



GLENDON *magazine*

Volume 4, issue 1
Winter/Spring 2007



BMO FINANCIAL GROUP DONATED \$1.25 MILLION TO GLENDON COLLEGE
GLENDON OPENS FIRST BILINGUAL SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN CANADA
CLAUDE R. LAMOUREUX : TEACHERS' PENSION CHIEF ADVISES GLENDON GRADUATES
SOUVENIR ALBUM GLENDON COLLEGE 40TH ANNIVERSARY

The Glendon Magazine
Volume 4, Issue 1
Winter/Spring 2007

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A year of great achievements



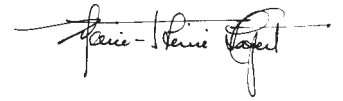
Geoff George Photography

Marie-Thérèse Chaput

There have been so many exciting developments in 2006 that we held back out the publication of this edition of the magazine in order to include the latest major news. Amongst these the announcement of the new bilingual Glendon School of Public Affairs, unique in its kind in Canada, is of such importance that it extends well beyond Glendon, York and even Ontario.

In 1966, Escott Reid inspired young people to pursue their studies at Glendon. Forty years later, Principal Kenneth McRoberts, supported by dedicated committee members, has worked tirelessly to renew Glendon and ensure that the College achieves its full potential. Glendon School of Public Affairs has become the favoured location for a development that is truly Canadian. The Bank of Montreal has recognized the importance of the School of Public Affairs, and to such a degree that it has made an outstanding leadership gift for the launch of this national institution.

Bravo!!!



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Cover photo: Paul Marcus, President and CEO of the York University Foundation, Jacques Ménard, Chairman of BMO Nesbitt Burns, Kenneth McRoberts, Principal of Glendon College, and President Lorna Marsden, President and Vice Chancellor of York University. (Photos: Cliff Spicer). Photos: Alex Himelfarb, Claude Lamoureux, 40^{ème} Anniversaire.

Glendon opens first bilingual School of Public Affairs in Canada

Glendon College will open Canada's first bilingual graduate School of Public Affairs, offering graduate students a high-level bilingual education that will prepare them for leadership roles in public life.

Glendon School of Public Affairs

York's Board of Governors approved creation of the new school at its June 19 meeting. When fully developed, the school will offer a bilingual master's degree, executive development programs, stays for mid-career public servants, and a research centre on public and international affairs.

Students in the two-year master's program will become well-versed not only in public policy and administration, but in public affairs – a broader examination of Canadian public institutions and the domestic and international environments in which they function. Entering the program with a working knowledge of both official languages, they will pursue their studies in both languages and be fully bilingual when they graduate.

"The Glendon School of Public Affairs will be unique in Canada. It will respond to demand from federal and provincial governments for fully bilingual leaders and public service employees," says York President & Vice-Chancellor Lorna R. Marsden. "It will also become an important site for research and debate about the issues confronting government and the public sector."

The school will fulfill the original mission of Glendon, which was founded by former diplomat Escott Reid to prepare leaders



Kenneth McRoberts

for public life in Canada, says **Kenneth McRoberts** (right), principal of Glendon. "Glendon provides students with a bilingual and broad-based liberal arts education. This interdisciplinary undergraduate education remains indispensable for leadership in public institutions. We are now building on it with the more focused study that comes with a master's program," says McRoberts, who will be acting director of the new school. A political scientist and past president of the Canadian

Political Science Association, he has written extensively on intergovernmental relations and public policy in Canada.

Alex Himelfarb (below), who occupied the highest public service position in Canada as clerk of the Privy Council until recently (when he was appointed ambassador to the Italian Republic), will chair an advisory committee of leading Canadians from the public, private and voluntary sectors who will guide the development of the new school.



Alex Himelfarb

In addition to preparing students for public life, the new School of Public Affairs will give students the type of understanding of public institutions that is essential in leadership roles in other careers such as journalism and business-government relations, says McRoberts.

The projected bilingual master's program in public affairs will introduce students to financial management, organizational theory, project implementation and evaluation, and other techniques of policy-making.

At the same time, students will study topics such as how public decision-making is shaped by economic processes and actors, and the relationship between the state and civil society. They will also explore how international influences shape Canadian policy and see how, increasingly, public goods are conceived on a global basis. Discussions are underway with Université Laval in Quebec regarding student exchanges with a comparable master's program at Laval.



The School of Public Affairs will be housed in Glendon Hall.

BMO Financial Group donated \$1.25 million

Will fund BMO Financial Group Conference Centre in new School of Public Affairs and student scholarships



Glendon Principal Kenneth McRoberts with Jacques Ménard, chairman of BMO Nesbitt Burns.

TORONTO, September 8, 2006 – York University today announced a \$1.25 million gift from BMO Financial Group in support of Glendon College through the Glendon College Opportunity Fund, to be commemorated with an opening reception on Sept. 8, 2006.

\$1 million of this gift will establish the *BMO Financial Group Conference Centre* and fund development of public affairs programming, especially through the newly-created Glendon School of Public Affairs. The School – a first in Canada – will offer graduate students a high-level bilingual education that will prepare them for leadership roles in public life.

"Canada's future competitiveness and strength depends in large part on the quality of its public sector," said Glendon Principal Kenneth McRoberts. "The Glendon School of Public Affairs at York will be unique in Canada. It will respond to demand from federal and provincial governments for fully bilingual leaders and public service employees."

The *BMO Financial Group Conference Centre*, housed in Glendon Hall, will be at the heart of the School of Public Affairs. When fully developed, the school will offer a bilingual master's degree, executive development programs, stays for mid-career public servants, and a research centre on public and international affairs.

"In keeping with BMO's longstanding and overarching commitment to learning, we are pleased to support Glendon College's unique and innovative programming in public affairs that links Canada's two main languages and cultures with a focus on public life," said Jacques Ménard, Chairman of BMO Nesbitt Burns. "We are very pleased that the name of our organization will be associated with such a leading edge centre that will be the site of Glendon's thriving distinguished speaker series, executive programming, special events and community outreach programs," added Mr. Ménard.

The remaining \$250,000 of this generous gift will establish the *BMO Financial Group Scholarships*; annually, 10 of the best and brightest first-year students at Glendon will each receive a \$5,000 scholarship.

"*BMO Financial Group* is a long-time supporter of York University, and we are very pleased that BMO is once again providing leadership to York University in support of Glendon College, its faculty, students and staff," said Paul Marcus, President and CEO of the York University Foundation.

Glendon College at York University is Canada's only bilingual liberal arts faculty.



Jacques Ménard accepting recognition plaque from Principal Kenneth McRoberts.



Don Stevenson, Marie-Thérèse Chaput and President Lorna Marsden.



Nada Ristich, Senior Manager of Corporate Donations BMO with Marie-Thérèse Chaput.



Don Rickerd.



Student speaker Sarah Walker.

Photos: C. Spicer

to York University's Glendon College

Serving and upholding the public trust

Carrie Brodi

"CANADA'S FUTURE COMPETITIVENESS AND STRENGTH DEPENDS IN SIGNIFICANT PART ON THE QUALITY OF ITS PUBLIC SECTOR. WE ALL HAVE A STAKE IN THAT."

Alex Himelfarb

One of Canada's most recognized senior public servants, Alex Himelfarb, takes great comfort in knowing that Glendon College exists. As the only bilingual liberal arts college in Canada, Glendon is producing our country's next generation of public service workers. Considering the aging demographic and impending recruitment challenges facing the sector, Glendon is a very good thing for Canada, he says, and for students interested in public affairs.

"Nothing compares with the feeling of participating in something that makes the country stronger," he says. Himelfarb, who has worked in various levels of government for the past 25 years, has long admired Glendon's bilingualism, its beauty, and location within Canada's most multi-cultural city. This year, he agreed to guide the newly established School of Public Affairs as Chair of its advisory committee. The first of its kind in Canada, the School will take the study of public affairs to an entirely new level with a master's degree program, professional development courses and a research centre on public and international affairs.

The Bank of Montreal Financial Group made a significant investment in Glendon and York University's innovative future this past year through a gift of \$1.25 million to enhance the academic and administrative needs of undergraduate public affairs programming, and initiatives within the new School of Public Affairs. Also included in their gift are 50 scholarships of \$5,000 each - 25 for students arriving at Glendon from the Province of Quebec, and 25 for students from across Canada.

In recognition of their generosity, the magnificent first floor of the newly restored and renovated Glendon Hall, which includes a ballroom, two classrooms, a conference room and reception hall, has been named

The *BMO Financial Group Conference Centre*. The site will be home to Glendon's thriving speaker and community outreach programs critical to the College's public affairs focus.

Himelfarb sees the gift as exemplary, "It's a wonderful sign of private sector commitment to public sector issues and to learning."



Jacques Ménard, Principal McRoberts, President Marsden.



Former Principal Albert Tucker with Paul Marcus.



Françoise Boudreau, Associate Principal & Cristina Ronald.



BMO's Senior Manager of Corporate Donations, Nada Ristich and York President, Lorna Marsden.



Ronald Monet and Paul Marcus.



Martine Rheault, Christina Raimundo and Ghyslaine Beaudoin.

Glendon School of Public Affairs Advisory Committee

- **Alexander Himelfarb**, Ambassador to Italy; former Clerk of the Privy Council
- **Honorable Rosalie Abella**, Justice, Supreme Court of Canada
- **Rita Burak**, Chair, Hydro One Inc.; former Secretary of the Cabinet, Head of the Ontario Public Service
- **Right Honourable Klm Campbell**, Secretary-General, Club of Madrid; former Prime Minister
- **Mel Cappe**, President, Institute for Research on Public Policy; former Clerk of the Privy Council
- **Honorable David Collette**, Glendon Distinguished Fellow; former federal cabinet minister
- **Kenneth Curtis**, Founding Chair, Asia Capital Partners & East Gate Capital
- **Tony Dean**, Secretary of the Cabinet, Head of the Ontario Public Service, Clerk of the Executive Council
- **Graham Fraser**, Official Languages Commissioner, Ottawa
- **Roger Gibbins**, President, Canada West Foundation
- **Chantal Hébert**, National Affairs Writer and Columnist at the *Toronto Star*
- **Roy L. Heenan**, Founder and Partner, Heenan Blaikie Chairman & Founding Director, Pierre Elliott Trudeau Foundation
- **Claude Lamoureux**, President & CEO, Ontario Teachers' Pension Plan
- **H. Ian Macdonald**, Graduate Program Director, Public Administration Program, Faculty of Graduate Studies, York University
- **Michael I. M. MacMillan**, Executive Chairman, Alliance Atlantis Communications
- **J. Peter Meekison**, University Professor Emeritus, University of Alberta; former deputy minister, Government of Alberta
- **Michael Meighen**, Senator
- **L. Jacques Ménard**, Chairman, Bank of Montreal Nesbitt Burns and President BMO Financial Group, Québec
- **Donald A. Obansawin**, President & CEO, Jonview Canada; former deputy minister, Government of Ontario
- **André Pratte**, Writer, columnist and editor *La Presse*
- **Paul Rouleau**, Justice, Ontario Court of Appeal & Superior Court of Justice of Ontario
- **Jean-Louis Roy**, Président, Centre international des droits de la personne et du développement démocratiques; former Secrétaire général de l'Agence de la Francophonie
- **Jodi White**, President, Public Policy Forum

New from the Frost library

Julia Drexler

Exciting changes are afoot at Frost. By the end of summer 2006, the entire library will be repainted in vibrant colours. This is the first step in what we expect will be extended renovations to the entire building sometime in the next four to five years. When the building first went up in the '60s, it was planned to contain 125,000 books. We have now reached close to 250,000 volumes, have jammed in as many computer terminals as we could and are purchasing serials and indexes almost exclusively in electronic format.

Among the several hundred electronic resources our students can access, one of the most popular resource is *Scholars Portal*, an Ontario Colleges and University Library initiative. The aim of *Scholars Portal* is to offer "a single point of electronic access to high-quality published research from a broad range of disciplines. This site contains 10,166,579 articles from 7,697 full text journals" from the most prestigious academic publishers. Do you remember the hours you spent in the library reading articles on reserve? Students now have access to articles online and can read them from their bedrooms, in their jammies, at 2:00 am if they so desire. And this is just the tip of the iceberg! Students have 24 hour access to such enormous databases as the *EUROMONITOR* which contains business intelligence on countries, consumers and industries; the *Oxford English Dictionary*; *Naxos Music* online, where every record in the Naxos catalog can be

The Frost library is looking to complete its collection of Pro Tems. If you have any in your basements or storage nooks, and are ready to part with them, we will be pleased to take them off your hands. I would also be happy to talk to you about other Glendon memorabilia, such as photos, programs and proceedings of conferences you have attended here, which you might like to add to our Glendon Archives. Please contact Julie Drexler at Frost.

heard online, *SourceOECD*, which is the OECD's online library of statistical databases, books and periodicals; *Literature Online*, which contains an extensive library of up-to-date, fully searchable criticism and reference resources in addition to the full text of poetry, drama, and prose fiction from the seventh century to the present day. One of our newest acquisitions is *EEBO, Early English Books Online*, which "contains digital facsimile page images of virtually every work printed in England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales and British North America and works in English printed elsewhere from 1473-1700". And the list goes on, making the best international research available to all, in ways we could not have dreamed of just a few years ago.

We are extremely proud of our modern, well equipped classroom space on the second floor, where we taught close to 90 classes to over 1700 Glendon students during the past year. The aim of these interactive classes is to teach students to

wend their way among the plethora of resources available to them, to select the most relevant ones and to cite them in accepted bibliographic format, using a software called RefWorks.

These are just some of the many new developments at the library. Come visit us and see what is new since you graduated. We are always happy to see old friends returning to say "hello".

Convocation 2006

Teachers' pension chief advises Glendon graduates to take risks

David Fuller



Claude Lamoureux speaks to Glendon graduates at 2006 convocation ceremonies.

As Principal Kenneth McRoberts remarked at convocation ceremonies for York's Glendon graduates held June 17, "it's not often one hears an actuary talk about taking risks." And yet that is just what honorary degree recipient **Claude R. Lamoureux** advised students to do in what he called a rapidly shrinking, competitive – and flat – world. Lamoureux, president and chief executive officer of the Ontario

Teachers' Pension Plan, admitted that people in his profession are known for being cautious but, speaking in both his native French and English, he reminded the graduands that a basic tenet of investing is, "the bigger the risk, the bigger the reward".

"Not everyone is inspired to take risks and that's a pity," Lamoureux said. "If people are not adventurous when they're young, how will they know what they are truly capable of?"

