

VIEWERS



barry wright.

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS

In the last few weeks there has been a growing concern with the editorial staff of VEWS. As a student-run, student paper, we are obliged to serve the college community and accept material which is beneficial to the growth of a better community within Humber.

POW! A stumbling block. We found out that there are students who want to contribute to VEWS but have their hands tied. The rope being COVEN. At this time we would like to question for the reasons behind these jurisdictions.

When a student writes for COVEN he will receive his pay - marks.

POW! Anyone in COVEN writing for VEWS will be dismissed from COVEN! This was the news floating around the Journalism Department.

A number of people in COVEN were told that if they wanted to submit articles, etc., it would be more than appreciated by the staff of VEWS. Some of them replied that it was a good idea.

No longer than one hour elapsed before VEWS heard that COVEN people in Journalism could not write anything for VEWS.

WHY? COVEN is a lab and the first obligation, and it is where a student receives his marks. Blackmail! No... Heavens that wouldn't be professionally or ethically right....Just a little scare for the kids. We'll give them a taste of the big times. This obviously must be one of the highly regarded professional standards of the Journalism Department.

Who sets down the policies for the Journalism students?

In last week's editorial, COVEN was noted as stating that "In the future, academic policies which affect the students should go through the student body as a whole because we are the ones obviously affected by any changes."

The question is - Why shouldn't a Journalism student be able to write for VEWS?

Are people in COVEN in fear of having their marks adjusted if they write for VEWS?

The following interview with David Grossman is just one chosen from other interviews with people from Journalism.

Why did you resign from Coven?

I resigned for various reasons:

1. I was sports editor in name but not in position.
2. I covered sports events on weekends, at times Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, and they were never published.
3. Other campus sporting events were reported by myself but the stories were always lost by the editor or his assistant.
4. I wanted to lay out the sports page and wasn't allowed to.
5. I wanted fair and equal coverage of all varsity, intermural, and tournament sports. This was denied to me.

Vews then assumes that you devoted a lot of your personal time to stories that would never be published.

I wouldn't say a lot, but I'd say there were plenty of times I covered sports events that weren't published. I, just like everyone else, can use that time doing important things that would be of an advantage to myself.

How long have you worked with Coven?

I worked as sports editor for Ad Hoc, in my first year. Then the paper was changed to Hum Drum, and I was still sports editor again. Last year, as sports editor of Coven, I resigned for similar reasons. I was reinstated when Coven said I could run the sports page like a sports editor should.

Were you cautioned by anyone from Coven or the Journalism Department not to write for Vews?

No comment.

Jim Smith informed Vews that you would submit material to him for marking. Is this true?

Yes.

Do you think there would be anything different about writing for Vews and submitting your article for marks?

Do you mean write a story for Vews and submit the same story for marks to my instructor?

Yes, this is the question.

I'd like to write for anyone who wants and shows a desire for my stories, but at the same time, I'd like to hand in my stories first for marking, and then to the paper. In this case, Vews has shown they want my stories more than Coven. Why I say that is because when I said I was resigning for the above reasons, the editor of Coven accepted my resignation immediately without making an effort to solve the problems.

Do you feel that you have been treated fairly by Coven?

I leave that up to the readers of Vews and Coven to decide. I do feel, that the readers of Coven should know why I resigned. Coven didn't state this. After two and one-half years with Humber College's newspapers, I feel I deserve that right.

I have no bad feelings toward the paper, publisher or staff writers, but I did not get along with one editorial staff member who had a say over me.

Were you asked to write for Vews, the student paper?

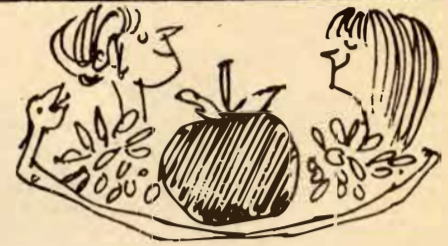
Yes, I was. They offered me two pages to cover all sports. Coven also offered me two pages, but I didn't want to be greedy. Coven needs room for entertainment, general news, fashion, etc. All I wanted was one complete page for sports. They said "no" because the Coven sports page had to have ads.

What was your answer to Vews?

No.

What was the reason for this decision?

I was honestly scared that my marks would be affected if I wrote for anything but Coven. Coven is the laboratory paper of the Journalism course.



