

PRO TEM

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The problems of being a political man

by DAVE JARVIS

The Ontario government has been charged with deliberately setting up 'roadblocks' to discourage university students from voting in Ontario's October 21 provincial election.

At last Thursday's press conference in University of Toronto's Hart House, student leaders from eight Ontario universities charged that the "complicated proxy system", and the hazy conditions defining residence in Ontario's elections act could confuse students.

The confusion, it was felt, could deter or prevent students from voting in their university constituency or the constituency in which they live while attending university.

The confusion arose when a clause was deleted from the election act in July 1971. Previously, students were required to vote in the riding where they lived while attending a post-secondary institution, but after the deletion of this clause the definition of a student's place of residence for voting purposes is 'very nebulous'.

As it now reads, the election act gives students the right of a proxy vote, a privilege previously reserved for members of the armed forces. But this development, say the student leaders, forces students living at school to decide what is their 'regular' or permanent residence before being enumerated.

If a student lists his parents' address as his permanent residence then he must return home to vote or go through the complicated procedure of voting by proxy.

On September 2, U of T Students' Administrative Council president, Bob Spencer, wrote to Chief Election Officer Roderick Lewis to ask for a clarification of what constituted 'regular residence.' In his reply, Lewis explained that whether the student still resides at his parents' home "is largely a matter of his intention", but the Returning Officer can challenge his right to vote at the university on the basis of the "student's life pattern and conduct", which would indicate his intention. "As far as the enumeration is concerned, the voter's statement as to his place of residence is ... all that the enumerator can act on," Lewis concludes.

The student leaders called on Lewis to 'come down with a definitive statement on the conditions defining residence for the student.' Though it was agreed the deleted clause should be re-inserted nothing can be done until after the election because the legislature has been dissolved.

Students may not be the only people confused by the nebulous definition of residence according to Carl Sulliman, vice-president of the University of Waterloo Students' Council. Noting the situation in Waterloo



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where the combined University populations actually outnumber the city's taxpayers he argued that it would only be fair for those taxpayers to know exactly the conditions defining resident student voting in the area.

The student leaders unanimously agreed to urge their students to vote in the riding where they live while at university. The student, according to Vic Bradley of Queen's University, has an effect, socially and economically on the welfare of the riding he resides in while at school. Moreover, "the student is probably more acquainted with the local issues in the area around the university than with those at his parental home."

Paul Johnston, president of the Glendon student union, agreed with Bradley and said local issues "have become a large concern of many students". Even the local party candidates, he added, in the riding of Don Mills, asked to come to speak at Glendon because they wanted students to become more involved in the life of the surrounding community.

Carleton's student association vice-president, Bob Perron, pointed out that students "must be made perfectly aware that where he says his home is to an enumerator is where he wishes to be registered to vote."

Until Lewis does issue a more precise definition of residence said Mike Fletcher, York student federation president, most councils will have to "spend more time on explaining election procedures than on the issues of the elections — which is obviously ludicrous."

Johnston wants residence body to be abolished

Last Friday, students' council president Paul Johnston called for the abolition of the residence council.

The first meeting of the year was called by interim chairwoman Debbie Ages, to discuss several minor items of business including the election of new residence house presidents.

Council proceedings were interrupted for an hour by a discussion of Johnston's charges that the council was not fulfilling its proper role.

Johnston charged that the council was lax in its duties when it did not actively protest the increased residence fees. He also claimed that the council was inefficient and that student power on campus was being eroded by the division into the separate bodies of residence and students' council and student members of the faculty council.

Ages was against any change in the residence council, but argued that the council should be granted a budget from student council funds to finance activities

for residence students who suffer from social boredom.

Allan Grover, students' council's academic affairs commissioner, opposed Johnston's idea that the constitution of the student governing bodies should be abandoned.

Grover argued that it would consume too much of the student council's time to rewrite the constitution. He also pointed out that because the present constitution has been in effect for only one school year, it has not really had time to prove itself.

Last year's council was not politically oriented, but Grover argued that this did not reflect on the constitution or the ability of the present council to achieve political goals under the existing division of student power.

Nothing was resolved concerning this issue. Residence council agreed to hold house elections this week so presumably students' council will have to carry on discussions with the new residence council.

Soc. Sci. 370

One way to combine academics & reality

At meetings Wednesday and Friday of last week a small group of interested students discussed ways of gaining academic credit for work done in community action projects.

Albert Tucker, Glendon's Principal, who attended both meetings, stated that the interdisciplinary course cross-listed as Humanities and Social Science 370 had been set up for this purpose, but noted that as yet it has never been taught.

He added that he has had a great deal of difficulty in convincing any faculty members, especially in the Sociology Department, to participate in the course. They are generally still unconvinced, he concludes, of any advantage in students going out into the field rather than relying solely on textbooks.

However, Alderman William Kilbourn, who worked with students enrolled in the interdisciplinary Community Action Workshop offered at U of T, and Phillip McKenna, who taught the course, both stated that in their experience working in the community had forced many students to examine their value judgements for the first time, and had often raised their level of academic achievement.

Gary O'Brien, External Affairs Commissioner on Students' Council, noted that he had contacted many community action groups throughout the city willing to use and help student workers, and expressed the hope that Glendon students would participate in them whether or not academic credit were granted this year.

It was finally resolved that any student who wished to enroll in Hum. 370 this year should work out and docu-

ment a project within the next week. At that time Allan Grover, Academic Affairs Commissioner, and Tucker will approach sympathetic professors to ask them to act as academic advisors. If two or three can be found those students can then enroll in the course before October 8.

Any student interested in working in community action projects should get in touch with Students' Council as soon as possible.

Jobless rate for youths up in August

OTTAWA (CUP) — The unemployment rate for people under 25, despite the federal government's Opportunities for Youth Program, and the promised economic upswing, was higher last month than it was in August, 1970.

Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau's only comment in the House of Commons last Thursday was that the government did not know enough about youth and "their attitudes towards existing work ethics" to explain why so many young people were unemployed.

Unemployment among the 14 to 24 age group was at a 9.1 per cent rate this August, as compared to 8.7 per cent a year ago. In July unemployment was at 10.8 per cent.

The unemployment rate for the total work force in Canada was 5.1 per cent with 455,000 people out of work. Of this group, 240,000 were under 25.

Loyola protests Amchitka

MONTREAL (CUP) — A Montreal committee, basing itself at Loyola College has begun a city-wide campaign that will eventually climax in a border protest against an American atomic blast that will take place early in October on Amchitka Island in the Aleutians.

The committee, which includes in its membership Loyola student council personnel, hopes to mobilize Montreal area college, university and CEJEP students in a massive pilgrimage to the border, over a two-day period and a protest rally

tentatively planned for Oct. 2

The committee also hopes that other universities in Canada near the border will organize protests.

The plan also includes a similar march to the border south of Montreal by American students.

The atomic bomb, a five megaton affair, will be the most powerful underground explosion yet attempted and is estimated to be 250 times the strength of the blast that levelled Hiroshima.

Opponents of the proposed blast condemn it as militarily anachronistic and pos-

sibly hazardous to the environment. However, the only person who can call the test off, U.S. president Richard Nixon, has not yet intervened.

This year, in addition to border protests, a B.C. fishing boat, the Greenpeace with a dozen crew members scientists, and journalists hope to prevent the U.S. blast by staying just off the three-mile territorial limit within sight of the blast site.

Should the U.S. go ahead with the blast, Greenpeace crew members face the possibility of swift destruction.

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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 chairman.

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 Councils 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 66 per cent of Glendon's students are female. Suggestions made for recruiting girls as candidates included residence house meetings with student FC 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 predominance of males on Faculty Council. At the moment however, there are no vac-

ancies 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 two-week study period in February.

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'Well, that takes care of that.'

Frosh revolution

Gramsci was an Italian Marxist who believed that a socialist society could be built by workers acting collectively to manage the sections of society which fall under capitalism.

He posited that whenever factories or other institutions and organizations break down or the prevailing order proves inadequate to maintain them, workers should act collectively to run them more efficiently and more humanly.

His theory of revolution is based on the assumption that it is not in the best interest of a social change movement to agitate for the complete collapse of society before building a new and better order. But it is better to build a socialist base within the old order and defeat that old order by outperforming it.

Glendon needs a form of Gramscian revolution.

Many people in Glendon's upper years are afraid the Glendon dream is fading and are careful to use the word ethos only as a term of derision. This is not because they have decided that the goals of bilingualism, social action, experimentation, national college, etc. are unworthy. They are just doubtful that the goals can be achieved and believe that perhaps Glendon should not be different from any other post-secondary institution.

These dismal impressions are not justified and the reason for the college's apparent lack of success in the past is our method of operation.

Except for one not able exception, students at Glendon have tended to leave the job of running the college up to the administrators, professors and a few fellow students.

It would be false to say that everyone has been incompetent but we should perhaps move towards anarchism and suspect any system in which power or authority is vested in the hands of a few.

