

Pro Tem French survey

A third want French optional

Numbers in French Course :

Course	Number enrolled	Sections	Number surveyed
150	113	7	37
151	191	13	94
152	43	3	24
Total first year	347		155
250	102	8	53
251	120	7	55
	31	2	
Total second year language	253		108
222	51	3	
223	54	3	
Total sample			263
Total second year literature	105		
Total second year	354		
3rd year	64		
4th year	10	1 plus 425	

Should French be compulsory?

Course:	Yes:	No:	Blank:
150	24%	73%	3%
151	55%	37%	8%
152	71%	17%	12%
250	43%	55%	2%
251	56%	40%	4%

I am trapped at Glendon

The general feeling of those in disagreement with the French department was summed up in a letter written on the back of one of the questionnaires.

"French as taught at Glendon is totally useless in my opinion, and therefore should not be compulsory. If the course was greatly improved then French would be compulsory but only with a pass-fail system.

I am trapped at Glendon.

I made a mistake coming here in the first place but my low mark in French last year, D plus -- made it impossible for me to transfer. So I am naturally bitter. I think it is impossible to become bilingual in a college not situated in a French city, within 2 years. I don't have the time to spend the hours necessary to achieve any positive results in this course. French is not my major -- and I must maintain standing in three other subjects this year."

By PETER TABUNS

A PRO TEM sample survey has indicated that of the students registered in French 150 and 250 38% and 58% respectively judged their courses as interesting. And, only those interested enough to be in class, answered this survey.

Although a great deal of dissatisfaction was voiced in the two courses, over 80% of those registered in 150 admitted that their French had improved. But only 47% in 250 which follows 150, felt that their French had improved.

The sample survey taken last week also showed that those in the 150 and 250 courses were the most strenuously opposed to compulsory French. Fully 64% of these students felt that French should be optional. Only 38% of all students taking French courses ob-

jected to compulsory French for all first and second year Anglophones.

Again, those registered in 250 were the most unhappy regarding the effectiveness of the lab. Only 30% of those questioned felt that the lab was effective, while 45% disagreed. While 21% found the 250 course content interesting, over 58% disagreed. Over 81% felt that their course had little or no relation to Quebec.

As a whole, 52% of all students registered in French felt that they had no control over their courses.

One student observed that "No - impossible to talk with the French department, - no wonder May '68 happened."

Generally, students feel that they understand a Frenchman from France with greater ease than a Quebecois. In other words, Glendon students have more trouble understanding French spoken 400 miles away than French spoken half a world away.

Do you feel you have any effective control over what's happening to you in French?

Course:	Yes:	No:	Blank:
150	24%	48%	28%
151	21%	59%	20%
152	25%	71%	4%
250	13%	79%	8%
251	27%	54%	19%

Do you feel your French has improved since you arrived here?

Course:	Yes:	No-very little:	Blank:
150	81%	13%	6%
151	64%	30%	6%
152	66%	25%	9%
250	47%	50%	3%
251	60%	32%	8%

Relationship to Quebec?

Course:	Much-some:	Very little - none:	Blank:
150	8%	73%	19%
151	27%	58%	15%
152	0	75%	25%
250	11%	81%	8%
251	11%	69%	20%

**People interested in further work on French -
Meeting - Hearth Rm. 2:00, Friday**

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Robertson: college decide on French

By NANCY NEWTON

Mr. Robertson, head of the Glendon College French department, expressed unhappiness about the French 150 and 250 programs. In an interview last Wednesday, he said that French 150 and 250 (second year) are not successful in bringing students to the level of French 251.

He felt that the object of the French department was to give students the ability to read things in their chosen field in French, follow discussion in French, and participate more or less effectively in these discussions.

To reach these goals, the French department has asked Canadian University Affairs of the provincial government for a grant of \$250,000. Part of this will go to the library, to the English department for the teaching of Francophones, to the French department for hiring French Canadian students as assistants.

More of this money would also be invested in a new French 150 course. This would permit a double course, 10 hours per week, counting as two courses in first year. The student would then go into French 251, eliminating the need for French 250.

French 150, 151, 152, 250 and 251 are all under the jurisdiction of Mme Nemni. These courses are the linguistic basis of the department. According to Robertson her job is "to ensure the linguistic soundness of the program in practice." In the courses, the professors and elected representatives decide what to do concerning choice of books and type and process of exams.

Robertson felt that the courses provided "a sound linguistic program which people should stick to. Some of our problems come because people veer off this path."

The other section of the department is literature-based. Next year, the professors of these literature courses will decide the content of their respective courses, with little student say.

The government of the department is based on the Ad Hoc Committee on College Government. The faculty consists of 30 members: 16 French, one Pole, one Swiss, four Anglophones and eight Quebecois. From these are elected three lecturers and three assistant professors to sit on the executive committee. Also on the committee sit six students plus the two chief clerks. Robertson chairs the executive meetings.

In a full department meeting the 30 faculty and six students are present. The meetings are open "... to the extent that anyone who wishes to raise anything can come -- to a limit of four observers," said Robertson.

Other than the executive committee, there is a committee on Promotion and Tenure consisting of one advanced student, one lecturer and one assistant professor. They make a list of recommendations which is forwarded along with a separate set from Robertson.

The budget of the French department consists of approximately \$ 278,000, divided between salaries, (\$253,000), supplies and expenses (\$5,000) and pensions (\$20,000).

And, the lab requires \$8,500; (\$3,500 for supplies and \$5,000 for salaries).

In addition, there is set aside \$10,000 to be given to 10 French Canadian student who work around the campus (\$1,000 per student for "services rendered").

Faculty are usually recruited through personal contacts. Following budget pressure there is little call for hiring this year. In the past there were many "militaire" hirings. Robertson hopes now to place more emphasis on hiring French Canadians through French Canadian Universities.

On exams, he feels it is up to those responsible for the courses: in the linguistic program this means Mme Nemni and elected representatives; in literature courses, the policy is usually decided in group.

