

PRO TEM

TORONTO, OCTOBER 25, 1972

OFS plans march

At a plenary conference held last weekend at U. of Waterloo the Ontario Federation of Students decided to continue its campaign against cut-backs in education by calling for a "mass central demonstration at Queens Park" which will coincide with the opening of the legislature and will be organized by David Moulton. Described as a 'Day of Protest' against the tuition fee hikes and raised loan ceilings, the action will be preceded by province-wide literature distribution, posters and local educational. The active support of high school students, organized labour and community groups will also be sought.

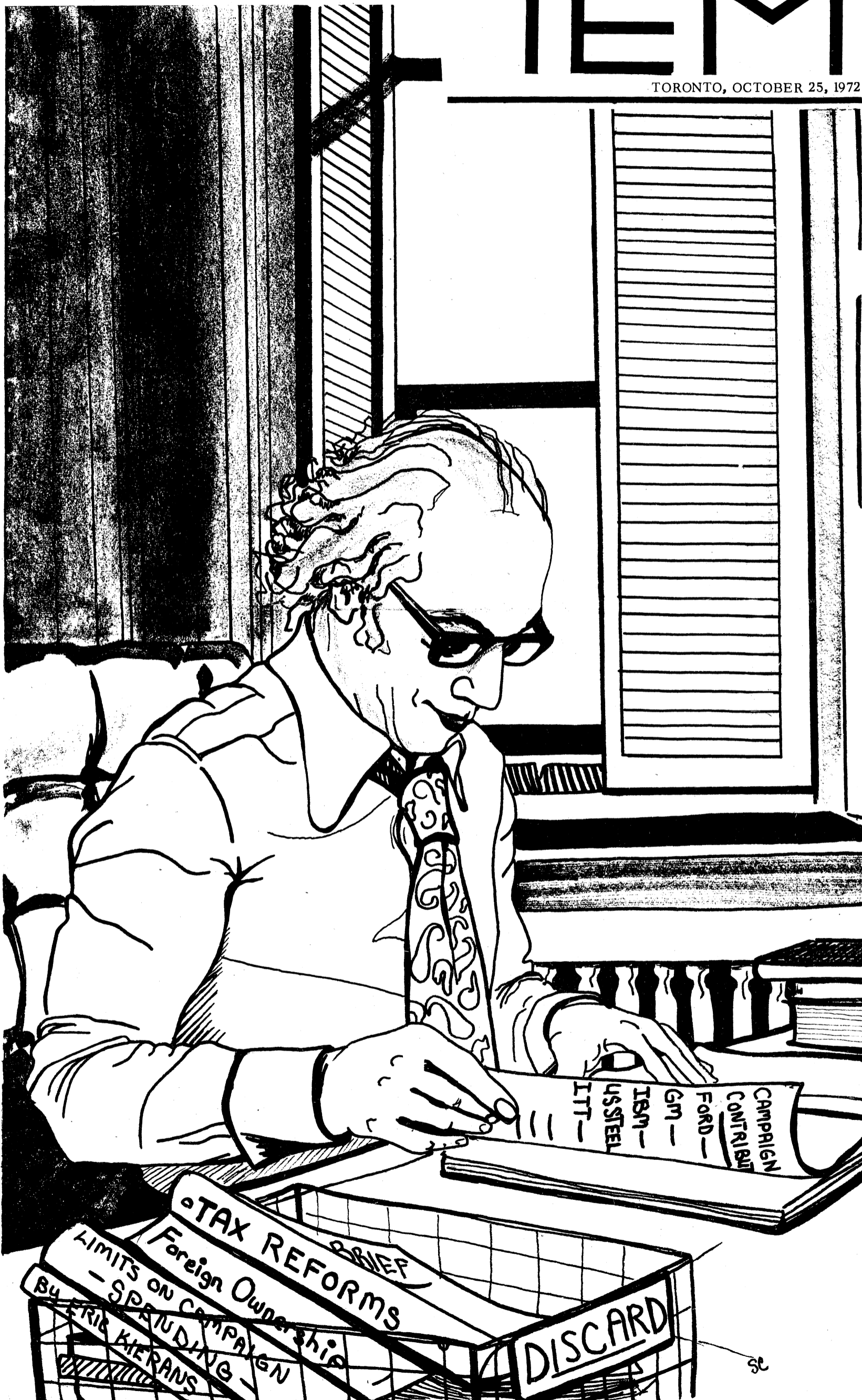
OFS will meet again in plenary on Nov. 29 in Toronto to evaluate the status of its negotiations with the government and will decide how to handle the second term fee strike. The possibility of setting up a trust fund into which second term fees could be paid will be studied at that time, as well as other related options.

Attempts to dilute the already weak and minimal OFS demands in the interests of "bargaining flexibility" (eg. to concede if necessary the \$100 fee increase for a return to the old OSAP arrangements and a lower age of independence) were roundly beaten back at the weekend conference. The OFS Executive's motion to that effect presented in camera and supported prominently by U of T, Queens and Western (who also opposed the call for a demonstration) was met by loud denunciations and charges of betrayal. It was hastily withdrawn and instead a motion was passed directing OFS representatives in discussions with the government to do no more than communicate OFS demands, rather than bargain behind the backs of students.

In other more general discussions, OFS considered several political questions. The case of Hungarian Marxist Professor Istvan Meszaros, was raised by York, and OFS resolved to condemn the Department of Immigration for its refusal to grant landed immigrant status to Meszaros.

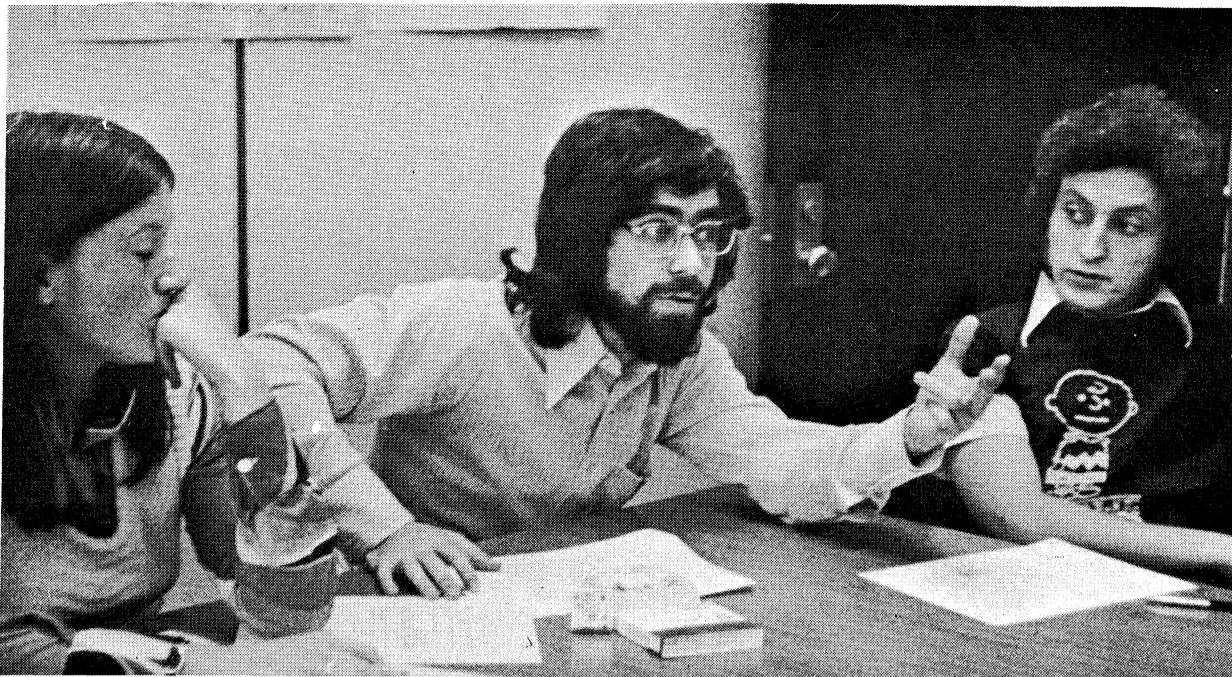
OFS also agreed to support the Nov. 18 International Day of Protest against American involvement in Vietnam, calling for students to demonstrate for an end to the bombing, for immediate withdrawal of US and allied men and material and for Vietnamese self-determination.

