

# PROTEEM

VOLUME 31, No. 10, LE 13 JANVIER 1992



Glendon loses a wonderful professor and involved member of the community.

## Living and learning in retirement

Jacqueline Francis

Imagine attending university and learning about topics such as Philosophy, Art and Modern China without having to worry about term papers and exams!

Every Friday approximately 850 senior citizens are able to do just that by gathering in the lecture halls at Glendon College and listening to such topics without vigorous note taking. These seniors are all members of the *Living and Learning in Retirement* program and they listen to speakers who specialize in topics ranging from Art to the role of Quebec in Canada without having anxiety attacks about quizzes and tests. The program consists of four lectures every Friday during the fall term and three lectures in the winter term. Every member, however, is permitted to attend only one of the four lectures held that day. The *Living and Learning in Retirement* program began in 1973. It offered lectures at Glendon College for a fee of \$3 per year and started off with

only thirty-five members. Today the membership fees are \$15 and enrollment has risen favourably to 900 individuals. Through the years this program has opted not to publicly advertise, but to rely on word of mouth.

The Glendon campus is used by the association as a place to bring in outside lecturers and senior citizens. The campus is a small, accessible and a picturesque place for senior citizens to become involved in current events and issues of interest. Another goal of the association is to bridge the gap between the young and old. December 1, 1991, was the original date for the *Come and Go Tea* when the seniors can meet the students from both Wood and Hilliard residences. Due to examinations and term papers, the meeting was moved to a later date. Now that the trauma of exams is over, both the association and the students of Glendon College are looking forward to a successful meeting.

## Glendon perd un de ses grands Community mourns

La communauté de Glendon vient de perdre en la personne d'Edward Appathurai un collègue respecté et aimé de tous. Nous garderons de lui le souvenir d'un professeur hors pair, d'un universitaire renommé et d'un conseiller dévoué. Durant ses années à Glendon, Edward Appathurai a toujours partagé sans compter, avec ses étudiants et ses collègues, ses grandes connaissances et son profond humanisme. Comme l'a si bien dit son collègue Albert Tucker, Edward Appathurai conférait une dignité à tout ce qu'il touchait. Le souvenir de sa générosité et de son intelligence servira d'inspiration pour toute notre communauté dans la recherche de la paix mondiale. During their careers, members of the academic community often work predominantly in only two of the three areas of activity that define a university: research, teaching and administration. Edward R. Appathurai took on all three and excelled in each.

A member of the Glendon College Department of Political Science since its creation, he became its second Chairman in 1971. During his tenure, the administrative skills he had acquired as a Ceylonese diplomat before emigrating to Canada served him well; he was, without exaggeration, the best Chairman in the Department's history. More recently, he was Coordinator of the International Studies Programme, a position to which he brought his passionate interest in international politics.

Edward Appathurai was a superb teacher. He had a fine understanding of the complex world of inter-state relations and appreciated the importance of communicating this knowledge to students. Many of the Glendon graduates in the diplomatic service today received their motivation from him, through his course, *International Relations*.

The interest in the United Nations which underlay most of his scholarship was the natural outcome of his understanding of world politics. His book on the permanent missions at the U.N. was well reviewed; in his later work he

addressed the issue of disarmament and development, a relatively new area of study whose importance he had intuitively recognized. The world is poorer for being deprived of the fruits of his research.

One day, during a conversation, he noticed a sign which read: "I may not be perfect, but parts of me are

excellent". He looked at it, turned to me and said: "You know, this is how I look upon people." This was his philosophy in dealing with students and colleagues. The University has lost someone who was not only the quintessential academic, but above all a very fine human being. *Requiescat in pace.*

## In Memoriam

Glendon College and York University lost a valued faculty member and dear friend with the passing of Prof. Edward Appathurai on Wednesday December 18. The 65 year old professor succumbed to a heart attack while working on College matters during the exam period prior to the Christmas holidays. The loss to the College of such a gifted scholar has stunned faculty and students alike.

Prof. Appathurai, as coordinator of the International Studies Programme, directed affairs of the programme in his gentle but effective manner since it was instituted.

Born in Jaffna, Ceylon (now Sri Lanka), he graduated with his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1948 and became a high school teacher in Ceylon. In 1950 he sat for the examination of the two year old Ceylon diplomatic service placing first among three hundred candidates.

From an initial posting as Acting Second Secretary of the Ceylon High Commissioner at Karachi to postings in Cairo and New Delhi, progressed to First Secretary of the Ceylon Embassy at Bonn from August 1959 to March 1961. He was promoted to the job of First Secretary of Ceylon's Embassy in Moscow in March, 1961 until September 1963. During much of his Moscow tenure he acted as Charges d'affaires.

After his arrival in Canada from the USSR, Prof. Appathurai registered as a graduate student at the University of Toronto in the Department of Political Economy. He obtained his M.A. with First Class Honours in 1965 at U. of T., became a Ph.D. candidate in 1965, and

completed his doctorate in 1968.

Prior to coordinating the International Studies Programme at Glendon, he was chairman of the Political Science Department from 1972 to 1975 at the College. Despite his rigorous administrative responsibilities, Prof. Appathurai was an active teaching professor.

One of Prof. Appathurai's courses, International Organizations, will be taught on a temporary basis by Professor John Carson. He has long time government experience, particularly in the area of intergovernmental affairs in the Government of Ontario. In addition, Prof. Carson brings to Glendon extensive teaching experience at the University of Guelph and Erindale College. Selection is imminent for the professor who will teach International Relations, formerly taught by Prof. Appathurai.