The exception is last fall's recruitment programme. A large number of students decided the administration was not doing a good enough job. Enrollment was dropping steadily and last-stand manoeuvres such as the unilingual programme and the two new departments were being used to attract more students. The students offered their assistance to the schools liaison department and undertook to convince high school students of the merits of our founding precepts.

With the substantial increase to over 400 students in the bilingual programme and 200 others apparently convinced of the validity of our goals, it is obvious that their work was not without justification.

It only seems right that our new class of freshmen, having been attracted to the college by a collectivist project, should lead our collectivist revolution on campus.

At present there are a number of things which are not running well on campus. Courses are still being devised, planned and run by professors. The result is that first of term enthusiasm wanes rapidly as the broad calendar descriptions of courses are clarified and narrowed by the imposition of the professor's bias and restricted interpretation of material.

By the act of enrolling at this college, freshmen have committed themselves to it. It is their responsibility to make it work. It is their job to make courses interesting, vital exchanges of ideas by working with their fellow students and professors.

But the most important aspect of the freshman revolution should be the idea of collectivism. Everyone should assume responsibility for doing the jobs which affect the college community. The task of making Glendon a superior institution for relevant, human and humane education should fall on everyone's shoulders.

J. Daw

Towards a rational institution

by ALLAN GROVER

A GREAT DEAL OF DISCUSSION AND thought has been devoted the past few years 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 to me that far too little attention has been paid to a question that strikes more deeply at the heart of a university education — what is being, 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 worse, irrelevant, but most professors can and do choose to ignore them because they come "after the fact", next year brings a new set of unknowing and unorganized guinea pigs.

And while the attempt two years ago 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 problems with specific courses or instructors occurred.

YET IT IS DIFFICULT TO BELIEVE nothing can be done. To blame student apathy is to avoid the issue. Rather, it would seem that the student body as a whole remains convinced that the professor and department hold all ultimate power, and that there is little the student can do.

Obviously then, this psychological barrier towards a democratization of the educational process must break down, for the faculty, faced with a student body united in its determination to play a major role in the setting of course content and direction, must ultimately yield

AS AN INITIAL INCENTIVE, TWO STEPS should be taken. First, students' council should form under its academic affairs department a committee to which students can take all grievances. This committee should be empowered to then approach all departments and should have available the funds necessary to publicize to the general student body any grievance where the instructor involved will not listen to his students' points of view.

Secondly, the student members of faculty council should form a caucus to present as a united front the demand for student participation in course planning.

THIS, HOWEVER, CAN ONLY BE RE-garded as a first step. Moreover, it can validly be argued that course content dictated by such committees would be no more democratically achieved than that dictated by the departments. It must be for the students to discuss amongst themselves and then to propose to the instructors the kind of course, the material and the direction they want for their education.

With the knowledge that strong and effective bodies existed to publicize and support their suggestions and alternatives, such activity would rapidly evolve.

When it was first established Glendon was described as, amongst other things, an experimental college, and certainly day by day participation by the student body in the decision of what will be learned would finally make Glendon, in the purest meaning of the word, a truly experimental and ultimately rational institution.

Otium Negotium

by ANDREW McALISTER

University architecture is like the weather — everyone always talks about it but no one ever does anything about it.

In Toronto, university planners have restricted themselves to two methods of building universities. The University of Toronto has afflicted the Queen's Park-Spadina area with cancer-like growth which destroys the surrounding neighbourhoods and communities and replaces them with single-function structures. On the other, York University, (also known as The Wasteland) is spread over acres of windswept field on the edge of civilization.

The traditional approach to the construction of universities has been to create large boxes of classrooms, labs and offices, surrounded by tidy plazas and cosmetic lawns and shrubs. The problem with this approach however, is that it stems from the prevailing attitude that non-academic time is non-educational time and is, therefore, outside the jurisdiction of the university.

Thus, it is not surprising that university buildings have failed to serve the non-academic needs of the university community.

As universities experience explosive growth, it becomes clear that putting a building somewhere and labelling it "Student Union" is no longer a satisfactory solution to the problem of providing interesting and

exciting activities for the people in the university.

In an attempt to deal with this problem, the Student Administrative Council at the University of Toronto commissioned a group of students from the Department of Architecture to make recommendations regarding the construction of a "campus centre". After conducting a series of exhaustive surveys the group concluded that there should be no campus centre.

Instead, it produced complete and detailed plans to transform the entire campus into a campus centre, providing a broad spectrum of amenities which would integrate university and urban life.

In their display in front of the Sydney Smith building on St. George Street, they suggest "... a policy which considers buildings not as objects but as accessible, welcoming, delightful, comforting containers of human activity."

The emphasis is placed on creating an "educational terrain" that extends beyond the confines of classrooms. The inclusion of interest-centres such as shops, restaurants, pubs, theatres, clubs, and other meeting-places within existing university buildings would generate the activity and excitement which is so clearly lacking on university campuses.

The university is a city. The appropriation of large areas within that city for a single

function is wasteful of a scarce commodity — downtown land. It denies the users of the land the excitement of diversity and choice.

A striking feature of large university campuses is that they are practically devoid of activity at night. The contrast between the corner of Yonge and Bloor Streets and the corner of St. George and Harbord any evening at nine p.m. is quite obvious. Surely, some of the ingredients that make Yonge Street what it is could be injected into the lifeless university boulevards.

Glendon manages to escape many of the problems of large universities on account of its size and location. Still, Glendon suffers from isolation. It has only limited connection with the surrounding community and is far removed from the vital quarters of Toronto. One almost forgets that the college is in the middle of a city of two million people.

Glendon also has internal problems. York Hall, in spite of recent attempts at interior decoration fails to encourage activities and encounters. On the other hand, Glendon Hall is becoming an increasingly important centre of community activity.

One can't help but notice that people adapt to the building they use. It should be the reverse. We must have sufficient means to alter our environment so that it serves us.

The concrete and the clay

Texpack: realities of imperialism

by BARRY WEISLEDER

For most people, the phenomenon of American corporate imperialism seems to be a fairly abstract and/or exaggerated issue. Not so for the 150 workers of Texpack of Brantford, Ontario.

The militant local of the Canadian Textile and Chemical Union, 80% of whom are women is entering into the ninth week of their strike against Texpack, the Canadian subsidiary of the giant American Hospital Supply Corporation.

The controversial strike has already accrued a long legacy of attempted professional union-smashing, police violence, and company intransigence.

The workers, presently being paid \$1.93 per hour, are asking for a 65 cent increase spread over 2 years. The company, following the strict guidelines set at the Evanston Illinois headquarters is willing to offer no more than a 20 cent an hour increase, and has even threatened to close down its Brantford operations.

The town already has an unemployment rate well in excess of 10%. Intimidation is a potent force in a branch plant economy, especially when the law is on the side of the Company. (Besides the 100-odd picket line arrests that have been made, the road leading to the Texpack plant has been protected by police for exclusive company access at the crucial ship-in, ship-out scab hours.)

American Hospital Supply Corporation (AHSC) with branches in 120 countries around the world, was listed in the May, 1970 issue of Fortune magazine as the 14th fastest growing American corporation. In that year, the company recorded sales of \$450,000,000 with profits exceeding \$15 million.

To defeat the strike, the company is allegedly paying scabs \$2.00 an hour, in addition to hiring professional strikebreakers from Chicago at \$150 a day.

Texpack Limited, formerly Canadian-owned, was taken over in 1965 by AHSC

just following two federal government grants that helped launch an expansion program which included a new \$1,000,000 plant.

Scab advertising and bus rentals are extra. But to Texpack it's worth it. This union has just caused too many problems. Management realizes that the union is after more than simple wage demands. One of the most important issues in the strike has always been that of product quality control.

On July 19, 1971, the Canadian Textile and Chemical Union revealed that AHSC was dumping World War II U.S. army bandages on the Canadian market. These bandages were shipped to the Brantford plant where they were removed from their original boxes and repackaged in boxes marked "Made in Canada" and "sterilized". Upon investigation, Texpack admitted that the bandages were not re-sterilized and refused to guarantee that the bandages were indeed sterile.

We can see how profitable such an operation is when we learn that the company purchases these discarded bandages for 7 cents each, and sells them for 50 cents. It's not hard to understand why the company wants to protect its interests and smash this strike by CTCU.

Though the company has money, goons, and the law on its side, the Texpack workers have the potential power of labour solidarity and progressive people's alliances. With the organized support of the Waffle group in the NDP, Mac Macarchuk, MPP (NDP) for Brantford, plus locals in the United Auto Workers, the Canadian Union of Public Employees and Sudbury's Mine-Mill, a number of mass demonstrations have been held in Brantford, Hamilton (at the departure point of the scab buses) and most recently at Queens Park on September 16.

Though apparently the buses have been permanently stopped by labour-student action (not without confrontational casualties) the scabs are still coming to work in private vehicles.