In regard to compulsory French Robertson stated that he "would like the college to decide at least for the next couple of years whether French is going to be compulsory or not. This makes it possible to plan. Any department would prefer to teach subjects which are not compulsory."

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PRO TEM is the student weekly of Glendon College, York University, 2275 Bayview Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario. Opinions expressed are those of the writer. Unsigned comments are the opinion of the newspaper and not necessarily those of the student union or the university administration. PRO TEM is a member of Canadian University Press, the fourth estate, and an agent of social change.

cultural genocide - Canada's final solution to the Indian problem

By ROBERT MCGAW

Of the six points of the new Government Policy on Indians (1969), the one concerning Indian lands is most important, for it provides the key to understanding the aims of the whole policy.

It states that the 'control of Indian lands should be transferred to the Indian people'. Sounds good, doesn't it? However, beneath the rhetoric it means the death of the Indian culture.

This is not because there is something intrinsically wrong with Indians having control over Indian lands. But this policy explicitly states that the road to control of Indian lands lies in allowing those lands to be taxed. Indian control over Indian lands on these terms forces an impossible financial burden on most reserve bands.

The Department of Agriculture claims that six hundred acres is the average minimum amount of land that can financially support a family. Yet, if the reserve lands were equally divided among reserve Indians, the land allotment per individual would amount to approximately twenty acres. When this is considered with the added qualification that many Indian reserves are in areas which are not viable for an agriculturally-based economy, we find that reserve lands are not capable of sustaining Indians agriculturally.

Forced land sale

This means that most Indians would be financially unable to pay the taxes assessed on their land, and would therefore be forced to sell their land. Thus the Indian would be driven into the white cities to join the swelling ranks of the unemployed. In such an environment, amidst the sea of white culture and white economic life, the culture of the Indians would inevitably die.

Juxtaposed with this vital aspect of the new policy, another section, claiming that 'there must be a positive recognition by everyone of the unique contribution of Indian culture to Canadian society' appears to be a cruel joke. It speaks of the value of Indian language for the preservation of Indian culture, but does not advocate that Indians be educated at least partially in their own tongue. This section hails a third choice for the old stay-on-the-reserve-or-be-assimilated argument - 'a full role in Canadian society and in the economy while retaining ... an Indian identity.'

In most cases this will mean that Indians, having been forced into selling their lands as the reserves are eaten up by taxes, will have no choice but to migrate to the cities. In no way this can be seen as a means of retaining any Indian identity in the context of the Indian culture. For there is little of the Indian culture which would not be negated by participation within a capitalist economy. The Indian ethic of co-operation contradicts the capitalist ethic of competition.

Only choice - assimilation

Therefore, what the government is doing is not adding a third choice to the reserve or assimilation but instead is removing one of the original choices -- that of staying on the reserve -- leaving one choice -- assimilation into white society.

In order to prepare for and function during this assimilation of the Indian into mainstream Canadian capitalist economic and cultural life, the government bureaucraties are forced to make adjustments. Under the guise of making the Indians equal in Canadian society (for equal read 'same' or 'white'), one part of the new policy proposes that Indians receive their vital services through the provincial governments instead of the federal government.

This effectively destroys the efficient national leadership and lobby which the Indians have recently developed. It uses the old 'divide and conquer' strategy to the extent that the Indians would have to negotiate with the separate nine provinces (in the tenth province, Nfld.,) the Indians were long ago exterminated as sport by hunters --- Nfld. has no Indian 'problem'). Indians are thereby thrown into the laps of provincial governments with many of whom there are already antagonistic problems and with whom, most importantly, no treaties were signed. The provincial governments will have promised no more to the Indians than is promised to white Canadians.

To help complete this paper adjustment of facilitating the death of a people, another section of the new policy states that 'legislative and constitutional bases of discrimination must be removed' if Canada is to seek the just society. This section openly claims that it is necessary to remove 'the legal distinction between Indians and other Canadians'. This is a demonstration of that cunning mentality which reasons that once there are no legal distinctions between Indians and Whites, there are no distinctly Indian problems or claims for which the government can feel any legal obligation. (Now, if we could only change the name of Quebec back to Lower Canada there would be an end to this separatist garbage...)

Another section of the policy, entitled, 'Enriched Services', states the proposition that 'those who are the furthest behind must be helped most'. By claiming that 'special services, especially enriched services will be needed for some time' by Indians, this section seems to contradict the above mentioned section which advocated the legislation out of existence of the word 'Indian'. If there are to be no special references to Indians in legislation, there can be no government obligation to provide special services to them. Besides, with the farming off of Indians to the provincial governments, any federal government promises of special services are temporary at best.

The contradiction is resolved, however, as the section summarizes with, 'In many situations, the problems of Indians are similar to those faced by their non-Indian neighbours. Solutions ... must be sought within the context of regional development plans involving all the people ... The Government believes that the needs of Indian communities should be met within this framework'.

Even within this context and even if most Indians did want to function within the Canadian economy, it is difficult to see that any government programs could have a significant effect in light of a capitalist economy's normal need of at least 3% unemployment, and especially in light of the present day's use of unemployment as a curb of inflation. There are simply too few jobs to go around today; if Indians were injected in a large scale into the employment market, the jobs which they would receive would doubtless dispossess other working class people. Enriched and special services therefore mean little else than a temporary lubrication for the machinery of assimilation of the Indian into white Canadian society.

Too few jobs

From amid all the grayness of this government policy the final section for our consideration emerges, a jewel of black humour. Entitled 'Claims and Treaties', it states that 'all lawful obligations must be recognized'. It describes Indian aboriginal claims to land as 'so general and undefined that it is not realistic to think of them as specific claims capable of remedy' (so much for the land) 'except through a policy and program that will end injustice to Indians as members of the Canadian community' (finally -- an end to injustice). Out of this vague doubletalk the only interpretation that can be made is that aboriginal claims are unrealistic and can only be treated as are the claims of any other pressure group in our smooth pluralistic society.

