

pro tem

VOLUME 13, NUMBER 24

TORONTO, MARCH 28, 1974



THE PART OF THE HAIR, THE FLASH OF A SMILE

ONCE AGAIN THE ISSUES WERE IMPORTANT IN A GLENDON
ELECTION

PQ may support NDP in next election

Rinowski, Quebec. (CUPI)

The Parti Québécois would like to see the New Democratic Party in power when it negotiates for Quebec's separation from Canada and will most likely officially support the NDP in the next Federal elections.

Addressing a group of union leaders March 8, Jacques-Yvan Morin house leader for the Parti Québécois said riding associations should and most likely would support the NDP.

"I would like to have the NDP in power in Canada when we separate", said Morin. "I want to establish a social democracy for and by the Québécois, and so much the better if it happens in English Canada," explained Morin.

He pointed out that the PQ is a little more to the left than the NDP with whom they have much in common.

Three days earlier, party leader René Levesque called the NDP "The only decent party who seem able to get Canada out of the rut it's in."

He was a little more hesitant to say whether the party would support the NDP. Following Morin's announcement, Levesque said it was a little premature, that the matter would have to be debated at the next PQ convention.

Levesque met with British Columbia's NDP premier Dave Barrett last November and has high praise for the social-democratic government of B. C. He said then that the policies put into effect in B. C. have

been advocated by his party for many years, and, ideologically, the PQ is similar to the NDP.

The president of the Québec NDP called Morin's attitude "positive and natural."

Levesque said the factors that would make the final decision would not be ideological; the PQ would be the one taking all the risk in such an adventure. The NDP received only 6% of the vote in Québec in the last federal elections, and up 'til now there has been little to indicate important gains have been made.

There has, however, been a marked change in editorial positions of French language papers in regards to the NDP, especially toward the social-democratic policies of the Barrett

government.

The Parti Québécois itself is going through identity changes as well. It has allied itself more closely to the labour movement in recent months. During the last election, the party was careful not to alienate itself from the people by siding too closely with the militant Québec labor movement. Morin's speech to union representatives and René Levesque's recent appearance with a Québec labour common front panel in support of the militant strikers at the United Aircraft plant in Longueueuil on the south shore of Montreal are only too examples of a change of emphasis within the P. Q.

The P.Q. is also helping organize a people's party to contest the upcoming Montreal civic elections.

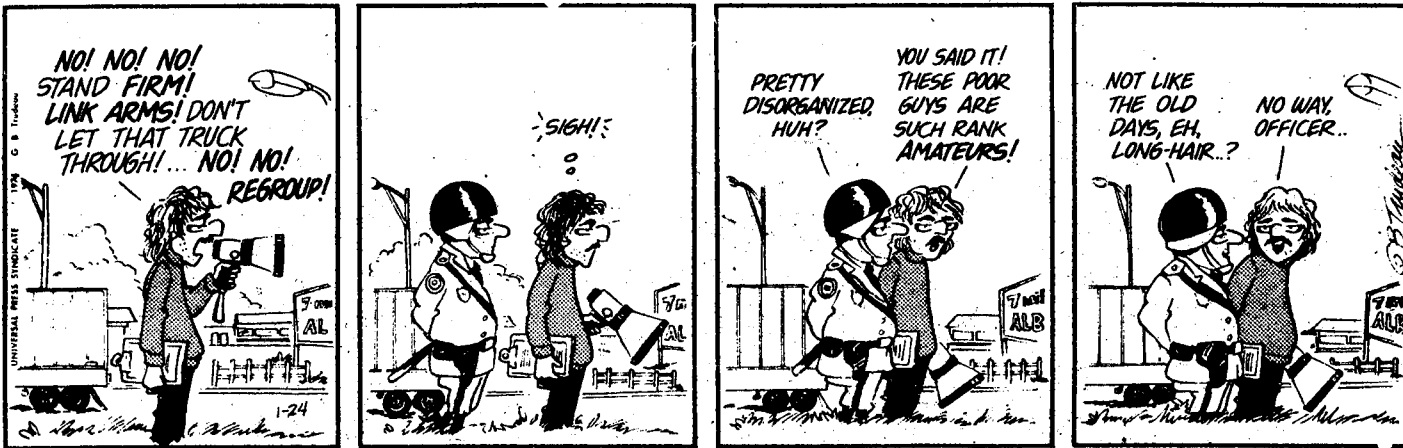
pro tem

20,000 LEAGUES

Special to PRO TEM

Last Thursday, before a standing room only crowd of 50 in the bleachers of the Leslie Frost Library, a 1974 milestone was achieved by Tom Spears. Observers gasped as Spears successfully navigated the fish pond for the first official time in 1974. As he emerged from the depths, the crowds cheered wildly, banging on the protective barriers which kept them from spilling into the murky waters of the pond. Tom, for his effort, received all the gate receipts, which totalled 56 cents cash and 25 cents in Beaver Bucks.

When questioned about his plans for the future, Mr. Spears told the Pro Tem reporter, who was in the press gallery along with representatives from Time and Newsweek, that he was planning a jump across the Don Valley Canyon on a jet-powered skateboard. No immediate date has been set, but Pro Tem will keep the readers informed.



THE URBAN GUERRILLA

by Andrew Nikiforuk

From the Cuban Revolution, Che Guevara believed three lessons had been learned: "that popular forces can win a war against the army," that an insurrection can create the necessary conditions for revolution, and that the countryside is the ideal area for armed resistance. Che maintained that the rural guerrilla band would be the focus or directing force of the revolution. A sub-urban movement would arise and be coordinated by the rural focus only after their success. The so called "Foco Theory" failed Che in Bolivia and drastically weakened guerrilla movements in Venezuela, and Guatemala. Rural guerrillas found the environment more hostile than the Armed Forces. They encountered cultural and language barriers with the impoverished Indians, Mes-tizos, of the countryside. Because of their middle class and urban backgrounds the compañeros were identified by the peasants as foreigners. In Latin America the rural guerrilla found himself too vulnerable to the defoliants, radars and precise weaponry employed by U.S. coached counter-insurgency forces. "In the countryside huge numbers of troops were used—the "ideal" ratio was about a hundred soldiers for each guerrilla."

A Brazilian communist Carlos Marighela departed from Che's Foco Theory by establishing an urban guerrilla movement in Brazil in 1968. Marighela transported the concept of the foco or "cell" to the town and city. From personal experience he wrote a manual on urban guerrilla warfare. The principles expressed in his book match the practices of the Tupamaros of Uruguay (subject of Costa-Gavras's film "State of Siege") and of the active peoples' revolutionary army in Argentina.

In his book, which was banned by French authorities in 1970, Marighela defined an urban revolutionary as one who wages "Guerrilla and psychological warfare" against the government, large capitalists, and imperialist agents of North America. "His major job is to baffle, discredit and harass" the forces of repression and exploitation.

The urban guerrilla must be a crack marksman, who substitutes for his inferiority in weaponry with cunning and skill.

The urban companero lives and works among the people. He acquires certain skills involving the use of weapons, explosives, medicine, electrical and mechanical equipment. His armed objectives are to "liquidate" high and low ranking officers of the police and army, and to "expropriate" the arms and goods of the propertied classes (those people who own and reinvest capital for profit). The urban guerrilla uses short-barrelled automatic and semi-automatic weapons. These weapons are light, compact, and effective at close range. For each guerrilla foco, which consists of four to five people, there is one firing team. The firing team composed of two weapon experts backs up each operation. Each cell acts on its own revolutionary initiative. Structural hierarchies are so vulnerable to detection and immediate elimination.

