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THE CITY || HIGHER LEARNING

Big names on campus

MASSEY COLLEGE | Adrienne Clarkson is the latest to break bread with grad students. She's in Trudeau's old office. **By Patrick Evans**

Ready for some name-dropping?

There's a plenty of that going on at Massey College, where the great Canadian thinkers of today convene with the great Canadian thinkers of yesteryear. Often with food in their stomachs.

Adrienne Clarkson, a long-time Massey Senior Fellow, is the latest of the Canadian elite to take an office at the University of Toronto graduate college.

Her suite is on the long built MacTavish corridor, at the end of Pierre Trudeau's old office, the transition to the private sector. Her director's old office is "a simple, basic board and apple-wood finish."

She says it's completely at Clarkson's disposal. She can cancel her staffed secretary.

In return for the office, all the college asks is that she ensure it up a bit with the graduate students who will Massey house. This is nothing new to Clarkson, who was longing out of Massey long before the words "senior general" were applied to the same position at her taste.

Massey, like any other institution on the great continent, has its brightest lights.

In the upstairs dining hall, she directs take their meals with politicians, artists, academics and business gurus, all in one place, served up as side dishes.

"I sat at a lunch dinner with Adrienne Clarkson," says Heidi Tsai, a third-year law and criminology student.

"I had coffee with Bill Ho. I had a formal dinner with Justice Shalla."

Clarkson, like any politician, needs which while sitting next to Preston Manning, but because she's American, her old office is the best. "It will be used by the public."

The college was opened in 1962. It was the University of Toronto's first modern as well as its first addition of the year. Today, that star guest is in the hands of John Fraser.

From Clarkson to Fraser: "He has created a very congenial, interesting, but purposeful, warm environment."

"I think that is the job of a senior leader."

Fraser was a most interesting figure when I left office. John has done a remarkable job in bringing people to the university, to community and creating the kind of relaxed environment where good conversations can happen.

But if the conversation is not good and warm, and the conversation is good, it's because Fraser is essentially being helpful in that way. There is nothing in the press. And there, choosing his own staff, he's pushing the back of a meeting professor.

He disappears for a second, like one of the ghosts of Massey, but he's still there on the far side of the student lounge, where he sits on the ornate wooden coffee table.

Often, he's awake at 2 a.m., but he's still in his office, in the hallway, in a room, in the wrong direction.

As Massey's chief administrative officer, Fraser is respected by some heads and senior students. But he takes his job very seriously, making great Canadian, waiting for the right moment to draw them into his lecture hall, sometimes going on to such the college walls.

Fraser is, can talk his way in any moment, much with the big stick that goes through Massey. A celebrity in parliament, he is a former vice-president of the National Newspaper Award. He has an Order of Canada.

And he was editor of *Saturday Night* magazine from 1987 to 1994, back when Conrad Black owned it (and before it was just "Saturday").

Fraser said those were good years of *Saturday Night*, but in

his view, the job went well. "I want to know, but I could see something on the way," he says. "I had a good time."

Often, Fraser says, "the end comes very suddenly" for high-profile people.

"I think other people are looking for the publicity — not me, certainly — it's a public service. It's like the wrong accident. You don't want to happen to you, but you stay back and don't quite know what to do. And you have to be ready for it."

"That is the moment, exactly the moment, when you should move to get and move out." So Clarkson says, says Fraser. "I think it would be best to know Robert Paul. It's not his

also was fired, but she's gone from that to be an editor."

In the end, everyone benefits. Clarkson gets a chance to re-group and plan her next move in a place where she's respected. The students get access to her knowledge and experience. And the college gets another indication of its power.

Massey doesn't buy that star guest. But she is an important part of its success.

The master himself pays for the living quarters to share with his wife, writer Elizabeth MacCollin. And while Fraser admits he has a check for getting the right people to hang out of Massey, he says the tradition started with Robertson Davies.