Such a government reaction ignores the position taken in the Hawthorne-Tremblay Report (government financed) which stated that the position of the Indian people was unique in the Canadian society -- that by aboriginal, residual, and statutory rights, Indians were more than just citizens of Canada.

So there we have it -- a government policy which claims to have come out of over a year of government discussions with Indian representatives from across the country. Yet unanimously these Indian representatives have spoken out against its content. They are not fools. They do not want to be forcibly assimilated.

This policy cannot even be kindly regarded as misguided but well-intentioned. In 1953 in the United States a similar policy of removal of federal responsibility and the 'li-



beration' of reserves was legislated. When the program of 'liberating' reserves got into full swing in the late 50's, the results were so disastrous for most of the Indians involved that the policy was terminated in 1959. (Most Indian policy innovations of the government in Canada have been lifted out of the records of the Indian Bureau of the U.S. --- so it's safe to say they noticed this one too).

Now, if this policy is so bad, why the hell is the government going to try to get it passed through parliament? Some ideas pop into mind. Indians are living on valuable land. In some cases, Indians hold land near major population centres --- especially Vancouver and Montreal. As the cities expand, there is tremendous pressure to develop and subdivide reserve land. As well as the proposed Mid-Canada Development Corridor necessarily involves access to much of the Indian land that lies directly in its path. The new government policy on Indians conveniently and coincidentally (?) will force the Indians into the position of having to sell these lands.

A complimentary view of this policy sees it as a corollary of the Trudeau government policy on Quebec. A quote from the rationale of the new policy runs, 'We can no longer perpetuate the separation of Canadians'. The parallels with Quebec are obvious. The same mentality which attempts to smother the economic and cultural needs of the Quebec people for independence, is now moving the memos dictating the policy which will attempt to change Indians into white Canadians.

The final solution to Canada's Indian 'problem' has been found. The forcing of the Indians off their reserves into the cities means the end of the Indian cultural life, and confines them to the plight of the Metis, in the poverty of the dole, alienated not only materially but culturally from the means of production in the cities of Canada.

United, the Indian has recently realized himself that he stands tall. Leadership, articulate and sincere, has matured. Divided this policy makes them. But whether the Indian will fall, indeed, whether the Indian will allow the policy to become law, is difficult to tell -- for the Indian has never had great respect for the axioms of the white man.

The vast area of Quebec and Newfoundland on the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence contains one of the richest iron ore deposits in the world. Coupled with the proximity of the location, this fact has led to the "development" of the area over the last ten years as one of the prime sources of raw iron for the American steel industry.

The establishment and operation of the iron mining

industry in Quebec is a case study of the economy and its relation to that of the U.S. It also goes a long way towards explaining why the living conditions in Quebec are so different from those in the U.S. is, for instance, that the government is unable under the present framework to provide anywhere near the same institutions of higher education for its people.

America's iron grip

on Quebec

ON SEPTEMBER 18, 1959, Maurice Duplessis, premier of Quebec and undisputed 'chef' of the Union Nationale party for twenty-three years, died a quiet death in the Iron Ore Company of Canada's palatial guest house in Schefferville, Quebec. The five-thousand-odd people living and working in the busy little boom town more than three hundred miles from the rest of 'civilization' were mildly surprised — they didn't even know Duplessis was in the area.

Across the province, the people of Quebec heard the news and wondered where the hell Schefferville was and how it got a name like that.

It was ironic that Duplessis should choose to die in Schefferville. It was even more ironic that the people of Quebec were unaware of the significance of the existence of this town and its mining operation in the "development" of the economy of Quebec, and the exploitation of its natural resources by the United States of America.

For the Iron Ore Company of Canada, which literally owns the north shore towns of Schefferville, Labrador City and Sept-Iles, as well as most of their ancillary service corporations, is controlled jointly by a group of large American steel companies. All the ore mined in the Schefferville and Labrador City areas is shipped directly down the St. Lawrence Seaway to smelters in Cleveland, Ohio owned by the Republic, National, Armco, Youngstown and Wheeling Steel companies.

For one reason or another some American steel concerns, notably the gigantic U.S. Steel Corporation, missed the opportunity to invest in the Iron Ore Company. Later on these companies formed the Quebec-Cartier Mining Company and began operations in another section of northern Quebec.

Informed sources say that the Quebec government collects a tariff of about 7¢ for every ton of ore which leaves the province in Iron Ore Company vessels. (Both the government and the company are reluctant to disclose the exact amount of the levy; a high-ranking Iron Ore official finally told a Daily reporter that "If you want this question answered you'll have to put it in writing; and we can't guarantee an answer. We can't disclose this kind of information over the telephone — we don't know who you are or why you want to know.")

Meanwhile, a significant part of Quebec's labor force is carving millions of tons of iron out of the earth and handing it over to these American concerns to use for their own profit in another country. If you

stand on the banks of the St. Lawrence Seaway at Montreal you can literally watch the fruit of U.S. plunder of the resources of Quebec pass you by in low-slung heavy-laden ore boats.

All the mining is done by what is known as "open pit methods". The iron ore is simply stripped off the surface of the earth using electric shovels, trucks and conveyor belts. On occasion more than 100,000 tons have been extracted in a 24-hour period.

Maurice Duplessis was only a pawn in the process which makes this economic and material rape possible. But he was a key pawn in the imperialist chess game which the United States plays every day all over the world, and it was ironic that he should die in Schefferville.

It was under the Duplessis administration that the American steel coalition extended its first exploratory tentacles into the north shore area. The Cleveland-based M.A. Hanna Company and Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines acquired land concessions in both Quebec and Labrador. Both of these companies have holdings within the Iron Ore Company; and in 1949 Hollinger-Hanna Ltd. was formed "to manage the affairs of the I.O.C."

