

excalibur

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EXEMPTION FROM VISA STUDENT FEE RATE CONVENTION REFUGEES AND REFUGEE CLAIMANTS MAY 1989

The Ontario Ministry of Colleges and Universities has announced a revision to its regulations regarding fee assessment. Under the revised regulations, included for exemption from the Visa Student Fee Rate are:

1. a person, and his/her dependents, who is officially recognized by Employment and Immigration Canada as a Convention Refugee within the meaning of the Immigration Act 1976.
2. a person, and his/her dependents, who is a refugee claimant in Canada. The claim for refugee status *must have been made, to Employment and Immigration Canada prior to January 1, 1989.*

These new regulations are effective May 1989, and are applicable to the Summer Session 1989 and subsequent academic sessions. *These regulations are not retroactive to any previous sessions.*

If you believe you qualify for exemption under these categories, please contact the Registration Office, C130 West Office Building, telephone 736-5155. Office hours for telephone enquiries only are 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday to Friday. Office hours for in-person enquiries are 10:00 a.m. to noon, and 1:00 p.m. to 4:30 p.m., Monday to Friday. During the months of July and August, inclusive September 1, 1989, this office closes at 3:30 p.m. on Fridays only.

FINAL DEADLINES FOR SUBMISSION OF DOCUMENTS:

Summer Session 1989:	June 30 July 16	- complete session - only for certain Summer courses which begin later in the session, e.g. July 2 - check with the Registration Office
Fall/Winter Session 1989:	October 31 January 31	- complete session - Winter Term only
Winter/Summer Session 1990:	February 28 June 29	- complete session - Second Term only

Office of the Registrar
July 6, 1989

Students not happy with phone system

Enrolment time-consuming, frustrating

by PAUL GAZZOLA
and NANCY PHILLIPS

It is not very often that something works as well as it is intended to the first time around and it now appears that York University's new enrolment system is no exception.

The Voice Response Enrolment System (VRES), which became accessible June 26, is supposed to make enrolment and course changes more convenient by allowing students to enrol "from remote locations using a touch tone phone." However, Leanne MacMillan and many other frustrated York students probably debate its convenience.

MacMillan, who works in Osgoode administration, spent over three hours trying to gain access to the system on Monday June 26. Although she did manage to get through shortly before noon, she was not impressed by the long wait or by the "unsympathetic" attitude of the Office of Student Affairs to her complaints.

"Basically, I was told that all I could do was write a formal letter of complaint to the administration about my difficulties with the system," MacMillan said. Also, the whole process of dealing with recorded messages and seemingly uncaring administration made the whole experience "extremely alienating."

"I have worked in the administrations of three universities," says MacMillan, "and I have never seen one that treats its undergraduates as dimly as this one."

Rita Devin, a sociology major straddled between third and fourth year, tried for close to four hours to get through on Thursday June 29. She said, "It's a good

thing I'm unemployed. I feel sorry for those who have to work."

Susan Salisbury, manager of Student Affairs, freely admits that there are still a few problems in the new system. One is the repeated failure of a recorded message to be played when students enrol improperly, therefore giving them the impression of being disconnected. This is currently being investigated, said Salisbury.

But, she maintains that most of the problems are due to students enrolling on the wrong dates or in the wrong courses. She also said that the long wait to get through had more to do with the fact that Monday was the first day that the system was available to students than with any problems within the system. Salisbury said that on Tuesday June 27, over half the lines were open at lunchtime and Wednesday was "extremely quiet."

As usual, what has some of the student population up-in-arms has the opposite effect on others. Mike Portelance, a York history major entering into his fourth year, has had no hassles with the new system.

"I think most of it is people reacting negatively to something new. I'd rather wait at home and be able to do other things while waiting to get through than to stand in a lineup for hours."

If you are experiencing difficulties with enrolling, you should call Student Affairs at 736-5477, where they will pull out your file and go over it with you. Salisbury also promises that "they will work a little harder to make the instructions a little clearer for next year."

the Cock and Bull Coffee Shop and Pub

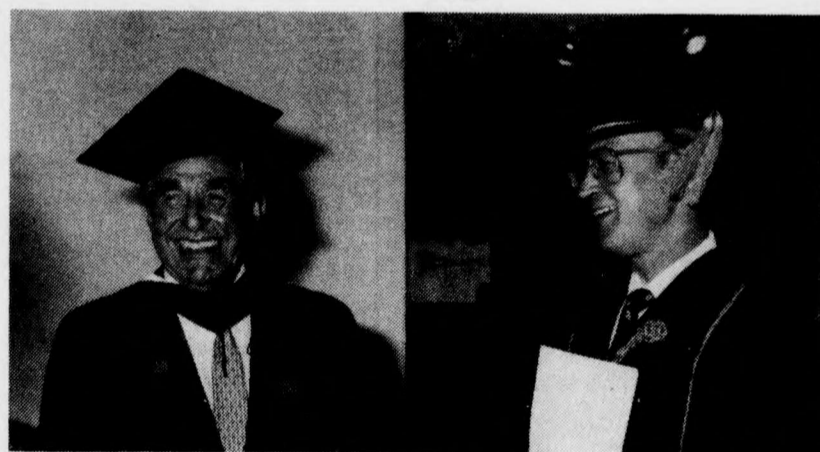


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President of Israel honored by York



President of Israel Chaim Herzog pictured with Bruce Bryden, chair of the Board of Governors

President of Israel Chaim Herzog was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree at a special convocation ceremony on June 29.

You may have noticed the men with binoculars on top of all the buildings on campus. Attending along with the OPP, the Mounties, Metro Police, Herzog's own secret

service and York Security, were Federal Minister of Employment and Immigration Barbara McDougall, Chair, President and CEO of McDonald's George Cohon, and Mayor of North York Mel Lastman.

Watch for extensive coverage of this event in *Excalibur* on July 20.

Flasher convicted

by DEREK WEILER

A fourth-year UW student was convicted of indecent exposure last month in a Kitchener courtroom.

Steve Linseman — a Recreation student who was also assistant captain of the Warriors Hockey team last winter — was found guilty of exposing himself to a female UW student in Dana Porter

Arts Library. Linseman was charged by the UW Police after they received a complaint from the female student.

Evidence presented at Linseman's trial indicated that this was not his first such offence. He was sentenced to twelve months probation and given a conditional discharge.

courtesy of Imprint

ASBESTOS: Positive reading of cancer causing compound found in Osgoode Hall

by JEFF KIPPEL

Individuals should be given the choice of whether or not to leave the building until the June 13th and 14th sample results are received."

This warning was posted on the doors of Osgoode Hall Law School on the morning of June 30 by Catherine Tracy of the Department of Occupational Health and Safety because positive tests for asbestos were found in the staircase leading to the library.

On June 2 some dust was found on the inside of a shelving unit that had been relocated to the first floor stack area from room 114E. This dust also appeared on the floor of the stairwell where the shelves were carried out to the loading dock to be delivered to the Parkdale Legal Aid office. The samples of this material were sent to Tillgard Scientific for testing.

As a result, the building underwent an extensive and thorough cleansing. The clean-up con-

sisted of wetting down all the walls, stairs and handrails from the ground floor to the fourth floor of the building. Additional cleaning was done in room 114 and the hallways around the stairwell.

It was not until June 12 that the sample was identified as asbestos. Parkdale Legal Aid was immediately informed of the incident and advised to seal off the area where the shelves were located.

While re-checking the stairwell, it was discovered that a small amount of the material was missed in the first clean-up. The staircase was sealed and closed to public use. A second cleaning was done. Maintenance personnel also conducted a cleaning procedure in the library at Parkdale Legal Aid.

After the second clean-up, samples were then taken on June 12, 13 and 14. The results of the June 12 test were not received until 4:15 p.m. on June 29. They were positive. There was still a trace of airborne asbestos in the stairwell.

It took two weeks from the test date until anyone was informed of the potential danger. For that time period, anyone entering Osgoode was exposed to the deadly carcinogen which causes asbestosis, mesothelioma and lung cancer.

"Why wasn't the school closed down right away?" asked a concerned law student outside the building. "The students and faculty should have been warned and the school closed until all the tests came back," he continued. "The building still hasn't been evacuated."

"It's obvious that York's administration doesn't care about the safety of its students," complained another student.

Professor Tucker, a member of the Asbestos Removal Committee, does not agree with the university's asbestos control program and feels the situation was not handled properly.

"The program is not adequate to deal with the hazard. There are continual breakdowns and this

was just one of them," said Tucker. He believes removal is the only solution but, according to the administration, to undergo an operation of such magnitude would cost an exorbitant amount of money and time.

Asbestos was used in the construction of Osgoode Hall in 1967, it has been a problem ever since. In the summer of 1985, a ceiling was installed in room 114E. This new ceiling formed a protection from the duct shaft which had been previously sprayed with fireproofing containing asbestos.