The conference also endorsed the campaign to repeal all laws against abortion, and decided in addition to organize a conference to explore the role and problems of women in educational institutions. The conference will be held in the near future.



Two resign from student caucus

by DIANNE TRAVELL



Jay Bell threatened to resign but is reconsidering his position on the students' caucus.

The student caucus of college council met Monday night to discuss the results of last week's bloc-voting referendum, in which those members of the student body who both-ered to vote accepted the principle of bloc voting in council on issues termed "key" by a two-thirds vote of the caucus.

Chairperson Marshall Leslie read letters of resignation from the caucus tendered by Bill Michie and Gilles de Chantal, who reject the suspension of personal opinion and individual choice that they feel the imposition of bloc-voting will bring. Mr. Michie further stated in his letter that he feared polarisation resulting from bloc-voting will eventually destroy any effectiveness the caucus might have.

Barry Weisleder moved that Mr. de Chantal and Mr. Michie be invited to rejoin and function within the caucus in the expectation that an issue will not arise that they feel would compromise their positions. He further moved that if they refuse to join the caucus, they should be asked to resign their seats on college council and stand for re-election to see if the student body accepts

their point of view.

The caucus decided to leave for discussion at a later date Gary O'Brien's contention that only members of the student caucus should nominate and vote for student members on college council committees.

Helen Sinclair pointed out that the councillors in question immediately following the referendum so as to not confuse their stand on any particular issue before the caucus with their position concerning bloc-voting. She also rejected the second part of Mr. Weisleder's motion, noting that Mr. Michie and Mr. de Chantal were to resign from council immediately, their vacant positions, under present college council rules of procedure, would be filled by the top two unsuccessful candidates in last week's council by-election.

John McNee suggested that the referendum was only a guideline for the caucus, but Hubert Saint-Onge, expressing the opinion of the majority of caucus members insisted that the caucus is bound, as had been originally decided, by the outcome of the referen-

dum.

When the question was finally called, the caucus decided to invite the two councillors to rejoin them, but rejected any attempt to force them to stand for re-election.

The other major item of business concerned departmental unions. Bart Higgins of the English department course union outlined the co-operation between faculty and students in that particular department.

Last year's course union, though small, gained voting parity on the six departmental committees — salary, tenure and promotion, teaching, cur-

riculum, hiring and academic standards. The union has experienced some difficulty in finding students to fill the eighteen committee positions available this year.

Gary O'Brien expressed the hope of the curriculum committee of college council that representatives of course unions attend curriculum committee meetings. They would have observer status, initially; but would be permitted to speak and after a time propose motions to the committee.

It was decided that the caucus should work in conjunction with the academic affairs commission of the student un-

ion; a report will be prepared by the commission and studied by a special sub-committee of caucus concerned with the progress of course unions and proposals for their development in the college.

The caucus also discussed committee positions for the two new college councillors. Stuart Spence was appointed to the nominating committee, while Mary Lynn Watson will serve on the minor research grants committee. Barry Weisleder's appointment to the committee on academic standards was affirmed; Hubert Saint-Onge was appointed to the remaining vacant position on CAS.

Glendon for students

The Glendon for Students' Fund is holding its annual appeal for funds this week. The campaign, which began Tuesday, will run until Thursday night.

Glendon for Students' was established four years ago to provide loans for students in financial difficulty who are not able to receive money from either their families or the

government. Last year a total of 39 students were given loans amounting to approximately \$5,000.

Students' council has contributed to the fund annually. This year the council was asked for a grant of \$2,200 but due to the decrease in enrollment and their tight budget, were able to grant only \$2,000. However, due to the increases in tuition fees and cutbacks in the size of Ontario Student Award Plan grants, the Fund is expecting an increased demand on its resources this year.

The Glendon for Students Fund is a registered charity and issues receipts for income tax purposes. If you can possibly help out a fellow student, make out a contribution to "Glendon for Students' Fund" and send it to the Dean of Student's office, Room 241, York Hall.

on campus

Wednesday, October 25
First dramatic production of the year is 'The American Dream' and 'The Sandbox' at 8 p.m. in the Pipe Room. Today and Thursday.

Thursday, October 26
Germain Bazin, conservateur-en-chef honoraire du Musée du Louvre and Research Professor at York will speak at 4:15 today on 'Les vrais inventeurs du cinéma' in Room 204. Admission free.

Friday, October 27
There is a Halloween Dance in the Old Dining Hall featuring CORE. All people with costumes free, others 50 cents.

Saturday, October 28
The Pipe Room presents a Boîte à chansons.

Sunday, October 29
The film society presents 'Joe' at 8 pm in Room 204.

Heidelberg

Brewed from pure spring water.



And that's the truth!

PRO TEM

PRO TEM is the student weekly of Glendon College, York University, 2275 Bayview Ave., Toronto 12, Ontario. Opinions expressed are those of the writer. Unsigned comments are the opinion of the paper and not necessarily those of the student union or the university. PRO TEM is a member of Canadian University Press and an agent for social change. Phone 487-6136.

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Moving towards a socialist Canada

On October 30th millions of English Canadians and Québécois will march to the polls to take one of the few opportunities available at this stage in our history to influence the direction of the state. The fact that so many people will participate in this process because they see it as the real determiner of general social and political affairs, demands that we, or anyone committed to being an agent for social change, look at this process critically and formulate a position.

Four years ago saw the presentation of a new vision for the future — a "just society" and a "participatory democracy" under the leadership of a man whose style caught the fancy of many, adding spirit, if not content, to our political life. At this point it's fair for us to ask, as students and for the majority, as future wage earners, what has been achieved? What is the state of our collective condition? To examine the record is to discover the reality that gives lie to the vision; it is to witness poor fraud in the place of promise, serving out illusions on behalf of the mighty in our world.

In plain terms, the "just society" is just for the rich. While unemployment in Canada is higher than in any other industrial country, hitting youth at a rate almost triple the national average, the federal government has busied itself handing out billions of dollars in tax deferrals and investment credits to the corporations, domestic and foreign.

Foreign capitalist domination of key sectors of the Canadian economy and the double exploitation of Quebec have continued to mount unabated, importing at the same time a virulent inflation from the war primed economy to the south to complement our own economic chaos. If the 'Land is Strong' it is so in spite of these policies, not because of them. And in the same sense, if there's any 'National Integrity' left in Canada, it's in spite of our government's complicity in the genocidal war in Vietnam. Canada continues to sell a million dollars worth of arms and war material per day to the imperialist United States under the Canada-U.S. Defense Production Sharing Agreements, as well as vast quantities of strategic resources which fuel the U.S. war machine. Few people realized, until the Pentagon Papers' revelations, that for 18 years Canada, through its membership on the International Control Commission, acted as diplomatic errand boy delivering threats to Hanoi, spying for the CIA and covering up war crimes for the US. Still fewer are aware that Canadian campuses are used as sites for war research, under the auspices of the Defense Research Board, utilizing large grant money sums provided by taxing working peoples' diminishing real wages. Which is to say nothing of the chemical and biological warfare research going on at Suffield, Alberta with American and British supervisory assistance. Which is not to mention the NATO connection, so instrumental in encouraging democracy to flourish throughout member-Portugal's colonial holdings, as well as in the land of the enlightened generals, Greece. Which is to remain silent on the question of the performance of the Bank of Nova Scotia in the Carribean, where it is much loved, not the least by the casino builders; and the generous role of Brascan Ltd., a once favourite of past director Mitchell

Sharp, in the area of its Brazilian interests, where the local government is not above messing with courts in order to eliminate political opposition.

