her on a trip to Miami with their winnings from

a poker game. Once in Florida, the guys lose the money on a bad bet and try to win more back at the races. Meanwhile, Eva stumbles across much more money than they will ever see because she coincidentally is in the right place at the right time wearing the proper wide brimmed hat and drab coat.

(The plot, however, does not rely heavily on coincidence). Unsatisfied with life in America, she decides to fly back to Europe. Upon discovering this, Willie and Eddie follow her to the airport. But the three get separated in the most startling, non-sensical fashion and each one is left to his/her own devices.

It is the kind of movie that you cannot leave in the middle. You are convinced halfway through that something significant must happen soon and you don't want to miss it—like a so-so book. It is hilarious in a bizarre sort of way. It is slow paced and drab due to its low-budget cinematography.

Incidentally, its cinematography won it a prize, Camera d'Or, at the 1984 Cannes Film Festival. -?- The movie has been seen in both the New York and Toronto Film Festivals. It is written and directed by Jim Jarmisch and stars, John Lurie and Richard Edson, a pair of lean, dark-haired fellows with hollow eyes, beaked noses and permanently pursed lips. (No heart throbs here), as well as Eszter Balint as Eve.



'Meow' Charlie told PRO TEM as he described his rescue by the Masked Beaver.

Catnappers foiled

Mister and/or Miss Charlie Breckenridge. PRO TEM's new kitten, was rescued last week by the Masked Beaver after a harrowing experience in which the aforementioned cat was abducted by the Viet Squirrel. The feline, who is on the PRO TEM staff officially as an adviser on the Vietnam Moratorium, was able to gasp the name of the catnapper before falling into a terrified faint.

The dastardly deed was seen as a reprisal for recent PRO TEM articles, which have been very unfavourable to the Viet Squirrel and the organization behind him. The Masked Beaver now has the unfortunate victim under constant surveillance. It was doubly fortunate that the commie pin-kos chose an innocent bystander to make the target of their vendetta. "It's always the innocent that get hurt in a war," Peerless Possum, the Champion of Freedom's constant sidekick told PRO TEM.

The discovery of the abduction was made by David Starbuck, fascist front page star of the Globe and/or Mail. We asked Mr. Starbuck how he knew the cat was gone "Because it was

n't there," he told us with irrefutable logic, using the nonpresence of the cat as evidence for his thesis.

The Masked Beaver was immediately called into the case. The Defender of Justice was delayed in his pursuit by misleading evidence supported by several staffers. The staffers quoted usually reliable sources, who had told them that the kitten had undoubtedly picked the lock and lowered the drawbridge of the journalistic fortress and subsequently made his escape.

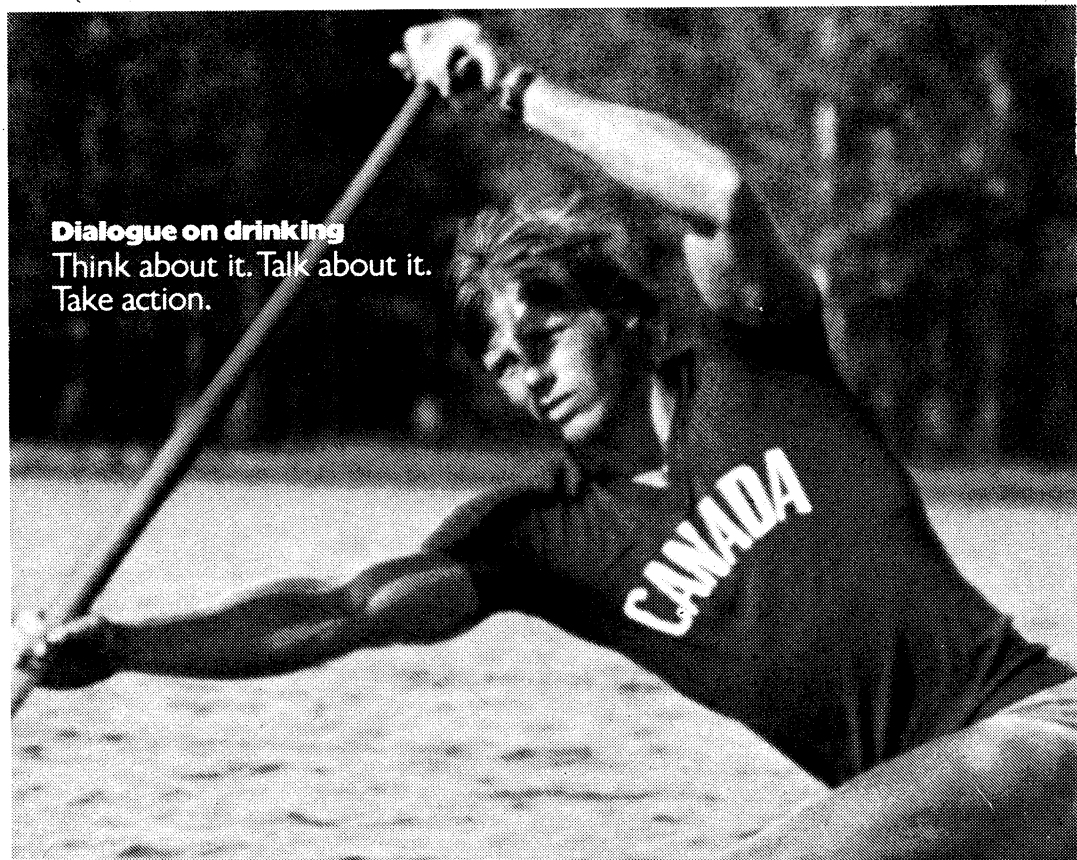
When these sources were later confronted with the evidence that the Viet Squirrel may have had inside help, they told PRO TEM, "We don't like to lie to little children."

