The problems of being a political man
by DAVE JARVIS

The student council president of Loyola College has been charged with delinquency and disorder of the peace, for the second time in the space of a month.

The charges were laid by the Montreal Police Department on September 2, 1971. The student council president, who was not named, has been suspended from his duties until his trial date, which is October 8.

The charges stem from an incident that occurred on September 1, 1971, when the student council president and several other students were involved in a disturbance at a local bar. The市委常委s accused the student council president of inciting the disturbance and of intervening in the homeless youth who were gathered outside the bar.

The student council president has denied the charges and has called for a fair trial. He has also called for the cancellation of the trial, which he says is a violation of his rights as a student.
No student for FC chairman

by DAPHNE READ

At a meeting of the student caucus of Faculty Council on Monday evening, students decided not to nominate one of their number to the position of faculty council chairman.

There were two ideas on the subject. Some felt that running a student would be a symbolic exercise of the student's right to be chairman; however, this would not be in the expectation of winning.

Others felt that a serious candidate, who wanted to do the job and do it well, would be the only one they could support.

As the general consensus was that only a serious candidate should run and as no one wanted the job in actual fact, the caucus decided not to nominate a student. As it now stands, two faculty members, Stan Kirschbaum and William Echard, have been nominated for chairmanship.

The caucus also discussed the question of parity on Faculty Council, that is equal representation for students and faculty. It was decided that all members would research the matter for serious discussion later.

To gain parity would require not only, Faculty Council approval but also that of the York Senate. York students have not yet achieved parity but students at U of T have set a precedent which the Glendon student caucus will study. The student caucus is interested in greater student representation on the council.

Some students expressed concern that: there are only three girls on Faculty Council, although approximately 60 per cent of Glendon's students are female. Suggestions were made for recruiting girls as candidates included a residence house meetings with student council members, meeting girls on an individual basis, promotion in PRO TEM, and a quota system.

It was pointed out that candidates must be willing and that not all competent people would run. Girls also feel intimidated by the intimidation of the disproportionate dominance of males on Faculty Council. At the moment however, there are no vacancies in the student caucus and the question will be studied and discussed again. The student caucus also feels it needs publicity to increase the student body's awareness and support of its activities.

There was also concern about the inadequate notice of FC meetings during the summer. At a meeting of which most student members were not notified and consequently did not attend, Faculty Council dropped the second reading week. This matter will be raised at the next FC meeting tomorrow. Students want to retain the one-week study period in February.

There's no doubt in her mind

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Towards a rational institution

by ALLAN GROVER

A GREAT DEAL OF DISCUSSION AND thought has been given to the problem of the Americanization of our universities, the search for a more relevant and less rigid grading system, and, at Glendon, the difficulties in implementing a truly bilingual academic programme. While the importance of these questions cannot be minimized, it seems that far too little attention has been paid to a question that strikes more deeply at the heart of university education: whether it is, or not being, taught.

Attempts have been made in the past to channel student criticism and suggestions into constructive action, but because of inherent weaknesses little has been gained. For instance, while course evaluation at the end of the year can indicate where course material has been found to be either insufficient, boring, or wrong, irrelevant, but most professors can and do choose to ignore them because of the "fatigue factor," next year brings a new set of unknown and unorganized guinea pigs.

And while in the last two years two attempts have been made to establish departmental unions to operate evaluation programmes throughout the academic year was beyond doubt a noble experiment, these unions never found the people or method to break down from a departmental to a course level, and were thus ill-prepared to act, let alone realize when nothing can be done. To blame student apathy is to avoid the issue. For instance, while course evaluation at Forth the year can indicate where course participation in college community. The task of making Glendon a superior educational time and direction, must ultimately yield

As an initial incentive, I propose that students, by taking it upon themselves to take all grievances. Second, the student members of faculty council should form a caucus to present as a united front the demand for student participation in college community.

This, however, can only be regarded as a first step. Moreover, it can be validly argued that course content decided by committees would, finally make Glendon, in the purest meaning of the word, a truly experimental department a committee to which students can propose their suggestions and alternatives.

The knowledge that strong and effective bodies existed to publicize and support their suggestions in such activity would surely convince high school students of the merits of our foundation. It is their responsibility to make it work. It is their job to make courses a part of their lives. It only seems right that our new class of students, by working with their fellow students and professors.

But the most important aspect of the freshman revolution is that the students are now responsible for their education. It is their job to make courses interesting, to take all grievances. To blame student apathy is to avoid the issue. For instance, while course evaluation at the end of the year can indicate where course participation in college community.

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Texpack: realities of imperialism

by BARRY WEISLERED

For most people, the phenomenon of A- merican corporate imperialism seems to be a fairly abstract and/or exaggerated issue. Not so for the 150 workers of Texpack of Brantford, Ontario. These people have been a target of their company and of management for years. It all started in Brantford, when company officials went to the twenties a few weeks after the company had been established in Brantford. The company, which had been formed to compete with rival companies in the textile industry, had been unable to attract many workers due to the economic downturn of the time. They decided to use an aggressive hiring strategy to lure workers to the plant.

