

PROTEM

TORONTO, JANUARY 12, 1972

Report seeks lower fees for Glendon

French caucus wants fees withheld

"Don't pay the second installment of your residence fees" is the message that the French caucus is trying to get across to Glendon residence students before Friday.

The group has posted signs near the registrar and accounts offices asking students to watch PRO TEM for details, but more important, not to pay the second installment.

They are also circulating a contract among the residence students which outlines the conviction that this year's fees increase of \$200 is unjustified and stipulates that signees will agree to pay only the difference between the first installment and last year's \$980 total. It states further that this balance should be withheld until a formal commitment to complete those improvements outlined by the residence council has been received from the administration.

A supplementary explanation and justification outlines their grievances: limited maid services, insufficient upkeep of the washrooms, poor food, inadequate furniture and recreational facilities and lower overhead costs as a result of Wood Residence not having a mortgage.

It is also charged that the administration is either un-

able or unwilling to explain adequately the increase in fees.

A copy of the ultimatum has been sent to York president David Slater.

When asked to comment on what he thinks the university will do about delinquent payments, Glendon's registrar, C. Pilley replied, "I don't think the university will do a damn thing."

He explained that the normal procedure is to mail reminders to people who are late paying their installment and to fine them \$1 per week up to a maximum of \$10. This fee will cover the cost incurred by the university to borrow money to pay expenses.

"I don't think it will effect the university much," Pilley said, "They won't go bankrupt they will just borrow more money."

The caucus is relying on the support of the students council and the residence council but neither organization has taken upon itself to organize the actual rent strike.

The subject of a rent strike was broached at a residence council meeting before the Christmas break by student councillor-at-large, David Moulton, but after a supplementary meeting with David Slater, the council, rather than push for lower fees began working out their list of priorities for improvements.

Principal Albert Tucker has submitted a report to President David Slater in which he calls for a permanently separate residence fee structure for Glendon which will be based on lower costs here.

The justification for a lower fee is based on the contention that the facilities here are inferior to those at the main campus and because it seems that the higher rates have caused a substantial vacancy rate and hence a great loss of revenue.

Two different assumptions are taken into account in the report. If fees at York are raised by \$100, as has been passed by the Board of Governors, it is suggested that the increase not be applied to Glendon but that fees be lowered by \$25 for a single and \$50 for a double room. This decrease, if accepted, would be retroactive and would mean that students who remain in residence for the duration of the year would receive a rebate.

If fees are not increased, then the same decrease would apply for this year but there

would be a further decrease of \$50 in next year's rates.

The importance of such a decrease was substantiated by

a survey conducted recently among residence students. 75 per cent of the 60 people polled replied that they would definitely not be returning to residence next year and of those, over 50 per cent gave as their primary reason the high fees.

A survey of those people at Glendon who have left residence in the last year is presently underway and is designed to discover their reasons for leaving.

Additional proposals in the report are intended to alleviate some of the complaints which have been levelled at Glendon residence life.

It is suggested that the university call for tenders from various food caterers; that Wood residence be repainted immediately and that Hilliard be repainted over the next three years; that drapes and bedspreads be replaced where necessary; that a pool table be purchased for Wood; that room furniture in Wood be re-upholstered; and finally that kitchenettes be installed in each house in Hilliard residence.

One disagreement with the report raised by Dean of Students, Ian Gentles, was that there was no suggestion that the rooms in Wood residence be carpeted.

Tucker explains in his report that since lowering fees seems to be the highest priority, too many significant improvements may be difficult to justify.

As is stated in the report, the "recommendations represent a compromise between better facilities (at the main campus) and lower rates (because of lower mortgage costs here) to meet the competition from off-campus housing and thus preserve the concept of Glendon as a residential college."

It is expected that Slater will be replying to this report within the next week.

Bangla Desh teach-in

The uncertain future of the new nation of Bangla Desh will be the topic of a teach-in this Friday at York main campus.

Beginning at 10 in Osgoode Hall Law School's Moot Court, the teach-in will feature panel discussions on foreign relief operations in Bengal and Canada's role in the future of the country as well as a lecture by Tariq Ali, the Pakistani editor of the British socialist news-

paper Red Mole.

Panel members will include John Roade, a Harvard medical school professor who was instrumental in organizing refugee camps in India; Stanley Burke, a former CBC reporter and newsreader who has helped organize relief operations in Bengal and India; Shahjahan Kabir, a Bengali post-doctoral student at Trent University; Feroz Ahmed, e-

ditor of Pakistan Forum; George Addison, director of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee; and representatives from the Canadian International Development Agency, the External Affairs Department and the Indian High Commission.

The teach-in is being organized by the York Young Socialists and the People to People Campaign at Glendon.

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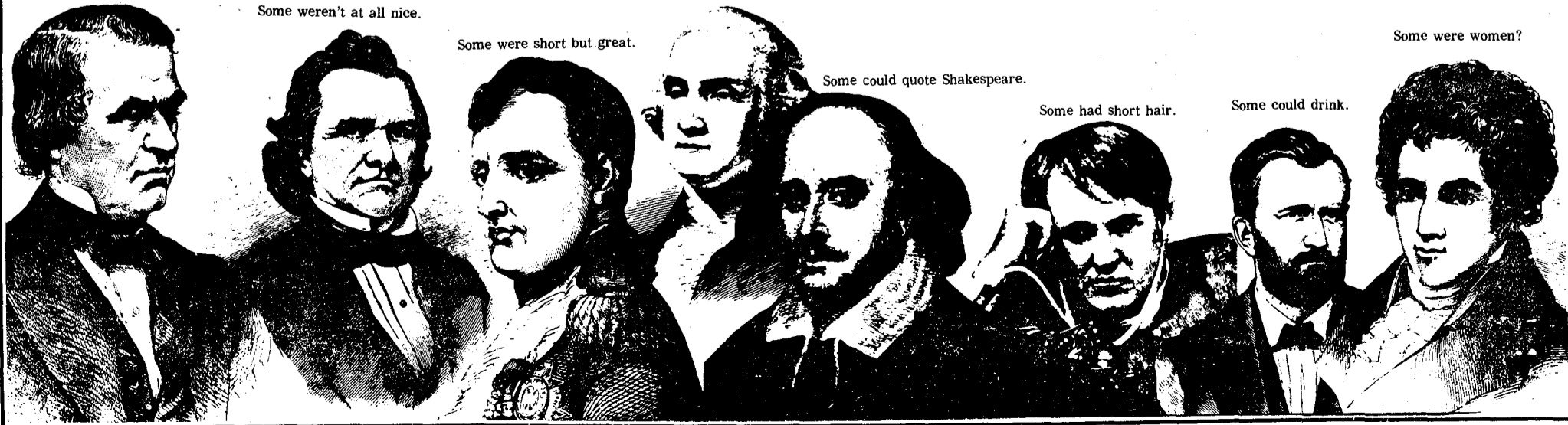
Some were honest?