Finally discovering the trail of the lost Charlie, the Masked Beaver was quickly to the rescue, locating the kitten at a point far from the scene of the kidnapping. Captain Bourgeois mung-rayed the area with saturation bombing, but the villains had made their escape.

The Protector of Truth has since consulted the Senior Administrator Berg, who assured the Masked Beaver his full cooperation in protecting Charlie. The safe return of the kitten, however, has failed to satisfy either the Beaver Legions or the PRO TEM staff. They are aware of the identity of the catnappers, and will not rest until justice is done.

"Ungor ingagook mung arriba undula msagro mucho nuga ayayayayiii," swore the Masked Beaver as he described the inhuman fate awaiting the guilty.

-NICK MARTIN



Dialogue on drinking

Think about it. Talk about it.
Take action.

TAKE ACTION ON OVER- DRINKING.

"I like the taste of a cold beer on a hot day, but I certainly don't think you have to get the gang together with a couple of cases of beer just to celebrate the fact you've had a bit of exercise."

JOHN WOOD
OLYMPIC SILVER MEDALLIST

Canada



Health
and Welfare
Canada

Santé et
Bien-être social
Canada

McCartney's Two Hour, MOR Video



Salt Water Moon Touchy, Funny, Romantic

by Judy Hahn

Not far from campus is a theatre which receives surprisingly little attention from Glendonites. Yet *Salt Water Moon*, at the Bayview Playhouse, a new play by Canadian playwright, David French, is well worth a twenty-five minute walk on a nice evening or a ten minute bus ride (which ever is most efficient).

The two-person play is set in post-Great War Newfoundland. Jacob Mercer played by Richard Clarkin who had unexpectedly left his Newfoundland home several months before, returns to win back his one-time sweetheart Mary, played by Denise Naples, when he hears she is about to be married.

The dialogue between these two sensitive people is sad, humorous and touching. Stage design, costumes and lighting are simple yet effective. There are no elaborate special effects.

The production's merit lies rather in the well-written, sincere, romantic script. David French was born in Newfoundland. Other plays by him include *Of the Fields, Lately*, *The Riddle of the World*, *Jitters*, *Leaving Home*, and *One Crack Out*.

Salt Water Moon is playing until Nov. 25 at the Bayview Playhouse just south of Eglinton.

by James Kozak

McCartney's latest movie is a rather self indulgent musical that never leaves Paul far from centre screen. Fortunately, his ego does not thoroughly over shadow McCartney's considerable musical talent as does Prince's in *Purple Rain*. However, it seems to be largely a celebration of this man and his music. This is understandable since Paul did write the screenplay and the music.

