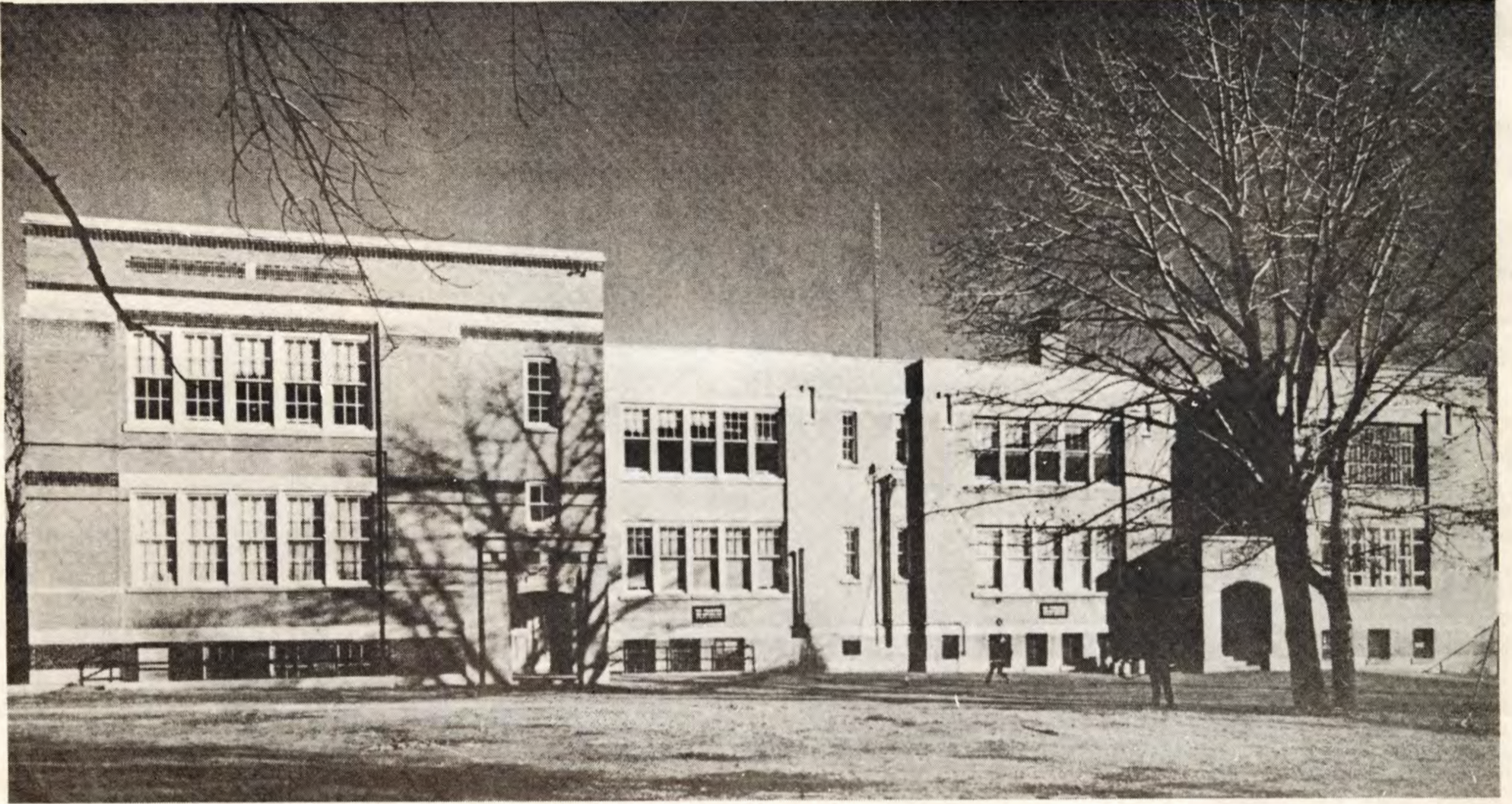


# ACHIEVEMENT

1966



## COVEN

10th  
Anniversary  
Issue

Humber College of Applied Arts & Technology



10th ANNIVERSARY YEAR

1977





## ACHIEVEMENT

# The past ten years

by Patti Welsh

It is hard to believe that just over ten years ago the college we attend each day was an idea in the minds of some educators and community leaders. An idea that was thought up to enable high school graduates to enter into career-orientated programs in a community college as an alternative to university. An idea that has proved to be a good one.

Humber has been a success story from the beginning. It started out with the idea to reach every possible level of education and has succeeded immensely. It is hard to believe that Humber started out in an about-to-be-demolished old school building only to advance to one of the largest colleges in Ontario, and definitely the largest one in Metro Toronto.

Humber was destined to be a history maker and within ten short years has made history.

The expansion rate has been incredible. Students from all over Canada and from other countries, flock to our college each year to be educated.

Humber is a place for people, education and caring. Without these, our college would never have worked as well as it has. People cared enough to give the idea a chance, people have made it work and education is the reward people have received for all the hard work put into our college.

### Common feeling

But how did it all start? Let's go back to a spring day in the year of '65. It was a warm, May day when the bill was introduced into the Ontario Legislature for the establishment and operation of a system of Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology. These colleges would provide secondary school graduates with an alternative to university. It would also provide the opportunity for adults, whether or not they were secondary school graduates, to continue their education.

It was a common feeling that the various educational needs would best be met by career-oriented programs. Courses were offered under the headings of Applied Arts, Business Health Sciences and Technology.

With courses and divisions decided, and a board of governors chosen, a College of Applied Arts and Technology was established to serve the boroughs of York and Etobicoke. All that was needed now was a name and campus.

In November of 1966 the name Humber College was unanimously decided upon by the Board of Governors. The name came from the Humber River system—a physical feature that both the borough of York and Etobicoke had in common.

The established college needed a campus. A public school building on Lakeshore Boulevard was to be demolished, so in April 1967, arrangements to rent and renovate the James S. Bell Public School were made by Claire B. Routley, the interim Administrator and Registrar of Humber College at that time.

### Now a college

We were now a college with a campus. The following September the doors opened to our new college and in bustled the first five hundred students.

In the first year we had 25 programs to offer, varying in length from one to three years. Some of the first offerings were marketing, secretarial courses, dental assistants and engineering technology.

During that year, the Board of Governors appointed Gordon Wragg president of our college. Mr. Wragg had been president of the Provincial Institute of Trades in Toronto at that time, an educational institute that later became George Brown College of Applied Arts & Technology.

In the first month of 1968, Humber was officially opened. Ten presidents of other colleges and five members of Provincial Parliament, including Premier Davis who was Education Minister at that time, were on hand to witness the event.

Our college was progressing well from the beginning. Growth was inevitable, so to house this growth, 240 acres of land one mile north of Rexdale Boulevard off Highway 27 was purchased with the intention of making a permanent campus. Construction started immediately and within a few

months our college would have a home of its own.

In the spring of '68, accomplishment and success filled the air of the Lakeshore Teacher's College auditorium where the first graduates received their diplomas. Accomplishment and success not only because of graduation, but also because Humber was working well. There would be no looking back for this young college—only looking ahead.

During the summer and late fall of that year the majority of the faculty and staff moved from the James S. Bell School at the Lakeshore to the North Campus. The old building was retained for the Technology and Applied Arts division.

Two campuses were not enough for us. Our college wanted to fill every possible role of education for all the people in the community, so it started the Centre for Continuous Learning, which served the community with night school courses.

We also entered into adult retraining and apprenticeship by taking over the Etobicoke Adult Retraining Centre on Queen Elizabeth Boulevard. Ten retraining and apprenticeship programs were offered ranging from academic upgrading to welding.

Like all popular, successful institutions, Humber needed an identifying symbol. Dean Charters, one of Canada's leading designers created the uniquely styled 'H' for Humber College.

### Growing

"Grow as you go" was our motto in those days, and grow we did. We were acquiring many new programs and departments at the North Campus, including the Nursing Diploma Program. Humber was the first college in Ontario to offer this program and its success alone has been overwhelming. Each year our student nurses graduate and fill the job market all over North America.

Aside from nursing, Humber started to serve the business and industry fields. The Training in Business and Industry Division, (T.B.I.), conducted its first program in July, 1969. This program is one of the largest of its kind in Ontario.

Mobile education was the next step during our advancing years. The National-International program was formed in the latter part of 1969. Students were given on-location education in different places such as Jamaica, Mexico and Barbados. Today these trips have advanced to other parts of the world such as China, Ireland, Greece and Italy.

### Changes

From 1970 to 1971 many new changes and progressions took place. Humber started a new program called Equine Studies. The course started out as an elective and eventually became a program in itself, becoming the only full-time two-year program of its kind in Canada. Students gained practical experience from local stables until the equine centre was built and opened a few years later.

The Mental Retardation Program began that same year. The course was designed to train people to deal with retarded children. Again the course was unique and the only one offered in Canada at that time.

A converted factory and another old public school building were added to the college's collection. Keelesdale Campus on Industry Street in Weston and the Queensway Public School on the Queensway gave us a total of six campuses and we had only been in operation for four years.

Expansion was in the air during the fifth year of operation. During this time the Technology Building, the Applied

and Liberal Arts Complex and the Central Heating Plant were built. Beside the main building a huge bubble was blown up and students began to play sports within it.

New programs as well as new buildings were constructed that year. The Creative Arts Division was expanded and it was the beginning of the Humber College Music Program.

The development of the Retraining and Apprenticeship Division program also took place that year. This program was the start of individual learning. Instead of placing students in classes with definite starting and finishing dates, RANDA made it possible for some stu-

dents to learn, start and finish at their own pace.

Other Humber accomplishments of the year included the Centre for Women, Storefront Humber and the Humber College Radio Station, which is a part of the college's Radio Broadcasting program.

The Technology Division moved into its new building, a \$2 million, two-storey structure at the North Campus. The need for more technicians in various specialized areas resulted in more Technology programs.

### Another first

The Health Sciences Division was formed that year. Nursing, Pharmacy Assistants and the Funeral Service Programs made up this division. The Funeral Service Education program had been taught at the Queensway until that time, but eventually moved up to the modern facilities of the North Campus.

The next year brought in new field development practice. The Early Childhood Education Program students were given actual day care settings to learn to work with the younger children in addition to classroom lectures. The new daycare centre also provided working mothers with another place to leave their children.

Aside from the new Nursery School, Humber started to stretch its growing arms into York to establish an educational and cultural centre. Humber-York was formed. It was a storefront location on Eglinton Avenue, similar to the one on Lakeshore Boulevard, providing the same facilities. Since January 1977, the location has been closed down to make room for a bigger and better location which will serve the same purpose but in a wider area.

Another type of day care centre was developed in the year of '72, the Centre for Handicapped children. This program also offered on-the-job training for students in the Early Childhood Education for the Developmentally Handicapped Program.

Humber was seven years old and another official opening ceremony was taking place—the Humber College Equine Centre. Students would no longer have to trudge up the road to the local stables for their practical training. Now they would receive it in the new centre located on campus. The centre included stables for 35 horses, feed storage and preparation, a 200 ft. by 80 ft. arena, tack rooms, classrooms and even a new surgical room. Again Humber led in another first. The centre was the only college facility of its kind in Ontario.



Construction on Humber's North Campus Phase 11 began in 1967.

The "white caps" were more present than ever in the year of '73. Our college had taken over the Osler Regional and Quo Vadis Schools of Nursing.

### Reaching out

Not only did we go to the people in the Borough of York, but also to senior citizens in the Humber community. Third Age College was developed that year enabling older people to take advantage of the college facilities. Elderly people could take recreational and credit courses. If they couldn't come to the college the college would go to them.

Neighbourhood Learning Centres were developed that year. This operation enabled adults to take credit courses in their neighbourhood if they lived in the Borough of York. Local schools were used. Now we were going to the people.

Conferences and seminars were

developed to co-ordinate conferences conducted by the college's various divisions. It later expanded outside of our college to other groups.

We celebrated our eighth birthday by adding an eighth campus to our educational family. The Queensland Public School on Clunan Avenue near Kipling and the Queensway was leased. It was decided that our new campus would focus its education on retraining and apprenticeship programs.

Another building was being constructed in that year on the North Campus grounds—the Landscaping and Environmental Studies Building. The building was used by students in the Retail Floriculture and Landscape Technology Programs.