In December 1985, the material was removed and replaced with a non-asbestos product. Following careful procedures during the removal, all shelving units were covered before the ceiling was dismantled and all other items were removed from the room.

It is believed that the shelving unit that had been moved from room 114E contained material that was present before July 1985.

In order to ensure that no such

incident occurs again, any items that may have been in the storage area prior to July 1985 will be inspected and cleaned before they are moved.

The personnel who were in direct contact with the shelving units were informed by Tracy that the shelves contained asbestos. Appointments were made for those wishing to go to West Park Hospital for chest x-rays, pulmonary tests and examinations by a respirologist. Four out of seven went.

According to a memo posted at Osgoode on July 4, the building is safe and there is "no significant health risk." It had been cleaned on June 30 and air samplings were taken. The testing was again repeated on July 1. The results indicated that the airborne asbestos, chrysolite, is at a level 100 times less than the guidelines set by the Ministry of Labour. On Monday night, July 3, the building underwent a final cleaning.

The results of the June 13 and 14 air samples were unavailable.

Yeomen use steroids Coach suspected some players used steroids

by ELAN KATTSIR

Four former Yeomen linemen have admitted to being steroid users while playing at York. They also allege rampant steroid use throughout Ontario university football.

The Dubin Inquiry learned June 22 that Daniel Markus, Chuck Oxley, Frank Paradiso and Warren Robinson used steroids despite knowing that head coaches Frank Cosentino (1984-88) and Nobbie Wirkowski (1988) disapproved of steroid use.

They were prescribed and injected with the muscle-building substance by Ben Johnson's per-

sonal physician, Dr. George Mario (Jaime) Astaphan.

Paradiso, who played for York between 1984 and 1988, said he wouldn't have taken them unless he thought they made the difference between making and not making the CFL.

Nearly all the players in the "strength positions" at York were on steroids, testified Oxley, who played for York from 1982-87.

"Of the lines(men) and linebackers, I would say 80-90 per cent at least. Other positions, very slight, if any."

The other athletes testifying at the judicial inquiry on the use of

performance enhancing drugs in Canadian sports didn't believe this figure to be quite so high, but agreed that approximately 30 per cent of OUAA (Ontario University Athletic Association) players were on the muscle building drug.

Both York administration and several of the players' former teammates contested allegations of rife steroid use among the Yeomen.

Players' comments ranged from having some awareness of steroid use to being restricted to "maybe

cont'd on p. 11

Students may join frats and sororities Senate repeals 28-year-old ban

by RANDI DRUZIN

and NANCY PHILLIPS

Members of fraternities and sororities at York have scored a victory in their struggle to become established at the university.

On June 22, the Senate rescinded a 28 year-old ruling that prohibited students from belonging to a Greek organization. The Executive Committee of the Senate stated, "the Senate legislation regarding the membership of York University students in fraternities and sororities approved on 2 November and on 23 April 1968 be rescinded."

Although they are not officially recognized by the university, students may now join these groups.

Director of Student Affairs Cora Dusk said, "It is now up to the new provost and the college masters" to decide what to do about these groups.

Particularly pleased is Sheryl Steinberg, a member of Alpha Epsilon Phi and outgoing presi-

dent of the Inter Fraternity and Sorority Council (IFSC). She explained that two years ago, there was a Senate subcommittee on fraternities and sororities, but it never reported back. Last year the committee was restructured and it recommended that Senate rescind the ban on membership, as it contravened the Charter of Human Rights.

David Gilinsky, last year's chair of the Senate student caucus and a member of the subcommittee, believes the Senate over-stepped its authority in legislating the ban in the first place.

"Fraternities and sororities are simply clubs whose missions are different," he said. "This being the case, the Senate has no right to tell them not to operate. They have the right to operate like any other club."

He added that Greek organizations did not appear on campus until 1984. They are, however, opposed by many people on cam-

pus. Among them is CYSF Vice-President of Internal Affairs Caroline Winship.

Winship agrees with Gilinsky that fraternities and sororities are not within the jurisdiction of the Senate. However, "if these organizations become well established at York, the university will be opening a whole new kettle of fish," she added. "The university administration may find itself subjected to lawsuits and other problems associated with fraternities and sororities. The risk simply isn't worth it."

Winship also believes that fraternities and sororities contradict the essence of the university. "York is a liberal arts university, it is meant to encourage free access for all. Fraternities and sororities are often elitist."

Steinberg said, however, that "if they'll let us, we have a lot to offer them. They have nothing to be afraid of if we work together."

YUFA results agreement ratified

The York University Faculty Association has ratified its tentative agreement with the administration by a vote of 198

to 36. Details of the agreement will appear in *Excalibur* on July 20.

Photo ID and serial numbers recommended by Senate for exam security

by MARK WRIGHT

Don't be surprised if during your exams next year, you are asked to show some photo ID along with your sessional validation card.

It's all part of the university's plans to help increase security during examinations. In particular, to deal with the problem of impersonation during exams.

A report presented to the Senate by the Committee on Curriculum and Academic Study (CCAS), which acts on behalf of the Senate to establish and maintain standards of security during examinations, recommends that students attending York in the fall of 1989 be required to show "a photo-bearing form of identification acceptable to the university in addition to a sessional validation card when writing exams."

Identification considered "acceptable" would be a Canadian driver's license, an age of majority card, a passport or a citizenship card.

For students who do not have, or choose not to carry, such identification, the university will make an identification card available to them.

The card will be specifically designed for examination purposes and will not be accepted as iden-

tification for any other reason, such as for use at a pub or the bookstore.

It will cost \$5.00 and be available at the Registrar's office. However, students will be asked to provide their own passport photograph.

The report further recommends that changes be made to the policy on the printing of examination booklets.

The report states that "pre-written answer booklets are sometimes brought into exams, that other booklets are substituted after an exam is over or completed answer booklets are tampered with."

To solve this problem, it recommends that all booklets have a faculty designation on them and that they all be numbered sequentially. This would "maximize the range of security precautions available to the faculties."

If the university does act on the report's recommendations, cheaters may actually find it difficult to prosper at York.

APOLOGY

Excalibur apologizes to Jonathan Kahana for reprinting his short story "Its Gleaming Surface" (from *Existere*, vol. 9) in our May 11 edition without his permission.

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editorial

A fraternity, according to Webster, is a group of men joined together by common interests for fellowship or a group of people with the same beliefs. A fraternity is brotherliness.

Traditionally, fraternities consisted of the good old boys: wealthy young men from upper class families who went to the right schools and formed their own association ensuring they would not have to keep company with other more common classes.

Spawned from fraternities, sororities included the high society girlfriends, and would-be girlfriends, of the frat members and were organized in a similar way.

Both fraternities and sororities have traditionally aimed to maintain a certain level of student spirit, camaraderie and a sense of home for their members. As well, they encouraged their members to do well in classes and contribute to the community through charity work.

Today's fraternities and sororities, while not as restrictive as in the past, have kept both these goals as well as some more unfavourable characteristics. They remain expensive, elitist, sexist and, potentially, physically dangerous.

On June 22, York's Senate rescinded a ruling which stated that no York student could belong to a fraternity or sorority. Although they are not officially recognized on campus, York students now have the opportunity to become members. Within the following year college masters and the new provost will decide whether or not these groups will become officially recognized clubs on campus.

