À lire:

- Une Caisse Populaire à Toronto page 2
- Sisters in Struggle page 6
- The Faraway Nearby page 9
Une Caisse Populaire à Toronto

Julie Gauvin

Le mercredi 13 février 1995, M. Gilles Marchildon et ses acolytes ont tenu une soirée publique d'information dans le but de dévoiler l'établissement éventuel d'une Caisse Populaire à Toronto. Ce système d'institution financière à caractère corporatif est né au Québec sous le gouvernement libéral de Jean Lesage vers 1965. Cette Société générale de financement fut d'abord créée dans le but d'injecter des capitaux au sein des entreprises francophones. Un produit de la Révolution Tranquille, vers un nouvel engagement social pour l'épanouissement de l'autonomie québécoise dans la gestion financière de ses ressources. La Caisse de placement et de dépôt du Québec est devenue un instrument d'investissement majeur au Québec.

Depuis sa naissance, son modèle de coopérative s'est étendu jusqu'en Ontario sous l'étiquette traditionnelle francophone. Aujourd'hui, il existe une soixantaine de Caisse Populaire en Ontario qui représentent 90% des seuls de quelques fédérations de la confédération Desjardins. Puisque le mouvement des Caisse Desjardins a de prime abord, été conçu dans le but d'offrir aux francophones une institution financière qui leur soit propre, les Caisse Populaires de l'Ontario comptent parmi leurs membres une grande majorité de francophones à qui on assure un service en français. C'est principalement pour cette raison que la plupart des Caisse Populaires déjà existantes en Ontario sont davantage situées dans les communautés dites francos-ontariennes.

Les membres du comité consultatif dont fait part M. Marchildon en sont donc à l'étape de l'information et du recrutement. Il existe présentement trois comités sur le conseil exécutif soit celui de la consultation qui cherche à renseigner la population ontarienne sur son plan d'action encore en gestation, le comité de financement responsable de trouver des commanditaires pour financer et appuyer leurs projets et pour toutes les autres activités génératrices de revenus; puis finalement, le comité de planification, mandataire de l'élaboration des prochaines étapes de développement du projet.

Le communiqué de presse publié par le comité consultatif pour l'ouverture d'une Caisse Populaire au sein de la métropole torontoise le 15 février dernier, fait état des résultats de l'étude de faisabilité exécutée par la firme DSL stratégies et communication de Toronto qui stipule que la Caisse pourrait être rentable au terme de sa troisième année d'activité et qu'à la fin de la cinquième année d'opération elle pourrait atteindre un actif financier de l'ordre de 29 millions de dollars. Le communiqué souligne que l'intérêt au sein de la communauté francophone-ontarienne de 57% des répondant(e)s au sondage scientifique se sont dité(s) intéressé(e)s ou très intéressé(e)s à devenir sociétaires.

L'étude de faisabilité a estimé que 58% des francophones interrogés ont déjà été membres d'une caisse populaire et 5.4% le sont toujours. Quoique l'étude n'en fasse pas mention, l'éloignement constitue certainement la raison pour laquelle certaines ont dû se dénuder de leurs privilèges en tant que membres. Donc, le nombre de sociétaires potentiels permet d'anticiper un succès virtuel pour une éventuelle Caisse Populaire au centre ville de Toronto.

M. Marchildon, également coordinateur des communications, invite les étudiants des facultés économiques ou autres à prendre part aux différents comités cité à la mention. Cette implication repose sur une base volontaire, mais pourrait être entreprise sous la forme d'un projet d'étude et pourrait déboucher sur une possibilité de contrat au sein de la Caisse Populaire. Qui sait ? Pour les étudiants à la recherche d'une opportunité d'élargir leur champ d'expérience, il est possible de communiquer avec M. Marchildon au (416) 481-2664 ou par télecopieur au (416) 484-2732.

Do not take this responsibility lightly, as the GCSU is Glendon's first, and sometimes only, channel of communication with the administration of the university. It is the GCSU that York's policy makers come to in order to determine student views on matters ranging from tuition increases to the possible abolition of our November Reading Week. This year's Council, among other things, pushed for a student referendum on the reading week issue, which guaranteed that Glendon's Faculty Council would reconsider its proposal.

However, the ideal model of efficiency is not the way the GCSU is viewed by most Glendon students. Like representative politics at any level, we have become jaded and cynical, and without reason. I could preach endlessly about the evils of 'apathy', but the fundamental factor at work is simply disenchantment with the system: the status quo cannot be changed, so we'll save ourselves from unnecessary pain by not even trying. This is a dangerous philosophy, and we see in its fruits in all of the basic discontentments with our system of social order. You are surely aware of some of them: like racism, government corruption, sexism, and the necessity of war. It is a list as long as our species is old, and as impervious to change. But it is changeable, and we must strive to do so, by every means available. A simple appeal to tradition would be both naive and counter-productive.

Simply put, the GCSU is far from most of us, the most accessible and powerful tool for change at our disposal. We must ensure that it is representative, accountable, and most importantly, effective. Never again will you have such influence and close contact with those that represent you, and make decisions on your behalf. Use your power to build our collective power.

Consider, as well, the actual importance of the GCSU, despite its occasional anomalies. The money it funds comes from us; the events and services it promotes are for us; the decisions it makes are for us. It represents all of us — whether we like it or not. So this week, as you take the time to introduce yourself to the candidates (go ahead and do it, don't be shy), remind them that by placing their name on the ballot, they are agreeing to be your representative voice to the university, first and foremost, above all other academic or personal pursuits.

It is a big responsibility, one that cannot be dismissed short of resignation. The positions for which they are running must by necessity take precedence over other aspects of their lives. If they are not prepared for this level of commitment, then it is our responsibility to vote for someone who is.

Let us show the candidates that we're as interested in them as they are in us.
A trusted guidance counselor once assured me that "the only thing that keeps a man from his dream is a little ingenuity". He was obviously not referring to admission to law school in Ontario.