But don't get the wrong idea. The present government cannot be held solely to blame for these oppressive policies. They are products of decades of Tory-Grit state rulership; they stem from the very basis of the system we live under. They are in no sense of the term aberrations.

It's no accident that prices, rents and private profits continue to rise way ahead of the gains of working people, and then the Liberals and Tories threaten wage controls. It should shock no one that governments fight pollution by urging their citizens to refrain from littering, while sitting back smugly as private industries pour tons of effluent into our air, land and water, produce nutritionally low-value food, plan obsolescence into their commodities, and attempt to reduce us to mental midgits through deceptive advertising. It's not surprising that the largely male, big business advocates of "participatory democracy" deny women control over their own bodies (condemning many of them to back street abortionists who accounted for over 2,500 deaths last year) and direct women to the most uncreative kinds of vocations at unequal rates of pay, with no day care centres under parental control available or affordable for their children to stay at during the work day. It's no wonder that a government rhetorically infatuated with 'cultural diversity' daily eats away at the human rights of the Métis, the Eskimos, and the Amerindians, deals with Quebec as a 'province like the others' and foists an expensive bilingualist programme on English Canada to compensate for the three hundred year oppression of the Quebec nation. Or that it sends the Canadian militia to occupy the latter in October, 1970, smashing all civil liberties in order to stabilize a faltering bankrupt provincial régime and to quell the ascendent nationalist sentiment somewhat aroused by terrorist activity. It can be expected, in a system such as ours, that when jobs for the educated become scarce, it's the reflex of government to make education even harder to get for the majority than it already is. (Ottawa contributes 50 per cent of the costs of post-secondary education, and in June the Hon. Minister of State, Mr. Mahoney, said students, not their future employers, should bear more of the cost burden. And for those who still doubt the seriousness of the effects of the cutbacks, it should be pointed out that already this year 40 per cent fewer secondary school students in Ontario have applied for the university entrance exam: they are for the first time required to pay \$11 to take.) And just in case you think a new park for Toronto's waterfront cancels out all the abovementioned 'goodies', pause to think about strip mining in B.C., deforestation in Algonquin, the proposed oil pipeline sellout, and our government's passive response to the Amchitka atomic test-blast last fall.

MINORITY CONTROL

It takes blind determination to ignore the contradictions of the system we live under. It's a system controlled

by a tiny percentage of the population utilizing all the undemocratic conventional institutions of society, from the church to the media to the schools, to perpetuate their ideas and their power — to accumulate still greater private profits out of the daily work done by the majority. This ruling class, as it were, also has a political apparatus and two major political parties to provide the dual illusion of the existence of real democracy through parliament and real political alternatives to choose from in free elections. The Liberal and Progressive Conservative Parties, and the Socreds in a more regional sense, owe political support to their financial backers, and their system, and merely play variations on a capitalist theme at election time. All three would be more than prepared to employ military violence to defend the status quo should a mass upsurge intending to transform society occur. Their invocation of the War Measures Act three times in our past history should hardly lead us to believe otherwise.

So, in this election, is there no alternative for the majority interest?

AN ALTERNATIVE

Aren't all the parties the same?

The answer is no. The New Democratic Party is the exception. Although reformist in outlook (i.e., seeking only to reform capitalism, not abolish its exploitation), and oriented to electoral politics rather than mass action, the party is based on the organizations of the only class in society capable of transforming present social relations in production, distribution and exchange. The trade unions of this country emerged out of the historic struggle against capital for better working and living conditions; however, the struggle was almost always of a 'bread and butter' nature, not carried collectively onto the political plane for the class. The merger, on the political plane, of the Canadian Labour Congress and the farmer-worker-intellectual based CCF in 1961 represented a significant step forward into political as well as economic action on the part of many of the advanced layers of the working class, even though this merger was performed at the top bureaucratic levels. In fact, a conservative bureaucracy continues to sit on top of the mass membership of the NDP, defending the basis of the present system, attempting to soften the class orientation of the party and its programme, even occasionally betraying demonstrations and strikes of the oppressed. But try as it might, it cannot short of dissolving the Party, negate the working class financial and political basis of the NDP, nor its potential to radicalize and move the Party left as the international crisis in capitalism deepens. It cannot prevent the NDP from continuing to be a political meeting place for the conscious leaders of the oppressed in our society: worker militants, high school and university radicals, women's and gay liberationists, Amerindians, tenants' unionists, the unemployed, etc. The basic democratic structure of this mass party (over 80,000 members across Canada) leaves it open to an influx from the radicalization occurring throughout society. But there's one group that won't join the NDP, no matter how bad conditions get, and that's big business.

It's certainly true that the NDP can never be a revolutionary party; it simply doesn't have the understanding or discipline necessary to lead the oppressed classes in a seizure of state power. But, from out of its ranks will come many of the future worker-revolutionaries as a result of the intervention of the left in its membership (now called the Left Caucus). In the meantime, the NDP can help win many concrete gains for the oppressed, serving also to intensify, inspire, and propel forward progressive movements of the people. The achievement of free day-care and abortion on demand, increased taxation of big business, free and universal accessibility to all post-secondary education, the outlaw of professional strikebreaking, the institution of stronger pollution controls, an increase in pensions and benefits for labour, a more vigorous policy of economic nationalism incorporating public equity, and many other positions the NDP is committed to carrying out make it a qualitative alternative to the two major parties of big business.

Notwithstanding the above, it's necessary to be independently critical of the course of the party. Its suppression of the Waffle Movement is clearly unpardonable (although the Waffle leaders in Ontario can be at least partly blamed for backing off from the fight to form a politically non-effective MISC); the federal party MP's compliance with Trudeau's measure to force the B.C. dockworkers to end their strike is likewise disgraceful; as is Lewis' imposition of a vague federalist programme on the Quebec wing of the party. Nevertheless, it is the party leadership and bureaucracy that must be taken to task for these betrayals. Anger and abstention do not substitute for the class base of the party, nor the need to raise its level of political consciousness. Intervention in that arena is the task of serious people who want to see fundamental change in our lives. Revolutionary consciousness and modes of organization never come ready made — they have to be created. Those who smugly mumble to themselves that there are no alternatives available cannot contribute to the process for change, as they've isolated their relationship to it.

In this election, PRO TEM would like to urge you to vote NDP. We ask you to bear in mind the limitations of the NDP in terms of the ultimate need to radically restructure society, but to be conscious at the same time of the role it will play in preparing the way for the future while posing presently a partial critique of corporate society, winning some short term gains for workers and students, and acting to defend, in most cases, the right to organize and strike as the state prepares new attacks on the largely unorganized working class. In Quebec, le NPD, is a different kind of formation than the NDP in Canada; it is miniscule in size and importance, and is considered quite an alien entity. Fashioning a labour alternative is the task of the Québécois working class, not ourselves. But it's probably true that they'd rather deal with an NDP government in Ottawa, than with troops sent by the other parties to deal with l'indépendantisme.

