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 importantly, 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 this 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 recreation facilities and lower overhead costs as a result of Wood Residence not having a mortgage.

It is also charged that the administration is either unable 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 councilor-large, David Moulton, but after a supplementary meeting with David Slater, the council, rather than organize a rent strike, decided 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.

Principal Albert Tucker has submitted a report to President David 75 per cent of the 60 people polled replied that they would definitely not be returning to residence next year and of these, 75 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 Glendon be repainted over the next three years; that drapes and bedspreads be replaced where necessary; that a pool table be purchased for Wood; that furniture in Wood be re-upholstered; and finally that kitchenettes be installed in each house in Hilliard residence.

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 Drygood 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 Tarig Ali, the Pakistani editor of the British socialist newspaper Red Mole.

Panel members will include John Roade, a Harvard medical school professor who was instrumental in organizing refugee camps in India; Stanley Burks, a former CBC reporter and newsreader who has helped organize relief operations in Bengal and India; Shahjahan Kair, a Bengal post-doctoral student at Trent University; Feroz Ahmed, editor of Pakistan Forum; George Addison, director of the Yemen 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 Committee at Glendon.

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 dorms not be returned to residence students, Ian Gentile, was that there was no suggestion that the rooms in Wood residence be carpeted.

One disagreement with the report is that the Deans of students, Ian Gentile, was that there was no suggestion that the rooms in Wood residence be carpeted.

It is expected that Slater will be replying to this report within the next week.
Dashing through the snow
You're a winter's song come to life. You feel the crisp, dry air. You hear the harness belts and the crunch of snow beneath the runners. And you're as fresh and free as the day.

In a way, Tampax tampons made it all possible. They have kept you feeling fresh, clean, comfortable. Right from the start of the day.

Internally worn, Tampax tampons were developed by a doctor. So you know they're safe. They're softly constructed for maximum absorbency. They expand in all three directions and give you the kind of protection you can really depend on. And best of all, they do it without showing. Without odor.

Tampax tampons. With them, there's nothing stopping you from being as sparkling and lovely as fresh-fallen snow.

Right from the start...

Road to pass-fail system now opened

By DONALD P. WALKER

The first non-Crisale of 1972 has ended in a satisfactory settlement according to H.L. Robertson, chairman of the French Department. The questionnaire-survey conducted by the Committee on Organization and Structures of the English University (COSSU) has been expanded and translated into all departments in Glendon.

Rumours circulated during February about the final clash of Robertson and H. (Handsome) Tucker. Tucker explained that 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 participation in the policy making procedure.

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

In February 1969, the Report of the Committee on Undergraduate Institution (better known as the Tucker Report, 1969) recommended that people dying at francophone universities, and not students, be graded on a pass-fail basis, and more importantly, that the new regulations will permit the faculty council seriously look into the subject, but little action has been taken. Some members were skeptical about the pass-fail procedure and others argued there would not be an incentive for students to strive for academic excellence. As a result, the recommendation was shelved.

Handsome stated that with the participation of only two Glendon departments the conclusion could be drawn that either all departments operated in the same way, or that each department was completely autonomous. Both of these assumptions would be in error.

Both chairmen described this action as a tactful to force Glendon to develop departments because they believed the information, if properly collected and interpreted, would be of the greatest value to Glendon faculty and students, as well as to COSSU.

The initial refusal to participate in the survey by Robertson and Handscombe touched off speculation that there were more than casual doubts in the English department about the survey.

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

At the present time the topic is not up for discussion by either the Glendon or the York-Seneca'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 a grade of 'C' on a pass-fail constitutes from the Sorbonne, which grades on a point-scale continuum from 1 to 20, equal in terms of Glendon marking scheme), there is little chance that Glendon in which it is difficult to give a "lettered" grade to. One example is Social Science 370, the Community and Adult Education course, in which students are individually involved in active community projects and where the emphasis is not on learning from books but from the learning experience.