Another project of Glendon's special list of achievement is the third annual John W. Holmes Memorial Lecture developed by Prof. Appathurai. It is scheduled for Wednesday, January 19 at 7:30 pm. The lecture will be delivered by Bernard Wood, Director of the Canadian Institute for International Peace and Security. The title of his lecture is: "The World's Stake in Canada: The Achievement and the Potential of a Middle Power".

Death is never timely, but the passing of Edward Appathurai seemed particularly untimely happening on the brink of Christmastide. Many

**EDITORIAL**

# Le Carnaval nous revient

Dans quelques semaines le Carnaval d'Hiver aura lieu une fois de plus à Glendon. Cet événement est l'une des grandes traditions dans la vie des étudiants au collège. C'est une période de célébration de la nouvelle année et de l'hiver canadien.

Les préparatifs de ce Carnaval semblent déjà avoir bien commencé. Carole Kandakji, directrice des affaires culturelles, espère apporter des nouvelles idées telles que une collecte de sang en collaboration avec la Croix Rouge et un *Dance-a-thon* pour un organisme de charité. En ce qui concerne spectacle amateur de l'année dernière elle a fait savoir que le thème du sexe était de mauvais goût.

Auparavant, les organisateurs du Carnaval créaient leurs activités surtout en fonction des étudiants en résidence. Cependant, la démographie glendonienne montre que seulement 400 des 2000 étudiants inscrits aux cours habitent sur le campus. Il va sans dire, alors, que les événements du Carnaval cette année devraient essayer d'offrir quelque chose à tous les membres de la communauté de Glendon, qu'ils soient ici sept jours sur sept ou seulement deux ou trois fois par semaine.

On est chanceux d'avoir cette occasion de s'amuser pendant les mois d'hiver. Espérons que l'AECG se rappellera que les étudiants de Glendon viennent d'origines différentes et ont des intérêts variés.

Robert Mackey



PRO TEM

JOURNÉE PORTE OUVVERTE

OPEN HOUSE

*General Meeting*

*Le mardi 14 janvier*

*18h15*

*Coffee and Doughnuts*

## COURRIER/FEEDBACK

### Nuance à apporter

Chers rédacteurs,  
Je lis dans votre éditorial du 2 décembre 1991 qu'"il est possible que le département de français (...) mette la clef sous le paillason", faute de pouvoir embaucher de nouveaux prof-

esseurs. Je ne sais pas d'où vous tenez cette nouvelle, mais je vous assure que votre conclusion est exagérée. Il est vrai que nous connaissons actuellement des difficultés, mais pas au point, cependant, de songer

à mettre "la clef sous le paillason". Nous embauchons, d'ailleurs, un nouveau professeur, l'an prochain.

Jacques Cotnam  
Directeur

**L'usage du masculin pluriel inclut aussi bien le masculin que le féminin**

### Services reviewed

Dear Editor,  
We would like to inform the Glendon Community that all administrative services are under review by a budget sub-committee which will report its findings in March. No staff have been explicitly told to look for new jobs. Yet it seems

clear that those departments are at risk.

Jeremy Goldstein  
Student Senator, GCSU  
Sharmila Khare  
Director of Academic Affairs  
GCSU

**Pro Tem welcomes your feedback and letters of up to 350 words in length. They must be typed, double spaced, and accompanied by the author's name and telephone number. Pro Tem reserves the right to edit submissions. The Pro Tem Office is located at 117 Glendon Hall.**



2275 Bayview Avenue  
Toronto, ON  
M4N 3M6

Pro Tem is the weekly bilingual and independent newspaper of Glendon college, founded in 1962 as the student publication of York University. Pro Tem est le seul journal étudiant bilingue en Ontario. Nos bureaux sont situés dans le Manoir Glendon, local 117. Editorial and Advertising: 487-6736. Tirage: 4000 exemplaires.

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# What is the Women's Centre?

Ellen Lichman

With all the media coverage the Women's Centre has received in the weeks prior to the Christmas break, students are confused about the issues concerning the Centre and the GCSU. Most students are not familiar with what the Glendon Women's Education and Referral Centre is and where you can find it.

The Women's Centre (or GWERC/CREFG) is located in the gatehouse between the security building and the upper

parking lot. It is organized and run completely by volunteer students and the aim of the Centre is to serve the Glendon community. Because it is a referral centre, the GWERC/CREFG does not offer counselling but it welcomes the chance to help women find the services they need either on the campus or with groups and organizations off-campus in the Metro Toronto area. The Women's Centre is also building a resource library shelving helpful books, pamphlets, periodicals, reference materials, videos,

media clippings and bibliographies. Bibliographies on issues facing women are very useful when doing essays or when you're just looking for an interesting read.

Aside from being a referral centre, the GWERC/CREFG also houses and is the base for many important organizations. In the basement is a Food Bank that is open to all Glendon students. The Centre recognizes the need on the campus of students and welcome all from Glendon campus to 'take what you

need from the Food Bank. It is a drop-in system with no red-tape and no pressure, the only requirement being your student number and info on whether or not it is your first visit. The Food Bank is open during all hours that the GWERC/CREFG is open.

The Women's Centre also houses the Sole-Supporter Parents Group, which recognizes the needs and complex lives of single mothers and fathers as students at Glendon. For more information all you need to do is drop by the Centre. The Gay, Lesbian and

Bisexual Association (or GLABA) also meets at the Women's Centre. Their drop-in hours are Mondays from 1:30pm to 4pm and is open for all looking for support.

The GWERC/CREFG is hosting with the help of other clubs a Wednesday film series starting in December. Series of films and documentaries will be shown in the Salon Garigue for all interested students and staff.

The Women's Centre also runs the Anti-Racist Educational Committee and/or study group.