On October 30th, for a socialist future, vote NDP. The next step is getting involved yourself towards building a better world.

Commitments:

We suffer no lack of challenges in Canada today. We do suffer, in my opinion, a serious lack of commitment on the part of government to meet these challenges. I would like to talk with you now about four I feel to be most urgent.

JOBS: Right now, more than half a million Canadians are without jobs, one of the highest unemployment rates in the industrialized world. In Quebec, one in eleven is jobless; in Newfoundland, one in nine; among young Canadians, one in five; among our native people, three in five. Well over two million people are directly affected.

Canada can do better. My government would make the creation of jobs its first priority.

My government would immediately reduce personal income taxes, to stimulate consumer demand, to create jobs. We would eliminate the 11% Federal sales tax on building materials to encourage construction, because construction means jobs. We would encourage the further processing of our raw materials here, because that means jobs.

My government would expand the retraining opportunities available through the Department of Manpower, and make that agency much more aggressive in searching out job vacancies.

My government would insist on greater long range planning of special job-creating activities—such as summer youth employment—so that the communities to be served could be involved from the outset, and so that jobs could be found for those whose need is most pressing.

Further, my government would act to strengthen our job-creating potential for the future. We would increase direct government investment in research and technology, and expedite the process by which Canadian innovations can be marketed around the world.

PRICES: What cost you five dollars four years ago right now costs you six. The poor people of Canada, the elderly and those on fixed incomes, have suffered most from this kind of inflation, but clearly it affects the earnings and savings of all Canadians. And, because it makes Canada's exports less competitive, inflation affects a good many jobs as well. The government I lead would tackle this problem directly.

First of all, my government would calculate its tax revenues in terms of constant rather than inflated dollars, so as to eliminate the Treasury Board's vested interest in inflation.

We would strengthen the role of the Auditor General, so that unproductive government spending, which contributes not a little to the inflationary cycle, might be revealed and reduced.

We would support the cost-of-living escalator formula for those receiving old age and guaranteed income security benefits.

And, should the need ever arise, my government would be prepared to use temporary wage and price controls to combat inflation.

ECONOMIC INDEPENDENCE: Fifty-eight percent of Canada's manufacturing industry is foreign controlled, and there have been almost as many foreign takeovers since Mr. Trudeau took over as in the previous ten years.

Mr. Trudeau's recent legislation does not begin to meet the problem: it fails to correct a situation in which it is easier for foreign than for domestic corporations to effect takeovers; further, it fails to increase a Canadian presence in existing subsidiaries, and fails to provide for full financial disclosure by those subsidiaries.

My government would enact the changes necessary to make this legislation truly effective. Beyond that, we would revise the Bank Act to make certain that venture capital was available for the expansion of existing Canadian firms, or the creation of new ones.

My government, in concert with the provinces, would develop new programs to ensure the rapid growth of our entrepreneurial and managerial talent pools.

And we would, again together with the provinces, establish and define key sectors of the economy which are to be considered reserved for Canadian ownership.

THE ENVIRONMENT: Half of Canada's urban centres with populations of a thousand or more lack any sewage treatment, and a further third have only the most rudimentary equipment. The Trudeau government's Ministry of the Environment is not really a ministry at all, since many of its regulations are enforced by a variety of other government agencies.

We can, and absolutely must do much more to protect Canada.

My government would first of all create an Environmental Council to monitor, and disseminate information upon the quality of our environment, and recommend measures to parliament.

My government would encourage the development of large-scale anti-pollution industries in Canada.

It would, together with the provinces, act to stiffen the penalties for all forms of environmental neglect, whether to our air, soil, or water, international waters included.

It would use a variety of financial incentives to assist industry to invest in pollution control equipment.

It would create a co-ordinated Department of the Environment.

I would say again that we face no lack of tasks, no want of challenges anywhere in this land...in our cities and towns, on our small farms, and across the open reaches of our north.

We can meet none of them if we cannot create jobs, if we cannot protect the savings of those who work, cannot assume greater control over our own economy, cannot live in harmony with nature.

I am confident that we can do these things, and a great many more, if we are wisely and honestly led.

My government will strive to provide that kind of leadership. You have my word.

R.L. Stanfield



A P.C. government can do better.

Election Section Indecision '72

Women in politics

by DEB FRANKLIN

Women received the right to vote and stand for election in 1918. Fifty-four years later, one would never know the difference in terms of women being candidates and actually winning. It seems that this perpetually poor record will continue for another four years; one has only to look at the number of women candidates running in this election.

Exactly how poor women's showing has been in federal elections can be seen by the previous statistics. Of 12,262 candidates in the fifteen federal elections since women received the right to vote and stand as candidates, 300 (or 2.4 per cent) were women. Our more optimistic observers would classify that as "not too bad at all", but one more statistic crashes through such narrow confidence: eighteen women (or 0.8 per cent) actually won.

Of over one thousand candidates in this election, sixty nine of them are women. Some will make a good showing, but very few will win.

Most of the women candidates are remaining within the official political parties, yet there are others who have chosen to stand as independents for what they think will be a more effective campaign.

History has shown us though that independents (men or women) rarely win. The reasons are obvious — the individual cannot caucus within a party to promote changes in policy, and he/she is a voice alone in the House who may command the respect of his/her fellow members, but no assured support. The situation is no better though for women who choose to remain within the party structures. Both the Liberals and P.C.'s have an extremely low record of supporting female candidates. As well, there is that most intolerable practice of supporting women in ridings where there is no chance of them winning (the old "sacrificial lamb" game). The feeling is that people will rest their troubled minds in knowing that at least the big parties tried, but couldn't help it if the women didn't win. Such smugness has no future though, because women do recognize this practice, and will not stand for it.

The NDP, on the other hand, has always nominated more women as candidates as compared to the P.C.'s and the Liberals. Even more promising is that the NDP gives a woman a better chance of winning in the riding in which she is a candidate. After all, the one woman MP in Parliament is Grace MacInnis, NDP (Vancouver-Kingsway).

All of the parties, however, are very quick to praise the role that women play in campaign work. Of course, they are competent letter-lickers and secretaries and sign-makers and telephone-number-

searchers — very important work. Such things as election strategy, development of policy, the advertising campaign, the selection of personnel, the collection and dispersal of party funds are primarily the work of men, those stalwarts of wisdom and intelligence.

In general, women play a supportive role in the party structure. This is where women have to stand up and fight if they want to be in politics, rather than on the perimeters. Instead of accepting the routine chores that should be the responsibility of a committee, they should get on the executives of these parties so that they can play a part in the decision-making, and shed themselves of this second-class membership.

It is absolutely ironic, as well, that women's groups associated to the political parties are dedicated, yes, but to getting their party's male candidates elected. These women are actually a deterrent to the others who want to contribute in more significant ways.

In this election, there are many good women who want to contribute. Pauline Jewett for the NDP, Peggy Thatcher for the Liberals and Flora MacDonald for the Conservatives are but a few of the better known women. There have also been some candidates put forward by the Women for Political Action (WPA). This organization is dedicated to getting women into politics without official party affiliation.

WPA has come under a great deal of criticism, most of which is valid. This Toronto-based group has spoken out for women on issues concerning day care, abortion, political power for women and women's caucuses. Granted, these are all very important topics, but women politicians have to be just as concerned about non-woman issues.