With an aggregate acceptance rate of only 5-10% of applicants (depending on the source), entrance requirements for the Universities in this province are becoming increasingly more demanding. The days when the chronic underachiever could manage his/her way in with an above average score on the LSAT (Law School Admission Test) are long gone. A high grade point average is also no longer a guarantee for admission. The two are now essential, along with a number of other extracurricular activities, relevant experience, and a couple of impressive letters of recommendation.

This situation is not unique to Ontario; it exists throughout Canada. However, none could ever contemplate the American civil law program at the University of Ottawa and the French language common law program at the University of Montréal, both accepting one student for every four applicants, the requirements are too demanding for all but the most dedicated few. But, if you prefer, lucky on standardized tests.

The University of Windsor remains the last hope for students whose extra-curricular activities are impressive and exhaustive enough to justify a low g.p.a. The rest of us, if we are truly committed, must find an idea of studying and practicing law, must direct our attention southwest.

The United States, and the United States with law schools, good ones and bad ones. The requirements for admission to American law schools are, in general, far less stringent than in our own. However, there is much to consider before embarking on the selection and application process.

These schools cost more, sometimes two, three times as much as one would pay in a Canadian program, most of which (especially living expenses) is not covered by Canadian and Ontario student loans. These schools are also in the United States, and one must determine if he/she is really prepared to abandon the true north strong and free for life in the home of the brave. Further, the schools that cater to students with less than impressive grade point averages and LSAT scores are generally situated in the less aesthetically pleasing parts of the country.

With the Immigration concerns: procuring a student visa, obtaining a work permit upon graduation, and earning money while at school. Some states have restrictions on the practice of law by foreigners in their jurisdiction. If you want to practice in Canada, he/she can plan on spending at least one more year in university before preparing to write the Ontario bar exam. The list of considerations is lengthy. But for those who wish to pursue a move to the south in spite of these considerations, I have a suggestion - look beyond the American Bar Association.

Among other things, the American Bar Association (ABA) is the national accrediting agency for law schools in the United States. Completion of the Juris Doctorate degree at any ABA accredited school gives you the opportunity to write the bar exam in all fifty states. There are 176 of these schools scattered all over the U.S., and along with these schools are a number of what are called non-ABA law schools, usually accredited by the state in which they are found - permitting graduates to practice law in their jurisdiction. After a few years of in-state practice (usually three to five years), lawyers who graduate from non-ABA law schools are usually able to write the bar exam and practice in other states. These schools cater to non-traditional students, meaning people who may possess the ability to succeed in law school without the numbers to prove it.

Many students are professionals in search of a second career, studying law on a part-time basis. The stratification of these schools in terms of quality is enormous. There are a number of strong, most of which are bare-bones, and a handful offer a level of study equal to that offered at most ABA accredited schools. These latter schools have often been refused accreditation only because they refuse to use a pre-determined admission criteria, or because they are a for-profit school, though ironically charging far less in tuition fees than traditional schools.

Among these schools is the Massachusetts School of Law (MSL) in Andover, Massachusetts which, having been denied ABA accreditation, is presently challenging the right of the ABA to accredit schools, a challenge which many may succeed in. MSL is building a solid reputation and represents the best of the non-ABA schools in the east. The majority of non-ABA schools however, are found in the state with the most lawyers, law schools and profitable legal market - California.

Virtually every city and town in the state has a well-known, if not a law school of its own. Some, such as Peninsula University College of Law in Mountain View, were created simply to fulfill the dream of their founder to become a lawyer. Dean Lonitas, founder and first dean, is in his fifteenth year as head of the small program, runs classes in the evening to Peninsula University is no LSAT requirement. Tuition fees are competitive with Canadian schools. Graduates number 200, half of whom actually practice law, and at least one of whom has argued a case before the supreme court.

Other schools, such as the University of the West of Los Angeles, offer quality programs, including European and Mexican exchange study opportunities. San Francisco College of California College of Law which has gained a national reputation for its focus on public interest law. But the most impressive non-ABA law school in the state, if not in the country, is Western State University College of Law, which also happens to be the largest in California with a total student population of over 2,000. Founded in 1966, Western State is a for-profit school in San Diego, with branch campuses in Irvine and Fullerton (the ABA also owns branch campuses). With an impressive 10,000 graduates practicing in 35 states, Western State is rarely put down for its lack of accreditation. Boasting a placement percentage of 90%, graduates within the first year and a long list of notable alumni, including Vietnam Woodhouse, the future divorce author and financial planner, and Lillian Lann, California’s first Filipina judge, the school has established itself as a competitor for some of the best law school candidates in the country.

As a for-profit school, there is little restriction in the number of students that the university can accept. The school expands to accommodate a growing student body, and as such, there are no restrictions on the practice of law by foreigners in the state. San Diego, as well as being the largest city in the U.S., is also a beautiful warm city with 70 miles of beaches and a growing economy. Lackin2 only an NFL franchise, it wouldn’t take much to make a home out of the area.

The success of Western State, along with that of other non-ABA schools, indicates that non-ABA accredited schools offer a great opportunity for those with less than impressive opportunities which should not be easily overlooked. For some, these schools may offer the only possible, or at least respectable way to become a lawyer.

With a little ingenuity and a strong desire to study the law, or at least a strong desire for the monetary rewards a law career can offer, a disillusioned Canadian student can make his/her way south to where law school dreams are still accessible.

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**ÉLECTIONS DE L’EACG/GSCU ÉLECTIONS**

**Les candidats/The candidates:**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>President/Président</th>
<th>Vice president/Vice President</th>
<th>Director-Chairs of Services/Director of Chairs and Services</th>
<th>Director-Affaires Culturels/Director of Cultural Affairs</th>
<th>Director-Affaires Universitaires/Director of Academic Affairs</th>
<th>Directeur des Affaires Étrangères/Director of External Affairs</th>
<th>Directeur des Affaires Linguistiques/Director of Bilingual Affairs</th>
<th>Directeur des Affaires Éducatives/Director of Educational Affairs</th>
<th>Sénateur/Senator</th>
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<td>Joe Burrows</td>
<td>Alex Stewart</td>
<td>Vanessa Johnson</td>
<td>Michael F. Jasun</td>
<td>Yannick Mondy</td>
<td>John Gazo</td>
<td>Doug O’Donnell</td>
<td>Dana Paine</td>
<td>Michel F. Jasun</td>
<td>Louis Yip</td>
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**Shots in the Dark**

This week's offerings: some not-so-nice postings from the internet personal, as donated by Siirk at U of Guelph.