## Trait d'union démarre

Andréana Sorrento  
Julie Lévesque  
Nathalie Larose

Trait d'Union a été originalement créé en 1974 sous le nom de "Québechaud" et connu par la suite sous le nom de "La Grenouillère". C'est le 18 juillet 1984 que les quatre membres de Trait d'Union tenaient leur première réunion. Participation, ouverture sur la culture francophone, spectacles de qualité, sensibilisation des anglophones au fait français, c'est le mandat que Trait d'Union s'est fixé. Une nouvelle orientation est ainsi née: Trait d'Union, qui se veut porteur de contacts, de liens et d'échanges culturels.

Certains d'entre vous se demandent peut-être quel est le rôle que peut jouer "Trait d'Union" au sein de la

communauté glendonienne. Trait d'Union est un organisme géré par des étudiants pour les étudiants. C'est aussi un instrument de rapprochement non seulement entre anglophones et francophones mais aussi entre les communautés québécoise et franco-ontarienne. Grâce à une variété d'événements, Trait d'Union veut contribuer à développer un environnement francophone à Glendon et du même coup initier les anglophones à cette vie culturelle. De plus, Trait d'Union espère promouvoir le potentiel culturel de la francophonie quelle que soit son origine.

Pourquoi avoir attendu 1992 pour démarrer les activités de "Trait d'Union"? On pourrait vous énumérer bien des raisons

telles que les problèmes de bureaucratie, les fameuses coupures budgétaires, etc. mais, finalement "Trait d'Union" va partir du bon pied pour la nouvelle année. Vous pourrez vous joindre à nous dès le 17 janvier au Théâtre Glendon avec un spectacle bilingue mettant en vedette l'auteur-compositeur-interprète québécois, Christian Morissette.

Trait d'Union prévoit aussi s'organiser une dégustation de vin et fromage avec un invité spécial qui ramènera à nos mémoires des légendes du bon vieux temps, un brunch canadien-français et, pour terminer, une sortie à la cabane à sucre avec du bon sirop d'érable pour vous sucrer le bec.

Gardez l'oeil ouvert, Trait d'Union démarre!!

## Travail et études

François Lizotte

Depuis janvier 1991, Glendon offre le programme *Travail et études* qui permet à l'étudiant de se familiariser avec le marché du travail et d'acquérir une expérience pertinente reliée à son domaine d'études. Il s'agit en fait d'un rapprochement entre le "monde extérieur" et le "monde universitaire", deux univers parfois fort différents. De plus, avec la conjoncture économique que l'on traverse présentement, amenant une précarité d'emploi dans plusieurs domaines d'activités, ce nou-

veau programme ne peut qu'être des plus bénéfiques pour les étudiants qui feront bientôt le grand saut dans le "monde extérieur".

Les étudiants inscrits (il y en a une trentaine actuellement) au programme doivent suivre deux cours et demi, c'est-à-dire le cours d'orientation GL/-WKST2500.03 et deux cours complets qui peuvent être plus directement reliés au champ d'études choisi. Ces étudiants verront la mention "travail et

■ Etudes, p 7

on Disarmament and Development in April 1987 and to the International Conference on Disarmament and Development from August to September, 1987 in the same capacity. More recently, in July 1990, he was a commentator at the United Nations Disarmament Conference in Leningrad under the auspices of the United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research,

Geneva.

Prof. Appathurai was re-appointed Coordinator of International Studies at Glendon for a three year period commencing July, 1990.

Plans are in progress by the Student Union to seek contributions for the "Friends of Glendon -- Edward Appathurai International Relations Scholarship Fund."

### RESUME WORKSHOPS

at the Centre

Jan 20th

10:30 - 2:30

DROP IN

COUNSELLING CENTRE

POSTE  
DISPONIBLE

PRO TEM

Trésorier

CONTACT ROBERT  
AT OUR OFFICE  
117 GLENDON HALL  
487-6736

## Programmes des moniteurs de langues officielles

Le ministère de l'Éducation en liaison avec le Conseil des ministres de l'Éducation (Canada), dans le cadre d'un programme financé par le Secrétariat d'État du Canada, invite les étudiants à poser leur candidature pour devenir moniteurs de langue seconde (français ou anglais) pendant l'année scolaire 1992-1993.

### Moniteurs à temps partiel

Les moniteurs de langue seconde doivent étudier à temps plein au niveau postsecondaire généralement hors de leur province d'origine. Ils travailleront de six à huit heures par semaine sous la supervision d'un enseignant de langue seconde. Un certain nombre de moniteurs francophones exerceront leurs fonctions dans les écoles françaises en milieu minoritaire. Ce programme de huit mois leur permet de gagner au moins 3 500 \$, plus un voyage aller-retour entre la province d'accueil et leur domicile. Les étudiants admissibles sont ceux qui ont terminé ou qui termineront à la fin de l'année scolaire 1991-1992 une année d'études postsecondaires.

### Moniteurs à temps plein

Les moniteurs à temps plein doivent avoir terminé une année d'études postsecondaires. Les moniteurs travaillent 25 heures par semaine sous la supervision d'enseignants de langue seconde ou d'enseignants d'un module scolaire de langue française, en milieu rural ou mi-urbain, généralement à l'extérieur de leur province d'origine. Les moniteurs reçoivent jusqu'à 11 200 \$ pour 10 mois de participation. On leur paie aussi deux voyages aller-retour par année entre leur province de domicile et la province d'accueil, et ils peuvent recevoir une prime d'installation d'un maximum de 770 \$ et une allocation de déplacement au sein de la province d'accueil d'un maximum de 1 110 \$.

