

York's new pub policy plays tough

By Hugh Westrup

New regulations handed down by the university administration could lead to an increase in the operating costs of student-run food and beverage outlets.

The regulations are contained in a policy paper distributed October 4, prepared by H.D. Knox, assistant vice president (business operations), and John Becker, assistant vice president (student affairs).

The new policy requires student-operated pubs and coffee shops to bear the costs of "special services" such as cleaning and garbage removal. In the past, only a few of the outlets have paid for these services. Licensed student operations already pay the university a 20 percent surtax of all liquor sales.

Further cost increases may result from another requirement that coffee shops prepare monthly financial reports within ten days of the month-end. In the past, only pubs have been required to provide

accounts each month, due to LLBO regulations. The penalty for non-compliance with the new regulation "may" be the delaying of funds to sponsors (namely, 11 campus student associations).

Other points in the new policy include:

- Regulations for coffee shop and - or pub sponsors.

- Inspections by the university (The outlets are already inspected by North York's health department.) Breaches of sanitary or LLBO regulations "may" result in the outlet being temporarily closed by Knox.

- Managerial appointments made by sponsors are to be subject to approval by Knox.

On October 6, two days after the appearance of the policy, York food and beverage manager Norman Crandles requested by letter that the managers of 15 coffeeshops and pubs meet with him on October 13.

An ad hoc meeting of pub and coffeeshop managers replied to

Knox's policy and Crandles' letter with a request that a number of points be clarified and or justified and that the policy be taken up with their respective sponsors, "who hold the ultimate responsibility for all coffeeshop and or pub operating policies."

The managers felt notice given for the meeting with Crandles was too short, and that it was inappropriate for the administration to meet with managers exclusively, rather than with their outlets' respective sponsors.

The meeting was later cancelled. Knox had hoped to bring the monthly report regulation into effect beginning November 1.

Knox believes the "special services" expense is a reasonable one for all pubs and coffee shops to assume, especially in the wake of cutbacks in the physical plant budget.

According to the administration, the cost of special services cannot be covered by the charge - 20 percent of



Calumet's Ainger Coffeeshop

invoiced beverage costs - levied on licensed outlets. The overhead money, they say, goes toward food and beverage manager Norman Crandles' salary, and incidental expenses such as the maintenance of refrigerated space.

Commenting on the special services regulation, Steve Campbell, manager of the Ainger coffee shop, said, "If I have to pay for regular cleaning this will increase my costs which will have to be passed onto the students, due to the fact that we are operating as a non-profit organization."

"During these times of cutbacks in student awards and grants how can a student be expected to afford increased food prices?" he said.

In regards to the requirement of monthly financial statements, Knox said, "This across-the-board regulation will give the students a quasi-business training. A monthly report is simply good business practice. It would also aid the auditors at year end."

Knox acknowledged that the new regulations could result in higher operating costs for some outlets but did not think the extra expenses are

unreasonable.

Knox denied that the policy paper was drawn up following pressure from groups such as the board of governors, physical plant and campus caterers, but added that it will be of special interest to the Board of Governors.

In their June 20 meeting the Board requested its student relations committee to investigate the costs connected with pub operations, but not presently charged to them. A revenue loss of \$25,000 for the 15 liquor outlets on campus (not all of which are student-run) for 76-77 was reported.

Following the cancellation of the October 13 meeting between Crandles and the managers, and a meeting with the Council of College Masters, Knox is modifying the policy.

"The regulations are not being changed," he said. "We are merely clarifying what is meant by the policy."

Discussion of the policy with student representatives is due in the future, but Knox said these things have to be approached one step at a time.



Paul Hurley photo

And now... the largest drawing on earth!

Under the direction of visual arts prof Bruce Parsons and Montreal sculptor Bill Vazan, over 60 York visual arts students last week created Vazan's colossal York Palms. It's between the graduate residences and Keele Street. For more words on this turn to page 15.

OSAP c'tte

By Laura Brown

A meeting has been called by the Ontario Federation of Students (OFS) for noon today in the Bearpit to organize a grass-roots committee of York students to deal with the new student aid plan.

Chris Alnutt, a representative of OFS will be attending the meeting to relate the facts about the new student aid plan as well as to answer students' questions about how it will affect them personally.