Taking his cue from Thomas Friedman, author of the best-selling book *The World is Flat*, Lamoureux described the impact of technology on our lives in an "insomniac" world where data is collected in North America during the day and processed overnight in Asia. Lamoureux told students what they are up against in what he called an ever-shrinking world of abundant opportunities and competitors. "These competitors are not the students sitting around you," he said, "they are the graduates of India or China, Estonia or Ireland. They are eager to be part of our world without actually having to move here. The



York Chancellor Peter Cory (left) with Claude Lamoureux at the convocation ceremony.

internet and the World Wide Web make that possible. They are the heartbeat of a new world that can engage all of us." An advocate of bilingualism, Lamoureux congratulated Glendon students for having made a special in-



vestment in their education, which he said would pay dividends. "In terms of your diploma from Glendon, you have an advantage in this 'flat' world," he said. "You all speak two languages; many of you, indeed, speak

three or four. Companies and governments have need of people like you... To communicate with them and collaborate with them amicably needs agreement. How do you compete in a shrinking world? That depends in part on what inspires you and in part on how much risk you are prepared to take."

Although he counselled students to continue investing in education throughout their lives to remain competitive, he also warned against analysis paralysis. "Too much [education] is not good; it can stifle creativity, entrepreneurship and innovation," he said. "It can make you too aware of all points of view and leave you without a point of view of your own. Yet, a fresh point of view can lead you, with imagination, to vision and it is visionaries who change the world."

After thanking Lamoureux for his address, McRoberts congratulated the graduating students and picked up on his theme of language as leverage in a competitive world. McRoberts said Ontario has the largest concentration of immersion students in the whole country. "The presence of so many students in the French immersion system is itself a major achievement yet, if these students are to retain their capacity in their second official language, let alone deepen it, they must be able to use French in their postsecondary study, otherwise we will have wasted a major investment of public funds, let alone missed an important opportunity for the country as a whole.

"In short," McRoberts concluded, "as the only institution in southern Ontario that offers university instruction in French, Glendon has a special responsibility for two important populations: a diverse and growing Francophone population and Ontario's primary concentration of French immersion students. Happily these two populations are well represented among the students graduating this afternoon."



Hégy Photography

New Faculty Members at Glendon

2004 - 2005	2005 - 2006	2006 - 2007
Marie-Christine Aubin - School of Translation Aimé Avolonto - French Studies Michael Barutciski - International Studies Guillaume Bernardi - Drama Studies Rafael Gomez - Economics Louis-Philippe Hodgson - Philosophy Alexander Nenashev - Mathematics Ian Roberge - Political Science	Maria Constanza Guzman - School of translation/Hispanic studie Afef Benessaieh - International Studies Jean-Pierre Thomas - French Studies Mario Roy - Mathematics	Can Erutku - Economics Igor Djordjevic - English Gillian McGillivray - History Ellen Gutterman - Political Science Willem Maas - Political Science

Glendon College Advisory Committee

- **Jocelyn Beaudoin**, Gouvernement du Québec
- **Nicole Beaudoin**, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Réseau des femmes d'affaires du Québec **
- **Claude Béland**, avocat, membre du Barreau du Québec
- **Jean Bédard**, avocat, Sotos Associates
- **Charles Beer**, former Cabinet Minister of Ontario
- **Ian Binnie**, Justice, Supreme Court of Canada
- **The Right Honourable Kim Campbell**, Secretary-General Club of Madrid, Former Prime Minister of Canada
- **Marie Thérèse Chaput**, Director of Advancement & Alumni Relations Glendon College/York University
- **The Honourable David Collenette**, Glendon Distinguished Fellow, former Minister of Transport, Government of Canada * **
- **Raymond Décarie**, Membre du Conseil Meloche Monnex Inc. **
- **Philippe Delacroix**, Consul Général de France à Toronto.
- **Charles Doran**, Andrew W. Mellon Professor of International Relations, Johns Hopkins University
- **André Galipeault**, President, The Galipeault Group Inc. **
- **Michel Gervais**, ancien Recteur de l'Université Laval et Directeur-Général, Centre Hospitalier Robert-Giffard
- **Douglas Gould**, President CIIA
- **Jean-Michel Lacroix**, Professeur de civilisation nord-américaine à la Sorbonne Nouvelle Paris, Directeur du Centre d'étude canadiennes, Recteur-Chancelier de l'Académie d'Orléans-Tours
- **Herman B. (Dutch) Leonard**, George F. Baker Jr., Professor of Public Management, Kennedy School of Government, Harvard University
- **Lesley V. Lewis**, Director General & CEO, Ontario Science Centre
- **Michael Locke**, Managing Director and Head, Private Equity-Client Group, Scotia Bank * **
- **H. Ian Macdonald**, President Emeritus, York University, and former Deputy Minister, Treasury and Intergovernmental Affairs Government of Ontario
- **Jonathan Mann**, Anchor & Reporter, host of 'Insight'; CNN International *
- **Kenneth McRoberts**, Principal & Dean, Glendon College/York University
- **Peter Meekison**, former Deputy Minister, Alberta Government, and former Vice-President Academic, University of Alberta
- **Michael Meighen**, Senator
- **Donald Obonsawin**, Jonview Canada Inc. Former Deputy Minister, Government of Ontario
- **Claudette Paquin**, Directrice, TFO *
- **Donald Rickerd**, Director, Asian Business Study Program, University of Toronto
- **Paul Rouleau**, Juge à la Cour Supérieure de Justice de l'Ontario
- **Jean-Louis Roy**, Président du Centre International des Droits de la personne et du Développement Démocratique, Montréal, et ancien Secrétaire Général de l'Agence de la francophonie
- **Guylaine Saucier**, Administrateur de sociétés
- **Donald J. Savoie**, Executive director and founder of the Institute CIRRD, holder of the Clément-Cormier Chair in Economic Development and professor of public administration at the Université de Moncton
- **Martha Shuttleworth**, President, Neptis Foundation *
- **Helen Sinclair**, Founder and CEO of BankWorks Trading Inc. *
- **Donald Stevenson**, former Deputy Minister, Government of Ontario
- **George Anthony Tilly**, President, Sir Sandford Fleming College *
- **David Trick**, David Trick & Associates, former Assistant Deputy Minister for Postsecondary Education, Government of Ontario, and former CEO, University of Guelph-Humber * **
- **Albert Tucker**, University Professor Emeritus, History, and former principal, Glendon College * **
- **Devonish, Terrie-Lynne**, Chief General Counsel, Primus Telecommunications Canada Inc.

* Alumni Committee.

** Fundraising Committee.

Michael Barutciski:

Encouraging a New and Realistic Approach to International Refugee Protection

Alexandre Brassard

A former fellow at Oxford University's Refugee Studies Centre and a consultant to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, **Professor Barutciski** has carried out research in conflict zones and refugee camps in Asia, Africa and Europe. Although he is still in the early phases of his career, he has achieved an international reputation for writing against the flow of what is normally published in academic journals dealing with refugee policy. His publications have been cited and debated in several dozen international journals covering disciplines ranging from law to anthropology and he has been invited to present the results of his research in over a dozen countries.



Michael Barutciski

Along with his academic analysis, his practitioner-oriented work is illustrated in several UN and government reports that he has authored, as well as some of his journal articles that have been used to train government officials and employees of international organisations.

As a policy-oriented academic who has recently returned to Canada after working overseas during the last decade, Professor Barutciski is well positioned to bridge the gap between the various actors interested in genuine debate on international refugee policy.

An Interview with the new research officer

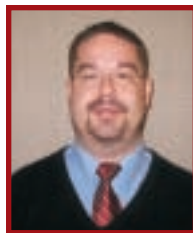
Marie-Thérèse Chaput

MTC: Alexandre Brassard, you are Glendon's new Research Officer. Tell me a bit about yourself. What was your career path before you came to us?

AB: Well, it was a bit of a zigzag, that's for sure! I am originally from Lac Saint-Jean, but I moved to Toronto ten years ago. I came to York to improve my English and to complete a doctorate in Political Science. At the same time, I worked here and there as a research assistant and course director. I taught at Université Laval, at the University of Ottawa and at York for about five years, with groups of 7 to 90 students. As I'm a little bit nuts, I also accepted contracts in the Public Service. (Laughter). I have been a program officer with the Bureau de la Francophonie in Quebec City, and then a consultant for the Canadian Centre for Foreign Policy Development. Needless to say, with all these pursuits, my thesis dragged on and on. In 2003, the Faculty of Fine Arts created a position of fine arts research officer. I applied, and they hired me. This was the beginning of a wonderful adventure. It was the first time I was able to combine my interests in management, teaching and research. I was really very lucky. The artists and researchers welcomed me with open arms, the vice-dean gave me fantastic guidance and support, and together we accomplished good things. Our researchers felt they were being supported, research funding increased, and two new laboratories were financed.

MTC: You have moved from the Keele campus to Glendon. What differences do you notice?

AB: Well, that's certainly a trick question! (Laughter). As a matter of fact, Glendon was not a complete unknown to me, as I have been teaching a course here in our Department of Political Science for seven years now. Sometimes international relations, sometimes Canadian politics. I already knew the campus to be a charming location and was familiar with the calibre and energy of our students. What is new for me is the contact with Glendon's researchers. I haven't met everybody yet, but I am already struck by the College's



Alexandre Brassard

spirit of collegiality as well as the variety of research subjects. From mathematics to poetry, from sociology to linguistics, everything seems possible here. There is no other Faculty that offers such a wide range with regard to research... and all this in the two official languages!

MTC: How do you see your mandate?

AB: My role is to support the development of research culture at Glendon. It's a broad, flexible mandate. On the administrative side, this includes organizing conferences, workshops, discussions, or committees. I am also involved in managing the course release program for research purposes, as well as other internal grants. At the moment I am in the process of preparing a web site for our researchers and I am helping to implement the research ethics policy. Another component of my position involves networking with the rest of the university and with research centres elsewhere. The most satisfying part of my mandate, however, is meeting with the researchers face-to-face to discuss their projects.

MTC: What types of services do you offer these researchers?

AB: Well, my services depend entirely on their needs. New researchers sometimes want advice on how to define their research agenda strategically. Sometimes they have so many ideas that it is really a question of identifying the most promising one. Often the discussion leads to our defining a timeline together, as well as a research team and budget. Most often, it is a matter of finding a source of funding so that they can move ahead and get started on their project. At this stage, I try to find the ideal program for them. At the submission stage, I provide comments and a technical review of the files. I also look after the internal processing of these submissions, in collaboration with the Office of Research Services.

MTC: So there's work ahead for you?

AB: (Laughter) Oh yes.

MTC: Alexandre, welcome to Glendon!

AB: Thank you!

The Centre for Research on Language Contact

Alexandre Brassard

Did you know that York University has 23 research centres and institutes? These centres and institutes enable professors, professional researchers and students alike to conduct collaborative research and surmount barriers between disciplines, faculties and universities. Not only do the centres and institutes offer the researchers a physical and intellectual space where they can rub shoulders and carry out their projects, but they also provide them with the resources for disseminating their latest discoveries to the scientific community and general public.

Now with the creation of the new Centre for Research on Language Contact (CRCL), the Glendon campus has acquired its first research unit.



Professor Raymond Mougeon

Professor **Raymond Mougeon** (French Studies), the creative force behind this important initiative, will be the Centre's first director. An experienced teacher and researcher, Raymond Mougeon has over the years developed a sociolinguistic research program of exceptional scope. He is the holder of more than 18 prestigious awards for his research that sheds light on the history of French in Quebec and France. His work delves into and explains the linguistic variations in minority francophone communities and in French immersion

programs, and has been instrumental in promoting a better understanding of and support for the vitality of the Franco-Ontarian community. His findings anticipated and guided the implementation of the new French-language education policies in Ontario in the 1970s.

The creation of this new Centre makes a valuable contribution to the problematic of language contact. The Centre's objective is to promote and facilitate collaborative, interdisciplinary research on many aspects of language contact and their societal context, a phenomenon that has become of growing importance world-wide. The research agenda is varied and explores such themes as minority languages variation and maintenance, second language acquisition, bilingual or multilingual education, pidgins and creoles, history and sociology of translation, intercultural translation studies, language ecology and language planning.

The CRCL offers an ideal place to cultivate and disseminate sociolinguistic knowledge. Each term there will be a series of lectures given by Centre members or invited speakers. The latest work and discoveries by researchers affiliated with the Centre will be

published on-line. In collaboration with the Glendon Translation Research Group, the CRCL will offer its members a resource room equipped with computers, a collection of volumes and papers on LC, and storage space for an impressive collection of linguistic corpora.

The internal members of the CRCL are affiliated with Glendon and a number of York University departments, including:

- Aimé Avolonto, Christine Besnard, Françoise Mougeon, and Dorin Uritescu (French Studies);
- Jim Benson, Bruce Connel, Carol Fraser, Bill Greaves and Ian Martin (English);
- Jerzey Kowal (Hispanic Studies);
- Rosalind Gill, Candace Séguinot and Daniel Simeoni (Translation);
- Kenneth McRoberts (Political Science);
- Françoise Boudreau (Sociology);
- Diane Beelen-Woody, Danielle Cyr, Marilyn Lambert-Drache, Dominique Scheffel-Dunand and Lelia Young (French Studies, Faculty of Arts);
- Sheila Embleton, Marina Frescura, Michol Hoffman, Ruth King, David Mendelsohn, Ian Smith, and James Walker (Languages, Literatures and Linguistics, Faculty of Arts);
- John Ippolito, Heather Lotherington, Sandra Schecter (Faculty of Education);
- Marcel Martel (History, Faculty of Arts);
- Eric Wheeler (Mathematics/ITEC, Faculty of Arts).

The Centre also has 40 associate members from 24 different universities in Canada, the United States, France, the United Kingdom, Germany and Romania. The role of these distinguished scholars will be to provide advice to the internal members, engage in collaborative work, or give lectures or courses on the invitation of the CRCL.

And finally, in the fall of 2006, the CRCL will recruit student members from various departments of York University, in the Translation and French Studies program and the Master's programs in *Applied and Theoretical Linguistics and Language* at Glendon, and in the *Culture and Teaching* program at the Keele campus.

The Centre provides a singular opportunity for our students to become familiar with leading-edge research in the field. Some of them may even have the chance, for the first time, to join a research team and learn the profession of researcher.



New Department of International Studies at Glendon

Elisabeth Abergel

INTRODUCING THE NEW DEPARTMENT OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AT GLENDON

The transformation of Glendon's *International Studies Program* into a Department of International Studies (DIS) represents an exciting new development for the College. Increasing in popularity and visibility every year since its creation, the Department of International Studies has grown from a small program to Glendon's largest academic unit. The percentage of Glendon's students majoring in the *International Studies Program* has increased steadily, making it the most popular academic program for the past three years. International Studies students account for 18.3% of the College. And since more than one quarter of them is registered in a Combined Honours or Double Major BA, the success of International Studies has had a positive impact on Glendon as a whole. It is hoped that the Department will continue to expand and offer a unique experience for its students.