In 1975 Humber College took over the Lakeshore Teacher's College on Lakeshore Boulevard, making a total of nine campuses. This campus was named Lakeshore I Campus. Other

campuses in the south Etobicoke area also took on a new identity. Lakeshore II and III were developed from the former Queensway I and II.

### Getting better

Our college has grown a great deal in the last ten years. Students have come and gone but the college lives on and keeps growing. Each year enrollment increases and many students are turned away because of a lack of space. Growth is still inevitable and the college will keep on growing in order to serve people. We have a college with modern facilities such as computers. We have some of the most unique courses in the country. We have ten years of growing that will most certainly go down in history.

We are now celebrating our 10th anniversary at Humber College. We have a lot to be proud of when we look around the halls and classrooms.

Hey Humber, you're not just getting older, you're getting better.

## Students take to the woods

Getting through college has probably meant financial hard times. But you never had to rough it like these students.

Sixty or seventy protesting students erected a makeshift tent community on the grounds at Humber's north campus in 1970. They called their community "Liberation College" where they ate, slept and even conducted classes in the nearby wilderness.

Unlike other educational institutions, Humber's faculty and administration were patient with the peaceful, yet sometimes radical students. President Gordon Wragg could often be found at Liberation College chopping wood for their fires.

A Coven reporter in 1970 describes Liberation College:

"There did exist a canvas kitchen and a general store, a common eating place which doubled as a campfire, and an old backhouse out front.

They drank the wine and ate the cheese and smoked the pipe of peace.



The remains of Liberation College...may they rest in peace.

Day and night they worked together and watched as the New World grew.

But there was much sin and licentiousness in those days which spread from tent to tent. There was drinking and brawling (and even notable at-

tempts at lovemaking) people were stoned for their doings.

It came to pass, however, that armies of the the Department of Health and Welfare threatened to drive the people out of the Promised Land (carry them

out if necessary), but the Great White Father, John McCarthy (creator of Liberation College) and a few of his disciples did ascend the mount to beseech the Powers That Be for a sign or a miracle that they might live forever in the land of liberation. And it was so (at least till the end of summer).

A great mothering pop festival of 2500 did come to pass. There was music for all... and lots of funny pills and brown stuff to put into peace pipes. The people searched their hearts and did provide much food for the multitudes of music lovers at zilch a plate.

The Liberation College soon died leaving much decay and ruin (and old truck bodies, broken toilet seats, mattresses, worn blankets and hand tools.)"

Our college felt the students had a right to express themselves and given the time the feelings would pass. And pass they did, with time and a little bit of patience from our college.

ACHIEVEMENT

# Humber's Unique Courses

by Brian Nolk

Every community college offers some basic courses; some business, some technology, some arts. The mark of a GREAT college is the number and variety of special courses, designed to handle specific needs, that it develops and offers to the community.

Humber is a great college. Since its creation in 1967, Humber has been a place where innovative planning and instruction in special courses could be found. The college now offers 22 courses that are unique among Ontario Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology.

## Ski Management

Several of the courses were developed in co-operation with industry associations. The Ski Area Management program, the first of its kind in North America, was created in 1970 to help fill the gap in the booming ski resort management market. The Ontario Ski Resorts Association agreed to participate in a co-operative system with the college. Students work full-time during the winter at ski resorts and study at the North campus from September until the first week of December and from April until the middle of July.

The course was designed for graduates of recreation leadership programs and individuals with several years experience in the industry.



Since the students are sure that they want the course and reasonably sure of satisfactory job placement after graduation the percentage of graduates is very high, according to instructor Dan Matthews.

"The Ontario Resorts Association works very closely with us. There is a committee from the association which meets annually to discuss the program with us, and I'm on the Board of Directors for the association," says Dan Matthews. "It gives students practical training and gives industry competent resort

managers. Although it is a provincial association, we have students coming from British Columbia and the Maritimes as well as from around here. And some of them get jobs outside the province."

"Although it's a boom industry and there's a demand for more graduates, we graduate only about 25 per year. We want to keep the quality high. Prior to graduation each student prepares a major research project, and presents it to the industry. A lot of new ideas have come in to the business that way."

The studies include basic first aid, snow-making and landscaping, ski school management, legal regulations of the industry, accounting systems, public relations, retailing procedures and travel and tourism.

## Technical Sales

This program offers instruction in the sciences and technology plus training in advertising, marketing and sales. This training enables the student to competently identify and specify what type of machinery or process the client requires. This combination of technology and technical competence plus salesmanship is very much in demand in modern industry.

This is a six semester program taught at the North campus.

## Industrial Instrumentation

This diploma program was created to provide instruction in industrial systems. Hydraulic, pneumatic, fluidic and electronic control instruments and systems are the subject of study as well as mathematics, science, statistics, production and quality control and metallurgy.

The design, construction, installation, operation and maintenance of industrial systems are jobs that the graduate may work at in the future.

This is a program that lasts as long as it takes to achieve the learning objectives. It is offered at Lakeshore II campus

All of the above programs were created to satisfy a specific need in our society. As it changes, so will its needs. Humber College is working on new programs to train people to fill those needs.

## Safety Technology

Until 1971 there was no formal training in safety technology at the post-secondary level in Canada. Yet there was a great need for such training. Workers in such industries as mining, construction, transportation and manufacturing experienced health problems and accidents, many of them

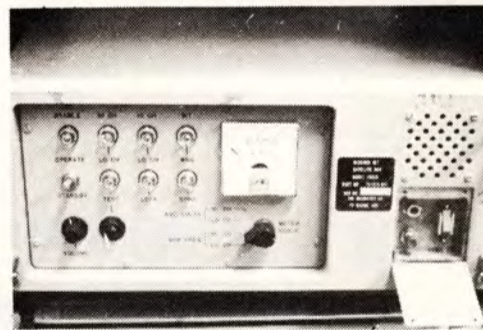
fatal, in alarming numbers.

Industry and government agencies particularly the Federal Department of Public Works made suggestions to Humber College that a program in safety technology be developed at different levels.

An advisory committee was formed and in 1971 the first stage of the program was started. It has grown and now there are full and part-time day programs, evening programs and home study programs that include seminars with important guest speakers. High school students, Continuous Learning students and students sent by their employers enter the course.

The programs emphasize the prevention of health hazards in industry and the development and implementation of safeguards. Mathematics, physical sciences and management techniques are taught as part of the course.

Instructor Donald Stemp said, "The problems are enormous and they are made worse because there is no social focus on them. There should be some kind of instruction at a secondary school level of occupational health problems and by graduation there would be students with a vocational interest in safety technology. Careers are beginning to open up now in the field but we need more interested young people to fill the



## Hydrographics

Most of Canada's borders are under water; 200 miles from shore in three directions. We have one of the largest coastal jurisdictions in the world and they include busy sea-lanes full of shipping, important fishing banks and detected but untouched resources.

The surveying and mapping of these waters is the job of the Canadian Hydrographic Service. In co-operation with this agency Humber has developed a hydrographic survey program that is unique in Canada

Students study basic surveying as well as location fixing using astronomy and radar, depth measurement using sonar and acoustic equipment, seabed geology, marine life and other related subjects.

It is a six semester program with the summers spent on CHS ships, putting theory into practice.



## Explosives

The explosives technician course is unique in Canada. It exists to instruct people in the safe and efficient use of explosives in industry.

Students learn the basic skills in loading blast holes, planning charge drilling, supervising drilling, estimating blasting costs for companies and all the legal, seismic and safety precautions involved.

The knowledge is important to construction, mining and underwater blasting industries.

Besides classroom study, students travel to a test site north of Toronto. There is 4,000 acres of bare rock to be used as an explosives laboratory, and the practical application of explosives is taught. The site is owned by Queen's University, which uses it to test explosives for its civil engineering program.

## Retail Floriculture

This program offers students the chance to learn every aspect of commercial flower retailing.

Care of greenhouse and container grown plants, propagation, soil, floral arranging, storage methods, special arrangement techniques, preparation and colour co-ordination is studied. The management side of working in a flower shop including accounting, cost control retailing techniques, personnel and public relations, advertising and business management is also taught. There are four semesters of this classroom work including at least eight hours in floral designing lab each week.

During two months in the spring and for two weeks prior to Christmas the students work in retail flower shops. For one additional work period each student is required to work in the Humber College Flower Shop at the North Campus.



## Precision Instruments

This diploma program provides training in the use of precision and fine instruments technology in the area of manufacturing, servicing and sales.

Areas of study include math, science, construction design and construction of components and the assembling, testing and adjusting of instruments to government and industry standards.

This course is four semesters long, or as long as it takes to reach the learning objectives. It is offered at the Lakeshore II campus.

## Arena Management

This program was developed for qualified graduates to become certified Arena Managers in Ontario.

Students take a two or three semester study period in classrooms and a one semester field placement period where they put theory into practice while working at arenas. After graduation students may take certification examinations at the Ministry of Consumer and Commercial Relations to become Arena Managers.

Studies include management skills, budgeting, legal and safety restrictions in arena construction and operation, public relations, emergency procedures, efficient programming, refrigeration and ice making.

Admission requirements include two years of study in recreation leadership or two years of equivalent experience in an arena.

## Community Studies

This program was created to help develop an awareness of our society and how change in it is effected. Community organization, human relations, research and communications are all part of the course of study.

Field training in co-operation with community groups, municipal institutions, government agencies and other social work groups is a vital part of the program.

This four semester program is taught at Lakeshore I campus.

## Public Relations

Public relations is the liaison between any organization and the public at large. Corporations and government agencies, because of their size, need qualified people to inform the public of their activities and direction of the organization.

This program includes practical application of public relations as well as courses in advertising and effective communications.

It is the only six semester diploma program in public relations in the country aside from the University of Montreal's French language course.

All third year students spend four months working at various establishments, including Eaton's, Bell Canada, the Ability Fund, the CBC, the Canada Post Office and Ontario Hydro.

Hugh Morrison, the co-ordinator of the course says, "It's the quality and performance of our graduates which sells the program."

## Radio Broadcasting

Humber College has two radio stations on campus. They exist not only to bring music, news, weather and sports to the students, but as workshops for the radio broadcasting course.

The students learn every aspect of radio broadcasting; announcing, writing, management, production, music direction and interviewing and then put it into practice. CHBR, an AM station is broadcast only within the college. It is used by first year students as their workshop. CHCR-FM is a cable station that is used by second and third year students.

All students are periodically placed at Metro Toronto radio stations to get the feel of the business prior to graduation.



## Fashion Modelling

Fashion modelling is an important part of the fashion industry, garment retailing industry and the advertising industry. This program was developed to give basic instruction in grooming, posture, and general appearance as well as fashion trends and practical application.

A model's job is to best show clothes in a way that will sell them. Jobs in manufacturer's showrooms, fashion magazines, catalogues, trade publications, department stores and display advertisements are available for graduates.

Other careers that make use of the knowledge taught in the course include careers as airline hostesses, make-up representatives for the retail cosmetic business, manager of a fashion boutique or receptionist in a fashion office.

## Metal Arts

Gold and silver have been used for thousands of years to make jewellery, tableware and sculptures. A growing demand for modern craftsmen for these ancient materials prompted Humber to establish a program.

Analysis of design, metallurgy, photography, sculpture and production methods are all part of this three year course, which is taught at Humber's Lakeshore I campus.

## Furniture Design

Furniture Design is a three-year program that offers instruction in the exciting and imaginative field of creating new furniture. The program is unique in all of Canada.

Students study the history of furniture, styles, materials, processes and theories. They learn to work with woods, plastics, metals and upholstery to create furniture that is not only functional but beautiful and unique.

Students participate in nation-wide championships to demonstrate their ability to create fine furniture. The Humber program has won several awards at these championships.

## Packaging Design

The designing of packaging is a booming art at this time. The Department of Consumer and Corporate Affairs continually demands the repackaging of existing products and conversion to metric measurement and the job marketplace is crying out for junior designers.

In 1972 Humber received approval from the Ministry of Colleges and Universities to develop a course. It began instruction in September 1976.

Dave Chesterton, co-ordinator of the course, says the need for new packaging designs will be very great for the next ten years. "There will be great changes involving the changing of volumes due to metric conversion. Also new materials will be developed as petrochemical plastics run out and new packaging will be required."

## Funeral Services

Humber College offers instruction in Funeral Service education that prepares students for the business. Stress is put on the therapeutic value that funeral service has on the friends and relatives of the deceased.

Students study communications and human relations; embalming and restorative art to prepare the body in a sanitary and presentable way; and anatomy and Medical Science.