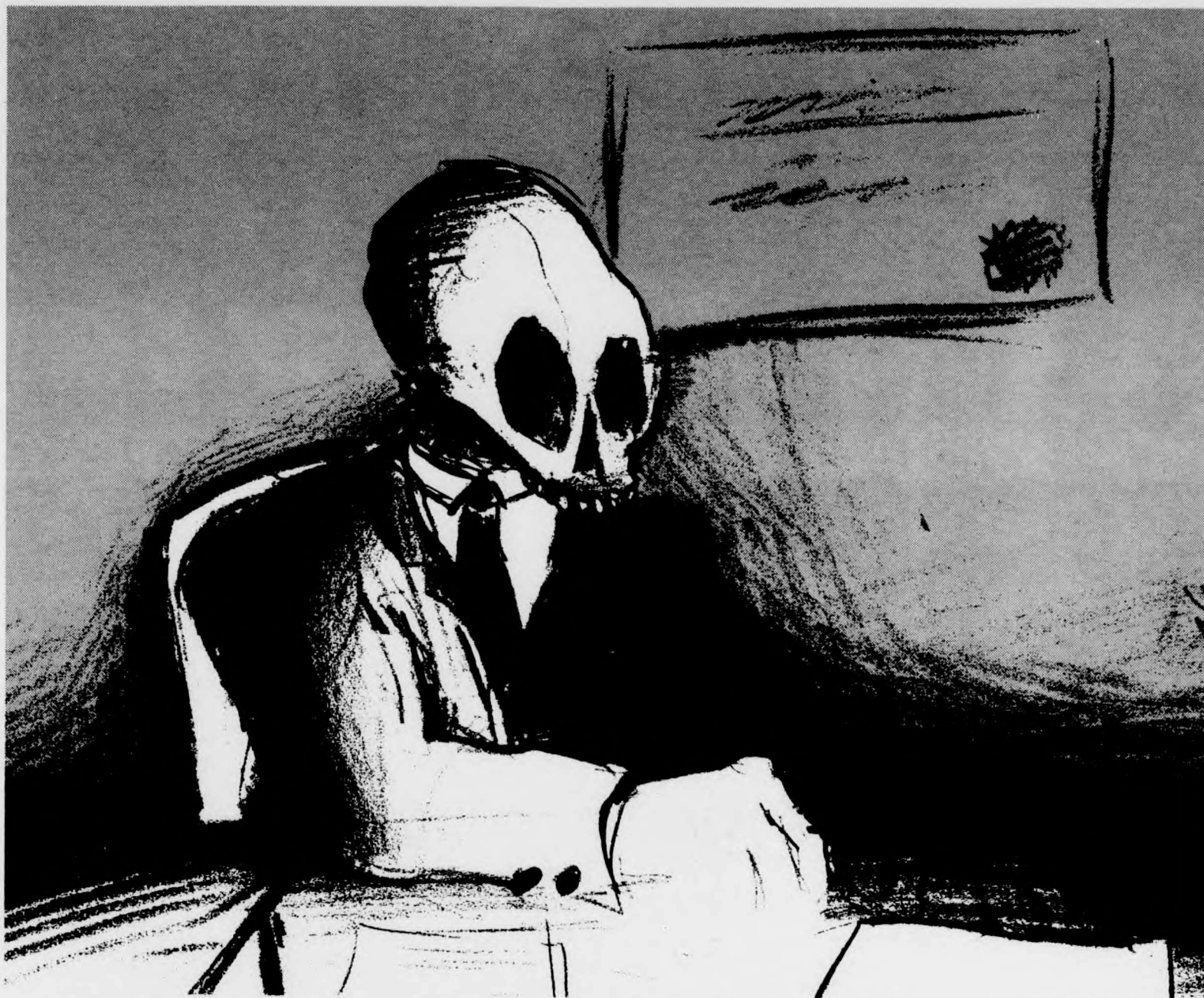
Despite the university's previous policy, frats and sororities have existed on campus since 1984 and have displayed many of the unfavourable characteristics of other frats and sororities.

A typical York pledge for Alpha Epsilon Pi (the main fraternity operating at York) could expect to pay \$390 for membership plus a \$190 initiation fee plus a \$50 pledge fee in the 1988-89 school year. There were also additional costs throughout the year such as entertainment fees. (It cost approximately \$350 to join the sorority, Alpha Epsilon Phi). For that year, it seems the price of camaraderie was approximately \$630.

An AE Pi pledge also would have learned and sung with his brothers the following songs:

There's one thing true from NYU (New York University — the frat's central office)
Tradition is no fable
Brothers in arms in gold and blue
They are so very able
Just like you we at York U
Are here for just one reason
To ball the sisters every day
No matter what the season
.....
Back that girl into the corner
Turn the lights down low
When she starts to whine and whimper
Tell her that's the secret entrance of AE Pi

The "sisters" referred to in the first song are a group of women that affiliate themselves with the frat for the purpose of socializing. According to the song, it seems that a \$630 frat fee buys the brothers a sister.



"The administration is as concerned about asbestos as the next man, your health is our number 1 priority."

Although these are not "official" songs in the AE Pi pledge book, they can be heard at parties and meetings. They openly sanction date rape, and convey the message that a frat brother does not need permission from a woman to have sex with her. The woman should consider it an honor to be with an AE Pi man.

Sexism within frats is also visual. Last year, Sigma Delta Chi, a forming fraternity at York, used sex to lure new members into the frat. A poster in Central Square displayed a woman dressed in a mini-skirt striking a provocative pose with the words "Go where no man has gone before" written on it along with information about joining.

Incoming master of AE Pi Steve Offenheim explained that "Sometimes you get a bunch of guys together and there will be a problem." When prodded, he said, "There will probably be an effort this year to tone down some of that."

Initiation can also be a degrading aspect of being in a frat. At York last year, pledges had to strip to the waist, cover themselves in corn syrup and blow into a vat of flour until they found a buried nickel.

The sorority Alpha Epsilon Phi requires the accumulation of 27 pearl points as part of its initiation process. Potential sisters must earn their points by attending cultural events like the opera, socializing on two or

three occasions with a big sister and doing charity work.

Initiation can also be potentially dangerous. Although no one has yet to physically suffer from hazing, AE Pi has had problems at other universities. Two years ago at Western, four AE Pi brothers were in a car accident in which two were killed. They were involved in a scavenger hunt at night during hell weekend (initiation weekend). Direct links with the fraternity, however, were never proven.

But what can you get out of all this? You get a feeling of belonging to the "in" group, a sense of superiority in the knowledge that you belong to an elite. You have the security of being with a large group of people who will stand by you no matter what — like at McGill. A woman was raped at a frat party, and the brothers stuck together. The police were unable to fully investigate the incident because the brothers would not implicate any of their own.

President Arthurs has called frats and sororities "inconsistent with the democratic nature of this university. I am not accusing any particular fraternity or sorority but they've been historically identified as discriminating on the basis of sex, race and religion. They've tended to be elite organizations."

York is based on a liberal, egalitarian phi-

losophy and frats and sororities conflict with this ideal. The positive aspects of frats and sororities can be gained through the college system that currently exists at York. Colleges can offer even more because they have greater resources. Each college has extensive facilities for academics, sports and socializing such as tutors, weight rooms, intramural sports, dances and pubs. As well, colleges organize their own charity work.

And, colleges are virtually free. The fee (approximately \$27.50) to join a college is included in your tuition. You are allowed to choose your own college and change your membership if you want and there are no initiation procedures. Perhaps the most important feature of belonging to a college is that you can have a sense of security and belonging to a group but you are not restricted because of your membership. You can be an individual within the group.

The Senate was right to lift its ban on fraternity and sorority membership as it contravened the Charter of Human Rights. People must have the right to belong to whatever group they choose. But the college master and the new provost must seriously consider if they want to give these groups official recognition as they could be detrimental to the values and goals of the university.

EXCALIBUR

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Chedington opponents defeated Million dollar condos to be built next to Glendon

It's done. Over. Finished with. The Chedington Condominium development is going up next to Glendon campus. The project will see two highrise towers consisting of 69 units, estimated at \$1.5 million each, blemish York University's picturesque campus. Does York's body of students and staff agree with this proposal? No, but they have no choice.

The application was not opposed by York's administration.

Despite repeated requests, the administration refused to take a position either for or against the development.

Also, the York University Faculty Association (YUFA) was upset that President Harry Arthurs did not intervene and make a motion against this development. And so, the Bayview-Lawrence Environmental Protection Association (BLEPA) was formed; made up of Glendon students, faculty and local residents.

After many days of cross-examination at the Onta-

rio Municipal Board (OMB) hearings early in March, a decision was still not reached. The final appeal was heard by the OMB on March 28. Both BLEPA and YUFA urged Arthurs to take a stand against the project — but their attempts were in vain. Speaking through his lawyer, M. Bull, Arthurs again stated that the York administration is not taking a position against, or in support of, the Chedington development.

So what does this say about our "great" university? It leaves everyone with the message that the administration is more concerned with keeping Chedington Holdings Ltd. happy instead of its students and staff. It says that it would rather see the university surrounded by multi-million dollar condos than provide more and better student housing. This can also be seen by the large sales of land around York's main campus to Bramalea for more condominiums.

Well, we're getting the message loud and clear — like the old proverb says "actions speak louder than words."

RECYCLE OR DIE

"As a society we simply 'externalize' the hidden costs of economic activity, hoping (in vain) that they will not come back to haunt us. But they do."

Recycle or die" is the slogan that appears on a button produced by the Recycling Council of Ontario (RCO) and distributed last year by the student group "York U Can Recycle" (YUCR).

Considering recent warnings about the changing global environment, including the global warming trend known as the greenhouse effect, the depletion of the ozone layer, and the extinction of two species every hour, this bold statement does not seem as absurd as one might think.

Recycling has become somewhat of a mania in the past two years, at least in this part of Ontario. The reasons for this are many and varied. They include an increasing public concern for the fate of the natural environment, a recognition of the need to waste less, a growing interest by individuals in being able to "do something" about ecological problems, and the increasing media attention being given to environmental issues, in particular Metro Toronto's "trash flow crisis" as Colin Vaughan put it in a 1987 *Toronto* magazine article.

York's administration has finally decided to officially wade into this growing phenomenon. After two years of concerted lobbying efforts by YUCR, the University has announced the establishment of an advisory committee which will assist in the formulation of a waste recycling policy for York. Kursh Irani, director of operations for the university's department of physical plant, is coordinating the committee. The plan is to submit the committee's policy to the university administration for approval and eventual implementation.