On peut se procurer le formulaire et la brochure relatifs au programme des moniteurs à temps partiel ou à celui des moniteurs à temps plein, en s'adressant aux bureaux de recrutement des divers établissements postsecondaires, ainsi qu'au :

Responsable, Programme des moniteurs  
Direction des liaisons et des échanges en éducation  
Ministère de l'Éducation  
14<sup>e</sup> étage, Édifice Mowat, Queen's Park  
Toronto (Ontario) M7A 1L2

Les formulaires dûment remplis doivent parvenir au bureau de recrutement, à l'adresse indiquée dans la documentation reçue, au plus tard le 14 février 1992 (le cachet de la poste en faisant foi). Les candidats admissibles seront convoqués à une entrevue.

La forme masculine, dans le texte, est employée à titre épiciène.



Ministère  
de  
l'Éducation  
Ontario



Conseil des ministres  
de l'Éducation (Canada)



Secrétariat  
d'État du Canada

# Denying homophobia a problem

Lynn Iding

Homophobia is an often invisible phenomenon, but one whose violence and hatred is pervasive in all of our social institutions, including the church, the family, the media, and the educational system. In the context of life at Glendon College, it may not be generally viewed as an extremely important issue, but although it affects all of us in different ways, for at least ten to fifteen percent of the population at Glendon, it is an issue that affects their everyday lives.

Homophobia is not simply obvious, overt forms of harassment or discrimination. It is a strong social force that we all must work against. Although violence against lesbians and gays, employment and housing discrimination, anti gay and lesbian laws and policies are certainly very prominent forms

of homophobia, this is only scratching the surface. Homophobia that is more subtle and difficult to point a finger at is often ignored, denied or minimized, yet it is equally as damaging. In universities, as everywhere else, these underlying forces are often strongly felt.

Students in residence often feel marginalized, if not directly threatened, because of negative responses to their sexual orientation. This can be anything from the annoying assumption that everyone is heterosexual, to floor activities where residents pin up pictures of their boyfriends or girlfriends of the opposite sex. Residence life is known as the ultimate gossip mill. Imagine the experiences of a lesbian or gay resident, whose every move is under a microscope. It's quite isolating, and often very intimidating.

In the classroom the margin-

alization is often felt just as strongly. Homophobia is not simply being called a fag or a dyke, or being pushed around. It can be either the active or passive maintenance of our invisibility. Discussions on the family that only include the traditional nuclear family keep us silent. Discussions on sexuality that only include the heterosexual variety keep us in our place (out of sight). Lesbian or gay professors may feel pressured to keep their sexuality in the closet at the risk of being labeled offensive, or even losing their jobs, or future job security. Homophobic comments from students will often intimidate some of us and therefore keep us silent, *playing straight*. Even those of us who are *out* in our classes often keep quiet for fear of having all of our comments filtered through the label of the "token queer".

This maintenance of our silence and invisibility is certainly not a conspiracy at Glendon College: being a liberal arts institution, Glendon is perhaps slightly more progressive in some areas. It is definitely a reflection of our social system that works very hard to uphold heterosexism to keep all of us deviants (anyone other than

the white, middle class, heterosexual, able bodied male) in our places. In order to maintain sexism, racism, and homophobia, our issues have to be trivialized, or constructed as a sin, a sickness, or at least a disruption of the natural order. In regards to homophobia, a lesbian must be denied her identity because she doesn't conform to the ideal of a real woman, as defined in sexist terms. A gay man is seen as rejecting his masculine role, and therefore weakening the institution of male power. Homophobia is then not simply an act of overt discrimination, but part of a larger, very intricate system of power imbalance.

Despite the rampant homophobia and heterosexism, the gay and lesbian community is perhaps stronger now than it has ever been. There are book stores, counselling centres, community centres, university and college campus groups (such as GLABA - the Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Alliance at Glendon), bars, film festivals, magazines, publishing companies, concerts, theatre companies, and lesbian and gay courses in some post-secondary institutions. Work is being done within our own communities

to maintain these identities, validate them, and fight the forces that maintain and encourage our second class status.

Gays and lesbians do not want to be "just like heterosexuals". These struggles are not just to gain civil rights and equality. It is a challenge to everyone, regardless of sexual orientation, to recognize the systematic oppression that creates a hierarchy of power that affects all of us. A challenge goes out to all of you who are not gay or lesbian to acknowledge your own internalized homophobia and work against it. Even if you consider yourself to be "non homophobic", recognize the privilege and power you have, whether or not you want it, or choose to exercise it, because you are heterosexual. At the same time gays and lesbians will challenge our own internalized homophobia, and take pride in ourselves and assert validation of our existence despite the strong forces that work to deny it. Homophobia and heterosexism must be brought out of the closet. We demand the right to have our own voices, and enjoy the freedom to define our own identities, and to live and love as we choose.

## Official Languages Monitor\* Program

Under a program funded by the Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, the Ministry of Education in conjunction with the Council of Ministers of Education, Canada, invites students to apply for the position of second-language monitors (French or English) for the academic year 1992-93.

### Monitors (Part-time)

Official-languages monitors must be full-time postsecondary students usually studying in a province other than their own. They will work between six and eight hours per week under the supervision of a second-language teacher. Some francophone monitors will be assigned to French schools outside Quebec. For eight months participation in the program, they will receive at least \$3,500 and one return trip between their home and the host province.

To be eligible for part-time monitor duties, students must have completed at least one year of postsecondary studies or will have completed such studies by the end of the 1991-92 academic year.

### Monitors (Full-time)

Full-time monitors must have completed at least one year of postsecondary studies. Duties consist of assisting second-language teachers (French or English) in rural or semi-urban areas usually in a province other than their own for 25 hours per week. Some francophone monitors will be assigned to French schools outside Quebec. Monitors will receive up to \$11,200 for 10 months of participation. They will also receive two return trips per year between their home province and the host province. They may also receive a settling-in allowance of up to \$770 and a maximum of \$1,110 for commuting expenses within the host province.