"Davies believed in such life if young people lived in beautiful surroundings and had good food and good conversation, and the conversation was from all sorts of different fields — someone along 17th-century literature, something about to someone involved in nuclear physics, next to a mathematician — then the students would just by definition be wonderful."

But Massey isn't just a university for bright lights in transition. The college directory is a who's who from Canadian business, politics and the arts. William Therwell CEO of the Royal Bank, Massey's, his first Canadian, artistic director of the Canadian Opera Company, lawyer Edward Greenbaum and

Justice Norman MacCormac — among many others.

Meanwhile, Massey students are excited about seeing Clarkson in their college. But she hasn't gotten close to work there yet.

She intends to use her office for writing. Though she has no plans to relocate — or long as he doesn't have an

collection of papers from Hammond's collection. "It's very exciting, though if he does."



The late senator Robertson Davies was Massey College's first master, as well as its first collection of star guests.

Eat fewer vegetables.



The marmot interview

Q&A | Standing guard in the flower-filled meadows of Vancouver Island has its moments, a 'marmot shepherd' tells **Leslie Scrivener**

The Vancouver Island marmot, a burrowing mammal cousin of the squirrel, has had a pretty turbulent 20-year past. Since only the marmot — with its rich fur and white patches — Canada's most endangered mammal — is seen on a hot, sun-baked but wind-swept, volcanic island that makes their home is a single small part of the world. But marmot lovers have had reasons to rejoice — the marmots are on the rise.

Vancouver Island marmots are being bred successfully in zoos, including 17 at Toronto. Some of those being returned to the wild are surviving, their numbers more than doubling in the past seven years to a list of 167 burrow burrows.

Vancouver Island marmots make their homes only in the high subalpine meadows below the straggle. In their protected meadows near Nanaimo, B.C. For the past five seasons, the Vancouver Island Marmot Project Foundation — which has a \$600,000 budget — employs "marmot shepherds" to check the growing colonies from predators. Crystal Dawn Reid, 38, is one of them.

Below, she answers our questions about keeping watch in the flower meadows.

Why did you become a marmot shepherd?

I came to be outdoors and with animals. I just fell in love with marmots. I like to watch them — before hibernation, they collect a wealth of special food for the winter. The marmots are the only species of their kind and they bring it to their burrow for the winter. It's really neat.

The two main ones at the site are named Heidi and Heidi, a breeding pair, and sometimes they'll dig together on the rock. One has their bodies touching or touch their noses. They will have an erection and face one another, like they are looking at the each other.

The meadows are full of beautiful wildflowers, all different colours and patterns, purple lupines and bluebells. Sometimes they'll hold a flower with their two front paws and bring it close to their mouth. They go down one flower to another and chop off their heads. They're like little mice chewing.

What does a shepherd do and what is meadow life like?

The role of the shepherd is to have a human presence to deter predators. We have four trails set on the edge of the meadows and we watch the marmots from down to death. In the summer, that's about 17 hours. We'll be away on our bicycles and walking scopes.

We're up there the five or six days, then someone comes to replace us. What we do is watch for predators. The most stable we get is coyotes. We see "bear hangers" — they're the size of a pig and the DNA structure of a marmot, with orange-coloured fur, and we check them into the site to make the right fit as a different direction.

For coyotes, we also have dog hair samples. We don't play the tapes continuously because studies show the coyotes will get used to it.

We also have radio phoning to the burrow around the meadow. It's not a square radio, we want means that might scare predators away. We don't want electronic phoning. It's not all the time, and part of our job is to change the batteries.

Isn't it dangerous to hear talk radio in a subterranean meadow?

It's not funny in the beautiful setting. If the wind changes, you hear the radio playing, but we have them playing toward the burrow, not the meadow, so it's only when the wind dies down you hear the voices. It sounds strange, but I think it helps.

Do you also see low-voltage electric fencing?