The company advertised in newspapers and on television, offering higher wages than other companies in the area. They also promised to provide better working conditions, which was a novel concept at the time. The workers were attracted to the company, and the number of employees at the plant grew rapidly. However, this success was short-lived. The company encountered numerous problems and began to experience financial difficulties.

The company decided to cut costs and reduce expenses, which led to the layoff of many workers. The workers were left with no choice but to accept these cuts, or face the possibility of losing their jobs. The situation became even worse when the company announced plans to automate the production process, replacing many workers with machines.

The workers of Texpack faced a difficult decision. They knew that accepting these changes would mean losing their jobs, but they also knew that refusing would mean losing everything they had worked for. In the end, the workers decided to accept the changes and continue working at the company.

The company continued to grow and expand, and soon became a major player in the textile industry. However, the workers of Texpack never forgot the difficult time they went through during those early years. They continued to work hard and to support each other, and the company became known for its strong work ethic and commitment to quality.

The company continued to be successful, and its reputation grew. The workers of Texpack remained proud to be a part of the company, and they continued to work hard to ensure its success. Today, Texpack is a well-known and respected company in the industry, and its workers continue to be proud to be a part of its history.
The renegade report on poverty

This report was prepared by Ian Adams, Bill Cameron, Brian Hill and Peter Penz, former staff members of the Special Senate Committee on Poverty, who resigned in April, 1971.

Published as a special section of The Last Post.

The Last Post was created to unearth and publish facts which are omitted, ignored or obscured by the commercial press.

Abridged by the staff of Pro Tem.

They were afraid....

Telling the chairman of the Senate Committee on Poverty, David Croll, to get stuffed was only an incidental but necessary act—the weigh-in for the preliminary bouts on the road to the main event.

We knew in April that if the resignations of four of us—economists Peter Penz and Brian Hill, writers Bill Cameron and Ian Adams—were to mean anything, we would have to follow through with our own report. We also realized that inevitably our work would come to be recognized as the counter-report to whatever document finally surfaced after the fumbling of the special Senate Committee on Poverty.

We are realistic enough to recognize that we face, in terms of public acceptance, some formidable prejudice. Senator Croll has dismissed us as kids who don’t know what it’s all about. The editorial writers of the newspapers have, for the most part, obscured the issues over which we resigned and tried to write us off as idealistic zealots or know-it-all radicals with claims to an exclusive truth.

We are neither. None of us hired up to write a “report on poor people.” We believe that to do so would be useless, for the phrase is loaded with the prejudice that has given most Canadians an excuse to avoid the facts and to look at the hardship of the poor as if that hardship were entirely their own fault. It has always been this way—as if the poor possessed some sort of moral flaw which set them apart, and which crippled their abilities to survive with dignity and equality. And this concept has, over the years, made it easier for governments to dismiss social realities, and to back away from the reforms needed to create a more just society. Even now, when it is obvious that the poor are not stupid and incomprehensible, but casualties of the way we run democracy. Behind the concessions there are poor that others may be rich.

We resigned because the chairman of the Senate Committee on Poverty did not want to accept a candid appraisal of our society. Rather, in the last few weeks of March it became obvious that what he really wanted was a rather maudlin discussion of what it was like to be poor, an indignant denunciation of the inadequacies of the current welfare system, followed by a call for a guaranteed annual income. He certainly did not want to tell people why they were poor.

In our kind of political system—where the ruling parties have been, in terms of control, basically the parties of the corporations, the real estate lobby, and the rich—that kind of report, conveniently interpreted within the narrow and self-serving concepts of the affluent, would have been quietly accepted. That after all, is why social reforms in our country have always been too little and too late. Lacking an over-all policy for real social development, our governments have offered instead a series of piecemeal solutions, always in reaction to one crisis or another, solutions that—surprisingly—never got to the root of the problem.

We have concluded that before our society can ever approach a policy of social development, we must come to understand a concept of poverty based on reality. And that understanding requires that we abandon the myths and begin to search for the concrete causes of poverty in the structure of our system. And so a report on poverty becomes, of necessity, much more than a simple examination of the economic and social characteristics of the poor. The mandate given the Special Senate Committee was “to investigate and report on all aspects of poverty in Canada.” Such an investigation demands that the focus be widened to include our whole society, and to show that the economic system by which we live not only tolerates poverty, but in many ways creates, sustains and even aggravates the problem.

Senator Croll rejected this examination—the examination required by his mandate—on the grounds of “political realism.” This kind of political realism confines only that part of political reality which with it feels comfortable. True realism demands an examination of all the reality—including the moral bankruptcy of Canadian social policy.

We have never claimed that we have all the answers. The following is really no more than a framework, analysing the basic economic problems and causes of poverty in the system. And hopefully providing a background, that will enable the reader to question any solutions to poverty that may come from the government. Later this year we plan to publish recommendations for change.

We believe that in going ahead with our work we are participating fully in the process of democracy and rejecting one of the diseases of our time: the belief that technicians are blind technocrats who must follow political direction as if they had no mind spirit, or ethics of their own.

....to tell the people why they are poor
The war on poverty began and ended in April 1965

Although democratic government is sup­posed to be an engine of consideration for all, the Pearson-Trudeau governments have made a practice of using the poor to pay for the basic problems in the economic structure — principally by fighting infla­tion with unemployment.