Application forms and program brochures may be obtained from placement offices in postsecondary institutions, or at the address below:

Manager, Monitor Program  
Ministry of Education  
Education Liaison and Exchange Branch  
14th Floor, Mowat Block, Queen's Park  
Toronto, Ontario  
M7A 1L2

Duly completed application forms must arrive at the address indicated in the information package, postmarked no later than February 14, 1992. Qualified candidates will be required to attend an interview.

*(applies to men and women equally)*



## Bourassa fait l'autruche

Etienne Le Beau

Le gouvernement Bourassa a dû se défendre en 1991 contre un mécontentement général face à une récession qui n'en finit plus de finir. Il a écopé dérapages constitutionnels fédéraux sur dérapages, en plus des sondages défavorables. Les chiens aboient, les caravanes passent dit le proverbe arabe. Le gouvernement Bourassa s'efforce encore d'afficher le même stoïcisme. Jusqu'à quand?

Les qualificatifs attribués à M. Bourassa ne sont pas tous flatteurs. Les plus gentils sont probablement ceux qui le décrivent comme un homme politique calme, sérieux, qui sait recevoir les critiques sans broncher. Les moins indulgents le voient plutôt comme une girouette, une autruche ou encore une banane. Mais ce qui est certain, c'est qu'un jour prochain, M. Bourassa devra montrer son vrai visage devant l'épineuse question de la souveraineté du Québec.

Certes, les problèmes constitutionnels préoccupent M. Bourassa. Il envisage déjà à prolonger la prochaine session parlementaire, à la fin de juin, pour compléter le débat sur la question référendaire. Même

s'il affirme souvent des choses bien différentes, M. Bourassa avant Noël: "Même si le progrès est plutôt lent du côté constitutionnel, je ne vois pas pourquoi on pourrait conclure qu'il n'y aura pas possibilité d'ici à quelques mois, de pouvoir avoir une entente acceptable au Québec et au Canada."

M. Parizeau, pour sa part, dit n'avoir jamais vu M. Bourassa "aussi hésitant, aussi peu clair quant à sa pensée profonde." Il rajoute aussi qu'il n'a jamais vu un gouvernement fédéral changer de point de vue sur un sujet important autant qu'il le fait à l'heure actuelle. D'après M. Parizeau, plus ça se complique à Ottawa, moins M. Bourassa sait quoi faire. Il y voit là un certain signe de désarroi.

Le porte-parole péquiste en matière constitutionnelle, M. Jacques Brassard, pense également la même chose. Un journaliste rapporte qu'en Chambre, lorsque M. Brassard a accusé M. Bourassa de patauger dans la confusion la plus totale, ce dernier a "D'abord répondu en faisant ses meilleurs souhaits de joyeuses fêtes. Bien sûr, après quelques minutes, le premier ministre a fini par toucher un peu à la question soulevée,

mais en faisant bien attention pour parler sans rien dire".

Il va falloir que M. Bourassa se branche, car les Québécois n'acceptent plus que des comités de professeurs d'universités et de journalistes renommés suggèrent d'envoyer l'armée au Québec ou de sauver les Cris de l'oppression de la "dictature québécoise." Le meilleur moyen pour M. Bourassa de se connecter à la réalité n'est pas Hydro-Québec, mais bien de tenir le référendum qui doit avoir lieu en automne 1992.

Enfin, le poème qu'écrivit Félix Leclerc prends ici toute son importance. Il est à souhaiter que M. Bourassa le lise:

N'impose rien au peuple  
ni indépendance  
ni paradis  
ni félicité.  
Attends plutôt ses ordres

Le parti qui obéit au peuple  
est gagnant.  
Réveille-le doucement  
instruis-le si tu veux  
unis-le si tu veux  
mais analyse patiemment  
ses besoins et comble-les.  
Va au-devant de ses désirs.

L'enchaîner  
lui mentir et le battre  
c'est le perdre et te perdre.

# Cuba nears economic crisis

Anthony Vlasics

From the very outset, the 1959 revolution in Cuba was unique. Not only was it a revolution initiated by a pitifully small band of guerillas, but it was also orchestrated completely independent of Cuba's urban proletariat. The Cuban revolution not only served as impetus for reform throughout Latin America and the Caribbean, but also unnerved the conservative, hierarchical Latin American Catholic church sufficiently to set it upon a course of accelerating liberalization. Although, in later years, the regime would be highly criticized and almost universally denounced by "Western" countries (or "Northern" countries if one uses the emerging terminology), the Castro regime achieved what no other Latin American country had ever been able to. Within a few years of office, Castro brought to Cuba: equitable land distribution, universal health care that is unrivalled anywhere else in the region, a virtual end to racial discrimination, campaigns to promote equality of the sexes (which have brought far greater equality for urban women than

exists in Canada or the United States), universal education, universal housing, and sufficient food so that no one goes hungry. Ignoring all of these great achievements, the "Western" media has consistently pointed out (and exaggerated) the negative aspects of Castro's revolution.

The most common criticisms of Castro's regime have denounced civil rights abuses, absence of national elections and the enforced illegality of opposition to the Socialist system. These criticisms are all valid, however, when they are put in the perspective of other Latin American and Caribbean countries, and indeed, pre-Castro Cuba, it can be seen that Cuba is a mild offender in comparison. Although the Catholic Church is tolerated somewhat half-heartedly, government forces do not murder priests trying to set up schools like they do in "democratic" El Salvador. People generally live better, but must watch what they say. Art has not been suppressed as in European Communist countries, and has been actively encouraged by the Castro government. One aspect of the regime that is clearly damning

is its persecution of gays and lesbians, who are considered "unnatural".