Response to the announcement has been positive. In just two weeks, over 30 people, students and non-students, have submitted their names in the hope of being on the committee. Irani expects that it will consist of about a dozen people, and thinks that he is going to have difficulty seeing that "all groups and constituencies on campus are represented."

His main concern is that the members of the group be able to work well together so that all interested parties will support the final programs. He hopes the committee will be in place by September, but is unsure as to any specific time frame for approval of the policy and implementation of the programs. He says that consolidation of the existing programs would be the first priority, and that they would then see about expansion. Irani says that any expansion would likely include fine paper recycling in university offices.

For Juanita Berkhout, this year's coordinator of YUCR, the university's decision has not come soon enough. Until now, recycling at York has almost all been courtesy of a few dedicated student volunteers. Berkhout says she has found it frustrating dealing with the university bureaucracy, but is optimistic that things will now move along faster.

The Faculty of Environmental Studies (FES) has been recycling fine paper for several years. In 1986, Kim Silkauskas, a graduate student at FES, organized some volunteers and initiated some additional, yet modest, programs. At first these included the recycling of glass and tin in the Lumbers building, and the occasional pick up of newspapers from the graduate student residences.

By 1988, the volunteer group had grown to 15 members, and had given themselves the name "York U Can Recycle" (YUCR). They continued to expand their existing programs and soon were able to convince the university to provide several large bins for newspaper recycling at 22 Moon Road, and at 4 and 6 Assiniboine Road. The newspapers were initially picked up by an out-

side contractor, but are now hauled by the university. Irani estimates that 150 tonnes of materials per year are recycled by people at York.

After some further lobbying by the students, and with the support of the university, the City of North York provided large bins for glass and tin recycling which are now located between 4 and 6 Assiniboine. The City collects the contents of these on a regular basis. The group has also been able to get cardboard recycling at a number of loading docks around campus.

Judging by the volume of recyclables being generated, the success of these programs is indisputable. Members of the university community seem more than willing to recycle when the facilities for doing so are made available to them. The problem is that with large volumes of material, it becomes too much work for the volunteers to handle properly. Realizing this, YUCR decided that its priority in 1988 should be to

"Recycling avoids the more real and important issue of reducing out waste to begin with."

convince the university of the merits of the programs and accept the responsibility for operating them.

Irani admits that the university has been slow to act on recycling, but does not make excuses. He said that the enthusiasm of the people who are already recycling on campus, and the large number of queries about establishing more recycling programs were the main reasons for creating the committee.

There is no doubt, however, that as he said, "economics has also had a lot to do with it." The tipping fees — what the University has to pay to dump its garbage — have gone up from \$18 per tonne to \$100 per tonne in the last two years. Irani estimates that at York, we generate 2000 tonnes of garbage a year. Given the increased cost of disposing of garbage and the growing volume of York's waste, it is not surprising that recycling is now an increasingly appealing alternative.

Tired of waiting for the university to catch up with the rest of Metro, a number of other people have started volunteer-run recycling programs at York. These include sporadic paper recycling at Osgoode Hall, and recycling of computer paper at Steacie. In addition to this, a new program to recycle newspapers, tin, and glass has been established at Bethune College.

In 1988, Julie Parna Stief, a former student and now the Coordinator of Liaison at Glendon College, was able to start a fine paper recycling program there. Parna Stief said that without the full support of Director Ed Parker and the Physical Plant staff there, the program would not have been successful. With nine bins located throughout the campus, members of the Glendon community recycled 5810 pounds of paper in the first year.

In addition to this, students at Glendon have formed the Glendon Recycling Committee and were recycling glass, tin and newspapers in the residences last year. Following YUCR's example, the committee intends to push for institutionalized campus-wide recycling at both the Glendon and York campuses.

York, however, still has a lot of catching up to do, and given our size, the potential to have a significant impact on the local waste stream is great. Guelph, in the meantime, has been the clear leader among university recycling programs. Its first venture into recycling was initiated by the Ontario Public Interest Research Group (OPIRG) in 1985, and included the recycling of tin, glass and

newspapers from the residences. It was largely a student volunteer operation, with some assistance from the grounds department.

According to an article in the recent issue of the RCO's *Ontario Recycling Update*, Guelph launched an expanded recycling program in March of this year, which will extend fine paper recycling to all academic and administrative offices in a total of 120 buildings.

Guelph is also now recycling corrugated cardboard, and since 1983 has been composting the animal manure from the veterinary school for use around the campus grounds. In just three months of the program, the university has reduced the amount of garbage sent to the landfill by 260 tonnes. Guelph's success has been attributed to the cooperation and support of the University administration, the students, the City and such campus groups as OPIRG.

Good news like this can be impoverished

Beyond this, and perhaps even more important, are the costs born by the animals and plants whose habitats are destroyed by the cutting down of forests and the creation of dumps. These are almost never considered. As a society, we simply "externalize" the hidden costs of economic activity, hoping (in vain) that they will not come back to haunt us. But, they do.

Despite the apparent value in recycling, not everybody thinks it is a panacea. "Recycling is a cop-out," says Steve Jones.

Jones is critical of the emphasis on recycling because he feels that not only is it inefficient, but that it also avoids the more real and important issue of reducing our waste to begin with. It is, he feels, far more important, but not as easy, to promote waste reduction rather than recycling. As he says, "No matter how much you recycle, reduction will always be a more effective way of reducing waste."

It is, among other things, through using

by the fact that recycling programs are often subject to problems that can seriously reduce their effectiveness. Perhaps the most important reason for this is the frequent lack of information provided to people about what can and cannot be recycled.

In order to make processing worthwhile and to produce good quality products, recyclable inputs must be free from "contamination." What this means is that, in the case of glass recycling, the bins of glass that are collected must be free of such things as plastic bags, metal lids, ceramics and other non-glass materials. Not surprisingly then, YUCR focused much of its energy on public education last year, distributing 2,000 information sheets to the residences.

Contamination can be so bad, according to FES student Steve Jones, that whole truckloads of would-be recyclables are simply dumped into landfills because of the prohibitive effort and expense of trying to sort them out. Having been involved in recycling programs at both Guelph University and York, as well as serving on the North York Recycling Sub-Committee, and having worked on the planning of the North York blue box and apartment recycling programs, Jones has considerable knowledge of the subject. In his mind, the importance of educational and informational materials, both before and during recycling programs, cannot be stressed enough.

As Jones sees it, one of the major reasons why institutions such as York are reluctant to move forward with full scale recycling programs is the tendency to consider programs only in narrow economic terms. If they do not appear to be economically "efficient," then they are unlikely to go ahead. Berkhout echoes this sentiment, and is concerned that the university consider the many long-term benefits of reducing and recycling waste, and not simply the short term costs. "People don't see what they save; they only see what they are going to make," she says. Indeed, there are also more important values than economics to consider, in particular, that of a clean and healthy environment.

Jones argues that the wastage that comes from the almost free disposal of garbage has hidden "costs" that are ultimately born by society. These can include the degradation of the natural environment from excessive use of trees and minerals, as well as from landfills and incinerator pollution. They can also include health-related problems due to contamination of drinking water, air, and soil.

fewer throw-away convenience products like foam cups and cans of pop, buying fewer newspapers, and reducing the amount of needless packaging, that society can best reduce its waste and the attendant stresses on the natural environment. Recycling helps, but it is not enough.

At Guelph for example, OPIRG and the University Food Services Division are promoting the use of a reusable coffee mug in order to reduce — from 10,000 per day — the number of non-biodegradable foam cups used on campus. It is difficult to estimate the corresponding figure for York since Food Services contracts the work out to a number of different catering companies. This fact has also made it difficult for YUCR to get foam cups and plates replaced, says Berkhout.

Irani is in favour of waste reduction, but does not have any specific plans. He hopes that the Advisory Committee will make recommendations for a "two-pronged attack" to reduce and recycle.

Reduction may be an even more appealing route to take since one of the other problems with recycling programs right now is the distinct lack of facilities in Canada that actually process the materials into new products. As Steve Jones sees it, we are now in the gap between when the public shows its willingness to recycle, thereby demonstrating the supply of recyclable materials, and when the companies make the investment in equipment and re-tooling to actually do the recycling.

According to a recent *Globe and Mail* article (June 3, 1989), there is an "urban forest" of old newspapers piled in a Toronto warehouse — the result of the public's enthusiastic response to the blue box programs — waiting for plants to be built or redesigned in order to process the newspapers into new products. Complicating this lack of facilities is the fact that the prices for used newspapers and other recyclables are currently quite low.