The company laid off 126 workers before the strike and they want to lay off more. By

their calculations, a more profitable operation can be achieved through the transformation of the plant into a storage-trans-shipment point. It will also be easier to deal with about 10 leading supervisors than 150 militant unionists.

Clearly the Texpack struggle is a struggle for jobs for the people of Brantford, for a decent wage for CTCU workers, and for safe, reasonably priced hospital materials.

At a recent conference in Brantford, sponsored by the NDP Waffle, demands were raised for repeal of the Tory anti-labour legislation (that encourages scabbing and strikebreaking by the use of injunctions against picketing and demonstrations) and the following statement was fashioned:

"This conference demands public ownership and worker's control of Texpack and similar companies manufacturing goods for the health needs of Ontario. Such public ownership to be carried out by the Ontario Government which has jurisdiction over hospitals and medical insurance. Public ownership will guarantee jobs for Canadian workers, and hospital and first aid equipment that is sterile and reliable."

And if we're interested in people before profits, and profits staying in Canada to serve Canadian development, then we can support the struggle of the Texpack workers with little hesitation.

Book Exchange

Students' council will be running a used books exchange service all this week and next. If you have books you wish to buy or sell bring a list including title, author, the course it is used for and your asking price to the students' council offices on the first floor of Glendon Hall and they will get you in touch with the appropriate parties.

The race in Don Mills

PC's confident party will retain seat

by ALLAN GROVER

Dennis Timbrell, the Progressive Conservative candidate in the upcoming October 21 provincial election for the riding of Don Mills, feels confident that he can retain the seat for his party.

At the riding level he points out that he is the only candidate who lives in the riding, and the only candidate who has served in public office.

Elected as North York alderman for Ward 10 two years ago at the age of 23, he has served as a full-time alderman for the last year and a half. Timbrell points with pride to his work in North York with community drop-in centres and tenants' associations, and to his record of opposing high-rise developments where he has felt it would be of no advantage to the community.

"I reject out of hand the syndrome that once in office a public official becomes a resident sage and that the people must come to him", he says. And he adds that the slogan of one of the opposition parties, "We Deliver", might more appropriately be used by himself.

But Timbrell is also visibly proud of the achievements of the party he represents. He states that the Conservatives in Ontario have "taken a firm stance to preserve the unity and strength of Canada," and feels that it is because of his party that Ontario has the strong economy that it does.

Timbrell describes the recent decision of the Davis cabinet to halt construction of the Spadina Expressway as a decision "to change priorities, to stop putting more good money on top of bad".

In addition to the government's commitment to fund 50% of the cost and losses of rapid transit he would introduce a private members bill to see the province cover 50% of the losses and cost of rolling stock of all public transit. "We must", he says, "make public transit work."

Referring to the Cabinet's recent decision not to support the separate Catholic school system past grade 10, Timbrell expressed regret that Robert Nixon and various religious leaders had crystallized this

decision as a major issue to the people in the election.

Nixon, he feels, has not considered "the long-term effects in the Province of Ontario of his actions", and while he feels that their policy will hurt the Liberals politically he is worried that "old bigotries, old hatreds are being revived" and that "repercussions will continue in rural areas for 30 years".

Timbrell has no love lost towards the Liberal Party, describing it as an "alliance for power" with the opinion that it has the God-given right to rule. It's stated policies towards the separate schools and Spadina decisions he says, show it to be a party grasping to take all sides on every issue for political advantage. In short, he states that "I cannot respect the Liberal Party".

On the other hand he says that the New Democratic Party "has a philosophy that I cannot accept but which I do respect." Timbrell notes that he himself has been described as a "left-wing Tory".

The candidate is not disturbed by the

recent trend in provincial elections, which has seen six incumbent governments defeated.

Although he supported Allan Lawrence for provincial leader, he believes that William Davis has displayed "an incredible awareness of the problems of the people and municipalities of Ontario." Davis has transformed the party, he says, and its great forte has been its ability to own up to and reverse past mistakes; to encompass new men and new styles.

In conclusion, he states it must be remembered that "although my opponents would say this is an old government, the party has been in power a long time, the government hasn't."

In regards to issues within the riding of Don Mills itself, Timbrell feels strongly that the Metropolitan government of Toronto is "too far removed from the people" and would like to see the dispersion of Metro and creation of satellite cities around the city core.

"The city welcomes the tax base its suburbs provide," he says, "but too often is unwilling to put that money back to their advantage."

Asked to comment on the question of where resident university students should vote and on the ambiguities of the electoral legislation as it now stands, Timbrell stated that in his opinion, Glendon students should have no difficulty registering in Don Mills. But he says that they should register in the riding where they are most familiar with the issues. He is confident that students will not vote as a block but "will judge the individual candidates and parties."

Don Mills' Progressive Conservative candidate concludes that "the opposition parties are running scared."

Referring to the party he obviously feels will have the best chance to win the Don Mills' seat from his party, Timbrell describes the NDP as "a terribly negative party with no alternatives". "We are", he adds, referring to the Conservatives, "socialist in many ways".



The renegade report on poverty

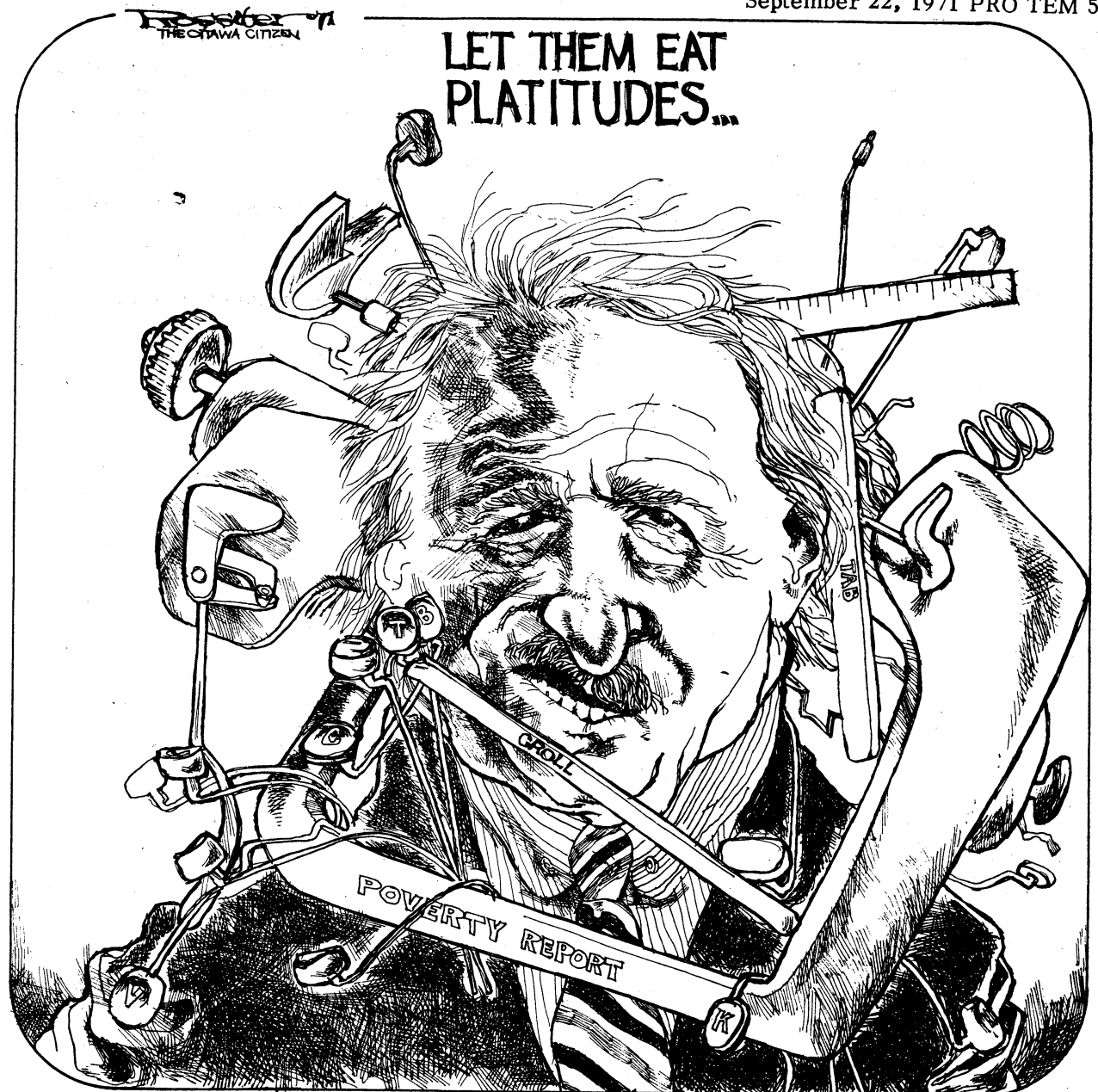
This report was prepared by Ian Adams, Bill Cameron, Brian Hill and Peter Penz, former staff members of the Special Senate Committee on Poverty, who resigned in April, 1971.