Applicants are interviewed and must present a physician's Statement of Health.

## Workshop Rehabilitation

This program exists to train people to work with the handicapped individuals of our society. The student learns the skills that he will need to supervise, instruct and council the handicapped in a workshop. These sheltered workshops, 170 of them in Ontario, are presently helping about 13,000 handicapped people to become more independent.

## Music

Humber's three-year program is unique because it offers instruction in all kinds of music, jazz, folk, classical and rock in all areas of competency. These include performing, conducting, teaching, arranging and composing, recording and sales.

The first year of study has a common core of knowledge including reading of

music. After that, the students choose either Performance, Music Education or Arranging as their field of study.

Students are involved in concerts throughout the three years of study and will receive continuing training in the instrument of their choice.

## Early Childhood

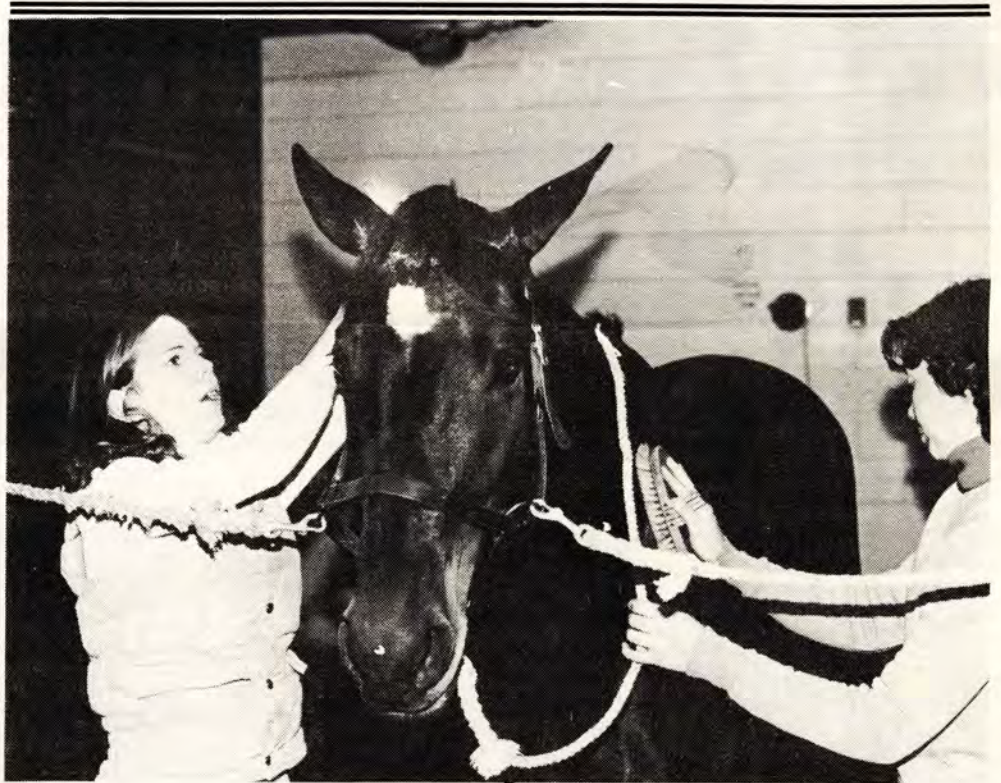
This program exists to provide basic training for students who wish to work in day care centres and nursery schools for the developmentally handicapped. Students will work with normal children in centres and nursery schools as well as in Humber's two day care centres. Volunteer assignments requiring working with handicapped children are also done. In the third and fourth semesters the students will practice in nursery schools for the retarded and developmental classes in the school system.

## Floorcovering

Floorcovering marketing is another course which was created because of an industry need.

This two year course involves measuring and estimating classes, as well as interior design and installation.

Instructor Wolfgang "Chris" Christianson sees the new course catching on. "All of Eaton's floorcovering salesmen take our course. That's a good sign."



## Equine Studies

Humber has the only full-time two-year horsemanship program in Canada. It was developed to fill a need in the horse industry for qualified and responsible help.

Students participate in the daily care of horses including stable maintenance, feeding and health care as well as riding. The goal is to help individuals become qualified grooms, riding instructors or other horse care personnel.

The Equine Centre consists of an 85 feet by 200 feet arena stabling facilities for 50 horses, classrooms, offices and a surgical wing.

The program began in 1970 but it was not until 1973 that the self-contained Centre with its own facilities was built. Until that time the practical instruction took place at nearby Woodbine Racetrack.

There is a close association between the Centre and the tracks and the Jockey Club. Professionals from the horse industry often guest lecture at the Centre. The students, for their part, work with exhibitors and management at the Royal Agricultural Winter Fair each year as well as at training stables across the province. Each spring the students spend two weeks working at the

Standardbred stables at Mohawk Raceway. More practical instruction takes place at Thoroughbred and Standardbred breeding farms and at show, boarding, training and instructional stables in Ontario.

The new surgical clinic at the Centre has complete facilities. Two veterinarians run the clinic and the students help with the pre and post-operative care of animals. The clinic often handles privately owned horses, in which case the owners are billed for services and board.

An interesting note is that many of the facilities were initially financed by private donations and even now, concerned people in the industry donate funds to the Equine Centre.

An advisory committee of people from the horse world meet annually to discuss the program. The horse industry needs qualified people and they turn to Humber to find them.

Liz Ashton, director for the Equine Studies program states that students have come from as far away as Venezuela, as well as the United States, Western Canada and the Maritimes. This year's graduating class is expected to be 30.

# The dreams of President Wragg...

by Robyn Foley



Ten years ago, the Etobicoke Guardian called the founding of Humber College a bold experiment in learning.

Today, though the experiment is a proven success, President Gordon Wragg isn't looking back.

He's looking ahead to the next ten years.

"Big institutions tend to get cumbersome," said Mr. Wragg in a recent interview, "the challenge is retaining genuine human touch in the face of a big bureaucracy."

"Ten years ago I had no idea Humber College would mushroom to its present size with over 8,000 full-time students and more than 100 programs. In terms of volume and activity, the institution has exceeded even my wildest expectations of 10 years ago."

He said the development of the curriculum and the organization of the school's resources have advanced more rapidly than he had anticipated during those ten years.

In a 1967 article, the Etobicoke Guardian published an interview with Mr. Wragg in which he outlined the advantages, as he saw

them, of the "bold experiment."

"One thing which motivates a student more at our college as compared with university is the realization of his earning potential when he graduates," he told the Etobicoke Guardian.

"It gives him a program that gets him acquainted with the world of work as quickly as possible."

"This principle, we apply to as many courses as possible," he had said, "learning takes place in other places than in school."

Humber's apparent success in preparing students for the market place seems to support Mr. Wragg's published opinion of more than a decade ago. "People who control education budgets are beginning to realize that the economic wealth of the country depends on the knowledge and skill of the people... business people are also beginning to realize that the real scarcity is knowledgeable, capable people..."

Though students' prime motivation—earning power—hasn't changed over the past 10 years, according to Mr. Wragg, he says Humber College has continued its emphasis on more than job-training.

"I don't think anyone is totally happy doing only one thing," he said. "The broader the outlook you have, the more varied your skills and knowledge will be. And when opportunities present themselves, you can take advantage of them. Few people get into a line of work and stay there permanently."

Mr. Wragg referred to courses offering exposure to a number of electives as a means of encouraging broader perspectives. He said curiosity aroused in a student may not lead to immediate interest but may be valuable in later years as roles and accompanying responsibilities change.

While he referred to the successes of Humber's programs, he said the college's physical facilities need improvement. The proposed Complex Five, an athletic and recreational centre, would be a major tool in the college's goal of producing well-rounded citizens, both culturally and physically, he said.

"This is a goal you never completely reach," Mr. Wragg said. "It's something, as an educator, you hope you're getting closer to."

# ...and the reality of the graduates

by Robyn Foley

Humber College's recent graduates have one thing in common. If they had the chance they'd do it all over again.

For Audrey Myers, a pharmacy assistant graduate in 1973, the choice would be of sheer necessity.

"Although I have been working on my B.A. in psychology I still needed a skill, so I chose a vocation at Humber that always interested me."

After graduation, two years of retail pharmacy and a year in a hospital dispensary, Mrs. Myers joined the faculty of Humber to teach in the pharmacy assistant program. Her teaching duties include pharmacy math, science and community health.

"Practicality is what I found to be the strength of this course and it's what I hope to bring to my job here."

To keep pace with fast changing developments in pharmacy and maintain practicality in the course Mrs. Myers would like to get back into retail pharmacy during the summer months.

"It is necessary to be involved directly with pharmacy or you lose touch with new drugs," said Mrs. Myers. "I can only be of value to the students when I know what's going on."

Mrs. Myers attributes much of her success to the contacts she developed during field placement, landing a job scarcely four days after graduation.

That opinion is shared by Iris Raven, graduate of the family and consumer studies program in 1975.

"Field placement and internship were the most enjoyable and useful aspects of my program," she said. "They give you a chance to make contacts in your field of study and tackle something challenging."

Mrs. Raven is now working for the Toronto Star where she is responsible for recipe testing, nutritional advice, handling consumer oriented food issues and related article research for the Star's food editor.

## Positive force

Finding a job after graduation was not difficult for Mrs. Raven.

"My job was offered to me temporarily and I have been here ever since."

Along with field placement, Mrs. Raven says the attitude of her instructors was a major positive force in her studies. College staff, she said can be more informal than in most post-secondary institutions, therefore, develop a closer relationship with their students.

## Full tilt

Gordon Schofield, a business administration graduate in 1975, also found the strengths of Humber were the calibre of the instructors and the diversity of the program; "It gives you a taste of everything."

And it's everything his job at IBM can offer him that he's after.

"I chose IBM over several other prospective employers because I wanted a place with lots of exposure and where I could get the most training," said Mr. Schofield.

Mr. Schofield is involved in equipment distribution for IBM, but sees his position as a training spot for further advancements.

I want to have as many tools as I can possibly have," said the former straight-A student.

"A person gets out of school what he puts in. There's no magic formula to getting ahead," said Mr. Schofield. "Know where you want to go and attack it full tilt."

## Diversity

Industrial safety technology graduate, Gary Jaynes found more diversity in his job at the post office than he expected while at Humber.

His work as a safety professional involves fire inspection, safety audits, noise analysis and counselling employees on drug addiction and alcohol abuse.

"My job here at the post office is more diversified than I had anticipated at school but Humber gave me a good management background and prepared me well," said the 1974 graduate.

He describes himself as a "jack-of-all-trades," and said a broad basic knowledge is a definite asset.

"If I had to do it all over again," said Mr. Jaynes, "I would come back to Humber."

Journalism graduate Charlotte Empey would also do it over again if she had to.

Miss Empey who graduated in 1972 is now associate editor of Canada's leading pharmacy publication for Maclean-Hunter.

## Practicality

"The journalism program at Humber is excellent and it gave me a solid foundation for my job," said Miss Empey.

Like the other Humber graduates she found the strength of her course with its practicality and the instructors.

"I was under no illusions when I left school that I'd be making great money. The journalism instructors prepared us for this ahead of time," she said. "If you are willing to work and put forth an effort you know the teachers will always be willing to spend time with you," said Miss Empey.

# COVEN

10th Anniversary Issue

Coven is an independent student newspaper published weekly by the Journalism Department, Humber College of Applied Arts and Technology, Rexdale, Ontario, M9W 5L7, 676-1200 ext. 514. Member of the Audit Bureau of Circulation.

Established 1971, circulation 4,000

Publisher: J.I. Smith, co-ordinator, Journalism Program.  
10th Anniversary Issue — March 1977

EDITOR .....ROBYN FOLEY

STAFF WRITERS: YLVA VAN BUUREN, BRIAN NOLK, BRENDA McCAFFREY, PATTI WELSH, IAN TAPNER.

PHOTOGRAPHY: CARL FERENZ, YLVA VAN BUUREN, BRIAN NOLK, RON CARROLL.

A special thanks to all staff and students who contributed extra time to assist in the production of this special anniversary issue.

Humber College of Applied Arts & Technology

# Keeping the college going and growing

by Ylva Van Buuren

It could be said that Humber College needs all the support it can get to maintain its day-to-day functions. Ever since the college opened its doors in 1966, the support needed has been there in the form of clerks, secretaries, custodians, transportation staff, teachers and administrators. Although they can all be generally classified as support staff, specifically there are three very distinct groups: OPSEU Academic, OPSEU Support, and the Administrative Staff Association.