And, as Jones points out, recycling is currently such that we are often simply postponing the inevitable. Unless materials are recycled directly back into the same sort of product — which can again be recycled — the material will eventually end up in the landfills and incinerators anyway. Furthermore, to properly "close the circle", we as users of products need to demand not only that they be recyclable, but also that they be made from recycled materials. Otherwise, the destruction of the natural environment will go on unabated.

BIG MAC BATMAN

I had a dream a few days before seeing *Batman*, the blockbuster film that I've been waiting a year to see. The dream was that I had seen *Batman* and forgot that I had; the only scenes that I could remember were the ones on the television commercials.

After seeing the movie, I discovered that the dream was actually a prophecy. *Batman* is forgotten the moment you leave the theatre. This is not a solitary example, however.

In recent years, there has been a great number of Big Mac films, films that are good but immediately forgotten. This phenomena, what I call the Big Mac theory named after the great American burger experience, is like eating a Big Mac. You can see these films and know you've done it but you don't feel like you've accomplished anything.

I first noticed this phenomena upon exiting the 1985 movie *St. Elmo's Fire* when I caught myself thinking that another movie I wanted to see was *St. Elmo's Fire*. But wait, I just saw it. I did? Why can't I remember any of it? Why did this film, which looked so good in previews, not only leave me feeling cold, but also feeling empty?

Oddly enough, it is the really bad films this year that stay in the mind longer. I talk more about *Star Trek V* than I do about *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade* or *Batman*. Even if you are left with a feeling of anger and resentment towards the filmmakers, you have had an experience (albeit, a negative one); these Big Mac movies leave you with nothing.

What is wrong with *Batman*? Well, the acting is quite wonderful. Jack Nicholson is great. Michael Keaton is a formidable Bruce Wayne and Caped Crusader. Even Kim Basinger, a glorified pornstar if ever there was one, is good. The film is fast and funny, with great special effects and neat gadgets.

Director Tim Burton has shown himself to be a true film craftsman. But, although stylistically dazzling with some great action scenes, Burton has yet to discover "tension." This film is a wet noodle of flash. Nothing builds up and it all falls flat after the initial blast of

the image. Like a treadmill, *Batman* takes you nowhere fast.

Another crucial problem with the film is that there is no logical progression of the story. There is not a singular coherent story line. *Batman* and the Joker kibitz around a bit and that's all. At least in the 1978 film *Superman* there was a central crisis that pulled the film together. Lex Luther was sending two nuclear missiles into the San Andrea fault, causing a major earthquake that would sink California into the ocean.

A central crisis is what *Batman* needs.

It appears that the reason for the Big Mac syndrome, however, is not the personal development of the characters. Each of the Big

Mac films lack the character development needed to produce a satisfying film.

Nicholson's Joker is developed, and he is the most salient feature in *Batman*. However, I have to really strain myself to think of a *Batman* scene. Not because Keaton lacked Nicholson's charisma or because of a lesser performance, but because the character of *Batman* is less developed than that of the Joker.

I liked the use of *Batman* as the Dark Knight, but no investigation into the psychology of the Dark Knight was attempted. The result is that the cinematic experience, which even in a turkey like *Star Trek V* is tangible and tactile, becomes just

flickering images on a screen.

Perhaps the Big Mac phenomena is intentional. I know I will see *Batman* again. I had a great time, from what I can remember of it. And I am sure that most people will go to multiple viewings. Is this a marketing technique studios use to increase attendance? Will leaving people just unsatisfied have them coming back? God, I hope not. This will be the end of cinema as an art form. Good movies can also be seen many times without losing their quality. You don't have to make an inferior

product to ensure return customers. It seems that *Batman* was intentionally made inferior.

Don't get me wrong, it is a fun movie. Quite enjoyable. But only for the entire 125 minutes that it runs. Coming out of the theatre, you may want to see it again right away. Not because it is really terrific, but because you feel empty.

that you missed something. Yes, you have missed something content.

HOT LEATHER BATMAN

by PAMELA JARVIS

"I'm Batman." Translation for criminals: "I'm your worst nightmare."

Translation for bat-frenzied, mega-hyped audiences: the Bat is back. With a vengeance.

This fresh, new cinematic version of *Batman*, directed by Tim Burton (*Beetlejuice*), effectively destroys the myths and the image created by the ultra-campy, cult TV series and the caped comic book crusader. Michael Keaton's hero is a square-jawed, latex'n leather, unforgiving sort of guy. All this, plus he beds the heroine on the first date. Apparently Bruce Wayne, the alter-ego, has a much less complicated life without Boy Robin around. Holy liberation!

Keaton's eyes do all the talking. As *Batman*, his severe visage is anchored solidly by his marble chin. Bruce

Wayne arches his eyebrows inventively in surprise. He furrows them during the serious moments. And there are many. After all, the winged vigilante isn't the only form of wildlife in Gotham City.

Jack Nicholson presents a grotesque demon/clown as the arch-enemy Joker. The sun goes down on his alter-ego, Jack Napier, when *Batman* drops the baddie into a bubbling vat of Instant Death. But Jack survives, reborn in a makeshift hospital deep in the bowels of Gotham, a city where the sun never shines. It's Jack's kind of town. "Decent people shouldn't live here," he says.

We ponder *Batman*'s motives and question Bruce Wayne's mysterious past during the movie. So does Vicki Vale, played by sultry Kim Basinger. The brainy Vale falls under the Batspell and turns quickly into a screaming teenie-bopper (she "likes bats," okay?). The story unfolds in due time and all is revealed: the catalyst being the Joker's obscene plays for Vale's affections. It is a decidedly macabre drama: the world's first homicidal artist," as the Joker describes himself. Their nocturnal

struggle is symbolically offset by Miss Vale's white dress. Nicholson takes a brilliantly psychotic star-turn as the Joker. He draws on his similar roles as protagonist in *The Shining* and *Witches of Eastwick* and creates a comedic maniac, he is both lovable, in a weird sense, and lethally dangerous (the Smiley ads). You could quite literally die laughing. The Joker wins over the audience in the lighter moments. Likewise he attempts to convert the citizens of Gotham by false pretenses; he claims he is good, while *Batman* is a flying malice. However, he chokes on the very greed he feeds on in an

attempt to eliminate the Bat. In the end, Bat technology proves that he who has the most toys wins. Speak softly, wear black, and drive a Batmobile. Good prevails over evil, might over mirth. And, yes, the leather was marvelous.



BAT BLAH

As a news writer I rarely venture into the realm of film criticism, but as I saw *Batman* courtesy of Warner Brothers, I decided to apply my news reporting skills to this movie.

Batman — although a very good movie overall — leaves many questions unanswered to those not familiar with either the tv show or the comic book series — like me. I therefore have several questions: Why is *Batman* a bat? Why is there a cave under Bruce Wayne's house? Who is Alfred and how come he knows so much?

What happened to Robin? How did Vicki Vale find out who Bruce Wayne really is, and why is he not surprised to find out

that she knows? Also, the movie explains *Batman*'s motivation, but what is the Joker's? Is it all just jealousy over Jerry Hall?

Although the movie is strong on effects and the acting is excellent, the lack of detail in the plot shows a disregard for those of us not already familiar with the history of *Batman*.

On top of it all, the batcopter really let me down. I thought for sure the Joker was going to get it, what with missiles and radar and all. How could such a sleek sophisticated machine come to such an embarrassing end?

Maybe I'm just being too curious, but I really want to know the answers. That is the sign of a good news reporter, isn't it?

Bats suffer from bad press," says Dr. Brock Fenton, Canada's leading bat expert, professor and chairman of York's biology department.

"Everyone thinks that they are blind and that they get caught in your hair and they carry rabies. This is all incorrect," adds Fenton, who is conducting "batwalks" at the Kortright Centre for Conservation in order to familiarize

"We offer people the chance to actually get out and meet some bats. We start around 8 pm with a slide show and a discussion and then we take out some little brown bats that we've caught the night before. There is a bat colony just north of the campus that we go to. We catch small ones because if they are small, they won't break the skin if they

"We hold the bats and people can come up and touch them. We put small lights on the bats and release them and people can see where they fly. We also have bat detectors which are instruments that pick up the sound of the bat so people can listen as well as watch the bats.

"People usually are quite interested in the program, but then again we're not dealing with an unbiased sampling of people. People that tend to go all the way to Kortright have more of an interest in the bats. There are a few people that can't cope with it all and don't go near the bats. But, you also get the people who, at the beginning of the evening, were not prepared to meet a bat but by the end of the night they do. We always have kids that want to know where they can get one as a pet. That's a reasonable indication that there is an interest in bats."

"Most people are concerned with bats and public health. We tell them that bats are susceptible to rabies but do not carry rabies. They are not dangerous. You may object to having them in your attic but they are not a health threat. Bats are less a threat to your health and well-being than cockroaches. They are more a nuisance in your home than a threat," says Fenton.

"I try to show people the good side of bats by telling them interesting information and anecdotes. For example, when a bat is born, it weighs 25 per cent of its mother's weight. We apply that to human terms and say if a woman weighs 100 pounds, she would give birth to a 25-pound baby. Most women in the audience can relate to that and people are usually impressed."