To the extreme there is Aline Gregory, who is running for WPA in Rosedale. This woman is nothing short of a female chauvinist pig. As a sample is, "Why should I feel anything at all about separatism, the pipeline, unemployment — I see no women there..." It really is too bad that Ms. Gregory does not perceive that there are women separatists, the pipeline could be an ecological crisis (therefore everyone's problem) and that there are unemployed women. She blatantly admits that her support will be a protest vote in her riding. Perhaps her rigidity in sticking to women's issues will succeed in awakening women to the more superficial level of involvement, like becoming politicized (which would be a great step). Ms. Gregory could have been just as successful though if she had carried out a politicizing programme before the election. This would have left room for a serious woman candidate, intent upon winning. Instead we have a bag

of distortion, damaging women's credibility.

The more moderate Kay MacPherson, running for WPA in St. Paul's, understands that traditional "women's issues" should cease to be considered as the realm of women only — they are human issues.

Pauline Jewett and Flora MacDonald are at this point two of the best examples of women politicians. Ms. Jewett, who is running in Ottawa West, has no choice but to deal with pertinent issues as her riding is made up of largely English-speaking civil servants who are in an uproar about Trudeau's bilingual programme for them in Ottawa. Ms. MacDonald has quite a record for her action in the Independence Issue, as well as her work in the Progressive Conservative Party's Federal Executive. Both women are an asset to Canadian society, and fortunately have a good chance of winning in their respective ridings.

Women candidates cannot afford to be naive of the political realities. If they really want to be effective, they must reject the idea that women should withdraw from party



Kay MacPherson is running in the riding of St. Paul's.

politics and strike out on their own. At the same time, men must realize the role they play. For possible women candidates there are many impediments to running: there is prejudice in the constituency associations where the membership is largely men; there are inadequate financial resources and limited mobility; at the constituency level women find that the belief that a woman candidate will lose votes is prevalent. Of the women that have suc-

ceeded in winning, one finds that the nomination is more difficult than the election.

October 30 will be the day that will make women know where they stand for the next few years. That does not mean that they should not take action until the next election; rather, women should start now to work out a solid network of politicized individuals who will be just as competent as men in running for public office. This is every woman's responsibility.

Battle of the buck

by GREG COCKBURN

Consider the battle for Don Valley's seat in the House of Commons the battle of the buck, as it seems in this election only money allows a candidate to reach the riding's 73,000 voters. And because of this consider the NDP's Jean Smith an automatic loser.

It costs a small fortune to win in Do Valley. Jean Smith and the New Democratic Party had \$2,500 and three weeks to distribute 10,000 pamphlets buy several gallons of paint to make 1,000 lawn signs, and knock on 500 doors. At Ms. Smith's nomination meeting in the North Toronto YMCA, her supporters passed the hat and received \$300. The riding association put in \$600, a number of private donors kicked in with from \$2 to \$10. The campaign may wind up only a few hundred dollars in the red.

Present member of parliament, Robert Kaplan of the Liberals, holds the distinction of having spent \$68,369 in the 1968 election, the biggest budget in Canada. That averaged out to approximately \$2.49 per vote he received. Kaplan has been quoted as saying he is not at all proud of his spender image, but as Kaplan's campaign manager, Carl Grant, says, "It's expensive in this riding, there are a lot of people to communicate to." Kaplan has claimed that his budget for this election will not exceed \$40,000, while Conservative Jim Gillies now

predicts approximately \$55,000 as his budget ceiling.

Kaplan claims he wrote to Gillies inviting him to conduct the campaign as if a new bill limiting election funds were in effect, but that Gillies turned him down. The bill was introduced by the government last May, but had not been passed by the end of the parliamentary session.

Gillies, who has been staging pancake breakfasts since mid-August, agrees that it costs a small fortune to reach all of the people in the riding, and is extremely pleased with the campaign's success in making him known. The Conservatives have rented seven billboards (market value of \$180 a month), posted more than 300 mainartery/signs (masonite sidings and steel poles), planted 5,000 lawn signs throughout the riding, and distributed more than 200,000 pieces of literature.

Kaplan stages coffee parties at the rate of several a day. Wine and chesse parties, serving forty to fifty people, cost between \$30 and \$50. It will cost at least \$20,000 to distribute his 200,000 pieces of literature. One mailing alone costs almost \$6,000.

Both Kaplan and Gillies claim to have no knowledge of where their campaign funds originate as their campaign managers feel this alleviates any undue pressures on them.

But regardless of what values are attached to this spending, its whole purpose is to make the candidates visible to the electorate. Thus

Jean Smith is left somewhat out in the cold in her race for visibility.

All of her signs are hand-painted. There are only two telephones in her campaign headquarters. And her support is localized in the southwest corner of the riding, surrounding her small home on Belle Ayre Blvd. She's running, not with hope of winning, but because she feels she has a responsibility to the supporters she knows she has. "There is no way we'll win" says Ms. Smith, "the riding won't vote NDP. Our party would never appeal to big business, just because of their connections with money."

So regardless of what riding you live in, before you market your ballot stop and ask yourself if you are really voting for the candidate whose views best represent your own or for the candidate whose best familiarized his or her name by polluting our environment with the largest and greatest number of signs, and who threw the most lavish parties. If you aren't certain as to what influenced your decision, then perhaps you would be doing both your country and yourself a favour by not voting. If, on the other hand, you are a loyal supporter of a particular party, then do us all a favour and take it upon yourself to make certain that the issues are discussed in the last few days rather than the popularity of the respective candidates. It's our decision, so let's make certain it is the proper one.

PRO TEM interviews the three

Interviews by MICHAEL O

Jean Smith



NDP

Q. You have said that the Canadian Development Corporation should play an instrumental role in the appropriation of foreign dominated sectors of the economy. How does this function differ from the CDC's present function, and how would an NDP carry out this intention?

The idea of a Canada Development Corporation really originated with the founding convention of the NDP in 1961. At that time they said that there should be a Canadian development fund to be a source capital available to businesses in Canada for development and expansion. They realized at the time that many Canadian industries were under foreign domination and that many of these businesses were able to get loans from banks, whereas our own businesses could not.

Now the Liberal government did form the C.D.C., but it has been discovered that they've been granting loans to subsidiaries of foreign owned companies. We feel that this is not the function of that corporation. Rather, it should assist in developing our own indigenous, entrepreneurial talent and provide funds for municipal and other public works as well.

On the other hand, we feel that the C.D.C. should be used to buy into existing multi-national corporations. We must also be aware of the difficulties of buying into such corporations. First, for many multi-national corporations it is impossible for Canadians to buy shares in them since they are not listed on Canadian markets. Legislation must be passed to enable purchase of these inaccessible shares so as to provide an eventual equity of ownership of multi-national corporations.

One other problem here concerns multi-national expansion. These corporations use either their own internal revenues or money deposited with the banks. Yet those funds generated in Canada are not available to firms starting up for Canadian markets. The NDP would like to see limits placed on expansion of subsidiaries with further market demands adequately handled by new industries in Canada. It makes little difference whether new, solely Canadian companies are publicly, or partially publically owned. The root question is the availability of funds for this special Canadian need.

Q. Recently the Waffle 'irritant' was expelled from the NDP, and split into the Left Caucus and MISC factions. Which of these two factions do you think will be most effective in working for a socialist Canada?

Unfortunately, it's been the history of socialist parties in both Canada and the United States to lose groups from their main bodies. Incidentally, that's why the socialist movement in the United States has been so weak. They've never been able to keep a cohesive body. It's quite unfortunate that so much unpleasantness arose with the Waffle. Having great respect for Messrs Watkins and Laxer, I feel that both have a great deal to offer Canada. Whether they operate through the NDP or whatever, I think they should have some access to the public ear.