The urban revolutionary maintains a constant offensive. A guerrilla foco must surprise the enemy, know the terrain, be mobile, and have an effective communications network. The members of a cell act without hesitation. The objectives of guerrilla attacks are to demoralize the army and to force the heavy concentration of troops in small areas. This enables a rural movement to organize and begin an offensive in the countryside.

The urban guerrilla will utilize the following actions to achieve his objectives: attacks on public and private institutions, ambushes, tactical street fighting, the expropriation of arms and explosives, the freeing of political prisoners, the assassination of public officials, the kidnapping of foreign diplomats and industrialists, sabotage of lines of communication and transport and terrorism of propertied classes. To insure the success of an attack each operation is thoroughly researched and planned.

The urban guerrilla utilizes the mass media to spread doubt and uncertainty among agents and supporters of the government.

An urban companero is not a criminal.

He is not concerned with "personal advantage" and does not "indiscriminately attack exploiters and exploited." The guerrilla "is struggling for a political purpose". He is "an implacable enemy of the government" and is motivated by feelings of love for his people.

Marighela states the seven weaknesses of an urban guerrilla as: inexperience, boastfulness, the "overvaluing" of the urban struggle, impatience, temerity, improvisation, and disproportion between action and talk.

I have but stated the basic principles of urban guerrilla warfare as experienced and practised by Carlos Marighela. Every successful urban guerrilla movement knows and employs these principles. A testimony to its effectiveness can be demonstrated by the brilliant exploits of the IRA. This is a fact well-documented and popularized by the western press. The people's revolutionary army of Argentina can claim similar success.

In Latin America the decline of rural revolutionary movements was countered by urban based organizations. However in Asia and Africa, rural movements still predominate and have continued to successfully wage revolutionary struggle against the armed forces.

The question arises, how successful would urban guerrilla warfare be in North America? The size and complicated structure of North American cities would enable a guerrilla movement to act very effectively. Within one week five people can completely demoralize and disrupt a city the size of London.

"As far as the final result is concerned, it does not matter whether one movement or another is temporarily defeated. What is decisive is the determination to struggle which is maturing daily, the awareness of the need for revolutionary change, and the certainty of its possibility."

Carlos Marighela was killed on November 4, 1969 in San Palo, Brazil. Like Guevara he has left a legacy of struggle that does not end with death.

This is my last article for this term. I thank those of you who have read my articles and wish you (accordingly) a good summer.

THE

Milton Acorn is a Canadian poet. A recent collection of his writing called *More Poems for People* has been published by New Canada Press. The Garbageman is drunk comes from this collection. In 1970 poets in Canada, in opposition to the Governor General's Award, made their own poetry awards. Acorn won the award and with it the title, "The People's Poet."

by Milton Acorn

The garbageman is drunk. He's on a toot. For seven years he worked on the garbage. Actually he's not the garbageman proper; he's not a driver so he's never been promoted - so actually he's a helper. His correct title would be 'Garbageman's Helper': his help consisting of doing most of the work. But you should be polite and call him 'the garbageman'. After all, anybody who'd been to sea for seven years would properly be called a 'seaman'; even if he was only the cabinboy. Actually I'd never realized he'd been on the job for seven years - longer than most cats, for instance, live: so you could with justice call it a lifetime. But neither me or anyone else I know of except him had realized it was seven years. Time flies.

This is a small town, Midnorth we call it. Tho originally we used to spell it with a hyphen - M,I,D, hyphen N,Q,R,T,H; both the M and the N with capital letters. I suppose the founders named it that because they fancied themselves in the middle of the North. But gradually the thought-of sense to us of the name has changed. 'Midnorth' has come to mean, to us, not really in the North. For example, tho we're a small town, we've been incorporated as a city; and our population has passed the 20,000 mark. Still we still have something of a smalltown attitude and some room for pity. Even tho some of our newcomers (some of our old-timers too) advocate that we are now a growing city - practically big - and ought to forget about pity. Come to think of it, some of our old-timers never had any pity anytime. This is all right just to express an opinion; but what if you're the Town Clerk - or 'City Clerk' - like I am? He's been on

the toot for ten days now and I still haven't fired him. Let the mayor fire him if he thinks Midnorth is a big city. In fact, every time he's phoned up for an advance I've given it to him - out of my own pocket too. I suppose that'll finally mean I'll have to wangle a bigger salary for him - when and if he comes back - so he can pay me back. And then some of them will call that corruption; in spite of the fact he hasn't gotten a raise for six of those seven years.

How do I know about those seven years? I certainly haven't looked it up in the records. This is a typical Canadian town and nobody gives a damn about records - doubtful that they still exist. What he did was stand on the corner of First Street and First Avenue (formerly Pioneer and Rob Roy Streets); stop people and tell them he was on a toot. He was sorry as all hell, felt really guilty about it, but he just had this toot coming. Then he'd say "I worked on the garbage for seven years . . ."

The way he said it had a sound like he was almost proud of it. So he should be, I say. Imagine sticking to a job like dumping garbage for seven years! I wouldn't stick to it for seven days, with two days off for a five-day week. Hundreds of Indians hanging around here with not much to do. Think one of them would do it? They won't and I don't blame them. But then, I have a family and friends in this country: so have the Indians - he's from Ireland.

So he kept telling people "I worked on the garbage for seven years." And sooner or later one of them would give him something, money or tobacco. He never asked for it. They just gave it to him. Then some of those who never gave it to him saw him getting something. So they said he was panhandling. These were for the most part the kind of people who wouldn't talk to him anyhow; and he wouldn't talk to them either. I don't blame him. I wouldn't talk to them myself if it wasn't my job to talk to everybody.

As I said there's about 20,000 people in this town. That makes about 5,000 families. More or less. Now the funniest thing about all this is that a majority of people don't even know he isn't picking up their garbage anymore. Most people don't know who's picking up their garbage . . .

Imagine having the same man picking up your garbage for seven years and not knowing who it was! Yet these same people, however, would think it funny - or at least very democratic of them - to know the man

who's been picking up their garbage. As a matter of fact I think the reason the mayor has said nothing about it, is not telling me to fire the man, is *he doesn't know the man*, let alone know he's been picking up the garbage - or that he's been on a toot for ten days. Meantime the problem is mine - and that of the rest of the Public Works Department. Every day I've got to ask one of the men to take a spell on the garbage truck. Every day I've got to listen to that man's grumbling. They think it's an awful imposition, being asked to pick up the garbage for one day; when the garbageman's been doing it for seven years. I suppose when I rotate around the list of men I'm entitled to ask, I'll have to fire the guy. It would be useless to ask Manpower to send me a garbageman's helper for two or three days - useless to him that is. It'd cost whoever it was more money than he'd make. This is what some of those bureaucrats at Manpower never seem to get through their heads. And a silly idea keeps going through my head. Except I don't think it's silly. Why don't I put on some overalls and go to help on the garbage truck? It wouldn't hurt me. I've tried to keep in shape but I'm lazy at it. It takes a good job of real work to make me bend my back. Work is what I'm used to, I'm not good at play.

Then you might ask (I hope you wouldn't ask this but I'm afraid you might . . .)

"Why should you take on such a dirty job?" Even for a day or two? Even though the knowledge I was doing it (it wouldn't cause such a big pile-up in my work; Midnorth is not that big a city) Even though the knowledge would cause the fellow to straighten up all the sooner?

People are always telling me I've got a peculiar way of thinking; but I think these people who tell me that are kind of peculiar themselves - peculiar in a conventional way, peculiar like the whole country is peculiar. Collecting garbage is not a dirty job. On the contrary it's a clean job. Keeping the town clean is the cleanest work you can get.