OPSEU Academic has been around since the beginning of Humber College; but known under a few different names. The Faculty Association was formed in 1966. Its main objective was to ensure faculty members of input into the college's system. This included teaching methods, as well as the number of hours teachers worked compared to the quality of education students received. These same issues have been brought up again and again during the association's lifetime.

Eric Mundinger, the association's second president, remembers that he "was working between the two existing campuses - James S. Bell and the Queensway back in 1967."

The college expanded and so did the association. During the two years Peter Monk was president, 1968-70, 160 members were paying ten dollars a year to belong. "At that time," says Mr. Monk, "everybody belonged."

Mike McDonald became president of Humber's OPSEU Academic in 1970 after OPSEU was named the bargaining agent. (Before 1975, the Ontario Public Service Employees Union, CSAO) He remembers that during his year as president he "worked on the first contract and on the internal structure of the newly formed local 562. Converging the two organizations, the Faculty Association and OPSEU, also took some time."

Soon though the local was thriving. Since that time, it has been involved in many disputes.

"Like the time, in 1974, when members picketed at the Royal York Hotel," remembers Peter Jones who has been the local's secretary since 1972, and just recently given up the job. "It was part of the fight for better terms of collective bargaining." The local was under Bill 105 at the time. OPSEU objected to the three-man arbitration board set up. Two members were appointed by the government and only one was appointed by OPSEU. Since then it has changed; now the third man is agreed upon by the other two who are appointed. "A one day study session had been set up," said Mr. Jones, "during classroom time, and 6:30 the night before the session, the judge, who was the chairman of the board stepped aside."

Bargaining for the September '73 to August '75 contract was finally settled at the end of August '75. It was almost too late.

As of 1976, the local has been under Bill 108 which parallels procedures of elementary and high school teachers.

Peter Churchill was elected president in 1971. Werner Loiskande followed, and then the late Rudolph Jansen. Mr. Churchill became president again following Mr. Jansen's death in July of 1976.

The local stays in the news. But then it should. Mr. Churchill now represents 350 members.

Also in the news constantly is the union that represents Humber's

secretaries, clerks, custodians, and transportation staff. Local 563 has been going strong since 1970. It is the second largest local of the twenty-two community colleges' support staffs that belong to OPSEU. When the support staff got together to join OPSEU there were less than 100 members. Now, six years later, the local boasts of membership of almost 400. Weekly fees are deducted from members' pays.

Many people, who have not closely followed its activities, would say the biggest change the local has gone through since it was formed would be its increase in size. This may be true but there is more. Executive members have come and gone, and so have some of its regulations.

The biggest change came in 1975 when the local switched from being under the Crown Employees Collective Bargaining Act, CECBA, to regulation under Bill 108. The change gave members the right to strike and the right to participate in any political election, as long as they did not raise money for it. It also gave them a wider range of bargaining positions. The local is just beginning to benefit from being under Bill 108 with its current negotiations dealing with classifications of jobs. Presently, annual increments in each classification of jobs are automatic.

The local's first opportunity that might have come to a strike vote occurred early in the fall of 1976. The previous July saw the local turn down a contract. Fortunately, for Humber College, it was resolved. The membership chose to accept the contract.

Ruth Edge, secretary for the Centre for Women at the North Campus, is the current president. Betty Sorbie from the Task Centre at Lakeshore III, president from 1971 to 1975, is now second vice-president. Other presidents were James Melles and Ted Fielding.

The youngest organization of the three support staff groups is the Administrative Staff Association, ASA.

Administrative staff members got together in 1973 to organize the association, and Ken Williams was elected president. Prior to that time they were not represented. Its main purpose was to represent employees' concerns over salary and terms of employment. Staff members joined on a voluntary basis, paying five dollars a year in fees. The figure hasn't changed. In the first year 60 staff members joined. By the 1975-76 school year, 20 more people had joined. This year, membership has climbed to almost 100.

According to Doug Scott, one of the initial organizers, Humber College's association was one of the first, and it encouraged other college staffs to follow suit.

David Guptill has been president of ASA since 1975. It's his second year in office; and he claims his last.

The association is continually concentrating on meeting its members needs. Wage settlements are a major issue: "We are substantially behind faculty in terms of wage settlements," said Mr. Guptill. Since September 1, 1970, administrative staff increases have amounted to 41 per cent, compared to faculty increases of just over 71 per cent. But as Mr. Guptill put it, "There is not much chance of catching up this year because of the AIB."

ASA will soon be recognized not only within the college but within Ontario. A motion to establish a provincial organization was passed by six associations during the first province-wide con-

ference held here, at Humber, on December 11.

It is a step in the right direction for associations with such short pasts. The move spells progress; in the interest of ASA members and Humber College; and that's what it's all about.

Since the spring of 1976 the three support staffs have been held together by something else other than the fact they are all 'support staffs'. The Humber Employees Co-ordinating Committee, HECC, is a joint committee of the presi-

dents of the two unions and the president of ASA. The committee works in the best interest of everyone. So far, HECC has arranged social events only, but "we hope to get more politically involved in the future," says ASA president, David Guptill.

Humber College has about 850 support staff members working to keep the college going and growing. With that many people supporting Humber's growth, it's inevitable that more achievements lie ahead.

## Support Staff



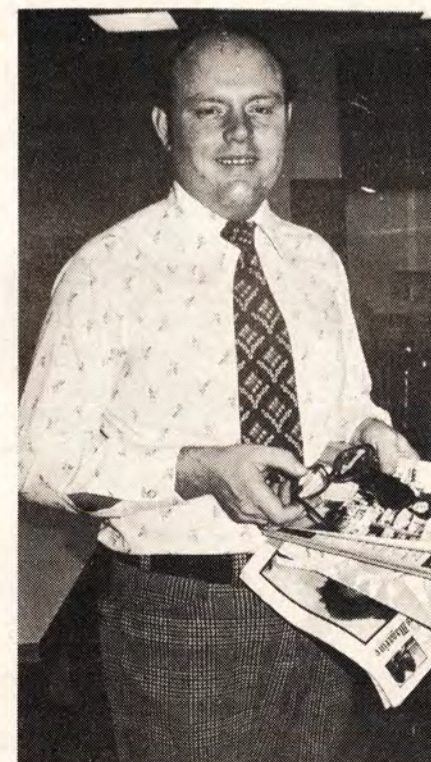
Vilma Davies and Marilyn Force  
Library



Christine Granger  
Secretarial



Tony Diseiro  
Custodial Services



Douglas Willford  
Learning Resource Centre



Chris Little  
Continuous Learning

# STUDENT UNION



MINE ALL MINE!

Ylva Van Buuren

During the 1967-68 school year, Humber College's Student Union made its debut. President Richard Bell represented almost 500 students and worked with a budget of just over \$9,000. Now, almost ten years later and headed by its first female president Molly Pellecchia, SU is representing nearly 6,200 students, and has a budget of close to a quarter of a million dollars.

Although the growth of SU spells change, the union's initial purpose has not been lost over the years. Representation of Humber students was the reason SU was born in the first place.

Associate registrar Phil Karpetz, with Admissions at that time, was the liaison officer between students and administration. He remembers how the union got started: "After it became apparent to Gordon Wragg that he would become president of Humber College he became very interested in getting a union organized. He wanted a student voice. We started a few things before his arrival but he was the one who really encouraged us to put it into being."

And so the student union was born. Elections were held and Richard Bell was elected president in November, 1967. Organization was the union's major concern that year.

Mr. Bell went about setting up the union internally; a job that many of the future presidents would find to be the most difficult. Traces of his days as president remain with the union today. He initiated orientation week although the type of activities planned today differ from the car rallies and boat races that were held in 1967. During the year he was in office, a constitution committee was organized. School dances were also held.

But the work was not a deterrent to Mr. Bell. "It was the best year of my life," he said nine years later.

Because his term in office started so late in the year, Mr. Bell figured he would remain as president right through the next year. But he was wrong.

Pat Moroney won the hastily put together election of '68 and took over in October. Having lost the election the year before to Mr. Bell, Pat Moroney decided to give it another chance. This time he came out on top. He said his main objectives that year were also internal organization and "generally just getting the union on its feet."

Perhaps his most important achieve-

ment was in initiating student representation from various divisions. "Although apathy was present, we had pretty good communications with students; there was good representation."

It was also at this time that SU bought buses to transport students to the North Campus, and bought a portable from the college for its own use. It shared the portable with athletics. SU was also sharing a good part of the activity fee with athletics. The union had no control over how athletics spent the money. Quite a few scandals arose from the situation because even though SU had some form of management, athletics had none at all. The college newspaper published by the journalism department, of those days, Ad-Hoc, was also partly funded by SU.

"At that time, radicalism prevailed on university campuses but Humber was just getting it together. We had to build a base that could manage the college during its growth," recalled Mr. Moroney.

Teachers leaving the college and compulsory attendance in classes were the major controversies that year.

And although Ad-Hoc was partly funded by SU, the journalism department remained very objective and expressed strong opinions about SU. Perhaps this was when communications between the union and journalism students went sour.

When James Beatty went into office in 1969 there were almost 1,200 students attending Humber. The college was rapidly growing. Slowly but surely SU was growing along with it and gaining strength.

"During the year I was president there was not much physical change. The union demonstrated some financial ability and handled the books well. The constitution was also firmed up."

Getting students involved was a problem, but Mr. Beatty added, "There will always be apathy; it won't change. Some people don't want to get involved."

The incident at Kent State affected colleges and universities across Canada. Humber was no different. There were many radicals roaming the campus, and quite a few demonstrations were staged. But, according to Mr. Beatty, the over-all effect was minimal. He says the demonstrations were fun; hinting they were not too serious.

Mr. Beatty is now a member of

Humber's Board of Governors. He looks back on his year as SU president with fond memories, "If I had to do it all over again, I'd do the same thing because I learned a lot. It was good practical training."

SU continued to hold dances in the fieldhouse and outside. Although there was no student lounge, there were many small clubs.

resigned. He gave up his job in December, and stepped out of the limelight. Unlike Mr. McCarthy, Brian Spivac stuck around and acted more or less like an ombudsman. He admits now that the union was on shaky grounds that year.

However, some things were accomplished. The constitution was completed; lawyers helped Mr. Spivac see to



Mr. Beatty said, "As president of SU, one should work with the best interests of students in mind, and to be open, honest and sincere. After that a student only gets out of it what he put into it."

John McCarthy was elected president in May of 1970. Consequently the 'McCarthy Era' was born.

"You have got to feel out the times when you're president," and Mr. McCarthy obviously did. He was part of a collective of people who had very strong political opinions. "I only ran to get our ideas across, and that's what surprised me when I got elected."

Students were looking for something. They found it in John McCarthy.

In April of that year Liberation College sprang up beside the college's main structures. "We set up a bunch of tents and we lived there all summer; teachers were invited down to teach courses there apart from the college itself. We based it on a lot of Chairman Mao's type of educational seminars. People came in and taught; people the college wouldn't accept, whom it wouldn't fund. It was a very exciting period. We created an energy and it caught on within divisions; even some of the teachers caught on to it... and then, suddenly it died down."

Some past students said that John McCarthy was the only SU president who administration feared. Sighs of relief must have gone through many when McCarthy resigned from his post in September.

"People in the collective became disillusioned." As quickly as it appeared, Liberation College disappeared. John McCarthy left the college and didn't return until many years later.

Sadly enough he admits now that his presence here made no lasting affect on the college whatsoever. However, the union itself was greatly affected. SU was in a turmoil when he left.

Brian Spivac, the vice-president, stepped up and filled the president's shoes for a short time. He had certain things he wanted to accomplish before he too,

that. Towards the end of the year pubs were initiated but not on a regular basis.

Bill O'Neil finished the year off as president.

Skip Ferguson Mobbs was a conservative who won the election of '71 by a very thin majority.