I was present at the Orillia meeting where the resolution was passed calling for dissolution of the Waffle as an entity. Yet, it's quite difficult for a name like the Waffle to disappear. The name and idea of the Waffle come readily to mind. To me the Waffle was very exciting, making many of us, and not only people in the NDP, aware of the problem of foreign ownership. David Lewis and many others in the party have been warning of this for years; however the Waffle at last brought the issue to newspaper headlines.

As far as I know most former members of the Waffle have retained membership in the NDP, and we hope that they'll learn to work within the party; not that we're trying to rigidly restrict them, but we found that so much time was being taken to discuss the Waffle itself that the issues raised by them were being neglected. This annoyed a great many people. I do think though that not a few persons did a great deal of thinking through the hard feelings generated by the controversy and that they'll be the stronger for it. I'm afraid that the M.I.S.C. is far too small a body. If you're going to be practical, it's better to function with a larger group. Much of what they have to say will be like voices crying in the wilderness.

Q. M. Caouette of Social Credit has stated that the federal government should provide funds for bilingual instruction of all first-time enrolled grade school students. Do you support this position? Also, would you give special representation to the academic community at Glendon?

I consider Canada to be a bilingual nation now, but this particular proposal calls for a tremendous outlay of funds. Right now, bilingual instruction beginning with first-grade children falls behind more pressing national needs.

The Glendon community is part of Don Valley riding and I don't see any special problems peculiar to it. That's in contrast to some ridings with problems of housing and unemployment. Perhaps I don't know enough about Glendon College.

However, the issue of grants to universities came up the other night when I was a member of a panel discussing women's rights. I suggested there that a condition of bestowing grants by the federal government could be the equal change for positions for women in the universities. Right now there are many women at universities in subordinate positions too often considered inferior. I think the federal government could do something here concerning the status of women.

Q. How substantial is the NDP recognition and programme concerning environmental difficulties?

I think one thing that sets the NDP apart from both the Liberals and Conservatives is that we don't look

to reactive environmentalism. We've been saying for years that we should be looking at long range plans in education, industry and the environment.

In reference to the environment, the NDP has population control in mind when it proposes first, the access of birth control information and devices to women and second, that abortion legislation should be completely removed from the Criminal Code (with abortion on demand included). Let's start thinking about those persons here in this world and the wanted children coming into it. From there let's stop to think about energy needs, outdoor space per person and the adequate provision of wilderness areas.

The Sneadan Report, suppressed by the government but revealed by David Lewis, has shown that most municipalities in the country do not have proper sewage treatment and disposal plants. Since it is we who have been paying the cost of the lowered health because of air and water pollution, I think industry should pay for the installation of anti-pollution equipment. However, the C.D.C. could provide funds to marginal industries for the installation. Money should be readily available to municipalities in addition, for construction of sewage plants.

Robert Kaplan Liberal

Q. Unemployment is up to 7.1 per cent this month and the consumer price index is going up steadily. How do you reconcile this with the Liberal campaign slogan, 'The Land is Strong'?

Well, of course these are factors that have to be explained and looked at. It's important to know why there's unemployment and inflation. I don't think that the mere fact of either is a condemnation of the government.

Let's look at them in order. Unemployment — it's true that there are too many people in Canada looking for jobs and unable to find them. That means that the government has a very high priority — your highest priority — to try to find jobs for all Canadians to adopt economic policies or follow economic policies to produce increased work. The thing is, we've been doing that for four years now. We've been expanding the economy. We've been rationalizing, diversifying, finding foreign markets, stimulating research and development, introducing tax incentives that have never been used in the way that's been done in our history, and we've succeeded to the extent of creating jobs at an unprecedented rate. For example: in the last 4 1/2 years we've added nearly a million jobs to the economy. Now for this period in the international situation, that's a record. We've been twice as fast in job creation as the United States.

The trouble is that even though we've created that many jobs, we just have not been able to do it fast enough so far. But we're keeping it up; we are maintaining a very fast rate of growth. Only Japan is growing faster than we are, and Japan is pretty far behind us in living standards. This is the way we're working our way out of it. There are not fewer people working in Canada; there are more people working in Canada. There isn't a growing recession; there is increasing expansion; there isn't a withering of foreign markets; there is an increase in foreign markets. And there's going to continue to be under a Liberal government, until we work our way out of this unemployment. A fundamental cause is the large number of new people coming into the labour force, and this is not something

to discourage, it's something to encourage; but it is a matter of time until the economy can absorb all of these new entrants.

Q. How long must we wait for full employment?

Well, the Economic Council of Canada told us it couldn't be done overnight and if we grew at the rate of 5.4 per cent a year in real terms, we would bring unemployment down in 5 years. We're growing at 8.2 per cent in real terms; it's nearly 50 per cent faster than the target of the Economic Council of Canada.

Now the other question, the question of inflation, is an international phenomena. The important thing is how well you do relative to the countries that you do business with. Here again, if you look at the last 4 years you will see that Canada has had the best price stability in the world.

Q. Eric Kierans says that you are wasting your time giving tax write-offs to resource industries which produce few jobs, and that only the augmentation of secondary manufacturing industries in Canada will solve the unemployment problem.

Eric Kierans is saying that if we go out of the natural resource business and concentrate on secondary industry we'll produce more employment. He argues that there is a trade-off, that you can't have both. Our government's policy and my own view is that it simply is not true. Not only can we have both, but we have to have both in a country like ours, with the resources that we have, to move ahead. Some of our activities in the natural resource sector is capital intensive compared to secondary manufacturing, but we're actively stimulating secondary manufacturing; we're finding vast new markets for secondary manufacturing; in fact, in the last ten years in this country the manufactured export sector has gone from 14 per cent of everything we export to 35 per cent with everything we export. Now the auto pact is a big part of that, but there's

a lot of other secondary manufacturing goods that we're finally beginning to export. This is a process that will continue but I don't see what would be gained by putting a ban on the exporting of natural resources.

In the last year, the tax reform that went through the committee that I'm chairman of, the finance committee, removed a great many of the incentives that the mining sector got — unearned depletion, the three year tax holiday. At the same time we stimulated the manufacturing sector: we've given them a 20 per cent tax break in John Turner's first budget.



ree candidates in Don Valley

EL OTIS and PAUL WEINBERG

Jim Gillies - Conservative

Q. Financial experts fear that the financing of the Mackenzie Pipeline would drive up the price of the Canadian dollar and hence the price of Canadian exports, exacerbating both our foreign sales and economy. Ecologists also tell us that there is no way a pipeline can be built without seriously damaging the North's ecology. Why do we need the Mackenzie Pipeline?

My two opponents have said that as far as they were concerned, we should forget the Mackenzie Pipeline, that we know enough about it to know that it is a lousy idea. My own view is that we should know more about the Mackenzie Pipeline. There are natural resources in the north of our country that we can use to fulfill some of our national priorities.

Q. How do you solve the problem of poverty if the pipeline raises the prices of Canadian goods without employing people over any significant period of time?

Well, unemployment is important of course, but there are other objectives that we want our economy to produce. There is tax revenue; there are royalties; there is the establishment of communities; there are the depressed regions of Canada where people who are looking for jobs, want them, might find them. There is the possibility of shifting the centre of gravity of Canada more to the west, which I think would be a good thing.

Q. Can the Prime Minister be convinced into a more nationalist economic policy? He has said there will be no change.

But if you look at the record and see what has taken place for four years, you will find greater moves toward the re-enforcement of Canadian independence and Canadian control than ever before in history. Now it's a sad history, I agree, but take a look at the record and you see a government moving in a direction that suits me.

Q. Mr. Gillies claims that Steve Roman was used as a scapegoat by a Liberal government more interested in catching up with the nationalist impulse than concerned with our loss of independence.