*Wouldn't want to do it all my life, though
Wouldn't want to do any one thing
so long it's as if you become that thing.*

*I'm damn sick of being Town Clerk,
or City Clerk,
or any title
you'd call me by and make me.
Feel like I was canned and labeled,
forgotten and set on a shelf forever.
And inside the can I'm
deteriorating, becoming something that's neither
myself or the product advertised.*

GARBAGEMAN



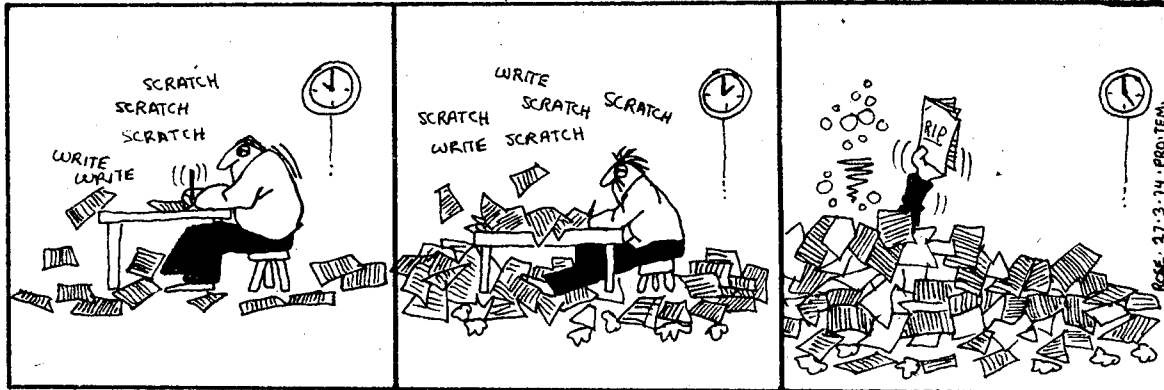
IS DRUNK

PRO TEM is the student weekly of Glendon College, York University, 2275 Bayview Avenue, Toronto, Ontario () Opinions expressed are those of the writer. Unsigned comments are the opinion of the paper and not necessarily those of the student union or the university. PRO TEM is a member of Canadian University Press and an agent for social change. Phone 487-6136.

pro tem

Only as good as the community it serves.

Editor, Brock Phillips; business manager, Greg Cockburn; entertainment, Larry Mohring; sports, Brock Phillips; cartoons, John Rose; photos, John H. Riley staff at large, Anne Meggs, Andrew Nikiforuk, Charles La Forêt, John Frankie, Pat Phillips, William Marsden, Steve Godfrey, Cindy Randall, Steve Barrick, Peter Russell, Bear Lamb, Rhonda Nissenbaum, Frank E. Yofnaro, Jaffy Baganetti, Sylvia VanderSchee, Barbara Munro, Ann Marzalik.



"AN EARLY GRAVE..."

THE MASKED BEAVER FOREVER!

Dear Sir:

For many years the most literate and imaginative sports-writing produced regularly in this country appeared weekly in PRO TEM, under the by-line of Nick Martin. Martin's graduation seemed inconceivable to his fans, but at last the great 10-second buzzer sounded in the sky, and Martin, Dempsey-like, wrested a last-round TKO from the Committee on Academic Standards--How well I remember the stunned silence of the crowd, wiping tears (and watermelon seeds) from their eyes as Martin slouched across the Convocation platform.

We, the tasteful and discriminating sports-writing fans of North America, despaired, but, lo! though the Rocket was gone, the Pocket Rocket reigned. Brock Phillips, who had toiled selflessly as a utility infielder in the shadow of the great Martin, stepped forward and flexed his verbal muscles--more self-effacing, more of a team player, less of a right-winger, but a great playmaker and articulate marksman, Phillips held the crown securely against the incursions of expansion-team mediocrities. Even in his last season, as playing coach of an indifferent band of shopworn veterans and overpriced rookies, Phillips has sternly strutted his stuff with the Williams-like valour of the Achillean hero.

But what do we now read? That "more low key, down-to-earth articles will be incorporated to appease those dissenters who disagree with the paper's long-standing policy of humorous reporting." (PRO TEM, March 14, 1974). Why, for God's sake? Traditions of greatness, once abandoned, are not easily re-established. I urge you to hold firm to the standards of excellence built by Martin and built on by Phillips. Do not fail us. Do not descend into the sombre second division of earnestness, the Florida Instructional League of Atkinson BALLOON's and North York MIRROR's.

May the Masked Beaver demi-douzaine in the chapeau of Glendon forever!!

Sincerely,
W. D. Farr.
Vice President, York University

Ignorance, malice?

To the Editor:

Whether due to ignorance, malice, irresponsibility, or carelessness, the March 21, 1974 issue of PRO TEM contained highly offensive remarks about Judaism and the Jewish people. The objectionable statements, some attributed to Karl Marx, some not attributed, appeared in the article by Anthony Hall.

Not only are apologies due, but something must be done to increase the sensitivity of the staff of PRO TEM to the power of words to distort and to injure. This is the second time in four months that PRO TEM has carried material insulting to Jews. Obviously, no university or university newspaper wants to become known for its tolerance of such material.

Sincerely,
Lewis J. Rosen
Assistant Professor of Economics

MANDEL QUESTION

It appears that efforts to secure the rehiring of fired English instructor Ann Mandel have been partly successful.

On Thursday, March 14th, the English students Course Union called meeting of English majors to discuss Ms. Mandel's situation and invited both Principal Tucker and English Department Chairman Richard Handscombe to participate. After an hour's debate Dr. Tucker announced that he would refer Ms. Mandel's application for promotion to Lecturer to the college Committee on Tenure and Promotion. He agreed to accept their recommendation on the matter, and promised to defend it before the President, if necessary.

The Course Union has sent Dr. Tucker a letter of thanks for his willingness to consider Ms. Mandel as a special case, on whose knowledge and teaching ability much of Glendon's Canadian Literature programme depends.

The next meeting of the college Tenure and Promotion Committee will be held Wednesday, April 3rd. If the Principal forwards Ms. Mandel's application to the committee in time, they will probably consider it at that meeting.

Bart Higgins

The freedom to express an opinion

by Brock Phillips

It has recently been pointed out that in the March twenty-first issue of PRO TEM the article entitled "A Metaphysical Initiative of Unbiased Integrity Could Unify the World" contained some references that were offensive to some people or a group of people. They have asked for an apology. PRO TEM apologizes for not being aware of the particular line or lines, for when questioned many staff members came up with blank stares. This may be carelessness, ignorance or may be due to overwork. As students at this time of year, one has other things on one's mind while knocking out an eight-page edition at the same time. However PRO TEM does not apologize for printing the article inclusive.

Everyone screams about freedom of speech, and freedom of opinion. This is admirable, so long as there is not a post-script; 'freedom of speech and opinion as long as it agrees with me, otherwise I intend to block it.' In years gone by this has been evident. If one opens one's eyes and ears long enough, one will see it all around him. One example was a move to block Keith Rapsey's appearance on Under Attack. Sure his ideas on strike-breaking may be totally unacceptable, but there is no reason why he should not be heard. Our job is to refute him, not censor him.

PRO TEM has taken this view this year. As the Glendon student forum, PRO TEM should be open to all opinions, whether they are shared by a minority or majority of

people or by the paper itself. Many articles appear in PRO TEM that express opinions not shared by the staff or editor of PRO TEM. The PRO TEM masthead on the top of page 3 explains this; "Opinions expressed are those of the writer", not necessarily the staff of PRO TEM. But we have no right to keep articles out that do not coincide with our opinions. This would be squashing freedom of opinion, something that PRO TEM has been criticised for in years gone by.

Therefore, as a news magazine, PRO TEM has printed everything whether it is offensive to a minority, majority or does not coincide with established and/or PRO TEM opinion if the article is signed. If the article is not signed, and is offensive to a group or person, and the staff of PRO TEM does not agree with its content, it is not printed. This has occurred during the year.