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MARKING SYSTEM

In a recent interview with VEWS, Peter Spratt, Executive Dean, was asked if the Tecnology student's outward display of discontent was the major factor in the return to the old marking system. "The Academic Council did not change the system because of the students", was Mr. Spratt's reply. Mr. Spratt stated that the main reason for the failure in implementing the three point marking system was the "short period of time" between the initial Spratt-Edmund proposal (last spring) and its implementation in September. "The idea is sound, the concept behind it is sound, the implementation was the problem. When asked if the three point grading system would be revived at a future date. Mr. Spratt replied. "It is premature to say if it will come back" but if it was revived it would have to be "re-examined by the staff and students." Mr. Spratt also expressed concern about the heavy emphasis on the marking system by the students when it is only a "small part of the Academic Council role". Mr. Spratt described the Academic Council's role as "to upgrade the contactual relationships between staff and students, to provide a good learning environment in the college." Mr. Spratt feels the Council has been successful in these areas; course outlines, development of academic standards. "The marking system must be consistent with the objectives of the programs."

Chicano lettuce workers fight for rights whites have



Security guard at Hansen Farms, Salinas during the lettuce strike, August, 1970.

By DON HUMPHRIES
Canadian University Press

In the coming months, Canadians will again be approached to help the United Farm Workers of America (UFW) fight for fair wages and living conditions.

The UFW has called a lettuce boycott against the big growers in the south-western United States to back demands for recognition of the United Farm Workers Union as the bargaining agent for lettuce workers.

The same farm workers, led by Cesar Chavez, brought the grape plantation owners to their knees after five years of continuous boycott action. The issues involved in the lettuce boycott are essentially the same as those in the grape boycott — obtaining the same basic human rights for the Mexican-American (Chicano) workers as white workers have.

The lettuce boycott started more than two years ago in Salinas County, California, which produces 74.5 per cent of all summer lettuce shipped from California and Arizona.

The owners had signed "sweetheart back-door agreements" with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters in late July. But, on August 11, 1970, the Teamsters and UFW reaffirmed a 1967 jurisdictional agreement giving the UFW jurisdiction over all agricultural workers.

The UFW called massive strikes against the lettuce plantation owners on August 24, 1970. Some 7,000 workers walked out in Salinas and Santa Maria Valleys to back demands that the UFW be their collective bargaining representatives.

Because of the strike, one company, Inter Harvest, allowed a card check election supervised by the Catholic Bishops' Committee. The workers overwhelmingly supported the UFW and the union negotiated a contract with the company.

A company representative said, "The Teamsters had our contract but UFW has our workers."

The plantation owners — mostly corporate interests — sought and obtained an injunction prohibiting all UFW strike activity in the Salinas area on September 17, 1970.

The workers refused to surrender to the owners and held a vote to determine further action. They opted for the boycott.

The existence of the UFW means much to Chicanos because it's a union with a difference. It is their union and they control it.

Before Cesar Chavez and the UFW appeared on the scene, farm workers were the worst off of any workers in the United States.

A typical example would be Jessica Govea's family. Special assistant to Chavez and co-ordinator of the lettuce boycott, she led Toronto during the grape boycott organizing efforts.

Every member of her family had to work in the cotton fields in order to survive on the low piece-rate they were paid. (Piece-rate involved payment by the pound instead of by the hour.)

The family would get up at four am, pack a lunch, and drive one hour to get to the fields. They worked without a break until six pm.

Babies were put in boxes and left either in the car or at the end of the row of crops their parents were picking.

There were no toilets or drinking water in the fields although California law requires them.

If the foremen didn't like a worker or if the worker complained about the conditions, he was fired. The worker's name would go on a blacklist and he or she couldn't get a job with any of the surrounding plantations.

To be a farmworker meant to be continually on the move from one job to another. The children could not receive proper schooling, if indeed they got any. It took Govea four years to learn English, and she was lucky. The children attend school for six out of nine months. They either fail or pass on to another grade without really learning anything.

No minimum wage for men exists in California. The minimum wage for women and children is \$1.65 per hour, but it is not enforced.

Housing provided to farmworkers usually consists of shacks without sanitary plumbing. The Sunset Labor Camp featured in "The Grapes of Wrath" movie is still in use. It was originally built in the 1930's by the federal government and was later sold to the county. People are still living in those original corrugated steel shacks and paying rent for them.

Cesar Chavez came to the grape fields in 1962 with his family. He had finished grade eight after attending 38 different schools. With his family beside him, Chavez worked in the fields alongside other workers who were organizing a union.

Farm workers have been attempting to organize for more than 70 years. Every time they have tried, they have been thwarted by land owners and government.

American Indians were the first to toil as farmworkers in the fields of California. They were followed by Chinese (who comprised 90 per cent of the farmworkers in the 1870's), Japanese, Philipinos, and today Chicanos.