Another interesting fact about bats is their life span. "I can take my first year natural science students into the field and catch bats that are older than the students. Bats

live until over 30. An animal can weigh eight grams, the equivalent to a quarter and two dimes, and can live until 30," adds Fenton.

Besides familiarizing the public with bats, the program's general goal is to increase the interaction between the public and science world.

"Because the research is supported by grants from the government, which means it is very important for the public to get some idea of how the money is spent and exactly what is going on," says Fenton. "By doing this program, it gives us a chance to show York's flag, as it were, to the public and it gives the public a chance to see what scientists, biologists, do."

"When not organizing "batwalks", Fenton concentrates on his research at York. He has graduate students "scattered all over the place" from Texas to London, Ontario. The focus of the research is bat behaviour and ecology.

"We're interested in foraging, where bats go to eat, what they catch, how long it takes them. We're also interested in how they roost, who they roost with. We have to have some feeling for what kind of societies exist in these roosts. In that end, we are doing lab work to try and find out whether animals that live together are related."

Fenton employs the same genetic techniques used on humans to determine parentage in paternity suits to uncover familial connections among bats.

but if we do our catching right, we can determine the mother and trace the bat's origin." Fenton has two leaf-nosed bats hanging around his lab as well as smaller bats in cages that are used in experiments. Currently, Fenton is studying how bats deal with carrying pieces of food.

"Some bats always take their food back to a perch to eat it whereas others feed as they are flying around. What we're interested in is the ones that go back to perch and how carrying their food affects their flight. We take insects of different sizes and give them to the bat and the bat flies through a strobe camera arrangement. And then, you can use the strobe to view how the animal adjusts its flight as it's carrying heavier and heavier objects.

"We want the details of how the animal exactly moves its wings. Unlike birds, bats have to carry things in their mouths. Bats can't carry things with their feet because their wings are attached to their ankles. If you think of it in airplane terms, you are putting all the weight in the front so that, you would think, it would require some adjusting otherwise, the animals would crash."

"In the field, we put radio transmitters on the bats and then follow the signal from them. We try to follow them all night, every night and see what they do," says Fenton. He also monitors their body temperature.

"We find that for some bats to save energy, when it's cool, they allow their body temperature to drop and follow the outside temperature. But, it really appears to be a smart energy conservation strategy on the part of the bat."

Fenton has also written *Just Bats* which is a general information book about what else bats. "Anyone can pick it up and understand it," says Fenton.

Fenton's "batwalks" will take place July 13 and August 17 at the Kortright Centre for Conservation (near Kleinburg). For more information and tickets call 661-6600, ext. 256.

QUESTION AND ANSWER

by HEATHER SANGSTER and ANDRE SOUJOURN

1. Why is *Batman* a bat?
2. What do you think Robin is doing these days?



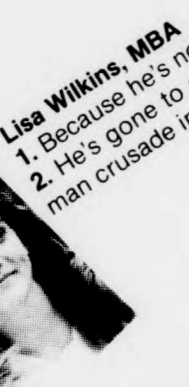
Steve Smart, Osgoode 1
1. Because bats fly and people are afraid of bats.
2. He's probably writing quotes for Ronald Reagan.



Felix Yuan, 22-month-old campus resident
1. Because the bat is a reflection of the true spirit of a capitalistic culture in these last years of the 20th century.
2. Cruising.



Suzanne Egan, Osgoode grad student
1. He wants a nice outfit to wear on the scene.
2. He's gone to law school.



Lisa Wilkins, MBA
1. Because he's nocturnal.
2. He's gone to carry on the *Batman* crusade in South America.



Dave Westbrook, Arts II
1. I don't know, because he came from the comic book.
2. He's dead.

HARBOURFRONT'S FREE SCREEN
 Harbourfront will present a retrospective of
 30 films of German director Rainer Werner
 Fassbinder from July 6 to August 2. Through-
 out the summer, screenings of the films
 Fassbinder loved and was influenced by will
 be shown at Harbourfront's Free Screen.
 Excilibur's MIKEL KOVEN spoke with Har-
 bourfront's film co-ordinator James Quandt
 about the retrospective.

A



the wizard of babylon

One of the most prolific directors of the '70s, Fassbinder's remarkable career (40 movies in 13 years) was cut short when he died of a drug overdose in 1982. Quandt has developed the Fassbinder retrospective specifically to see if the "delirium that built up around Fassbinder in the late '70s and early '80s with many major critics saying he is our hope for the cinema, he is the greatest director working now" is justified.

Quandt explains that "we've really not heard anything about him in the last five years. His films don't show up on the rep circuit, we haven't had a chance to look at the cannon of his work in a very long time and I'm just wondering what it is going to look like."

Fassbinder is a fairly well known filmmaker. People will know his name if not his actual work? But what is it about Fassbinder that draws their attention?

There are many different things, according to Quandt. "He is considered by many critics to be the most important director of the '70s and they were convinced that he would have been the most important filmmaker of the '80s if he had lived longer than he did."

"There are many different approaches to Fassbinder. You can deal with his subject matter, or you can deal with his style. I think the two are, obviously, inseparable. But you will find people who like his work, or people who hate his work (there are many of those as well), talking about one or the other. You typically get very strong opinions about those things."

"(As a stylist), Fassbinder drew together a number of seemingly disparate influences. That's partly what the series we're showing at the Free Screen is designed to illustrate. Directors like Douglas Sirk, who fled Germany during the Nazi period, ended up in Hollywood and made a number of "women's pictures" that have become very famous, classic "weepies," melodramas of the '50s.

"*Imitation of Life* is probably his most famous film with Sandra Dee, which we are showing with *All That Heaven Allows*. His work was looked down upon for many years, people sort of sniffed at it because they were very popular melodramas.

"And Fassbinder absolutely loved Sirk's films and had a great

deal to do with championing his work and reviving his reputation. What Fassbinder took from Sirk was a certain visual style, which is a very sumptuous *mise en scene*, lots of use of camera movement, the swirling camera, a lot of mirrors (the camera is always focusing on mirrors and people looking into mirrors), a lot of bric-a-brac and people framed in windows and doors. You get this overwhelming sense of constriction, of people in their houses, of being trapped, not being able to move.

"And the big theme of Sirk, and the big theme that carries over to Fassbinder, is a lack of freedom in peoples' lives. People think that they're free, people think that they can make choices, people think that they can make independent actions but they can't because of the way society is constructed."

A standard theme of the German New Wave of the '70s and early '80s is memory: the event that the film centres on is not nearly as important as *why* the people are the way they are. The directors of this movement seem to dwell on the "why" of every situation. There is, in some of Fassbinder's films, the underlying Nazi theme suggested that the young German filmmakers are not going to forget what happened in the '30s and '40s.

"One of the most famous components of Fassbinder's work is what is called the Economic Miracle Trilogy which began with his most famous film, *The Marriage of Maria Braun*, carried on with *Lola* and completed with the second last film he made before he died, *Veronica Voss*," says Quandt.

"And in this trilogy he explores the end of the Nazi period, moving into the '50s; the period in which Germany rose out of the ashes and, with international help, became a major economic power, and a lot of people grew rich," adds Quant.

"He deals with a really unsparingly acidulous vision with that miraculous transformation and how easily that happened; how easily it was all forgotten. The horrors of World War II, the horrors of the concentration camps, how people just suppressed all of that and became, in fact, exploited. He shows in *The Marriage of Maria Braun* how people made profits from the war and they continued on into the '50s and became incredibly rich, because of the

investments they had made during the war."

The use of these German "carpetbaggers," as well as Fassbinder's "unsparingly acidulous vision," has led *New York Times* film critic Vincent Canby to call Fassbinder "one of the cinema's greatest satirists." Quandt disagrees.

"No, I don't see him as primarily a satirist, at all... Although he is, there is no doubt about it, a great satirist of certain social institutions: marriage, first and foremost. A film like *Lola* can be considered a great social satire. He is most definitely a social commentator, there is no way around that, but satire, I don't think, is his strong suit."

Fassbinder was gay, as the press material never seems to tire of pointing out. However, his films do not seem to be specifically geared towards the homosexual audience.

Quandt is quick to point out that "he did make a couple of specifically gay films, *The Bitter Tears of Petra Von Kant* which has been described as a "tragi-comic love story disguised as a lesbian slumber party in high-camp drag" (Molly Haskell) and the male counterpart to that, *Fox and his Friends* which I think is one of his three best films. A widely hated film, *Fox* is set in an exclusively gay milieu, and Fassbinder plays the central figure in it.

"Sprinkled throughout his cinema are gay characters. For example, in *Veronika Voss*, the physician who keeps all of these people under her control, by getting them addicted to morphine, is a lesbian. Fassbinder is not well loved by the gay community and in many ways that is not surprising, partly because of his unsparing vision.