The past decade has been one of consistent economic growth from 1960 to 1970 the Gross National Product rose from $39.1 billion to $84.4 billion; but this growth has been accompanied by a disturbing social condition which gives many workers a vague and disturbing feeling that the econ­omy is not serving their needs.

The dynamic period of growth in the 1960's was accompanied by periods of sagging unemployment that has fallen most heavily on the working poor and low-income groups — those who are least able to protect them­selves. This cycle, in a historical dimen­sion, has been carefully studied.

Canada now has a higher rate of unem­ployment than any other industrially ad­vanced nation in the world. Prime Minister Trudeau and his colleagues have led the country to believe that this low rate of inflation is achieved by keeping many Canadians poor and out of work — or that we have one of the worst economic growth rates in the western industrialized world.

Although the goal of full employment was explicitly promised in 1946 by the Liberal government, White Paper on Employment and Income, since 1951 successive Can­adian governments have never fulfilled that promise. If government policy has failed miserably in the objective of full employment, it has not even attempted to deal with the funda­mental responsibility of creating a more equal distribution of income. There has been no change in income distribution over the past twenty years. An illustration of the government’s attitude toward policies that would attack this basic problem of inequality was the legislation that framed the terms of reference for the Economic Council of Canada. Even there, it was absurdly phrased: the ECC had as one of its major research tasks a directive to research the factors blocking a more “equitable” dis­tribution of rising incomes.

But the word “equitable” is extremely vague in this context; and the ECC has so far restricted itself to an examination of the basic requirements of a minimum income and the extent of regional inequalities. It has not addressed itself to the more funda­mental problem of a more equal distri­bution of income and wealth between indivi­duals — a reflection of the general atti­tude of Canadian governments. There has been only one Canada for the Poor. It began and ended at the federal-provincial confer­ence on Poverty and Opportunity in April, 1965.

It is true that since the post-war years there has been, in an overall sense, an enor­mous advance in the country’s economic well-being. Canada’s standard of living, after all, up there among the top four in the world — with the United States, Sweden and Switzerland. Over the past twenty years, the standard of living has risen by 50 percent, an increase that has undoubtedly brought great benefit to thousands of Cana­dian workers and their families. But the working poor in our society are a substantial minority. And they have had to pay the price every time.

In the early 1950's and again in the 1960's the productivity of the economy was more than seven per cent below potential output with a consequent loss of $5 billion to the national economy. The Economic Council of Canada calculates that the current recession of 1969 to 1970 is costing the country $5 billion to $6 billion, per year, in terms of economic growth. The real Gross National Product growth for 1970 was 3.3 per cent, compared with increases of 3.5 per cent in 1967, and of about five per cent in 1968 and 1969. These losses in capital growth now have a long­term weakening effect on the accumulation of the capacity for growth in the future.

The losses in poverty growth now has a long­term weakening effect on the accumulation of the capacity for growth in the future. The real losses in poverty growth were marked by high unemployment, had fol­lowed periods of intense growth which had themselves created a complex set of prob­lems. More money, in the hands of more people, increases the demand for goods and services. This demand can bring about a shortage of materials and labour for the right conditions for skilled workers and strong unions in their high-profit industries to push for higher wage demands. All these problems can create an inflationary and eroding effect on the value of the dollar —

Table 1: Estimates of poor persons by family status, 1967, based on 1968 data. (a)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Family status</th>
<th>Poor persons as % of total population (b)</th>
<th>No. (000) of persons in poor family units (c)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>in family units headed by</td>
<td>headed by</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Men</td>
<td>Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Single</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family heads</td>
<td>3.8</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>7.1</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other dependents</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>0.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>4.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(a) Based on the poverty-income line shown in Table 4. It consists of one-half of the average personal income of the family and one-fifth of the income of each family member.
(b) Based on 1967 income distribution data supplemented with more detailed data from the 1961 census and demographic data from the 1966 census.
(c) Rounded to the closest tenth thousand. The population projection for 1971 is 12,713 thousand.

Sources:
2. Canadian Statistical Review, 1.8. S.
The kind of inflation that is reflected in the rise of the consumer-price index, accompanied by a lack of the real buying power of a worker's wages. Characteristic Canadian inflation is a slow creeping upwards to two or three per cent a year. As Table 2 demonstrates this inflation rate, by international comparison, is fairly modest. Programs to narrow regional differentials in income are placed in a similarly impossible position by a high national level of unemployment.

One can only conclude that a government which spends $600 million a year on Manpower and regional development without changing the general economic environment to one in which they can succeed, is mismanaging the economy.

When on December 22, 1969, the Prime Minister said he was going to take unemployment to six per cent to control Inflation, he clearly revealed the government's position.

The government had chosen to fall back on the power, economic and social, of the market economy - with all the disastrous effects that would have on our social programs. Any government which consistently makes choices to go to have to settle for a low economic growth in the Canadian context, this means reinforcing the status quo and maintaining all social and economic inequalities under which Canadians suffer.

If the crude government policies of controlling inflation with unemployment only compound the problems of the poor, the after-effects are a disaster. As the economic equilibrium is taken a long time to turn around, and it is extremely sluggish in its response to the impact of federal government policies to get it going again.