Some could quote Shakespeare.

Some had short hair.

Some could drink.

Some were women?



Road to pass-fail system now opened

On Thursday, December 9, 1971, faculty council retracted somewhat from its skeptical conservative outlook, and voted in favour of granting academic standing on a pass-fail basis to Glendon students studying at francophone universities.

It stipulated however that this was to be an interim procedure only, until sufficient data could be gathered to

translate extra-mural grades into Glendon equivalents.

From a student's point of view, it appears that the interim procedure is a progressive step forward. Stating that none of the courses taken in the year away will be counted in the students' cumulative averages, the new regulations will placate the fears of the nine Glendon students presently studying at Laval University who had urgently requested that faculty council give a clarification of their status. This measure guarantees that their chance for attending graduate school will not be hindered, as the risk that their academic record may have been marred by the problem of adjusting to a new culture, will be minimized.

Ann MacKenzie, a member of the committee on academic standards, is optimistic that the new regulations will encourage more Glendon students to study for a year in a French-speaking university. She also hopes that the pass-fail system, if it should prove successful, will become the permanent faculty council policy for those students studying at francophone universities.

Faculty council's decision, however, raises a few interesting points which the Council has yet to comment on; namely, will Glendon students who study at an English-speaking university for a year also have their marks translated on a pass-fail basis, and more importantly, if the new regulation proves successful and does not lower academic standards, will not faculty council consider experimenting with a pass-fail system of grading for certain courses here on this campus?

A

A pass-fail system for Glendon is not an entirely new proposal. It has been discussed both by Glendon student councils and faculty councils several times.

In February 1969, the Report on the Committee on Undergraduate Institution (better known as the Tucker Report, whose recommendations in many instances merit immediate review) viewed the pass-fail system in a favourable light and stated that: "Given the need for formal evaluation, it does not follow that the students' performance must be graded according to a fixed and hierarchical division of marks in every course. A pass-fail system may well be a means to introduce more satisfactory process of learning among five courses which have hitherto been graded uniformly."

The report requested that faculty council seriously look into the subject, but little action was taken. Some members were skeptical about the value of a pass-fail grading procedure and others argued there would be no incentive for students to strive for academic excellence. As a result the recommendation was shelved.

At the present time the topic is not up for discussion by either the Glendon or the York-Senate's Committees on Academic Standards and there are no plans to review it.

Such a situation is unfortunate since there appears to be a genuine need for a permanent pass-fail system at Glendon. Besides the obvious difficulties the college will run into by trying to translate marks from one university to Glendon's A-B-C system (for example, what does the mark 14 from the Sorbonne, which grades on a point-scale continuum from 1 to 20, equal in terms of Glendon marking scheme), there are also certain courses at Glendon in which it is difficult to give a "lettered" grade to. One example is Social Science 370, the Community Action course, in which students are individually involved in active community work and where the emphasis is not on learning from books but from people.

Faculty council has overlooked the fact that in the University of Toronto's FSM 301 course, which the Glen-

don course was modelled after, the student has the option of a Credit-Fail or a grade.

The objection that a pass-fail system would lower academic standards did not prevent the Department of Dentistry at U of T from experimenting with it. On November 30 of last year, it became the first faculty in Canada to adopt the pass-fail procedure, and those associated with the experiment express optimism that the system will be successful.

The Dean of the Department, Gordon Nikiforuk states: "The whole thing comes from a feeling that learning is a self-discovery by the student, and that the responsibility for learning rests with him. The teachers should act as interpreters and catalysts, not a jar of preservers doling out bits of information."

The interim regulations for the students studying at francophone universities is a step in the right direction toward a pass-fail system for Glendon. But will our faculty council go further and give the pass-fail proposal the second thoughts it deserves?

by ELEANOR PAUL

History students polled

All history students will be approached by their department to complete professor evaluation questionnaires to aid the department when making decisions on tenure and promotion.

This was the proposal agreed to in the meeting of the professors and students of the history department held in the senior common room last Wednesday.

Although there was some doubt among students about the value of such a questionnaire a committee was formed to formulate the document within the next month.

The committee is composed of three professors, Wilson Augustine, Michiel Horn and Don Pilgrim, and three students, Chris Hawkes, Dave Moulton and Don Walker, and will accept suggestions about the questionnaire throughout the next few weeks.

The meeting was called by Dr. Albert Tucker and all history students were invited. Several course changes were announced and he asked for suggestions about how to improve the history department.

There was a suggestion that more history courses be offered in French, as an encouragement to the enrollment of québécois students. Principal Tucker explained that the resources of the department were already committed to as many courses offered in French as possible, but that these courses were always under-enrolled.

The committee concerned with the questionnaire will meet in the senior common room tonight at 7:00.



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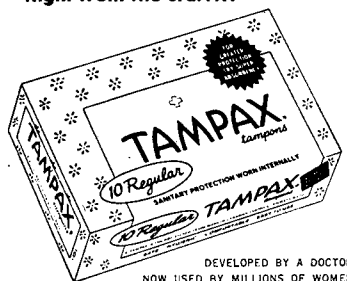
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Glendon departments surveyed on hiring procedures

by DONALD P. WALKER

The first non-crisis of 1972 has ended in a satisfactory settlement according to H.S. Robertson, Chairman of the French Department. The questionnaire-survey being conducted by the Committee on Organization and Structures of the Senate of the University (COSSU) has been expanded to include all departments in Glendon.

Rumours circulated during the first week of classes reported that Robertson and R. Handscombe, Chairman of the English Department had refused to participate in the survey.

The questionnaire circulated asked for information on the procedure departments use in recruiting new faculty, evaluating and promoting faculty, granting tenure etc. It also asked about student status in the department and the extent of their participa-

tion in the policy making procedure.

COSSU is attempting to study the various structures and procedures of faculties and departments in the university in its search for solutions to the problems of administering a mushrooming multiversity to the satisfaction of professors and students.

