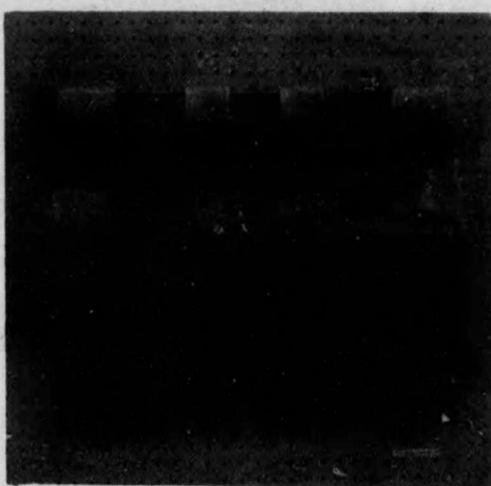
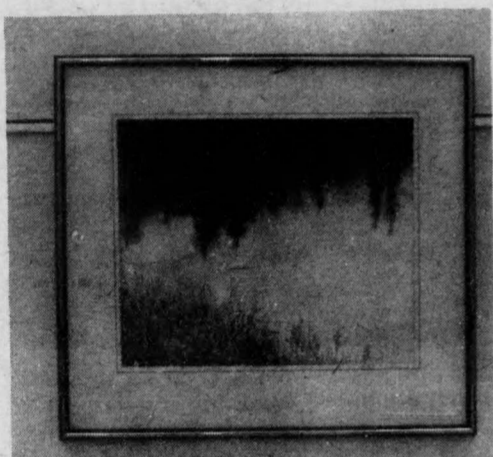


Some samples of 'Christmas Choice' at Mem Hall



PHOTOS BY RON WARD

Orford Quartet wins international prize

Canada's famous Orford Quartet has tied for first prize at the European Broadcasting Union International String Quartet Competition this past weekend in Stockholm, Sweden.

Chosen by CBC Radio to represent Canada, the Quartet won about \$7,000 in the competition which tested various aspects of quartet playing. They shared the honors with Austria's Franz Schubert Quartet, which received the same amount. The two won out over quartets from six other countries. The competition was hosted by the Swedish Broadcasting Corporation.

Among the distinguished panel of judges from the various broadcasting organizations in the EBU was Carl Little, network supervisor for Radio Music with the CBC.

Highlights from the International Competition are to be broadcast on CBC Radio at a later date.

Quartet in residence at the University of Toronto, the Orford Quartet is widely respected for its work with university and younger students.

The four -- violinist Andrew Dawes (born in High River, Alta.), violinist Kenneth Perkins (born in Brockville, Ont.), violist Terence Helmer (born in Kirkland Lake, Ont.) and cellist Marcel St. Cyr (born in Quebec City) -- have studied with distinguished teachers in Canada and abroad, and have received international acclaim both as a group and as soloists.

Their name as an ensemble was suggested by the name of the place where they first began rehearsing

together as a quartet -- the famous Musicale du Canada at Mount Orford, Quebec.

From Mount Orford, they went on to perform with outstanding success in Canada, the U.S. and Europe. In 1969 they were appointed quartet in residence at the University of Toronto.

After a year's sabbatical to pursue their individual aims, the four musicians recommenced their residency and busy concert schedule in the fall of 1972, maintaining their high standard of chamber music playing on CBC Radio and throughout the continent.

Following a concert in Paris the Orford Quartet returned to Canada Friday, November 22.



Santa Clunk is coming to town!



By STEVE PATRIQUEN

You've probably heard wild stories about winter photography. Well forget them, because wonder of wonders you can take photos in the snow.

How, you ask? It's not as involved as you might think. First I must warn you, this guide is not intended for sub-zero temperature, although some tips are given for taking photos under these conditions.

The most frightening factor in taking pictures in the winter is that snow and-or freezing rain may fall on your camera and lens and ruin it. Therefore you must protect them. In driving rain a plastic bag is a handy item to cover your camera with, but it tends to stiffen in the cold.

A filter is a must on any lens. If you aren't interested in special effects, use a clear UV filter which will not effect the color balance of your images. The filter protects the lens from rain, and snow, which melts on warm surfaces and then freezes.

Be careful changing lens in this season, rain and snow can blow inside a camera and ruin it. And remember when you're standing up to your knees in snow, there's no place to put anything down.

Have you seen water condense on the outside of a glass? Well, the same thing happens to your camera when you bring it in from the cold outdoors. That's another good reason to use a filter.

The problem here is not the water condensing on your camera, but the fact that it turns into ice if taken back outdoors. And water expands when it turns to ice.

The best way I know of to take care of this problem is to put your camera in a plastic breadbag and twist-tie the top. If you do this, most of the moisture will condense on the outside of the bag.

Take extra care rewinding your film in winter. The air is quite dry and static electricity abounds. If you rewind too fast, you may get lightning-shaped streaks across your negs. These marks are caused by static electricity discharges inside the camera. The frequency of these marks depends on the humidity, temperature, type of camera and film, and the users technique. Whatever the cause, use care in rewinding.

It is a fact that film sensitivity decreases with lowering temperature. However, it is also true that the actual shutter speed slows with decreasing temperature. These two factors more or less balance each other so quit worrying, if you even thought about it in the first place.

Remember that when you take pictures that are predominantly snow, your camera's averaging meter will severely under-expose the shadow areas. The thing to do here is take a spot meter reading of the shadows and expose for them, remembering to under-develop your film to preserve high-light details. If you haven't got a spot meter, get close enough to the shadows to have them fill the viewfinder, take your exposure reading, and then move back to your original place.

Finally, something to look out for all year round but especially in winter is flare. Flare is those little gremlins that you never notice until it's too late. A good lens hood and a big piece of cardboard can kill a lot of flare.

To the gentleman who asked me a question about series adapters: I don't think you told me whether or not you wanted to use gelatin or screw-mount glass filters. Either way, just buy the biggest size and use step-down adapter rings to 49 mm. or series VII.

Merry Christmas
CLICK

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