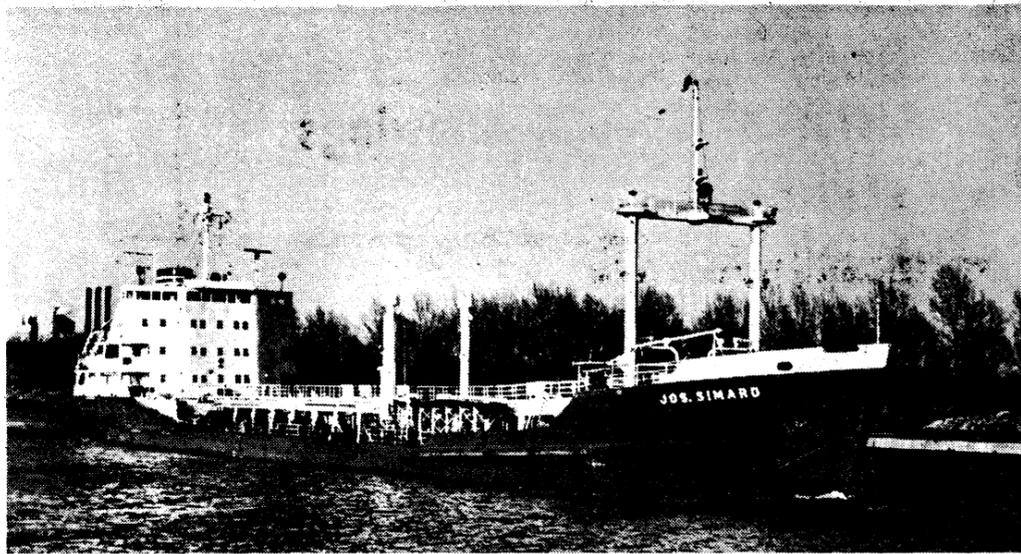
Mergers American Style

And it was the Duplessis government which underbid that of Newfoundland (Joey Smallwood was able to collect substantially more than 7¢ per ton from iron operations begun by the same interests a few years later at Labrador City in the Wabush area) and ensured that serious iron exploitation would begin in Quebec first and foremost.

It was also the Quebec government, incidentally, which was responsible for the re-naming of the town, originally known as Knob Lake, in honor of one of the top men in an organization which was key in the electoral successes of the Union Nationale party — Bishop Scheffer of the Roman Catholic Church.

There were other reasons why the American steel industry found it convenient to expand into Quebec, however: factors like the availability of an unskilled labor force which could readily be tapped to work in the alternately ice-caked and mosquito-infested mine pits, and a colonial economy without the development or the resources to make use of the iron deposits itself.

The situation was not ideally set up. The choicest iron deposits were located in the midst of a half-



The Saint Lawrence Seaway opened in April of 1958 just as the Iron Ore Company operation swung into high gear with the construction of its second major mining project at Carol Lake in Labrador. The I.O.C. ore car "Tritonica" was the first vessel loaded with iron to go through the St. Lawrence Seaway. It was on its way to smelters in Cleveland, Ohio.

More than 150 million tons of ore have left Quebec in Iron Ore Company vessels since the beginning of the Knob Lake project in 1947.

frozen muskeg wilderness, 320 desolate miles due north of Sept-Iles, a tiny, struggling fishing town on the north shore of the St. Lawrence. There was no harbor to speak of at Sept-Iles; and ships travelling up to Cleveland would in all probability run into trouble negotiating the rapids upstream of Montreal Island.

But American monopoly corporations, with their eye to profit and their direct and indirect relationship with the world's established political systems, have ways of dealing with problems of this kind. Hollinger, Hanna, and friends decided it was a good investment. Work began for real in 1947.

Another company was created and incorporated (under federal law this time since good economic sense dictated that it was necessary to cut across provincial boundaries), and the mighty Quebec North Shore and Labrador Railway was forged north from Sept-Iles to Knob Lake.

In the process, the largest civilian airlift in history was created and maintained.

(The construction of this railroad is a story in itself. The natives still haven't stopped laughing about the American architect who had a bridge constructed out from both sides of a river bank to be linked to the middle, only to find that an error had been made and the two sides didn't meet.)

Jules R. Timmins was on hand to drive in the last, golden spike on February 13, 1954. Timmins, multi-millionaire gold-financier and life-long friend of the Kennedy family, is namesake, patron saint and landlord of the mining town of Timmins, Ontario, as well as president, chairman or just plain boss of Timmins Aviation Ltd., J. R. Timmins & Co. (Stock-brokers), Timmins Ltd., and the Timmins Investment

Company. He also holds the Hanna.

It took almost no time from a population of 1200 in 1966 over 19,000 people calling Sept-Iles their home. The town is now a constructed capable of 500 tons of ore per year — 500 in tonnage handled. By 1966 they were dumping ore into boats (to be exact), had become the largest iron

The co-oper

Most Canadians can pride themselves on the opening of the Saint Lawrence Seaway by both American and Canadian completion was heralded as the creation of a working multinational economic co-operation. Canadian money by bringing wheat from the Atlantic, and American shipping things like iron smelters in Cleveland, Ohio.

It didn't work out quite so well from the Canadian perspective. The opening of operations at its second Carol Lake project near Sept-Iles, the 100 millionth ton of ore shipped upstream through the Sea, the Hollinger-Hanna ore boat

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by Peter Foster

Reprinted from

the McGill Daily

LAST OCTOBER, 10,000 students marched through the streets of Montreal to protest the severe lack of educational facilities in Quebec. Simultaneous demonstrations occurred in other Quebec urban areas. Chief among the students' grievances were the government's total failure to move towards its stated goals of free education or to begin construction of a second French-language university in Montreal.

In Quebec City the Minister of Education reiterated the promise of another university for 1969. But plans published in the government-owned newspaper Montreal Matin indicated that it is to be no more than a regrouping of existing teachers' colleges, and will be given a miserable operating grant of \$2½ million.

Another arm of the government, the Quebec Liquor Board, insisted that it is incapable of meeting the wage demands of its workers, who were on strike for five months. The average QLB employee's wage was \$62.50 per week.