**MARRIED MAN, 37, SEeks A WOMAN who'll appear by telekinesis at my door tomorrow, she won't have the time to wait for a postal response, as my wife will be back from her business trip in seven days. I know it's doubtful that this'll work; in fact if you don't get over here in five minutes, I'll drink a bottle of beer. But I figure it's worth a try.**

**MWM SEeks a yard or garage sale featuring a good set of golf clubs for under $20, a lawn mower for $20, a couple of old Cream and Chicago albums with minimal scratches for $5 each, and a few good-condition 45s. Long suits from a guy dead in his prime for $10 each.**

**M. E. S C H O O L - S T U D E N T** seeks corpse swap. I crave a woman, 20-35, with nice butt, no puncture wounds, tattoos, marks or jaundice. No oh-guy-school seconds. Am willing to trade vintage 26-year-old male junkie, 56-year-old housewife run over by truck, and a fresh German Shepherd. 

**SWF, 24, CANTAN.-** seeks a woman, preferably, in her 20s, S E L F I S H - moody, spirited, crass, obnoxious, greedy, bitchy, but not even that great looking, but with that certain something that sucker-man after sucker-man somehow finds his way to just seek new girlfrien-whomever who'll meet me at how easily and cruelly I manipulate men.

**M. E. S. C. H. O. O. L.-** seeks a woman, preferably, in her 20s, D E R O - R A H - N I V E L-T Y - woman, an educated, beautiful, American, whom the rest of the world hates, for good times, possibly marriage.

**SWF, 18, seeks financially stable, 20-35, no staying home on weekend nights while wife does grocery shopping into the evening. Heart condition a plus.**

*Marlene Lindsay*
Dear Editor:

At Glendon, the term "The Arts" seems to denote "Drama" or maybe "Visual Arts", possibly due to the contribution of fine establishments such as Theatre Glendon and the Glendon Gallery. Strangely, it appears that not much public support is given to two other equally important arts: dance and music. Both of which were incorporated into the recent showcase of "BRAVO!". Hosted by the Glendon College Choir, the 2 1/2 hour show played to an audience of over 150 in the cafeteria on January 31.

DARTS: Congratulations to Pro Tem for successfully ignoring all efforts of the Glendon College Choir. Pro Tem managed to avoid mentioning "BRAVO!" and failed to print all articles submitted by the choir announcing other major choir activities this year (carol singing, involvement in festivals etc.) This is quite a feat, indeed. With all the hundreds of articles that are written in two weeks in advance of "BRAVO!" it is quite stunning that not one of the Pro Tem ever inquired about the concert. Yet, in the issue following the concert, a (well written) book review managed to steal an entire page! I realize that "BRAVO!" only ran one night, but I have a hard time believing that not one of the entire Pro Tem staff could attend for at least one hour of the presentation. Furthermore, two weeks later, we are still receiving compliments on the quality (talent and organization) to the show from both audience members and the performers — wouldn’t this be a mark of "newsworthiness"?

Could someone please help me understand how Pro Tem can justifiably not recognizing a major musical event displaying Glendon talent, especially when there is no other music activity on campus right now? I’ve yet to see the "impact" of "invisible impact"? Even if one can justify this, then what’s a club supposed to do? We can’t get any type of support from the upper rank of the GCSU without at least kind of harassment (but that is another story). We also haven’t received recognition of our existence from Pro Tem; hopefully, we can at least acknowledge our existence by printing this letter!

LAURELS: Sincerely thanks to those of you who did support us, namely: Mary H., Tracey B., Shelagh C., Nathalie-L., Serge B., Erin O., Mike D., Residence Council, G.C.A., P.T., all of the performers and everyone who attended "BRAVO!"

Sincerely,

Jen Harwood, Vice President, Glendon College Choir

Letter to the Editor,

There have been many examples of Glendon students’ apathy. We the G.C.A. recognize this problem as well and, having resolved to offer a more positive voice in the future. Contrary to popular belief, there still are students that care about Glendon. Rather than constantly nit-picking and adding to the negativity on campus, we are looking to promote Glendon’s unique atmosphere.

Nous, les étudiant(e)s de Glendon, avons plusieurs raisons d’être fière(s). Nos petites classes nous donnent une éducation de qualité et nous avons la chance de rencontrer nos camarades de classe. L’atmosphère linguistique nous donne la chance d’améliorer nos connaissances linguistiques. Alors, nous voulons travailler avec les aspects positifs du campus Glendon pour contribuer à l’atmosphère unique de ce lieu que nous avons choisie comme notre petit monde éducatif.

Look for the G.C.A. in the future...

Eрин Clark
Paul Grewal
John Gazo

RANTINGS & RAVINGS

Dear Editor,

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Look for the G.C.A. in the future...

Eрин Clark
Paul Grewal
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Les Canadiens aiment croire ce que les politiciens leur racontent. Et les politiciens aiment raconter ce que les Canadiens veulent entendre. M. Chrétién et compagnie ont mis cette prémisses à l'essentiel de leur campagne électorale et il y a raison : Les Canadiens se sont fait parler un beau gros sapin !

Le dépôt du budget fédéral par l'honorable ministre Paul Martin symbolise plus qu'un meneau à la promesse électorale des Libéraux mais un retour sans précédent à l'idéologie libérale traditionnelle ainsi que la fin de la standardisation du nationalisme économique canadien.