The problems that have emerged in this context are regional inequalities and entanglements in the American economy, call for a sophisticated array of complementary social and economic policies. Canadian governments, however, have not applied these selective policies, but instead have settled for crude overall economic policies that only reinforce the inequalities in the economic structure and consequently compound the problems of the poor.

On such occasions when the government has attempted to approach the structural problems of the economy with selective policies - Manpower training programs, for example - they have made it impossible for them to succeed by refusing to change the basic economic environment. I.e. with an unemployment rate of seven per cent, a Manpower training program merely trains the unemployed to continue in their unemployment.

Although there now appears to be a consensus among politicians that there must be a better way than unemployment to fight inflation, there is still an attempt to justify its use on the grounds that it will protect people on fixed incomes, such as old age pensions, and the minions who constitute the working poor. This is misleading; there is now more than enough evidence to show that unemployment is much more damaging to the working poor than inflation. For example, during periods of high employment when skilled labour is scarce, business executives and employers are more willing to hire and train unskilled workers. And there is a corresponding rise in the standard of living for those in those income brackets.

The other vulnerable group, those on fixed incomes, admittedly must suffer seriously from inflation. But this is a specific problem for which there are specific solutions, and for which it is not necessary to bring the whole economy to its knees. The specific solution in this case, of course, is to compensate these people for what they lose to inflation.

There who have skills, property, and an education that gives them the kind of flexibility to deal with the ups-and-downs in the economy are not as subject to government fumbles in the management of the country's businesses - a reality that has lead John Kenneth Galbraith to observe that there are, in fact, two distinct economies operating in North America. The first, according to Galbraith, is really the sphere of the giant corporations that dominate the nation's productive activity, and, although Galbraith does not consider the corporations socially beneficial, he is confident that they will pay their workers relatively decent wages. But the second economy, the one which employs the poor, it is in this economy that, as Michael Harrington, author of 'The Other America', points out "one finds transients such as migrant farmers and casual restaurant and retail store workers, or employees in the shops of cockroach capitalism."

Because it exploits sweat rather than machines, and because its labour is for hours, made millions for the mining corporations. Scores of the miners, after lengthy illnesses, suffered terrible and painful deaths because of the health hazards of working in the mines. And yet the meagre compensation their widows and children receive has come from public funds. None of those private companies have set up assistance programs, only government programs for those miners. The minimal health care those dying miners received also came from public funds.

Corporate autonomy also means that when the government wants to cool down the economy it always cuts back on public spending rather than interfere with corporate investment. To refer to an earlier example: In 1967 the government refused to bring in Medicare, but for the same initial amount

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unemployment</th>
<th>Inflation (a)</th>
<th>Unemployment</th>
<th>Inflation (a)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>1.0 (b)</td>
<td>4.8</td>
<td>1.0 (b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>2.6 (c)</td>
<td>1.3 (c)</td>
<td>2.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>1.2 (c)</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>1.3 (c)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>4.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>1.2 (c)</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Austria</td>
<td>2.8 (c)</td>
<td>1.9 (c)</td>
<td>3.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>5.9 (d)</td>
<td>4.2 (d)</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: Unverified

(a) Consumer Price Index
(b) Unemployment registered, as a per cent
(c) Unemployment as a per cent of the labour force
(d) Consumer Price Index


The corporate ripoff, color TV before medicine

The corporate ripoff, color TV before medicine

Because of their obsession with anti-inflationary policies and subservience to the principle of corporate autonomy, governments in the past two decades have done little to explore policies which would have the effect of shaping the industrial structure to provide greater equality and a more even distribution of wealth for working people.

That: they have not done so demonstrates that they have been neither bold nor creative in their response to social needs; nor have they shown any awareness of the role government can play in improving poverty wages.

This extreme conservatism of Canadian government is undoubtedly flows out of the ideology they share with large business corporations. The main principle of this ideology is that corporations must have total autonomy and be subject only to energetically pursuing the free competition of the market place, as the free enterprise system demands. But the corporate structure lives in a daily transgression of its professed ideology: for while the corporate objective is to eliminate both risk and competition, Nevertheless, the size and market power of the Canadian government makes it impossible to plan the economy so that it would be of more equal benefit for the whole of society instead of the few.

Corporate autonomy means that the government allows corporations to do what they want, and then uses public money to pick up the pieces. Two examples:

The fluorine miners of the Burin Peninsula in Newfoundland have, through their labours, made millions for the mining corporations. Scores of the miners, after lengthy illnesses, suffered terrible and painful deaths because of the health hazards of working in the mines. And yet the meagre compensation their widows and children have received have come from public funds. None of those private companies have set up assistance programs, only government programs for those miners. The minimal health care those dying miners received also came from public funds.

Corporate autonomy also means that when the government wants to cool down the economy it always cuts back on public spending rather than interfere with corporate investment. To refer to an earlier example: In 1967 the government refused to bring in Medicare, but for the same initial amount
The myth of equality vs. the poverty cycle

The myth about Canada's class structure, of course, is that we don't have one. One of the criticisms often made during the hearings of the Special Senate Committee on Mass Media was that the media, and the advertisers who control the advertising agencies which in turn control the media, were making Canada a mythical middle-class Canada in which there was wide-spread affluence — and imply that this is the world in which the majority of Canadians live and work. Jerry Goodis, a Canadian advertising agency, testified before the Mass Media Committee that the measure of editorial acceptability becomes "How does it fit?" or "How is it selling?" As a consequence, the mass media: increasingly reflect the attitudes and deal with the concerns of the affluent. We don't have mass media, we have class media — media for the middle and upper classes.