Faculty council has accepted the fact that there is a Glendon University of Toronto's FSM 301 course, which the Glendon course was modelled after, the students must have a grade 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 of 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.

Dean of the Department, Gordon Nikiforuk states: "The whole thing comes from feeling that learning is a self-discovery by the student, and not something that is done by the teacher or other preservers of knowledge. The pass-fail system may be a way of learning in which Glendon students study for a year in the French faculty, obtaining a B.A. in a subject at Glendon in which it is difficult to give a "lettered" grade to. One example is Social Science 370, the Community and Adult Education course, in which students are individually involved in active community projects and where the emphasis is not on learning from books but from the learning experience.

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Formalize student role in hiring

The decision has been taken. Professors and lecturers on the Glendon faculty who have grown stronger beyond reasonable proportions will be renewed by the Political Science Department this 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 was followed by a response from other students organized by André Massicotte, who in a petition and letter to department chairman Edward Appiah-Aryeetey supported the reappointment of Kirschbaum. The matter was discussed and the decision was taken in an informal meeting of the student representatives of the Political Science Department on Monday afternoon.

This case, once again, illustrates the unfortunate circumstances which can arise when students are not aware of the key decisions made on hiring and firing as well as the granting of promotions and tenures.

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 abilities.

The hiring of professors is also important to the student in the way it determines 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 truly human existence is a professional one and can effectively provide a secure in the conviction that one is not a part of the individual to think independently and critically, to appreciate and understand compassionately, to act courageously and knowledgeably.

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 becomes aware of 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.

The student council and the student body are essential to the key decisions made on hiring and firing. At Glendon we have shunned the constraints of tradition, prejudice and ignorance. Are we not searching for a truly human existence? Is there not a tendency for some of our institutions not to encourage what we are really searching for? What have our student representatives been doing on faculty council matters? The attendance record has been poor. Only 40% of 168 students are present at each meeting but fewer have attended every meeting. The student representatives have the right to speak at meetings but often what they say is not heard and not well thought out.

Although membership of faculty council is a statutory symbol, it hardly accurs the students of power. If they 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 real participation of female students in affairs. Their concern was coupled with the fact that the student body of the present representatives have lost interest, if anything, in the student body, and the lack of real participation of female students in 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 constractive pressure on society. If, however, we sit back and accept defeat, we may have lithe 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.

The student council has not been ex- excitingly effective either. Social activi ties 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 constant efforts to tackle problems on the basis of formulated principles? Is students' council an irrelevancy?

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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 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 is also 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 milieu) — 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. Moreover, 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 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 are 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 in Agro-business; McCains for example, in the Maritimes.

CUP: 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.

CUP: Are we 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 stand a chance.

KOSSICK: Yes, it is the companies and that's 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 it for their own good and not for the good of anybody else. We feel that through a boycott, we can really get it across to large corporations 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 want.

Through the boycott, we get the chance to go into cities and talk to the people about what is going on in rural Canada and get them to understand what the problem is. It is the relationship between both groups. We feel that that is more positive than dumping on the urban population of Canada to try and get them involved in the boycott. It is a help to the consumer in assuring that the power establishment has done a very good job of isolating them as people who are the big daddies, they are the ones that are making a take-off in the middle ground because the people are buisness, and are not for the good of anybody else. We feel it is their problem to isolate them, and we feel that is the way in that type of process.

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We are giving our leaflets at various stores across the country. We have hit 17 centres in 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 if food is good and trying to increase knowledge in people which will stop them from buying 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 is because there will be no one to organize some kind of an alliance and things are going to start falling apart.

That is why it is important that we be forced, 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 try to show how urban and rural interests are common. Once the powerful corporations such as 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 organize with in the rural areas.

My point is that we need to have this boycott in order to fill people in on what is happening in rural Canada. We start 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.

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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 responsible corporation such as Kraft, who is trying to help the people of Canada.

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 organization here 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 getting informed and wanting to help us.