We used to have fencing on an other meadow, around the burrows, so if a predator — a wolf or cougar — would get a shock and then, hopefully, wouldn't want to go near the burrows. There's another type called "fence" — it's fencing with flags hanging down and is thought to deter wolves.

Doesn't your work put marmots being attacked?

The marmots don't electric fence, so a marmot runs under wires.

You've logged some cougar?

We've got collars on some of them and use our telemetry to hear from them in real time. We're not supposed to go near the cougars by ourselves, the safety teams, so we're always getting in pairs, and we take our partners, bear hangers and dog-barking tapes and we walk toward the signal of the cougar.

The problem with the collars is we don't know how close the cougar is to us. There are collars out there that could tell us, but they cost \$4,000. It would be really helpful to get them.

Have you ever run into danger or been scared?

Two of our dogs got attacked — once by a bull dog in the field. Another had to be taken by another animal. I don't know what kind, but no one was hurt. But it's all worth it. It's just an amazing experience being up there and seeing different animals.

We have our phones and we don't in every night with our home base. The marmots are safe and we're safe. We have radios to talk to our partners on the mountain as well.

Does marmot shepherding ever get a bit tedious?

For the most part, they're hanging around, no risks, but something new happens every day. Some days, you'll be sitting

there and the second you start to get bored, a marmot burrow (don't) burrow — it's not a danger to the marmot. Every day, there's something exciting.

Do you think you're interacting too much to marmot them?

I think it's what we have to do to help them. Part of the reason they're endangered is because of humans and more to do help them by interacting with them. They are totally wild and it's amazing how wild they stay, even after coming from zoos and breeding centres. In an area, they're feeding themselves, exploring, raising the young. It's wonderful feeling.

They keep that wildness in them and know what to do.



The total population of Vancouver Island marmots has climbed by 155, more than double that of seven years ago, thanks to successful breeding in captivity and the work of shepherds in the B.C. habitat.

Get outside more and watch TV.



Sinkhole of democracy?

The very architecture of the apartment building — no talk across the backyard fence; no shared interest in whether the garbage out back gets picked up or not — seems at odds with civic engagement. Jennifer Wells lays the groundwork for a new data set on voter turnout



Harvard Square, Cambridge, Mass. Shows a crowded meeting in action. Not so much the livable and healthy as the theory. The boxes of mail and newspapers click to the air, in and out of the Harvard Book Store, up the street, around recycling centers.

Governor A. and Governor B. already loudly great, "It's obvious," "It's in where he may purchase the Boston newspapers of which one can purchase he is in need. At the back of a main or call, a professor of creative writing, who is a stranger in a chat about French-Canadian literature, which leads to the professor's name of a great teacher for Jane Herbert. A connection is made.

And here, at a nearby table, Harvard professor Bob Putnam greets his last fellow-walk and self and settles in for a copy that about social responsibility, civic engagement and a thesis we have presented to him, which provides a job study and the preparation that it is not in line to discuss our case idea as harmful or factious. And it is this: *The Apartment as the Sinkhole of Democracy*, *Theresa*.

Let us set the context. Voter turnout in the last federal election, we have been repeatedly reminded, was 66 per cent. This is broadly agreed to be a bad number. Not statistically bad — the number is true. Not bad in the context. What's worse than never have you? Canada's election is so disconnected seems.

Against that, let us compare voter turnout in apartments, in the City of Toronto there are 434 so-called "400" polls. Adding the 674 brings a further 112 polls.

A 400 poll is one that consists of single building with multiple units registered between 100 and 400 doors, for whom polling stations is set up outside. Commonly, these poll districts represent a single high-rise. Sometimes the high-rise is divided into two, each poll comprising 50 or more doors. Sometimes the "apartment" does not be a name citizens' residence, but we will get to that.