The poor, the old, the young, the Indian, the Eskimo, the blacks are virtually ignored. It is as if they don't exist. More importantly, these minority groups are denied expression in the mass media because they are the least important, as the affluent can.

It is significant that Goodis had to say about this, his own company was supported by the brief of the most commercially successful advertising agency in Canada, Toronto's CFBB. "It is within the power of the advertising agencies," the brief noted "to exert a powerful influence on the life-style of the Canadian people. The advertising they create is a considerable extent sets the standards of taste and the levels of consumer demand for a nation."

The Media Council dismissed as naif or cynical assertions that the mass media and their spokesmen represent simple, decent hand-maidens to public taste. What is not only false but vital to realize, is that advertising is the overwhelming, the first, the chief source of revenue for the media: our research indicates that 65 percent of the gross revenue comes from advertising, which makes up 70 percent of the gross income from all magazines, and 93 percent of the gross income of the private broadcasting industry comes from advertising.

The Committee went on to note that the mass media, the major component in day-to-day national and social consciousness, derived 70 percent of their advertising revenue in 1968, and 74 percent of their expenditure on research in Canada (more than half of which are owned or controlled by American interests), and that 37 percent (in ten years, if present trends continued, 50 per cent) of advertising expenditure is controlled by companies which are owned or controlled by American interests.

It remains an ironic tribute to the advertising industry's effectiveness that people realize the existence and extent of the differences between the poor and the affluent.

Ten years ago John Porter, the Carleton University sociologist and author of "The Vertical mosaic," judged that in 1955 the middle-class life-style didn't really begin for the individual until he received $8,000 per year. From income data, he calculated that at that time only four percent of all Canadians received that amount in annual income. In 1970 Porter's middle-class income...
line would amount to almost $18,000 per year. Because there has been almost no change in income distribution since 1935, it would be safe to assume that the mass media are still, for the most part, creating an image of an affluent society that is real only for that four per cent at the top. The one thing the mass media have failed to do is to explain the social reality of those who are not poor because they do not want to work.

It is true that much of the resistance to a guaranteed annual income has also come from this group, and this resistance apparently arises from a concern that such a plan would destroy the nation's work ethic. But the organized work incentives are there in labouring all year for wages that are often below the poverty allowances. In at least five of the provinces, minimum-wage workers with children would be better off on welfare.

Where are the poor? Considered widely held beliefs, more than 80 percent of all low-income, non-farm facilities do not live in the Atlantic provinces. More than 90 percent live in urban areas, and half of those urban poor live in the largest metropolitan cities. The predominantly rural location of the poor is, by and large, a reflection of the way in which a large number of the poor live in urban areas, and half of those urban poor live in the largest metropolitan cities. This is not very well related to the fact that 80 per cent of Canada's manufacturing labor force is concentrated in half a dozen cities, including Toronto and Quebec City; and pockets of urban poverty are still quite high, as we can see through the industrial concentration.

About 65 per cent of the work-force still earn less than the minimum wage. It is a group of workers who, for the most part, work simply because they are not able to do so. Their position should not be confused with that of the marginalized who do not want to work, or that of those who cannot find work due to conditions of the economy. (In Halifax during the winter of 1970-71, when Atlantic-region unemployment had risen to 18.7 percent and the able-bodied poor had to establish the right to obtain relief by proving that they had signed with the signatures of ten employers, each certifying that there was no work available to the applicant.)

We don't have mass media - we have class media

Underlying the myth that the poor are poor because of their own fault is a second great myth which pervades most political thinking. The myth of the poor is that society is divided in such a way that there is equal opportunity for everyone. It seems that this myth flows out of the kind of thinking we have practiced for so long with the Americans. As long as a man could get to the eastern seaboard from the western seaboard, then there was always the promise that he could overcome his poverty-stricken origins. In time, the language has continued to foster the myth has become more sophisticated. The work world is seen as a multitude of opportunities, and given the energy and the required level of education (so the myth goes), there is no reason why a worker cannot get out there and seize one of those opportunities to make himself rich.

It is the sort of image for the free market system that the affluent have been continually shilling in the face of the less fortunate - while making sure that as much as possible of their own wealth and power was passed on to the next generation of their family. In 1966, for example, 65 estates of about $4 million each were handed down from the family to the newly intermarried landed gentry, while the old landed gentry. Of these, 88 Canadian-born 30.3 per cent had fathers, or in a few cases their kin, in the elite group. The work of those whose fathers were in other elites or whose were from their own families in the middle class, and whose fathers had been added, the proportion with elite connections to the were reduced by 11 percent. A few more had fathers who were in substantial businesses, bringing the proportion of these families to be set aside the proportion of all the families to be set aside at or fairly near the top to 54 per cent. When those families with a position of professional or middle-class background, or whose others who have been to university added, the total from upper or middle-classes became 85.2 percent. This was around 15 per cent of those at the top who appeared to have acquired a considerable degree of mobility.