The initial refusal to participate in the survey by Robertson and Handscombe touched off speculation that there was some hideous scandal they were attempting to conceal.

Robertson had stated earlier to the Executive Committee of Senate that he would not respond to the survey in the form which it had been presented to that committee for comment. His objection was that COSSU was not surveying all departments in the University, and hence he felt that the results of the survey could be misleading.

PRO TEM

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Formalize student role in hiring

The decision has been taken. Professor Stan Kirschbaum's contract will be renewed by the Political Science Department thus ending a minor controversy which at times was in danger of being blown out of all proportion to its importance.

The incident began when a group of students who were critical of Prof. Kirschbaum's teaching methods tried to prevent the renewal of his contract. This in turn brought a response from other students organized by André Massicotte, who in a petition and letters to department chairman Edward Appathurai supported the reappointment of Kirschbaum. The matter was discussed and the decision was taken in a closed meeting of the permanent members of the Political Science Department on Monday afternoon.

This case, once again, illustrates the unfortunate circumstances which can arise when students are not a party to the key decisions made on hiring

and firing as well as the granting of promotions and tenure.

Up to now students have been kept almost completely out of the process on the grounds that it is none of their business. This, of course, is a fallacy since every student realizes how just one low mark on a transcript is enough to dash all hopes of ever entering graduate school. It is extremely important then that the student has professors who are ready to make a fair and careful judgement of his ability.

The hiring of professors is also important to the student in the way it determines course curriculum. No one can pursue an interest in Latin American studies, for instance, if there is no one to teach it. Finally a good professor can create and nurture interests in his students. A bad professor destroys whatever interest may be there.

The crunch is on for educational

spending in Ontario. Teaching jobs are scarce and for every vacancy there follows a flood of applications. Increasingly it becomes clear that the hiring of faculty is the most important decision to be taken in the university.

The student council and the student members of faculty council have not been alert to this situation and have not fought hard enough for student participation in faculty hiring decisions. The result has been not only to the detriment of the students but to the college as a whole.

What sort of ridiculous system is it that the fate of a professor's job should be taken up in letters, petitions and casual conversation? Surely there is a proper forum for this sort of matter — not the corridors or the residences. It is to be hoped that failing any other initiative, all departments will act immediately to allow a strong student voice in all decisions regarding hiring and firing.

DAVE PHILLIPS

Glendon: a wasted opportunity?

Remember the year 1968-69 at Glendon? One of our radical years to which we owe the valuable document "A University is for People". This was a statement of principle adopted by the Students' Council and intended "to provoke discussion and controversy, involving all members of the College," and "to provide a solid theoretical base for action to be taken by Council in the coming year." This is not an attempt to glorify the past or to revive dead horses. The document contains a brilliant definition of education well worth examining.

"The aims of education are to enable the individual to think independently and critically, to appreciate and understand compassionately, to act courageously and knowledgeably. Education may be defined as a process of enlightenment by which one shuns the constraints of tradition, prejudice and ignorance, in the search for a truly human existence, both for oneself and for one's fellow members of society. It allows the individual to acquire two basic things — one is knowledge, and that is a tool; the other is courage, and that is an immeasurable internal ability to relate that knowledge to human values and act accordingly."

We at Glendon have capitulated to society and technology. By fourth year the pressure of marks has had its effect. We have to get that B.A. so we can get a job, and because of the unemployment situation, the pressure to do well in relation to every other competitor has grown stronger and stronger. Along with our B.A. we are secure in the conviction that we are worthy of at least \$12,000-a-year jobs and nothing less will really do us justice. After all, having

been reared in good homes with all the necessities and luxuries of the middle-class life-style, it doesn't take much arm-twisting to accept the goals of a nine-to-five job, a nice home and lots of money. It takes more courage to consciously decide not to lead this kind of life and to try to construct an alternative life-style that can challenge what is becoming the traditional one and can effectively cope with the pressures of our technological society.

As long as we accept and live the suburban syndrome which we so placidly criticize, how can we expect a better society? If we don't make the effort, who will?

At Glendon have we shunned the constraints of tradition, prejudice and ignorance? Are we really searching for a truly human existence?

A look at the performance of some of our institutions is not encouraging.

What have our student representatives been doing on faculty council? The attendance record has been poor. On average eleven out of the eighteen are present at each meeting but fewer have attended every meeting. The student members exercise their right to speak at meetings but often what they say is badly presented and not well thought out.

Although membership of faculty council is a status symbol, we can hardly accuse the students of power tripping. Many of them have shown a lack of interest. In the interests of the student body it is important that the elected representatives want to explore solutions to the needs of the college community through this institution.

The student caucus earlier in the year defined specific areas of concern. These were the issues of parity

of students and faculty on FC, the problems of communication with the rest of the student body, and the lack of participation of female students in student affairs. Their concern was commendable, but has it been translated into concrete action? Is the student caucus really communicating with the student body? Students seem to be performing on the committees but we rarely hear about them. And what about the women? Isn't the fact that no one turned up at a meeting, specifically intended for girls who might at some time be interested in student affairs, indicative of the seriousness of the problem?

It must be granted that the response of the student body to the CUPE workers' plea for support was admirable. Glendon has seldom seen such quick, efficient and creative organization. And it produced results. The CUPE workers got more than they demanded without having to strike. This was a blow for a "truly human existence."

The implications of this success are tremendous. Students can exert a constructive pressure on society. If, however, we sit back and accept decisions made for us without thinking about what we want in life and how it can be achieved, then we are capitulating. If we give in to the traditions we are criticizing, then we are allowing ourselves and our society to stagnate.

Students' council has not been excitingly effective either. Social activities are better this year than they have been, but SC is not generally associated with greater things, least of all with provoking discussion and controversy involving all members of the College. We keep hearing from SC members that students' council should be political. If so, where is

its platform? Its consistent efforts to tackle problems on the basis of formulated principles? Is students' council really serving the student body, or is it an institution of hollow power tripping?

It would seem that our elected representatives have lost interest, if indeed, one may question, it was ever there. Surely it is not too much to expect that their sense of duty and responsibility to the student body should motivate them to action!

One of the most influential institutions on campus is PRO TEM. However, like faculty and students' councils, its influence has more potential than reality. If it is an agent of social change, as its masthead proclaims, there needs to be more discussion of ideas and issues. The French issue was an attempt. Why not more exploration of viable alternative life-styles, for example?