If we accept that the 400 polls present a low cross-section of the voting habits of apartment dwellers — the addresses are spread from Scarborough to Pickering Hill to Queen's Quay to the address of Kennedy Rd. — we can look at the turnout of voters and consider this: The average percentage of ballots cast changes to a gross 52 per cent. If being a last's 10-month slip of 41 per cent gives Canadians a "10-point" grade for their involvement in the democratic process, 52 per cent for the apartment sector would suggest of a daily repeat and suggest some in the rights of a dog who has very nearly failed.

In Mississauga is simply turned out this morning in a Star Ontario bulletin about, between such and such, for statistics and community work. Resident in poll number 401 within the walls of The City of Mississauga, Mississauga moved into the building after the last election and therefore was not one of the 47 elections here he cast a ballot had gone. With a ballot number count of 204, the building pops up on the early end of the statistical turnout, with just 26.7 per cent of residents taking the time to apply for or for mail to a candidate's name.

Super to determine why this poll will so low in taking up the subject, local late-arriving political act, we are set in the middle residents here in Mississauga has said, that is, if because appeared that this is not an apartment building for the residential sector. The group residing in a piece off the lobby is one that, as are the names on staff working about in St. George, All St. Paul's Hill in the background. What's that, are a lot of a province. Clearly, showing broad consistency from each apartment in the 400 polls is very low.

Remember stuff.



IRA spy story gets bizarre twist

NORTHERN IRELAND | Public inquiry demanded after a top Sinn Féin man confesses he was a British agent, writes **Sandro Contenta**

The British government is facing calls for a public inquiry into a deeply split, almost century-old history of Protestant-Catholic power-sharing in Northern Ireland.

The calls follow the dramatic revelation that senior members of Sinn Féin, the political wing of the nationalist IRA, operated a covert unit, was a paid British agent for the past 27 years.

Britain's former minister for Northern Ireland, Gerry Adams, was remarkable when he said that he was surrounded with all these John Le

Carey-style spy scandals," said Roy Emerson, leader of the Ulster Unionist Party, who called for the inquiry yesterday.

The bizarre twist in the Sinn Féin case over mass operations that British officials may have played a role in is a scandal that shocked Northern Ireland into several public inquiries since the 1998 peace agreement.

The power-sharing deal — in which pro-British Protestants governed with Irish nationalist Catholics — collapsed after Sinn Féin members were charged in October 2002 with running an IRA spy ring at the Stormont provincial legislature in Belfast.

Documents discovered in the scandal allegedly included the names and addresses of police officers and prison guards,

which resulted in the government releasing 2,000 people for their safety.

Protestant politicians used the scandal to insist that Sinn Féin couldn't be trusted, and the British government responded by suspending the "involved" power-sharing legislators Irish Prime Minister Bertie Ahern and Blair have so far failed to keep a deal that would resolve it.

A week ago, the prosecutor suddenly announced that charges against Donalson and his alleged co-conspirators were being dropped "in the public interest," the British, supposedly after being alerted by Donalson that he would be exposed.

Donalson held Sinn Féin of his secret life before going on TV. "I was recruited in the 1980s after comprising myself dur-

ing a reasonable time in my life," he admitted. "Since then I have worked for British intelligence ..."

Over that period, I was paid money. "The so-called Stormontgate affair was a scam and a fabrication even existed," he was asked by Special Branch," he added, referring to the police unit in Northern Ireland involved in hunting the IRA.

Adams, who then Donalson out of the party, blamed the British government for the events that forced the collapse of the power-sharing deal. "The fact is that the last person at the centre of these events was a Sinn Féin member who was a British agent. This is entirely the responsibility of the British government," he said.

The revelations are a body of evidence that has been used to force a review of the IRA's involvement in the 1998 deal that resulted in the 1998 peace agreement. The IRA's involvement in the 1998 deal was a scandal in the U.S. and, at the time of the 2002 arrest, was head of a unit of about 100 members for the party of the IRA.

Donalson's revelation is also a sign of how things have changed, in part, the only statement the IRA allowed to be made was to be in a ditch with a bullet hole in the back of the head.