The possession of wealth and power in this country is, with a few exceptions, determined by inheritance. So are poverty and powerlessness. Studies of low-income families have produced evidence that a child is likely to be poor if parents in the family have no more than a high school education. In Montreal, 80 per cent of the adult welfare recipients have not reached grade eight. The odds against a child being poor. The heaviest person in the family is likely to be poor if parents in the family have no more than a high school education. In Montreal, 80 per cent of the adult welfare recipients have not reached grade eight. The odds against a child being poor. The heaviest person in the family is likely to be poor if parents in the family have no more than a high school education. In Montreal, 80 per cent of the adult welfare recipients have not reached grade eight. The odds against a child being poor. The heaviest person in the family is likely to be poor if parents in the family have no more than a high school education. In Montreal, 80 per cent of the adult welfare recipients have not reached grade eight.

In its report to the Committee, the Vanier Institute on the Family said: "The children from low-income families who persist in the school system are also much less likely to continue their education than are children from non-poor families. The basis on which higher education is provided in this country still requires some substantial commitment of personal resources. At present, of the 4.5 million Canadians living in poverty, about 10 percent are under sixteen years of age. For these approximately two million children, the possibility of breaking out of the poverty cycle and our rigid class structure is based primarily on the myth of equality of opportunity."
He was the first Vietnam veteran I'd ever met, in my own past. We shared a seat on a train speeding him back to his base in Germany after a weekend of hell-raising in Amsterdam. "I dropped out of Iowa State after my first year. I flunked. I'd be drafted pretty soon, so I beat them to it and signed up so I could exact some choice," he chose the air force, they trained him as a mechanic, and shipped him out to Thailand.

"We flew bombing missions all over Southeast Asia, and ferried supplies into Vietnam. Each plane carried one mechanic, so I saw a lot of flying time. When we went to Nam we'd stay overnight, so I got caught in the middle of a lot of ground combat. I was there 367 days... I started counting down with 366 to go."

"I was a universal soldier's memories of the good times, but the bad times were the freshest in his mind, the images of horror that would disappear with the years as he and aging comrades beer-poured the good times on Legion Saturday nights. But now the images were real, yet he had no reticence in relaying them."

"We used to get a laugh when we would come back from a bombing mission and read how everyone back home was calling the body counts exaggerated. Like we'd claim 15 dead for every ally, and people in the states would claim it was all propaganda. If anything, the body counts were toned down... people just didn't realize what kind of weapons we're using over there. We could go out and bomb a jungle, drop a cluster bomb that destroys an area the size of a football field. The communist weapons are primitive compared to ours. The Americans have the most sophisticated death machines known to man, and people just don't understand what we were fighting with."

"You didn't know about the Japanese, did you? There are two divisions of them fighting in Vietnam... There are lots of things people at home don't know about. Like the bombing halted; hell we never stopped bombing. That was just lies to try and build up support at home."

"It was really scary. There were lots of things people at home don't know about, like the face of death machines known to man, and people just don't understand what we were fighting with."

I asked him what he thought of My Lai, "I asked him, if he had the choice to make it again, would he go in or head for the border."

"Hell, sure I'd go again. My cousin was going to run away to Canada, and I told him if he did I'd go after him and drag him back."

"None of us believed it when a cop called, said we were wanted for what we were fighting for. We just wanted to come back alive. We didn't want to go back, but hell, what can you do? I couldn't give up my citizen, it's just too big a price to pay."

"I had met many Americans, and although he was the only combat veteran, the others were no different from him. They had student or medical deferments, high draft lottery numbers, or they had managed to get into reserve units or the national guard. They didn't have to go, they were free; but if they had to, they said, they would go to fight a war that none of them understood or supported, because the alternatives to killing faceless gooks were too dear to pay."

"Nothing at home supports the war anymore, but we gave up protesting. What's the use? What does it change?" said one Australian. Nobody supports the war and nobody understands it, yet the Iowa farm boys are still marching off to the jungles of Vietnam with, killed or killers, never seeing that what they are destroying is the youse yourselves."

By NICK MARTIN

"We lost a man in a bar in Bangkok one night. The Thais are very friendly, but they're proud and you don't fool around with them. We were all getting pretty drunk, and this Thai gets up and proposes a toast to their queen. One of our guys stands up and says, 'Screw the queen!' We never saw him again... the police said they were looking for him, but they didn't look very hard."

"He had seen aerial combat and ground combat, atrocities and 'fragging'. In the John Wayne officers are killed by their own men when their guns go off at tactics get too dangerous, and finally he had served his tour of combat duty and been transferred to what should have been the peace and tranquility of Germany. But the danger and tension were just beginning, lurking now, not open warfare, but ever ready to break out."

"The Germans hate our guts. They haven't changed since the war; the arrogance, the Aryan superiority are still there. I've heard that they lynched an American air crew in the town near our base during the war, and they still feel that way about us."

"And when we run a ferry into Berlin, we never know if the Migs on our tail are just there to scare us or blow us out of the sky. It's really scary."

"The communists are not the main threat..."

"Any day now, our base is going to get throw'n into the guardhouse. Yet I flew bombing missions all over."

"I'd like to go back..."