"This carries through to another controversy. He considered himself a feminist, and many essays have been written about his films as being feminist. *Nora Helmer* is a version of Ibsen's famous feminist play, *A Doll's House*. But he has also been more frequently considered a misogynist; a woman hater.

"Similarly, there have been many attacks upon him being anti-semitic. And again, we see that in some of the films. In *I Only Want You to Love Me*, a great deal is made of a character who is very rich and powerful and it is pointed

out that he is a Jew. There is also the Jewish couple in *Veronika Voss* who after having survived Treblinka, commit suicide together.

"The answer to all of those criticisms from people who love Fassbinder, who attempt to defend him, is that it all comes down to his unsparing vision that he saw in every single person; the potential for being a victim and victimizer. He saw everyone as a potential monster. And he refused to sentimentalize characters even if they were from minorities. He argued that he was not anti-gay, that he was not anti-semitic, that his feelings were totally on the side of the victim.

"Another famous case is the crippled girl in *Chinese Roulette*. The villain (one of many villains in that movie) is an eight or nine-year old girl who is physically disabled. That is very objectionable to most people."

The big event of this retrospective is the showing of *Berlin Alexanderplatz*, his 15½-hour epic film based on Alfred Döblin's 1929 novel. This is one of the greatest films ever made, an epic film that does not drag its feet once across its incredibly massive canvas. Yes, it takes some stamina, but the result is well worth the event. *Berlin* will be shown over five nights on two weekends so if you can't make the entire festival, at least see it.

Fassbinder "saw the central character (in *Berlin*), Franz Biberkopf, as an alter ego," says Quandt. "He was finally allowed to make the film in the late '70s and he made it for television because that was the only way he could make such a sprawling project, which includes, by the way, every single one of his actors.

"He is known, like (Swedish director Ingmar) Bergman, for having a very faithful troupe of actors who appear in many of his films. Irm Hermann, Hanna Schygulla, Eva Mattes, Volker Spengler, people like this, all have parts in *Berlin*, which is really the sum and summit of his work.

"The film showed in Toronto a couple of times, and the rights have lapsed, all prints were sent back to Germany, and it has been a real struggle to get this film here for this retrospective... It really is a once in a lifetime chance, I don't know when we'll get another chance to screen it here in Toronto again."

The Free Screen, running the "Fassbinder Favorites," has assembled an incredible selection of directors whose works are being shown, including Bunuel, Visconti, Sirk, Godard, Rohmer, Hitchcock, Chabrol and Bresson.

"Howard Hawks, Josef von Sternberg, Samuel Fuller, Raoul Walsh... it is a very eclectic mix," says Quandt. "And I've attempted to choose the films that show the strongest connection to his own cinema. He filled his cinema with homages to these directors by naming characters after them, or replicating various bits from their films in his films. I'm hoping that people will go to his films and go to these films and see all of the connections."

"I know a lot of Fassbinder obsessives," Quandt adds, "and they each have their own favourites, everyone has their own top three, and it really is hard to choose favourites — the man did make 40 films."

"My three favourite films are *Fox and his Friends* and I dearly love *Veronika Voss* and for a third, it bounces back and forth a bit. Sometimes it is *The Bitter Tears of Petra Von Kant* but I think *In The Year of 13 Moons* is an incredibly wrenching autobiographical film about a man who actually changes his sex.

"He is in love with another man, who wants to be in love with a woman, so this man has a sex change so his lover will love him, and is rejected by his lover even after he's had the sex change."

"Today, I was talking at lunch with a couple of critics, and they felt that the film is so wrenching that they couldn't watch it the first few times they went to see it. It took them a third try until they could get all the way through it. That's how powerful it is. Everyone has their own top three, but I think *In the Year of 13 Moons* is the one that shows up on the most people's Fassbinder pantheon."

Quandt wonders "if that was delirium or whether his work will live up to it. I think it will."

The Fassbinder retrospective runs until August 2 at Harbourfront's York Quay Centre, just west of the Queen's Quay Terminal. All films are in German with English subtitles unless noted otherwise, and all films are restricted to adult audiences only. For schedules call 973-3000. For tickets call 872-111 or 973-4000.

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BOY'S CHOIR OF HARLEM

the expected and the unexpected

The world-renowned Boys Choir of Harlem appeared at Roy Thomson Hall on June 23 as part of the International Choral Festival. They gave the packed hall a performance that many will remember for its unique qualities.

The performance began with a rendition of "Te Deum," by Franz Joseph Haydn. That, in itself, was memorable, for it isn't often that one can witness 45 black boys, aged eight to 18, singing a largely polyphonic piece from the late Baroque period. Under the directorship of Dr. Walter Turnbull, the boys performed with precision and skill which resulted in an enthusiastic response from the attentive audience.

They moved on with a specially commissioned piece entitled "Songs of Isaiah," which is a contemporary classical composition featuring odd time signatures (5/4, 7/4) and many images, both lyrical and musical (piano).

They also performed a Duke Ellington composition, "Praise God and Dance," which featured some simple cho-

reography. The piece is somewhere between classical and jazz — classical because of the choral arrangement, jazz because of the music (jazz bass solo, for example).

Up to this point, the choir, practicing correct posture, appeared quite restrained dressed in their black robes. They livened things up a bit with their rendition of five Negro spirituals.

In general, these pieces were shorter, and more direct; therefore they had a more immediate impact. Mostly a capella, the songs had a storytelling quality. This is one style of music that tends to be associated with black choirs, and the boys thoroughly enjoyed themselves, and indeed, did the music justice.

Now done with the expected, they did the unexpected. They came bounding back on stage dressed casually and did energetically choreographed arrangements of some Gershwin songs. This continued with other jazz standards ("God Bless The Child", "Take the A-Train"), and ended with Kool and the Gang's "Celebration," and Al Jarreau's

"Boogie Down."

Throughout this whole second section, the boys displayed imaginative arranging and entertaining choreography. Like the music, the dancing went through time, touching styles from tap to the latest jack moves. From the energy in the show, you knew the boys liked to have a good time.

After the show, you experienced how friendly they were since they lined up in the lobby to meet the crowd.

And these boys are only a select few. The Boys Choir of Harlem has about 200 members. That's 200 boys that rehearse every day, receive an overall musical education and also receive counselling about health, careers and family concerns. The Choir is not only committed to musical excellence, but also to high personal achievement.

Perhaps the most impressive sign of their commitment to overall excellence is this statistic: in a community where the majority of children don't finish high school, 98 per cent of the boys from the Choir go on to college.

Honey, I lost the joke

You want so much to enjoy *Honey, I Shrunk The Kids*, but you simply cannot. Audiences expect the same Disney magic they've seen in films like *Mary Poppins* and *The Shaggy D.A.*, but, sadly, there is no such magic in *Honey, I Shrunk The Kids*.

Rick Moranis is unusually unfunny in his portrayal of Wayne Szalinski, a zany physicist whose electro-magnetic shrinking machine would greatly aid NASA, if it would only work. The total lack of humour in Szalinski's character makes you think that Moranis was cast in

the role, not for his comedic talents, but because he looks like the stereotypical "mad scientist" in his oversized glasses. The only laughs allotted to his character are a series of sight-gags involving ridiculous headgear which aids in his search for the microscopic children.

Szalinski's wife, Diane, is played by Marcia Strassman, who will always be remembered as Gabe's wife on the '70s sitcom *Welcome Back, Kotter*.

Unfortunately, her character is also quite boring. It lacks dimension and more importantly in a movie like this, wit. Strassman's performance, though limited by

the role, keeps viewers wondering why this competent actress keeps being typecast as the wife of goofy guys.

Szalinski's children, as well as those of his next door neighbour, get zapped by his contraption when a baseball accidentally sets it off. The shrunken children find adventure everywhere: in the attic, in their backyard, and even a bowl of Cheerios. They slide down blades of grass, are taken for a joy-ride by a bee, and sleep in a piece of LEGO. All this seems exciting, but the audience members over the age of 18 will remember similar technical tricks from the film *Fantastic*

Voyage and the adventure series *Land of the Giants*.

To viewers who have been mesmerized by directors like Lucas and Spielberg, *Honey, I Shrunk The Kids* is disappointingly dull.

The one memorable role is that of the no-pain-no-gain, next door neighbour, Russ Thomson, played by Matt Frewer. Frewer is better known to most of us as electronic cool guy, Max Headroom. Thomson's character grows from a self-centred jerk to a caring father when he learns that his children are in danger.

Honey, I Shrunk The Kids is

preceded by what I fear to be the first of many animated shorts. *Tummy Trouble* is a warp speed, seven-minute production featuring Roger Rabbit and the annoying hyper-tot Baby Herman. Viewers expect to see the same lovable "toons" they enjoyed last summer in *Who Framed Roger Rabbit?*, but instead they feel more exhausted than entertained after *Tummy Trouble*.