Farmworkers are the least protected of all American workers covered by federal and state laws. They lack protected organizing rights and cannot legally insist on union representation elections or collective bargaining.

Chavez organized in the fields for three years. Workers paid dues of \$3.50 into their organization and slowly the union began to grow and to serve its members.

Bob Fitch photo

Agri-business interests first got courts to quash boycott

People in the Chicano communities were being exploited by educated Chicanos who operated outlets called "service centres". The centres essentially provided a liaison service with white authorities because most Chicanos spoke only Spanish and were unacquainted with the laws.

This service was provided — for a fee. Typical charges were \$5 to make a phone call, \$10 to write a letter, or \$25 to get a motor licence.

To end this exploitation, the union set up its own liaison centres. The union centre does not charge fees, and it teaches people to solve their problems without the assistance of others.

To counter the lack of medical care, the union set up free trailer clinics. None of the local doctors would help, so doctors from Los Angeles and San Francisco came to treat the farmworkers and other poor people.

The union also set up credit unions to help eliminate loan shark companies from sticking people with outrageous interest rates.

Even after these programs were implemented, people realized they weren't changing the social and economic conditions under which they lived. The workers were still being treated by the farm owners as possessions to be held in utmost contempt. It smacked of 18th century wage slavery.

In September, 1965, grape pickers at a large rally in Delano, California decided to withdraw their labour to support demands for better pay and working conditions. At the time, the union had only \$65 in the bank to serve as a strike fund.

Perhaps the most important aspect of the strike was the workers' determination to hold out until they had won the same basic rights that white people enjoyed.

The owners imported workers from Mexico to break the strike. Union supporters constantly had to persuade these people to quit in

support of the strike. Many did leave, but for those who did there were always more poor, desperate Mexicans looking for work.

A Congressional committee came from Washington in 1966 to investigate the situation. It hasn't been heard from since.

The grape boycott was called in response to the imported workers. Because the union did not have any money, people hitchhiked to cities all across the U.S. to set up boycott committees.

After five years, the majority of grape growers signed contracts with the union. Only days later, the UFW called the lettuce boycott.

The lettuce boycott has run into much more organized resistance than the grape boycott did.

On October 6, 1970, Judge Gordon Campbell ordered the UFW to stop all boycott action. Again, the owners were using the courts to their advantage. The move followed a September injunction prohibiting UFW strike activity in Salinas County. The UFW appealed the decision, maintaining it violated the American constitutional right of free speech.

Campbell ordered Chavez to jail for refusing to call off the boycott. The incident attracted American attention. Public figures, including Ethel Kennedy and Coretta King, joined a 24-hour workers' protest vigil outside the jail.

The California Supreme Court ordered Chavez released on December 23, 1970, pending a final decision on the case.

On March 26, 1971, the Teamsters and UFW extended their jurisdictional agreement for three years and reaffirmed the UFW's

right to represent all agricultural workers. At this time, a moratorium on the lettuce boycott began.

The California Supreme Court finally ruled unanimously that a substantial portion of Campbell's boycott injunction violated basic guarantees of free speech.

On May 7, 1971, the first in a series of meetings between the UFW and a growers' committee was held to discuss farmworkers' contracts. The meetings dragged on through the summer and fall with the growers' committee rejecting every compromise attempt put forward by the union.

The purpose of the meetings became clear. They gave the growers the time they needed to harvest the summer lettuce crop without union interference. In November, the growers again rejected a union offer and made it clear they intended to fight rather than settle with the union.

It was also in November that the Western Growers Association convention was held in Las Vegas, Nevada. Mike Schultz, Imperial Valley lettuce grower and California governor Ronald Reagan's campaign manager, was elected president.

It was these patriotic gentlemen who sold lettuce emblazoned with stars and stripes, and labelled "Re-elect the President Lettuce". Money from sales of this scab lettuce was used to help re-elect Nixon.

The Free Marketing Council (FMC), the public relations arm of the lettuce industry, began filing charges against the UFW boycott with the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) in December, 1971. Charges were filed in 13 cities across the U.S. in an effort to head off the lettuce boycott.

In response to the FMC, NLRB general counsel Peter Nash, appointed by Nixon in August, 1971, filed a complaint in Fresno, California Federal District Court against the boycott on March 9, 1972. Judge Crocker set the hearing for April 6.

As the UFW mounted a campaign to pressure Republican officials, Nash sought negotiations with UFW lawyers and a postponement of the April 6th hearing.

On May 3, 1972, Chavez announced the UFW had reached agreement with the NLRB reaffirming the UFW's right to boycott. More than 1,000,000 letters had been written to Republican national chairman Senator Robert Dole protesting the efforts to quash UFW actions. At the same time, Chavez announced resumption of the boycott.