Give My Regards to Broad Street stars Paul McCartney, his wife Linda McCartney, friend Ringo Starr and his wife Barbara Bach. It is billed as a "musical fantasy", i.e., a video.

Tossing aside the thin plot, there remains fourteen songs, new and old, which are never truly connected.

Charming Victorian settings to way-out space scenes lend a different theme to each "video" with little continuity.

For the record, the plot concerns the whereabouts of a master tape for a just completed album. Paul's financial empire will collapse if the tapes are not found by midnight (Oh-no!). Suspicion falls on a missing ex-con who has been befriended by Paul and given a job, since the tape was entrusted to his care overnight. When neither turns up in the morning, the search begins. But, *Broad Street's* entertainment value emanates far more from its music, not its plot.

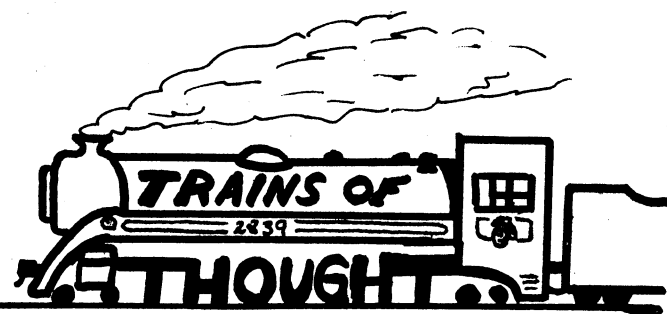
The repertoire of songs includes some new arrangements of old Beatles songs, a few Wings hits and several new ones but to list these would be to reveal the fabric of the film.

The only measurable response from the audience that

this writer noticed was derived from a line by Ringo Starr. While rehearsing in a chilly, converted warehouse, he remarks, "Can we get some heat in here? What are we practising to be Canadians or something?"

I dare say that a short animation preceding *Broad Street* featuring the popular British storybook character, Rupert the Bear, was better received than the main attraction. This cartoon was the joint effort of Paul and Linda McCartney in which their voices are distinguishable.

Perhaps if *Broad Street* had been animated, it might have gone over as well. Give my regards to Rupert.



Leaves-Taking

by David Olivier

In my senseless meanderings about the campus, I have recently stumbled (literally) across a possible archaeological find that rivals Troy or the tomb of Tutankhamen. They are rarely seen by the human eye in daytime, save as the shifting rubble and ruins that we walk upon; but at night they come together in the glory and splendor that they once were. They are - the leaf-cities of the Lastmen.

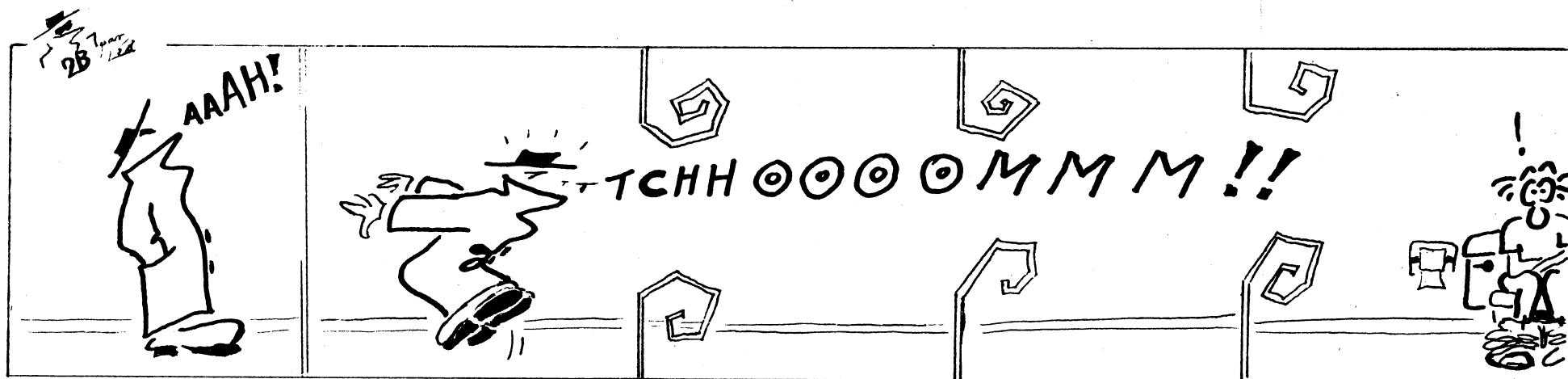
The cities themselves appear innocuous and indistinguishable to the naked eye from an ordinary pile of raked leaves. However, it is patently obvious to the trained observer that these are indeed the lost cities, for they appear only during the late afternoon and evening, and have dispersed to the four winds by morning.