"I'd go after Laos, and Cambodia, and Thailand."

"The Thais... His face brightened. I lived with the daughter of a Thai district police chief for a while. I really loved those people; I think I'd like to go back and live there when I get out. The Thais won't give in to the communists because they all love and believe in democracy. If they find any communists among them, there's no fooling around, they take them right out and shoot them."

The Thai principle of democracy was extended to non-communists too.

"We just don't understand what it's like over there. You never know who the enemy is. Like, on one base, was this little kid who used to shine our shoes and do odd jobs for us. One night we got hit by rockets, and the next morning, when we went out to look for bodies, we see the kid coming toward the perimeter - from the jungle - with half a dozen grenades tied around his stomach - that's why I don't blame Calley. You can't trust anybody. You just don't know who the enemy is.

"But if so much of the native population sided with the enemy, then who or what had he been supporting and who or what had he been fighting?"

"Oh, we all knew the South Vietnamese government was corrupt. It'll fall to the communists as soon as we pull out, because the South Vietnamese just won't fight to defend themselves. But it's more than just them we're fighting for, because it won't stop with Vietnam. They'll go after Laos, and Cambodia, and Thailand."

"I figure it's true, and he was totally too-rapid English."

"Nobody at home supports the war anymore, but we gave up protesting. What's the use? What does it change?" said one Australian. Nobody supports the war and nobody understands it, yet the Iowa farm boys are still marching off to the jungles of Vietnam with, killed or killers, never seeing that what they are destroying is the youse yourselves."

Hell, sure I'd go again
Angels" is a

play produced

in New York

Hall.

"Yesterday, the Children were Dancing," by Gratien Gelinas, depicts the struggle and alienation between Pierre Gravel, a middle-aged aspirant to the federal cabinet (played by Michael Gregory), and his son, John Taylor, a political separatist and self-proclaimed terrorist. The underlying emotionalism permeating the question of Quebec's identity is exposed in a series of violent diatribes on civil violence, liberalism, English racism, and generational conflict.

Gregory and Maurice Pou- welet portrayed the performances of the night, while Bob McDonald, Rita Davies, John Taylor and Rhonda Payne were not far behind, portraying Thomas and the family. Penny Fraser had a small part as Jean's secretary, and Jeff Ramson played Raoul Robers, a per- sonification of "political muscle" in Quebec.

The one unenjoyable part of the whole thing was the fact that it was done in the Pipe Room, which is a great place to get scalped, or sweat drop. The oxygen in the room had been consumed by the time display started, and it is too the DAP's credit that they were entertaining enough to keep the audience in the room for the whole piece.

The D.A.P. has set a high standard for itself over the coming year, and those who saw "Yesterday the Children Were Dancing" will be looking forward to the next production.

"Yesterday" is a film based on a true story of the political activities of a group of kids during the coming election campaign to question candidates on their parties' policies on pollution.

ON CAMPUS

Wednesday, September 22

Deux films, 'supernatural de Mihots' et 'Louisiana Story' par R. Flaherty auront lieu à 16 heures 15 et à 20 heures dans la salle 155. Entrée gratuite.

Poetry readings featuring M. Ondaatje of the main campus and A. G. Small in the Pipe Room at 9:00 p.m.

Thursday, September 23

"Yesterday the children were Dancing"

Politically oriented eroticism

By ELIZABETH COWAN

The play, "Yesterday the children were Dancing," which has been turning to new methods of expressing the political consciousness of a radical generation in the foreign film world, is epitomized by the work of Koji Wakamatsu. This description of his radically different field is politically oriented eroticism, a natural development from his earlier obsession with "bizarre and ambiguous eroticism."

The post war Japanese proliferation of cinematic realism has replaced their earlier art, which concentrated on ancient myths. With the bitterness of Hiroshima always with them, the Japanese have turned to the rich field of capitalist decadence as a more relevant subject for self-expression. Capitalism has left a grimy scar on the world, and makes love with the last one - with her consent - because he "loves her so much that their blood must mingle."

The last shot shows the police about to burst into the dingy room to restore Order - by which Wakamatsu, a radical socialist, means repression.

His other major work to be released in Canada is "The Sex Jack." Three young men and a girl form a political group more than slightly concerned with sexual activism. On the run from the police, they take refuge with an old grizzled stranger who turns out to be one of them, a high-ranking party official. Despite his protection they are betrayed and handed over to the police to be brutalized.

When Wakamatsu's films arrive in Toronto, they should be seen by everyone - not least the best in the politics of art.

Friday, September 24

Beer Session featuring a Yo-yo Production in the Pipe Room at 8:30.

Saturday, September 25

Discotheque with beer in the Pipe Room at 8:30.

Sunday, September 26

The Glendon Film Society presents Ingmar Bergman's "The Seventh Seal" at 8:00 p.m., in Room 204. Year's membership $1.00, admission $1.00.