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

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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 through the fumbblings 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 on 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 our society and our economy — the ones who have paid for the way we do things. They are poor that others may be rich.

So far, in our own history, social reforms have been largely a matter of political concession by governments in power rather than a preoccupation with furthering equality and democracy. Behind the concessions there

has always been hidden a delicate political balance: the balance between giving just enough to take the steam out of social unrest, and leaving the power in the hands of the few largely undisturbed.

Our society's small but powerful élites have effectively integrated the working class majority into the lower strata of the market system, and at the same time have kept them ignorant of the close relationships between economic and political power. The issues of equality and justice have always been obscured by a political philosophy that sacrificed the urgent necessities of social intervention in favour of nineteenth century liberal ideas of individual entrepreneurship. In 1967, Prime Minister Lester Pearson told the nation that Canada could not afford Medicare, that the country was not rich enough to pay for a decent standard of health care for each of its citizens, and that Medicare would fuel the inflation problem. Yet, in the same year, and for approximately the same cost, private industry introduced colour television and reaped enormous private profits from the public. And one of the first austerity measures introduced by the Pearson government was to wipe out the Special Planning Secretariat which had been charged with co-ordinating Canada's still-born War on Poverty.

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 — not surprisingly — never got to the root of the problem.

We have concluded that before our society can even 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 confronts only that part of political reality with which 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

If every working man and woman knew and understood what that inequality meant, and the economic implications it had for them and their children, there would be a revolution in this country —
Senator Chesley Carter.

In 1971 there are more than 4,500,000 Canadians living in poverty. More than one third of the poor, some 1,700,000 are children under the age of sixteen. Table 1 gives the breakdown.

It is no longer sufficient for the apologists of our system to claim that poverty in Canada is only relatively uncomfortable and that compared to many Asian countries our poor are well-fed, well-clothed, and well-housed. Research done in the past two years and the many representations the people made to the Senate Committee reveal that hunger, malnutrition and wretched housing are real for many of the poor — whether they live in urban slums, on the Labrador coast, or in northern Saskatchewan.

When we talk about the poor we do not mean just those on welfare. We also mean the hundreds of thousands of men and women workers who work long and hard for wages that simply do not provide a living, even a decent subsistence level. They can no longer buy the goods and services which are essential to compete and survive in our "free-enterprise" system.

Their position is one that involves a fundamental loss of liberty. For they and

their children are effectively cut off from any participation in our society. They cannot choose where to live, where to work or what kind and how much of an education their children will receive.

Most of the time the poor, as we will show later on, pay harshly for the way the economy is managed. They are the first to lose their jobs when unemployment is high and suffer most from cutbacks in government spending. The fundamental inequality of their position and their exclusion from society is even more obviously unjust in the light of the income distribution in this country. This is the money people receive as personal income and does not take into account wealth and assets. A small 5 per cent at the top of society's pyramid receives 15 per cent of the total net income, a share out of all proportion to their numbers. Almost 40 per cent of the total money received as income in our country is taken in by that 20 per cent of the families at the top. (Chart 1 below)

The poorest fifth of families in 1969 received an average income of between \$2,500 and \$3,000; the richest 5 per cent averaged at least \$25,000 to \$30,000.

Another hard fact emerges: the imbalance in the income distribution has remained virtually unchanged for more than twenty years. In other words, the gap in dollar terms between the poor and the affluent continued to expand. Canada's income distribution is so lopsided that between 1951 and 1969 the top fifth gained more than the lowest fifth received as total income in 1969. To give some idea of what this imbalance means: if the total amount of income Canadians receive were shared equally among the population, the income of families and unattached individuals would be, in 1970 dollars, approximately \$7,900.

Interestingly enough, in this country no reliable record is kept on wealth and assets but from the facts that are available we know enough to say that real wealth and assets are concentrated in even fewer hands at the top.

It is on this point — on the inequality of income and wealth — that Senator Chesley W. Carter made a startling concession: if every working man and woman knew and understood what that inequality meant, and the economic implications it had for them and their children, there would be a revolution in this country.

Chart 1: Income distribution of families by fifths

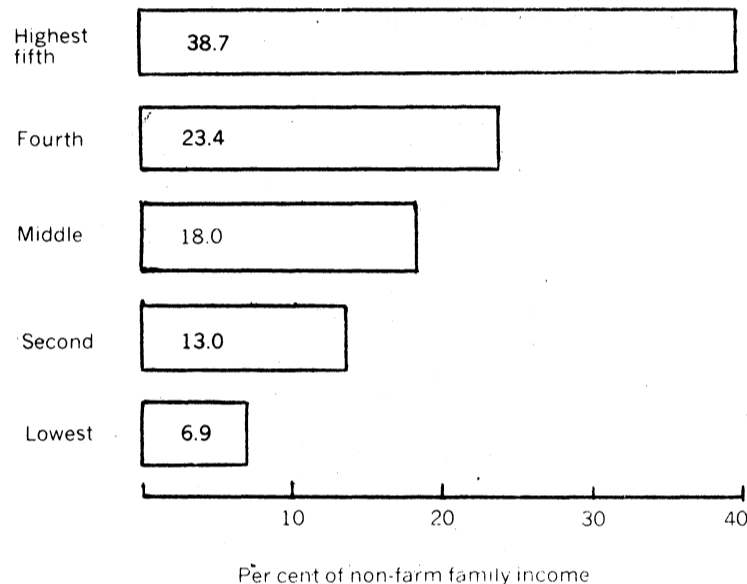


Table 1: Estimates of poor persons by family status, 1971; based on 1969 data. (a)

Family status	Poor persons as % of total population (b)			No. (000) of persons in poor family units (c)		
	In family units headed by			headed by		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
Single	1.1	1.8	2.9	250	400	600
Family heads	3.8	0.7	4.5	850	150	1,000
Children	7.1	0.9	8.0	1,550	200	1,750
Other dependents	4.9	0.7	5.6	1,050	150	1,200
Total	16.9	4.1	21.0	3,650	900	4,550

(a) Based on the poverty-income line shown in Table 4. It consists of one-half of the average living standard. (NB: the components in the table may not exactly add up to the totals because of rounding.)

(b) Devised from 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 ten thousand. The population projection for 1971 is 21.713 thousand.

Sources:

- Jenny R. Podoluk, *Incomes of Canadians*, 1961 Census monograph, D.B.S., Ottawa, 1968.
- Canadian Statistical Review*, D.B.S.
- 1969 (Preliminary Estimates)*, Cat. No. 13-542, March 1971

The war on poverty began and ended in April 1965

Although democratic government is supposedly based on equal 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 1969 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 contradiction 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 staggering 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 counters objections to this by proudly pointing out that we have the lowest inflation rate of western industrialized countries — which is true. But it never seems to have any impact on him, or on his economic advisors 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 Incomes, since 1951 successive Cana-

dian 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 of 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 in the legislation that framed the terms of reference for the Economic Council of Canada. Even there, it was ambiguously 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 Canadian War on Poverty. 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 is, after all, up there among the top four in the world — with the United States, Sweden and Switzerland. Over the past twenty years, that

standard of living has risen by 50 percent, an increase that has undoubtedly been of 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 the more affluent wanted to balance the books of the national economy.

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 \$3 billion to the country. 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. This compares with increases of 3.5 per cent in 1967, and of about five per cent in 1968 to 1969. These losses in capital growth are total; they can never be made up. They are also cumulative. The loss of capital growth now has a long-term weakening effect on the accumulation of the capacity for growth in the future.

In the past, these lags in the economy, marked by high unemployment, have 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 labor, creating 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 —

the kind of inflation that is reflected in the rise of the consumer-price index, accompanied by a loss of the real buying power of a worker's wages. Characteristic Canadian inflation is a slow creeping upwards of two to 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 programs, 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 willing 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 conventional wisdom of dampening down the economy — with all the disastrous effects that would have on our social programs. Any government which consistently makes this choice is going 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 Canada suffers.

If the crude government policies of controlling inflation with unemployment only compound the problems of the poor, the after-effects only extend the distress. As the ECC points out, the economy takes a long time to turn around, and 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 country, with its 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, which only reinforce the inequalities in the economic structure — and consequently compound the problems of the poor.

On those occasions when the government has attempted to approach the structural problems in 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 continued 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 pensioners, and the millions 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 times of high employment when skilled labour is scarce, businessmen 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 the low-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 is, of course, to compensate those people for what they lose to inflation.

Those 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 business — a reality that has led 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 benign, he concedes they pay their workers relatively decent wages. But the second economy is 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 farm workers and casual restaurant employees, and the steady workers in the shops of cockroach capitalism."