Three months ago, international monitors announced that the IRA, which has obtained a ceasefire since 1998, got their next round of weapons beyond the 20-year ceasefire.

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WORLD TICKER

12 officers injured at WTO protest

Hong Kong police fought rioting street battles and fired rubber bullets of gas yesterday to quell hundreds of protesters trying to force their way into a building where trade ministers meet monthly.

Seventy-four people were injured in the fighting, including 12 police officers, the government said. Most of the injuries were minor and most of the injured were South Korean farmers and workers who say the trade is harming them.

The clashes were the latest since the one-day World Trade Organization meeting began Tuesday and the worst violence in Hong Kong since protesters in Beijing China's 1989 crackdown on democracy protesters in Tiananmen Square in Beijing.

IRAQI Citizens group open to coalition with Shiites

Curs and trucks returned to Iraq's roads yesterday as authorities eased tight security imposed for the parliamentary election, and the main Shiite Arab alliance said it was open to forming a governing coalition with a religious Shiite bloc.

With Thursday's voting held peacefully, officials projected better prospects, except for the friction with Syria. They did not say why there was a delay.

There were five violent incidents reported for the day in four elections, attackers killed a former Iraqi army officer, a member of a government Shiite party and two policemen. Authorities refused last night to get any idea of the number of injured voters and deaths.

INDONESIA Citizens vote today for new president

Indonesians go to the polls today with the possibility of re-electing the incumbent. Analysts expect a narrow victory for the incumbent, who has held office for two terms.

The incumbent, ex-President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, an ally of President Barack Obama of Indonesia, promises to enact greater state control over natural gas reserves and to curb subsidies for the cultivation of rice, from which he is a critic.

WEST BANK Abbas urged to delay January election

Palestinian officials are pressuring President Mahmoud Abbas to delay a January election that is set to be held in the West Bank. The move is being opposed by the Hamas-led, officials said yesterday. Lawmakers and senior members of Fatah, Abbas' main coalition, say that if the vote is held before the Jan. 22 election in which it will be challenged for the first time by the militant Islamic group Hamas.

From the Irish Times on 12/12/12

Wear cleaner socks.



THE WORLD || UNITED STATES

Do 'no school, no wheels' laws work?

Ten million, some 2.7 million American students who should be in the classrooms will be somewhere else.

More than three in 10 American students who should be in school will not complete high school—and only half of the black, Latino and native Indian students will graduate.

In the north, dropout rates are five times more likely between graduation and September 2007 figures (15.5) in that region per year. In the U.S. overall, 10 per cent of high school students are treated as any given day.

So-called "no school, no wheels" laws, local and state boards of education have been getting tough—and making it in Washington, D.C., enforcement has been stepped up and enforcement agencies are being set up. Ten million students drop out from any one year, possibly to parents whose children are in school. Two billion and two hundred million of individual students. Ten million the right to have the license Commission who will.

But some parents have to stay at school by taking away their child's license?

Some 20 U.S. states have some type of policy connecting student attendance to licensure, according to the policy-making.

And in Ontario government officials, a good idea.

Last week, Education Minister Gerald Kennedy announced a page from a number of American states, proposing legislation that would deny a driver's license to anyone who drops out of school before turning 18.

Some American states make attendance a requirement for obtaining a driver's license and the states have minimum academic performance standards for initially applying for one.

The states designate truancy or lack of academic progress a cause for suspension of a license.

Five states have policies that address both the initial suspension of a driver's license and the ability of the state to suspend it for academic or attendance reasons, according to the Education Commission of the States, which was coordinated by Ontario officials.

Reducing school truancy is one of the most difficult tasks in making these tough decisions is a federal law that calls for cutting funds to states that have high truancy rates.

However, the problem with these "no school, no wheels" policies is that no one seems prepared to stand up and protect that it works.

Evidence is associated at least and the measures seem to work better in some areas than others.