It is regrettable that more people do not express their views. Use of PRO TEM is one of the most effective ways of provoking controversy and stimulating discussion and constructive action.

For many students, being at university is an irrelevancy. If we are here and we do think it is irrelevant, then why aren't we making it relevant? The department unions exist so that we can complain and make improvements. If we're still dissatisfied, then why not start our own courses?

It takes courage and compassionate understanding to create a better world, to go against tradition. It takes passionate action as well. The process of education is a challenge. We can either measure up or we can leave it to someone else. There's no point in having the potential to be great if the potential is unused.

DAPHNE READ

Why boycott Kraft?

The National Farmers' Union of Canada has been conducting a boycott of the products of Kraft Corporation since late this summer. The boycott has since been reduced to products from Kraft's main non-unionized plants and does not include unionized subsidiaries such as Sealtest.

The boycott is being conducted as an effort by farmers, in this case dairy farmers, to gain collective bargaining rights and establish their right to have some control of their products; as opposed to having food controlled by large corporate interests like Kraft.

The boycott has meant demonstrations at Kraft plants and various grocery chains across the country. It also is a campaign directed at reaching and communicating with the urban population of Canada to try and get support for their struggle which deals with needs common to everybody (whether they be from urban or rural milieus) — the production and distribution of food.

The following is an interview with the national boycott co-ordinator for the NFU, Don Kossick:

CUP: Why do farmers want to boycott Kraft?

KOSSICK: ...Farmers have been trying to organize to create a situation where they can have some say over what happens to their product, and essentially what happens to the economic situation of their land and what comes back to them at the farm level. More specifically, farmers and the farm population have no control over government policy which decides what is going to happen to agriculture in the next 10 or 15 years, and they have no control at all over their product... This means the prices that they get for that product. In a situation like this the farmer will obviously have a low income and a great possibility of being thrown off the land. The point is, are we going to do anything about it?

Well, now farmers are starting to do something about it and that is why we are having the Kraft boycott.

Dairymen in Ontario took a very conscious decision that in order to stabilize their income and to have some kind of security for the next 10 to 15 years, they must have some control over their product and some control over agriculture. The two main groups that they have to deal with are the Government which makes the policy, and the corporation which establishes the price and the marketing conditions.

The reason that we are boycotting Kraft then, is to be able to sit down and tell Kraft what we want for our product and how we want to see the pricing and marketing of that product handled. What we want is a situation where we can decide, as farmers, the terms and conditions under which food is produced, processed and marketed. That is essentially the fight we are in.

The boycott means very simply that we're putting the pressure on Kraft so that we can, in fact, sit down with them and determine those conditions. Right now they have no recognition of farmers, and they have no belief in the farmers right to do that, so somehow our first step is to establish that right. That is the framework of our boycott of Kraft. If we can make a breakthrough with Kraft, then we are in effect making a breakthrough with government and other Agro-business corporations. Once that is done a precedent is set for dealing with government and National Grain or any other business that is involved as Agro-business; McCains for example, in the Maritimes.

CUP: But why Kraft? Why not either take on all of the companies, or

another company, or go into something like a milk-withholding action? Why a boycott of the Kraft Corporation?

KOSSICK: Kraft is a company that the dairymen have had to work with and recognize as a price-setter, and an organization which really does control markets and especially dairy. Kraft is the largest dairy monopoly in North America and it is very strong in Ontario. Ontario is a place where dairymen have been working very hard to establish some kind of situation where they can bargain collectively. Kraft is the biggest in the field and they took Kraft on.

They could have taken on a large number of Agro-businesses across the country at the same time, but in terms of resources, finance and strength, you can be much more effective concentrating on one group. Kraft has been more blatant in some ways in terms of controlling the dairy industry in Ontario. For example, there used to be 500 cheese factories in Ontario; now there are only 42.

Part of the process has been that Kraft has had a situation where they control the Ontario Milk Marketing Board. By control I mean that they can have the Milk Marketing Board administer quotas in such a way that the quotas get passed on to groups like Kraft and away from co-operative cheese factories which in a lot of ways helped out the farmer more than a large corporation like Kraft. So Kraft is very intent on establishing a situation where they control dairy from the farm level right to the supermarket level.

We are taking them on because they are the ones that are leading the way in that type of process. If we don't stop them we don't stop anybody. They are the Big Daddies. So our strategy has been to take on Kraft in Ontario where the base of dairymen is. By winning the right to collective bargaining with Kraft, the trend setter in the dairy industry, we feel that we will be making a big breakthrough.

CUP: How do you intend to develop your Kraft boycott? Are you working across Canada or regionally?

KOSSICK: Why a strategy such as a boycott in the first place? We feel that the production of food, the use of food, and so on is of interest not only to the farmers but to the whole population of Canada. It is to the benefit of all people in Canada to be able to get good quality food at a price that they can afford, and also at such a price that both the person who is eating it and the person who is producing it can benefit.

It was in this light that we embarked on a boycott. We feel that having a boycott puts the economic sledgehammer on Kraft. Through a boycott, we get a chance to talk to consumers and other groups about what we are trying to do and why we are doing it. One thing that has happened often, when certain groups have tried to secure certain rights, is that the power establishment has done a very good job of isolating them so that they appear to be people who are only in there for their own gain, and not for the good of anybody else. We feel that through a boycott, we can really get it across to consumers and other groups that farmers intend to produce food of good quality and at a good price so that we both can survive and they get what they need.

Through the boycott, we get the chance to go into cities and talk to the people about what is really going on in rural Canada and get them to understand that there needs to be a balance between both groups. We feel that that is more positive than dumping milk or withholding milk. Those tactics of wasting needed food would not win support for us among the consumers.

When Kraft has millions of dollars and can control the media, obviously they would play up the wasting of food and thereby keep the consumer and farmer at each others' throats. Part of our problem is that consumers are paying very high prices for our products and the farmer is getting extremely low prices for his production. Consumers think that the high prices they pay are because of the farmer, when actually you have Kraft making a rake-off in the middle ground between the consumer and the producer and nobody considers that.

We are trying to expose Kraft by showing what they are doing as part of the whole Agro-business structure in Canada. We feel that the boycott is the most effective way of doing that, and that's what is going to bring down powerful corporations like Kraft.