Elisabeth Abergel

WHAT ARE INTERNATIONAL STUDIES AT GLENDON?

The fundamental objective of the Department of International Studies is to equip students with a relational, interdisciplinary and multicultural perspective of international society and systems, at both the intergovernmental and non-governmental levels, in a bilingual setting. International Studies at Glendon are explored through a multicultural lens. Globalization of the economy during the past five centuries and, more recently, the globalization of the nation-state system render the dialogue between cultures and civilizations more imperative than ever. A multicultural perspective of International Studies is particularly relevant in countries of immigration such as Canada.

The relational aspect of the academic program is covered in courses which, whatever their disciplinary base or subject matter, explicitly analyse cross-border conflictive or cooperative interactions among international actors. The relational includes a comprehensive study of the historical, philosophical, political, legal, economic, social, and cultural dimensions as they apply to the interaction of one nation with the rest of the world or to bilateral and multilateral issues. Recently, courses offered in Spanish as the language of instruction have been introduced in order to reflect a hemispheric dimension.

HISTORY OF I.S. AT GLENDON

The *International Studies Program* has been in existence since the creation of Glendon College in 1966. For two decades it consisted of a loose arrangement of courses taken mostly from the depart-

ments of Economics, History, and Political Science. It wasn't until 1990 that International Studies became a structured academic program of its own. At that time, to obtain a degree in International Studies, students were required to take a specific number of credits from a list of courses drawn from the Economics, History, and Political Science departments. In addition, other departments and programs began to offer a few courses in International Studies.

In this form, the *International Studies Program* offered an innovative approach, and it remained unique for many years among Canadian university programs. As a result enrollments kept growing, from 55 in 1990 to 109 in 1993-94. It became clear that in order to keep growing, the Program needed greater administrative autonomy as well as its own course offerings with a greater international focus. Change was needed in order to expand the program's scope and respond to student demand. In 1995 the students established a Committee for the Restructuring of the *International Studies Program* which proposed a more focused program with relevant courses, including courses on the history and theories of international society and systems. Students have been extremely involved in academic affairs and their active presence has been a feature of many Glendon events.

In 1997, the restructuring of the *International Studies Program* became one of the cornerstones of the Glendon's renewal proposal. A pan-university International Studies Committee was struck and for nine months a vigorous debate took place. The aim of the exercise was to enhance the quality, relevance and visibility of the program. All aspects of the *International Studies Program* were dealt with. The result of this process was the creation of a new *International Studies Program*, approved by York's Senate on March 15, 1999.

Since then, International Studies has continued its expansion. The new *International Studies Program*, which started in September 1999, has been a success, the number of students increasing every year. Currently, the number of International Studies students is 368, an increase of 2.5 times (or 155.5%) since 1998, the last year of the old program. For the year 2006-2007 the new Department is expecting over 400 students. In addition, our student body truly reflects the internationalisation of the University and the College. Currently, the proportion of International Studies students whose first language is neither English nor French is 26.6%; our students originate from 54 countries creating an ideal learning environment for the study of the international.



Across Borders: Diverse Perspectives on Mexico

Karen Campbell

GLENDON'S 11TH ANNUAL STUDENT ORGANIZED INTERNATIONAL STUDIES SYMPOSIUM

Across Borders: Diverse Perspectives on Mexico, a daylong conference featuring prominent academics, policy-makers, and businesspeople from across North America and Europe, took place on February 11th, 2006. This event marked the eleventh annual International Studies Symposium at Glendon, an initiative conceived and implemented entirely by a group of six honours students in the top percentile of Glendon's International Studies Program.



Dylan Neild

Front row: (from left to right) Alberto Miranda, Emmanuel Kamarianakis, - Back Row: (from left to right) Michael Locke, Professor Domenico Mazzeo, Abbey Sinclair.

Sponsored by Canada's Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade and Scotiabank, the committee hosted more than two hundred attendees who participated in discussion and debate with 20 expert panelists. In the series of seven panels, topics included Canada-Mexico relations, labour and migration, sustainable development, state and culture, NAFTA and international trade relations, gender roles, and social movements and transnationalism. The goal of the committee was to provide panelists and attendees with an interdisciplinary forum in which to discuss issues of importance to Mexico and its place in relation to Canada and the world.

A roundtable discussion in the Senate Chamber on the impact of NAFTA the future of regional hemispheric trade relations encouraged active participation of panelists and other prominent invited guests, including Mexican Consul General Carlos Pujalte, and Mexican Trade Commissioner, Mr. Rafael Cortes. In the series of these student-run conferences, this was the first time the students had hosted an 'unscripted' panel, in which the experts were asked to debate specific questions prepared by the committee and delivered by the moderator, Mr. Jose Luis Atristain (a Mexican national with the Spanish Consulate in Toronto) rather than to deliver prepared presentations based on their previous research and experience.

The panelists were specialists on various issues affecting Mexico and its place in the world. Among them were: Dr. Duncan Wood (Director, International Relations Program, Instituto Tecnológico Autónomo de México), Mr. Juan Bosco Martí Ascencio (Director-General, North America, Mexican Ministry of Foreign Affairs), Ms. Heidi Kutz (Director, Mexico and North America Division, Foreign Affairs Canada), Dr. Eric Zolov (Associate Professor, Franklin & Marshall College), Dr. Anne Rubenstein (Associate Professor, York University), Dr. David A. Shirk (Director, Trans-Border Institute,

University of San Diego), Dr. Richard Roman (Retired Professor, University of Toronto), Dr. John Gledhill (Max Gluckman Professor of Social Anthropology, University of Manchester), Dr. John Stolle-McAllister (Assistant Professor, University of Maryland Baltimore County), Dr. Isidro Morales Moreno (Visiting Scholar, School of International Service, American University, Washington D.C.), Mr. Daniel Drache (Director, Roberts Centre for Canadian Studies, York University), Mr. Emmanuel Kamarianakis (Counsellor & Trade Commissioner Embassy of Canada in Mexico), Mr. Alberto Miranda (Senior Vice President, Scotiabank Inverlat), Mr. Rafael Cortes Gomez (Trade Commissioner of Mexico, Bancomext), Dr. Alejandro Alvarez Bejar (Professor, Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México), Dr. David Barkin (Professor, Universidad Autónoma Metropolitana Unidad Xochimilco), Dr. Julia Murphy (Assistant Professor, University of Calgary), Dr. Matthew C. Gutmann (Associate Professor, Brown University), Dr. Susie Porter (Professor, University of Utah), and Ambassador (Dr.) Cassio Luiselli Fernandez (International Studies Department Head, Instituto Tecnológico y de Estudios Superiores de Monterrey, Mexico City).

The highly successful conference is but one installment of a project that has become an annual tradition of academic excellence at Glendon. Each year a country or region is chosen by a different group of students who organize, fundraise, and host an academic conference, and then pursue their first experience with field research when they travel to the country after the conference. The research conducted is compiled with the conference proceedings for publication.

What makes this project unique is that it is independently organized and run. The students involved are highly motivated and creative thinkers who consistently push the limits to improve the project year after year. Because of the independent nature of the project, the students acquire a rich skill set through which they are able to attract prominent panelists from the academic, business, and policy sectors.



Dylan Neild

Independent Study Committee on Mexico with Professor Domenico Mazzeo.

This annual event has attracted much attention to Glendon and its outstanding International Studies students. Past student committees have studied Cuba, China, South Africa, Brazil, the European Union, the Middle East, Southeast Asia, Russia, India, and the Great Lakes Region of Africa. Plans are already underway for the next conference, slated for February 10th, 2007 – *Turkey: An International Crossroads*. In 2003 the conference on Russia was awarded the Canadian Bureau for International Education's Student Leadership in Internationalization Award, and in 2004 the India conference received an award for internationalization from Scotiabank and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada.

Across Borders: Diverse Perspectives on Mexico exemplifies how far this international project has come over the past 11 years. Panelists remarked constantly at the professionalism and decorum of the committee, some expressing disbelief that undergraduate students could possibly have organized such a prestigious event. The organizing committee has recently returned from Mexico and is finishing its manuscript for imminent publication.

The Glendon students comprising the Independent Study Committee on Mexico are: Karen Campbell, Chad Craig, Karen Murray, Jessica Perkins, Abbey Sinclair, and Michael Thayer.

Discovering Mexico

Students conduct field research for the first time

For the Independent Study Committee on Mexico, one of the most anticipated installments of the International Studies Student Symposium project was the opportunity to travel to Mexico in order to follow up on the numerous contacts established during the organization of the Symposium. This trip took place between April and June, 2006.

In addition to touring the country, the Committee had the opportunity to experience Mexico's people, culture, and institutions studied over the previous year, conducting primary academic research for the first time. Each year Glendon's Independent Study Committees aim to access to foreign universities and national archives, as well as meetings with representatives of both the private and public sectors, and the Independent Study Committee on Mexico was no exception.



Karen Murray, Carlos Navarro, Director International Affairs, IFE, Abbey Sinclair, Michael Thayer.

With the assistance of the Mexican Consulate General in Toronto, Committee members Karen Murray, Mike Thayer and Abbey Sinclair arranged meetings with Mexican government officials related to their research interests in culture, environment and democratic reform. A visit to the Cámara de Diputados (the Mexican House

of Representatives) kick-started a weeklong series of meetings and visits with several high level Mexican officials. The students were invited to join a working committee session in which they were allotted an hour to ask representatives from the Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Culture questions aided by simultaneous translation.

Meetings throughout the week included discussions with Francisco Sosa Olguín, former Director General of the National Commission for Human Rights and current Mexican representative of the International Institute of from the Instituto Federal Electoral (the independent and autonomous institution responsible for managing the country's recent presidential elections; Raúl A. Fernández Pérez, Director of the Ministry of External Affairs' International Trade Promotion; Lic. Frederico del Real Espinosa of the Comisión de Cultura, Secretaría Técnica; Alberto Fierro Garza, Director General and International Co-ordinator of the National Commission on Culture and Arts; and Maestro Jorge Córdoba, Deputy Director of the Centro Nacional de Investigación, Documentación y Información Musical.

The experience was both informative and inspiring. ISC Mexico member, Karen Murray, recalls: "We were very surprised and flattered by the welcome we received. We were treated as an official delegation. The responses to our questions were candid and open, which definitely proved to be useful for our field research. It was a wonderful experience to meet with government officials who were delighted to see foreign youth interested in their government."

As Michael Thayer further noted, "It is experiences such as these that give International Studies students at Glendon a practical and professional educational edge. It is really quite special that Glendon College and the International Studies Department are so supportive of independent student initiatives."



The new Realities and Challenges for Ontario and Québec

Magdaline Boutros

York University's Glendon College recently completed its largest three-day colloquium on relations between Ontario and Quebec. Titled "Ontario-Québec Relations: New Realities, New Challenges", the conference examined the relationship between Ontario and Quebec following the major political and economic shifts that have taken place since the 1960s. Over 20 researchers came together with representatives from business, labour and politics, to examine this issue. The conference took place Feb. 23-25 and was organized by the Office of the *Chair in Quebec Studies at Glendon*, held by Professor Simon Langlois.



Jean-François Lisée

Jean-François Lisée, the executive director of the new *International Studies Center (CERIUM)* of the University of Montreal, opened the conference with a keynote address titled, "Comparing Ontario and Québec – A Fresh Look". His presentation highlighted differences between the two provinces. "Québecers may bear a heavier tax burden than Ontarians but, on the other hand, they receive more services in return, thereby reducing the gap between the two provinces; this has often come into particular focus in recent years," said Lisée.



Benoît Pelletier

On Feb. 24, during the afternoon a roundtable discussion focused on new perspectives on the relations between Ontario and Quebec. **Benoît Pelletier**, minister of intergovernmental affairs of Quebec, and **Jean-Marc Lalonde**, MPP for Glengarry-Prescott-Russell, chair of the standing committee on General Government and president of the Ontario section of the Association of Francophone Parliamentarians, presented Quebec and Ontario perspectives on the new accord between the two provinces.

Pelletier spoke of the importance of a strong partnership between the provinces, especially between Ontario and Quebec, within the context of the Council of the Federation, which he described as a constitutional form based on sovereignty shared between two levels of government. He expressed his wish that the Council of the Federation, the new institution comprised of all 13 provincial and territorial Premiers, would continue to evolve and play a greater role in the Canadian political landscape.

Lalonde referred to the terms of an agreement currently being negotiated between Quebec and Ontario. The agreement will focus in particular on health services, education, the environment and tourism, as well as on the contentious issue of labour mobility between the two provinces. He urged the establishment of more fluid relations between the two partners and the abolition of as many barriers to the movement of people as possible. Highlighting the benefit

of such an agreement, Lalonde said: "If an Ontarian is injured while skiing in Quebec, it has to be possible to take care of him without administrative hassles."



Jean-Marc Lalonde

Following the roundtable, representatives from commercial institutions in Quebec talked about the evolving business relationship between the two provinces. The move by Quebec's *Caisses populaires Desjardins*, to purchase credit unions in Ontario was used to illustrate the evolving business relationship. Claude Béland, the former president of the *Desjardins Movement*, and Donat Boulerice of the *Caisses populaires de l'Ontario*, explained how the Ontario savings banks have capitalized on their association with Quebec's *Desjardins* to develop themselves and provide many of the company's services to their Ontario members.

The final colloquium session focused on the study of French as a second language in English Canada. Journalist Graham Fraser of the *Toronto Star* said that the study of French in English schools is underdeveloped. "To withdraw from the challenge of overcoming the language barrier is to fail to understand one of the key factors shaping our political environment," said Fraser who went on to state that only the federal political parties truly feel the need for bilingualism, while other spheres of public life have moved away from this ideal.

In summarizing the colloquium, Simon Langlois, holder of Glendon's *Chair in Quebec Studies*, praised participants and expressed his desire to see the colloquium continue as an important forum for students, academics and representatives from business, labour and politics to meet to pave the way for better understanding of the unique relationship between the two provinces. "It is to be hoped that this colloquium will mark a stage along this road," said Langlois. The full conference proceedings will be published later this spring on the Glendon Web site.



Courtesy of "L'express".