While this little battle was taking place, two important events occurred. The AFL-CIO granted the UFW a charter, clearing the way to organize a national union of farm workers. And, in Florida, the UFW signed a contract with Coca-Cola covering more than 1,300 mostly black citrus workers. It represented the first contract ever won by Florida farm workers.

The threat the UFW now faces is the biggest it has ever had. It is the threat of government anti-farmworker laws.

The Arizona legislature passed a law on May 9, 1972 designed to remove the workers' right to boycott. It outlawed all agricultural strikes and boycotts.

Chavez began a 24-day fast to "remove the Growers Fear" by organized farm workers and for the "spirit of justice" in Arizona.

The UFW began circulating a petition to recall Arizona governor Jack Williams, who supported the bill. More than 90,000 signatures have been collected.

During his fast, Chavez was visited by George McGovern. McGovern announced his support of the lettuce boycott and urged his supporters not to eat scab lettuce.

On June 4, 1972, 6,000 people, including Joan Baez, joined with Chavez to end his fast at Phoenix, Arizona. Chavez announced the launching of a campaign to obtain 1,000,000 pledges supporting the boycott. Some 200,000 signatures have been obtained so far.

In California, lettuce growers are attempting to get a law similar to Arizona's passed by way of a referendum. It would also outlaw all agricultural strikes and boycotts.

The growers employed a public relations company to obtain the necessary signatures to get an initiative on the November 7 ballot. An initiative is similar to a referendum, but if passed it immediately becomes a law.

The firm, Blanchard and Associates, paid people to solicit signatures. They gathered more than 60,000 signatures to place the initiative, called Proposition 22, on the ballot.

Since Proposition 22 was included on the ballot, mounting protest has revealed that signatures were obtained by fraudulent means.

California Secretary of State Edmund Brown Junior has received more than 5,000 affidavits in which the signers declare they were defrauded into signing the initiative petition.

Many people were told the initiative would help farmworkers, would lower food prices, would set a minimum wage for farmworkers, or would be an action against high-priced supermarkets.

People signing the petition were not permitted to read the attorney-general's statement describing the initiative because it was covered by different coloured cards on which the misleading statements about the initiative were printed.

Contrary to the law against using minors, children and teenagers were subcontracted by public relations agents to circulate petitions. Many signatures, addresses and dates were forged.

The UFW has been getting support from many sectors to stop Proposition 22.

Among those opposing Proposition 22 are California's Catholic bishops, Democratic Party organizations, the California AFL-CIO and Einer Mohn, director of the Western (rn) Conference of Teamsters.

To some people the reasons for their stiff opposition to the UFW in the south-western U.S. are obscure. Be. But, one has merely to examine the ownership of the kind of farms the UFW wants to organize.

The lettuce boycott is not being carried out against the small family farmer. It is a direct challenge to the power of the corporate farm and agri-business.

An outstanding example of U.S. agri-business is Tenneco Corporation. Tenneco owns or controls 18 million acres of land in the western U.S. Its farming and land development profits hit \$22 million in 1970. It also received \$1.1 million in farm subsidies from governments that year.

Tenneco is the 34th largest corporation in the United States. It is involved in manufacturing, oil and gas, packaging, shipbuilding, life

insurance, and banking.

Tenneco became involved in farming in 1967 when it gobbled up an old-style corporate farm, the Kern County Land Company. Kern County is California's third largest land owner and has reportedly been buying land in Saskatchewan.

Tenneco can plow its own land, which is fertilized and sprayed with chemicals from its own chemical division, using its own tractors which are fueled with gas and oil from its own wells and refineries.

This is what agri-business is all about: the complete control of every aspect of agriculture. The production of food, its processing, and the marketing of the final products is largely controlled by agri-business. It means that large corporate farms hire people to produce the food just like GM hires people to make automobiles.

(It is this type of agricultural society that the Task Force on Agriculture, commissioned by the federal government, advocates. Although the minister responsible for the Wheat Board, Otto Lang, has officially claimed that the Trudeau government rejected the report as

EPILOGUE

Let all undaunting little ears and minds flinch. Tonight everyone may retreat to their little cubby holes and talk of the world situations, while in their own backyard they fail to uproot the weeds of a non-caring, middle class and bland student body.

Let the administration rejoice, and may Coven increase their sales two fold. It is quite difficult to beat your head constantly upon the wall. Martyrs are out-dated.

Humber College is a lost cause not necessarily because of the administration etc. but because of the student body. It is hard to write about Humber College, especially when there is no news, and when there is, it is usually bland.