In the McGill Senate, the conservative majority of voting members, confronted with a student motion on free education and the second university issue, listened carefully to the assurances of Professors Frankel and LeBlond, backed up by the nodding head of Law Dean Maxwell Cohen that Quebec is near bankruptcy and that the Union Nationale government has made tremendous improvements in accessibility to education. They studiously ignored Bob Hajaly's suggestion that perhaps the present situation has arisen because the government has failed to develop its own industries.

They struggled valiantly to ignore the issues before them, but could not. As an alternative, they cut the guts out of all the motions.

Elsewhere at McGill, staff and technicians are beginning work in the university's brand-new Institute for Mineral Industry Research. The program, now an established part of the Engineering Faculty, was created "in an endeavour to serve still further the industry with which the Department is so vitally related". Laboratory and research staff will carry on projects directly sponsored by, for instance, the Iron Ore Company of Canada.

The facilities were provided in large part by McGill, but at this point the operations are directly financed by various sectors of the mining industry.

When these seemingly unrelated events are considered together, it becomes clear that such pressing problems as access to the education system or the shameful standard of living of the Quebec population could well find the beginnings of a solution in, say, nationalization of the St. Lawrence Seaway by the Quebec government, and charging substantial tariffs to groups like the American steel coalition and its front men.

Quebec needs secondary industry

That's a lot of iron those guys are tearing out of our land. (More than 150 million tons by now, to be exact, 300 million tons can still be extracted by open pit mining in the Knob Lake area, with much bigger deposits in the Carol Lake area.)

The tariff could be raised considerably from 7¢ a ton without overstepping.

A lot of economic repercussion would likely follow such a move by the government. A more satisfactory solution in the long run might be to couple the nationalisation process with the development of more secondary industry within Quebec, industry capable of processing the iron itself.

There is a definite connection between the parasitical nature of the Quebec economy on the American, and the deplorable living and working conditions in the province. And it just might be that the people of Quebec can begin to work towards a solution of these problems only by beginning to take control of their economy and their destiny, by using the products of their labor for their own advantage rather than for the profit of giant corporations like Hollinger-Hanna and their shadowy backers.

With the natural and human resources of Quebec at its disposal, there is no excuse or necessity for any government to operate within the present social and economic restrictions imposed by U.S. and Anglo-Canadian industrial concerns. The government of Quebec has in no way shown itself willing to act on behalf of Quebec people, and to place their interests above those of the imperialist corporations which play such a large part in the economy.

And the government of McGill University, overtly by applauding Quebec's policies and programs in the Senate chamber, and more covertly by aiding companies like the I.O.C. in the laboratory, has ali itself against the people too.

Once upon a time, several hundred years ago, when Quebec was no more than a French colony, the vast area of land north of the Gulf of St. Lawrence was populated only by roving bands of Indians. The good colonists of the area remembered their Sunday school lessons from the Old Testament and referred to this immense unknown hunk of forest, tundra, lakes and muskeg simply and bitterly as "the land God gave to Cain".

By 1950 Cain had turned the land over to leading sectors of the American steel industry, and the government and people of Quebec have been getting a pretty raw economic deal ever since.



Aerial view of Schefferville, Quebec. This town is one of three owned and operated by the Iron Ore Company of Canada, a front group for a coalition of giant American steel concerns. The Union Nationale party owns the town's only cinema ("the Roxy"), which gives free shows in honor of the UN candidate during provincial elections.

"The residential area of the town has approximately 650 permanent family dwellings of 18 different styles, ranging from single bungalows to four-family apartments," brags the I.O.C. publicity brochure. It fails to mention that almost all of the 550 units are owned by the Company and were constructed by contract with its engineering department. The English-speaking bosses live in the better "single bungalows", and the humble pit workers live in the "four-family apartments."

The literature also points out that a trailer park of approximately 100 units

has been established. It strategically omits mentioning that for economic reasons it is Company policy that there be slightly fewer houses than the demand, and that those who are on the waiting list for a house are compelled to live with their four children and dog in the cramped quarters of the trailer camp. It also omits that access to the trailers during the summer rainy season is through up to half a mile of six-inch deep mud, and that the water and sewage system is shoddily constructed and of a temporary nature.

Company-owned town

IN RESEARCHING this article, I came across a copy of a cheery little Iron Ore Company publicity brochure about what it must in its collective ignorance conceive of as the cheery little town of Schefferville, Quebec. I read the brochure with some amusement, because my memories of Schefferville, Quebec, where I lived for three years in the late fifties, are anything but cheery.

The brochure talks about planning and layout, about the sound construction of the houses, about the churches and the bank and the theatre, about the hospital and the transportation system.

It does not talk about the built-in class structure deliberately fostered by the Company, about the English-speaking bosses living in the best houses and driving company cars while the "uneducated" French-speaking Quebecois and "Newfie" working class live with their larger families (sometimes up to twelve children) on their smaller salaries in their smaller, poorer houses. It does not mention that even within the confines of this small population these economic groups live in social and cultural isolation from each other.

It does mention the Indians, though only briefly: "A few miles from the center of the town an Indian village is located, composed of Montagnais and Naskapis tribes."

There are good reasons why it doesn't say more about the Indians. The Indians in this village, who form ten percent of the po-

population of the town, are living in abject poverty. They are marginal to the economy. The only jobs they ever get are as garbage men, street cleaners, or construction workers. One aspiring young girl once managed to get work as a waitress in the company hotel; that was considered the pinnacle of success, for an Indian.

The "village" is in fact a federal reservation, located far enough away from the town so that no one ever has to go there except the local Anglican minister. Until 1958 the Indians lived in self-constructed ramshackle huts and shacks. Now many of them live in cheaply built but modern-styled houses erected for them by the Government of Canada.

The houses are designed very much along the lines of the I.O.C. houses in the town itself — except that they have no plumbing of any kind. On a winter morning the Indian residents must venture outside in the sub-zero temperature to chip a hole in the ice on the lake to get water for the breakfast meal.