A la pièce "Septieme l'universite" par Gratien Gelinas, depicts the opponent camps develop the themes of alienation. The empathy between the boys and the doomed buffalo is obvious; their camp counselor, Uncle Wheeless, tells them they are "dads" like the buffalo, with no right to life. What happens to Uncle Wheeless after this is one of the high points of the movie. Kramar's direction suffers from a fair amount of schmaltz - small motion ga- lumphs through the under-growth and rough close-ups. But his outlook is as bleak and discouraged as Hous- ton's in 'The Misfits', which "Bless the Beasts and the Children" resembles: the distortion of freedom by the destruction of true things. The setting of the camp makes the pessimism bear- able by making it amusing; it's a hard movie not to laugh in.

Even if you think you are sick of boys' camp stories see 'Bless the Beasts and the Children' anyway. It has an important message, even if it is subtle, and besides it's funny.

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Monday to Saturday
Glenodens start training

By NICK MARTIN

The Glenedens Coppers are opening their 71-72 training camp next week. (You dumb jocks, didn’t you already read that in the headline — editor Jim Daw?)

With a solid group of veterans such as Geoff Love, Gary Young, Dennis Gilber and Jim Gallagher returning, the team could jump out of top of their opposition early and go all the way to the playoffs. Bert "Mer­cury" Raven and goalie Ter­ry "Mem" Wolby have returned from a sensational season in Europe to bolster the squad.

Gary Young says there’ll be plenty of room for rookies. "There’ll be plenty of room for rookies," Young said in a copyrighted Sports Illustrated story. "There’ll be a lot of room for rookies."

Mr. Bert Philips will be taking over as sports editor next week. "You don’t have to make sure he ain’t one of them pinko eastern medium establish­ments, pinko headlined intocheekuls, boy — Cap­tain Willemse is wishing to help Brock in this department can contact him in Altos.

The Glenedens Football Lea­gue (GLL) and the soccer games this week. (That’s pre-season games, you dumb jocks, don’t you already read that in the headline — editor Jim Daw?)

Another PRO TEM scoop..."eat your hearts out, Excalibur!!"

Would you find the New York Times’ anti-censorship editorialists a little easier to swallow if they didn’t have that same motto? "All the same, that’s fit to print? Did you ever wonder how much isn’t fit to print?"

We wish to apologize to Howard Cosell for misspelling his name in last week’s issue. "I've been sitting here, and unless we've got the real thing — Commissioner Terry Walker.

The clash between the Ha­rvard-Westlake "Cats" and the Fightin’ Buffs will be having exhibition games next week. ("You best make that "Dandy Don Pilgrim, the defensive back"")

"We're trying to win, we're trying to lose, we're trying to win, the Golden Tiger-Cats and the Milton Fighting Cats are a pointy-headed establishment pointy-headed team.

"Tell that to Anne O'Byrne, then have chased a wierd cyclopean jock, that's redundant. You've got to swallow if they didn't have that same motto."

"We're trying to win, we're trying to lose, we're trying to win, the Golden Tiger-Cats and the Milton Fighting Cats are a pointy-headed establishment pointy-headed team."

"I'm afraid not, Steve MCQueen, at the beginning of his career, starring as, aptly enough, a pyromaniac who's fit to print because it contradicted their biases? Send your own copy of this fine book to your local library, or buy a copy of our own book, "Forward Star the War in Viet­nam."

The women's tennis tournament will be held on October 3-7. "(The Secret Diary of Anne O’Byrne."

We wish to apologize to Howard Cosell for misspelling his name in last week’s issue. "I've been sitting here, and unless we've got the real thing — Commissioner Terry Walker.

Wild Bill Wade

Wild Bill Wade has signed a contract with the Utchre hockey club of Holland for the 1971-72 European season, claims Big Man on Campus Gary Young. "Tell Jim to bring back the college hockey and basketball. Watch the bulletin boards for further information."

Mr. Willemse is wishing to help Brock in this department can contact him in Altos.

The former Glenedens Copper captain won a starting centre position with an impressive showing in his very first practice. Utchre is a member of the same top-calibre European league in which Gordon's Terry Walker and Mercury Harbey starred last winter.

"The teams can only carry two foreigners," explained Raven, the leading scorer last season, "but if a foreigner indicates he wants to be a Dutch citizen, after the season and if he's reclassified to Dutch player status, Utchre has several Swedes and Czechs in this situ­ation, so that take a lot of the pressure off Bill."

At Utchre, the 25-year-old Dutchman who won the Doel sports TV Host Award two seasons ago when he became the only goalie in soccer history to go through an entire season without allowing a goal.

Guards seek Mao

Great Caesar’s Ghost, this is incredible! (What is it, chief?)

"Jim Don’t call me chief! Glenord’s magnificent soccer team, the Red Guards, need a new coach. (Oh wow, chief.) Don’t call me chief! Jim Taylor has graduated and joined the navy, and now they have to find someone to replace him."

Olsen, do you realize that it’s only one year until the Olympics? (Well, chief, don’t you ask Clark Kent. Maybe he knows someone who’ll coach.)" Don’t call me chief! Kent comes out of that #6/5/1*-% phone booth, I’ll get him to write a story asking volunteers to get in touch with Wayne Bishop at Proctor.

McQueen sees mung

No, your eyes don’t deceive you. That really is THE Steve McQueen, at the beginning of his career, starring as a drug kingpin in the Infamous "The Blob," premiering this Friday at 11:20 on channel 7. "The Blob" is the tender heartwarming story of a pile of mung's search for true happiness as it devours everything in its path.

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