Le gouvernement fédéral disposait de deux alternatives de base pour réduire son déficit : diminuer le nombre d'emplois et augmenter ses recettes. Il a opté pour la première. Saurer dans les programmes sociaux et les transferts aux provinces signifie également une coupure importante des emplois. Plutôt que de disposer des services et augmenter les taxes et en régularisant de manière équitable les impôts, les libéraux ont préféré faire plaisir aux corporations et punir les moins bien nantis de la population : les étudiants, les retraités, les sans emploi, les gens malades.

Le gouvernement fédéral s’est engagé à se démarquer de ses fonctions en décentralisant davantage et en provoquant un accen­tu­ tion du régionalisme et de la fragmentation canadienne. N’était-ce pas le même gouvernement qui a introduit l’assurance-chômage, la nationalisation des soins médicaux, le système de pension, et j’en passe. N’était-ce pas ce gouvernement qui croyait à l’unité canadienne ?

Pierre Elliott Trudeau et ses prédécesseurs sont en train d’assister au déboulement de ce qu’ils avaient dûment blâmé depuis la fin de la Deuxième Guerre mondiale. Le petit protégé de celui qui avait rêvé d’un Canada uni, en prétendant vouloir s’adapter à la conjoncture économique actuelle, est en train de pâtir sur l’ido­ logie de son parti et sur l’accou­ plissement pourtant récent de ce qu’on appelait autrefois l’unité canadienne. Let’s be American !

La salle d’ordinateurs J’en ai assez !

Julie Brisson

Quelques semaines avant la semaine de lecture, PROTEM a publié un article énonçant les divers problèmes qui ont hanté les étudiants qui utilisent la salle d’ordinateur depuis l’année dernière. Le problème, le plus fréquent, c’est celui des cadenas qui ont cessé de fonctionner. Et pourtant, depuis l’achat de cadenas récent, les étudiants ont dû attendre des mois avant d’être réenregistrés. Les cadenas, qui étaient à l’origine de nombreux conflits, ont cessé d’être une source de friction. Les étudiants avaient fini par oublier, ou plus exactement, par se dire que le problème était résolu.

La cause ? L’un des étudiants avait laissé tous les dossiers qui étaient dans la salle à la place, et le personnel avait dû enlever les cadenas. Le personnel avait dû les enlever de toutes les machines, même celles qui étaient dans la cour. Les étudiants avaient mis des mois avant de pouvoir reutiliser les cadenas, et même des mois avant que la salle ne soit prête à être utilisée.

La salle d’ordinateurs a toujours été un endroit où les étudiants pouvaient se retrouver, discuter, apprendre et se distraire. C’est pourquoi les étudiants ont demandé à ce que le problème soit résolu rapidement. Ils ont demandé au personnel de faire en sorte que les cadenas fonctionnent à nouveau, et ils ont demandé que la salle d’ordinateurs soit ouverte sans restrictions.

Les employés du personnel ont dû faire des choses pour résoudre le problème, mais ils ont également dû songer à la sécurité des étudiants. Ils ont dû assurer que les étudiants n’avaient pas accès à une salle qui était vide, et ils ont dû s’assurer que les étudiants n’avaient pas accès à une salle qui était pleine de cadenas. Les cadenas ont été enlevés de toutes les machines, même celles qui étaient dans la cour. Les étudiants ont mis des mois avant de pouvoir reutiliser les cadenas, et même des mois avant que la salle ne soit prête à être utilisée.

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Sisters in the Struggle

Guatemalan Indigenous Women Visit Toronto

Nicole Tremblay

Maria Sanchez Sambrano and Gregoria Garcia Suchite are two indigenous Guatemalan refugees who came to Canada as the delegates of the Permanent Commissions for Guatemalan refugees in Mexico.

Both women are leaders within la organizacion de mujeres guatemaltecas Istmucom, an indigenous women’s groups established in refugee camps. “Istmucom” signifies the isthmus of land, like a slice of corn, or the giver of life to the Mayan people — a representation of Mother Earth. Their purpose here in Canada was to bring light to the situation of the Guatemalan refugees and to establish stronger links between Guatemalan refugees here in Canada (the vast majority of whom are indigenous peoples) as well as other aboriginal peoples and organizations. The women have also forged connections with women’s organizations, solidarity groups, educational institutions, unions, co-ops, and churches, in order to form a greater support network to assist them in their struggles as “returnees”. There are now about 45 000 Guatemalans living in refugee camps, located in three southern Mexican states along the Guatemalan border, Chiapas, Campeche, and Quintana Roo. They want to return to their homeland and have been preparing to do so since 1987. Maria is 40, and Gregoria’s visit was just one aspect of those preparations.

The refugee population established itself during the early 1980s when violence and military repression grew to genocidal extremes comparable to those of colonial times. Under Presidet Efrain Rios Montt (1982-83), more than 100 000 people were tortured and killed; over 400 indigenous villages were burned to the ground, and the number of “disappeared” reached about 50 000. During the same period, when the regime practiced a “scorched earth” policy, 300 000 people took refuge in Mexico.

At present there are well over one million “internal refugees” living in hidden CPRs (Communities of People in Resistance) within the border of Guatemala. The majority of refugees (both internal and external) have not returned to their homes due to massive human rights violations that are still going on.

One recent incident shows clearly that all is not well in the land of coffee and fruit. On February 6, 1995, Seynada Cana Chan, a local leader of Mutual Support Group (GAM) was machine gunned down at 4am, as she was leaving her home. Fortunately she survived the bullet wounds, but Seynada, still recovering in a hospital bed, is constantly being harassed by the Policia Nacional, who incidentally were summoned to “protect” her. In addition, she is being threatened with imprisonment because of her involvement with GAM, which is seen as subversive.