We are intending to do and talk to consumers by hitting certain specific centres in Ontario and eventually right across Canada. At these various centres such as Kingston, Sarnia, Cornwall and later on Winnipeg, Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Charlottetown, we are going into the supermarkets and chain stores to explain that farmers are trying to get the right of collective bargaining on behalf of themselves and for their product. We want to explain how that is important to the food that consumers get, and how the NFU demanding that right is a help to the consumer in assuring that he will get good quality food at reasonable prices.

and the District Labour Council there supported us. They are going to be giving out information and giving messages of support. I'm quite sure that when we go in there to picket the stores we are going to be getting support from them. We are trying very much with the working man of this country; trying to get their support and using it to put pressure on Kraft.

university students and so on, and consumers who are interested. People are starting to realize that food is just as primary a resource as oil or energy. We have had a lot of debate on the control of that. By our actions we have really pointed out to the people that the food that is produced in the same position of being controlled by multi-national corporations, or of being controlled by the people of this country.

If anything is going to come out of the Kraft boycott, it will have to be the awareness of urban people about what is happening in rural Canada. We stand to lose control of our primary resource of food. People are going to be made aware of how groups like Kraft or National Grain operate. They have not been aware of this because of the media and the way newspapers have treated the actions of these groups.

That is why it is important that there be formed some kind of an alliance between the urban and rural population. Since farmers only constitute seven per cent of the population, we really don't have much of a chance unless we make the rounds of the country to show how urban and rural interests are common. Once the powerful corporations like Kraft have complete control over the food industry, the quality of food is going to go down, and the price is going to go up. It will be easy for them to raise the price of cheese every year and people will not be able to do anything about it because there will be no one to orga-

nize with in the rural areas. My point is that we need to have this boycott in order to fill people in on what's going on so that we can organize in order to have good food produced for the people of Canada, and controlled by the people of Canada.

CUP: What has been the reaction both from Kraft, and from the consumer groups in urban centres that you have contacted so far?

KOSSICK: Kraft is being very sneaky with the whole thing. One of the reasons why Kraft is so powerful is that they do have a lot of influence with certain government agencies particularly in the field of agriculture. They have put pressure on those government agencies to put pressure on us. We are getting accusations of being irresponsible and outrageously militant and unfair to a responsible corporation such as Kraft.

We feel that these tactics on the part of Kraft and the government will increase. They tell us that farmers have no right to be critical of a benevolent corporation such as Kraft who is trying to help the people of Canada.

As we expand our boycott, this pressure will increase in the form of advertising campaigns. For example they have a big sale campaign going on which might be attributed to the boycott. Kraft is doing everything it can to sell Kraft right now. Consumer groups are interested in more information and are indicating that they will support us. We are also willing to support other groups in issues such as pollution which is also of importance to rural people.

Kraft will obviously go right to the core of our organizational strength, so we have been trying very hard to organize Kraft boycotts in our own rural areas. Because of this we have made sure that these stores are very well informed about what is going on.

To really explain to people in urban areas about the boycott, you have to talk about their own situation. You have to talk about the quality of food they are getting in their store, and what it means to have food controlled by Kraft.

Kraft sees one of its biggest markets in the future in institutional food. They are counting on the fact that 95 percent of the population will be concentrated in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. They intend to operate huge cafeterias or institutional food setups. That means that the quality of food will go down. Everyone will be eating inorganic food full of preservatives.

When you start talking about things like this to the consumer, showing exactly what is going to happen to the food they eat, and what's going to happen to the rural community of Canada, you start to get a basis for alliance and things are going to start to happen. They start to see food as a primary resource being controlled by someone other than the people.

We are giving out leaflets at various stores across the country. We have hit 17 centres in Ontario and covered over 75 chain stores. We are going to expand across Canada, and we hope to get to as many consumers as possible about the situation and why we are boycotting Kraft.

This is our general plan, and it involves not only farmers but farm women, and farm youth. We intend to go across the country talking to consumers trying to create knowledge in people which will stop them from buying from Kraft. This will obviously effect Kraft in terms of money not going through the cash registers.

Kraft has spent millions of dollars on some very soft advertising. They claim to produce the best quality of food, they have the image of being a nice benevolent Canadian company in a free market system. We have had people go into stores after we have started boycotting Kraft and say that they never knew that Kraft was multi-national or as powerful as it was, or how many products it controls. Our contention is, that in a huge corporation like Kraft the quality will go down because they want to maximize their profit and in doing so, they cause unnecessary expenses to both the consumer and the producer.

This is what we are trying to point out and this is what people are starting to understand. We are starting with Kraft because we have to start somewhere, and through that we will go on to other groups who are selling food to the detriment of both the consumer and the producer. It is an awareness campaign that will put pressure on Kraft.

CUP: Has there been any response from organized labour?

KOSSICK: Actually the response has been even greater than we expected. Organized labour has come through very well. For example, Unions who have a history in Canada of being for the working people of Canada, for example CUPE, the largest organized group in Canada - with 150,000 members - passed a very strong resolution supporting us, and promised to put out information about what was going on with the Kraft boycott and to help us when we get into direct activity.

We have gotten support from other groups such as church groups and community organizations. It is a matter of people getting informed and wanting to help us.

When a group seeks to support us, we ask for a message of support. We feel it is very important to get public support. We then ask that they distribute information among the group, and that when we come to town they help us out.

For example, I was in Moose Jaw



Gopher Holland tour not pointless



Gophers, (top, l. to r.) Larry Scanlan, Gary Young, and Andy Raven, with Coach K.C. Haffey.

Hockey is a contact sport, more so amongst the pro ranks, than the somewhat mellowed teams that for all intents and purposes comprise the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association. However it was ever obvious that the Glendon Gophers recent trip to Holland for a series of exhibition games was a matter of "contacts," as opposed to "contact."

In the past, former Gopher greats have made star-studded appearances for a number of Dutch amateur teams. Hence came the idea for the entire team to make a trip to Holland to display their talents before appreciative crowds, rather than the inconsistent rabble that typically frequents home games.

I should at this stage, before going any further, point out that the story that is about to unfold is true, the names have not been changed to protect the innocent or the guilty, only the facts have been slightly tainted, not for protection, but because of a general incompetence on the part of this reporter, to unravel the sordid details of the complex plot. In the immortal words of coach and general manager, K.C. Haffey; "just one big screw-up."

So as it was, early in November, KLM the Royal Dutch Airline extended the courtesy of a speculative round trip ticket to team captain Andy Raven, to make a visit to Heerenveen, in Northern Holland, to make arrangements for a five game exhibition tour with suitable Dutch opposition.