In conclusion, PRO TEM does not apologize for printing the contents of Mr. Hall's article. The article was signed, and was the opinion of Karl Marx or Mr. Hall. We suggest you speak to those people or write an article refuting their ideas. Crying will not accomplish anything. However, we would like you to reflect on a point. It has been pointed out that highly offensive remarks have been made by PRO TEM about a certain group of people. We would like to point out that highly offensive remarks have been made about the staff of PRO TEM. Ignorance, malice, carelessness, irresponsibility, anti-

semitism, Nazi-like and uneducated are a variety of adjectives given to the staff of PRO TEM. Paraphrasing one letter written, "... something must be done to increase the sensitivity...of the student body...to the power of words to distort and injure." After working sixty long hard hours to put out a paper and then hearing or reading these adjectives or hearing someone say that "PRO TEM is not worth the paper it is printed on" or seeing someone toss the paper into the garbage without having opened it, is offensive to the PRO TEM staff. We print these adjectives and we air these complaints. We do not want to be accused of following a double standard by squashing them or censoring them out, an act we are quite capable of doing. We refute them. We believe in the freedom of opinion and the right to express it.

For those who are interested the two paragraphs following the second paragraph of the article were written by Marx circa 1844, in an article entitled "Bruno Bauer", "Die Fahigkeit Der Heutigen Juden und Christen, Frei Zu Werden" (The capacity of the Present-Day Jews and Christians to Become Free). The passage was found on page 37 of a McGraw-Hill Book (New York, 1964) entitled "Karl Marx: Early Writings", which was translated and edited by T. B. Bottomore. Due to a typographical error, those certain paragraphs were attributed to Tony Hall. This is false, they are actually from the pen of Karl Marx.

Untangling Ontario's drinking laws

by MARVIN ZUKER

The laws relating to the possession, sale, and consumption of liquor are fairly restrictive, though the penalties for liquor offences are generally less severe than drug-related crimes.

Liquor includes alcohol, wine and beer, and also anything with liquor in it. Liquor is deemed to be intoxicating.

Generally, liquor cannot be kept, sold or consumed in Ontario except under the supervision and control of the Liquor Control Board. A brewer of beer, a distiller of liquor, or a producer of Ontario wine must all be licensed. Any person who keeps or sells a mixture with alcohol in it capable of human consumption, without a licence or

permit from the Board or without acquiring it from the Board, commits an offence. The penalty for this offence can be up to \$1,000 or three months imprisonment, or both.

Liquor can be sold by the Board to any person entitled to purchase it. The package purchased from the Board cannot be opened on the premises, nor can liquor be consumed there but must be taken to the purchaser's residence unopened. A person who has lawful possession of liquor (i.e. one who is entitled to have it in his possession) can give liquor to any person who is not prohibited from possessing or consuming liquor (see below).

However, a person with lawful possession may not take the bottle of liquor to another

person's place of residence. Such a person can, on the other hand, convey liquor from a residence occupied by him to another residence to be occupied by him (such as his summer cottage). It is lawful to purchase liquor from outside Ontario, so long as it is



purchased from another provincial liquor board in Canada, or is marked by a Canadian customs officer if purchased outside Canada.

It is lawful to consume liquor in your residence, or licensed premises, or in a place for which the Board has issued a permit.

The law interprets a "residence" as being a building and the property on which it is situated if it is actually occupied and used as a dwelling; a private guest room in a hotel or motel which is actually occupied by a guest

of the hotel or motel; any vessel which is actually used as a private dwelling; a trailer, mobile home or tent that is actually occupied as a dwelling, together with the surrounding property.

A licensed room is a fairly permanent establishment for the sale and consumption of liquor. A permit is usually obtained in order to sell and consume liquor for a short period of time in a particular place. If liquor is consumed in places other than these (such as a car, bus, railway station) an offence is committed, and the maximum sentence could be a \$2000 fine or a term of imprisonment of six months, or both.

It is an offence to be intoxicated in a public place. A "public place" is any place or building to which the public has, or is permitted to have, access. These include highways, streets, parks, licensed premises (except clubs) or any other place or public resort or amusement. A person who is convicted of being intoxicated in a public place is liable to a fine of up to \$50, but if he is charged with this offence twice in a 12-month period, he may receive a 30-day jail term. In addition, he may be required to undergo treatment for 90 days if the judge considers that such treatment would be beneficial.

1. Minors - It is illegal to sell or supply liquor to a person who is under 18 years old. It is also illegal to sell or supply liquor to a person who is apparently under 18. A person

Do not pass GO (until you've read this)

By MARVIN ZUKER

- The British North America Act (1876) gave exclusive jurisdiction to the Federal Government to make CRIMINAL law. We call an offence against the Federal law a..... offence.
- Another name for a law is a STATUTE. The laws that the Federal Government make are found in a group of books called the Revised..... of Canada.
- The group of laws that policemen deal with most frequently is the Criminal Code. The Criminal Code is Chapter "C-34" of the Revised.....
- The Narcotic Control Act, The Food and Drugs Act and the Excise Act are also chapters of the Revised Statutes of Canada. An offence against the Narcotic Control Act or the Food and Drugs Act is also a..... offence.
- More serious criminal offences are tried by a Judge and Jury (with some exceptions). They are proceeded by INDICTMENT (pronounced in-dite-ment). These offences are called..... offences.
- Less serious Criminal Offences are tried SUMMARILY (pronounced sum-mair-ily) which means by the first court before which the accused appears. We call these less serious offences..... offences.
- The various Provinces of Canada can also make law but as the Federal Government has exclusive jurisdiction to make CRIMINAL law, Provincial offences therefore are not..... offences.
- As these laws were made by a PROVINCIAL Government, any breach of these laws is called a..... offence.
- A breach of the Provincial law such as the Highway Traffic Act of the Liquor Control Act is (more/less) serious than a breach of the Narcotic Control Act or the Criminal Code.
- Since a breach of Provincial law is considered to be less serious than a breach of Federal law, Provincial offences are tried
(a) summarily
(b) by indictment
- An old English word for "town" is "by". The laws that are made by a town or city are called..... laws.
- By-laws made by the various Municipalities are less serious than Provincial laws so they are tried...
(a) summarily
(b) by indictment
- A breach of Federal law is a(n)..... offence.
- A more serious Criminal offence is called a(n)..... offence.
- A less serious Criminal offence is called a(n)..... offence.
- All provincial offences are tried..... ily.
- All breaches of the Municipal by-laws are tried.....

- The three levels of Government that make laws are.....
- If a person is accused of breaking a law, he is innocent until proven.....
- To decide if a person is guilty or innocent, he is taken before a court and a..... is held.
- The word arrest means "to stop or check the motion or course." When we stop or check the motion or course of an accused person we say that we..... him.
- If we stop or check the motion or course of an individual, we restrain the liberty of that person. A good definition of arrest is "to restrain.....".
- Some people would not appear in court unless compelled to do so. We get them to court by..... them.
- Most people will go to court without being forced there by arrest. These people we can get to court by having a Justice of the Peace issue a summons. We now know that there are at least two ways to get an accused to court. They are.....
- Only a Justice of the Peace can issue a summons. A police man can not.
A policeman can compel the APPEARANCE of an accused by issuing an..... Notice.
- We now know that there are at least three ways by which an accused can be brought before court. They are.....
- Only a police officer can arrest in a great many cases. To make sure the accused knows you are a police officer, you should..... yourself.
- After you have identified yourself, the accused might think you are assaulting him unless you tell him he is under.....
- After telling him he is under arrest, you should then be more specific and tell him what he is charged with. In other words you should tell him..... he is under arrest.
- Until a person's PHYSICAL liberty is taken from him he may not actually be under arrest. Because of this, the policeman should take..... control of the accused.
- The four things you should do to make an arrest legal are
1. yourself.
2. Tell the accused he is.....
3. Tell the accused..... is arrested.
4. Take..... control of the accused.
- Now that you have arrested the person it is possible that the accused is armed or is concealing evidence. To find out you should..... the accused.
- If you reasonably believe that the accused might try to escape you should physically restrain him by putting your..... on his wrists.
- If you handcuff the accused with his hands in front of him he may strike you with the cuffs. You should handcuff his hands..... back.
- If the prisoner is injured in any way you should take him to a.....