The struggles for the Guatemalan people are many, but for centuries women have been the backbone of their resistance. Since the late 1980s women’s organizations have been sprouting up through the cracks left in the “scorched earth”. The Ixmacan organization is one of many, and happens to be the young-est of them all. Founded in November of 1993, the Ixmacan women’s group serves to unite refugee women throughout the process of the return to their motherland. Specifically, it has four objectives:

- to ensure equal voice and participation of women in the social, cultural, political, and economical spheres at the level of their communities as well as at the regional and national levels.
- to raise awareness concerning the specific rights of indigenous Guatemalan women and to educate women on how to apply these rights in all aspects of their lives.
- to encourage women’s participation in general human and community development.
- to network with other women’s organizations in search of peace, democracy, justice, and égalité in their country, their communities and their lives.

As leaders within these groups, Maria and Gregoria came to Canada with that wisdom borne of hardships. They communicated their many struggles as indigenous women refugees, while at the same time presenting a vision of hope. There is no doubt in my mind that their strength and determination will serve as a source of inspiration for a long time to come.

N.B.1 The successful tour was marred by the illness of Gregoria’s four-month-old son. Early in January, Oscar spent four days in the Hospital for Sick Children in Toronto. Thankfully, Oscar is now healthy but there is an outstanding medical bill of $7 800. Gregoria and Maria did not have health insurance.

N.B. 2 In order to alleviate some of the financial burden left over from the medical costs the Glenbrook Women’s Centre has organized a benefit concert. This will take place this Wednesday, March 8th - International Women’s Day - in the caf. Tickets are $8.00 in advance (we’ll be selling them in York Hall) and all are welcome.

Histoire de Femmes

Dominique Marcotte

Cette semaine aura lieu la journée internationale de la femme, soit le 8 mars. Cette journée a été décrétée Journée internationale la femme en 1910, par Clara Zetkin, à la deuxième conférence des femmes socialistes. De là, la lutte que les femmes ont menée et mènent toujours en ce qui a trait à leurs droits.

Un des points qui serait important de considérer lors de cette journée est la part des femmes dans le développement international. En effet, on entend plus de plus en plus parler que les femmes accomplissent une grande partie du travail dans les pays en voie de développement. Mais on entend très rarement parler que les femmes participent aux projets de développement qui proviennent de leurs pays ou des pays industrialisés. Il serait plus que temps que les grandes agences qui coordonnent les projets de développement soient plus à l’écoute de ses partenaires qui sont essentiels à la réussite des projets de développement. Ce qui est le plus choquant avec les publicités de ces firmes, c’est qu’elles reproduisent les modèles et clichés que notre société condamne; c’est-à-dire de discriminer sur le choix des personnes choisies, les personnes responsables ne sont pas choisies selon leurs compétences, elles sont choisies selon leur genre, âge et autres critères plus subjectifs les uns que les autres. Ce qui a pour conséquence d’éliminer des individus qui pourraient être de réels acteurs et des collaborateurs.

Ces agences poussent même l’unipervire au point de dire que le seul modèle d’éducation acceptable est le modèle développé en Occident. Il y a quand même des points positifs tel que le boycott des produits de Nestlé dans les années 80. Le boycott avait été instauré en réaction à la méthode de vente douteuse de Nestlé dans les pays en voie de développement. En fait, Nestlé donnait automatiquement du lait en poudre aux femmes qui allaitaient. Mais après un certain temps Nestlé a interrompu ses dons et les femmes étaient obligées d’acheter le lait à prix élevé. Le mouvement s’était développé pour condamner les pratiques de Nestlé, qui n’a eu d’autre choix que de reculer face à la pression. Le 8 mars est la journée pour se rappeler la lutte des femmes un peu partout dans le monde. Eh bien, j’aimerais attirer votre attention sur le combat d’une femme en particulier, Aun Sann Suu Kay du Myanmar, laquelle se bat pour avoir plus de liberté dans son pays.

Lundi le 6 mars 1995
It was in 1973 when Rael was first contacted by the ex­
ceptional prophet made his pres­
backup to having my first love. I had realized, you remind me of
that you're the most mature person I have ever met.

Most important, whether I can keep up, whether I'm bright enough and probably
mature student has been good. I'm living on my own.

At a price of $6 per ticket ($3
screamed screaming fans. He was particularly good at this considering that I
lack even more at the moment. So I stood back and asked myself: is it worth

This short piece of dogma was taken from a pam­
with student ID), hundreds of
able to make

Celestial Propheteering
UFOs

They created humanity
scientifically in their laboratories
thanks to DNA

Bob Gold

It was in 1973 when Rael
spread the word, in the hope
that a temple would be built in
enormous interest among the
prominent women there. It

It could have been an en­

Surrounded by an entou­

of about five bodyguards,

able to make

The Career and Counselling
Centre was a great comfort to me

I had the image of Rael being

Surrounded by an entou­

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with student ID), hundreds of
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If there are any general defining characteristics of student politics, the two that come most readily to mind are the lack of continuity between administrations and the ineffectiveness at addressing long-term, significant issues.

Take any given council, and you will find that the majority of its members ran for office because they were upset with the way things were conducted the year before.

This is especially true of this year’s GCSU council, as demonstrated by its actions at the beginning of the year.

The members of council, especially the executive, were, to a large part, extremely dissatisfied with the manner in which affairs were conducted by Andy Straussfeld, and each run individu­ally with the goal of drastically changing the GCSU, and attack­ing the previous administration.

The GCSU concerned itself with pursuing the president and vice-president of the '93/94 year for misappropriation of funds.

Because, typically, one year's council is elected in rebuttal to the previous year, there is very little continuity between the years.

Each year, essentially, trashes any advances made by the previ­ous one with the aspiration of implementing policy which they consider to be radically superior.

This phenomenon directly under­mines the purpose, and any power that the Glendon College Student UNION might have.

A fact that is often forgotten about the GCSU is that we are not only a student government, but a student union.

The utilization of the word "un­ion" implies certain characteris­tics that, typically, are not fol­lowed by our own UNION.

In fact, GCSU is the only stu­dents, as a union, our prime power lies in our status as a lobby group, and our ability to strike.

Any and all power that the GCSU may have stems from the fact that it is the collective voice of some two-thousand-odd students.

The large gap that exists between the various councils year after year means that any lobby pressure we might apply lasts only for one school year (roughly ten months allowing for transition time).