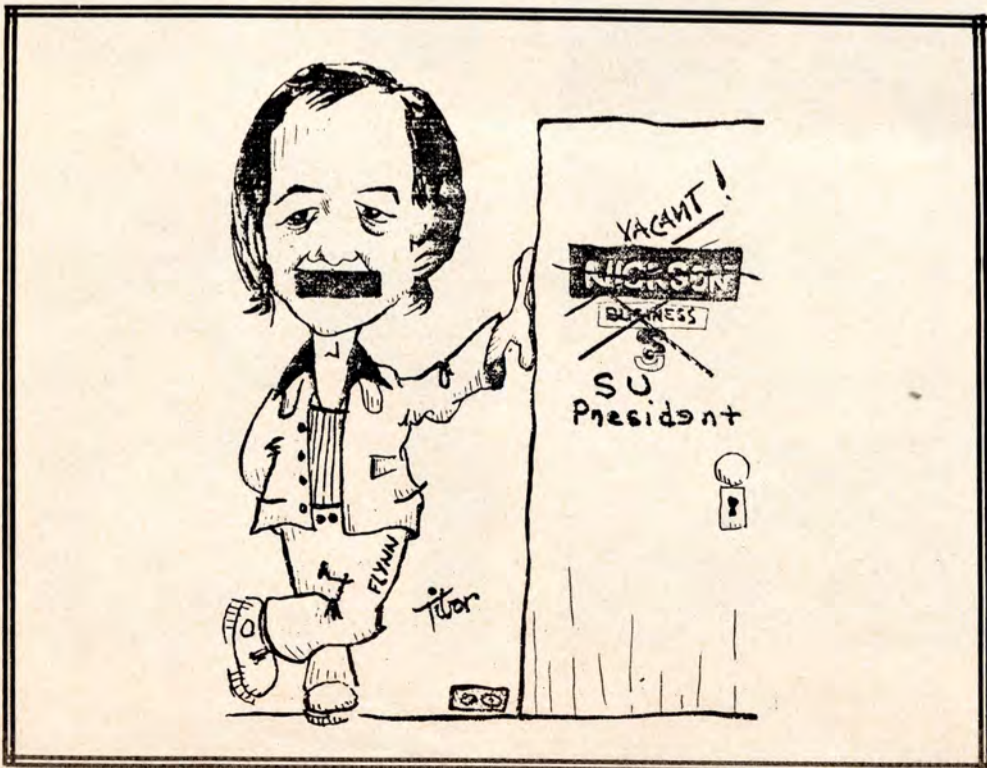
"It was my first year in the college; I walked in, ran and won. The union was a mess. And because of the union's problems during the previous year, the administration was given the chance to say - ah ha, we gave you the chance and you threw it all away."

Mr. Mobbs, by winning the election, had thrown himself into the middle of a menagerie. He says it was like beginning all over again. He had to set the union straight - internally and in the eyes of administration. "The first year I started building from scratch. There was nothing; no organization, nothing."

He learned a lot during his first year as president of SU; enough to prompt him into running a second time; and winning. "My first year was spent building and learning, and I saw a lot of things I didn't like which the administration was doing to SU. At the end I ran again, and it was the turning point; whether to be the nice guy again or get what was in my craw out. It was time. That's when SU really started getting into hassles. My second year was nothing but controversy after controversy."

The fight for autonomy began during Mr. Mobbs' second year as president in 1972. "The biggest thing that worried administration was what SU really wanted to do: gain full autonomy. There was no way the administration wanted this." SU did not win the fight for autonomy in 1972.

Keith Nickson became president in 1973. He continued with the job of cleaning up the records and proving financial responsibility. He also laid down council members' job descriptions. SU moved out of portable 5 to its present office location. There were more





changes in the constitution.

Mr. Nickson expressed very strong feelings about students and their student union. On apathy he said you can push students so far. "You tell them - here's what we're doing; here's all the information, and you've done your job. It's now up to the students to respond in what ever degree they want. And they can't accuse you of ignoring them."

Now he advises SU's to "leave good information behind because the regurgitation of issues is not necessary, and to limit your horizons or you'll blow everything."

His feelings about SU were almost strong enough to make him run again in '74, but not quite. "I wish I had run again; wish I had tried to do a couple of more things." His fight for autonomy carried on into '74 although there was a new president.

"We were very close to autonomy," said Brian Flynn, "but the things that

really counted, the students didn't care about. Students wanted to push on with their studies, go to class, maybe up for a drink; but don't try to mess their heads with things they didn't want to understand. They didn't even care."

The apathetic nature of students was getting stronger. Mr. Flynn recalled his year as president, "When one takes office, one thinks that SU holds a great amount of power because it's representing 5,000 students. But if even 1,000 knew the SU was up there, we were lucky."

SU made a big break-through that year. It acquired its own student lounge. At first SU was only supposed to get half of what it has now, but through fighting, SU got the whole thing. The pubs held there went over well with students.

Towards the end of the school year Brian Flynn was involved in a scandal, and he was censured by his own council. Mr. Flynn, who is now on Humber's

Board of Governors, was fortunate that election time was near, and Ted Schmidt became the new president.

Incorporation was one of the union's priorities in 1975. Mr. Schmidt used full force and came close to succeeding. He also tried to clean up peoples' perceptions of the union but that didn't work out well either.

One of the biggest changes made occurred in the constitution. The pub runs on a break-even basis now also because of his work.

Overall Mr. Schmidt did not have an easy year. As with other past presidents, looking back does not bring nostalgic memories into his mind. When elctions came around in '76, scandals caused by nominees reflected onto him. Looking back, he said, "I would do it differently by not putting myself in the vulnerable position where I could be made to look bad. As the perception of SU is at a low level anyway, one has to go out of his

way to ensure that misunderstandings don't occur."

Mr. Schmidt would still like to see incorporation. He would like to see the union move away from just providing co-curricular activities and help students get more involved in their own educations.

Molly Pellecchia, SU's first female president, was voted into office in May of '76. She is working at the union internally; trying to make it more effective. She says she is also trying to improve the communications level between SU and the students, and she seems quite happy with the results. "I think the general population of students know that something is up here."

One major accomplishment this year has been the funding of division unions and alumnus. Ms. Pellecchia admits "there have been an awful lot of problems but only because SU has grown too fast."

**Catch a piece of the action**  
at the



**Heritage Inn**  
385 Rexdale Blvd.  
742-5510




**LUNCHEON SPECIAL**  
\$1.95 per person

- \* no blue jeans after 7p.m.
- \* no cover charge ever.

**A couple of DISCO STEPS from Humber**


# Fiesta

**It'll colour your thinking about birth control.**



**JULIUS SCHMID OF CANADA LIMITED**

*Fiesta prophylactics in four different colours.  
Also Fourex, Excita, Nu-Form, Ramses, Sheik.  
Sold only in pharmacies.*



**Cheers!**

**THE GLORIOUS BEER OF COPENHAGEN**

**From Our  
Photo Files:  
Famous and  
Infamous People**





Top left and reading clockwise:  
Remember when William Davis was education minister? Here he wished Humber good luck.

Free parking days are over as Humber introduces pay parking in 1976.

Remember the day before Reading Week?

Winter weather doesn't stop some students from attending classes.

Author Arthur Hailey was guest speaker in 1974.

Visitor Beryl Plumtree discusses consumer affairs with President Wragg.

Opposition leader Stephen Lewis visits Humber College.

The late Duke Ellington jazzed up Humber for a day in 1974.

Three streakers, (can you guess which one's the lady?) liven up the Pipe.





ACHIEVEMENT

# Humber Communicates

# Print—Radio—Television

By Brenda McCaffrey and Ylva Van Buuren

The little booklets, the newsletters and the pamphlets that can be found almost everywhere provide a great part of the communication that is essential to a growing Humber College. Without them, there would definitely be a lack of communication.

Although the first student newspaper, Ad-Hoc, was published regularly by 1969, good internal communication was lacking. In the same year, Humber Highlights made its debut. Intended as a house organ by its creator Doris Tallon, who is assistant to the president, it became just that. The publication, its name later changed to Humber Happenings, appeared two to three times a month and contained news about practically everyone who had anything to do with the college, with the exception of students. Although it contained important news and messages from President Gordon Wragg, it also provided general news about the staff. Most issues contained congratulatory notices to new parents and small comments about the activities of various staff members. At that time, Humber Happenings addressed itself to staff members in a very personal way. As the college continued to grow, the need for a more formal newsletter started to grow along with it. And as it acquired a more formal style the quaintness, the charm and the unique personality it once had was almost lost.

Today Humber Happenings still informs about the people and the events that keep Humber ticking. But it has grown up. And it has done so in style. Its present appearance can be compared to that of a small magazine. Averaging about 20 pages in length, it is a far cry from the newsletter it used to be. Officially taken over by Humber College Relations in April of 1974, the publication now has a circulation of over 2,000 and is directed not only to all faculty and staff but to presidents and information offices of colleges and universities in Ontario, the media, and provincial, federal and municipal government offices in the Humber College community. David Grossman and Elizabeth Sheldrick of College Relations put Humber Happenings together five times a year to inform its audience about the college.

Although Doris Tallon handed over Humber Happenings to College Relations, she did not put down her pen. Ms. Tallon now writes the President's Communique. The newsletter, directed to all staff, contains statements from the ministry and from President Wragg. It is not published on a regular basis but when there is news of interest.

Another publication that appears from time to time is the Administrative Staff Association Newsletter. It is directed to the association's members but copies can usually be found tacked up on bulletin boards around the college. The letter contains the association's news and is written up in a fairly formal manner.

Humber's Centre for Continuous Learning has always published pamphlets explaining the various part-time courses it offers. The registrar does the same in order to outline full-time courses.

## Coven

What's happening at Humber? What's going on in our community? Has anything changed? These are never ending questions that require answers. They are a major part of our daily lives at the college. Probably the best sources of communicating this information is through the different publications from the college's journalism program.

Popularly known as the college's weekly newspaper, Coven is put out by

*Word of mouth may be the quickest way for news to get around but unfortunately it is not always the most accurate way. And it can't be depended upon in a college the size of Humber. Several publications directed to various groups of people appear regularly here in mail boxes; on desks and counters; some are even sent outside of the college; whosoever hands they end up in, they are usually read and the information they supply is beneficial.*

*Good communication is important*

students in Humber's journalism program. With a circulation of 4,000, Coven can be found at all the campuses every Monday morning.

Founded in the fall of 1971, Coven was published twice a month in its early years. It was established for students to gain practical experience in newspaper writing.

What would be more appropriate than reporting the news events of its own community and in that way being interpreted as the school paper. The first issue, an eight-page edition, came out October 8, 1971. On the front page the headline read "Humber accepts the draught". The article by student Murray Dinning was about the college acquiring a campus pub which would operate in the Humberger area. There were only five advertisements in the edition, far fewer than today's issues which have expanded to as many as 14 ads to each edition.

Under the guidance of a staff advisor, the students are responsible for getting the newspaper out. Editors of Coven are appointed by Jim Smith, publisher of Coven and co-ordinator of the journalism program. Third-year students applying for the editorship must be majoring in the medium of newspaper.

## Hourglass

Hourglass, "the magazine of concern for community education" ran its first publication in September, 1974.

The magazine offers a variety of articles related to education in the boroughs of Etobicoke and York. Copy includes question and answer interviews with borough residents, educators, and people working in the educational field. There are topics of general interest to readers from regular departments of the college.

Hourglass is a controlled circulation, consumer magazine published twice a year. Its editorial policy is to specialize in all phases of education in the two boroughs. Editions of the magazine are distributed within the college and throughout the surrounding community.

The publication is produced by third-year journalism students who plan to enter the magazine field after graduation. Each semester one of the third-year students is appointed editor by Jim Smith, publisher of Hourglass.

After a readership study in 1975, students in the magazine lab discovered that their audience is evenly divided between men and women in their late twenties and early thirties. The majority are professionals and office workers who are in the \$12,000 to \$20,000 wage bracket. It also included housewives, tradesmen and management personnel.

The study was compiled by Lou Volpintesta, Barbara Guzara and Steve Lloyd, three journalism students who have graduated from the program. Their research showed that Hourglass readers tend to be young, healthy and affluent with an enormous appetite for life and the means to satisfy it.

*within the walls of Humber College whether it be between administrators; support staff members; students; whether it be between each and every person who walks through the college's doors.*

*Looking back to when Humber first opened its doors to students, and when there was just a handful of administrators and support staff members, word of mouth may have worked. But not for long. The college grew rapidly and so did the number of its occupants.*

"In leisure activities like travel, recreation, sports and dining, our readers are heavy users and heavy spenders."

## CHBR;CHCR—FM

Humber radio has the heart of Stone. In 1971, the college's two radio stations evolved from the radio broadcasting program founded by Phil Stone, radio course director.