Because it exploits sweat rather than machines, and because its labour is for

the most part non-union, this economy is extremely vulnerable to the cyclical ups-and-downs of the larger one. For example, when the larger economy has reached the point of expansion at which the brakes have to be applied because of inflation, it is always at a time when things were just getting better for the poor and employers were reaching down into the semi-skilled and unskilled.

Added to this is the dimension of regional inequality which economic policy makers have failed to recognize when applying federal stabilization measures to the whole economy. For example, in August, 1969, the overall unemployment rate was 4.7 percent, and actual unemployment in Ontario and on the prairies was on the margin of acceptability; but in the rest of the country it was extremely high and revealed extreme hardship.

In terms of overall economic planning there has not yet been any real attempt to come to grips with the regions in Canada. Stabilization policy, for example, continued to assume the whole country is one great region. Only \$800 million, about one per cent of the GNP was distributed to the provinces last year through government equalization payments to create a better revenue base for government services in these provinces. Clearly this is not enough to make up the differences in need in this area (see the section on welfare payments under CAP below).

The problems of regional unemployment and income disparity are substantially as bad today as they were 50 years ago.

Since 1961, the government has made some attempts to overcome regional disparities through area-development; but so far these have been disastrous. In discussing these disasters in June 1969, Jean Marchand, Minister of Regional Economic Expansion, pointed out that a billion dollars had been spent since 1961 in area development programs. "Unfortunately," he said, "we spent money uselessly, and often we spent money too thinly over too large a territory."

It is impossible to know if anything has changed. Mr. Marchand's department has not released any concise information on how it has spent its money — which amounts to \$170 million for the 1968-69 budget.

The government has also made some attempts to introduce Manpower policies. The effects of these on the poor are minimal.



Table 2: Unemployment and Inflation in Selected Non-Communist Industrialized Countries

	1959-68		1964-68	
	Unemployment	Inflation (a)	Unemployment	Inflation (a)
Japan	1.0 (b)	4.8	0.9 (b)	4.7
Netherlands	1.2 (c)	3.6 (d)	1.3 (c)	4.6
Sweden	1.4 (c)	3.6	1.3 (c) / 1.7 (b)	4.2
France	n.a.	3.3	n.a.	3.0
Germany	1.1 (c)	2.4	1.0 (c)	2.5
Switzerland	n.a.	2.8	n.a.	3.5
Britain	1.9 (c)	3.1	1.9 (c)	3.9
Belgium	3.7 (c)	2.4	3.0 (c)	3.6
Australia	n.a.	2.3	n.a.	3.0
Canada	5.3 (b)	2.1	4.2 (b)	3.1
U.S.	5.1 (b)	1.8	4.4 (b)	2.5

(a) Consumer Price Index
 (b) Labour Force Sample Survey
 (c) Unemployed registered with employment service
 (d) 1961-68

Source: International Labour Office, 1968 Year Book of Labour Statistics, Geneva, Tables 10 and 25.
 Note: Unverified

The corporate ripoff, color TV before medicare

Because of their obsession with anti-inflationary policies and subservience to the principle of corporate autonomy, governments and their advisers over the past twenty years 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 earnings for workers.

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 governments 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 to enable them to energetically pursue the free competition of the market place — or so the propaganda goes. But the corporate structure lives in a daily transgression of its professed ideology: for the whole practical objective is to eliminate both risk and competition. Nevertheless, this hands-off attitude 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 fluorspar miners of the Burin Peninsula in Newfoundland have, through their

labours, made millions for the mining corporations. Scores of the miners have, 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 adequate health care 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

of money allowed the private corporations to bring in colour television. Why not postpone colour TV, and bring in Medicare?

Some corporations enjoy more autonomy than others. In 1968, for example, 48 mining companies reporting profits of \$497 million paid federal and provincial taxes of only nine per cent. And some 145 oil and gas companies reporting profits of \$340 millions paid taxes of only 12 per cent. These corporations were mostly foreign-owned. Compare this with some 1,500 printing and publishing establishments, in decline and threatened with U.S. takeovers, reporting a profit of \$120 million, on which they paid a staggering 41 per cent in federal and provincial taxes.

That the old-line parties should avoid responsibility for the planning of the economy on a more egalitarian basis is not really so surprising. After all, the lifeblood of the parties, both in terms of campaign funds and personnel, comes from the big-business world. But the most powerful weapon the corporations hold is the threat of economic blackmail. They continually threaten to withhold continued investment in the economy or to make it extremely expensive for governments to borrow money. Canadian politicians are extremely vulnerable to this threat, simply because so many of the corporate decisions are made outside the country. For example, prior to the last Quebec elections, several companies frightened the voters by publicly withdrawing large amounts of securities from the province when there was a possibility that the Parti Québécois might be elected.

Contrary to free market propoganda, corporations are most successful when they have the greatest amount of market control and can impose as many constraints as possible against competition. For example, if a corporation can maintain market control over its product by eliminating competition, it can also control the amount



of money it can get for its product. So, by avoiding the self-policing effects of competition, corporations are able through their pricing policies to impose a tax on the consumer. Theoretically, the consumer is best served by free competition in the market place: but competition has departed, and corporations can do what they want without reference to the public interest.

Lack of competition among corporations provides an environment in which high profits are produced at the expense of the consumer. The profits are retained by the corporation and its workers, if they are organized enough to push for higher wages, and so the inequality of income distribution is reinforced.

But the government does have the power, and the responsibility, to create a strong competition policy. However, the government has been so ineffectual that in the past 50 years that Canada's anti merger laws have been in existence the government has prosecuted corporations only twice — and lost both cases.

It could, for example, improve the efficiency and productivity of low-wage industries by assisting them in modernization and research, which could increase their ability to compete. But, so far, government subsidies in this area have gone to large corporations, which in 1968-69 received a large slice of the \$25 million given in grants under the Industrial Research and Development Act. Grants under the program for the Advancement of Technology also go largely to high-productivity industries and corporations. However, in 1968-69, a paltry \$500,000 was spent on the development of industrial research institutes at universities — ostensibly to serve firms which were unable to afford their own research facilities.

It is the mass media which, of course, put out all the propoganda that justifies and gives a legitimate aura to the principle of corporate autonomy.

Advertising and the media's permissive attitude toward advertising, promote a bias in favour of the purchase of private services and denigrate spending on public services. In an editorial context, the media spend a lot of time examining highly visible government welfare programs but very little on informing the public of the disastrous effects some private corporations, which are often heavily subsidized with public money, are having on society. This is not surprising; as noted in the section on Canada's class structure, 70 per cent of the media's gross revenue comes from the advertising paid for by 100 major corporations, the majority of which are foreign-owned.

This supporting activity of the media has the effect of reinforcing the whole image of corporate autonomy, and, through advertising, extending the market control of these giant companies. This chain of cause and effect linked directly to the government's reluctance to plan the economy, deprives the people of the financial resources that should be made available to them through transfer payments and much needed public services.

The result for the affluent — to borrow a phrase from J.K. Galbraith — is private affluence and public squalor. For the poor it is both private and public squalor.

In 1968, The Economic Council of Canada came out with a poverty line which

has been widely employed, in spite of a basic internal contradiction. After stating quite clearly that poverty is relative to the general conditions in our society, the Council proposed a poverty line that grows only with the cost of living and remains stagnant compared to the growth in the average standard of living.

The poverty line presented here is one-half of the average living standard. The average is a direct reflection of what the income level could be if there were completely equal distribution. The ratio of one-half is, of course, arbitrary. It is certainly not too high; and yet it would be difficult to set it higher, and have it serve as a reasonable objective for a guaranteed income.

Since data is available only on the income element in the standard of living, our poverty line is in terms of average income. It is adjusted for family size by using a measurement of "points" which shows that for every \$3 a single person needs, a family of two needs \$5, a family of three \$6, and so on. In other words, a family of three needs twice as much income as a single person to enjoy the same living standard, and a family of six needs three times as much as a single person.

Also built into such a poverty line is an "escalator", which takes into account the rise in the standard of living as it may be seen in the overall growth of personal income. This guarantees that the poverty line does not remain static, but is tied in a direct way to the overall growth of society. This standard-of-living index can then be used in parallel with the consumer price index, which measures only the inflationary rate of the consumer's dollar. The standard-of-living index, which will hopefully come into as widely accepted public use as the cost-of-living index, is calculated on 100 points established with data produced from the 1961 distribution of income statistics and shows the percentage increase since that time to 1970.



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, create and sustain an image of a mythical middle-class Canada in which there is wide-spread affluence — and imply that this is the world in which the majority of Canadians live and work. Jerry Goodis president of a prominent and successful Canadian advertising agency, testified before the Mass Media Committee:

The measure of editorial acceptability becomes "How does it fit?" or "Will it interest the affluent?" 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 cannot command attention as the affluent can.