For a lobby group to be successful, it needs to apply pressure for a much longer time period than ten months... a vice-clamp around the temples, rather than a hammer blow to the arm.

A simple illustration of this point is that it takes three years of consistent lobbying against a York professor before serious action is taken.

The Glendon Co-operative Alliance (GCA) is an organization which seeks to better our efficiency and lobbying power by providing a forum for debate outside the body of the GCSU.

The members of the GCA are the same members of the GCSU, namely every student at Glendon.

The GCA would hold a regular, weekly forum, where any and all interested students could voice their opinion on any issue directly concern­ing Glendon.

At the end of the forum, the con­cerns expressed, or the decisions reached, would be written down and presented to the GCSU council as the opinion of the students, rather than being left to take care of them­selves and eventually disappear.

It would be up to the GCSU coun­cil to act upon the results of the forum.

This system would allow for a number of advances in the effi­ciency and effectiveness of the uni­on.

First of all, it would allow the students of the college to have a consistent voice throughout the enti­re year, rather than simply once in March.

Second of all, it would provide a sounding board for the GCSU to present pieces of legislation before they go to council, so that they may be altered to truly suit the needs of the students.

Third of all, because the GCA is an organization which will con­tinue to exist year after year, it would provide the continuity that is so drastically needed in student poli­tics.

Fourth of all, it would allow for the idealistic (long-winded?) de­bates so typical of Glendon politics to occur outside the time of council meetings, therefore drastically im­proving the bureaucratic efficiency of the union.

And fifth of all, it would present a slate of united candidates every year that accurately reflect the is­sues discussed during the previous year.

At the conclusion of February, it would be hoped that those students who had reached a common under­standing of their vision for Glendon (through the forum meetings) would run together for office.

The GCA would then endorse the slate, allowing it to run under the GCA title and present it come election time.

Now, this action may stir up fears that the GCA could turn into a totalitarian governing force... but these fears, upon examining the structure of the Alliance, are proved unfounded.

Because the GCA membership consists of everyone at the school, its decisions should be an accurate evaluation of student opinion.

And most importantly, the slate presented in March does not automati­cally win the election simply because it has been endorsed by the GCA... they still must be approved and voted into power by the students.

Therefore, if the candidates se­lected are not acceptable to the stu­dents at large... they will not be elected.

In Aaron Pickering’s article in Pro Tem on February 13, 1995, I was quoted as saying “The only reason I said I wasn’t a party was because I didn’t want any sort of parties cropping up.”

This quote, like so many others, was rela­ted way out of context.

In order to be successful, the GCA needs to be an accurate repre­sentation of all students at Glendon, regardless of the individual decisions within the institution itself.

The GCA members must come from very political, social, and ethical schools of thought.

Our concerns and interests as Glendon students must be our prime concern.

We cannot be divided along traditional party lines, because that would only result in a splitting of power and thus strength.

It would not be in Glendon’s best interest to see Party A vye against Party B. However, com­bining both party A and party B could lead to a union twice as strong.

By presenting a unified, Glendon voice, we can be assured that we will be noticed, heard and listened to.

---

Geoffrey MacDougall
The Faraway Nearby

Denis Armstrong

The Faraway Nearby by John Murrell is directed by Joanna Armstrong and designed by Pam Johnson with lighting by Bonnie McDonald. Starring Nancy Beatty and Richard Clarkin.

Is it the painter or the picture hanging in the gallery? John Murrell's new play The Faraway Nearby is a portrait performance of painter Georgia O'Keeffe's final years and her affair with Juan Hamilton, a man 60 years her junior. But it is also a romantic venture into the environment of the artist and spiritual fertility. Set in her adobe home backing onto mountains the colour of peyote in the deserts of New Mexico, O'Keeffe, captured beautifully by Nancy Beatty lives along with her dogs, her music and the ghost of her husband, photographer Alfred Stieglitz. Murrell craftfully captures the essence of an isolated, volatile and distant artist who, at the age of 83, discovers that she is lonely, mortal and longing.

Murrell's script revels in O'Keeffe's cantankerous diatribes about art, Pablo Casals and Wyoming. Her contempt for people and cities made her focus her attention exclusively on the plants and flowers of the desert that became the subject of her art. In doing so, she realized the divinity of nature and the sacred spirituality of flowers. Like the ancient mariner, she is the quintessence of the romantic hero. While this harmony is breached by a young and ardent artist, her art suffers but her life begins again.

I'm not a fan of Murrell but I liked this production. The Faraway Nearby seems to fall in love with its characters and the space and time it contains. The characters become dull to everyone except themselves. Director Joanna McIntyre has turned a still life into an epic of love and misery. The designs were colourful and warm, the lighting and music sublime. The Faraway Nearby's characters have the rich, sensual feel of leather, the taste of tequila in their dialogue, a glow of passionate people. Despite a script that is often bloated with sentimentality, McIntyre and Beatty cut to the kernel of comptines... à la brillante idée du téléphone prêt à des objets, où une voix dramatique, pré-enregistrée, digne de tout bon film noir, discutant pour eux d'absurde, que je pus faire fi des légères maladresses même si réaffirmées par les exclamations... de... (je suis de nature polie, que voulez-vous).

The Faraday Nearby has a seductive, mystical ritual for the theatre. It is a seductive, mystical ritual for the theatre. It is a seductive, mystical ritual for the theatre. It is a seductive, mystical ritual for the theatre.
SUGGESTIONS D’AMENDEMENTS À LA CONSTITUTION

Lundi le 6 mars 1995

PROPOSITION A

Le Comité de l’AECG demande à l’assemblée que:

1. Part II, sections 29, 30, 31 et 32 du Manuel etudiant; 
2. Part II, sections 33 et 34 du Manuel etudiant; 
3. L’Union devienne une Union associée de l’AECG; 
4. Le bureau du (la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
5. Le conseil des residences; 
6. Le bureau du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
7. Le chef de bureau de la Banque du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
8. Le bureau du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants.