Everyone I ever met in Schefferville was either afraid to speak to an Indian, or considered it beneath his dignity.

With what has to be a consciously sadistic irony, the Iron Ore Company named its plush downtown hotel "The Montagnais".

There are other things the company publicity leaves unsaid about the living conditions in its busy little towns. For instance many of Schefferville's five

thousand residents have not "been outside" for years. Either through conscious choice, or, more often, through economic necessity, several of the town's citizens have chosen exile from the rest of the world for ten years, or more, for themselves, and more importantly, for their children.

There is no library except for the school's collection. There is no theatre, and no film other than the latest Doris Day/Rock Hudson masterpiece. Any books, or records or works of art that one might want to buy are limited by the somewhat restricted and demented taste of the purchasing department of the Hudson's Bay Company, which has a virtual monopoly on departmental and grocery retailing in the Canadian north.

There is no local newspaper. The Company does its thing by publishing what it likes to call its daily newsletter — a single mimeographed sheet full of local gossip, with the world headlines as lifted from an old Montreal Gazette jammed, almost as an afterthought, on the bottom of the second page.

There are no cows or chickens to speak of in Labrador. Given the Hudson's Bay Company monopoly and a lack of predisposition to help out by the I.O.C. (which is a good deal less than civic-minded when economics are involved), this means that the price of eggs and milk and other dairy products is more than a little inflated.

Children grow up on powdered milk in Schefferville.

Quebec



holds a major interest in Hol-

me at all to expand Sept-Isles 200 to more than 10,000 (by a had the dubious honour of r home). A harbor was handling at least 10 million Sept-Isles now rivals Montreal 1955, QNS & L railway cars boats by the tonload (80.3 long t), and the Iron Ore Company ron ore producer in Canada.

rative Seaway

probably recall the gala opene- ce Seaway in 1959. Financed Canadian governments, its ed by all concerned as the ionment to the notion of in- operation in government and panies were supposed to save t and such downstream to the companies were to profit by on, upstream to things like hio.

ite the way it was supposed to ective. But meanwhile, I.O.C. of the Seaway by beginning north shore location — the r Labrador City. By August th ton of iron ore had passed away's Montreal locks in the t M. S. Monksgarth.

THE BAND

By BRIAN PEARL

"Oh, to be home again"
The Band played to a hometown crowd last Saturday, but that means more than you think.

A hometown crowd is usually proud and happy when someone from their town goes out and makes good, and the triumphal return is almost a ritual of praise by the press and a special sentiment which exists between the performers and the audience. But it was much more than merely formal, in Massey Hall with The Band.

Everything that happened before they reached the stage was as expected. The crowd for the second show had to wait outside in the snow and cold while The Band did an encore for the first sellout audience of the evening. Then the second house flowed in and watched Jesse Winchester impatiently as he sang and struggled with an audience that was just waiting for the following act.

They looked only vaguely gratified by the reception. They're big; just like the Beatles. But its much too early in their success for The Band to start riding on their own reputation to take their acceptance, even from a hometown crowd, for granted.

Famous not enough

So, they moved to their instruments, said "thank you", and began to play. The intro was familiar, and some of us applauded politely with recognition but immediately, the expectations were left behind and we sat and thrilled, excited, with our eyes wide, swept up in a performance which exceeded anything anyone could expect.

Recordings are one thing, and a live performance is another. On record, no one could beat The Band for being free and easy, heavy on the mind and easy on the ears. Their records aren't like anyone else's, and it's a matter of quality. They're the best.

But on the stage, you can see the processes that are involved in the creation of brilliant music. If a 'supergroup' is a collection of musicians of proven talent all helping each other to a goal, making songs do what they are intended to do, then The Band are just that.

All of them can play more than one instrument. Robbie Robertson is a guitar wizard (according to Bob Dylan, he's a "mathematical" guitar genius). Rick Danko does a lot of the vocals while trying his strings of a bass guitar, but he can't do it, so he plays bass beautifully instead.

Levin Helm, on vocals and drums, provides the beat that makes The Band so different. Richard Manuel, along with Robbie Robertson, writes most of their songs, sings accompaniment (the harmony of the group is loose but effective) and plays piano like Helm plays the drums and all of the group operates, with a sure ear on the overall effect and the way their own sounds work together to create the music that they want to make.

Garth Hudson is the quiet-looking man on the two organs in the very back, and in one song, 'Unfaithful Servant', he steps up to the mike in front, in his stocking feet (so he can feel the pedals on the organ better) and wails away an incredible passage on the alto saxophone for about a minute, then quietly trucks back to his organ shop during the applause at the end of the song which he had made so fantastic.

How to bake a band

Take Robertson, Helm, Danko, Manuel and Hudson, five Ontario boys, mix well in Toronto for about six years with a tablespoon of Ronnie Hawkins (they called themselves 'The Hawks' back then), place in a pot with Bob Dylan for another six years (Dylan and The Hawks were probably the greatest show in the history of rock music) then le-



Photo by Barry Gray

"But I'd rather be burned in Canada Than to freeze down in the South."

ave to cool on the window sill of a house in upstate New York (near Woodstock) called Big Pink, for another two years. After fifteen years of damn hard work and even harder learning. The Band is one group that earned its applause, deserves it and will get lots more, no doubt.

The first song was 'This Wheel Is on Fire', by Dylan, and the feeling was ecstatic as they all sang the song and played it together while Robertson laid a fine golden filigree over the hard, bright solid fact that was the song, with guitar work that astounded in its perfection. And that is not hyperbole. Robertson's guitar playing was absolute perfection; every note came down where and when it had to, it must have. There was something inevitable about it, perfectly natural and expressive all at once.

There were other songs that stood out. 'The Weight', 'Jemima Surrender', and 'I Shall Be Released' were all especially good. But the very best was 'Chest Fever'. Hudson began by himself with a three minute solo on the organs that began high, like bagpipes, and seemed to

wind slowly and inescapably into the heavy intro to 'Chest Fever'. The rest joined in and gave that extra little bit that creates a climax in a stage performance. They were obviously enjoying themselves but keeping to the plan worked out in rehearsal, respecting each other to the point of self-restraint. The Band are mostly to be praised for their consistency; always good, sometimes better.