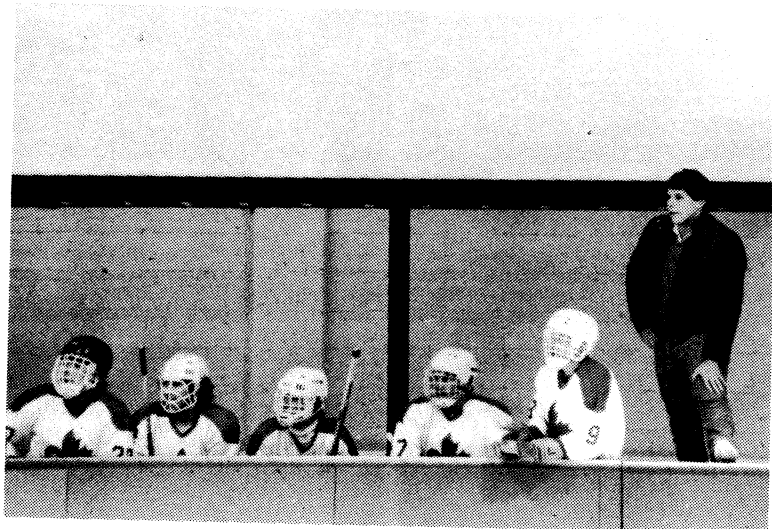
The find has stirred recent interest in the Glendon campus by archaeologists, and has led to a veritable horde of them descending upon us during the daylight hours, working at a fever-pitch to reassemble these lost relics. Their brown coveralls and power archaeological tools (a recent innovation of Black & Decker's

Egyptian branch) set them apart from the rest of the community at a glance. Alas, their work has time and again met with defeat and disaster. By the end of a long working day, they may have managed to reassemble a dwelling or two, but by the dawn, it will have fallen victim to the night-winds before it can be safely stowed in Glad 'Ancient-Relic Catchers; to be shipped to some rich American museum.

Perhaps a final suggestion is in order to the archaeological attempt. Why not consider renting the outfield of the Toronto Blue Jays in order to catch the leaves as they descend from their natural habitat? That was the method used by the Lastmen until their leader, a cigar-smel, suggested the trees be placed under a protective roof in order to keep them from getting blown by

wind and rain. Alas, the trees dies from lack of sunlight, and the Lastmen faded into the obscurer footnotes of history 2510. Now all we have are their leaf-cities, and soon they will be hidden by the Toronto-grey blanket of snow.





Maple-Lys Tie in a Game

They Really Should Have Won!

by Coach Gibson

On Wednesday, October 31, the Glendon hockey team went up to the York Ice Palace to keep a date with the lawyers from Osgood Hall. The Maple-Lys seemed to dominate the game throughout all three periods, but could only come out of the match with a 4-4 tie. The game seemed to be a total reversal from the last time the team played. There was excitement in the dressing room which carried over onto the ice, helping to keep a positive attitude throughout the game.

As a result, the Maple-Lys scored the first goal. The line of Kevin McGorty, Jim Anderson, and newcomer Stephan Lejeune clicked on their third shift working together this year. Osgoode then retaliated with two goals of their own. Roger Little who was playing net made several goods stops during the game but did not look particularly

sharp on the first two goals.

Glendon then scored on a power-play by John Novachis. This tied the game at 2-2. The Maple-Lys then fell behind 3-2 before team captain Johnny Lumsden scored two hard-earned goals to put Glendon ahead with 10 minutes of play remaining in the game. Glendon player Jim Anderson took a rather questionable, but nevertheless a costly, penalty. Osgoode, being the opportunists that they are, scored the tying goal with only minutes left.

Glendon worked hard for the win, but seemed pleased with the tie. The reasons for the turn-around after the first game can be attributed to: a) a more dynamic offensive thrust, b) more discipline on the bench and on the ice, c) shorter shifts, and d) a music machine in the dressing room before the game.