Now, more than thirty years later, the Castro regime is on the verge of facing its most difficult and crucial trial in the form of a complete abatement of economic aid from the Soviet Union, the "zero option" as Castro calls it. After the 1961 U.S. invasion (remembered as the first defeat of U.S. imperialism within Latin America), Castro turned to the Soviet Union for help, aware that further acts of U.S. aggression were sure to follow unless action was taken. On December 3, 1961, Castro declared, "I am a Marxist-Leninist and shall be until the day I die." Castro had never before made such an admission, which suggests his declaration of allegiance to Socialist ideals was an opportunistic move to ensure better relations between Cuba and the Soviet Union. With the 1964 U.S. economic embargo placed upon Cuba, relations between Cuba and the U.S.S.R. became closer still. The Soviet Union gave Cuba a guaranteed market for their sugar (which comprises 75% of Cuban exports) and bought it at a fixed price not influenced

by the fluctuations of the World Market, and usually well above that of the World Market. In 1988, the dependency of Cuba upon the Soviets could clearly be seen with 87% of their exports being bought by the U.S.S.R. and Eastern Europe. In second place was the EEC, which bought a mere 5% of Cuban exports. Now, with the Soviet Communist Party on the verge of disintegration, Cuba finds itself in a crisis.

The situation is not an easy one to resolve. For 30 years, Castro has consistently attempted to break the stranglehold that "King Sugar" has upon the Cuban economy, with little success. Sugar has always dominated Cuba's economy, thanks to Spanish colonialists who raped all of Cuba's rich resources replacing them with the one that was most needed in Spain. Efforts to industrialize have yielded few concrete results, and it appears that Cuba will remain dependent upon foreign trade for its well-being. The United States will never agree to reopen unrestricted trade with Cuba unless they are handed control of the government. To hold free elections might marginally improve Cuba's image with the

international community, however, Cuba has never had a fair election in its history, and this would no doubt lead to the reign of another U.S. supported tyrant like Batista (Castro's predecessor), Somoza (Nicaragua), Tujillo (Dominican Republic), Duvalier (Haiti), Pinochet (Chile), Stroessner (Paraguay), Noriega (Panama) all of whom were praised by the U.S. at one time or another for their adherence to the ideals of democracy.

Despite recent efforts to strengthen its ties with Vietnam, China and North Korea, in all likelihood this will prove to be too insufficient a market to maintain Cuba's high standards of living that its people have enjoyed for the thirty years since the revolution. Now, with the Cuban revolution heading into its most critical stage, Castro's leadership will be tested to the utmost. Will hardship drive Castro to become yet another Latin American tyrant, or will he remain true to the progressive ideals of the revolution? That, to my mind, is the question.

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ENTERTAINMENT

# Entertainment for 1992

**Pamela Redford**

The Christmas season can usually guarantee films a successful monetary income since it is during this holiday that many entertain themselves with the latest film. The video market and recession has put a dent into the earnings of movies and consequently, most films are released during the Christmas and summer season. There are a number of entertaining and provocative films out now and it is doubtful that the 1992 spring releases can be compared to *JFK*, *Cape Fear* and *Beauty and the Beast*, none the less, 1992 does offer the audience some interesting films.

Warner Bros. will soon release *The Mambo Kings*. Armande Assante and Antonio

Banderas star in this story of two brothers, divided by their desires, but bound together by their passionate devotion to each other and their brazen music.

Scheduled for release this winter is *Until the End of the World*. It is a futuristic thriller about a woman's pursuit of the man she yearns to understand and the forces that drive civilization into the 21st century. The cast includes William Hurt and Solveig Dommartin.

In February, *Article 99* is the first on the slate for Orion Pictures. Ray Liotta, Kiefer Sutherland, Lea Thompson and Kathy Baker are united as the cast. It is a drama with comedic overtones set in the bureaucratic chaos of a VA Hospital.

February will also be the

month for *Shadows and Fog*. This is the latest Woody Allen film which features himself with Madonna, Jodie Foster, Mia Farrow and John Cusak. It is a comedy shot in black and white which takes place in the 1920's.

Michelle Pfeiffer returns to the screen in March with *Love Field*. It is a drama about three people on a journey of self discovery who experience a collision of prejudice during

the days following the JFK assassination. JFK seems to be the hot theme this year and another film on the same topic should be following Oliver Stone's precedent. Michelle Pfeiffer can also be seen in this summer's awaited release of the sequel to *Batman*.

In April *Married to It* will be released. Hilarious predicaments are found when the friendships and marriages

of three very different New York couples are depicted.

This spring schedule does contain some appealing films, but it will be the summer releases that will generate a wider variety of films and a larger audience. Even if the previously mentioned films do not seem interesting, there are always the winter films that can now be viewed without waiting in an infinite lineup.

## Destruction of the Amazon

**Ellen Lichman**

Released at the end of December, the movie *At Play in the Fields of the Lord* can very easily be mistaken as a documentary. It takes place in current day in the deep rain forests of the South American Amazon.

John Lithgow and Daryl Hannah play Christian missionaries who have been placed in the jungle for some time and have struggled alongside Catholic and government efforts to civilise one of the last un-westernized native tribes. Kathy Bates and Aidan Quinn are also married missionaries who go to the Amazon with their young son to aid Lithgow and Hannah in calming the natives. Tom Waits and Tom Berenger are American pilots who get stranded in the same small town in which the missionaries are based.

A government officer makes a deal with the pilots; they bomb the native habitation in exchange for repairs and

fuel for their plane. The pilots agree and set off to bomb the native tribe, but Louis Moon (Berenger) is of native descent and cannot bring himself to kill the people. He sets off one morning and crashes the plane, parachuting to safety, and, disposing of his American clothes and identity, he is accepted by the native tribe.