ANSWERS

- "Criminal"
- "Statutes"
- "Statutes of Canada"
- "Criminal"
- "Indictable"
- "Summary"
- "Criminal"
- "Provincial"
- "Less"
- "Summarily"
- "By"
- "Summarily"
- "Criminal"
- "Indictable"
- "Summary"
- "Summarily"
- (1) Federal
(2) Provincial
(3) Municipal
- "Guilty"
- "Trial" (or Hearing)
- "Arrest"
- "the liberty of that person"
- "Arresting"
- (1) Arresting
(2) Summoning
- "Appearance"
- (1) Arresting
(2) Summoning
(3) Appearance Notice
- "Identify"
- "Arrest"
- "Why"
- "Physical"
- (1) Identify
(2) Under arrest
(3) Why
(4) Physical
- Search
- Handcuffs
- "behind his"
- "hospital"

THIS IS A TEST ADMINISTERED TO POLICE OFFICERS WITH THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT DEALING WITH POWERS OF ARREST.

from the eyeopener

who commits the offence of selling or supplying liquor to a minor is liable to a fine of up to \$3000 or to imprisonment for six months, or both. It is also an offence for a person under 18 to consume, attempt to purchase, purchase, or otherwise obtain liquor. If you are convicted of this offence, you may be liable to a fine of up to \$500, or to imprisonment for six months, or both. It is also an offence to use a false name on a proof-of-age certificate, or to make any other false statement on the certificate. The penalty of this offence is a fine of \$100 to \$500, or two months imprisonment, or both.

2. Intoxicated Persons — It is an offence to sell or supply liquor to a person under the influence of alcohol, or to permit drunkenness in your house. The penalty for each of these offences is a maximum fine of \$1000 or three months imprisonment.

3. Found-Ins — It is also illegal to be found in any premises where a liquor offence is being committed. This means you may be guilty of an offence if you are under age in a bar even if you are not drinking there. Whether you are found-in depends on the circumstances, however. Apparently, if you are an invited guest at a house party where the offence of permitting drunkenness is committed, you are not a found-in since you have a lawful reason to be there (you were invited). The same result might not occur if the offence of drunkenness were committed in a bar.

The police have extensive powers, similar to the powers to search for drugs, to search premises for liquor. If they have a proper search warrant (see Search), they may enter your home at any time if they have reasonable grounds to believe that there is liquor being kept there unlawfully. They may search your car or your motorcycle without a warrant at any time. When the police search your home or your car or motorcycle for liquor, they have the authority to search you and any other person there as well.

The police have authority to seize liquor and containers, any other necessary evidence, and also any vehicle where the liquor was kept. As with searches for drugs, they have the right to break open doors, windows, locks, fasteners, the floor, wall or ceiling, a compartment or plumbing fixture, and any box or container. If necessary, they may compel your assistance.

If you are charged and convicted of a liquor offence, anything seized by the police is forfeited (including your car). If you are not convicted, you may apply to the court for the return of your belongings within 30 days of the seizure, and the judge will often decide that the things seized should be returned to you. Any liquor forfeited is destroyed by the Liquor Control Board.

A policeman has the power to arrest any person, without a warrant, for committing a liquor offence.

The laws relating to drinking and driving are now quite restrictive.

If you drive a car or other vehicle, or have care and control of a vehicle (you are deemed to have care and control of a car if you are sitting in the drivers seat, even if the car is not in motion), while your ability to drive is impaired by alcohol or by drugs, you commit an offence. You can be fined \$50 to \$500 or be imprisoned for six months or both. The minimum and maximum penalties increase if you commit the same offence again.

It is also an offence if you drive or have care and control of a vehicle when you have 80 milligrams of alcohol per 100 millilitres of blood. For this offence you may be liable to pay a fine of \$50 to \$1000, or be imprisoned for six months, or both.

As a matter of policy, if you are stopped by the police and subsequently charged, you would usually be facing two charges, impaired driving, and driving with more alcohol than you are legally allowed in your blood,



i.e. a reading of over .08. If you have a breathalyzer reading of say 1.0 up to 1.5, a Crown Attorney will often "allow" you to plead guilty to the charge of "over 80" and this would result in the charge of impaired driving being withdrawn.

Basically the penalty for such offense is the same, usually a fine and an automatic suspension. However, there are two very important considerations in pleading guilty to "over 80", provided of course, the circumstances allow it. Aside from the fact that you may not have to retain the services of a lawyer, unless you wished to take advantage of the amendments to the Criminal Code passed in 1972 where a Judge may grant a restricted license to drive during particular working hours a second conviction for impaired driving and NOT a second conviction for "over 80" will result in an automatic jail sentence of 14 days as a minimum.

Secondly, and perhaps more importantly, there are the insurance considerations, as set out in the Insurance Act of Ontario. The Statutory Condition in question states that "you shall not drive or operate the automobile (a) while under the influence of intoxicating liquor or drugs to such an extent as to be for the time being incapable of the proper control of the automobile...". There seems to be no question that a conviction for impaired driving would result in your losing your insurance coverage and, if there were an accident, you would have to bear the cost. However, a plea to over 80 MAY NOT be automatically considered a breach of the Act, so that you could be saving considerable money.

On the other hand there may be sufficient

reasons to plead not guilty to impaired driving. Just because you have a breathalyzer reading of over 80 is not, in itself, enough to convict you of impaired driving. Several collateral matters, such as erratic driving, evidence of slurred speech, glassy eyes, unsteadiness on your feet and others, may have to be proven as well.

One interesting feature of the laws is that a second offence under either Section 222 (impaired driving) or 223 (refusing to take a test) results in a mandatory jail sentence of not less than 14 days. By Section 224A (3), evidence that you, without reasonable excuse, refused to take a breathalyzer test is admissible against you and the court may draw an "adverse" INFERENCE there from. Thus, you had already been convicted of driving while impaired and were therefore exposed to a possible jail sentence on the second conviction for the same offence. You might, if sufficiently alert, consider it advisable to refuse to take the breathalyzer test and to run the calculated risk that you would then be convicted under Section 223(1) as a first offence, for which you might be penalized by fine only. On the other hand, if there was collateral evidence to establish that you were impaired, that evidence, together with your refusal to take a breathalyzer test, could be considered by the judge on a charge of impaired driving leading to a conviction and the mandatory jail sentence.

The statutory powers to search referred to above, give the police the right to search persons under the conditions specified in the statutes, even though those persons are not under arrest. However, once a lawful arrest

has been effected, it has been held that a police officer may search the prisoner for weapons that may assist him to escape or do harm to himself or others, or for articles on his persons that may afford evidence of the offence charged, if the police officer suspects that a prisoner may possess such articles.

Where a policeman has reasonable grounds to believe that a person has been driving while his ability was impaired by alcohol or drugs, within the last two hours, he may require him to give a sample of breath for analysis. You are required by law to accompany a policeman in order to give this sample of breath. If you refuse to give a sample of breath, you are committing an offence.