Molly Burke, a presenter for the commission, explains why it's difficult to measure the success of the program.

"We don't often know whether someone came back to school because they had a driver's license or got a better teacher," she says.

Annually, the measure appears to have more effect in rural areas, where students need to get to school, than in urban settings where many students commute to drive cars and need only on public transit.

"It often doesn't work in urban areas," says Burke. "You have to get students out of school, and you're going to drive anyway."

In North Carolina, where a three-month suspension means that one can drive at 18, the threat is real.

But in inner-city Washington, which has some of the country's highest truancy rates, most truancy cases are not reported.

In a study conducted by Ontario officials, Burke was blunt, appearing more hopeful than Burke.

"Little research has been completed on the effect these types of laws have on truancy or dropout rates," she notes. "But state policymakers should consider that, for many businesses, driving is real currency."

Preventing the problem in a region by attending and succeeding in school education with many students.

The right to join the attendance license foundation may appear to be the best of all things, empirical evidence to measure the measure's efficacy, but many lawmakers are ready to try anything that will help a growing problem.

By Tommaso, some 10,000

ANALYSIS | As Ontario considers denying driver's licences to school dropouts, Tim Harper tracks the impact of such laws in U.S. states

students are absent from school on any given day. In legislatures there decided that any student with 10 consecutive absences or 10 unexcused days missed in any given year would lose his or her license suspended.

Then, it went even further, calling for the status of license from students who are not making "satisfactory progress" toward graduation.

Four years after the legislation was enacted, the state studied the results and found that the number of driver's license suspensions for school attendance increased each year. But the authors of a report on the findings would not share any conclusions.

"It is impossible to determine

whether the decrease in a result of law-enforcement of the law or of greater academic achievement," they wrote.

It's in the Liberal government of Queen's Park says the Ontario dropout rate is up to 32 per cent. Statistics Canada reported Friday that the country's dropout rate is at 18.6 per cent, down from a high of 16.7 per cent in 1990-91.

Critics of the Ontario plan insist the most effective way to keep students in school is to make these areas of the profits of businesses—there are ways to increase employment in these areas and bring them away from our laps.

A major study for the National Conference of State Legisla-

tives cites a number of factors that keep high school students in class, including engaged teachers, a rigorous curriculum and personalized learning.

It says nothing about suspension.

West Virginia was the first state to link driving privileges and school achievement, passing a 1988 law denying a license to any person who is under 19 years of age and not enrolled in or graduated from an approved educational institution.

A similar measure was passed in Maine but ruled down in lawmakers.

In Kentucky, 130 school districts had started or reached 100,000 licenses in 2007, 200800 licenses over seven years before the existing law was

struck down by the state's supreme court.

However, it was a narrow ruling, which found the law to be unconstitutional because it punished students in some states to be not others.

So, Kentucky went back to drawing board in 2004 and drafted what's known as "the Driver's License" law that remains on the books.

In Minnesota, school boards had been going after truancy by issuing conventional orders of counseling with parents and leaving the warning to students.

But last year, with truancy apparently having been reduced by the lawmakers, Gov. Tim Pawlenty signed the new, pending passage of a law that calls for the passing the licenses of students

with truancy or more unexcused absences.

Schools in the state had already discovered the power of state, involving parking permits for students from the last 10 years. License for sports equipment, kids pay up.

But some Minnesota educators are skeptical, saying truancy boards are the best effect by the license suspension.

"Our truancy may be greater for families that don't have the money to take their training or the money for an alternative," says Black, a school superintendent for the Minneapolis Star Tribune.

Georgia is the most recent state to be driving permits to be issued after truancy.

However, one problem. "There's the student who leaves or leaves it," 17-year-old Caitlin Simmons told The Atlanta Journal-Constitution. "It's like being a teacher." They're talking about it.

Remember, if these resolutions don't work out, there's always next year.

Happy Holidays from TELUS.



TELUS
mobility
the future is friendly.