It is hard enough to take upon yourself the responsibility of trying to inform the students of situations and offering some solutions. It is even harder when the staff revolves around two or three people without an office or space to work from.

Humber College is the epitome of a non-caring middle class cesspool. In an era where everyone is a long haired smoking pot and doing groovy-groovy. All they can do is retreat to their sound proof stereo room and turn on with the Osmonds.

As Editor I am resigning a position I never really held. It is unimportant of position or what is done. The lack of response is the important thing. A student body which is selfish and does not partake in social changes or even changes within themselves, needs more than a newspaper and a prayer.

In a time student participation in student government and social change are taking place, it is difficult to accept the naive, arrogant attitude of a continuing high school student at Humber College.

government policy, no attempt has been made to limit the growth of multi-national agri-business.)

No one in the United Farm Workers Union is paid. Each member receives room and board, plus \$5 a week strike pay. There are 150 full-time boycott organizers working without pay across the United States.

But, what benefits would accrue to the workers if they could bargain through the union of their choice?

Living and working conditions would improve drastically. There is no excuse for 15 per cent of the farm workers showing symptoms of pesticide poisoning. There is no justification for California farm workers having an occupational disease rate twice the rate for all other industries combined. There is no reason for the lack of proper sanitation in the fields.

The life expectancy of farm workers is 49 years. They have shown their determination to extend their lives and the life of their union.

But, a union is not an accurate description. It is more a movement or La Causa.

Humber College as an Educational Institution has been successful and at the same time a failure.

It has been successful in instilling the middle class morals of a corrupt society which has lost its bearing. It has been successful in keeping the student content, putting the grip on their bowels and blinkers on their eyes.

To say that Humber has failed would be incorrect. It is the people that have failed. The students at Humber, have an ample opportunity and the resource to learn and make valid reform. The students have failed for they feel that everything should be done for them, and when something is wrong they are quick to jump and blame the parties involved.

And the final issue which weighs heavily upon my chest is autonomy.

On this issue where students should have more say in their educational environment, the response has been minimal.

I feel that if the student union wants autonomy for themselves and its students they should collect their fees and instill their own UNION.

If this fails and the students do not respond by paying their fees to the union, let the management take care of the students needs. Let the administration run pubs, movies, seminars etc. For if the student body cares about education and social life then they deserve these benefits, and by paying directly to the Union they will get them. If not they are grown and let them fend for themselves.



Farm workers in Salinas demonstrate to the growers their demands for a resumption of the lettuce boycott, in September, 1971.



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BOOK REVIEW

Book Review by Gordon Sunclare.

Employment Opportunities Handbook:

Published by the University and
College Association.

This Handbook is filled with many chapters of exciting philosophies and social comment.

It approaches the intellect of University and College students on a level which could be equated as extraordinarily high. The approach used by the authors is a technique which has been used by many greats in the decades which have past.

In the same time, the Handbook is a comic relief. The subliminal meanings which are uprooted from inbetween the lines are of the highest literary standards.

An example of this is found on page one, "We won't tell you about the complexities of the 70's...you know. But are you going to do anything about them?"

The question which is obviously aimed at the student is asking him if he is morally aware of the situations around him. It brings up from the dark crevices of the consciousness, a feeling of guilt, and that something should be done about the horrendous situation of the world.

But do not despair. Alas! The Handbook offers the solution: The answer for changing the complexities and problems of the 70's is to become a Chartered Accountant.

They can question and look for answers in big business and analyse Tas Systems. On page 67, is the second of a great cosmic, transcendental thought which was more than likely produced in a "Think Tank" at the Rand Corporation.

This section deals with "Idealism". The author of this chapter no doubt also realizes the importance and significance of the youth (graduates) to have some moral obligations. What he stresses is idealism.

He asks "This time next year, will your idealism be dead?"

"You've probably heard how big business scorns fresh approaches, pours cold water on young ideas and kills idealism, all in the chase after a buck.

Not us. We need idealists. Dreamers, if you will. People who have the desire to change the world, the ability to do something about it and the guts to stay with it when things get rough.

We want people who'll lead us into the next century. Engineers to make our products safer and more efficient. Chemists to help us fight air pollution. Business administrators, statisticians, economists, metallurgists, accountants, mathematicians.

We want people who are prepared to pick up experience the hard way, to recognize that the way to the top starts at the ground floor, to take on responsibility from the day they start. We need innovators with patience. Pragmatists who can lead. Leaders who are willing to learn."

FORD HAS A BETTER IDEA

This Handbook is just filled from cover to cover with ideas that are of great importance to the reader.