We would like to seek support, we ask for a message of support. We feel it is very important to get publicity. We then ask that they distribute information among the groups, and that we come to town to help us out.

KOSSICK: For example, I was in Moose Jaw and the District Labour Council there supported us. They are going to be giving our information and giving messages of support. I am 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 start 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 we be forced, 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 try to show how urban and rural interests are common. Once the powerful corporations such as 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 organize with in the rural areas.

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 responsible corporation such as Kraft, who is trying to help the people of Canada.
Gopher Holland tour not pointless

Hockey is a contact sport, more so amongst the pro ranks. Consequently, a few low-lowered teams that for all intents and purposes comprise the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association. However it was expected that the Glendon Gophers recent trip to Holland for a series of exhibitions would be marked by a few contacts, as opposed to "rackets.

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 in a country rather than the inconsistent rabble that typically frequents home games.

Strange enough, the money was handed over to K.C. Haffey, who is now reelining the crest of KLM. When assured that the trip was off, the ever shifty Ahearne revised his reasons and suggested that the team would fly with and under the auspices of the CAHA; he bailed slightly.

In concert with two shrewd rebuttals to his claims, Ahearne last week took the hammer blow, on Thursday December 9th, Bunny Ahearne, the President of the International Ice Hockey Federation, team captain Andy Raven, and said "no go," the tour was off.

This attempt to squish the trip coincidentally coincided with the decision that the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association had been leased, in order to enter a team in 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, ineppt jock. The student 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.

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 amatuerism, shamaateurism, hit and run events, Ahearne had the temerity to offer the office of the editor, of course, he was not alone in his belief, only the facts have been slightly altered, not for protection, but because of general incompentence on the part of this student council. Thus was the mortifying details of the complex plot, in the immortal words of K.C. Haffey, "just one big scam.

After all, it was only November, KLM the Royal Dutch airline had 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.

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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 other Thursday victory by crushing 2nd year faculty by 39 to 21.

A famous sports personality once said that "If you could find a way to make hockey more fun than you couldn't beat them on the ice." Transferring that quote to basketball, then the Axemen did it. Bob Edwards led the charge with 12 points, followed by Bill Marsden with 9 points. Mark Brown sank 7 points with Paul "Break" Picard right on his heels with 6 points. Doug Watson had 4 points. Charlie LaForest 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 Bryan had 4 points, and Rick Stainsby rounded out the scoring with 2 points.

In the Saturday night game 1st year defeated D and E house 39 to 27. Ron Trace was the most proficient scorer with 14 points. John Frankie and Andy Scott were the only Animals to score efficiently with 11 points. Tom Crepnakonic showed proficiency in scoring 8 points. The wire service revealed questionable proficiency in the naming of the other frosty northern players.

The giant Bruce Maltby again came through for the Animals. With 10 points Tom Kemp added 7 points and Doug Watson had 3 points. The home-town fans were making it 5 points. At the final buzzer Andy Scott made 6 of the 10 points. Jim Hurst and Jon Husband are going to be tied to his name forever anyway.

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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 uninteresting 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 jewelers 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, safety 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 tasty lovers' quarrel between a homosexual couple played by Steve Whistance-Smith and Leslie Carlson. Numerous make-up and costume changes made in the course of the twenty five minute dialogue skillfully convey 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 Kewley along with Vicky Mantorph'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, Whistance-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.

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 feet up in the air.
Because they make too much.

DOUG McGrATH AND LES CARLSON IN 'SNOW-BIRDS' BY DAVID TIPÉ

A "Mini Course" can make your degree worth more

Get a head start on success. Qualify for a better career by combining practical business training with your academic studies.

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250 YONGE STREET
TOKONTO 315
481-6477

PRO TEM staff meeting today 4 p.m.

on campus


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 Bolle & Chamans avec Raoul Roy at 8:30 pm. Admission 50 cents.

Saturday 15

Beer and Music with 'Jum-bo' in the Pipe Room 8:30 pm.