The Maple-Lys are now looking forward to putting their record up to .500 next week when they play Calumet. Join them at 9:15 pm!

Coming Up at York

Tues. Nov. 13 Yeomen Basketball vs. Guelph (exhibition) 8:15 p.m. Wed. Nov. 14 Yeowomen Hockey vs. McMaster (league) 7:30 p.m. Thu. Nov. 15 Yeomen Hockey vs. Western (league) 7:30 p.m. Fri. Nov. 16 Yeowomen Basketball vs. Laurentian (league) 7:00 p.m. Sat. Nov. 17 Yeomen Volleyball vs. RMC (league) 1:00 p.m. Sun. Nov. 18 Yeowomen Basketball vs. Ottawa (league) 6:00 p.m.

Le Théâtre Glendon présente la **PIECE DE THEATRE 'EVERYMAN'** à 20h30 du 6 au 10 novembre. Le prix d'entrée est 3,00\$. Il y aura une matinée à 13h30 vendredi le 9 novembre.

GLENDON GALLERY GALERIE GLENDON

'Les Temps' -- l'exposition d'art franco-ontarien du 1er au 25 novembre.

'Les Temps' -- Franco Ontarian Art Nov. 1 - 25.

MAISON DE LA CULTURE
November 1 - 4 'A New Realism With Water-Colour'. The artist, Christopher Adeney, will be present from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. on November 1.

Rugby Update

Two of York's teams competed in championship play this past weekend. The rugby Yeomen kept their unblemished record intact as they downed Queen's 12-9 in Kingston for the 1984 OUA A crown.

The OWIAA champion field hockey Yeowomen made it to the final round at the CIAU's held in Vancouver, but fell to Victoria Vickettes by a score of 1-0 in the final.

Theatre Glendon presents the **PLAY 'EVERYMAN'** at 8:30 p.m. Admission \$3.00. November 6 to 10. There is a matinée on November 9 at 1:15 p.m.

November 8 - 25 -- 'Contemporary Figurative Painters'

Du 1 novembre au 4 novembre 'Un Réalisme nouveau à l'aquarelle'. L'artiste, Christopher Adeney sera présent de 18h à 22h jeudi le 1 novembre.

La Maison de la Culture vous convie au vernissage de "Peintres figuratifs contemporains", une exposition de groupe d'artistes canadiens. Cette exposition se poursuivra jusqu'au 25 novembre 1984. Manoir Glendon de 18h00 à 22h00.

Parlons de "Floor Hockey"

par Pierre Tremblay

Après quatre semaines d'activité, la ligue de "floor hockey" de Glendon (GFHL) se porte bien. Le jeu est intéressant et assez équilibré, malgré le fait qu'une équipe ait quatre victoires et qu'une autre n'en ait aucune. Comme toute bonne ligue qui se respecte, la GFHL a été touchée par une petite crise interne. A partir de la deuxième semaine, le jeu est

devenu très agressif, parfois même violent. Comme toujours, le désir de vaincre l'emporte sur le plaisir de jouer. Malgré cet accroissement de l'agressivité, aucune blessure sérieuse n'a été signalée; on ne rapporte que quelques égratignures et autres petits bobos. Dans un effort pour rendre le jeu plus agréable, les capitaines de chaque équipe ont décidé de le réglementer; rien de très stricte mais des règlements évitant les risques de blessures.

Football Yeomen

End Best Season

The gridiron Yeomen, in their first-ever playoff berth, fell to Western Mustangs 30-25 this past Saturday. Their remarkable 5-2 season-ending record however is only one of a number of accomplishments the squad has achieved this season.

Four Yeomen--George Ganas, Dirk Leers, Mike Boyd and Graham Catt--were chosen OUA A first team all-stars while Arvil Wray, Bob Harding and Donovan Brown were named to the second all-star team.

Fourth year defensive back Norbie Wirkowski is the Yeomen's nominee for the CFL Players Association's Tom Pate Award. Dirk Leers, a pre-season All-Canadian choice at noseguard is up for the coveted J.P. Metras Trophy which is presented to the nation's outstanding lineman.