They try to make you aware of pollution and what price we pay for it...big companies and big bucks. They want you to join one. They want you to take your place, in moulding the future, and making the world a better place to live.

On page 73, Union Carbide sums up the whole story. They state that: Involvement in the challenges of tomorrow. For at Union Carbide, the future is all around us...in plastics.

Yes, the future is around them; be part of it. What greater thing could you do than shape the world you live in, and be a part of the process of change.

Why, gees, the answer was there all the time. The future is in plastics; Plastic Cars, Plastic Houses, Plastic People. Wow! Involvement.

Just think, you can be a part of instituting sophisticated war-just think of having the first most truly alienated man. A Tax system which will not tax industry.

What company are you going to work for???????

This handbook can be obtained at the Placement Office on the third floor in Phase II. It's free. Get it and do your thing...Change the world.

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The night falls certain
on slumbersome heads
by firesides dying
leaving ruddy embers
to toast shallow faces
crimson like autumn leaves
fallen upon dry rock land
in winded days
while waters parry rippling
under dancing moonlight
silky beneath sea shell feet
and nimble toes
mourning darkling light
as toads and vulgar crickets
hide in the face of night
old men sit head in hand
upon a fresh carved oak
lying crying still alone
prone to further wounds
weeping sear tears
on shadowed earth
hands once
pliable and fast
to grip decuman throats
of green things
now parched
like dead sea scrolls
wrinkled with passing time
hold faces
lined with numerous tales
of life and death
and in between
striking pearly eyes
reflecting pools
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mild thoughts
of olden days and younger men
who cut the core
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to build temple fires
and warm the hearts
of everyman
branches draped
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surrounding man who sits unmoved
upon a prostrate oak
so full with knife
and ancient scars
the fire
in scarlet coat
with passion's breath
increased its dance
and formed a wall
for man and tree
had joined the ash
with no regret at all.

Bryan Beatty

Christmas Vacation?
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make it happen.

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HUMBER COLLEGE



VEWS ON SPORTS

HUMBER HAWKS: REFLECTIONS OF YEAR 1

Editorial

Sports at HUMBER are very important social functions. A game gives the students at HUMBER a chance to release their frustrations, to meet fellow students, or just have a good time.

So far this year, I haven't seen too many people having a good time. At the football games I've seen the same 15 HUMBER faces all of the time. That means that out of a total of 3,781 students at HUMBER only 15 or approximately 0.39672% of the student population appreciates the time and effort put in by the players and coaches. A lot of time and WORK goes into organizing a team. The players put in many hours a week, often letting their classes slop. People who dedicate themselves to a sports activity, appreciate it when a good number of the students appear at their games.

Unfortunately HUMBER does not have its own fieldhouse. That means that we must play all of our home games away from HUMBER. The home football games were played at Centennial Stadium; hockey is played at Centennial Arena. The other sports that need a gymnasium such as basketball, are played at either Vincent Massey C.I, Kingsmill Vocational School, or Burnhamthorpe C.I.

This paper will give you advance notice of when and where all HUMBER games will be played.

SHOW UP FOR A HUMBER GAME!!!!
IT CAN NEVER HURT!!!!!!!!!!

WANTED

Any student, male or female, who would like to attend school athletic events and write them up to be printed in VEWS.. PLEASE COME TO S.U. PORTABLE!!!!

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By GARY LANE

As most of you may know this was the inaugural year of the OCAA football conference. As Coaches Still, McCuska, McCall and Mannis found out, you just cannot predict how a first year team will perform no matter how much talent you think you have. Who knows how this season may have turned out, had defensive end John Gieniesse not been injured and through for the year in the inter-squad game?

Who knows what would have happened if the HAWKS had of scored in the first minute of the first game against Sheridan when they had the ball on the Bruins 5 yard line and failed to score? Who knows what could have happened in Ottawa if the HAWKS had decided to play football against Algonquin instead of shooting for the all-time North American penalty record?

So many if's, so many but's but, let's face it, every excuse in the world cannot bring back a lost game. For example in the first game against Sheridan, HUMBER had twice the total yardage of the Bruins yet came out on the short end of a 26-0 score. One wonders just what you have to do to win.

As frustration mounted, game after losing game, it became apparent that despite the talent and potential, the team was just not going to make it. It took a cold, windy October night for the team to finally put it together against first place Seneca. After losing the first four games, the team got together for a meeting and straightened a few things out. Basically what happened was that for the first time in the season the team decided to play as a team and the 12 - 9 win over Seneca was no indication of the play as it could just as easily have been 32-9.

The much needed cohesion and proper attitude essential for any winning team had finally arrived but about four games too late. With a 1-4 record and nestled in last place the team was all but mathematically eliminated from the play-offs.