The laws relating to breathalyzer tests are fairly complicated. You should not hesitate to ask to contact a lawyer as soon as possible. He will be able to tell you more precisely whether you must submit to the breathalyzer test or not. A recent case has held that you may refuse to take the breathalyzer test until you have first consulted with your lawyer, but if this is decided by the judge to be more a delaying tactic, you will still be found guilty of refusing to take the test.

In addition to the penalties indicated above, a minimum three-month license suspension accompanies all of the driving offences cited above. If there is an accident the loss of licence is for six months. There are recent amendments to the Criminal Code whereby a judge can grant a restricted license to drive at certain hours.

Un geste pour un autre

par Marie-Claire Girard

un geste pour un autre
- Jean Tardieu

Pièce jouée par le cours de théâtre 225 au Pipe Room les 13 et 14 mars

Originale cette pièce, d'abord parce qu'elle était jouée uniquement par des anglophones dans le cadre du

BARRICK'S BOOKS

For Sunshine

Book Review: "The Cosmic Connection" -- an extraterrestrial Perspective by Carl Sagan, produced by Jerome Agel, Anchor Press Doubleday 1973.

"We are at an epochal, transitional moment in the history of life on Earth. There is no other time as risky, but no other time as promising for the future of life on our planet."

Carl Sagan has created an entertaining, concise and comprehensible synopsis of extraterrestrial possibilities for the layman in "The Cosmic Connection". Much is misunderstood by most people concerning phenomena both within and without our own world. Recently many books have been churned out, frequently with far out hypotheses, dealing with the subject of outerspace and forms of life therein. Unfortunately it seems that a bandwagon of sorts has been fostered resulting in a great degree of hype with a minimum of scientific facts. Sagan seems to have avoided these pitfalls in "The Cosmic Connection", but he has retained the excitement inherent in speculation of this nature. "The Cosmic Connection" literally vibrates with life and adventure. Sagan manages to communicate his passion for astronomy even to readers who possess no previous knowledge concerning stellar ideas.

Perhaps one of the keys to the success of the book is the style in which Sagan writes. He writes in a simple, relatively non-technical manner yet he does retain certain scientific jargon where necessary. Sagan has not created a simpleton's book by any means but one must realize just how vastly complicated the field of astronomy is. Sagan writes on a personal note, one which readily puts the reader at ease. In addition, Sagan is not without a sense of humour for he intersperses various anecdotes through the text lending the book a relaxed tone without over seriousness. His tongue-in-cheek comments are rather on the lighter side since, for the most part, "The Cosmic Connection" deals with far more consequential possibilities. However, the humorous aspect is worth noting for the degree of humanity it injects into the work.

It seems apparent that Carl Sagan is an extremely brilliant and learned individual. He has acquired a number of awards in his field which is referred to accurately, as exobiology.

While dealing with extraterrestrial life an important facet of "The Cosmic Connection" is that Sagan puts his thoughts in context with life on earth. It is this amazing awareness of total perspective in regards to living organisms, both on the earth and possibly in other galaxies, that makes "The Cosmic Connection" extremely relevant.

The time has come for a respect, a reverence, not just for all human beings, but for all life forms--as we would have respect for a masterpiece of sculpture or an exquisitely tooled machine."

The subtitle of the book, "An Extraterrestrial Perspective", provides another key to its purpose. Sagan talks of "earth chauvinism" which, essentially, is just man's typically narrow, regimented mode of thinking. "The Cosmic Connection" helps to provide a greater awareness of possible life beyond our own. The

book points out the shallowness of human thinking, of being always embroiled in the importance of our own unimportant affairs.

We still think of the universe organized for our benefit and populated only by us. Space exploration will bring also a little humility."

Sagan attempts to tune the reader in to the relevance of space travel, the great pulsing need within mankind for adventure, for exploration, for new worlds to stimulate the imagination. Sagan directly relates the problems of space travel (coupled with potential interaction with other civilizations) to those relating to individual people here on earth. The problems ARE related.

"It is not a question of whether we are emotionally prepared in the long run to confront a message from the stars. It is whether we can develop a sense that beings with quite different evolutionary histories, beings who may look far different from us, even 'monstrous', may nevertheless, be worthy of friendship and reverence, brotherhood and trust."

Can we ever reach that stage? One wonders when considering the toleration in the past for different forms of human life (and animal life for that matter) like the Indians or the Blacks or what you will. We do have a long way to go.

Obviously Sagan does indulge in quite a bit of conjecture, this is inevitable for facts are not always available in this field of study. For the most part he manages to keep his imaginings within bounds, but sometimes he conjures things which are very difficult to believe. In particular his 'fable' account of the creation of the universe, life and ultimately mankind is, for me, beyond credibility. I find it impossible to believe that our entire universe was just the product of chance and alot of years; there must have been some sort of force at work shaping a plan. Sagan does not seem to think so. One's reaction to theories concerning creation would depend almost solely on one's spiritual beliefs. Thus I find that I cannot agree with much of what Sagan proposes relating to the conception of life.

One facet of "The Cosmic Connection" which should not be overlooked is its visual presentation. The book is packed with photographs, art work and pictures of all descriptions which prove to be highly integrated with the text. This is an aesthetic treat for rarely does one come across such a beautifully produced book. The coordination between textual and pictorial is superbly accomplished; the book is a masterpiece of production. Jerome Agel is responsible for production and indeed he has assembled a fine book. Of particular note are the compositions of artist Jon Lomborg which are a highlight of "The Cosmic Connection". The inter-play of Sagan's text and Lomborg's drawings culminate in a simply entrancing effect.

Carl Sagan's "The Cosmic Connection" is a book which is overflowing with ideas and imagination. "The Cosmic Connection" is highly stimulating, it provides a new perspective for mankind. We are deeply in need of fresh, vital ideas, thus Sagan's book can help to open new horizons for us, in a fascinating, exciting manner.

cours de français 225, ensuite parce que c'est une pièce du théâtre de l'absurde, pièce très courte (20 minutes) inhabituelle et drôle.

L'action se passe dans une île imaginaire où tout est l'envers de la bonne société bourgeoise: on baise le pied droit des femmes, on ne danse pas: on fait de la gymnastique, on ne fume pas, on souffle dans des baudruches et on tousse pour manifester son enthousiasme. A la fin de la soirée ce sont les invités qui mettent l'hôtesse à la porte. En somme c'est la pièce idéale pour être jouée par des anglophones.

A noter, le jeu de Judith Levy qui, de toute façon, nous avait déjà montrés ce dont elle était capable dans "The Merchant". Debbie Leedham était également excellente et Susan Liebel dans le rôle du valet César sentait visiblement son personnage (sa mère elle-même ne l'appelaient plus que César). Anne-Marie Giacomini en Mlle Cargaison toussait avec une ardeur qui faisait vraiment plaisir à voir. Gary Disch (le seul mâle de la pièce) s'est fort bien tiré d'affaire dans son rôle d'amiral. Sally Kilgour en poète Grabuge nous a bien fait rire et Louise Regan sa femme (?) a bien rendu le personnage stupide qu'elle jouait (c'était d'autant plus difficile que Louise n'est pas stupide, mais je sens que mon article l'est...). Irena Staphuk m'a agréablement surprise dans un rôle de composition et il faut admettre que l'absence de garçons ne s'est pas tellement fait sentir.

En somme cette pièce de 20 minutes était divertissante mais aurait pu ennuyer si elle avait duré plus longtemps. L'auteur a su s'arrêter à temps et éviter les répétitions pénibles. Cette pièce était vraiment un délire et la mise en scène l'a bien servi de ce côté. Une remarque toutefois (après les fleurs, voici le pot) l'accent était parfois difficile à comprendre.

Après cette critique qui n'en est pas une il faudrait bien dénoncer les injustices qui existent au point de vue des possibilités monétaires qui sont offertes au théâtre français comparativement à celles du théâtre an-

glais.