GLENDON



REAL TRENDS AND NEW TRENDS

IN THE ONTARIO – QUÉBEC – UNITED STATES TRIANGLE

Symposium presented by the :

Glendon School of Public Affairs

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 2007

6:30 p.m.
Reception
7:30 p.m. – 8:30 p.m.
Opening session

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 2007

9:00 a.m. – 12:00 noon
New Directions – Regulations – New Agreements
1:30 P.M.
Transborder Initiatives – U.S. Agreements – Innovations

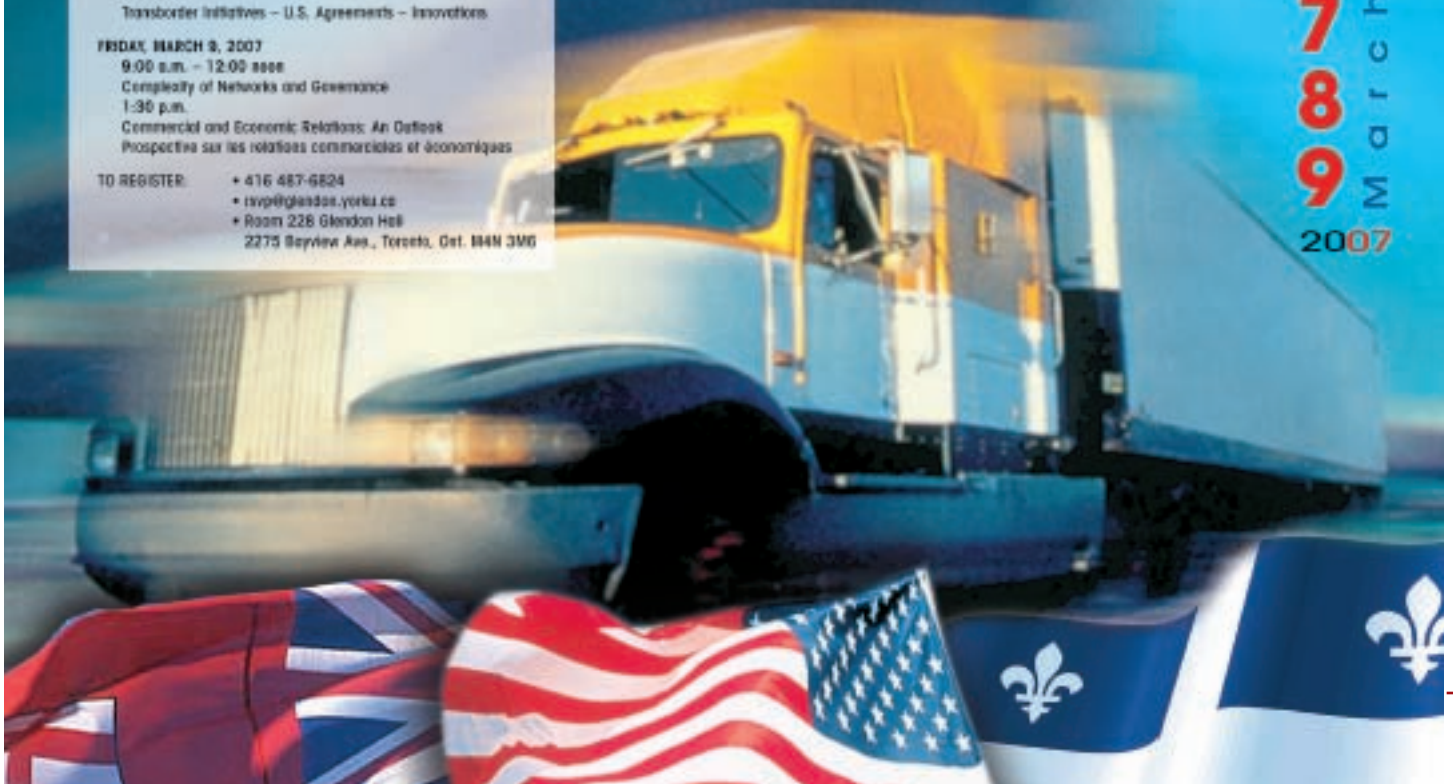
FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 2007

9:00 a.m. – 12:00 noon
Complexity of Networks and Governance
1:30 p.m.
Commercial and Economic Relations: An Outlook
Prospective sur les relations commerciales et économiques

TO REGISTER: • 416 487-6824
• rsvp@glendon.yorku.ca
• Room 228 Glendon Hall
2275 Bayview Ave., Toronto, Ont. M4N 3M6

Quebec and Ontario have seen their commercial and economic trade grow by leaps and bounds – with the United States. Nonetheless, trade continues to take place between Quebec and Ontario. A debate on the relative importance of Quebec-Ontario relations.

7
8
9
March
2007



The trouble with Troubles

To establish peace, different sides in a conflict must learn the art of compromise. Trust, tolerance and understanding are key tenets in the peace process; from tolerance comes the understanding as to why there are differences between groups and with this understanding, peace building becomes possible.

This was the key message conveyed by York University Chancellor **Peter Cory** at the annual *John Holmes Lecture* at York's Glendon College. Cory, a retired Supreme Court of Canada judge, spoke about his experience in Northern Ireland as an independent investigator into allegations of official collusion in six murder cases. Cory's lecture, titled "The trouble with Troubles: reflections on Northern Ireland", took place March 7.



Chancellor Peter Cory (left) with Glendon Principal Kenneth McRoberts

York's chancellor was welcomed by Glendon Principal **Kenneth McRoberts**, who provided an overview of the history of the lecture series and the man who inspired it: the late John W. Holmes, O.C., Canadian diplomat, writer, administrator and professor of international relations at Glendon from 1971 to 1981.

Cory was then introduced by Glendon international studies Professor Stanislav Kirschbaum, a well-known scholar in Canadian foreign and defence policy. "If the Honorable Peter Cory led an incredibly active life before retirement, the term 'retirement' takes on an entirely new meaning when you consider what he has been doing since," said Kirschbaum. "In addition to the post of chancellor of York University which he accepted in 2004, he has held a number of appointments as a provincial and federal commissioner. It is one of these activities which we felt fits admirably with the vocation of this lecture series. His appointment as commissioner by the governments of Britain and Northern Ireland in 2002 to investigate and report on six high profile murder cases which are significant to all of the governments involved and to the peace process in Northern Ireland."



Glendon international studies Professor Stanislav Kirschbaum.

The Troubles refers to a period of sectarian violence in Northern Ireland which began with the civil rights marches in the late 1960s and continued until the political resolution contained

in the 1998 Good Friday Accord. In one of the darkest periods in Irish history, more than 4,000 people were killed, most of them civilians.

"It was a very bitter war," Cory noted in his lecture, backgrounding his mission. "With the Good Friday Accord, boundaries were recognized. There was a period for about two years when nothing happened following the accord and violence broke out again. In late 2001, there was a further accord signed between the two governments that set out terms of reference for whomever was going to do the work to make the accords successful.

"The two governments agreed on several things, that an independent judge would look at six murder cases that had a very high profile in the country and whether allegations of collusion between the murderers and government organizations including MI5 and the Royal Ulster Constabulary were evident," said Cory. "Keep in mind that one of the duties of any government is to protect its citizens."

In May 2002, the governments of the United Kingdom and Northern Ireland appointed Cory as commissioner and asked that he investigate the six killings, which involved allegations of collusion between members of the security forces and loyalist or republican paramilitaries. Cory conducted a thorough investigation of the allegations of collusion in six murder cases. He looked into the murders of Royal Ulster Constabulary officers Harry Breen and Bob Buchanan, who died in an ambush in 1989, and human rights lawyer Pat Finucane, who was shot repeatedly by masked gunmen in 1989. He also investigated the deaths of Lord Justice and Lady Maurice Gibson, who were killed in a bomb blast in 1987, and Robert Hamill, a resident of Portadown, Ireland who was beaten to death by a mob in 1997. Cory examined the deaths of Irish attorney Rosemary Nelson who died in a bomb blast in 1997, and loyalist volunteer force member Billy "The Rat" Wright, who was killed by gunmen in 1997 while serving a sentence in the Maze Prison in Northern Ireland.

Cory then provided a poignant review of each of the murders. Peppering his lecture with anecdotes that illustrated his horror at the circumstances surrounding each of the killings, Cory also included snippets of humour including forgetting his security PIN number and the unusual habits of his security officers who accompanied him everywhere he went. He spoke with eloquence about his findings and of his frustration over the governments' stonewalling that followed the submission of his report on the six murders in October

Jenny Pitt-Clark



Cory outlines the details of the six murders he investigated.

CanGrad Studio

CanGrad Studio

CanGrad Studio

The trouble with Troubles *(continued)*

2003. Cory sent his report to the governments of Ireland and the UK urging judicial inquiries into several of the cases. Cory's report on the killings of Finucane, Nelson, Hamill, and Wright was released to the UK and Irish governments and he confirmed that he had found evidence of official collusion in each of the cases. He also recommended that the Irish government conduct an independent inquiry into the murders of Breen and Buchanan. Cory did not find evidence of official collusion in the murder of the Gibsons. Following the completion of his report, Cory expected his findings would be published in December 2003, as outlined in his initial agreement based on the second accord. However, the British government requested that its publication be delayed.

In January 2004, annoyed with the continued delays, Cory went directly to the families of the victims and informed them of his findings. In April 2004, the UK authorities finally published Cory's reports but refused at that time to announce a public inquiry into the cases. "These were brutal killings and I still have nightmares about them. There are no good guys or bad guys, there is just a degree of viciousness and cruelty," said Cory.

"There were supposed to be public inquiries following my report," he said. "The work was being accepted, there should have been a public

inquiry so that people would know what happened.

Frustrated, Cory explained that new legislation passed in the wake of his report would continue to delay the inquiries. "The public inquiry is important to achieving peace and understanding and it may have gone down the drain, although I hope not," he said.

"What has it all come to? Well, thank goodness we are Canadian and live in a country where there is tolerance and understanding," said Cory. "From tolerance comes understanding of differences and an acceptance of these differences which leads us to then accomplish more, and as a society, Canada functions well. We can never let suspicion and hatred get to the point where it is so troubling and evident as it was in Northern Ireland."



Cory talks about the consequences of further delays into the public inquiries as he responds to questions from a member of the audience.

CanGrad Studio

Glendon Hosts the 2nd Annual Castel Lecture on Global Governance

Marika Kemeny



From left to right: George Alexandrowicz, Glendon principal Kenneth McRoberts, Jean-Gabriel Castel, Stanislav Kirschbaum and Michael Barutciski at the Castel Lecture at Glendon.

George W. Alexandrowicz, professor of law at Queen's University's Faculty of Law delivered the *2006 Annual Jean-Gabriel Castel Lecture* at Glendon on February 6th. Under the title "Developments in Global Governance", Alexandrowicz explored the issues addressed, as well as those not addressed, in the "Outcome Document" adopted by the UN in the fall of 2005.

Alexandrowicz was introduced by professor Stanislav Kirschbaum of Glendon's International Studies Department as a lifelong friend since childhood. Kirschbaum drew parallels between their formative experiences as post-war immigrants from Central Europe,

sharing the same early educational paths and the same vocation as university professors.

In turn, Alexandrowicz paid tribute to Jean-Gabriel Castel, who was in attendance at the lecture. Calling him "a pioneer in the study of international law in Canada and a 'gem' among us", Alexandrowicz declared it a great honour to be chosen to deliver this lecture. He also praised Glendon for recognizing the importance of studying international law, further demonstrated by the recent hiring, into the International Studies Department, of professor Michael Barutciski, a jurist and a specialist in this area, and a co-host of this lecture.

Alexandrowicz discussed some of the major challenges confronting the UN today and outlined the steps leading up to the UN General Assembly's "Final Document on World Security", known as the "Outcome Document", conceived to mark this organization's 60th anniversary last fall. The document focused on world security, human rights and, in particular, the prevention of acts of catastrophic terrorism and chemical warfare. While all parties agreed on

Glendon Hosts the 2nd Annual Castel Lecture on Global Governance

the urgent need to address these problems, the discussions revealed a lack of will among world leaders to commit to meeting this need in concrete ways.

Alexandrowicz provided a brief overview of the UN's history and of recent humanitarian disasters: the 1994 Rwanda genocide, Kosovo's ethnic cleansing in 1999, the events of September 11, 2001 in New York, and the 2004 genocide in Darfour. Recognizing that the organization needed a major renewal, UN Secretary-General Kofi Annan convoked distinguished public figures in 2004 with the aim of developing this "World Outcome Document" for the UN's 60th anniversary on September 16, 2005. But Resolution 60/1 - as it became known - on the subject of peace and security, "was a very watered-down document, a missed opportunity for dealing with these pressing world issues", said Alexandrowicz. Of the numerous obstacles in the way of its success, the speaker provided two examples. One was the impossibility of arriving at a comprehensive convention to criminalize terrorism, as long as an adequate definition of terrorism did not exist. The second example involved the right of individuals and groups to fight against oppression - currently determined case by case, depending on the "players" involved, and very much influenced by the world community's view of who the oppressed and who the oppressors are.

Alexandrowicz also examined the use of force, and the contexts in which it was deemed legitimate. He pointed to varying past responses from the UN Security Council, depending on the originators of urgent requests. He added that while pre-emptive use of force might have prevented major human disasters in recent history, it was not clear in which situations pre-emptive force was considered legal and whether failure to act was a crime.

Although the "Outcome Document" strongly condemned all forms of terrorism and stressed the need to define it, it succeeded only in recommending the organizing of a high-level conference to discuss it. Further, the document did not deal with the issues of nuclear, chemical and biological weapons, nor did it address what Alexandrowicz called today's other major threat of potentially world-wide epidemics. "These threats are without borders and highly dangerous to the entire world. As a consequence, global governance has become much more of a necessity", said Alexandrowicz. He added that, as so many times in the past, the short-term parochial interests of individual member states overrode long-term global interests. He pointed to the U.S. as one of the biggest culprits in this area, sabotaging a great opportunity for progress toward global governance.

Alexandrowicz outlined ideas for the UN's structural reform, to improve its success in administering laws and help in maintaining world peace. These changes, some of which are already under consideration, include revamping the composition of the Security Council, and reviewing its legitimacy and authority. A proposal requiring justification by Council members for their use of the veto is also on the table. Alexandrowicz concluded by stating

that "an opportunity was missed, when conditions were appropriate for clarifying current laws and making the world a safer place. We must now renew our efforts to revisit these processes. But although we missed this chance to take stock and reform, [I think that] fundamentally the UN is an organization of great importance that still works". During the ensuing question period, professor Castel declared taking a very pessimistic view, himself, of the future of the UN. "In my opinion, [the UN] is on the road to obsolescence, because it is unable to reform itself to conform to current needs."

More About George W. Alexandrowicz:

George W. Alexandrowicz holds a law degree from the University of Toronto (LL.B. 1964,) an M.A. (1966, University of Toronto); and an LL.M. (1967, Harvard). He was admitted to the bar in 1966 and completed an internship at the U.N. in 1969. Professor Alexandrowicz has lectured on international law at various universities around the world including the United States, China, and India. He was also involved in international law policy with the Canadian Ministry of the Environment and was a member of the Canadian, American, and Mexican Bar Associations' Joint Committee on Dispute Settlement. Professor Alexandrowicz has been teaching law at Queen's University for 38 years, offering courses in public international law, the law of the sea, and international environmental law, as well as in the area of private law.