Under the new plan students will not be eligible for grants after four academic years. The 7000 Ontario graduate students who currently receive grants will be disqualified from receiving any grants next year.

Through discussions at the meeting OFS says it hopes that students will be stimulated into taking action by joining the student aid committee. The committee will continue further research to discover what groups will be most affected.

The committee will provide classroom discussions and brochures informing people about the new plan which comes into effect next year.

On Oct. 30 a plenary of OFS will meet at Simcoe Hall at the University of Toronto to decide a strategy for further actions. The student aid committee will act on the decisions made.

A mass lobby is called for Nov. 10 at Queen's Park and students and MPPs will have an opportunity then to voice their views.

Will Radio York, Glendon share air?

By Scott Clayton

Radio York is making moves to break the sound barrier which separates it from an FM broadcast licence. The streamlining programs include an internal constitution, informal talks regarding co-operation with Radio Glendon, and activation of the board of directors.

At the board of directors meeting on October 18, the constitution was revamped, Radio York (CKRY) was urged to develop an internal constitution, and proposals for a possible merger with Radio Glendon were discussed.

An article in *Excalibur* on September 15 of this year reported that Radio York could possibly have a 50-watt licence in early 1978. Comments by members of Radio Glendon cast doubt on the ability of Radio York to get an FM licence in the near future however. The CKRY Board of Directors seems to have accepted this. Radio Glendon cited the example of McMaster University in Hamilton, which required 2-3 years to obtain a 50-watt licence and considerable financial backing.

The York administration feels that a 'merger' between Radio York and Radio Glendon would be the most expedient route to a broadcast licence, with a combined effort to get a 3000-watt licence in 1980 the most feasible option.

The general response to this proposal at Radio York is one of skepticism, but a four-man committee has been set up to study the idea. Radio Glendon says that the plan calls merely for a sharing of cultural and technical resources, and possibly mutual broadcasting on Radio Glendon's training system at their college.



Legal facts from CLASP



TENANTS RIGHTS - PART III

Persons living in rented accommodation enjoy certain rights granted to them by the *Landlord and Tenant Act*. These rights can be enforced in various ways. However, most tenants do not know that certain rights exist. This column will briefly outline what tenants can do and what landlords cannot do. If your rights as a tenant are being trampled on, you should contact a lawyer or a legal services clinic as soon as possible.

Landlords can collect a security deposit from tenants but it cannot exceed one month's rent. Further, the landlord must pay six percent interest on the deposit and failure to do so can result in prosecution of the landlord. The deposit is used as the last month's rent when you leave the apartment.

The landlord cannot ask for post-dated cheques for rental payments.

Landlords cannot confiscate or remove a tenant's property for the non-payment of rent. Again, landlords are liable to prosecution for breaching this provision.

Tenants may sublet the remaining time on a lease unless there is agreement that the landlord must consent to the sublet. Where there is such an agreement, the landlord cannot unreasonably withhold his consent.

Landlords cannot enter a tenant's premises unless it is an emergency or to show it to prospective new tenants after giving the present tenants proper notice.

Neither landlords or tenants may alter locks without consent of each other.

By far the most important obligation of the landlord is to keep the premises in a state of proper repair. This means all health, building, and fire standards must be obeyed. Failure to keep premises up to repairs gives the tenants many options against the landlord. Tenants are responsible for ordinary

cleanliness and any damage done to the premises.

Landlords can only evict tenants for good cause. Tenants can terminate the tenancy by giving 28 days written notice if a weekly tenant and 60 days if a monthly tenant.

- Landlords cannot withhold supplies of essential services such as heat and light.

- Landlords may not interfere with the reasonable enjoyment of



tenants in order to force the tenant to give up possession.

- Landlords cannot raise the rent without giving written notice 90 days before the increase takes effect.

- Rents cannot be raised higher than six percent unless the landlord applies for Rent Review.

The various rights and obligations of the landlord and tenant are enforced in both provincial criminal court or the county court with civil jurisdiction. Remedies are more complex than the rights but where one of yours has been denied you should stick up for yourself. Legal Service groups such as CLASP will provide you with assistance.