One of the best known radio personalities in the metro area, Mr. Stone has been in the business for 30 years as a Toronto broadcaster, writer and teacher. Last month he was presented the Ruth Hancock Award at Central Canada Broadcasters' 26th Annual Meeting in Ottawa. The award reflects his important role as an educator of Canada's future broadcasters.

The college's radio stations provide a training ground in radio broadcasting. The stations broadcast music, live recordings, interviews, world news and sound-off programs into the cafeterias and the lounges on north and south campuses.

CHBR, the closed-circuit radio station, is operated by the first year students. Appealing to a student audience, contemporary music is piped into the student lounge and Humberger. There are three daily newscasts, two ten-minute reports in the morning and afternoon and a one minute report at noon.

CHCR-FM, which broadcasts externally through Scarboro and Rogers Cable Companies is run by the second and third year students. The station is operated on the same basis as a commercial FM station.

"I try to include everything they might encounter on station X," said Mr. Stone. "I've gone as far as to have the students do a three-hour classical music show."

For Humber's 10th Anniversary Mr. Stone arranged the first Radio Broadcasting course alumni reunion dinner February 12. The reunion was partially funded by the 10th anniversary committee.

## Public Relations

The Public Relations Program, in addition to its regular curriculum, has a special focus for each of its three years.

One of the more spectacular evidences of training in the third year of the program was the response to a simulated disaster at Toronto's International Airport last spring. "Exercise Mayday" was carried out with the cooperation of Air Canada, the Red Cross, ambulance services, area hospitals and police at all levels. Public relation students were posted to various areas and responsibilities working alongside professional personnel.

The exercise was a response to the suggestion made by George G. L. Jones, director of operational services at the Ontario Hospital Association and was declared "most comprehensive and has been most valuable" to the services involved.

Second-year students are responsible

for the United Way fund raising drive on campus. Successive classes have built a reputation for increase. In 1975 the students raised \$1,500 and faculty and staff contributed \$1,400. "Last fall the students increased their own goal to \$1,600 and have already passed that amount," according to Hugh Morrison, co-ordinator of the public relations program. Faculty and staff contributed \$2,800. This amount added to the students contribution totalled \$4,400.

The success of the campaign has to be attributed to a well-thought out and well-planned program by the students.

Under the guidance of a Canadian Red Cross organizer, first-year students produce the blood donor clinics. The students are supplied with essential information and brochures from the Red Cross and plan the program as their first year introduction to public relations in practice. They decide the promotion method they feel will be the most productive. By actually preparing and carrying-out the clinic, students learn the techniques and skills of good campaigning and fund raising.

Even though last fall's clinic was considered a success by Margaret M. Sarides, organizer of the Blood Donor Service, students aren't entirely satisfied with faculty's response to the drive. As one student said "It probably requires more personal contact."

## LRC, IMC, TV

The Learning Resource Centre, Television and Graphic Centre come alive to Humber students and staff through the services they provide. Facilities and service bookings in these three areas are conveniently located in the heart of the college.

Last summer organization of the centres underwent significant changes in regard to audiovisual facilities at the north campus. The former IMC was dissolved. Its location was impractical. "The rationale for combining the library-related resource services and the LRC was to provide wider and more consistent service on the campus," said Jim Davison, executive vice-president of the college. "In the process of realignment, the audiovisual services moved in with the LRC. Demands on the library, complexity of the college, and the need for print material increased. The physical location of IMC in the field house, away from the heart of the college, didn't make sense."

All booking of media services and equipment available in the various centres is done through the LRC. The centre is located on the third floor in E building. It provides independent study areas, computer-assisted instruction and professional development.

The graphic centre's priority is meeting the college's needs. It provides all graphic and audiovisual productions such as photography, slides, audio duplication, signs, posters and setting-up of displays. The centre produces printed material such as brochures and pamphlets. It is located in D building.

The TV centre is responsible for all TV instruction and production. It provides the monitors throughout the college which deliver messages to students and staff. The centre also supplies the close-circuit televisions which are available for use in classrooms.

A new position was created in the reorganization of IMC. Jack Buchanan was appointed director of educational and student services. Although the position of director of IMC hasn't been dissolved, it has been left open until there is more available capital and the new system is on its feet.

# Food Services

**"When I came to Humber I had a full head of hair and no gray."**

by Ylva Van Buuren

Remember back when we were in public school; when the lunch bell rang we were all herded into the gymnasium, and as we made our way there we clutched our little brown bags hoping mother had thrown in a little surprise. The lucky ones, who lived close to school, got to go home for lunch. In some of the schools milk was supplied; so every Monday morning we'd troupe in with our milk money so we could stand in the seemingly endless line-up for our half pints of milk.

And then we went to junior high and high school; going home for lunch was out of the question; at lunch time we'd hurry to the cafeteria hoping we'd be at the top of the line. We thought we had reached the big time. We adorned our trays with french fries and gravy, Joe Lewis', and ice cream sandwiches. The cafeteria was home. It was big, bright and cheery.

It seems so long ago and almost unbelievable. Sitting in one of Humber's several cafeterias makes remembering almost amusing. How things have changed.

Actually, it wasn't so long ago that Humber had only one cafeteria. It was situated in the area the Continuous Learning Centre now occupies. To some it's better remembered as the 'marajuana pit', but to most it was the one and only cafeteria.

It was late in the year of 1969, and the cafeteria and the kitchens were being run by students and instructors of the Hotel and Restaurant course. Apparently they weren't doing too well; the cafeteria was losing about \$58,000 a year.

The arrival of Dave Davis in 1970 was the beginning of a phenomena. His influence, as head of Food Services, can be seen everywhere. He took the job because it was an attractive position and he realized the growth rate of the college. Ever since, there has been significant changes.

"When I came to Humber I had a full head of hair and no gray," said Mr. Davis. That may well have been but hopefully the price Mr. Davis has paid for his accomplishments has been well worth it.

The distinguished looking Mr. Davis is able to relax a little now and look back on what he has accomplished - a lot in the comparatively short time he has been here.

In 1970 Food Services was taking in about \$600 a day. Now, says Mr. Davis, "If we're not making \$6,000 a day, we're losing money."

A budget of \$200,000 in 1970 seems like peanuts compared with the one Mr. Davis works with this year - about \$1,250,000. However, it seems quite



Dave Davis, head of Food Services, cuts the cake for hungry friends.



The ladies on the line dish out noon-hour food specialties.



The Pipe—where students congregate to eat, and to exchange college problems.

**Every morning, while most of us are still sleeping, the kitchen is busy.**

reasonable considering that Humber's is the largest food services in Canada that is under one management.

Surprised? Look around; there are so many places where one can get food in the college. Mr. Davis is responsible for creating: the cafeteria at Lakeshore II (the old Queensway Campus); the Humberger in 1971; the cafeterias at the old South, Keele, and Lakeshore III campuses in 1972; the Pipe, the Steakhouse and the Seventh Semester in 1973; the cafeteria at Lakeshore I in 1975, and KLUB 217 in 1976.

Food Services isn't supplying to Humber College only. It also caters to community hockey banquets, weddings, and bridge clubs.

The staff is like a club in itself. According to Mr. Davis, 75 per cent of the staff members who were here in 1970, are still here. But the number of members has grown from 16 to 60. About 20 students are employed as part-time help.

Every morning while most of us are still 'nestled, all snug in our beds', staff members are here: cooking, preparing and setting out the day's food.

The cafeterias run on a six-week cyclical menu basis. Mr. Davis assures that everything served is fresh and nutritional. "We want to serve students something nutritional." Not only is the food good for us but the taste is also pretty good too. "We don't serve anything that I'm ashamed of."

There is nothing Mr. Davis could be ashamed of anyway. Food Services has stuck to its policy that prices will not go up during the school year. But watch out come next September. He is quite unhappy that coffee is one of things that will have to go up in price.

There is more that Mr. Davis is happy with than unhappy with in Food Services. He is "running an operation where people can earn a good dollar." It must be good because only one employee left his job in 1976.

Perhaps the best thing Food Services has going for it is the fact that Dave Davis is in charge.

He's friendly and regrets there are so many students attending the college because "I can't get to know all of them."

Those who do know him would certainly be able to visualize Mr. Davis as a cook in the navy. He served in the Royal Canadian Navy as a chef for ten years before moving to Beaver Foods as food services manager there. He also attended Ryerson. Finally he landed at Humber College ready to meet the challenge of working here.

General consensus has it that Mr. Davis has won. But so has Humber College and its food services.

Boy, have we changed.

# Board of Governors

by Brenda McCaffery

Can hard-headed business people be dreamers? It took dedication bordering on fanaticism for twelve pioneers to create a new educational facility. They had no physical resources, only an official appointment and a sense of the community's needs. The dream was Humber College and it materialized into the community college we know now.

In 1966, a team of specialists were assembled to form Humber's first board of governors. They had no money, no property, but they had vision and great enthusiasm.

Edward (Ted) Jarvis, retired principal and only educator among the business-oriented group, was elected board chairman at the first meeting in November held at the Valhalla Inn near Burnhamthorpe Road and Highway 427.

"We didn't know each other so I suggested we elect a chairman pro-tem to stay in office for three months and then have an election," recalls Mr. Jarvis. "Since it was my suggestion, the other board members asked me to be the temporary chairman and from that point on they kept re-electing me over the next six years."

Committees began to form. The immediate need was for a site so the operations committee came first, headed by the late Reverend David R. McGuire of Etobicoke's Christ the King Anglican Church. Soon after, the board formed the finance committee headed by Clifford Muir, retired chartered accountant and financial advisor. In December, Humber received its first government cheque for \$50,000 from the provincial Ministry of Colleges and Universities.

"During the first few frantic months we spent Sunday afternoons just looking for property," said Mr. Jarvis. "We hunted all around Etobicoke and North York for buildings. We looked at old schools, churches and even factories; always looking at the property. We needed at least 100 acres."

The board was fortunate to have as a member, Spiro S. Vozoris, an engineer, who served as consultant and headed the newly created administration committee in the exploring months.

After the lengthy search, a piece of property was found - the former James S. Bell Elementary School.

Many alterations were necessary before the board could use the premises. "The fire department wouldn't allow the college to move into the public school until it was fixed up. The building was condemned," said Mr. Jarvis. By the fall of 1967 the elementary school had been refurbished and was ready to receive 500 registered students.

Meanwhile, boards of governors, presidents and administrators of 19 colleges met at a conference on architecture in education in October, 1967. After hours of deliberation, the basic approaches to programs, courses and philosophies of college administrators became apparent.

"Colleges must maintain contact with business, industry and government at all levels," said R.H. Smith, administrator of Durham College. "so that courses would be introduced that met the needs of the community."

Community colleges were to provide, in the interests of students for whom university programs weren't suitable, a type of training that universities weren't designed to offer. Then education minister,



William Davis warned the colleges that they must remember they're not universities and should not set entrance requirements so high that students from four-year courses in secondary schools couldn't enter. Having this in mind, Humber continued to grow in physical structure

By April, 1968, the college absorbed Etobicoke's adult training centre as part of the Lake Shore campuses. The same year, a 195-acre tract, the old Chapman Farm, in the borough of Etobicoke near Highway 27, north of the new Woodbine Racetrack, was purchased from the Department of Highways. "Things really began to happen when we found this large piece of land," said Mr. Jarvis. Architect Peter Allward was hired to supervise construction of the \$4.7 million complex, Phase II of a comprehensive master plan for the college. The col-

lege was predicted to accommodate 12,000 students within a decade. The scheme involved a development of campus buildings connected to a weather protected "Main Street." "Plans included a spine running through and connecting the buildings. They couldn't be separated because of the winter weather, so the spine was the connecting link in the structure," continued Mr. Jarvis.

Part of the original dream was the complete fraternization of staff and students, forming a community in the college. At the same time the college became an integral part of the larger community. According to Mr. Jarvis, Humber's success is credited to the college going out into the community. "Colleges were organized to bring in people as teachers from business and industry. Ideally, every so many years,

(continued on page 17)

Reach out for straight lager.

Save \$2.00

# LIDO

## MEN'S HAIRSTYLING AND BARBERS

**OPENING SPECIAL**



\$2.00 off hairstyle  
\$1.00 off haircut

IN  
Humber-27 Plaza  
across from  
Etobicoke General Hospital  
Tel. 742-1743

*Humber  
Students and Staff  
Come in and Save.*

Save \$2.00


Clip coupon and save \$2.00

2141 Kipling Avenue  
Etobicoke, Ont

24 - Hour Paging  
249-7751 No. 4217

## INTEGRITY HONESTY PERSONAL SERVICE



**Marilyn Lansing**

**745-1003**

*Member of the Million \$ Sales Club*

Thank you Humber College for a Decade of major contributions to the educational, recreational and human growth of our community. You have opened many doors for thousands of individuals. Each of us in our own way can proudly say...