Before the howls of amateurism, shamateurism, hit the office of the editor, it should be made clear that this was not a free ticket as such. It was based on the premise that should the tour materialise the entire team would fly via a KLM charter, and under charter regulations, each organization is entitled to one free ticket. The Gophers merely received their's in advance, giving Ribald Raven the opportunity to consume, indulge and arrange. In no particular order of importance!

Upon returning with the assurance that there were indeed five teams willing and anxious to tackle the incomparable Gophers, manager Haffey went into action.

Funds were solicited. One thousand dollars came from Glendon. Then displaying the

mental inadequacy that jocks are renowned for, the Athletic Council put up two hundred dollars, which regrettably turned out to be a mere one hundred and ninety dollars due to a counting error on the part of an anonymous, inept jock. The students' council also came across with one hundred and fifty dollars.

This left each team member in the position of having to come up with a further one hundred and fifty dollars to cover airfare and expenses in Holland.

Strangely enough, the money was handed over to K.C. Haffey, who is now reclining in the luxurious splendour of an Acapulco hotel. But that is another story, so we must press on.

The departure date was scheduled as Tuesday December 14th. Then the hammer blow, on Thursday December 9th, Bunny Ahearne, the President of the International Ice Hockey Federation, wired team captain Andy Raven, and said "no go," the tour was off.

This attempt to squash the trip coincidentally coincided with the deadline that the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association had been issued, in order to enter a team in the

1972 Winter Olympic Games. Most people are familiar with the current feud involving the CAHA and the IIHA, and of course the CAHA had long ago decided against entering a team in the Olympics.

CFTO sports director Johnny Esaw, and Sun Sports editor George Gross were informed of the situation and they both made frantic calls to his majesty Ahearne in an attempt to find out what the problem was. Ahearne in his inimitable style pointed out that the team was not allowed to go because they would be breaching the rules of amateurism by wearing sweaters emblazoned with the crest of KLM. When assured this was not the case, the ever shifty Ahearne revised his reasons and suggested that the Gophers were not members of the CAHA. When assured that they were indeed members through the auspices of the CIAU; he paled slightly.

Confronted with two shrewd rebuttals to his claims, Ahearne pulled the last trick out of his bag and dragged up a much abused and seldom used International Ice Hockey Rule, stating that teams must notify the IIHA two months before any proposed tours.

Aha! The fox had them! Or did he? According to team spokesman K.C. Haffey, although they had indeed made their application inside of the two month period, Gordon

Juckes the President of the CAHA had received permission from Ahearne to go ahead with the proposed tour, and like a fool indeed, had taken Ahearne at his word. Ahearne on a reliability scale of one to ten ranks just slightly behind Viet Cong casualty statistics as released by the U.S. army.

Calls were placed to Holland pressure on Ahearne was applied by an E. Mathews, who as the story goes, was very influential amongst the speed skaters of Holland. Heerenveen you see, being the speed skating capital of Europe.

Through coercion, threats and pleas, permission was gained from Ahearne to go ahead with the trip. Then Juckes interceded and pointed out that there were four Canadian teams wanting to visit Europe, and as far as he was concerned either they all went or none of them would go.

This is where the plot thickens and becomes a blur of misinformation, accusations, misrepresentations, and frustrations.

The Gophers, with Ahearne's permission to go, confronted Juckes with this, and Juckes then took it upon himself to assume, whether knowingly or unknowingly, that it was a blanket permission for all teams to make the trips.

This is also where the excitement hit the fan, so to

speaking Tuesday morning the Gophers boarded a flight to Montreal on assurance from Juckes that permission from the CAHA would be waiting there for them; and also on assurance from reliable Ahearne that his permission to play would be waiting for them in Holland. As you may have concluded, the letter from Juckes was not in Montreal and the team continued their journey assuming that the letter would be mailed to Holland; which in fact, it eventually was.

Meanwhile Bunny was sitting in his oak panelled office in London, awaiting two letters before he would officially grant his approval. One letter had to come from the CAHA and the second had to come from their Dutch counterparts. In due time the letter from Juckes arrived. Then Ahearne made a timely visit to Moscow. Still no official word from the master and on Friday evening the Gophers took it upon themselves to play the first of their scheduled five games without permission. The score is inconsequential, but it was 6-3 in favour of the high rolling Gophers.

The team was then scheduled to play their second game the following Wednesday in Utrecht. Super-comman K.C. made a visit to the arena where the game was to be staged. This time the Dutch officials were reluctant to play without permission from Ahearne.

Attempts were made to contact Bunny in Moscow. He declined to answer, and the Wednesday game was cancelled. The next exhibition was slated for Sunday. Finally Ahearne was contacted and he denied having received the letter of agreement from the Dutch Ice Hockey Federation. The Dutch claimed they had sent the letter, so somebody was lying.

With the slings of petty politics weighing heavily on the team's shoulders, the ever consoling hotpants-Haffey decreed that a two day trip to Amsterdam would raise the spirits.

Reliable sources report that acting as a spear head for the anticipated invasion into Amsterdam's notorious red light district, con-man K.C. forged ahead and made arrangements for group rates with

CONTINUED ON PAGE 7

letters

Many thanks

To the Editor,

On behalf of the Glendon Gopher hockey team, I would like to take this opportunity to thank the people who helped us make our recent trip to Holland possible.

Principal Tucker played a major role in our trip, both through his guidance and encouragement and his ability to get us a grant from the University. We all sincerely thank him for his efforts.

Wayne Bishop, director of athletics, here at Glendon was also very important in helping us organize the trip. He helped us solve many of the problems that arose, and in organizing this trip, there were many problems to be faced. For the many hours he spent helping us we say "Thank-you".

We also thank Paul Johnson and student council for the grant of \$150 they made to the Glendon Gophers.

Many of the students at

Glendon heard of our trip through the coverage we received in the mass media. Many of the students felt we were very bitter about not being able to play more than one game. We were mad, when we weren't allowed to play hockey. However, we must convey to you the fact that the trip was not wasted.

We stayed in Heerenveen, which is a town of 20,000 inhabitants in Northern Holland. We were living with Dutch families, who treated us so well that it is beyond description. For us, the greatest reward of the trip was living with these families, and learning how people live in Holland.

We will all remember this trip for many years to come, because of the co-operation we had in setting up the tour and because of the unbelievable hospitality of the Dutch people.