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

The Media Committee dismissed as naive or cynical assertions that the mass media and the advertisers they represent play simple, decent hand-maidens to public taste:

What is not only fair 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 per cent of the gross income from all newspapers (70 per cent of the gross income from all magazines), and

93 per cent of the gross income of the private broadcasting industry comes from that source.

The Committee went on to note that the mass media, the major component in day-to-day national and social consciousness derived 70 per cent of their advertising revenue from 100 major companies in Canada (more than half of which are owned or controlled by American interests), and that 37 per cent (in ten years, if present trends continued, 50 per cent) of advertising agencies in Canada are owned or controlled by American interests.

It remains an ironic tribute to the advertising industry's effectiveness that few people realize the existence and extent of the inequalities 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 at that time only four per cent 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 1955, 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.

Polls conducted during the past year by such national media as the CBC and Maclean's reveal that a majority of those who are not poor believe that the poor are poor because they do not want to work.

It is an interesting irony 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 what kind of work incentives are there in labouring all year for wages that are often less than welfare allowances? In at least five of the provinces, minimum-wage workers with children would be better off on welfare.

Where are the poor?

Contrary to most widely held beliefs, more than 80 per cent of all low-income, non-farm families do not live in the Atlantic provinces. Just over half of that 80 per cent live in Ontario and the western provinces. More than 60 per cent of all the poor live in urban areas, and half of those urban poor live in the largest metropolitan cities. This is undoubtedly related to the fact that 80 per cent of Canada's manufacturing industry is spread between Hamilton and Quebec City; and pockets of urban poverty are sprinkled heavily through this industrial concentration.

About 65 per cent of the work-force still exists outside the fold of organized labour unions. Over the past twenty years, it has become apparent that these unions have not been effective in organizing workers in low-paying industries, and have instead focussed their efforts on highly concentrated industries, such as steel and automobile manufacturing. There, the high-wage gains can be more easily negotiated through union



demands, and consequent increases in production costs can be passed on to the consumer in the form of higher prices.

Who are the working poor? There is no real information which gives a full picture of the wage levels of the working poor. But there are some examples: detailed data from two fairly recent surveys made in Nova Scotia and Ontario give a clear illustration of the low-wage structure in several selected industries. In laundries and cleaning and pressing plants, 35 per cent of those employed in Ontario earned less than the minimum wage — which, at the time of the survey, was \$1.25 an hour. In Nova Scotia, the figures in this service industry were 57 per cent for men and 78 per cent for women. Of eight industries in Ontario — leather, cotton, yarn, woolen mills, knitting mills, clothing, wood, retail trade and personal service — 26 per cent of the workers were earning less than \$1.25 per hour. This survey covered 369 — 430 employees in Ontario, approximately 13 per cent of the non-agricultural work force

employed in the province at the time. These surveys reveal that numerous techniques are available for employers who want to pay less than the minimum wage.

These are specific examples of pockets of working poverty in certain industries. A more general picture of the willingness of the poor to work is provided by the Fifth Annual Review of the Economic Council of Canada, which points out two important facts: first, that three-quarters of all poor families have one or more full-time wage earners; and second, that two-thirds of all poor families obtain most of their income from wages, salaries and self-employment. This evidence demonstrates that the poor are poor not because they do not want to work, but rather in spite of their willingness to work. The system and its work ethic — in which they must believe, because they continued to work — has betrayed them and continues to do so. The majority of women work at low wages: according to census data more than 90 per cent of females working full-time, year-round, make less than the average earnings of male workers; and most of the married women work because their husbands have low incomes.

The majority of those who receive welfare are, by the strictest criteria, outside the labour force. They are the aged, the physically handicapped, widows and mothers who are single heads of families.

These people normally form the great bulk of those who are on welfare. They do not work simply because they are not able to do so. Their position should not be confused with that of the marginal few who do not want to work, or that of those who cannot find work because of a general recession in the economy. (In Halifax during the winter of 1970-71, when Atlantic-region unemployment had risen to 11.0 per cent, a single able-bodied person had to establish the right to obtain welfare by producing a document 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 it is their own fault is a second great myth which pervades most public discussions of our social issues: that there is equal opportunity for everyone.

It seems that this myth flows out of the kind of frontier thinking we have shared for so long with the Americans. As long as a man could get to the woods, or to a homestead on unbroken land, there was always the promise that he could overcome his poverty-stricken origins. In time, the language which 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 continually flung in the face of the less fortunate — while making sure that as much as possible of their own wealth and power was passed on intact to the next generation of their family. In 1966, for example, 65 estates of about \$4 million each were handed on from one generation to the next. Everything we know about the tax structure indicates that this only the taxable tip of the fortune. Even so, the federal tax bite on this concentrated transfer averaged only about 25 per cent.

Because these free-enterprise myths and metaphors are part of the punitive ideology ("work or starve") that has been around since the eighteenth century, many of the poor themselves have come to believe the propaganda of their own worthlessness. That they do so reveals much about the confusion and self-hatred that has been imposed upon them. That the myth of equal opportunity persists into the present is also the responsibility of our political parties, journalists, and social scientists. The latter, perhaps, are even more to blame, for they have done little to unravel or explain the social and economic machinery. Consequently, many Canadians have remained naive, in comparison to Western Europeans, about the close relationship between wealth and economic power.

In *The Vertical Mosaic*, John Porter pointed out exactly how that economic power was passed on:

This tendency for the elite to be recruited from the upper levels of the social class system was even more marked when the top-ranking members of the elite were examined

separately... When the 100 most powerful were taken as a group they included 88 Canadian-born and 12 foreign-born (7 born in the United States and 5 in the United Kingdom or Commonwealth). Of the 88 Canadian born 30.3 per cent had fathers, or in a few cases other kin, in the economic elite. When those whose

fathers were in other elites or whose wives were from elite families were added, the proportion with elite connections rose to 46.6 per cent. A few more had fathers who were in substantial businesses, bringing the proportion of those who started out at or fairly near the top to 54.5 per cent. When those who went to private schools were added to those already considered, the proportion reached 67 per cent. When those with parents of professional or middle-class background, or those who have been to university were added, the total from upper or middle-classes became 85.2 per cent. Thus only about 15 per cent of those at the very top appeared to have achieved 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 an elementary school education. In Montreal, 80 per cent of the adult welfare recipients have not reached grade eight.

The odds against a poor child ever making it out of poverty are greater if the family also lives in a rural area or in the Maritimes, or if the parents have a continual problem finding work. The odds are even longer if the head of the family is a woman. In Montreal, a city which pays out \$4 million a month in welfare benefits, officials are now discovering the children and grandchildren of welfare parents also on the welfare rolls.

In its report to the Committee, the Vanier Institute on the Family said:

Those 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 38 per cent 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, an Iowa farm boy barely past 21. 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 figured I'd be drafted pretty fast, so I beat them to it and signed up so I could exercise 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."

He had the 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 reliving 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 gooks for every ally, and people in the states would claim it was all propoganda. 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 over the jungle, one plane, and drop a cluster bomb that destroys an area the size of a football field and kills everything in it. The communist weapons are primitive compared to ours."

The Americans have the most sophisticated death machines known to man, and sometimes, reports claim, they kill when they shouldn't.

"Atrocities?" he laughed. "Man, we're nothing. The Koreans are the worst. When they go in to pacify an area, it stays pacified. They're like animals. Even the Japanese are afraid of the Koreans."

"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 halts; hell we never stopped bombing. That was just lies to try and build up support at home."

I asked him what he thought of My Lai, and if it was true, as some veterans claimed in Mark Lane's Conversations with Americans, that torture of prisoners and My Lai massacres were daily routine. He called to the waiter for another round of beers for ourselves and the German businessman who was straining to follow our too-rapid English.

"I read about what they said about Calley... I figure it's true, and he was totally justified in doing it. Sure it goes on all the time. I mean... it's like we were all so happy when we went into Laos. You never know who's on your side and who's against

you. You see your buddies getting killed, you're getting shot at, you have to do something. You just shoot everything in sight and ask questions later.

"You just don't understand what it's like over there. You never know who the enemy is. Like, on one base, there 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 go 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."