A sign of any good team is pride and the HAWKS showed their worth, if to not anyone else but to themselves, as they took on every up-coming game as if it were the battle for the Grey Cup.

In the return match with Seneca the HAWKS lost a heartbreaker as they just about made it two wins in a row over the Braves. With the score 26-20 Seneca and less than two minutes remaining the HAWKS were marching downfield. A touchdown could win the game. But the HAWK drive stalled and Seneca moved in for the kill, scoring two touchdowns in the late stages and wound up with a flattering 38-20 score. But with two games to go, the HAWKS had something to prove and scored impressive victories over Sheridan and Algonquin.

The season ended with the HAWKS displaying a 3-5 record and a tie for second place. Looking back over the year many individuals could be singled out for their play over the season. But if one were mentioned it would be wrong to overlook another. As far as I am concerned the troubles of infancy are now in the past and with the return of the majority of the veterans all that can be said is that old Argo tune- "Wait until next year."

HUMBER HAWKS FOOTBALL TEAM

12	Gary Lane	Quarterback
16	John Luckman	Quarterback
18	Paul Cook	O. Flanker
20	John McLeod	O. Halfback
21	Bob Wilson	O. End
24	Frank Mazzolin	O. Fullback
30	Gary Leeking	D. Cornerback
28	Paul Sheperd	D. Halfback
38	Chuck McMann	O. Halfback
40	Bob Tune	D. Cornerback
41	Patrick Slack	D. Tackle
44	Tony Pace	O. Guard
47	Dave Falcon	O. Center
48	Bill Janicic	D. Linebacker
50	Richard Smith	O. Guard
53	Doug O'Driscoll	O. Tackle
55	Joe Pettelli	D. Tackle
60	Mike Hetmanchuk	O. Tackle
61	Mike Dack	D. Tackle
65	John Machwicz	D. End
66	Jim Nickle	O. Tackle
71	Barry Wright	O. End
75	Bob Madys	D. End
54	Irwin Peters.	D. Tackle

Dave Still	Head Coach
Denny McCusker	O. Coach
Iver DelMannis	D. Coach
John McColl	A. Coach
Brian Fisher	Trainer
Paul Lewycke	A. Trainer
Al Landry	Manager
Paul Hansen	A. Manager

SPORTS HAPPENINGS

Hockey

Tues. Nov. 21, 8:00pm Humber at Georgian
Sat. Nov. 25, 8:00pm Durham at Humber Centennial
Thurs. Dec. 7, Humber at Centennial

Men's Basketball

Tues. Nov. 21, Humber at Georgian
Sat. Nov. 25, Sudbury at Humber 2:00 (Burnhamthorpe C.)
Fri. Dec. 8, Humber at Centennial

Men's Volleyball

Sat. Nov. 25, Humber at Mohawk

Women's Volleyball

Sat. Nov. 25 Humber at Sudbury

Women's Basketball

Thurs. Nov. 23, Seneca at Humber 8:00 (Kingsmill Vocational)
Fri. Dec. 1, Humber at Niagria
Thurs. Dec. 7, Humber at Sheridan



Weather & Penalties Foil HAWKS' Win

by Dave Falcon

Four inches of snow, a lockerroom that reached a high of 48°F, and penalties all combined to help Sheridan tie the HAWKS. According to HAWKS coach Al Landry "we stunk the joint out, but we took penalties at bad times."

The first period saw the HAWKS complaining about the arenas facilities, but it didn't stop them from crowding the Sheridan net. HUMBER'S power play was deadly, as Steve Barker, Jeff Howard, and tiny Al Ioi all found the mark. Greg Dawe made the only Sheridan score.

The second period saw both teams playing even. Sheridan's Bob Melannie scored the only goal in that period.

Play opened up in the third with 5 of the 10 game goals, and 10 of the 19 penalties occurring. Scott Langdon and Jeff Howard netted a goal each for HUMBER while the HAWKS were short-handed. Gord Armstrong and John Adriaanse both scored for Sheridan on power plays. The final goal of the game came at 17:37 of the third on a power play. A HAWK sat in the penalty box, and the Sheridan net was empty. The pressure was just too much and Steve Ringter found the mark for Sheridan.

At 10:23 of the third period HAWKS goalie Dave Carnell stopped a blistering shot that hit him in the lower abdominal area. He played for 5 more minutes until he had to be replaced. Fortunately the extent of his injuries are not serious, and he will be dressed for tonight's game.