We must thank one other organization, and that is KLM (Royal Dutch Airlines). Mr.

Dekker, their Toronto manager and Bob Swan one of their sales representatives were key factors in making the trip a reality. A month before we left all hope of organizing the trip seemed doomed. KLM at this point sent Andy Raven to Holland for a week, so that the trip would be salvaged. Andy was able to work out the details, and the trip was saved.

If Andy hadn't been sent to Holland we never would have had the opportunity to be treated to Dutch hospitality as we were.

In closing, I would like to emphasize that we are very grateful to the people here in the University who helped us make the trip possible, and to the people of Heerenveen for their hospitality. The people of Heerenveen are working on setting up a tour for next year, and we wish the best of luck to them next year.

We thank you.

K.C. Haffey on behalf of all the players of the Glendon Gophers hockey team.

Amsterdam's finest. An interesting point arose here, as to whether or not, elusive Haffey, received the proverbial "buy ten...get one free bargain." He has refused to comment, but rumour has it he now understands what the term "Dutch treat" means.

Need we question that the gleeful Dutch fillies welcomed the hot-blooded Canadian boys

with open arms, and in fact they were so amazed at their north American prowess that birthday boy Danny Gilbert was invited back the following night for an unprecedented half price special. Unfortunately, as the story goes, the grueling training schedule which coach Haffey had placed upon his wards made this a trifle difficult!

At this juncture it should also be pointed out to the sce-

ptical few who regarded this trip as a free jaunt to Europe for the team members; that in addition to the one hundred and fifty dollars they laid out for their travel and accomodation expenses, they had to supplement their costs with the inflationary prices of the charming young ladies that constitute an important part of everyone's trip to Holland.

The entire team arrived back from Amsterdam on

Christmas Eve and received final word that they could play no more games. That apparently was the end of the road and for them all that remained was to accept the overwhelming hospitality of the Dutch and spend Christmas in the town of Heerenveen. Team members were so overwhelmed by the friendliness and warmth of the Dutch people that they are already making plans for a return visit.

It's a chronic situation when a decrepit eighty-six year old demagogue from the nineteenth century is allowed to dominate and manipulate the sporting world to such an extent. Only when people like Gordon Jukes and other amateur hockey federations have the courage to take a stand and confront Ahearne will Canadian teams be able to take their rightful place amongst the best in the world.

Basketball Banterings

The basketball continued to bounce in the right direction this year for some of the G.B.A. teams. The A-house Axemen continued on from their upset win over 4th year-faculty by crushing 2nd year 43 to 17.

"A famous sports personality once said that "if you couldn't beat them in the alley then you couldn't beat them on the ice." Transferring that quote to basketball, then the Axemen did both. Bob Edwards led the charge with 12 points, followed by Bill Marsden with 9 points. Wild Man Rowe sank 7 points with Paul 'Streak' Picard right on his heels with 6 points. Doug Knowles was awarded 4 points and Barry Smith padded his league trailing score total with 3 points.

In a special report to PRO TEM it has been revealed that Charlie Laforet has scored a basket in a basketball game. His 2 points in last Thursday's game give him a career scoring total of 2 points.

Three players divided up 2nd year's 17 points. Mike Lustig had 11 points, Dave Bryans had 4 points, and Rick Stainsby rounded out the scoring with 2 points.

In the other Thursday game 1st year defeated D and E house 39 to 27. Ron Trace was the game's most proficient scorer with 14 points. John Quattro was a little less proficient with 11 points. Tom Crepnakonic showed proficiency in scoring 8 points. The wire service revealed questionable proficiency in losing the names of the other frosh scorers.

The giant Bruce Maltby again came through for the Animals with 10 points. Tom Kemp added 7 points and Doug Watson playing before the home town fans was good for 5 points. At the final buzzer Andy Scott had 3 points and Jim Barnes had 2 points.

4th year-faculty suffered another loss on Wednesday as they were edged 38 to 31 by 1st year. John Quattro was the frosh leader with 15 points and Angie Dorazio's accurate shooting resulted in 10 points. Tom Crepnakonic sixed and Ron Trace got half of Angie's point total. Joe Tuzi was equal to the occasion by scoring 2 points.

Old pro Jim Mountain scored 10 points for the veterans. George Hewson had a six pack, Eric King foured and Bob Gibson twowed. A reliable news leak has leaked the news that a major event was equalled in sports history in the course of Wednesday's game, Jim Daw scored a basket.

In a telephone interview from Woodstock, Captain Bou-

geois says that his favourite player Nick Martin, donned the sweat socks and the P.F. Flyers for 4th year, but his name doesn't appear on the scoring list because he didn't have a hot hand. It seems he left his knitted mittens in Woodstock, thinking the weather would be warmer once he started travelling southward. (There's a rumour running rampant in Woodstock that his mittens are going to be tied to his snowsuit).

On Tuesday the B-house Sons of B were destroyed 49 to 11 by 4th year-faculty. Jim Mountain was again outstanding as he racked up 22 points. Dandy Don Pilgrim, Eric King George Hewson, and Bob Gibson each demi-dozened and alumnus members Serge Colkekessian and Ron Maltin had 2 points and 1 point respectively.

Gary Lamb had the hot hand for the Sons of B. He had 4 points. Jon Husband, Dave Warren, and John Wheelihan had 2 points each and Jim Martin had 1 point.

Hockey breaks away

Hockey broke into the news with a flurry of action Thursday after a flurry of another kind had forced cancellation of all games on Wednesday.

Four games were on tap, and in the first game 2nd year outskated the B-house Sons of B for a 6 to 5 win. Steve Marchessault scored 4 goals for the winners and Greg Cockburn (notice we spelled the last name correctly) and Danny Gilbert added single markers.

Gary Lamb streaked down the ice to fire 2 goals for the Sons of B. Wayne Langlois, Jim Hurst and Jon Husband potted single goals for the losers.

In the second game 3rd year thumped C-house 27 to 1. Andy Raven seemed to have the puck tied to his stick most of the game except when it was in Ye



Just some of Monday's hockey action.

Greene Machine's net. Andy led the cast of thousands scoring list with 10 goals. C.K. Doyon followed in Andy's ice chips with 5 goals. Geoff Love and Glen Jones split 8 goals evenly, Gary Young added 3 goals. THE GOALIE Jean Lemay taking his cue from Gary Smith stickhandled through Ye Green Machine to pad his scoring total by 1 goal.