'I'd rather burn in Canada'

So, in the end, The Band made the show better than a homecoming, as good as that can be. They turned it into something special, just for us. No one in the group ever spoke between songs, they just swung from one song to another, and they expected the music to say it for them.

But when they were called back by a standing ovation and stamping feet (the place was shaking) Robertson said: "We'd like to say you make it all worthwhile, but we'll do this instead" and began to sing an old, old tune called 'I'm So Glad I Met You' that said it.

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Girls ravaged

Glendon's galloping Go-fers swing into action again this Thursday when they play vicious Vanier here at 6:30 p.m. Our ladies were lugubriously defeated in their last game of ice hockey by Scarborough College. 'Don't mention that the score was 10-0,' pleaded a member of the team, so we won't. Marilyn Smith goalie for the fabulous Go-fers, broke her foot, in a skiing accident. Black Widow Brent will be minding the web, (sorry Val) net for the next game.

Mother Beaver has informed us that there is an unbelievable three-way tie for first place in the intramural basketball league. A and D houses are tied in points with - are you ready for this? - the day students, and not only that but they've won the same number of games. The remaining teams in the league are tied for second place. What a system! We would suggest this system to Pete Rozelle. Form thirteen divisions with two teams each. Pete, then you can run championship games every Sunday until May.

Glendon's Intercollege basketball team plays Founders here at six thirty, today. Two intramural tournaments are coming up. Intramural squash begins the nineteenth at 4:30, and intramural badminton is Tuesday at the same time. Hurry and get your racquets restrung, these tournaments count for points towards the Glendon Shield.

For all you extremely jealous types, who enjoyed the skating exhibition last Thursday, and wish you were half as good, Astra Burka, Petra's sister, will be giving gratis skating lessons on Fridays from 1-4p.m. What's more friends, they're free.

Mother Beaver wishes that we remind you of the winter carnival weekend coming up Jan. 30-31st. She intends to participate in all of the activities and hopes you'll do the same. It is rumoured that the Serpent of the Don will be on hand to see the Horror movies that will be shown on Saturday night during carnival weekend. Come along, you may see a few friends.

- BETH REDMOND

Gophers blank mac

Andy 'Mercury' Raven scored two goals and goalie Terry Walker blanked McLaughlin for the second straight time as the Glendon Gophers creamed mac 6-0. Coupled with an Osgoode loss the next night, the victory put Glendon far in front in the YHL pennant race.

The Gophers jumped to a quick 3-zip lead in the opening stanza, with Lorne Rogers getting credit for a score following a goalmouth scramble. Bill Rutledge assisted, Rogers admitted after the game that the puck never went in the net. 'The puck never went in the net' Lorne told PRO TEM in an exclusive interview.

Jim Jenkinson tallied from in close as Gary Young set him up perfectly, and Merc Raven stickhandled through the entire mac team to notch the Gopher's third goal.

Young redlighted in the second as Jim Jenkinson outfought two macmen in the corner for the puck. In the third, Geoff Love did some tough digging to set up Raven for a backhand score, and then stole the puck in front of mac's net for the final tally.

Glendon got an outstanding performance from the defensive crew of Wilson Ross, Jack Daley, Bob McMurrich, Gordo the Weirido Way, and Lorne Rogers. Walker was steady on both mac shots, while backup goalie Steve Bresolin didn't allow a single shot to get past him.

After the game, Gopher coach Max Hazan declared, 'This team is ready to take on the junior varsity. We have the better team, and we want a chance to prove it'. Why won't the JV's face the Gophers? Perhaps we were never meant to know.

-NICK MARTIN

Allstar time again

PRO TEM again this year is organizing the selection of first and second allstar teams for intramural basketball and hockey, as well as picking most valuable players for each sport. The results will appear in next week's issue.

We remind captains that each hockey team can nominate five of its players for consideration, and each basketball team four players.

At noon on Friday, captains or their designated alternates, convenors, and the referee-in-chief can come to the PRO TEM office to vote for the allstar squads from the players nominated by the individual teams.

Major gets new GBA high

by NICK MARTIN

Intramural scoring records are falling left and right (sportsies are wishy-washy apoliticals -Dee) this year. Last week Rod Major, with two games left to his play, broke Rick Menear's GBA season scoring record of 92 points, the 3rd Year Beavers set a new GHL single game scoring mark with 15 goals, and Gary Freeburn moved to within three goals of John Vernon's GHL season high of 24.

The Beavers flagellated the Frosh 35-21, despite the absence of superstar Sudden Death Del Buono. Paul Westlake treized, Gunner Muir and Nick Martin got eight each, and Sandy McKay six for 3rd. Martin has been suspended by Captain Westlake pending a haircut. 'I'll have no hippie wierdo freaks on my team,' declared Westlake. The Civil Liberties Association is looking into the matter. Dave Pritchard neufed and Brian Davis had eight for the youngsters.

The Pensioners vivisected the Animals 45-23 as Rod Major had 18, Bob Snow found the winning formula with eight, Don Pilgrim will go down in history with eight, and Jimmy Jack demidozened. Rob Alexander had 12, and Gobby Cohen 7 for D.

The Masked Beaver informs PRO TEM that the campus will be patrolled by Peerless Possum, his faithful sidekick, during the Defender of Faith's absence from duty. The Champion of Justice's girlfriend, Gerda Mung, has been kidnapped by the dastardly Viet-Squirrel and is presently being held in one of the 768 abandoned warehouses on the edge of town. 'Msagro mutorc's nuga ungunung ayayayiii' the Protector of Freedom sorrowfully told this reporter.



Viet Squirrel

E House erected a 55-43 win over Ye Greene Machine as Doug Street had 25 and Mike Eisen 22 for E. Pete Allan seized, Chris Hawkes had 10, Paul Hallet 9, and Peter Hageraats 8 for C.