The conflicts arise with views of all parties on how and if the native civilisation should be westernized. The audience is told that the government feels they must bomb the tribe to warn the natives to go further into the jungle in order not to be found and killed. A lot of politics are also being played on between the civilisation methods used by Christians and those used by Catholics.

As the movie continues, the government's true motives are seen and we see a deeper development in the characters of all the main actors. There are many plot twists which are actually shocking and which add even more suspense to some very

tense scenes. The photography is excellent. The natural beauty of waterfalls, forest life and native costuming gives the audience a strong feeling of reality.

This concept of reality is also created with the vocabulary and dress of the native people. This tribe and the language used in the movie were fabricated but in all honesty, the audience is never aware of it. The male characters are portrayed with strength and a sense of fullness. Unfortunately, the female leads were lacking in depth of character even though they were acting with as much energy as the male leads.

It is a long movie, three hours, and even though it does drive home a message, I feel it could have been done with the same power in 2½ hours or less. Altogether, *At Play in the Fields of the Lord* is a stimulating movie that demands answers to questions people don't like to ask, and is definitely worth seeing.

## Ding and Dong



*Ding and Dong*, the French version of *Bob and Doug*.

**Joanne Bean**

The highest grossing film last year in Quebec was the comedy *Ding et Dong* which opened in theatres in Toronto November 22. The film stars Serge Thériault and Claude Meunier, who are considered to be the two most popular stand up comics in Quebec. *Ding and Dong* are two characters that Thériault and Meunier have been playing for years. These characters are synonymous with SCTV's Bob and Doug McKenzie, the essence of their relationship is that they are as "one" playing off each others responses and actions all in the form of jokes. Their jokes are absolutely the worst jokes I've ever heard, one does not laugh but groans at the punchlines. However, it is this fact that makes the movie so ridiculous that it is irresistible.

*Ding and Dong* are two desperate and struggling comedians living in Montreal, they are so desperate that they begin to sell their jokes door-to-door. They stagger across a dying millionaire who loves a "good

joke" (one must remember that this man is on his death bed). When he suddenly dies he leaves them with \$30 million, unfortunately the sum is in Canadian funds. After the shock of the inheritance, the duo invest in a theatre where they attempt to produce and act in a very sophisticated French play. The two friends become split up as they are both seduced by their newly acquired wealth and friends. It is at this point in the film where the consistency of the jokes and humour seem to fade, a parallel to the fact that they are split up on screen as they are in the plot; the story loses its appeal because *Ding and Dong* are separated and their characters become lost in their newly found independence. Reunited opening night the two recapture their comic goals and the audience is left laughing.

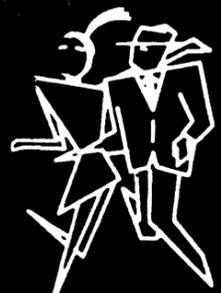
The success of this film in Ontario theatres will soon be revealed. There are certain references to many different aspects of Quebec culture that the rest of Canada might not understand or interpret quickly enough, therefore, missing and

appreciating the humour or the development of the story. Yet, it is an important film to see for the pure differences that exist in the culture of Quebec. The film *Ding et Dong* will make audiences laugh on both sides of the border thus allowing the audience to abandon images of consequential headlines and the consuming political issues involving Quebec and the rest of Canada while enjoying a very spontaneous film.

**Pro Tem** invites you to submit your insights to the Forum page. Vos articles devront être dactylophiés à double interligne, et suivis de vos nom et numéro de téléphone. Manoir Glendon, Porte 117.

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RG'S TOP 10



ARTIST/LABEL	ALBUM/SONG
1. Sons of Freedom (MCA Records)	Gump <i>You're no good*</i>
2. Barbarella (Distribution Select)	Self-titled <i>Harley Davidson*</i>
3. The Shamen (Sony Music Canada)	En-Tact <i>Move any Mountain</i>
4. King Apparatus (Raw Energy Records)	Self-titled <i>Death car on the freeway*</i>
5. Spirit of the West (Warner Music Canada)	Go Figure <i>D for democracy*</i>
6. BAD II (Sony Music Canada)	The Globe <i>I don't know</i>
7. DeShaime (Distribution Select)	Histoires d'homme <i>Je l'aime encore*</i>
8. Naughty by Nature (Sony Music Canada)	Self-titled <i>OPP</i>
9. Hilt (Nettwerk Productions)	Journey to the centre... <i>Birdwatcher*</i>
10. Teknicolor Raincoats (Momentum Music)	Mini Album <i>Dark Ages*</i>

\* denotes Canadian Content

# Sens de la misère africaine

Christian Mbengo Nlandu

Le peuple africain aujourd'hui est comme anesthésié, vidé de toute capacité de réaction devant le pourrissement de ses conditions d'existence.

Jamais dans sa vie d'homme, il n'est descendu aussi bas dans la médiocrité. Il ne vit plus, il ne survit même plus, il n'existe simplement pas.

concevoir et comprendre cette léthargie dans laquelle le peuple s'est installé, sans réagir.

Jamais l'Afrique d'en haut et l'Afrique d'en bas ne se sont autant démarqués qu'aujourd'hui. D'un côté, ceux qui ont tout, de l'autre, ceux à qui l'indifférence et l'insouciance des premiers ont tout enlevé, jusqu'aux rêves et à la possibilité d'imaginer une vie décente.

Le continent traverse la crise la plus aiguë de son histoire, et pourtant, l'argent continue à sortir chaque jour à flots pour acheter et s'attacher des consciences.

Le peuple, devant cette hécatombe, demeure d'une inertie et d'une passivité qui étonnent, comme s'il était soudainement devenu insensible à la misère. Il subit, il accepte tout.