Ye Greene Machine's goal was lost in the haze created by 3rd year's rapid fire techniques.

The D and E house Animals were the 10-8 victors in the Thursday night scoring marathon. John Frankie and Andy Scott were the only Animals that were successful in finding the net though. John scored 6 times and Andy 4 times. All the frosh goals were scored by some ringers who wish to remain anonymous. Besides, they don't read the paper anyway.

Doug Watson of the Animals would like to inform his fan club that he touched the puck at least three times (his fourth contact with the puck is in dispute) he did not fall once, and his ankles did not have any contact with the playing surface. He also advises his fan club that he will deliver his bruising body check in the next game, provided he is more proficient in standing up on his skates by that time.

In the other game under the lights, 4th year squeaked by the A-house Axement 6 to 5. It was the alumni though that gave rookie goaltender Drew Douglas nightmares. Alumni member Bob Frenton scored

5 of 4th year's goals, the other one going to Dave Honsburger.

"You can mention that I was a stalwart on the 4th year defence," says budding athlete James Daw.

Goalie Doug Street, conscripted by 4th year in the draft of overage non-hockey players, had success in stopping all the Axement shots

except two drives from Angie Diclemetie, two drives from Jamie Anderson and one drive from Keith Caddy. A scouting report that was ripped off by one of PRO TEM's more upstanding citizens, reveals that Charlie LaForet's play is much improved and that he will be signed once he learns to control his devastating shot.

Sydney's drivvel

In a new series Sydney's Jock Supporter of the week Bunny Ahearne president of the World Amateur Hockey Association won a unanimous decision over all the other candidates. In the past month Mr. Aherne has shown great interest and given a lot of support to our hockey team, the globe trotting Glendon Gophers.

Important dates to be circled on your calendar are January —? Sir John A. Macdonald's birthday, January 20 the indoor archery tournament, January the 10th, the marathon swim with a guest appearance from Flipper, January 20th sees the table tennis championship - in which all aspirants are requested to sign up before the tournament date as places are limited. The badminton bird flies into action on the 27th of January.

Those concerned about the death of chivalry or are planning to get the lead in a Three Musketeers film are reminded

that the fencing club begins operations today.

Special correspondent Sydney the duck reports that Jasper Doran dove into the icy waters of the Don to save a duck from the cavernous jaws of the Serpent of the Don. The duck was taken to Bayview Glen nursery school by foremost altruist and armchair socialist Marshall Leslie and is reported to be in satisfactory condition.

Further heaping lavish praise upon, and giving publicity to Canadian sports, movies and books, we would like to announce the publication of a new sports book titled, '1971: The Year of the Axemen'. Written by Harold Cosell and published by Snowbunnies Unlimited, this is the thrilling story of A-house Axemen's important accomplishments of 1971. There are 36 pages packed with dozens of action photos, and human interest stories behind the victories — and the defeats. It's all here, just for you.

Brock's jock talk

Cabbagetown Plays — good one-acts

by PAUL SCOTT

The youthful Tarragon Theatre, which scored a great success with its first production, 'Creeps', has, in presenting its second commendable production, firmly established itself as a worthwhile Toronto theatre.

'Cabbagetown Plays', three one-act, two-character plays by David Tipe represents a bold step by the Tarragon group since one-act plays have a reputation for being unin-

teresting as well as unstimulating. However, director Bill Glassco has combined skillful direction with good acting and unique staging techniques to present a memorable and effective performance.

The first of the three plays, 'The Diamond Cutters', depicts two old jewellers reminiscing about love and lost youth. Excellent mimical flashbacks involving the spirit of an early love, beautifully portrayed by Rita Davies, give this play the added dimension that it needs to keep

it very much alive.

The second of the three performances, 'Snow-Birds', artfully depicts all the loneliness and pathos of the life of aging winos in Toronto's slum area. Low key dialogue concerning privacy, personal worth, and, ultimately, Santa and security, combined with action which makes full use of the stark stage area makes this perhaps the best of the three short plays.

'The Travesty and the Fruit Fly' is probably the most dynamic of the performances. It is the enactment of a testy lovers' quarrel between a homosexual couple played by Steve Whinstance-Smith and Leslie Carlson. Numerous make-up and costume changes made in the course of the twenty five minute dialogue skillfully conveys the sham dramatic conception of human relations upon which I consider this play to be based.

Tipe's scripts demonstrate a clear understanding of the Cabbagetown way of life and the staging by Anne Kewly along with Vicky Manthorpe's costumes go a long way to enhance the presentation of this understanding.

The poverty, loneliness, desperation and general mood of boredom and disinterest conveyed by the plays made me feel as if I could be sitting in the middle of Parliament street instead of the Tarragon Theatre.

Actors Carlson, Whinstance-Smith, and Doug McGrath have a hard job with which to cope in keeping these plays moving but all handle the task very well and make 'Cabbagetown Plays' well worth seeing.



DOUG McGRATH AND LES CARLSON IN 'SNOW-BIRDS' BY DAVID TIPE

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Have you ever been to Crazy Land,
Down on the Loomy Pike?
They have the strangest people there —
You never saw the like!
The ones who do the useful work
Are poor as poor can be;
While those who do no work at all —
They live in luxury.
They make so much in Crazy Land
Of food and clothes and such,
That those who work don't have enough
Because they make too much.
They're wrong side too in Crazy Land —
They're upside down with care;
They walk around upon their hands
With feet up in the air.

1930's— AUTHOR UNKNOWN

on campus

Les films 'William Hart' et 'The Left Handed Gun' seront projetés dans la salle 129, York Hall, à 16 heures et 15 et à 20 heures. Entrée libre.

The Chorale de Glendon will have its first meeting today at 8 pm. If you are interested but cannot attend please call Wendy at 487-6224.

Thursday 13

Melville Watkins, U of T economist, will be in the JCR at 7:30. This is the first of a series of three open discussions sponsored by the Glendon College NDP/Waffle.

An informal discussion of Nichiren Shoshu Buddhism will be held in the Hearth Room at 1:00 pm. Everyone is welcome.

There will be a Women's Liberation meeting to begin organization at noon in the Hearth Room. Everyone is welcome.

Friday 14

The Pipe Room will be having a Boîte à Chansons avec Raoul Roy at 8:30 pm. Admission 50 cents.

Saturday 15

Beer and Music with 'Jumbo' in the Pipe Room 8:30 pm.

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PRO TEM staff meeting today 4 p.m.