More about Jean-Gabriel Castel and the Annual Jean-Gabriel Castel Lecture:

Jean-Gabriel Castel Q.C. is a distinguished senior scholar and research professor emeritus at York's Osgoode Hall Law School, as well as a lecturer of international law at Glendon. He is an author, international arbitrator, and Fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. Castel was the recipient of the David W. Mundell Medal for Excellence in Legal Writing in 2004. One of the first foreign Fulbright scholars, he studied at Harvard Law School where he obtained a Doctorate in Law.

In his 51 years of teaching, 46 of which took place at Osgoode Hall Law School and, in part, at York's Glendon College, Castel has authored dozens of books and treatises in English and French, and over a hundred scholarly articles. He also served as editor-in-chief of the Canadian Bar Review for 27 years. Castel is a Member of the Royal Society, an Officer of the Order of Canada and a Chevalier of the French Légion d'honneur.

Located at Glendon, the Annual Jean-Gabriel Castel Lecture offers an opportunity to examine major legal issues of general concern. It was established in 2005 to honour this great legal mind, with Castel himself as the first lecturer on February 9th of the same year. The subject of his lecture was "The Legality of Unilateral Armed Intervention", in which he questioned whether international law was evolving in the right direction in the current age of terror, neo-imperialism, and gross violations of human rights.

Castel probes rights, motives of US intervention in Iraq

Cathy Carlyle

Jean-Gabriel Castel, distinguished research professor emeritus of York's Osgoode Hall Law School, questioned the rights and motives of the United States' unilateral intervention in Iraq and probed into where Canada should stand on the US military action. Speaking at York's Glendon College on Feb. 9 at the first annual lecture on international law & international organizations, which is named in his honour, Castel said the United Nations should amend its charter to meet the needs of new problems facing the world today.

Citing the US desire to create a new world order based on the principles of democratic capitalism, Castel said, "She is prepared to resort to military action with or without UN approval, when her international and national security interests are at stake."

Questioning the legality and legitimacy of the war on Iraq, Castel asked if the UN needed to take another look at current world threats, which are much different than those it faced when the organization was created in 1945. Castel said terrorism, the spread of weapons of mass destruction and internal conflicts involving widespread violations of human rights, have challenged the UN's effectiveness, tempting groups such as the "Coalition of the Willing" to use unilateral military action.

Although many opposed the coalition's approach on the grounds that it contravened international law and the UN Charter, the Security Council may legitimately sanction military action if an act of aggression or threat to peace really exists, Castel explained. He said the UN sanctioned the use of force in the 1990-1991 Gulf War after Iraq had been given ample chances to withdraw from Kuwait.

On the other hand, he said, many organizations, including the UN, view the second Gulf war as illegal. Castel said the US claim that it had a right to pre-emptive self-defence from a future attack by Al Qaida is not yet accepted by international law.

Castel also voiced many people's concerns that the US motive for war was to secure access to Iraqi oil resources but noted the US view that the second Gulf war was morally justified because of Saddam Hussein's long record of serious human rights abuses. "Recent events in various parts of the world... have clearly indicated that human tragedy considerations are an important element in the maintenance of peace and security," Castel said. "I believe the task



Jean-Gabriel Castel

is not to find alternatives to the Security Council but to make the council work much better than it has in the past." He said the Security Council must deal with requests for military intervention promptly and if it does not, then it should refer the matter to the UN General Assembly.

Castel called for the development of new UN criteria that will state clearly when it is legal and legitimate for a country to intervene in another state's affairs. A 2001 report by the International Commission on Intervention and State Sovereignty, for example, suggested several precautionary principles for an intervention, stating:

- It should be to halt or avert human suffering, not further the invader's own power;
- It should occur only when every non-military option has been explored;
- It should not cause worse problems than if no intervention had taken place.

Castel strongly emphasized the use of preventative diplomacy and suggested that incentives could be offered to eliminate the conditions that have given rise to the abuses in the first place.

Canada, he said, should collaborate with the US and other states and lay aside its anti-Americanism. In a unipolar world, he said, exercising influence on the US through a close, friendly relationship better serves Canada's interests in the world.

Senior lecturer of international law at Glendon and recipient of the Mundell Medal for Excellence in Legal Writing in 2004 (see story in the March 24, 2004 of *YFile*), Castel delivered his talk at the *First Annual Jean-Gabriel Castel Lecture on International Law & International Organizations*. The audience afterward joined him and his family at a reception in the Glendon Hall Ballroom. In attendance were several dignitaries, including Roy McMurtry, chief justice of Ontario, Philippe Delacroix, French consul to Toronto, and Nikolay Smirnov, consul general of the Russian Federation in Toronto.



"New World, New Europe, New deal?"

A Glendon Lecture by Former French Prime Minister Jean-Pierre Raffarin

Marika Kemeny



Jean-Pierre Raffarin.

French senator and former prime minister **Jean-Pierre Raffarin** (pictured left) gave a lecture on February 20th, co-hosted by Glendon, the *Vari Foundation* and the Consulate General of France in Toronto. The lecture was delivered in the presence of Daniel Jouanneau, Ambassador of France to Canada, Philippe Delacroix, Consul General of France in Toronto, prominent philanthropists Mr. and Mrs. Vari, former federal Cabinet Minister and Glendon Distinguished Fellow

David Collenette, former Ontario Finance Minister and currently Member of the Provincial Parliament Greg Sorbara, Ontario Minister of Culture and Francophone Affairs Madeleine Meilleur, and York University President Lorna Marsden. Many students and faculty members also filled Glendon's elegant Senate Chamber to capacity.

Glendon principal Kenneth McRoberts offered a warm welcome to Raffarin and his wife, Anne-Marie, who are currently on a private visit to this country. Mr. and Mrs. Raffarin "are two great friends of Canada", said McRoberts, "who represent the importance France places on Ontario, where over 100 inter-university agreements are in existence today."

A second enthusiastic welcome was offered in French and English by Mrs. Helen Vari, Honorary Governor for Life on York University's Board of Governors and President of the Vari Foundation, a major benefactor of York University. Established by Helen and George Vari, the *Vari Foundation* supports the development of Canada's national identity in a number of areas, notably the environment, education, new immigrants and the promotion of cultural relations between France and Canada. Mrs. Vari declared that Raffarin is "one of the most respected statesmen in the world", and added that "friendship, dialogue and understanding between nations are of primordial importance".

Raffarin asserted his close ties to Canada, which he visits often. "Canada is a country with a conscience and a deep awareness of humanity's needs", said Raffarin. He noted great changes in the world in the past fifteen years, with many new, emerging countries, new problems, new international situations and new threats. He focussed on two of the major influences on world politics today, the emergence of China and the new face of Islam. Raffarin outlined the enormous development taking place in China, which causes many problems but also offers great opportunities, not just in business and trade, but in establishing alliances for greater world cooperation and the hope

of lasting peace. In his view, strong alliances with China also offer the West an opportunity to make firm demands on issues of corruption, democratic process and human rights.



Jean-Pierre Raffarin (far left) speaks at Glendon's Senate Chamber. On his left, York University President Lorna Marsden, Philippe Delacroix, Consul General of France in Toronto and former Minister of Transport David Collenette.

Raffarin next turned to the subject of Islam, its reawakening and fundamentalization. "The 1.2 billion Muslims in the world wield enormous power, a power that needs to be channelled into other perspectives than violence", he declared, adding that "France joins the U.S. in wishing to protect the world from violence, although it does not always agree with its methods". Touching on the current turmoil concerning the cartoons caricaturing Muslim characters, Raffarin took the stance that in a highly volatile world situation such as the one today, it would be wiser to self-limit the freedom of expression on certain sensitive subjects. He went on to explain France's decision to ban head-scarves in the schools as a manifestation of the country's republican history and an attempt to ensure that all of France's children are considered equal in school.

Finally, Raffarin asserted that Europe, and France in particular, is ideally situated for bringing some solutions to the challenges presented by the emergence of these two major political forces. "Europe has the important mission of providing a location where these powers can meet and learn to co-exist in peace", concluded Raffarin. "A network between France and Canada could be very useful in creating such a space, because Canada has the "élan", the youthful energy needed for this process".

More About Jean-Pierre Raffarin:

Jean-Pierre Raffarin studied law at the University of Paris II - Panthéon-Assas and later graduated from the Ecole Supérieure de Commerce de Paris. A publicist at the outset, Raffarin embarked on a political career in 1977 as municipal councillor for the city of Poitiers. He went on to hold increasingly higher public office, first as councillor and then president of the Regional Council of Poitou-Charentes. Mr. Raffarin was elected Member of Parliament for the European Union in 1989, and senator for the District (Département) of Vienne in 1995. He was appointed Minister of Small and Mid-Size Business in the same year. Jean-Pierre Raffarin became Prime Minister of France in 2001, a position from which he finally resigned in 2005. Currently, Raffarin is once again a senator for the District (Département) of Vienna, and a member of the France-Québec Interparliamentary Group. He is Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur and holder of the Grand-Croix de l'ordre national du Mérite (National Order of Merit).



Former US defense secretary William Perry speaks at Glendon

David Fuller

PERRY SAYS US NEEDS TO BUILD INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION FOR WAR ON TERRORISM.

Former US defense secretary **William Perry** appealed for a return to Wilsonian ideals and Churchillian pragmatism in US Foreign Affairs in his address at the *15th Annual John Holmes Memorial Lecture* at Glendon on March 7, 2005. Perry, now a Distinguished Fellow at Stanford University's Institute for International Studies, told a packed crowd at Glendon's Dining Hall that, while he agrees that the Sept. 11 attack by international terrorists amounted to a declaration of war on western civilization, the Bush administration's strategy to fight that war was "too narrow". And, although he applauded some of the effective tactical actions the US has used to fight terrorism, Perry said other actions, particularly those on the diplomatic front, were "inadequate or counter-productive" because the US perception of the terrorist threat is too self-centred.

"The threat is not just directed at the US but against all of democratic society," Perry said, "certainly including Canada and Europe." Citing the international scope of terrorists' communications, travel, propaganda and funding, Perry said the US should put greater effort into building a cooperative international effort to deal with terrorist organizations, such as *Al Qaeda*, that have support from sympathizers "among the more than one billion Islamic people around the world."



From left, Stanislaw Kirschbaum, professor of international studies at Glendon, and John Polanyi, Nobel prize-winner and peace activist, welcome speaker William Perry with help from Glendon Fellow David Collenette, former Canadian minister of defence.

In what he described as the fourth time since the First World War when international cooperation was critical to world peace, Perry said the threat from transnational terrorists was more serious than most Canadians and Americans realize. His greatest fear, he said, is that "we are racing to an unprecedented catastrophe where a terrorist group would detonate a nuclear device in one of our cities."

"To prevent this," he said, "the US must get full international cooperation but, to this point, has failed to do that. The administration didn't properly describe the threat as facing all countries, not just the US."

Citing examples from his years as defense secretary in the Clinton administration implementing nuclear disarmament agreements with the former Soviet Union from 1994 to 1997, Perry said getting cooperation from other allies and partners was "hard and not always agreeable work" but was nonetheless essential to success. "Working with

the former Soviet Union required listening to their points of view which did not always correspond with ours," he said. "The US needs other countries," said Perry. "We will have to pay serious attention to their ideas."

Perry was introduced by his friend and counterpart, Canada's former defence minister David Collenette, now a Distinguished Fellow in the Department of Political Science at Glendon (see story in Sept. 28, 2004 issue of *YFile*). Perry said Collenette played a key role in persuading NATO to back the international effort during the crisis in Bosnia in 1995.



William Perry speaks at John Holmes Memorial Lecture.

In his opening remarks, host Stanislaw Kirschbaum, professor of International Studies at Glendon, recognized Lindsay Tyler, winner of the 2004 Edward Appathurai Scholarship in International Studies. He also acknowledged several friends and colleagues of the late John Holmes, including his wife Lee, who were in the audience.



David Collenette (left) shares a laugh with friend and former counterpart William Perry.

Kirschbaum also recounted a story about Holmes during his teaching days, which followed his time in Canada's department of External Affairs from 1943 to 1960. Kirschbaum recalled how students making presentations often "dreaded" his critiques, which always included the words, "you see, I was there."

About the Holmes Lecture

The annual John Holmes Memorial Lecture honours the late John W. Holmes, O.C., Canadian diplomat, writer, administrator and teacher who was a professor of International Relations at Glendon College, York University, from 1971 to 1981. Shortly after his death in 1988, a memorial fund was set up at Glendon under the chairmanship of Albert Tucker, University Professor in the Department of History, to make a series of annual lectures possible, sponsored by Glendon's International Studies Program. The first John Holmes Memorial Lecture was delivered in 1989 by Sir Brian Urquhart, retired under-secretary general of the United Nations.

Ambassador John McNee speaks at Glendon on Canada and the European Union

Marika Kemeny



Principal Kenneth McRoberts (on the left) welcomes Ambassador John McNee to Glendon.

John McNee, Canadian ambassador to Belgium and Luxembourg and York alumnus (BA/Glendon '73), was warmly welcomed back to his old school, when he came to outline his views on the future of the European Union and Canada's relationship with it.

Speaking to an audience of students on Nov. 3, McNee was

quick to point out that the European Union - a unique creation in international relations and a huge success on both the political and economic fronts - is currently facing an important crossroads as a result of rapid globalization and the aging populations of its member countries. "No one disputes the great transformation that the EU has brought about since the Second World War resulting in an unprecedented 50 years of peace for Europe and the promise of continued peace," said McNee. The Union has also been able to influence other countries to be peaceful and democratic in order to be eligible to join. With the recent addition of 10 more states, almost all of Europe is united and free.

While McNee outlined the benefits of joining the EU - the promise of great economic wealth and growth - he also commented on the differing visions among the participants. "The defeat of the proposed constitution for the Union last summer did not result from its content. In referenda, the answers frequently pertain to other underlying questions", said McNee. He pointed to French dissatisfaction with their current government and anti-immigrant feelings as the possible roots of their voting no. Similarly, fears of the disintegration of their traditional society may have been a key factor in the Netherlands' negative reaction to the proposal, he said. While nationalism and the old fears resulted in their voting down the constitution, McNee said the process did bring an important benefit in the rise of a serious discussion about the EU's future.

Globalization and aging populations are the challenges of most industrialized countries and different countries approach these problems in different ways. McNee said Canada has great advantages in being a country built on immigration which welcomes the diversity and change it brings. "EU member countries observe the Canadian example with interest", he said. "Canada's current situation is a very favourable one, with the national debt contained, the rate of inflation and unemployment low and the median age of the population kept younger by absorbing immigrants into its society," said McNee.