In other words he is saying that he would have allowed Denison Mines to be sold to the Americans. Well I don't agree with that. I think we should have stopped the sale of Denison Mines. We should have stopped it under some comprehensive policy and under a law which we didn't have — but we have them now, and to refer to Denison Mines as being picked out as a scapegoat shows how little they are concerned with the problem of foreign ownership.

Q. One issue that bothers a good many people is the government's secrecy in handling reports and documents, such as the Gray Report, that are in the public interest.

I think if the Gray Report had been secret longer, we might have had a better policy because obviously ministers disagreed about what to do. I don't know — I don't have any secret information about it, but I think I can say it appears to me that some ministers wanted to go further than others did. They had the information before them and they were formulating a policy. If they had been able to argue about it longer they might have been able to go further. It's only speculation but I'd like to think that that might have happened, if they had had more time to work it out. Once it became public, there was a greater time pressure on them to respond because they had to end the uncertainty that the business community for one thing would feel about what the policy was going to be. So I don't think it's wrong for something like the Gray Report to be kept secret for a while.

Q. Is there much of a difference in opinion regarding the issue of independence and foreign ownership between the Liberals and Conservatives?

Yes, there's a substantial difference. The fact of the matter is that the Liberals have had a long time to do something about this particular issue. Walter Gordon tried to do it originally. Then there's the Watkins Report. The Gray Report. All through that period the Liberals really did not do too much about it. The question is — why? I think the reason is that fundamentally they believe that the economic future of Canada, and the way to provide high levels of economic activity in Canada in the future is the same way as it was done in the past. Namely, that strong exporting of raw materials and the importation of capital has basically been used to build branch plants of multi-national corporations producing a whole line of products for the Canadian domestic market behind Canadian tariff walls.

The Conservatives believe that whereas that policy may have been satisfactory in Canada in the past in terms of providing employment and economic activity — although I don't think it's been all that satisfactory — it will never work in the future.

It's been said ad nauseum we've got the fastest growing labour force in the world. In no way will we provide full employment for Canadians on the basis of extractive industries and agriculture for example, or on the basis of secondary manufacturing that is directed toward Canadian domestic markets alone. Therefore, we believe that there has to be a whole new economic policy, a whole new industrial strategy. It means if we are going to provide employment in this country, we have to expand our service industries and we have to expand our secondary manufacturing. That's the only way we'll get up to a reasonable level of employment in the nation.

This means that you have to have secondary manufacturing industries that are operating on world-wide markets. You can't have an efficient secondary industry based on consumption by 20 million people. This means we have to do several things: first of all we have to get our manufacturing products onto world-wide markets — this means when we bargain in terms of tariff policy and so on, we bargain for the same thing. For example, if we are willing to sell coal to Japan, we should also say that one of the conditions for getting that coal, one of the things that we bargain for to sell that coal, is access for some of our manufactured products into the Japanese market at the same time. But we can't ask the Japanese to buy our manufactured goods unless we produce them efficiently and effectively. This means amendments to the competition act so we allow larger scale operations and more efficient operations. It means that we have to have a policy toward foreign investment that when a corporation is operating in Canada, we expect that they will do some of their production in Canada for sale in the foreign market because we want to have secondary manufacturing. Otherwise we won't have full employment. It also means we develop tax policies that make it attractive for Canadian investors; that we begin programmes stimulating Canadian corporations in foreign markets.

Q. David Lewis has accused you of being a corporate welfare bum through your association with a firm receiving tax write-offs. With the high cost of land and housing in this city, and considering the role that the federal government might play in solving housing problems, how effective do you think you can be in developing such a policy despite this apparent conflict of interest? Was the developer mentioned Cadillac?

Markborough ... I'm really delighted you've raised that question. As a matter of fact the Markborough case is rather interested. Markborough actually hasn't been acquiring land for some time. What it's doing is trying to build houses and its been using its resources to put in services and utilities and so on. My position has been quite clear — every company of which I am director has been informed by me that on the day of my election, my resignation is effective. That's the first thing. Secondly, I already have established a trust for my assets which are not that large, but I feel you cannot be effective with any corporate relationship at all. Will I carry it over? It would be very bad politics to carry it over. The reason I have been a director of Markborough is primarily because I had been a member of the task force of housing in 1968, and therefore got a lot of experience about housing.

My view is we've done nothing in this country about housing. The way you solve the housing problem is to keep the urban land cost down — that's where the big increase in prices has been. The federal government should make money available through the provinces to the municipalities to get the sewers in so we get service; so we get the price of land in urban areas to drop. The reason why prices are high is simple supply and demand. There just is a scarcity of service lots. Why is there a scarcity of service lots? Because the municipalities don't have the resources to put in the sewers. If you put a main truck line up the Rouge valley in Toronto, I'm telling you that prices will drop very very substantially.

Q. What about municipal control of land as a means to stop land speculation?

I am on record favouring land banking. I think what you have to do is set up an effective land banking system; it really takes very little money and very little ownership of land. We have the experience in Saskatoon which the task force looked at in 1968 — it showed that you can keep land prices from being exorbitantly high by getting your services in.

Q. Would the Conservatives solve the problem of inflation in any way different from the Liberal approach?

We don't believe that there is a trade-off between unemployment and inflation. I think Mr. Trudeau was very ill-advised a couple of years ago when he said they were going to solve inflation by slowing the economy down. He did not solve inflation; he created a lot of unemployment. The only time you have inflation with full employment is if you have a lot of excess demand in the economy. We don't think there is excess demand in the economy. So what we want to do is work basically on the supply side: try to increase supply in a variety of areas which I think will help keep prices down. Secondly I think we have to have new expenditure programmes. I think we need a new monetary policy. I happen to be in the school of thought that high interest rates are cost and are more inflationary than anti-inflationary. You control your inflation problem through working with money supply to lower interest rates.

Q. What about wage and price controls?

The position of the party is we would if we thought inflation was really getting out of hand; then you go to temporary wage and price controls. Actually what we propose now is a joint federal-provincial body — it has to be joint federal-provincial because of the jurisdictional situation — which would have the power to look at what might be called excessive price increases.

Q. What is the Conservative policy concerning national unity?

Unfortunately for all Canadians, it is not as great an issue as it was in 1968. You have to look at it from an historical perspective: my view is that after 1930, we had a movement of great centralization of authority and power in the federal government. It came about in the 1930's primarily because of the depression and the recommendations of the Rowell Sirois report which changed the tax base and brought upon centralization. Then the war, which also contributed to centralization. Centralization continued in the post-war period and is continuing right now. Back in the 1930's and to some degree in the post war period, I think it was possible for a central power leader like Mackenzie King, to work out arrangements with the political structure of Quebec — it made this a stable situation — I think that was possible, and I say it without any pejorative sense, because Quebec was pretty socially structured. Today it is urbanized there is social mobility, its educational system has changed dramati-



cally. Consequently I think it is no longer possible to have a centralization force in this country; I think that's true of other areas of the country.

I think what we have to have is really a creative Confederation in the sense of more power for the provinces in terms of setting their social goals. Having said that, I want to make it very clear that there are certain things that only a central government can do. It has the responsibility for monetary policy, fiscal policy, trade policy, international policy, war and peace you might say. It also has the responsibility to set general national standards for social services. Having said that, within that framework I think we have to re-negotiate between the provinces and the central government some of the distribution of tax, and the speed with which to institute social change. Ontario would be a good example. Ontario did not want to take the change in the medicare programme at the time that the federal government required it to take it. It had a different set of priorities at that particular time. I don't know whether Newfoundland this year wants to go into a national legal aid scheme. I think we have to work more closely with the provinces.