La situation ainsi analysée, il y a lieu de se demander si l'explosion sociale de la fin 1990 était réellement une réaction spontanée du peuple contre un sort injuste ou un test du pouvoir pour juger de la maturité politique du peuple et de sa capacité de réagir promptement envers un traitement dégradant.

Je penche pour la seconde alternative, la vie est 100 fois moins brillante aujourd'hui qu'elle ne l'était à la fin de 1990.

En laissant ainsi pourrir la situation, le pouvoir vient de tirer la conclusion que le peuple, sans encadrement, ni conscience politique, est inoffensif et sans danger.

Il a le sens de la misère qui ne se retrouve chez aucun peuple au monde. Il endure et ne gémit pas, il subit et ne réagit pas.

Au stade actuel du constat, on aurait tort de croire que le pouvoir, sans une pression extérieure suffisamment forte, osera lever le petit doigt pour changer quoi que ce soit aux conditions de vie actuelles de notre peuple.

La pression extérieure aujourd'hui se conçoit sous deux aspects : l'un interne et l'autre, externe.

La pression interne est celle que devra exercer le peuple lui-même, sur le pouvoir, pour revendiquer et obtenir ce qui,

de droit, lui revient à juste titre. Pour ce faire, une éducation politique est indispensable, et le peuple ne peut parvenir à cette conscience qu'encadré par l'opposition.

La pression externe, c'est la réprobation internationale qui doit frapper les gouvernements africains devant le blocage l'avènement de la démocratie auquel ils se livrent.

La suppression par les pays à démocratie avancée, de toute aide extérieure à ces gouvernements, tant que ne sera pas acquise la certitude de changer le système politique en vigueur dans les pays africains, devra prolonger la réprobation et préparer le recours au droit d'ingérence afin de venir en aide à un peuple gravement sinistré et complètement abandonné.

## ENTERTAINMENT

# Cape Fear

Pamela Redford

Martin Scorsese has brought his cinematic prowess into the interpretation of the 1962 classic *Cape Fear*. *Cape Fear* marks yet another collaboration between Martin Scorsese and Robert de Niro. Director Scorsese usually films about "Little Italy". This film is a venture into the suspense thriller genre. Scorsese is known for such box office hits as: *Raging Bull*, *The Last Temptation of Christ*, and last year's *Goodfellas*.

The film includes the excellent performances of Robert De Niro (Max Cady), Jessica Lange (Leigh Bowdin), Nick Nolte (Sam Bowdin), and introduces Juliette Lewis (Danny Bowdin) who could not be missed in this film. Juliette Lewis portrays the daughter of Sam Bowdin, and she captures the naive rebelliousness of teenagers with professionalism.

This film is a predator and prey suspense thriller. De Niro portrays ex-con Max Cady, a man seeking biblical revenge on his defence attorney. Max Cady not only represents the hypocrisy found in many law enforcers, but he also symbolizes the diminishing bond between the family members.

The acting in this feature was stunning, but perhaps the most sensational aspect of this film was the filming techniques used. If director Martin Scorsese's name had not appeared on the film then it could have easily been assumed that it was directed by Alfred Hitchcock. The camera movement was quick and eluding, often adding suspense

to the feature. *Cape Fear* was also filmed using Anamorphic Panavision (wide screen) creating an eerie effect. *Cape Fear* was well worth the price of the ticket.

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études" inscrite dans leur dossier scolaire lors de l'obtention de leur BA spécialisé.

Le programme en est encore à ses débuts mais l'on s'attend à ce qu'il connaisse une popularité grandissante dans les années à venir.

SPORTS

# The Russians are coming



Andy Straisfeld

The hammer and sickle might be out, but the future of the National Hockey League will be the red stars of the now defunct USSR.

For as long as I can remember, sole enemy in the sport of professional hockey was the red-shirted hockey machine sporting the letters CCCP. In hockey rinks across Canada, they came, sometimes defeating the best hockey teams that we put up against them. Names such as Sergei Makarov, Vladimir Krutov and Igor Larianov and the immortal Tretiak were considered to be living hockey gods, comparable to our holy three: Lafleur, Gretzky and Lemieux. Every year a battle of hockey wits and skill would take place. Team Canada versus team CCCP, every year a stalemate to who the true hockey power was.

For years, professional teams in the NHL choose from the

endless lists of foreign players usually exclusively from the USSR, in their annual drafts. Picking them low, and praying they would be released soon was commonplace. In 1989, the NHL received a shock.

In that year, the door opened to the professional sport of hockey. Through defections or the leniency of the reform-minded Gorbachov government, Soviets of all sorts made their way to North America, to the NHL. The youth of Soviet hockey, once thought about as untouchable now became free.

Their freedom translated into big buck contracts, and lives in the Capitalist West. The heroes of Soviet hockey: Krutov, Larianov and Makarov joined Canadian teams such as Vancouver and Calgary. The youth then followed, and the future Olympic hopefuls and international stars such as Alexander Mogilny, Valeri Kamensky, Pavel Bure and Sergei Federov to name a few, flew and sailed

for the promise land of professional hockey: Canada.

The present has much in store for the Soviet hockey machine. In the age of the Lindros scandal, the Quebec Nordiques are in a privileged position. Known to the NHL as the doormat of the league, this once powerful team had the foresight to do the unheard of. Nordiques upper management relied not only on the drafting of Canadian and American talent such as Joe Sakic, Stephane Fiset or the ever famous Eric Lindros but also the acquisition of numerous Soviet draft picks, like the mighty defensive duo of Alexi Gusarov and Vladimir Tartarionov or Soviet superstar Kamensky. Through the robbing of the massive treasure house of the USSR, the Nordiques have assured themselves that in the next few years, it will be, once again, a potential power in the Adams division.

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