"Canada's deepest relationship, other than with the US, is with Europe virtually in every area of policy," he added. McNee expressed optimism about the possibility of expanding the North American Free Trade Agreement to include the European Union, which he considers

a natural partner with shared values and a similar approach to collaboration. This partnership would be an enormous advantage with respect to world-wide events such as epidemics, natural disasters and defence moves," he said.

The student audience put many good questions to McNee on issues such as Canada's contribution to the reconstruction of Afghanistan, how Canada serves as a model for the EU on immigration policies, whether the EU should open its doors to more members in the near future and the role of present-day Russia in Europe. In response to a question about the life of a career diplomat, McNee replied that all the moves and changes were hard for diplomatic families but the opportunity to learn and experience things made it challenging and worthwhile for all concerned. Finally, he thanked Glendon once again for inviting him and expressed his delight at being back after so many years of absence.

About John McNee

John McNee studied history at Glendon (BA '73) and Cambridge University (MA '75) where he was a Canada Scholar. He joined the Department of External Affairs in 1978 and served in Madrid, London, Tel Aviv, Damascus and Beirut. At Foreign Affairs in Ottawa, he served in the Policy Development Secretariat and in the Canada-United States Transboundary Division, and held posts as director of the Personnel Division and the General, Middle East, North Africa and Gulf States bureaus. McNee also served on Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's Task Force on International Peace and Security and in the Privy Council Office. Before taking up his posting in Luxembourg and Belgium in 2004, he was Assistant Deputy Minister, Africa and Middle East in Ottawa for Foreign Affairs Canada.

COPIES OF THE JOHN HOLMES LECTURE 2004 BY JOHN RALSTON SAUL "PROJECTING A MIDDLE POWER INTO AN IMPERIAL WORLD" ARE AVAILABLE.



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CIITA/ICAI



Glendon hosts French for the Future conference

Marika Kemeny

A conference at Glendon exploring the benefits of learning French? Eh oui, a perfect fit, since Glendon is the only liberal arts faculty in Canada where all students study in both official languages.

On April 25, Glendon campus was the location for the ninth annual *French for the Future/Le français pour l'avenir* conference. Delegates from 12 cities across Canada explored the theme "Two languages – a world of possibilities".

John Ralston Saul, author, essayist, historian and ardent supporter of bilingualism, delivered the keynote address. Saul and Toronto journalist Lisa Balfour Bowen founded the conference after the 1995 Quebec referendum to demonstrate their commitment to bilingualism and French language education. Their goal was to encourage Canadian youth to celebrate French language and culture.

In his remarks, Saul said French-language skills are "a tool for work as well as an instrument of pleasure." Later he noted that there has been a noticeable increase in French immersion enrolment as Cana-



John Ralston Saul

dian parents recognize the value of a bilingual education. This trend validates the message of *French for the Future* conferences, he said, that being bilingual is relevant to the future of today's students for work, for pleasure and for fostering the linguistic duality on which this country was built.

The program opened with words of welcome from Glendon Principal Kenneth McRoberts, followed by Chantal Gionet, co-chair of the conference's Toronto planning committee, and Anne Kothawala, president of its board of directors. McRoberts said Glendon's

founding mandate was to provide a liberal arts education in English and in French, making the campus a living example of the conference's objectives.

Students broke into workshops on international relations, science and technology, print and electronic media, and performing arts, each moderated by prominent specialists in the field. Philippe Delacroix, consul general of France, and Laurence Hugues, director of communications for Doctors Without Borders, led the international relations debate on the impor-

tance of speaking several languages in the global, humanitarian and diplomatic fields. Physiotherapist Line Troster and Christine Pigeon, researcher at the Ontario Science Centre, led the science and technology group. Kathryn Borel, producer of CBC's "Metro Morning", and Avril Benoît, host and documentary producer on CBC's Radio One and CBC TV, led the media workshop. Guy Mignault, artistic director of the Toronto French Theatre, and local actor Stéphanie Broschart led the performing arts session on the role of French in the theatre arts. The morning concluded with an open debate on what it means to be Canadian, moderated by top civil servant Gordon McIvor, immediate past president of *French for the Future*.

In the afternoon, students from Toronto, Halifax, Winnipeg and Calgary exchanged views via satellite on English-French relations and the advantages of bilingualism in a session moderated by Saul. The conference continued with a panel moderated by Clare Mian, principal of John Fisher Public School, featuring grads on how bilingual skills contributed to their professional success.



Recently released at Glendon

Thomas Scott, *User's Guide to a Blank Wall*, followed by *Mode d'emploi pour un mur vide*, translated by Daniel Soha, Janus Series No. 3, limited, numbered edition.



Frontispiece by Jerome Couëlle

"Thomas Scott is an English Canadian poet who conveys astonishing depth to the most mundane events of daily life. The originality of his thinking and of his images is translated with impressive brilliance by Daniel Soha. A beautiful find, full of spice and flavour."

Jean RILEY, *Panorama* (TFO/TVOntario): recommended reading for the Summer of 2006.



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Glendon's Francophone week brims with cultural experiences

Marika Kemeny

International Francophone Day is celebrated on March 20. It is a day when Canadians honour the unique role French language and culture play in their country by holding cultural and community events.

At York's Glendon campus, where French language and culture represent one of the campus's defining characteristics – bilingualism – the ninth annual celebration of the *Semaine de la Francophonie* (Francophone Week), from March 20 to 25 delivered many special events including theatre, the visual arts, literary readings and social gatherings.

On March 20, Glendon's celebrations opened with lunchtime theatre. The performances were introduced by Léonard Rosmarin, professor emeritus of French literature at Brock University, and author Liliane Atlan, an authority on dramaturge. Canadian actors Geneviève Trilling and Michèle Tredger performed a series of deeply moving scenes from Atlan's play, *Les Mers rouges* (*The Red Seas*), directed by Genie-award winning director Kalli Paakspuu. Atlan's work immortalizes the victims of the *Holocaust* from Salonika, Greece, her family's ancestral home.

March 20 also marked the gala opening of a new exhibition, *Bolerama* - the work of Franco-Ontarian artist Lise Beaudry, at the Glendon Gallery. *Bolerama* consists of a series of large colour photographs accompanied by a bilingual sound installation. The photographs display inside and outside perspectives of the Boler trailer, an egg-shaped, compact camping trailer built in the artist's hometown of Earlton, Ontario until the late 1970s. (See March 17, 2006 issue of YFile for the full story.)

A capacity audience attended the opening of the *Bolerama* exhibit. They were welcomed to Glendon's new gallery space with a festive buffet lunch and reception, complete with Romanian wines given by the Romanian consul general in Toronto, Nicanor Teculescu, who was also present at the opening. Teculescu conveyed his government's formal invitation to the *Summit of the Francophonie* taking place this summer in Bucharest.

Francophone Week also welcomed *Terre rouge* (*Red Earth*), a play by the early 20th-century French playwright Antonin Artaud. Under the direction of Glendon drama professor Guillaume Bernardi, this Glendon student production presented Artaud's short play recording his 1936 journey to the north of Mexico, where the indigenous Tarahumaras introduced him to the shamanic rites of the hallucinogenic plant peyote. The cast, composed of both anglophone and francophone students, created an existentialist atmosphere enhanced by video technology showing photos of Mexico from the time of Artaud's visit.



Glendon Professor Eugene Roventa with Associate Principal Louise Lewin and Nicanor Teculescu, Romanian consul-general in Toronto, at the opening of *Bolerama*.

The week's programs included several other literary events, including a lecture on March 22 by Doris Jakubec, honorary professor of the University of Lausanne, on the work of Swiss author Charles-Ferdinand Ramuz. Under the sponsorship of the Swiss Consulate-General and GREF, Glendon's French-language publishing house, the evening also featured readings from Ramuz's work by writer and theatre personality Jacques Roman.

March 23 offered a *Midi-littéraire* (*Literary Lunch*) in the gallery, welcoming two outstanding local writers published by Glendon's GREF: Pierre Léon and Daniel Soha, who read from their work.

First presented in 1998, Glendon's *Semaine de la Francophonie* was the brainchild of Alain Baudot, professor in the French and Multi-disciplinary Studies Departments, and director of GREF. Since then, it has been organized annually under the leadership of Martine Rheault, director of artistic and cultural affairs, Office of Student Services.

International Francophone Day commemorates the signing of the Treaty of Niamey (Nigeria) in 1970, which brought into existence the Cultural and Technical Cooperation Agency, now known as the Organisation internationale de la Francophonie. Francophones on five continents celebrate this date with music, literature, drama, food, choosing their own way to express their pride in their culture. Over the years, the celebration has expanded, and Canada's 2006 *Les rendez-vous de la Francophonie* spanned 16 days, from March 10 to 26.



Paul Walty

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L'IMAGE QUI BRUIT - 15^e anniversaire de 

Glendon Gallery renovated

Christine Ward



Left to right: Glendon Gallery curator Marc Audette; coordinator of Artistic and Cultural Affairs Martine Rheault; the artist, Colwyn Griffith; and gallery assistant Cristina Raimondo in front of "Tom Thomson's Cabin".

Ask **Martine Rheault** about the official opening of the newly renovated Glendon Gallery this fall and she breathes a deep sigh.

"I'm very, very happy to be at the end of a long process and on the cusp of one of the most exciting times in the gallery's history," says Glendon's coordinator of artistic

and cultural affairs and one of the creative minds behind the gallery's historic makeover. of processed food, opened the gallery on September 27. Préfontaine's *Tutti Frutti* debuts November 7.

"We always had a solid reputation among the arts milieu in Toronto, Ontario and Canada," says Rheault. "Now we have the capacity to attract an even greater number of top quality artists. The potential for our second 30 years is enormous!"



Completed in January 2006 and unveiled at an official opening on September 27, the Glendon Gallery is back in business just in time to celebrate its 30th anniversary in 2007. But don't expect Rheault to let the cat out of the bag about what's in store for the festivities.

"We are planning something really special involving a handful of eminent Canadian contemporary artists," she laughs coyly.

Glendon Gallery closed in January 2004 to make way for the landmark restoration of Glendon Hall by the Junior League of Toronto. Renovations by York's staff design team began in earnest following the Junior League's public showcase in May-June 2004, which attracted more than 20,000 guests.

Formerly home to Glendon's bookstore, the 1250 sq. ft. gallery on the main floor of Glendon Hall now features high-tech lighting and climate control systems, a private entrance from the Rose Garden and ample storage space. But it's the architectural detail, says Rheault, that is winning over leading Canadian artists like Colwyn Griffith and Andrée Préfontaine.

The gallery's most stunning feature - a double entrance door inlaid with stained glass - is a holdback to the original homestead built in the early 1900s for Edward Rogers Wood, founder of Dominion Securities. Inside, a series of cleverly designed rooms create an ideal space in which to showcase contemporary artwork.

"It's certainly not a square block," says Rheault. "Artists tell us they quite like the awkwardness of the space."

Griffith and Préfontaine are just two of the artists already in line to showcase their work in the new Glendon Gallery. Griffith's *Eye Candy 3*, photographic depictions of popular Canadian tourist sites juxtaposed with images

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Recruitment success proves Glendon formula's relevance

Marika Kemeny



The start of a campus tour at Fall Campus Day.

Glendon's current enrolment numbers and excellent quality of incoming students are a clear affirmation that what we offer is in demand. Prospective students confirm that Glendon is high on their list and record attendance at open house events is further proof of this fact. 2006-2007 was a banner year for Glendon enrolment, boasting more top scholars, and the widest geographic representation ever, with students from 108 countries on campus this year.

"The recruitment 'landscape' has undergone enormous changes", says director of recruitment and marketing Tobi Strohan, "and technology is playing a key role in this transformation". Increasingly, the university is connecting with future students by electronic methods, enabling more immediate and constant contact with them. The Internet is also the place where the ever-younger demographic group entering post-secondary education is most likely to search for information. "The Internet provides us with a ready entry into the highly competitive global recruitment sphere", adds Strohan.

As a result, Glendon's tried-and-true methods of school visits, campus tours and open houses have been enhanced by all that technology can offer. Internet chats, webcasts, and e-mail match-ups of current and future students - to get the "real lowdown" about studying and living on this campus - are among the e-recruitment efforts which have become standard features of our recruitment season. The newly revised and user-friendly Glendon website has proven to be an invaluable tool in this process, showing Glendon's technological savvy, and providing clear and current information to those wishing to learn more about the college. There is no doubt that it enables recruiters to reach students with whom they might otherwise not connect. For others, it may just serve as the first point of contact, leading to more specific interactions and campus visits. And it's all done in true "Glendon style" - bilingually, with a warm, personal touch.

"Our on-campus events are increasingly popular", comments Isabelle Creusot, manager of recruitment and liaison. "We host several open houses throughout the academic year and our recruitment team continues to generate highly innovative and informative programs, resulting in a unique experience for applicants."



A full house for Morning Mingle during March Break Open House.

And here is how they do it. In addition to Fall Campus Day and March Break Open House, offered by most universities, Glendon invites prospective students and their families to Parents' Night and several Academic Coffee Houses. These days, parents are clearly more and more involved in their children's choice of university and, invariably, they appreciate what Glendon has to offer. "We always treat our visitors to a warm welcome, which is the hallmark of Glendon," adds Creusot. They are received with music, flowers, prizes and delicious snacks. The programs and activities of on-campus events for high-school students are customized to ensure that the students enjoy their visit, and find it a useful step in making their choice of university. They even have the opportunity to meet professors teaching subjects in which they have expressed an interest. "We have visited four universities to date", reported a high school student and her parents at Fall Campus Day. "There is no question: Glendon is number one on our list. And not only because of this wonderful day - the most informative and most fun of all - but because of what it reveals about the substance of this institution: the dedication of those who work here and the range and relevance of the courses offered."

The traditional Glendon formula of a small campus offering a bilingual liberal arts education is proving to be more popular than ever. Universities are preparing an increasingly globalized workforce, with an average of five to seven career changes in their working life, often in different parts of the world. The veritable revolution of technological advances in recent years has resulted in a renewed recognition that liberal arts offer the best foundation for many professions. They provide students with the transferable skills that are key for success: excellent communication skills, organizational and analytical skills, critical thinking. Having these skills matched with a wide range of academic subjects and competence in two or three languages adds up to the best passport to any student's future.

Glendon champions personalized education, where everyone has a chance to succeed. Visitors are enthusiastic about this beautiful campus on a human scale, and classes averaging 20 students, with the prospect of real contact with professors. Yet every Glendon student is also part of the great York family of close to 50,000 stu-

Recruitment success proves Glendon formula's relevance *(continued)*

dents, with full access to courses, libraries and resources at both locations. Students express their appreciation of the central location of this small campus in the heart of Canada's largest metropolis. They also recognize the value of the easy access it provides to sports, libraries, music, restaurants, and the city's tapestry of multi-cultural experiences that is unique the world over.