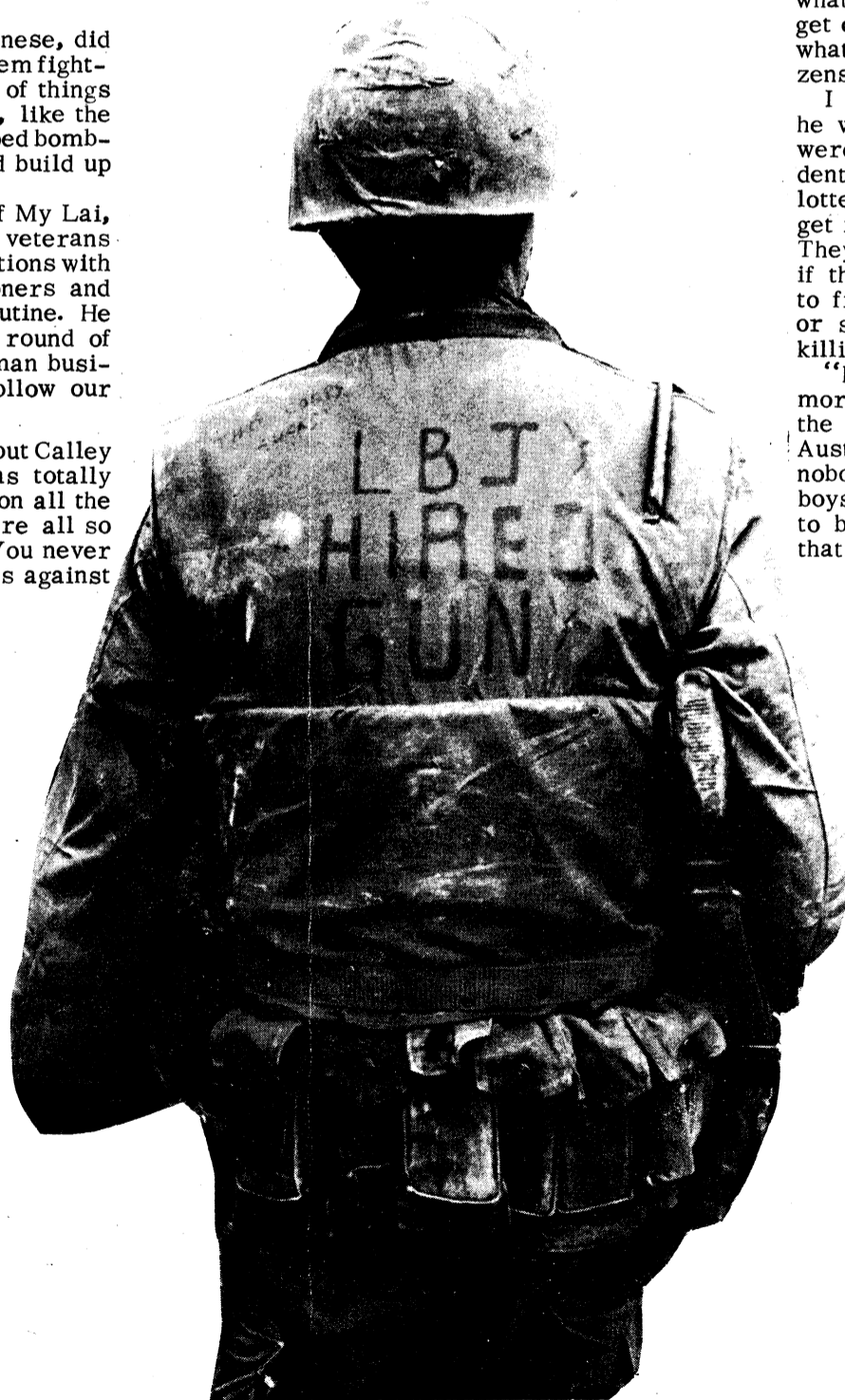
But if so much of the native population sided with the enemy, then who or what had he been supporting and who or what had he been fighting?

"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."

"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.

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 which John Wayne officers are killed by their own men when their gung ho 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 still there, 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."

But the communists are not the main threat.

"Any day now, our base is going to have a race riot. And it's not just discrimination by us - some of my best buddies are black - it's them too. They can have afros and beards and moustaches and long hair. I'd love to have long hair, but I'd get thrown into the guardhouse. Yet they can have anything they want."

I asked him, if he had the choice to make over 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 in the war, or knew what we were fighting for. We just wanted to get out alive. We didn't want to go, but hell, what can you do? I couldn't give up my citizenship, 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 go, 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.

"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 to become killed or killers, never seeing that what they are destroying is themselves.

Hell, sure I'd go again

Gregory's accent adds irony

by JIM BARNES

Glendon's Dramatic Arts Program gave its first presentation last week to a small but appreciative audience, which for one reason or another wasn't at the movies in York Hall.

The play, 'Yesterday the Children were Dancing,' by Gratien Gelinas, depicts the struggle between liberalism and radicalism in Quebec, by dramatizing an argument between Pierre Gravel, a middle-aged aspirant to the federal cabinet (played by Michael Gregory), and his son, (John Taylor), a 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 conflicts.

Although this was a translation, it retained enough impact to lend credibility to the characterizations. Those of you familiar with the role of Pierre Gravel can appreciate the irony of Gregory's English accent in rendering this part.

Gregory and Maurice Power turned in the best performances of the night, while Bob McDonald, Rita Davies, John Taylor and Rhonda Payne were not far behind, portraying members of the family. Penny Fraser had a small part as Gravel's secretary, and Jeff Ramson

played Raoul Roberge, a personification of "political muscle" in Quebec.

The only 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 to death. All the oxygen in the room had been consumed by the time the play started, and it is to 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' was given a 'theatre' at the CNE this summer and a chance to perform before a larger audience than the college one. Unhappily for the citywide fame of Glendon, even the DAP could not overcome the adverse conditions. Such audience as there was, was not impressed. But a company of veteran professionals would have failed just as ingloriously due to the noise from assorted side shows, bands, portable boiler factories, and so forth. There were also absurd difficulties with the lighting, which might have been left over from the last Bernhart tour. And the dressing room facilities were worse than primitive.

Even the Pipe Room is a more comfortable theatre.



"Yesterday the children were Dancing"

Politically oriented eroticism

By ELIZABETH COWAN

Like the theatre, which in recent years has produced such new developments as the Theatre of Cruelty and the Theatre of Ignorance, film-making has been turning to new methods of expressing the political consciousness. The latest genre in the foreign film world is epitomized by the work of Koji Wakamatsu.

His description of his radically different field is "politically oriented sado-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 style, 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 across the remodelled feudal society of Japan, and created many traumatic problems there as everywhere in the world.

So the old style is passé, saying nothing to the politically active younger generation of the East. They have turned instead to such works as "Sex Jack" and "Violated Angels". We in Canada have to snatch every opportunity to see the movies of Wakamatsu, as they are only to be found in brief festivals.

Wakamatsu is one of the first directors to notice the political implications of sexual activity among various economic classes. Furthermore he inclines to a Freudian interpretation of the alienation of the radical: his "heroes" are victims of an undirected libido which dri-

ves them to destruction and revolution.

"Violated Angels" is a version of the Richard Speck murders. A nurses residence, the scene of much lesbian and voyeuristic activity symptomatic of indifferent liberalism is invaded by a "strange young man from over the sea" who rapes and shoots one, shoots and rapes the next, slices the third with a knife, after stringing her up on a pole, holds a conversation about values with the fourth, 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 riot police about to burst into the building 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 cadre more than slightly concerned with sexual activism. On the run from the police, they take refuge with a strange benevolent 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. The film ends with actual film clips of the Tokyo student riots.

What then is the message of this new kind of film, concentrating on despair, disgust, blood and revolution? Surely it is that the dispossessed have no escape from the pressures of an entrenched social structure except through physical action of the most primitive type. They can only demonstrate their will to live through eroticism which must of its essence be political; and because of the opposition, strong — and therefore sadistic — measures must be adopted.

When Wakamatsu's films arrive in Toronto, they should be seen by everyone with an interest in the politics of art.

ON CAMPUS

Wednesday, September 22

Deux films, 'Supernatural of Méliés' et 'Louisiana Story' par R. Flaherty auront lieu à 16 heures 15 et à 20 heures dans la salle 129. Entrée gratuite.

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

Thursday, September 23

Intéressé par le Théâtre Français à Glendon? Rendez-vous au Pipe Room à 3:00 p.m.

A Talent Night is scheduled by the Pipe Room Board. Time and location tentative.

Ann Rounthwaite of Pollution Probe will be speaking in the JCR at 1:00 p.m. generally on environmental problems in relationship to the political process. She would also like to speak to people interested in attending all candidates meetings during the coming election campaign to question candidates on their parties' policies on pollution.

Friday, September 24

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

Saturday, September 25

Discothèque 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.

La pièce 'Septième Jour' par Théâtre du Nouel Ontario de l'université Laurentian aura lieu le 23, 24, 25 Septembre au Theatre Passe Muraille, 9 Trinity Square. Prix \$2.00.

ABORTION QUESTIONS ?

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Monday to Saturday

Beasts and Children should be seen

by JIM BARNES

Impressive cinematography and a fine soundtrack are hallmarks of 'Bless the Beasts and the Children', Stanley Kramer's latest production.

The basic plot involves six members of Box Canyon Boy's Camp ("Send us a Boy and we'll send you a Cowboy") and their efforts to save a small herd of buffalo earmarked for slaughter by hunters. Flashbacks of their homelives, and incidents at camp develop the themes of the movie and provide comic relief. After an amazing series of incidents which include stealing an ancient pesticide truck for transportation, they arrive at the buffalo preserve and free them. The buffalo live, but one of the boys die.