Le classement se lit comme suit:

EQUIPE	PJ	G	P	T
B	4	4	0	8
C	4	3	1	6
D	4	1	3	2
A	4	0	4	0

Classified

Monday November 12 "SELF FULFILLMENT" A presentation by Don Posterski, Ontario Director of IVCF. Join us at 4 p.m. in the Hearth Room. Presented by Glendon Christian Fellowship.

La prochaine réunion du Comité de la restauration se tiendra lundi 12 novembre dans la salle du sénat à partir de 19h00. Bienvenue à tous.

Le mercredi 14 novembre à 16h15, salle B204 première réunion des étudiants qui désirent étudier en France ou au Québec en 1985-1986.

Pierre Fortier
Coordinateur des Etudes canadiennes

For Sale--a '75 Can-Am T'NT 175 motorcycle. A newly rebuilt engine, spare allom rear wheel and tires. This bike is street legal and is in excellent shape. \$500 or best offer. Call at 481-0201.

The next general meeting of the Glendon Photo Club will be on Thurs. Nov. 15 at 4:30 p.m. Room A206 We will discuss the utilization of the darkroom. New members welcomed.

Il y aura une **VENTE ARTISANALE** dans le Foyer du 15 au 16 novembre.

CRAFTS will be on sale in the Hearth Room November 15 & 16.

The soccer and football clubs of Glendon are organizing a **DANCE** in the cafeteria November 16.

Les clubs de soccer et de football de Glendon organisent une **DANSE** dans la cafétéria le 16 novembre.

There will be a meeting of the Glendon College Debating Society on Thursday November 15th at 7 pm in the JCR. All debators must attend. Everyone welcome.

Co-ed Recreational Activities
Badminton-Monday 7:15-9 pm
Volleyball-Thursdays 8:30-10 pm and Saturday 1-3 pm

Men's Floor Hockey League-Sundays 1-3:30, see Scott Rogers, Laval Bouchard, Pierre Tremblay, or David Olivier for more information
Women's Floor Hockey-Sundays 3:30-5 pm, see Michele Heath, or Elaine Petit for more information.

NEW, NEW! Men's Indoor Soccer- Friday 4:30-6 pm, see John Figueiredo or Joe Alberti for more information.

The Student Union presents a **WOMEN'S ISSUES CABARET** in the theatre November 14 from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

L'Association des étudiants présente un **CABARET -- DES QUESTIONS CONCERNANT LES FEMMES** dans le théâtre de 14h à 16h le 14 novembre.

A tous les étudiants
Les journaux étudiants de nombreux collèges et universités du Canada sont disponibles au bureau de Pro Tem si vous désirez en faire la lecture.

Du 8 au 25 novembre -- **Peintres figuratifs Contemporains**.

La prochaine réunion générale du Club de Photo de Glendon aura lieu Jeudi 15 nov. à 16h30 Local B206. La discussion portera sur l'utilisation de la chambre noire. Tous les nouveaux membres sont les bienvenus.

ATTENTION: SCUBA DIVERS (Or Interested People) York Scuba Club Presents: Tom McCallum, seasoned diver and underwater explorer/cinematographer will show his film, *1500 Leagues Under The Sea* and entertain questions and discussion afterward. The film deals with the blue holes of Andros Island in the Bahamas and is the result of a fascinating exploration in oceanography and archaeology. Date: Nov. 9, 7:30 p.m. sharp Place: Proctor Field House (Athletic Conference Room) Cost: \$2 for non-members members free **a note to Club Members: between 9:30 and 10:30 a pool session will be available for divers (bring equipment) and non-divers.

OMBUDSMAN DES SERVICE ALIMENTAIRES

Cette année l'ombudsman des services alimentaires est Henry Miller. Il sert d'intermédiaire entre les étudiants, l'administration de l'Université et le traiteur. Si vous avez des inquiétudes ou des suggestions à formuler, vous pouvez appeler Henry au 483-4104, ou le rencontrer le mercredi entre 10h00 et 13h00 au bureau de l'AECG.

November 15 -- *Prise de Parole* at 7 p.m.

The next meeting of the food and beverage committee will be held on Monday, November 12. It will be in the senate chamber and will start at 7:00 p.m. Everyone is welcome to attend.

To all interested Students: The Student Newspapers of Many Canadian Colleges and Universities are available at Pro Tem if you wish to read them.