"The Merchant" a obtenu \$3,000.00 (plus exactement \$2,750.00: \$1,000 du doyen Gentles, \$750 du Conseil des étudiants et environ \$1,000 de prix d'admission). Le théâtre français a en tout et pour tout, \$900.00, dont \$450 est alloué au "Théâtre français de Glendon" dirigé cette année par Jean-Pierre Eugène.

Chaque pièce que le cours de théâtre 225 a montée a obtenu au maximum \$75 et parfois \$50. Avec une telle somme on ne va pas bien loin, on ne peut même pas louer une peruke. Le prix d'admission est, m'att-on dit, à la discrétion du metteur en scène. Personnellement je trouve que \$2.00 pour une pièce comme "The Merchant" c'est exorbitant, d'autant plus que ça ne valait pas cela. Certaines pièces françaises étaient aussi bonnes sinon meilleures, et le prix d'entrée n'a jamais été supérieur à cinquante cents. Alors pourquoi ce déséquilibre?

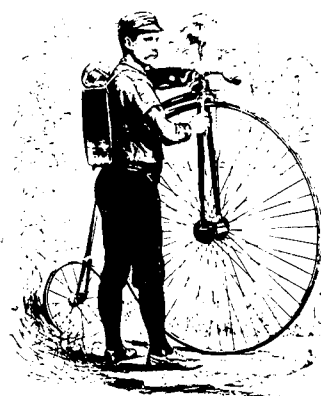
Ce que je ne comprends pas c'est que personne n'ait jamais eu l'idée de demander de l'argent au Conseil des étudiants pour les pièces françaises. Est-ce que Glendon est la pour promouvoir le bilinguisme, oui ou non? Le théâtre étant une part importante d'une culture, il semblerait normal que le théâtre français ait au moins la même somme d'argent que le théâtre anglais.

Une production supérieure à "The Merchant" ne serait pas difficile à monter à Glendon, et plutôt que de voir des pièces bouffonnes on aurait l'occasion de voir des spectacles de qualité.

Il en pleut des auteurs québécois qui écrit d'excellentes pièces à texte. Ce serait égal à bien des gens de payer \$1.00 (le maximum qu'on peut demander à des étudiants) pour voir une pièce comme "des oranges sont vertes" de Claude Gauvreau ou "Le Cid maghané" de Réjean Ducharme.

Cette année les québécois se sont réveillés, il était temps, et vont prendre leurs affaires en main. Il est temps qu'à Glendon le bilinguisme devienne autre chose qu'un joli mot utilisé à toutes les sauces, mais qui ne représente rien de concret.

We've got the bike that's right for you.



Free With Every Bike
• Six months service
• One year theft insurance

International the bike people.

OVER 30 MAKES AND 150 MODELS TO CHOOSE FROM

320 James St. North (at Barton) HAMILTON 529-1775	2863 Keele Street (North of 401 Hwy.) TORONTO 633-1740	3011 Dufferin St. (South of Lawrence Ave.) TORONTO 783-1333
--	---	--

Southgate Mall
BRAMALEA
451-4514

A good time was had by all

by Brock Phillips

Organized sports came to an official end last Wednesday at the athletic banquet. As in other years the banquet was the highlight of the athletic season, though Marnie Stranks disagrees with that. She felt that the athletic highlight of the 1973-74 season was her amazing one-handed stab of a point blank shot that was labelled for the top left hand corner at the seventeen minute mark during their game against McLaughlin. "But McLaughlin never had a shot on us," remembered a quick thinking Fleur de Leaf, "Well, what can you do in a small town when you can't dance and none of the fire hydrants are operational because the fire chief has gone south in order to set the town on fire," replied Marnie. Paul 'Mr. G' Picard disagreed with Marnie. He felt that the highlight was his burst of speed that fooled everyone including the slo-mo, stop action camera that propelled him into the end zone during the intramural football semi-finals.

Sydney, PRO TEM's duck about town, with good reason felt that the banquet was the event of the season. He found the meal delicious (it was rumoured that duck under glass would be served so Sydney was quite relieved to find spring chicken stuffed with ham was on his platter.) He also found the entertainment inspiring. "Those 4th year-alumni boys sure put on a good show, don't they," he was overheard

mentioning to Bob 'Deep Threat' Edwards as they sought protection against another incoming barrage of buns, lemons and the odd peach melba.

All in all, Sydney rated the affair a three-star banquet. "I couldn't give it four stars, because it was a little staid compared to some of the shows over the past years. Had George Springate been to this dinner he may not have had to become a wide receiver, although the boys might have seen to that, or Elaine Tanner may not have had to do a racing dive to escape the pointed and loaded questions directed her way. Actually Wyatt Earp or Doc Holiday would have felt right at home."

In a departure from other years, there was no guest speaker. The quest for a guest was put off until it was too late and when the management went to the taxi squad the reserve speaker was unfortunately unable to play. However the fact that there was no guest speaker did not seem to phase anyone. In fact he/she was not missed as some of Glendon's presenters and presentees came up with some inspiring performances. A suggestion, though, for next year would be to contact former PRO TEM sports editor and legend in his own time Nick Martin. "The mind boggles. He would be simply amazing as a guest speaker," commented Mike Lustig. "Excuse me, but I'm amazing," said the Amazing Doug Watson out of context.

The Greg Haslam Star of the Game Committee was again active behind the scenes at the banquet. A spokesman for the committee told PRO TEM that they were lobbying for an award to be presented in the name and memory of Greg Haslam. It would commemorate Greg's unsung heroics on the field of play, the ice rink and the court. The trophy would be awarded to the most underrated player of the year as chosen by a partial group of sports writers. A committee spokesman said that it would show the world and also Glendon College that nice guys do not always finish last. Just second last.

The Greg Haslam Star of the Banquet Committee picked a host of banqueters as the stars of the evening. The 4th year-alumni Veterans led by Brent Stacey, Peter, Ian and Sheeba McAskile, and Wilson Ross were mentioned for winning hockey, volleyball, the Battle of the Buns, the gunfight at OK Corral and the Golden Jock Award for intramural participation. Mention went to Sylvia Vanderschee and scholar, gentleman and all around nice guy Joseph Tuzi who were chosen as Escott Reid winners, and Greg Cockburn and Frank E. Yofnaro who came up with performances beyond the call of duty; Susan DiClemente for mentioning that the best defence was a good offence which added fuel to the fire along with a few lemons and Carol Bruni who kept waving a white flag while sallying forth to meet the enemy head-on. And, of course, there was Pat Pucknell.

Save the life of our duck

The Masked Beaver, on leave from the Masked Beaver School for Subversive Underground and Aboveground Lumberjacks reports that a duck, alias Horace, made his debut in the C-house bathtub early Sunday. C-house reporter Marnie Stranks revealed to the news media as spokeswoman for F-House and also the first to be acquainted with Horace, told Pro Tem that he had good rhythm but seemed to have a frog in his throat. Later it was revealed that Horace did not have a frog in his throat but a fly. "I don't know why he swallowed a fly, I guess he'll die," explained the Amazing Doug Watson.

There has been great speculation on the why and how of Horace's appeace. Steamin' Stevie Sherlock Greene of the Drake Detective Division dedicated to the deduction, discovery, and protection of absconded ducks, believes that Horace was the result of a early morning raid on Bayview Glen. "We usually offer protection against midnight raids and dawn raids but I suppose they are no longer in vogue," explained de-

tective Greene.

In an exclusive interview held in Union Station on Sunday morning, Mr. Greene told Pro Tem that he had some good leads and hoped to pick up the suspects in a year or two. "You can't be too careful," explained Mr. Greene. At this point Steamin' Stevie Sherlock Greene left the news conference to take a gander at his files of known ducknappers in his secret office on B-House second floor.