The Sophs slapped down the Sons of B 30-13 as Gary Schlieffer got 10 and George Hewson 8 for 2nd while Geoff Scott sixed for B. Steve Bresolin dunked in 4 for the Sophs to vault into 21st place in GBA scoring. 'Eat your heart out, Pete Maravich,' Bresolin stated in a subsequent appearance on Sports Hot Seat.

The Axemen chopped up the Frosh 49-18, as Bill Rowe got 19, Kevin Kilbey two less (see 'Advanced Calculus' page 546) Doug Knowles 7 and Bullet Bob Gibson 6 for A. Brian Davis dozed for the Enfants.

In the GHL, the Axemen sliced up E's undefeated record 5-1 (They weren't easy, but we know lots of tricks -

Pat Flynn). Vic Borycheski and Andre de Bellefeuille (French for 'the bell fell') deuced and Doug Knowles onced, while Don Sugden broke Joe Aiello's shutout.

The Beavers got a default win over Ye Greene Machine when the C men were lured to the waiting jaws of the Serpent by the Siren of the Don.



Siren of the Don

The Frosh caged the Animals 8-6, with Wolf Buohholz huffing and puffing for 5 goals, Andre Doyon pairing, and Reno Bigatini (isn't that a paradox? Perhaps we were never meant to know) getting one. Dave Roote chapeaued, Joe Macdonald got 2, and Ian McAskile one for D.

The Beavers kyonied the Sophs 5-1, as Glen Pepiatt had two, and Len Roach, Herdy-Gerdy Coyle, and Merc Raven one apiece, while Wilson Ross tallied for 2nd. The Sophs, last year's champs, have been playing .500 this year, leading to ugly rumours of a fix. The RCMP informs PRO TEM that superstar K.C. Haffey was seen last week passing notorious bookie Sticky the Dip on the street, and was heard to say, 'Get the *&¢% out of my way.' Code Division is desperately trying to decipher this cryptic message.

The Sons of B bombed D 12-2, as scoring leader Gary Freeburn got 6, Larry Black kepied, Bob Stanger got 2 and George Cameron 1. Joe McDonald and LeMay drove the rubber home for the Animals.

C edged the frosh 5-3 as Dave Stone twiced, with singles going to Hammerin' Hank Wood, Chris Hawkes and Riendeau (French for I drink my whisky straight). C.K. Doyon deuced 1st and Goodwin got the other.

E had C, but they were nothing. Renault Marier tonyespositoed, with Geoff Love, Clarence O'Leary, and Andy Michalski doing the scoring. 3rd beat 1st 15-0 as

Gordo Way and Pat Coyle quatred, Merc Raven tripled Lorne Rogers potted two and Dickie Muir and Scooter Scanlan got one each for 3rd. Dave Carpenter got credit for the duck egg.

B edged the sophs 5-4 as Brian Marshall troised, and Gary Freeburn and Jim Dawsoned. K.C. Haffey got 2, and Simon Miranda and Wild Willie Wade one each for 2nd. E maintained its two-point first place margin over 3rd with a 6-3 victory over B. Andy Michalski and Avery O'Leary deuced, while Yony Tilley and Mike Eisen scored 1 each. Gary Freeburn, Larry Black, and Mike Browne tallied for B.

Men's archery, ping pong (le pong de ping pour les Quebecois), and goodminton are coming up soon, according to sources close to chairman Salter. Check the bulletin board for details. Glendon's intercollege teams will meet in St. Pat's in Ottawa, February 13-14; bus tickets are available from Henry Wood for \$4.

Humble Apology

We should like to apologize to Captain Bourgeois and to Bob Waller, whose picture was mistakenly run as the Captain's last week by the late Arnim Pitt, who has since been mungrayed. The Captain accepted our apology, saying, 'I'd rather be dead than red'.



Captain Bourgeois

The Union of Baseball Fanatics of Canada reminds you that only 75 days remain until Opening Day. A lot of people are complaining about the length of the baseball season. We agree - it's far too short.

Brian Pearl says the Sportsies are ubiquitous. Is that something dirty? Send your answers to Contest, c/o PRO TEM. Winner gets an autographed photo of the stick - swinging duel between Crunching Claire Ellard and the Lethbridge Lighting-bolt, Orest Kruhlak.

GBA Scorers		GHL Scorers	
Rod Major (4th Year)	104	Gary Freeburn (B)	21
Doug Street (E House)	78	Andy Raven (3rd Year)	14
Pete Allen (C House)	66	Wolf Buchholz (1st)	13
Graham Muir (3rd)	66	Bill Rutledge (D House)	13
Brian Davis (1st Year)	61	Bill Wade (2nd Year)	13
Mike Eisen (E House)	57	Larry Black (B House)	12
Bren Stacey (1st Year)	56	Andy Michalski (E)	11
Bill Rowe (A House)	53	Andre Doyon (1st Year)	10
Kevin Kilbey (A House)	52	Mike Eisen (E House)	9
Gary Schlieffer (2nd)	47	Tony Tilley (E House)	9
Rick Menear (3rd Year)	46	Pat Coyle (3rd Year)	8
Paul Westlake (3rd)	45	Gord Way (3rd Year)	7
Geoff Scott (B House)	42	George Cameron (B)	7
Bob Gibson (A House)	35	Dave Roote (D House)	7
Nick Martin (3rd Year)	34	Terry Irie (2nd Year)	6
Dave Pritchard (1st)	34	Andre de Bellefeuille (A)	6
Lew Chriss (1st Year)	29	Geoff Love (E House)	6
Jim Jack (4th Year)	28	Jim Jenkinson (E House)	6
Rob Alexander (D)	27	Dave O'Leary (E House)	5
Bob Snow (4th Year)	26	Bob McMurrich (C House)	4
Steve Bresolin (2nd)	26	Rick McKenzie (C House)	3
John Olah (4th Year)	25	K.C. Haffey (2nd Year)	3