Le Comité de l’AECG devra être convoqué une fois par an.

UEE... NON...

PROPOSITION B

Le Conseil de l’AECG demande que:

1. Part II, sections 29, 30, 31 et 32 du Manuel etudiant; 
2. Part II, sections 33 et 34 du Manuel etudiant; 
3. L’Union devienne une Union associée de l’AECG; 
4. Le bureau du (la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
5. Le conseil des residences; 
6. Le bureau du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
7. Le chef de bureau de la Banque du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
8. Le bureau du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants.

Le Comité de l’AECG devra être convoqué une fois par an.

UEE... NON...

PROPOSITION C

Le Comité de l’AECG demande que:

1. Part II, sections 29, 30, 31 et 32 du Manuel etudiant; 
2. Part II, sections 33 et 34 du Manuel etudiant; 
3. L’Union devienne une Union associée de l’AECG; 
4. Le bureau du (la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
5. Le conseil des residences; 
6. Le bureau du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
7. Le chef de bureau de la Banque du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
8. Le bureau du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants.

Le Comité de l’AECG devra être convoqué une fois par an.

UEE... NON...

PROPOSITION D

Le Comité de l’AECG demande que:

1. Part II, sections 29, 30, 31 et 32 du Manuel etudiant; 
2. Part II, sections 33 et 34 du Manuel etudiant; 
3. L’Union devienne une Union associée de l’AECG; 
4. Le bureau du (la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
5. Le conseil des residences; 
6. Le bureau du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
7. Le chef de bureau de la Banque du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
8. Le bureau du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants.

Le Comité de l’AECG devra être convoqué une fois par an.

UEE... NON...

PROPOSITION E

Le Comité de l’AECG demande que:

1. Part II, sections 29, 30, 31 et 32 du Manuel etudiant; 
2. Part II, sections 33 et 34 du Manuel etudiant; 
3. L’Union devienne une Union associée de l’AECG; 
4. Le bureau du (la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
5. Le conseil des residences; 
6. Le bureau du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
7. Le chef de bureau de la Banque du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
8. Le bureau du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants.

Le Comité de l’AECG devra être convoqué une fois par an.

UEE... NON...

PROPOSITION F

Le Comité de l’AECG demande que:

1. Part II, sections 29, 30, 31 et 32 du Manuel etudiant; 
2. Part II, sections 33 et 34 du Manuel etudiant; 
3. L’Union devienne une Union associée de l’AECG; 
4. Le bureau du (la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
5. Le conseil des residences; 
6. Le bureau du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
7. Le chef de bureau de la Banque du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
8. Le bureau du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants.

Le Comité de l’AECG devra être convoqué une fois par an.

UEE... NON...

PROPOSITION G

Le Comité de l’AECG demande que:

1. Part II, sections 29, 30, 31 et 32 du Manuel etudiant; 
2. Part II, sections 33 et 34 du Manuel etudiant; 
3. L’Union devienne une Union associée de l’AECG; 
4. Le bureau du (la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
5. Le conseil des residences; 
6. Le bureau du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
7. Le chef de bureau de la Banque du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
8. Le bureau du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants.

Le Comité de l’AECG devra être convoqué une fois par an.

UEE... NON...

PROPOSITION H

Le Comité de l’AECG demande que:

1. Part II, sections 29, 30, 31 et 32 du Manuel etudiant; 
2. Part II, sections 33 et 34 du Manual etudiant; 
3. L’Union devienne une Union associée de l’AECG; 
4. Le bureau du (la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
5. Le conseil des residences; 
6. Le bureau du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
7. Le chef de bureau de la Banque du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
8. Le bureau du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants.

Le Comité de l’AECG devra être convoqué une fois par an.

UEE... NON...

PROPOSITION I

Le Comité de l’AECG demande que:

1. Part II, sections 29, 30, 31 et 32 du Manual etudiant; 
2. Part II, sections 33 et 34 du Manual etudiant; 
3. L’Union devienne une Union associée de l’AECG; 
4. Le bureau du (la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
5. Le conseil des residences; 
6. Le bureau du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
7. Le chef de bureau de la Banque du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants; 
8. Le bureau du (de la) doyen(ne) des etudiants.

Le Comité de l’AECG devra être convoqué une fois par an.
SPORTS/COMMUNICATIONS

Why Should Artsies Care About Sports?

Paul Grewal

DIAGNOLE OF A SPORTS-IGNORANT ARTSY: "Interest in sports is only for dumb jocks, 'pathetic supporters' and guys who don't have enough imagination to vary their wardrobes from the typical 'team sweatshirt' with a ball cap and a team jacket combined. Athletics and the pursuit of athletic achievement have never been and will never be of any consequence to the movement of history or social change and advancement. How can we ever compare sports to the great works of literature, visual and dramatic art, and other more significant cultural pursuits which are truly vehicles for higher learning?"

Although the above dialogue is not a quotation from a real person, it would be no surprise to hear it come out of an artsy's mouth. But rather than take offense to these words and this kind of attitude from a stuck-up, sports-ignoramus, those of us who really understand where sport fits into society and, indeed, history should take pity. Here's why: Although these sports-hating 'intellectuals' are such good students of history and the like, for a great deal of time they have been betrayed by the very textbooks they worship. By that I mean this: one's study of history is only as accurate as the works of the historian one studies, and the fact is that historians have hardly ever given sports an intelligent, in-depth look. Mr. Eugen Weber recognized this gross shortfall in his articles for the American Historical Review in 1971, when he wrote, "grandfather clocks, balloons, and potatoes have benefited from historical studies that games and sports still lack. Journalists, psychologists, sociologists and sportsmen themselves have written about sport, historians have paid it only incidental attention."