Glendon's bilingual reality is the only one of its kind in Canada. As in the past, students don't have to be bilingual to study here. But they have the chance to learn or improve their second language in a truly bilingual milieu, where professors and staff function in two or more languages. In the new, global workplace, it is clear that in most professions one language is no longer sufficient for success, making Glendon's language offerings more relevant than ever. Campus life outside the classroom reinforces this experience with French and English conferences, cultural events, bilingual theatre, French movie nights, a thriving Hispanic Studies program, and student clubs in all three languages. Needless to say, student recruitment at Glendon is an exciting place to be these days. "Given the marketability of the Glendon BA, a campus which 'sells' itself, and access to advanced technologies, being in recruitment is very validating and it's clear that our message is getting through", says Strohan.

"Studying in Canada's only fully bilingual institution is an incredible opportunity", says 4th-year political science and philosophy major Stephanie Franklin, from Halifax, Nova Scotia, who is also working on her Certificate in Law and Social Thought. "A liberal arts education with the chance to develop your second language is more than just a degree. Glendon prepares its students for life in the public and professional sectors both in Canada and on the international scene, and having a bilingual education is what gives Glendon grads an edge."



Parents are actively involved in their children's choice of university. Parents' Nights are always well-attended.



The Information Fair is popular at all recruitment events.



Glendon research accomplishments 2004-2006

BOOKS.

- **Aubin, Marie-Christine & Egan Valentine.** *Stylistique différentielle et traduction.* Montréal: Sodilis, 2004.
- **Avolonto, Aimé.** *Au contact des mots.* 2004. Montréal : Linguattech.
- **Benson, James D. & William S. Greaves,** eds. *Functional Dimensions of Ape-Human Discourse.* London: Equinox, 2005.
- **Besnard, Christine & Charles Elkabas.** *Les verbes : mots en action!; le futur.* Welland, Ont. : Éditions Soleil = Soleil Publishing, 2005.
- **Bradbury, Bettina & Tamara Myers,** eds. *Negotiating Identities in 19th and 20th Century Montreal,* by the Montreal History Group. Vancouver: UBC Press, 2005.
- **Buzelin, Hélène.** *Sur le terrain de la traduction: parcours traductologique au cœur du roman de Samuel Selvon, The lonely Londoners.* Toronto: Éditions du GREF, 2005.
- **Clamageran, Sylvie,** et al, *Le Français apprivoisé,* 2^e édition, Montréal : Modulo-Griffon, 2004.
- **Coates, Colin M.,** ed. *Majesty in Canada: Essays on the Role of Royalty.* Toronto: Dundurn, 2006.
- **Couchman, Jane & Ann Crabb,** eds. *Women's Letters Across Europe, 1400-1700: Form and Persuasion.* Aldershot, Hampshire; Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2005.
- **Frenette, Yves.** "Les réseaux au Canada Français, 1660-1960." *Francophonie en Amérique: quatre siècles d'échanges Europe-Afrique-Amérique.* Québec, Mai 26-29, 2003.
- **García Vera, Juan Carlos,** ed. *Prosistas y Poetas Valdivianos.* Valdivia: Sociedad de Escritores de Chile (SECh), 2005.
- *Cuentro.* Concepción, Chile: Literatura Americana Reunida.
- **Gill, Rosalind.** *But Everybody is Dreaming = Pero Todos Sueñan.* Toronto: Lugus Libros, 2004.
- **Kirschbaum, Stanislav J.,** ed. *Terrorisme et sécurité internationale.* Bruxelles: Bruylant, 2004.
- *A History of Slovakia: The Struggle for Survival.* 2nd ed. United States: Palgrave Macmillan, 2005.
- **Mahant, Edelgard.** *Birthmarks of Europe: The Origins of the European Community Reconsidered.* Burlington, VT: Ashgate, 2004.
- **Michaud, Jacinthe.** *Conscience subalterne, conscience identitaire: la voix des femmes assistées au sein des organisations féministes et communautaires.* Études des femmes numéro 8. Ottawa: Les Presses de l'Université d'Ottawa, 2005.
- **Ondaatje, Michael.** *The Story.* Toronto: House of Anansi Press, 2005.
- **Russon, Anne & David Begun,** eds. *The Evolution of Thought: Evolutionary Origins of Great Ape Intelligence.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2004.
- **Schoenfeld, Stuart,** ed. "Palestinian and Israeli Environmental Narratives: Proceedings of a Conference Held in Association with the Middle East Environmental Futures Project." York Centre for International and Security Studies Conference: Palestinian and Israeli Environmental Narratives. Toronto, December 5-8, 2004.
- **Szapor, Judith.** *The Hungarian Pocahontas: the life and times of Laura Polanyi Stricker, 1882-1959.* Boulder, CO: East European Monographs; New York: Distributed by Columbia University Press, 2005.
- **Therrien, Marie-Josée.** *Au-delà des frontières : L'architecture des ambassades canadiennes 1930-2005.* Saint-Nicolas, Québec: Presses de l'Université Laval, 2005.
- **Whitfield, Agnès.** *Le métier du double : portraits de traductrices et traducteurs littéraires.* Saint-Laurent, Québec : Fides, 2005.
- ed. *Writing Between the Lines: Portraits of Canadian Anglophone Translators.* Waterloo, Ont.: Wilfrid Laurier University Press, 2006.
- **Young, Gerald,** et al, eds. *Psychological Knowledge in Court: PTSD, pain, and TBI.* New York: Springer, 2005.
- **Zimmerman, Cynthia,** ed. *Sharon Pollock: Collected Works.* Toronto: Playwrights Canada Press, 2005.

RESEARCH GRANTS.

- **Audette, Marc.** *Gaussian Blur ou la fabrication de l'aléatoire.* CAC/CCA.
- **Benson, James.** *The Effects of the Intentional Introduction of Forgiveness into a Pan/Homo Culture.* Great Ape Trust of Iowa.
- **Avolonto, Aimé.** *Multilinguisme et acquisition du français langue seconde.* SSHRC/CRSH.
- **Baudot, Alain.** *Bourse pour les Éditions du GREF.* CAC/CCA.
- **Coates, Colin M.** *Inventaire du Patrimoine Immobilier de la Nouvelle-France.* Gouvernement du Québec.
- *La lettre dans la diaspora canadienne-française : 1840-1970.* SSHRC/CRSH.
- *Canadian Culture Landscapes.* CRC.
- *Les utopies francophones de l'Ouest canadien.* Centre canadien pour les francophones en milieu minoritaire.
- **Frenette, Yves.** *Inventaire des lieux de mémoires de la Nouvelle France.* Gouvernement.
- *La lettre dans la diaspora canadienne-française : 1840-1970.* SSHRC/CRSH.
- **Hildebrand, Vincent.** *Social and Economic Dimensions of an Aging Population (SEDAP-II). Canada in the 21st Century: Moving Towards an Older Society.* SSHRC/CRSH.
- **Kant Antonescu, Mariana.** *Sequential/Parallel Algorithms and Heuristic Methods for the Protein Structure Prediction.* NSERC/CRSNG.
- **Lalonde, Richard.** *Bicultural Identity and Relationship Issues.* SSHRC/CRSH.
- **Lavoie, Marie.** *Informal and Non-Formal Learning and the Formation of Human Capital: Measuring Outcomes.* SSHRC/CRSH.
- *Coordination des politiques d'éducation et d'innovation.* SSHRC/CRSH.
- **Martin, Ian.** *Workshop to Develop Community-Based Sociolinguistic Research Capacity for Inuit Language Revitalization in Nunavut: Pilot Workshop in Kitikmeot Region.* SSHRC/CRSH.
- **Mianda, Gertrude.** *Postcolonialisme, colonialisme et genre: du Congo belge au Congo.* SSHRC/CRSH.
- **Moore, Tim.** *Fetal Alcohol Spectrum Disorder and the Criminal Justice System.* Law Foundation of Ontario.
- **Mougeon, Françoise.** *The Linguistic and Sociolinguistic Competence in French as a Second Language of "Former Immersion" and "Former Core French" University Students: Does University Make a Difference?* SSHRC/CRSH.
- **Mougeon, Raymond.** *Le français en Ontario.* SSHRC/CRSH.
- *Recherche sociolinguistique panlectale sur les variétés de français de l'Alberta, du Manitoba et de l'Ontario sur le français mitchif.* Centre canadien pour les francophones en milieu minoritaire.
- **Naneshev, Alexander.** *Thom Isomorphisms and Push-Forward in Oriented Theories and In Blamer-Witt Theory.* NSERC/CRSNG.
- **Russon, Anne.** *How orangutans create their cultures.* NSERC/CRSNG.
- *Orangutan culture.* L.S.B. Leaky Foundation.
- **Roy, Mario.** *Deterministic and Random Iterated Function Systems.* NSERC/CRSNG.
- **Schoenfeld, Stuart.** *Palestinian and Israeli Environmental Narratives.* SSHRC/CRSH.
- **Siméoni, Daniel.** *Traductologie in the Making: Étude ethnographique du processus de traduction dans un contexte éditorial.* SSHRC/CRSH.
- **Spring, David.** *Directed Embeddings and the Simplification of Singularities.* NSERC/CRSNG.
- **Whitfield, Agnes.** *The Contribution of Literary Translation to an Appreciation of Linguistic Duality.* SSHRC/CRSH.
- *Hannah Josephson: Translating Gabrielle Roy's Bonheur d'occasion.* SSHRC/CRSH.

CAC: Conseil des Arts du Canada

CCA: Canada Council for the Arts

CIHR: Canadian Institutes of Health Research

CRC: Chaires de recherche du Canada. Canada Research Chairs.

CRSH: Conseil de recherche en sciences humaines du Canada.

CRSNG: Conseil de recherches en science naturelles et génie du Canada.

IRSC: Instituts de recherches en santé du Canada

SSHRC - Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council



Ian Roberge, BA'98

Assistant Professor of Political Science

Christine Ward

Ian Roberge remembers best three things about his years as a Glendon international studies student in the 1990s: the small classes, great professors and one especially striking College co-ed.

It seems like yesterday, he says. But that probably has as much to do with an exceptional experience as it does with the fact that Roberge is back on campus, this time as a faculty member and Coordinator of Glendon's public administration and public policy certificate program.

"Glendon was a great place to study and it is an equally great place for a young scholar," he says. "I especially appreciate teaching in an environment where, because of the small classes, it is possible to connect with students."

A newly recruited Assistant Professor in political science, Roberge is a specialist in Canadian public policy and international political economy. His current research includes financial services sector reform and integration, and money laundering and terrorist financing



Ian Roberge

policies — interests that, he says, took root during graduate school. After receiving his BA from Glendon in 1998, Roberge earned an MA in public policy and public administration from Montreal's Concordia University and a PhD in comparative public policy from McMaster University in Hamilton.

In between teaching and research, Roberge is the **President of Friends of Glendon**, a voluntary association of alumni, staff, faculty and friends committed to providing scholarships and bursaries for Glendon's

students. Helping students overcome financial barriers to success is a goal that is close to his heart as a recent graduate.

He hopes to be able to make a difference in the lives of some students who, otherwise, might have to leave university.

As for that first unforgettable meeting in 1995 with Andrée Chartrand, a 1997 graduate of Glendon's Canadian Studies program, Roberge laughs. "She became my wife."

Cristina Raimondo, BA'05

Marie-Thérèse Chaput & Christine Ward

Contribution to the first student-alumni mentorship program



Cristina Raimondo

Cristina Raimondo BA'05 may have loved every minute of her Glendon experience, but she never stopped thinking about what might come next. "I figured it was never too early to start planning and fostering career connections," says the BA' 2005. But what she couldn't quite put her finger on was how best to bridge the gap between student life and a professional career.

Raimondo had yet to meet Louise Lewin. Glendon's associate principal (student affairs) had plans for a campus-wide mentorship program, but no one to take the idea by the reins and run with it. The two were a perfect match. While finishing her studies and performing as a talented violinist with the Glendon Musical Ensemble, Raimondo

worked with Lewin to pilot Glendon's first **student-alumni mentorship program**. The initiative matches current students with Glendon graduates to help foster professional development opportunities.

"The response from alumni was beyond expectation," says Lewin. Over the past two years, more than 15 mentors were matched with interested students. Lewin is now working on an assessment of the pilot phase, which will also include her recommendations for the program's future.

Raimondo, in the meantime, has graduated and gone on to pursue a Master's degree. While she admits to being not quite ready to mentor current students while still in school, she hopes to play a future role in Glendon's program. "I loved the community, the courses, the professorships, my entire Glendon experience," she says. "It will always hold an important place in my heart."



Louise Lewin

Hats off to Glendon's alumni mentorship volunteers!

Since 2005, more than 15 Glendon alumni have helped current students succeed through Glendon's student-alumni mentorship program.

Thank you for helping to make our pilot project a winner!

Watch soon for more on how you can make a difference in the life of a Glendon student. Visit www.glendon.yorku.ca/mentorship

Martha Shuttleworth, BA'72

Founder of the Neptis Foundation

Marie-Thérèse Chaput & Christine Ward

When it came to post-secondary education, it's no coincidence that **Martha Shuttleworth** chose a university with strong ties to public life.

The 1972 Glendon College graduate is the founder and president of Neptis Foundation, a multimillion private foundation established in 1996 to influence public policy on issues related to Canada's urban regions - their pasts, present conditions and futures within both a local and global context.

"Our aim," says Shuttleworth "is to be a seam between academic research and effective policy-making. We do not aspire to perform a role that should probably be done by governments, but, rather, to fill important voids in information that governments have not filled." It's exactly the kind of influential role Shuttleworth had spent years looking for following graduation. For 10 years beginning in the early 1980s, she was a keen supporter of the Smoking and Health Action Foundation, a non-smoker's rights association. But by the mid-1990s, Shuttleworth was looking for something else on which to hang her hat.

"It was very important to me that I seek out an area that would hold my interest and I wanted to make the most out of this opportunity," she remembers.

In 1997, while attending the Environmental Grantmakers' Association retreat, she found her calling. "I was struck by the anti-urban bias



Karen Campbell

Martha Shuttleworth

of so many of the participants." Shuttleworth told members of the first 2005 *Philanthropy Conference hosted by Philanthropic Foundations Canada*. "For me, this was ironic. Cities, when they are working well, are... where needs can be met efficiently and with generally smaller living spaces and less consumption of goods, energy and countryside."

The following year, Neptis landed a major grant from the Richard and Jean Ivey Fund and Shuttleworth invested the resources in research tied to urban regions. To date, Neptis has 25 major studies on Metropolitan Toronto, including the first comprehensive portrait of the region's physical, social, economic, fiscal, transportation and planning strategies. The reports are used extensively in university courses, including Glendon's public policy curriculum, and by government legislators. Research findings also played a key role in the province's "smart growth" plans to control urban sprawl and replace it with compact, healthy communities.