## HAPPY 10TH BIRTHDAY HUMBER COLLEGE

# SAVE AT DEK'S

## WE KEEP YOU THE STUDENT IN MIND



**COMPLETE SERVICE FOR LOWER PRICES THAN MOST DOWNTOWN STORES PLUS STUDENT DISCOUNTS**

- We carry complete darkroom supplies
- Our store has every line of camera & accessories
- Then we follow up with expert repairs when necessary
- We have a large stock of studio equipment
- We handle photo finishing needs
- Any stock we normally don't carry, we can order for you



**BEAT THE DOWNTOWN CROWDS AT OUR LOCATION**

**COME IN & COMPARE OUR LOWER PRICES WITH THOSE OF OTHER STORES**

*P.S. Humber staff is also welcome to take advantage of our low prices!*





# deks

3070 Bloor St. W. Toronto  
(416) 231-9556

Cut coupon & save

## LEONARDO'S Coiffures & Boutique

Where your haircut becomes an art

**HUMBER — 27 PLAZA**  
106 Humber College Blvd.  
across from  
Etobicoke General Hospital

743-1728

Leonardo & his staff are ready to serve you in their modern beauty salon.






**OPENING SPECIALS TO HUMBER**

<p><b>FREE Shampoo &amp; set or blow-dry with every haircut</b></p> <p><b>MEMBERSHIP \$129</b> PAY IN 4 INSTALLMENTS Shampoo &amp; Set or Blow Dry Style each week for a full year</p>	<p><b>PERM</b> Reg. \$25 Now \$9.99 Cut extra</p> <p><i>We use REDKEN &amp; JHIRMACK PRODUCTS</i></p>
--	---

\*We also pierce ears

Cut this coupon out to save on specials

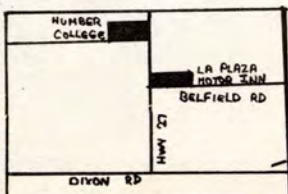


**Pay less  
for a place to live,  
while you learn and earn!**

**Special offer to:**

Humber's Hotel and Restaurant Administration students

- .live at La Plaza Motor Inn
- .special room rates will make costs cheaper than apartment
- .work part-time
- .jobs available include front desk, kitchen and bar



**240 BELFIELD ROAD  
AT HIGHWAY 27**

**ONE MILE SOUTH  
OF HUMBER COLLEGE**



## Board of Governors

(continued from page 15)

people would go back into the industry to see what was happening and make the necessary changes," explained Mr. Jarvis. "We worked with course advisory committees. These committees do a great deal of research to maintain the college concept, such as introducing new courses."

Humber had opened its fourth campus, Keele, to serve about 300 students in the Borough of York in 1970. It occupies the old Bell and Howell building on Industry Road. The same year, the college bought Queensway Public School and its site. It had been renting the premises prior to purchasing the property.

The board lost two of its original members in 1971. Dr. Ann Curtin, who had been with the board since its formation in April, 1966, was devoted to helping others in the arts, as a physician and teacher. She is an accomplished painter and has won 10 national awards. In 1959, Dr. Curtin retired from medicine. Her home, in the borough of Etobicoke, is a log framed house and one of the earliest structures built in the borough. She deeded her land to the borough to be used as an art centre and park. The same year, Mr. McGuire died while still an active member of the board. He had designed the art gallery and quiet room at the north campus complex. The two rooms were named after him as a memorial.

The greatest change in board personnel took place in late 1972. Mr. Jarvis retired and vice-chairman S. L. Britton was elevated to the chairmanship. Among new members who joined the board that year was Jim Beatty. At 26 years of age, a business graduate and former Student Union president of Humber, he was the youngest person ever to sit on the executive body.

This was also the year the Ministry of Colleges and Universities called a halt to funding community colleges' major building projects. Since the first colleges of applied arts and technology opened in 1966, the colleges had been supported in a construction program. Provincial support for the building

program had totalled \$246 million. Marked changes were taking place in post-secondary education in several provinces. With rising costs of higher education in a period of limited financial resources, the government was reassessing its priorities. As a result, there was a decline in the flow of capital support to the colleges. Immediately, colleges felt the effects of the capital freeze. At Humber building projects were restricted to those already constructed, and projects which were scheduled for construction within the next few years were suddenly stopped.

Despite the cutback of physical resources, Humber's program was enlarged with the addition of Osler and Quo Vadis campuses in September, 1973. Schools of nursing in the province of Ontario amalgamated with community colleges of applied arts and technology. Humber was the only community college with its own nursing program prior to the merge. It began its program in the fall of 1971.

It was in 1973 that Mr. Britton stepped down as chairman of the board and

was succeeded by vice-chairman Donald White. Mr. White, who is an original member, was appointed by John MacBeth, who was at the time solicitor-general of the province.

"Mr. MacBeth was always after me to run for public office," recalls Mr. White. "I had resisted him until he approached me about this appointment which was to a board forming a new college." Originally, Mr. White served on the property committee, and he was instrumental in the founding of Humber's first building.

He had gone to school there when it was called the Long Branch Park School, and he knew that the building was vacant in 1966. At the end of 1976, Mr. White resigned from the board. Mr. Muir left for health reasons at the same time as Mr. White.

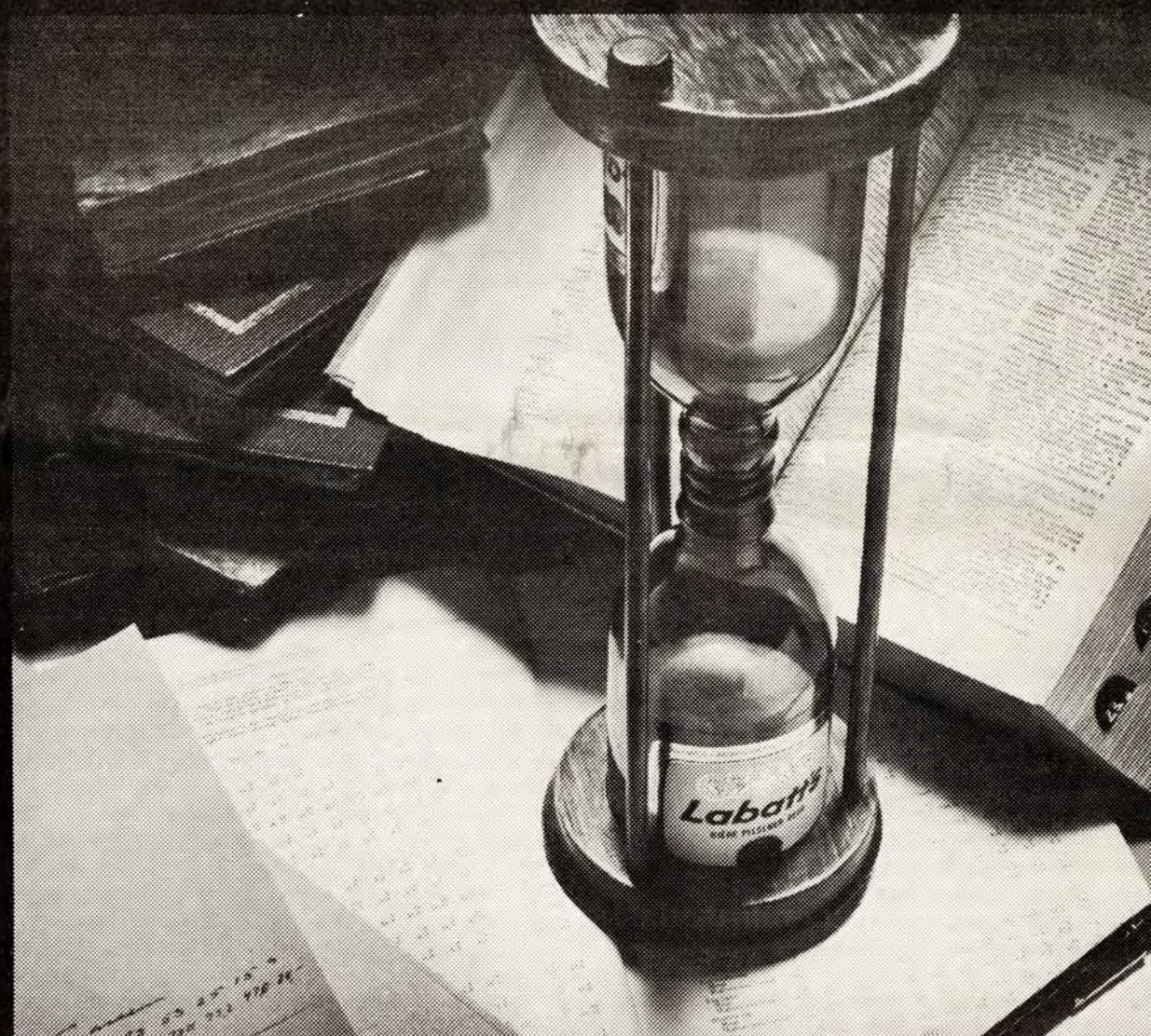
The board represents the community. Its members, keeping community needs firmly in mind, must ensure that the college meets those needs. In a sense the executive works as a liaison and should insist on maintenance of communication between all sectors of the college:

the board, the president, the administration, the faculty and especially the students. Eight members are appointed by the Council of Regents and four by boroughs of Etobicoke and North York. Term of office is four years but members can be reappointed to serve two terms.

"The governors must be men and women of vision, dedication, strength and stature, who collectively possess the diversity of experience and viewpoint which enables them to represent the citizens of the area ably and with confidence and respect," stated in

Guidelines for Governors - Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology, August, 1972. It is frequently said that "the board creates policy and the president carries it out." The division of responsibility between the two isn't a sharp line. It is a complex interplay of roles. When setting college goals, the thirteen-member board, including the president as an ex-officio member, spends a considerable amount of time deciding the direction they wish the college to take.

## What to do with an empty Blue.



When you're smiling, call for Labatt's Blue.



ONE FLIGHT HIGH  
46 BLOOR WEST  
TORONTO, CANADA  
921-6555

## R. CHOLKAN & CO. LIMITED



Realtor

HEAD OFFICE 532-4404  
527 Bloor Street West

HIGH PARK 763-5555  
2336 Bloor Street West

ETOBICOKE 236-2666  
4984 Dundas Street W.

20 OFFICES  
IN ONTARIO  
TO SERVE YOU BETTER

"IT PLEASURES US TO PLEASE YOU"

## OLD FASHIONED HOSPITALITY AT THE . . .



### heritageinn

385 Rexdale Blvd.  
Rexdale, (Toronto) Ontario  
Canada M9W 1R9  
(416) 742-5510

### BUSINESS OR PLEASURE

#### Conferences and Meetings

- moderate prices, for quality service and old fashioned hospitality
- 8 fully equipped and specially designed conference rooms to meet all business needs
- conference rooms capable of handling up to 300 people comfortably
- business and luncheon meetings can easily be arranged
- suites available at special rates, if needed
- plenty of parking available
- a pleasant business atmosphere without the crowds

#### Banquets

- the Heritage has a history of making special occasions and banquets successful
- our chef prepares a wide selection of dishes ranging from seafood to steak
- the generously-portioned dinners served in La Terrezza dining room average \$7.00 a person

#### Weddings

- the Heritage can help make that special day perfect
- we have excellent service and great prices
- your reception at the Heritage includes free banquet facilities
- of course, the special bridal suite is free



"It's too hot in the summer, too cold in the winter."

"I think our soccer team can win the title in 1977."

Here's one player who was happy to see the end of Varsity league football.

# Athletics and Recreation

by Brian Nolk and Ian Tapner

The history of sports at Humber College is a colorful story. It is full of tales with grandiose schemes, broken dreams, optimistic projections and realistic making-do.

Until 1971 there were no real sports facilities at Humber. Athletic activities were carried on at nearby secondary schools and arenas. Humber was small then, and all appropriated money was earmarked for classrooms and other academic structures.

Then in 1970 approval was given for the construction of a temporary "air-supported structure." It was to be Canada's first air-supported gymnasium; 154 feet long by 124 feet wide.