Johan Huizinga, a great Dutch historian, recognized that there was more to sports than mundane physical activity. In 1936, he wrote, "Play goes beyond the confines of purely physical or purely biological activity. It is a significant function... that is to say that there is some sense to it. In play there is something at play which transcends the immediate needs of life and imparts meaning to the activity." The truth is that, without pen and paper, without tutus and tights, the changing dynamics of sports throughout time can often be just as accurate a mirror and even more powerful a commentary on history and society than any product of artsy pursuits.

For example, during the decades surrounding the turn of the century, young North America organized sports like baseball, football and hockey were looked upon not only as leisure activities but as tools of acculturation on the masses of diverse immigrants that were pouring into Canada and the United States. And, aside from its role of teaching people of diverse backgrounds to work together, sports were also used to push the liberal belief in individual progress and acceptance into the mainstream. The rings, playing fields, and gyms were seen as arenas for true meritocracy, where it didn't matter what background one was or how one looked. But, looking back now, one can see how this produced tokenism rather than equality. Individual ethnicity rather than group ethnicity was recognized and this gave birth to the condescending expression "a credit to his race". Also, the results reflected the racism of the time. Sports seemed to be the only true means of social mobility and acceptance for minorities despite mainstreaming other activities. And even this, as was mentioned before was tokenism; looking over North American society at that period of time, one might erroneously infer that the only acceptable Italian men were the ones who could hit home runs or that the greatest polish men were the ones who could score touchdowns.

Sports have also reflected the dynamics of class conflict in North America over the past century. Football was invented by working class men; baseball was once a poor man's game; once, only women of questionable reputation were seen attending these sports events; upper class citizens had better things to do and better places to be. It's interesting to see that today it seems like one needs corporate money to see a Raplors game.

These are just a couple of examples of how sports can be important aspects in the study of history. It's all there just waiting for somebody to write about it. Thankfully, in recent years we have seen the rise of the sports historian. So, sport-ignorant artsy types, put your books down and pick up a hockey stick or a baseball glove and participate, then think long and hard about it, what role are you playing in history?

The Muslim and African Presence in the Americas was Before Columbus

Jackie Harper
Co-president of the M.S.A.

February is a wonderful month which brings together the Muslim month of fasting - Ramadan, and Black History Awareness. Mercredi le 8, l'association musulmane vous a prété son apport pour la presentation et qui a rester pour la discussion. Both Muslims and other groups in today's media.

While discussing la conquête de Colombe, he asked, "How can you say you have discovered something, when people are already there?" Our history books have been written with an Euro-centric mentality. Rather than being a period of discovery, it was a period of genocide of our Native peoples. As Abdullah Hakim suggested, you could say that it was Columbus himself who was discovered in 1492. We must find a new way of looking at and studying history. Sheikh Quick expressed a great deal of concern, as those who are not mentioned in history develop inferiority complexes, while creating superiority complexes in those who see themselves in positive roles on TV. J'aimerais remercier la association musulmane pour sa présence des musulmanes et des africains en Amérique avant la conquête de Colombe.

lecture was given by Sheikh Abdullah Hakim. He completed his Masters degree at U of T and Black History Awareness. Mecredi le 8, l'association musulmane vous a prête son apport pour la presentation et qui a rester pour la discussion. Both Muslims and other groups in today's media.

It is time for the long awaited International Studies Programme's lecture, given this year by yet another former Glendon student, Helen Sinclair.

All too often, seminars are reviewed after they have already taken place, however, this invitation could not be more timely. For this year's memorial lecture, BEYOND THE THIRD OPTION: TRADE POLICY IN THE 1990s is very different from previous ones. Ms. Sinclair is the first member of the Glendon Alumni ever to present a lecture as part of the JOHN W. HOLMES series. Mr. Stanislav J. Kirschbaum, Chair of the International Studies Programme mentioned that he will be delighted to welcome one of his former students who has distinguished herself in the business world. Ms Sinclair is the President of the Canadian Bankers Association.

Speakers of previous years have included Sir Brian Urquhart, Assistant Secretary General of the United Nations, MGen I.J. Rikhye a former Commander of the U.N. Peacekeeping Forces in the Middle-East as well as the Honourable Michel Dupuy, Minister of Canadian Heritage.

The lecture will be held in Room 204 York Hall on Thursday March 9 from 7:00 to 8:15. Established in 1988, the aim of the JOHN W. HOLMES lecture series, has always been to commemorate the achievements of the renowned diplomat, scholar, and commentator on foreign policy. This yearly event is without any doubt one of the most important programs holds, and each lecture is published by the GREF. If you share a true passion for you program, you do not want to miss it. So remember-thursday at 7h00. Everyone is welcome to attend.

Outstanding J.W HOLMES lecture coming our way

P.J.
Lundi le 6 mars 1995

Poetry & Fiction

Sometimes life gets in the way of living.
- S.O.T.W.

March: Thoughts Sitting Breathing

I'll watch the moon
-Corrado Cicciarella

to Maria Kirakos

Not Tomorrow

Tonight I'll watch the moon and glare at its glow
Whether it'd be a full moon, half, or fully covered.
I'll look for it
I'll open my eyes wide and look for it.

Because even in its darkest and cloudiest night.
I know it will be there in its steady orbit, remaining still in the sky.
And if day should come and my search ends without it found then I will look again the following night, but not tomorrow or wait another day.

I will look tonight, and if still not found every night thereafter until my eye catches a glimpse of the light, the white glow from the moon but I will not wait to look tomorrow I will look for it tonight.

- Corrado Cicciarella
dedicated to Maria Kirakos

An Overdue Response to my Oldest Child

So that's what this is all about she screamed her face contorted with red rage
"It's about you!" "It's about you!" furious like her father before her at me at me

But she is not her father.

"Never!" she sobbed "You have never!" she accused "Never!" "I repeated "Never. ever?"

Not again not even for this tantrumed woman furious because I will not indulge pamper serve her dream

Daughter I am free not to ask "what about me?" I have earned the right to turn away from your responsibilities

Your turn now take your ledger-mind your bookkeeper-heart your hot angry tears with you when you go

- Thelma Davidson

underneath

Somewhere.


I'm wasted.

- Todd McDaniel