The themes of the movie are complex, but the dominant one is the question of alienation. The empathy between the boys and the

doomed buffalo is obvious; their camp counsellor, Uncle Wheaties, tells them they are "dings", like the buffalo, with no right to life. What happens to Uncle Wheaties after this is one of the high points of the movie.

Kramer's direction suffers from a fair amount of schmaltz - small motion-galumphs through the undergrowth and rosy close-ups. But his outlook is as bleak and discouraged as Houston's in 'The Misfits', which 'Bless the Beasts and the Children' resembles: the destruction of freedom by the destruction of free things. The setting of the boy's camp makes the pessimism bearable 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.

Raven and Walker return

Glendon Gophers start training

By NICK MARTIN

The Glendon Gophers are opening their 71-72 training camp next week. (You dumb jock, that's redundant. You've already said that in the headline - editor Jim Daw.)

With a solid group of veterans such as Geoff Love, Gary Young, Dangerous Dan Gilbert, and Jim Gallagher returning, the team could jump on top of their opposition early and go all the way. Forward Andy 'Mercury' Raven and goalie Terry 'Mel Famey' Walker 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 copyright Sports Illustrated story. There'll be a team meeting in the JCR tomorrow at 2 to announce practice times.

Mr. Brock Philips will be taking over as sports editor next week ("You best make sure he ain't one o' them pinko eastern medium establishment pointy-headed inteeleckshuls, boy - Captain Bourgeois). Anyone wishing to help Brock in this department can contact him in A102.

The Glendon Football League will be having exhibition games this week. (That's pre-season games, you dumb ?#\$/&*. How can we charge regular admission if we don't fake the fans into thinking they're getting the real thing - Commissioner Terry Walker).

The clash between the Hamilton Tiger-Cats and the Fightin' Faculty was cancelled when Angelo Mosca heard that Jim 'Mad Dog' Savary would be suiting up for the game. "He told me to my face, and all I could

do was run in terror," stammered a still-shaken Mosca.

Dandy Don Pilgrim, the greatest left-handed passer since Frankie Albert, may see some quarterback action, with Golden Hands Abella occasionally switching to flanker to take some of the double-teaming pressure off former U of T track star Art 'Long Gone' Silver. "The mind boggles," shuddered a B House defensive back.

Captain Bourgeois wants all patriots to know that he is the sole campus distributor of recordings of John Wayne's new protest folk song, "Wal, I'm Still Marchin' Anymore, There Fella and That's Fer Damn Sure!"

Big scoop

Varsity tryouts will be coming up soon for hockey and basketball. Watch the bulletin boards for further information. (Another PRO TEM scoop...eat your hearts out, Excalibur!)

Would you find the New York Times' anti-censorship editorials a little easier to swallow if they didn't have the motto 'All the news that's fit to print'? Did you ever wonder how much isn't fit to print because it contradicts their biases? Send your answers to Contest, c/o PRO TEM. Winner gets a copy of Spiro Agnew's new book 'How FDR Started the War in Vietnam.'

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

We wish to apologize to Howard Cosell for misspelling his name in last week's issue. Our secretary, Miss Placed Modifier, has been dipped in raspberry mung and fed to the Serpent of the Don.

"Avast ye swab," adds Cap'n Scurvy, "we'll be keel-haulin' that bilge rat Steve Meek for spellin' me name wrong on page 4 last week, arhar! Shiver me timbers, we'll make shark bait of the lubber, arhar!"

Ever since we became a graduate, we've been sitting around waiting for Mrs. Robinson to call. She finally did last week, apologized for the delay, and said she's only taking MA's this year.

Glendon will be entering a team in the Ontario squash tournament, revealed a captured squirrel after two days of brutal interrogation by the Masked Beaver. "Undula nuga ashburn fritobandito whydontheythrowmore-tomelprofit ayayayiii!" reported the Champion of Justice in assuring this correspondent that students could shoot as much bull as they wanted during the co-ed outdoor archery tournament on September 30, without fear of surprise squirrel attack.

Obscene calls

Anyone wanting to referee men's sports, or make anonymous obscene phone calls, can contact Eric King at 962-3196.

York Yeoman play the University of Toronto Varsity Blues at 8 PM next Wednesday at Varsity Stadium, Bloor West and Bedford Road. (If you can think of a funny line to go with this one, spread it around.)

Suddenly, King Kong grabbed Fee Ray of Gay Lib and climbed to the top of the Empire State Building, and roared, "Anyone who wants to be a lifeguard can get all the details from, Anne O'Byrne in Proctor."

Where are they now...former GFL allstar linebacker Bille Kort and Glendon Hockey League commissioner



Superman destroys 2-iron after going 53 over par in practice round for co-ed intramural golf tournament on September 30.

Dave O'Leary are going to Europe. Defencewoman Slammmin' Sally Pepall of the Go-fers has been traded to McGill, and former Go-fer Marilyn 'Jake the Shape' Smith is with Excalibur at the hinterland campus. What ever happened to Serge Colekessian? (Sorry, we've already had our contest question this week.)

"Glendon will be sending representative to the inter-college meeting September 25 and 26 in Geneva Park."

(From 'Everything You always Wanted to Know about Far Wax, But were Afraid to Ask!')

Suddenly Sherlock Holmes said, "Egad, Watson. There's a vacancy on the women's athletic council." "Amazing Holmes. Did you deduce that by studying the fingerprints on the dead man's nuga?" "I'm afraid not, Watson," Anne O'Byrne told me. "Holmes, you're positively brilliant!" "Yes, Watson, I know."

We hope that the campus jocks will be as co-operative with Brock Philips as they have been with us in the past 4 years and two issues. Meanwhile, Mr. Philips has kindly consented to let us continue the serial, so let's find out what horrifying creature is emerging from the saucer ...

Serial Chapter 24

"... a wierd cyclopean crustacean with 47 legs!" We would have screamed in terror, but suddenly it opened its 17 mouths and said, "Greetings Beaver Legions," in an unmistakably foreign accent.

"One thing fer sure, that gook ain't no WASP, boy," said Captain Bourgeois. "But that doesn't make him a bad person," countered Cheryl Freedman. "Oh wow" exclaimed Nigel Ottley, "We're going to get a York exclusive. This will really frost Michalski!"

We would have made further conjecture, but suddenly it said, "I have chased the greatest criminal in the universe to your city. He is hiding here, and unless we find him in 24 of your earth hours, he will destroy your world."

"Ohmigod," screamed Barry Smith, "we're really up shit creek this time." "Why is it a he? Why can't the greatest criminal in the universe ever be a woman?" started Sally McBeth, when suddenly, Paula Solomons screamed (to be continued).

Utrecht signs Wild Bill Wade

Wild Bill Wade has signed a contract with the Utrecht hockey club of Holland for the 1971-72 European season, claims Big Man on Campus Gary Young. "Tell him to bring back the helmet and mouthguard he borrowed," said John Bramberger of the Glendon Athletic Department in enthusiastically greeting the report.

The former Glendon Gopher captain won a starting centre position with an impressive showing in his very first practice. Utrecht is a member of the same top calibre European league in which Glendon's Terry Walker and Mercury Raven starred last winter.

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

An all-round athlete who won the Doris Day Purity Award two seasons ago when he became the only goalie in soccer history to go through an entire season without allowing a goal,

Wade's fortés are his tremendous checking ability and what Gary Young calls "an extremely heavy wrist shot."

Fan letters can be sent to Wild Bill, c/o Mr. Willemse Amsterdamse, Straagweg 385, Utrecht, Nederland.

— JIMMY OLSON

Guards seek Mao

Great Caesar's Ghost, this is incredible! (What is it, chief? — Jimmy Olson) Don't call me chief! Glendon'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 and only 3 years until the next World Cup? How will the Red Guards ever be ready in time without a coach? (Golly, chief, why don't you ask Clark Kent. Maybe he knows someone who'll coach). Don't call me chief! If Kent ever comes out of that ?#\$/&*()-*& phone booth, I'll get him to write a story asking volunteers to get in touch with Wayne Bishop at Proctor.

— PERRY WHITE

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 teenage hotrodder fighting The Blob, Friday at 11:30 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.

Meanwhile in a deserted warehouse on the edge of town ... channel 11's second feature that same evening is 'Pyre' starring Barry Sullivan as, aptly enough, a pyromaniac who gets horribly scarred and (can you believe such a unique plot development?) seeks his revenge! Shudder ...

— COUNT YORGA

Bank on Campus

For your convenience a Branch of Toronto-Dominion Bank is located in Glendon Hall.

Banking hours are as follows:
Monday September 20th, through
September 24th, 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.
Commencing the week of September 27th,
the branch will be open- Tuesdays and
Fridays only from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M.
Full Banking Facilities are available.

We take this opportunity to invite you to come in, meet our staff and get acquainted.