This bladder-shaped object cost \$135,000 and was to be used for sports until the proposed pool-auditorium-gymnasium complex was completed. Once it was built, the air-filled funhouse which had become known as the Bubble would be used exclusively for tennis.

The Bubble skin was placed near the cliff at the rear of the North campus and quickly inflated. Too quickly, they discovered, since the flooring had not yet been installed. Construction workers were forced to drag floor materials through the doors and lay the floor later.

It was officially opened on Monday, November 8, 1971. Soon afterwards it was discovered that municipal by-laws prohibited the use of a portable connected to the structure. So a permanent building was built alongside the Bubble for changerooms, showers and offices. This structure is still the North campus' only sports facility.

Although there were no facilities from 1966-71, there were sporting activities almost from the beginning.

In 1968-69 athletic clubs including

karate and fencing existed. There were exhibition varsity hockey games and intermural ball games. Funds for the clubs were received from the Student Affairs Committee. The Athletic department staff assisted in the organization of the clubs.

In 1970 the Student Athletic Movement was created to organize sports activities in the college on a voluntary, non-salary basis. Students actively involved in developing sports for themselves was seen as a great thing. The executive was elected by the student body and a budget of \$13,000 was allocated.

Two years later SAM was dissolved and funding and administration was taken over by the Athletic Association. The reasons for the move are contradictory.

SAM officials, in a Coven story of January 28, 1972 said they were receiving no support from the students and that lack of college spirit was the real problem.

Rick Bendera, present athletic director says bad judgement in handling funds was the problem. "Students come to school for an education. They can't be expected to run a sports administration as well as attend classes. They had to rely on volunteer help that would vanish during testing time. There was no central recording of fund expenditures. The office was staffed by transient help. There was no long-range direction of guidelines because the executive would have graduated in a few years.

"We got committed to a varsity league (football) that we couldn't really participate in because of the nature of our college. There was a lot of excess in buying equipment which mysteriously

disappeared. Waterskis, hockey equipment, team sweaters all disappeared. When I became athletic director we had to purchase equipment to replace what we had already bought."

The late winter and spring of 1972 was confusing for the administration side of sports. Harry Pasternak, the athletic director since the college's opening, resigned in January. His reasons, recorded in January 28 Coven, were disagreements with the administration and his feeling that there was too much demand for a one-man athletic department.

Rick Bendera took over as director. The athletic department consisted of Allan Landry (facilities and equipment supervisor), Mary Lou Dresser (director of recreational activities), Bendera and SAM. SAM's executive consisted of president Bob Tune, vice-president Mike Dack, Secretary Susan Laidlay and Tony Pace.

The '72-73 projected budget of \$90,000 represented a jump from 23½ percent of the student activity fee to 25 percent. \$4,500 was received from the Student Affairs Committee surplus fund and \$3,000 from a college grant.

After a year of confusing financial reports, including an audit that showed a discrepancy of almost \$25,000 claimed by the Student Union and SAM, but for which there were no receipts (Coven- October 20), Rick Bendera took control of SAM's expenditures. Autonomy was lost and the present system was established. The Student Union contributes a percentage of the student activity fee that is matched and often exceeded by the college. The athletic department receives 25 per cent of the net SU budget.

This year's SU contribution to sports is about \$56,000 of which \$16,000 is committed to the Centre for Continuous Learning programs. The CCL uses the facilities in the evenings and during the holidays. The college's contribution this year is about \$68,000, making about \$124,000. Next year's budget is \$138,167.

Amazing as it may seem, there was more to Humber's sports than backroom hassles and financial problems. There were some athletics as well.

In 1971 there were 11 varsity teams including Ontario College Athletic Association league hockey and football teams and men and women's basketball and volleyball teams.

The men's volleyball team never lost a game. However, because of lack of proper facilities and the players' unwillingness to practice, it was dropped with many other teams in 1973.

The varsity football team lasted two years. "It was a mistake even trying it," says Peter Maybury, co-ordinator of the department. "Football is really a university-oriented game. We were chronically short of players, the ones we had got injured, there was too much expense involved in the equipment, in travelling and in maintaining the field."

Rick Bendera agrees. "We could not afford the support staff; I did most of the field lining myself. We played out at Centennial Park but we rarely had spectators. The coaches we hired were expensive.

"Colleges are not compatible with league football. Most students graduate in two or three years. That doesn't give enough time to build up a team and give identity and continuity to a team.



**Humber Hawks hockey team is getting closer to league title.**

University players last four or five years on a team. Student interest was fickle, too. Depending on the weather, the workload of the students and the pubs, we would have a team."

"We had to rent Centennial Park at \$200 per night and we spent \$18,000 on medical equipment."

The Humber Hawks had to withdraw in mid-season of 1973.

After the football team was dropped, a soccer team was instituted. Along with the Humber Hawks hockey team it has done better than any other sport.

Peter Maybury explained soccer's popularity: "The ethnic population at Humber is very large, and soccer has a wider appeal in the student body than football which caters to only a small segment. Soccer is also less expensive than football and there are fewer injuries. I think our soccer team can win the title in 1977."

In December of 1972 came the Big Freeze. An external freeze on all capital spending in all colleges was instituted. The freeze included all future construction except for those projects which were already underway.

The freeze killed off the football team as well as the men's basketball, women's basketball and men's and women's volleyball teams. It also shelved a plan for a basketball facility which was to have been near the administration wing. It was built as classrooms and was to have been converted to athletic facilities, but the freeze slashed projected budgets.

This freeze put extra strain on the old Bubble, which was already overused and falling apart. Rick Bendera said, "We have to renew the permit every year for

it. The skin has to be replaced soon. The concrete foundations are crumbling badly. We've had to close it down once already this year and it hurt our volleyball players. The floor is bubbling and we might have potential lawsuits if someone trips and hurts himself on it.

"It's too hot in the summer, too cold in winter and packed all the time. There are no windows and no spectators allowed so no one can just casually drop by and see what's happening."

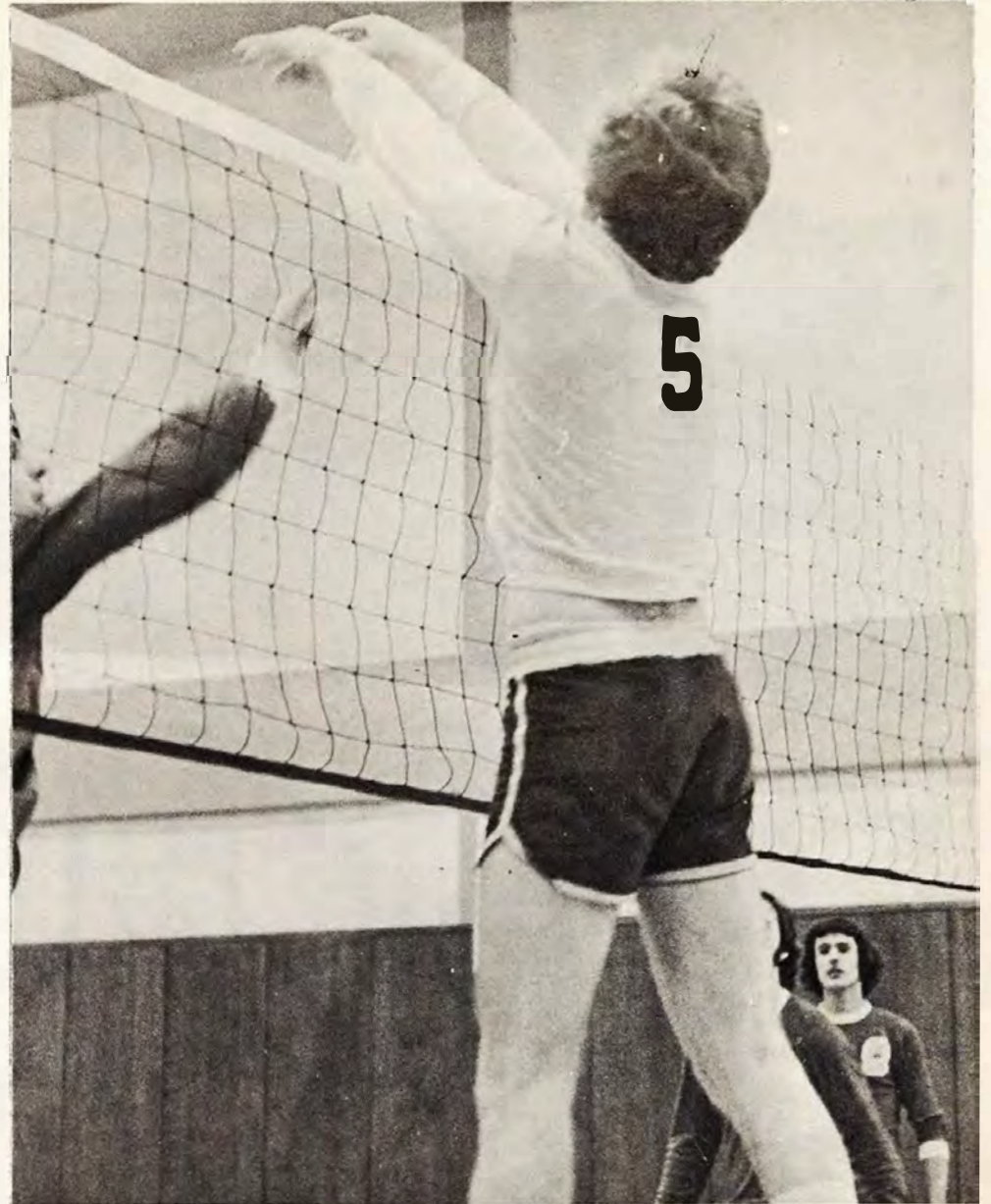
New facilities are on the way, however. According to Jack Buchanan, head of Educational Student Services, there is a Student Union-sports complex including a gymnasium and recreational facilities before the property committee of the Board of Governors awaiting approval. The complex would be located near the administration wing.

If approved, construction could start in September, 1978. However, Jack Buchanan says, "The Ministry claims to have no capital monies available at this time."

In the meantime Humber intramural teams do the best they can with the Bubble. All leagues are divided into competitive and non-competitive teams. Competitive teams have referees, officials and standings while recreational teams just get together and have fun. Everything is co-ed with three women on the competitive ice hockey team and doing well, according to Peter Maybury.

"There are 10 to 20 teams in each intramural league. It is a great success and would be even better if we had better facilities," he says.

Far and away the most popular ele-



**Spiking for a point, Humber's volleyball team demonstrates its strength on the court.**

ment of Humber's sports package is the Centre for Continuous Learning courses. There are 75 tennis programs for the spring and summer alone, according to Peter Maybury, and courts have to be set up on the parking lot.

Other courses including curling, fencing, self-defense and golf are also popular. There are sailing courses operating out of Ontario Place.

The other campuses have active athletic activity too.

Lakeshore One campus has a double gymnasium that is put to good use. It is an older, "European-style" gym with large windows and an electric folding door. It has a gallery for 500 spectators and floor seating for another 300.

One half is used for gymnastics. Evgeni "Eugene" Galperin teaches gymnastics there. "We have top-quality equipment-Olympic style stuff," says Pat Stocks, an Athletics and Recreation instructor.

The other half is used for ball hockey, badminton and volleyball.

There are also two outdoor tennis courts at Lakeshore One campus that are used in the summer.

Queensway campus has no sports facilities yet, but there is room for two baseball diamonds and a football field. Pat Stocks said that in the future she would like to see these sites developed.

Athletics will continue to be an integral part of campus life at Humber. Students and staff will always seek the recreational, competitive and healthful outlets that sports provides.

The proposed Student Centre, if completed in its projected plans, would give impetus to sports and recreation.

The proposed plans include a triple gymnasium which could be converted to an auditorium seating 3,500. The individual gyms would be lined for three tennis, three basketball, four squash, three volleyball and nine badminton courts. A training room and a suana, as well as lockers and washrooms would be included.



**The Bubble may be too hot in summer, too cold in winter, but it's down and out in the spring**

# HUMBER COLLEGE 10TH ANNIVERSARY SOUVENIRS

## MUSIC ALBUM

Humber's first album by students in the Music Program. It's called "First Take."

\$5.00

## COOK BOOK

Humber's first cook book by students in the Family and Consumer Studies Program.

\$2.50



10th ANNIVERSARY YEAR

VISIT THE HUMBER COLLEGE BOOKSTORE NOW  
AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THESE SOUVENIR ISSUES!!!