Life around Glendon has already felt the effect of the devious deeds of the ducknappers. Sydney, Pro Tem's duck on the scene, has taken to wearing Foster Grants so he won't be recognised by the forces of evil and badness. He and Mallard J. Duck have acquired two Canada geese as feather guards. Ducks have been warned to keep their doors locked at all times. One never knows when the ducknappers will hit again, where they will make their next mark (although anyone with brains and who lives in E-house could figure this out) and with what they use in their villainous attack.

Racquettes paddle to title

An old flash! An old flash! By way of carrier pidgeon from the Arctic Circle it has been revealed that Glendon's world renowned table tennis team the Raquettes, comprised of Pietra Baiier, Donna Yawching, Bob 'Hot Dog' Kellermann and player-coach Ivan Archie won the 1974 York Table Tennis title on March 6th. Sporting Mao Tse-Tung autographed raquets the women paddled their way to victories in the first and second singles and doubles.

In the mixed doubles, player-coach and team spokesman and inspirational leader Ivan Archie teamed up with Donna Yawching.

"We won," explained Archie, in a telephone interview from a telephone booth somewhere within the headquarters of a famous crime fighter-reporter who has dedicated his life to fighting crime and /or evil in order to keep the world free and safe from the aforesaid evils.

When you get your engineering degree where will it get you?

Will it take you from door to door looking for an opening? Searching for a chance to practice all that you've learned?

We have openings. And we need your talents.

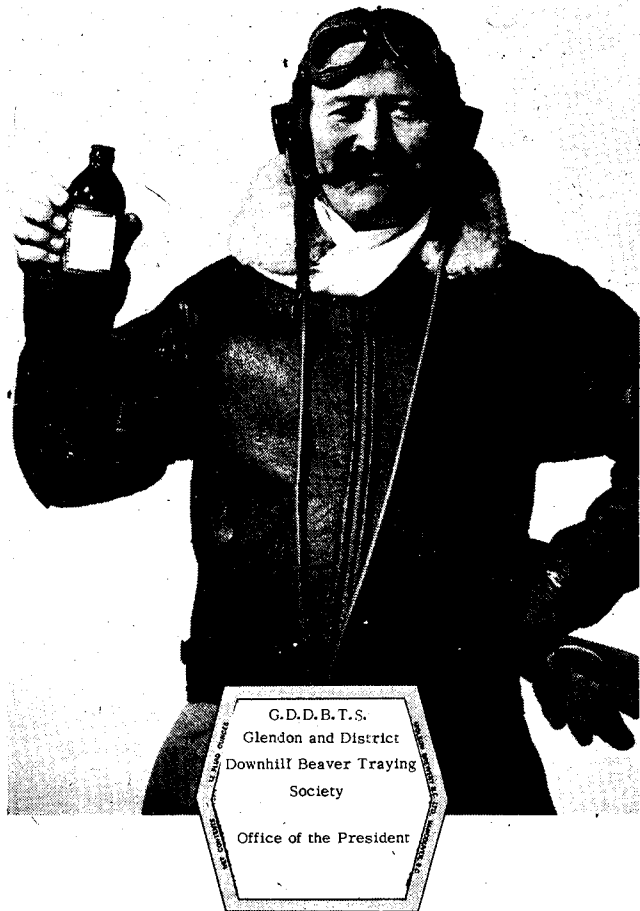
With your degree you can join the Canadian Forces as a Lieutenant. From then on your experience and qualifications can take you just about anywhere. You'll work with some of the most sophisticated equipment in the world. We offer you security, advancement, travel, a satisfying and fulfilling life where you can not only practice your skills, but do something worthwhile with them.

It all depends upon what you want to do with your degree.

We have an answer. Think about it then talk to a Canadian Forces Recruiting Officer, or write for more information to Box 8989, Ottawa, Canada.



GET INVOLVED WITH THE CANADIAN ARMED FORCES.



"You only go round once in life, so you have to live it with all the gusto you get your hands on. That's why I'm leaving," announced retiring GDDDBTS president Albert Knab to a gathering of the traying faithful at an honorary banquet he intends to throw for himself.

on tap

THURSDAY

Poetry and Music series continues as Adrienne Harris reads poems of angry women in the Art Gallery at 1:15 pm. Free admission.

A talk on "The Women's Liberation Movement in Toronto" by Judith Killoran from the Woman's Place and Glendon. 2:15 pm in the Hearth Room. All are welcome.

Last evening for English 253's 'Jack or the Submission' by Ionesco in the Pipe Room at 8:00 pm: Admission 50 cents.

The Toronto Centre for the Arts (390 Dupont St.) presents 'The Foursome' by E.A. Whitehead; runs Wednesdays through Sundays until April 21 at 8:30 pm. Students \$2.50. 967-6969.

The Roxy, Danforth at Greenwood, shows two by Ingmar Bergman; 'Shame' at 7 and 10:30 pm, 'Passion of Anna' at 8:45 pm.

FRIDAY

Boîte à Chansons dans le Café avec The Jollyheart Club Band et Réjean 'Superstar' Garneau. 20h30. Entrée 75 cents.

The 99 cents Roxy presents 'Day of the Jackal' at 7 and 9:30 pm.

SATURDAY

8:30 pm. Party in the Hilliard Pit. Tape Music, but BYOB.

11:43 pm CBC: Rock Concert shows a tribute to Jim Croce, with Loggins and Messina, Billy Joel, and Randy Newman, followed by a 1965 comedy, 'McHales Navy Joins the Air Force'.

The Roxy Theatre: 'Brand x' at 7 and 9:30pm, 'Reffer Madness' at 8:15 and 10:45 pm, and at midnite 'Zachariah: a Head of His Time'.

SUNDAY

9:00 pm CBC: The National Dream continues with Episode 5, 'The Railway General'.

Frazer and De Bolt appear at the Toronto Centre for the Arts (390 Dupont St.) at 8:30 pm. Students \$2.00. 967-6969.

MONDAY

The 99 cents Roxy: two movies by Emile de Antonio: 'Point of Order' at 7 and 10:05 pm, 'In the Year of the Pig' at 8:35 pm.

TUESDAY

9:00 pm CBC: the 46th Annual Academy Awards.

Roman Polanski's 'Rosemary's Baby' shows at 7 and 10:50 pm and 'Harold and Maude' appears at 9:20 at the Roxy.

Experienced typist, French and English, St. Clair and Christie location, call Francoise 653-4361

Expert typing; 40 cents per page Electric typewriter prefer to have paper picked up and delivered office 499-2922 home 481-3631 Andrea Grant 175 Glenrose Ave Toronto

WEDNESDAY

Return of the Marx Brothers to CBLT at midnite every Wednesday. Tonight: 'Monkey Business'.

The Roxy Theatre shows 'Harold and Maude' at 7 and 10:50 pm and 'Rosemary's Baby' at 8:30 pm.

COMING UP

Saturday, April 6: the Year-end Dance with 'The British are Here' in the ODH at 8:30 pm. Admission 75 cents.

Teaching Positions Available

for graduates interested in teaching English as a Second Language at the Secondary School level, in the Baie-Comeau-Hauterive region of Québec. A B.Ed degree is not necessary, but anyone with an inclination to teach English, and having acquired a fairly good knowledge of French is invited to apply.

For further information, please contact Toni Silberman -- Counselling Centre, Glendon Hall. 487-6154.

Needed: 3 Bilingual students French and English Italian and English (also needed) FOR OFY grant to write a handbook on Workmen's compensation, UIC, OHIP phone; Cathi Jorgensen or Steve Greene 961-1260 Mon.-Fri. 9:00 - 5:00