(Ed. Note: John McLeod, Liz Petters, Cynthia Miller, Kathy Flinn and Glen Gordon should be complemented on being the only HUMBER fans at the game.
As for the rest of HUMBER Phhhh!!!!)

HUMBER HAWKS HOCKEY TEAM

1	Dave Cornell	Goalie
2	Keith Jefferson	Defence
3	Bob Smith	Defence
4	Gary Beasley(A)	Defence
5	John Taylor	Defence
7	Don Saunders	Left Wing
8	Larry Rudyk	Left Wing
9	Vic Corrigan(C)	Defence
10	Brian Coles	Right Wing
11	Al Ioi	Center
12	Jeff Howard	Left Wing
14	Stu Herod(A)	Center
15	Glen Gordon	Defence
16	Scott Langdon	Right Wing
17	Steve Barker	Right Wing
18	John Watt	Center
20	John MacLeod	Left Wing
30	Ian Held	Goalie
	Larry Zilliotto	Defence
	John Cowan	Left Wing
	Al Landry	Coach
	Brian Fisher	Trainer

TUESDAY'S RESULTS

First Period

1. HUMBER 12:30 17 Steve Barker
2. HUMBER 13:25 12 Jeff Howard
3. Sheridan 13:54 2 Greg Dawe
4. HUMBER 14:35 11 Al Ioi

score HUMBER 3 Sheridan 1

Second Period

5. Sheridan 3:50 7 Bob Clarke

score HUMBER 3 Sheridan 2

Third Period

6. Sheridan 6:46 20 Gord Armstrong
7. HUMBER 8:51 16 Scott Langdon
8. HUMBER 10:09 12 Jeff Howard
9. Sheridan 17:37 19 Steve Romgter
10. Sheridan 15:50 12 John Adriaanse

Final score HUMBER 5 Sheridan 5

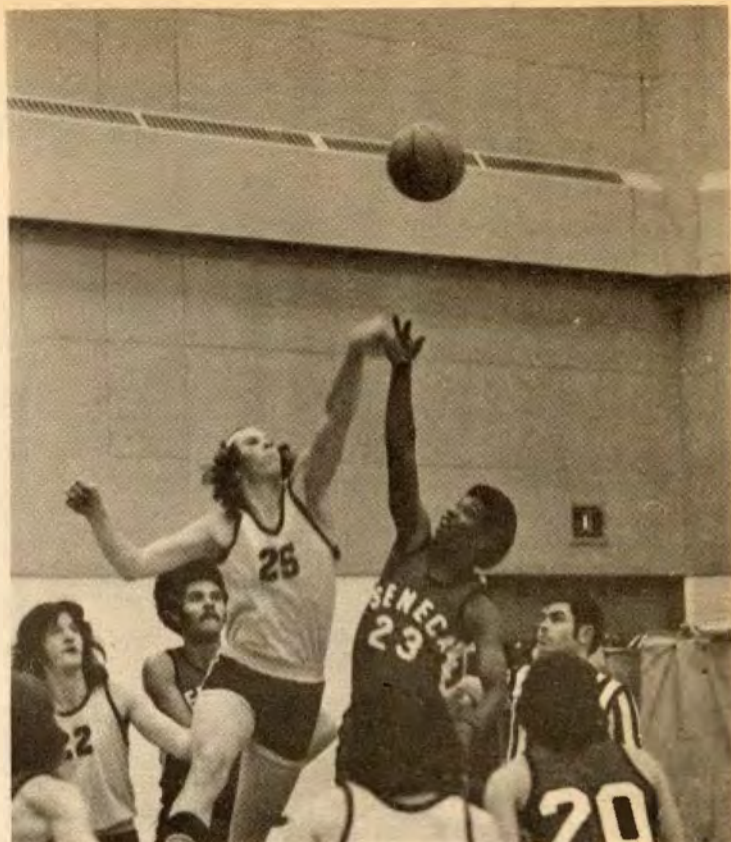
Women Over Men

Thursday nights basketball games saw the HUMBER Women beat Fanshawe College 52-49 while the Men dropped a disgraceful 97-42 decision to Seneca.

Last night's win leaves the Women with a 2-1 win-loss record. The high scorer for Humber was Debbie Cross with a big 24 points and Dianna Pacine was second with 14. High scorer for Fanshawe was Mary-Lou Raymond with 25 points.

The men didn't fare as well. Stasys Tarvydas led Humber's scoring with 11 points, with Abe Delanger second with 8. Rick Morandino and Joe Taegis led Seneca with 24 points each. This was the men's second loss of the season, out of a total of 2 games played.

There is not much to say about the teams as they played to the best of their abilities.



Heidelberg

Brewed from pure spring water.



And that's the truth!