"We measure things," says Shuttleworth. "Here are the facts. Here are the consequences. We can show scenarios - the ones that work, the ones that don't work. By simply giving people the facts without the pressure tactics, without the shame and blame, we give people the space to hear." It's all about information, she adds. "I believe that with information, the potential is there to make a difference."

Helen K. Sinclair, BA '73

Bryden Alumni Award Recipient 2005. Outstanding Contribution

Jenny Pitt Clark



Helen Sinclair

Helen Sinclair is the founder and Chief Executive Officer of BankWorks and BCN.tv, a satellite communications company, which runs a network of over 200 interactive virtual classrooms and meeting rooms in 70 hotels and conference centres across Canada.

Previously, Helen was President of the Canadian Bankers Association and held a variety of positions with The Bank of Nova Scotia. In addition to the Board of Governors at

York, Helen sits on several other boards, including The Toronto-Dominion Bank and the Canada Pension Plan Investment Board. She has had extensive involvement in the not-for-profit sector and is Past Chair of the YMCA of Greater Toronto.

She holds an Honours BA in Economics from York (Glendon) and was the 1973 recipient of the Murray Ross Award. She also has an MA (Economics) from the University of Toronto. She is a graduate of the Advanced Management Program at the Harvard Business School and holds an Honorary Doctorate (Civil Law) from Acadia University (1993).

Chantal Hébert, BA '76

Bryden Alumni Award Recipient 2006, Pinnacle Achievement. Distinguished for Journalistic Excellence

Toronto Star



Chantal Hébert

The *Toronto Star* announced on February 5th that columnist **Chantal Hébert** has been chosen to receive an award of distinction on April 6th for her "significant contributions to public policy." Hébert reports on national affairs both for *The Star* and Montréal's *Le Devoir* (as a guest columnist). She is also a regular political commentator, in French and English, on various television and radio news and current affairs programs, including the CBC's *The National*.

Previous award winners have included other journalists working for *The Toronto Star*, such as Jim Travers and Graham Fraser; CBC broadcaster Don Newman; Edward Greenspon and Jeffrey Simpson of *The Globe and Mail*; and current editor-in-chief of *The Star*, Giles Gheron. Other *Hyman Solomon* award recipients in April will include George Erasmus, former national chief of the Assembly of First Nations; former Ontario premier Bob Rae; and Louise Fréchette, deputy secretary-general of the United Nations.

Chantal Hébert is a Glendon graduate of York University (BA Political Science 1976) and a Senior Fellow of Massey College at the University of Toronto. Hébert started as a reporter in 1975, working for the regional television and radio newsroom of *Radio-Canada* in Toronto. She went on to become the correspondent for Queen's Park, and a national reporter for *Radio-Canada* (radio). On Parliament Hill, she served as correspondent for Radio-Canada, as well as bureau chief for *Le Devoir* and *La Presse*.

Hébert will receive the *Hyman Solomon Award for Excellence in Public Policy Journalism*, presented by the *Public Policy Forum*. The award is named after the late Ottawa bureau chief of the *Financial Post*, created to celebrate "journalistic standards and intellectual integrity" in covering the "complex interplay of the public and private sectors, and the intricacies of national decision-making". The *Forum* further defines the award as being presented "...each year to a journalist whose work, in either official language, provides insights into the policy-making process in Canada, and explains to Canadians how changes in public policy affect their individual well-being and collective economic progress".

What makes Chantal Hébert unique is the fact that, as a bilingual political commentator, she has not only observed, but actually lived the reality of Canada's French-English duality. This first-hand experience provides her with deeper insights into the issues of living in a country with two official languages, and enhances her perspective on political events.

Stéphane Charbonneau, BA'86

Consul & Senior Trade Commissioner

Marie-Thérèse Chaput & Christine Ward

Even with 7,000 kilometres separation, **Stéphane Charbonneau**, BA'86 says Glendon College remains dear to his heart.

"Although I haven't returned to campus in many years, I do think often of Glendon and of York," says the international relations graduate from his home in Munich, Germany.

As consul and senior trade commissioner to the Canadian Consulate, Charbonneau is responsible for promoting Canadian business abroad. By helping Canadian companies assess their market potential in Germany, introducing potential partners and contacts, and providing tips on how to resolve critical business challenges, Charbonneau is helping to build valuable economic and political ties between the two countries.

It's a role, he says, that flows naturally from his years at Canada's only bilingual university with a public affairs focus.

While at Glendon, Charbonneau took inspiration from the small class sizes, wide-ranging and timely discussions, and freedom to

set his own scholarly path. He applauds the work of the late Edward Appathurai, founder of Glendon's international studies program, who, through his interesting research and class lectures, helped to launch Charbonneau on his diplomatic career.

Charbonneau's only regret? That the newly founded School of Public Affairs didn't exist when he was a student.

"It's an excellent achievement for Glendon," he says, and a necessary source of research and learning for Canadian students and business leaders interested in working and growing abroad. "The numbers are increasing all the time," Charbonneau adds, which is why this past summer he contacted York's alumni office with the idea of establishing an alumni branch organization in Germany.

Plans are now in the works and Charbonneau has already agreed to take the lead as head of Glendon's alumni branch in Germany.

"It's one way of keeping in touch over the miles," he says. "My home country may have changed, but I'll always be a Glendon graduate."

Former principal creates permanent legacy at Glendon College

Marie-Thérèse Chaput & Carrie Bodi

For **Dr. Albert Tucker**, retirement is a time of life to focus one's energies on meaningful causes. For him, education is front and centre. The former principal of Glendon College currently provides volunteer leadership to Glendon's planned gifts program and serves as president of the York University Retiree Association (YURA). He is also a long-time Glendon donor. When Dr. Tucker started making financial investments later in life, he did not predict how successful he would become, or that he would be in a position to make a planned gift of one million dollars to Glendon.

A scholar and historian himself, Dr. Tucker's gift will eventually create endowments to support renewable scholarships in Glendon's undergraduate program. These scholarships will be available throughout a student's four years of study. Dr. Tucker has already established third and fourth year bursaries at Glendon, and support for PhD students in York's graduate history program.

Part of Dr. Tucker's gift will also support what he calls "the heart of Glendon College" - its bilingual Frost Library. Another portion of the gift will be dedicated to the annual John Holmes Memorial Lecture in Glendon's public affairs program. The series honours the late John W. Holmes, OC, who was a Canadian diplomat, writer, administrator and former professor of international relations at Glendon (1971-1981).

A graduate of the University of Toronto and Harvard, Dr. Tucker came to Glendon after teaching positions at the University of Western Ontario and the University of Illinois. In 1970 he succeeded Escott Reid, the founder of Glendon College, as principal of the College.



Albert Tucker

"Glendon College, like Harvard College, has a tremendous influence on a young person's development," says Dr. Tucker. "The intellectual infusion of its spirit is not something you can easily find in a large university campus. Within the physical confines of Glendon, at least in my experience, the student finds a sense of rounded personal identity in the context of academic study."

To say that Dr. Tucker is in the season of retirement is not really accurate. "You must be careful how you define the word retiree," he says, "When you retire, you have a deeper sense of yourself and your work. Retirement should also involve becoming a volunteer, fulfilling an obligation to give back to society in a meaningful way. It gives me real pleasure and a sense of continuity to be involved with students, faculty and administration."



Living and Learning in Retirement (LLIR)

A Stone in the Honour Court

Christine Ward

Patricia Stewart is proof that life, learning... and tuition don't necessarily end with retirement. The plucky 60-something is one of more than 700 local retirees who were recently honoured for close to \$100,000 in contributions to help offset education costs for talented Glendon students. Stewart and her colleagues are members of Living and Learning in Retirement (LLIR), an autonomous, not-for-profit organization that provides local seniors with continuing learning opportunities for a modest fee - a \$10 annual membership plus \$35 a course. Fortunately for Glendon's students, the costs do add up.

Over the past years, LLIR has giving donations to Friends of Glendon. In its turn Friends of Glendon gave to Glendon College and the York University Foundation these funds. These monies were matched dollar for dollar by the provincial government as part of the Ontario Trust for Student Support program.

Through the Ontario Trust for Student Support (OTSS) program, \$50 million is available to universities and colleges in Ontario annually, to match private donations in support of students in financial need. The OTSS program replaced the highly successful Ontario Student Opportunity Trust Fund (OSOTF) program, through which York raised \$6.3 million for student aid. Investment income generated by these endowed funds will support students well into the future.

"It's a wonderful way to remain intellectually active and engaged within the university community, while helping the newest generation of students overcome financial barriers to success," says Stewart, LLIR's 2005, President.



Maggie Gibson & Lola Weeler

In July, Living and Learning in Retirement was recognized as one of Glendon most generous donors at a special ceremony in York University's Honour Court & Information Centre. An engraved stone marks LLIR's leadership contributions.

Launched in 1973 with 144 registrants, the Living and Learning in Retirement Program at Glendon now boasts more than 700 members and eight course offerings each academic year. Participants spend two to four hours each Friday debating topics like Canadian-American relations; Ancient and Modern Classics; and Jazz, Swing and Blues.

"I'll never stop learning," says Stewart, adding, "I'd like to think the scholarships we have funded make that same commitment possible for a growing number of students."



It's Glendon's 40th anniversary and Michael Locke, BA'75 has an idea for a gift that keeps on giving.

Christine Ward

It's Glendon's 40th anniversary and **Michael Locke** has an idea for a gift that keeps on giving.

The 1975 alumnus and fundraising committee chair is challenging his fellow graduates to help create a series of named, endowed awards for talented Glendon students in financial need.

"So much of Glendon has grown and changed over the past 40 years," says Locke, "including our students. It's a rare undergraduate today who's not able to benefit in significant ways from a bursary or scholarship. As graduates, we have a responsibility to ensure today's students enjoy the same opportunities we did, whether it was one year ago or 40."

As part of an alumni special appeal, Locke is urging Glendon's 10,000-plus graduates to help establish a minimum of eight new endowed awards. Each named bursary will honour Glendon's 40 graduating classes in five-year increments.

Says Locke: "I'm challenging the Classes of 1966 to 1970, for example, to contribute \$12,500, which will be matched dollar for dollar by the province."

The Ontario government launched the Ontario Trust for Student Support program in 2005 to help address accessibility issues for postsecondary students. For every dollar donated, the province will chip in the same amount for a total endowment of \$25,000. Annual investment income generated by the fund will help to support Glendon students in perpetuity.



Michael Locke

Every \$12,500 donated by Glendon's graduating classes from 1966 to 1970, 1971 to 1975, 1976 to 1980, 1981 to 1985, 1986 to 1990, 1991 to 1995, 1996 to 2000 and 2001 to 2006 will result in a named award as well as a tax receipt for each individual donor.

Says Locke: "It's an exceptional opportunity to help future students, double the impact of your gift and say thank you to Glendon College." "I can't think of a better way to begin our second 40 years!"



YES, I AM READY FOR A CHALLENGE!

Fellow alumnus and fundraising committee chair **Michael Locke** wants you to help students in financial need. His challenge? To establish eight new endowed bursaries honouring Glendon's 40 graduating classes in five-year increments. Together, we can do it! Every \$12,500 donated by you and your classmates will be matched and the award named in honour of your graduating class.

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Forty years of Glendon College

Forty years ago Glendon College was in its infancy. Its first students enrolled in a programme committed to fostering bilingualism in English and French, with a distinct bias towards public affairs and public service. It is customary to credit these ideas to Glendon's founding principal, Escott Reid. But the ideas were first voiced by Lester J. Pronger, first chair of York's French department.

The opportunity Pronger sought to exploit was created by the size of the Glendon property. From the outset it was clear that the site was too small to serve York as a permanent campus. The terms of the deal by which the University of Toronto had sold the site, however, obliged York to continue using it for educational purposes or return it to the U of T, with all improvements, for the one dollar York had paid for it. Something needed to be done with the campus, or it would be lost.

In a document drafted in December 1962 and revised a year later, Pronger proposed the creation of 'National College of York University'. It would be 'bilingual and bicultural'; its purpose would be help correct 'the misunderstandings, ignorance and intolerance which separate Canadians of the founding races. 'National College' would prepare its graduates to 'assume positions of public, business and political leadership at various levels in Canada.'

President Murray Ross did not mention Pronger's document when he offered Escott Reid the principalship of the new college, and Reid does not mention the document in his memoirs. However, when he elaborated his own ideas in the summer of 1965, he was in receipt of a letter from a young French-Canadian faculty member, Jacques Cotnam, acquainting him with Pronger's document. The college programme ultimately accepted by the York Senate was a blend of the ideas of Reid and Pronger, both of whom put bilingualism front and centre.

Much depended on the ability to attract bilingual professors and students willing to study both English and French. Before 1972, however, universities faced a sellers' market; and bilingual job seekers showed a preference for French-Canadian universities. Furthermore, some department heads hired professors without regard for their facility in French. And in requiring students to take two languages, Glendon was swimming against the stream. North American universities were abandoning language requi-



Michel Horn

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was overwhelmingly male. So was more than half of the student body. Faculty, staff, and students of colour were few. Today, a growing number of faculty members are women, female students greatly outnumber males, and the range of skin colours is far wider than it used to be. This reflects changes in Canadian society as well as a conscious policy of making Glendon, like York generally, more inclusive.

The most important development is that Glendon now reflects the original vision more closely than it did when it opened. One need only have lunch in the Senior Common Room to realize that bilingualism is now the norm among faculty and staff. Not a few courses outside the French department are now taught in French. The student body contains a growing number of native francophones. The public service ideal looms less large, perhaps, than it did at the outset, but the students are interested in the world around them. Glendon at forty is a lively institution with a promising future. May it thrive for many years to come!



Michel Horn

rements. Glendon was soon embattled as it failed to attract the number of students needed to make it viable. In 1971 a unilingual stream had to be opened for students who did not wish to study French. Yet the bilingual ideal was a rallying point that helped to defend the college. Also important was that it had begun to graduate high-quality students, some of them bilingual and many of them keenly interested in public affairs.

After ten years, Glendon resembled the visions of Pronger and Reid to only a limited extent. But David McQueen had become the first bilingual principal, and in 1980 Philippe Garigue was the first Francophone to hold the position. By then the administrative and secretarial staff were overwhelmingly bilingual. Bilingual faculty were also gradually becoming more common. Finally, in the mid-eighties the unilingual stream was phased out.

Since 1966, some major developments have taken place. The seven original departments – economics, English, French, history, philosophy, political science, sociology – have been joined by computer science, international studies, mathematics, psychology, Spanish, and translation. More obvious is the change in Glendon's human face. In 1966 the faculty