The Disney double bill will provide a few laughs for children, and may even satisfy adults after getting to the movie theatre only to find out that *Batman* has sold out.



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Controlling steroids

Concerned over the use of banned substances among its athletes, York will implement Canadian universities' most advanced program on performance by the fall

cont'd from p. 3

a couple on each team." They said that even among the strength positions the witnesses' projections of steroid use were too high.

Roger Seaman, associate chair of physical education, while concerned with steroid use among athletes at York and elsewhere, said he doesn't want to suggest a "real big problem."

He views the former players' allegations of wide-spread steroid use as unsubstantiated "locker room talk."

When looking at the total number of athletes involved in inter-university sports, only a small number decided to cheat, said Seaman. "It's a problem for specific athletes."

Concerned over the use of banned substances among its athletes, York will implement Canadian universities' most advanced program on performance enhancing drugs by the fall.

The program was "initiated by the administration in view of the long delay of the CIAU (Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union)" in implementing such a program," said York provost Tom Meininger.

The catalyst, however, was Ben Johnson's positive drug test at the Seoul Olympics, said Meininger.

"The fact that the Mazda group trained here at York brought it home pretty damn quick," he said.

Johnson trained at the Metropolitan Track and Field Centre located at the northern portion of the Keele campus.

The four-part program hasn't been finalized yet, but in all likelihood it will include the first mandatory short-notice random drug testing procedure among Canadian universities.

The roughly 300 men and 165 women varsity athletes will be placed in a pool and six athletes will be randomly drawn. Three athletes will be selected from teams with a history of drug use, presently football and track and field. Two athletes will be drawn from sports in which steroids would appear to help, such as hockey, rugby, soccer, wrestling and field hockey, and one athlete will be drawn from sports such as swimming, where no benefit from steroids is apparent.

The tests, costing hundreds of dollars each, will be for all substances banned by the IOC (International Olympic Committee).

To be eligible for varsity athletics, athletes will have to provide written consent to random drug testing and to the other three parts of the program. This will include mandatory educational seminars and a statement of the university's philosophy on performance enhancing drugs.

Possibly the most controversial and effective portion of the program will be the formation of a committee to deal with any specific allegation of violations.

The committee will require "clear evidence" before pursuing any allegation, said Seaman. He added that the athlete will have to be seen taking drugs or show

signs or symptoms of steroid use, such as a rapid growth of stature.

"We want to avoid a witch-hunt," he said.

Meininger said the program will be "sensitive" to individuals' rights and freedoms, and will "pay due regard to privacy."

The procedures portion of the program has just been drafted and is in the process of circulating within the department of physical education. The program will be overseen by a committee independent of the university.

A positive steroid test will result in "a lifetime ban from participating in inter-university athletics at York," said Seaman. Athletes found guilty of using non-steroid IOC banned drugs will receive a single year ban from varsity competition and counselling.

Paradiso said this sort of procedure would probably have been the only sort that would have dissuaded him from using steroids as long as "they didn't tell you when you would be tested, and could test you any time throughout the year."

He said most athletes wishing to pursue a professional career would take the chance of random tests — especially if at most four out of 60 roster players are tested, the CIAU's drug testing policy.

And if testing was restricted to training camps, players could abstain from a "cycle" for a couple months. "I went to a doctor (Asthaphan) who is no dummy, he could tell me what to take and when to take it as not to get caught," the York graduate with a BA in geography said.

Paradiso also commented on the limited role the team staff could have on steroid users.

They don't see players for eight months of the year, and therefore don't know whether steroids are responsible for size gains, said Paradiso.

Even though he was never asked, when coaches asked others if they were drug users — some of which were — all denied it.

The Toronto Star reports that former head coach Cosentino suspected that some of his players who suddenly bulked up were using steroids.

"When I asked a player point-blank if he was taking steroids, he denied it," Cosentino said.

"I could only go by their word. There wasn't much more I could do," he said.

Coach Wirkowski said he had no idea the four admitted steroid users were taking the drug, and was surprised by their testimony at the Dubin Inquiry.

He said that Marcus and Oxley weren't particularly big, perhaps 220 pounds, and "Warren (Robinson) and Frank (Paradiso) were the two hardest workers on the team," and therefore didn't surprise him by their size gains. He was more suspicious of players who made gains without working as hard.

Team physician Dr. Martin Cloth, while refusing to comment specifically on the four witnesses, said that he suspected steroid use among some players.

During the team physical, a small number of players had enlarged livers, which, in addition to excessive alcohol intake, viral illness such as mononucleosis and certain medications, can be caused by steroid use. The athletes were asked if they were on steroids and answered negatively.

These players were required to take a liver enzyme test. Those with enzyme counts above an acceptable level were informed of the dangers of an impaired liver and required to take a second test. Cloth never found any progressive deterioration in any of the players.

Players were shown a film on steroids produced by Football Canada in 1987, which, according to Wirkowski, "if available earlier, would have been shown earlier."

Before training camp, all football players, as mandated by the CIAU, attended an education seminar on performance enhancing drugs presented by anti-doping expert and chair and director of athletics, Dr. Norm Gledhill.

Attendance at Gledhill's seminar was in fact required by the university for all male and female varsity athletes. Even though not specifically mandated by the CIAU for all athletes, this was done because of concern over steroid use, said Meininger.

DAVE CHAMBERS OFF TO THE STARS

Dave Chambers "probably will" take the position of assistant coach offered by the Minnesota North Stars last month. Chambers has taken a two-year leave of absence from his position as York's men's athletic co-ordinator but has yet to sign his contract.

"I just received it yesterday (June 29) and will go over it with my lawyer," says Chambers, "but I'll probably sign it."

Chambers will begin his new position in the fall and has plans to return to York's coaching program when his leave of absence is over.

"When I return, I will hopefully have learned a lot by dealing with the elite players in the NHL and can contribute to our own program."

TSN coverage of CIAU events sexist

Coverage is 19 to 1 men over women

The Sports Network (TSN) has announced its Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union (CIAU) broadcast schedule for the 1989-90 season. There will be 19 men's events, including football, basketball, volleyball and hockey, and one women's event — the national basketball final. This is the first year of a five-year deal between TSN and the CIAU.

Co-ordinator of York's women's athletics Mary Lyons said the CIAU has been trying to get more coverage of women's events.

"Unless we put something out there we're never going to get people interested. We need to get a commitment by the media to promote women's sports," she added.

TSN spokesperson Steve Rayment explained, "The majority of our viewers are interested in the men's events. They have a higher profile." He said if a women's event comes along that has a high enough profile and viewer

demand, there is a possibility of adding more women's events to the schedule.

Lyons said, however, "If you've never seen any women's sports, how do you know if it's good enough?"

John McConachie, director of marketing and communications for the CIAU, said that he understands TSN's position. "It's a market driven situation," he said.

Nonetheless, the CIAU is going to work towards adding more women's events to the lineup, said McConachie.

Coach of Yeowomen basketball Bill Pangos said women's sports aren't marketed properly in Canada. He said the level of play is very high in most university sports, but men's events are marketed better. "Somebody at the CIAU has to do more work. We should be covered more, there's no doubt about it. It's unfortunate that TSN doesn't take a look at it a little bit more, but I understand where they're coming from."

UPDATE

On July 1 the CIAU announced that it will commence random drug testing of football players on January 1, 1990. Any varsity athlete caught using a banned substance will be suspended for one year. Athletes will then have to produce a clean drug test in order to be reinstated.



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security



While his mother's back was turned, a small boy pulled a fire alarm located inside the lobby of 4 Assiniboine on June 17. North York Fire Department personnel lectured him on the correct procedure in case of fire.

A nine-year old child was struck by an eight-year old child with a tree branch on Assiniboine Road on June 21. She sustained welts to the arm and back area. Metro police were called in to control the incident.

Grade eight children were reported shouting and playing with the elevators on the third floor of Vanier residence on June 16. Upon security's arrival, the children could not be found.

Several drunken youths were reported to be in the hallway of Vanier residence on June 15. It was determined that the youths were residents and members of a visiting soccer team and that their coach had settled the situation.

A student was stopped at the exit of Scott library for having removed printed matter on June 20. After identifying herself, she tried to leave before security's arrival. In so doing, she had to be physically detained by the attendant. The student attempted to lay an assault charge but attending Metro police refused to accept the complaint.

A male attempted to look up the dress of a woman studying in a carrel in Scott library on June 27. A second female also complained that the same male had done the same to her minutes before the first complaint. The male was identified as a non-member of the community and was issued a notice of trespass.

An unknown man spent an hour loitering around a female attendant's kiosk in Parking Lot DD. The male followed the attendant to the East Office Building where, unbeknownst to him, the attendant filed a complaint in the security office. Security identified the male as a non-student and advised him that the attendant wanted nothing further to do with him and was directed to immediately leave campus. He did.

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