Q. Have we gone as far as we can in tax reform?

We have not begun to work out a tax situation in an effective fashion. Next year if you are single and making \$12,000 you are in a 40 per cent marginal bracket. Gee, that's a lot of taxes. If you're married, making \$16,500 and have 2 children, you're in the 30 per cent bracket. The share of the taxes paid by the corporations is declining. We did not look at the question of distribution of the tax base which is fundamental to this, and so unfortunately we have a lot of work to do.

La farce électorale

par LEON PEILLARD

reprimé de LA TAUPE ROUGE

Le problème du parlementarisme et des élections a toujours suscité des discussions animées au sein du mouvement révolutionnaire. Les réponses données à ce problème par les diverses formations politiques de l'extrême-gauche varient de l'appui critique à certains partis bourgeois jusqu'à l'abstention de principe pure et simple. Entre ces prises de position extrêmes se situent toute une gamme d'attitudes intermédiaires qui sont les plus souvent liées à des situations conjoncturelles relativement précises. Ces attitudes peuvent varier de l'appui critique à un parti ouvrier réformiste à l'abstention tactique en passant par le boycottage actif et même par la présentation de candidats révolutionnaires.

Les élections fédérales actuelles posent encore une fois concrètement le problème de l'attitude que les révolutionnaires devraient adopter face aux élections. A cette fin il est nécessaire de clairement circonscrire les principes politiques généraux qui déterminent cette attitude.

Les militants révolutionnaires ont toujours été opposés au parlementarisme et à l'électoratisme. Le parlement dans la société capitaliste n'est qu'un des instruments de la domination de la bourgeoisie sur la classe ouvrière. En amenant la classe ouvrière à l'affronter sur le plan parlementaire, la bourgeoisie neutralise le danger que représentent pour elle les masses travailleuses en mouvement. Par le jeu de la représentation parlementaire, par le truche-

dition, bien sûr, que cette activité électorale soit liée et subordonnée à une activité extra-parlementaire conséquente.

Ainsi, même si nous restons fondamentalement anti-électoratistes, nous ne répugnons pas à utiliser les élections pour nos propres fins. Une campagne électorale menée par des militants révolutionnaires peut très bien être utilisée pour dénoncer l'électoratisme en expliquant clairement aux masses que les révolutionnaires participent aux élections non pas pour se faire élire ou pour obtenir des votes mais bel et bien pour propager les idées révolutionnaires. Tels sont les principes généraux qui déterminent notre attitude face aux élections. La politique révolutionnaire n'étant pas limitée à la répétition de principes généraux mais étant plutôt l'application de ces principes généraux à une situation concrète, il convient d'examiner d'un peu plus près le contexte politique des élections fédérales actuelles.

Malgré la candidature tapageuse de Claude Wagner, malgré les déclarations arrogantes de Pierre Elliott Trudeau, la campagne électorale fédérale ne suscite qu'un intérêt médiocre au Québec où le taux d'abstentionnisme lors de ces élections est traditionnellement relativement élevé. Ce taux d'abstentionnisme reflète, même si d'une façon déformée, le degré d'aliénation qu'éprouvent de très larges couches de la population québécoise face au pouvoir fédéral. La montée du nationalisme québécois, surtout au cours des quatre dernières années, puis la radicalisation du mouvement ouvrier au cours des deux années passées contribuent fortement à

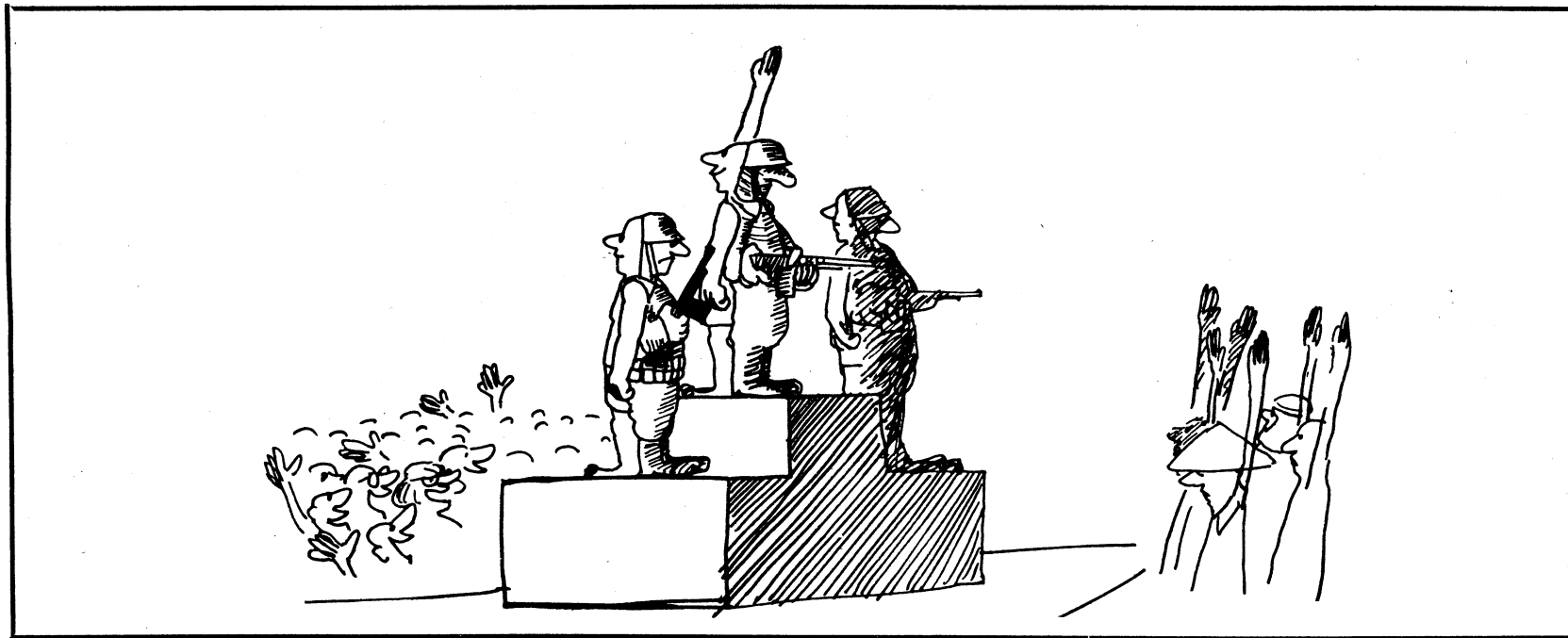
aux grands partis bourgeois.

Il est clair qu'aucun des quatre principaux partis politiques en lice pour le vote du 30 octobre ne peut être considéré comme un choix valable pour la classe ouvrière québécoise.

D'autre part, il est également évident que la gauche révolutionnaire n'est pas en mesure de mener une campagne électorale sérieuse. Elle reste encore trop faible, trop mal organisée. Les groupes révolutionnaires bien structurés et dotés d'une ligne politique claire et bien définie ne regroupent tous qu'un nombre assez restreint de militants. En tout cas, aucun des groupes politiques d'extrême-gauche n'est en mesure de mener une campagne d'envergure qui poserait le problème de la politique révolutionnaire aux travailleurs québécois.

Nous sommes donc confrontés à une situation où il n'existe aucun parti politique de la classe ouvrière québécoise capable d'offrir une alternative de classe aux partis bourgeois et où les groupes révolutionnaires ne sont pas en mesure de sérieusement rejoindre les ouvriers québécois par le biais d'une campagne électorale.

Nous n'acceptons pas les motivations de ceux qui maintiennent qu'il faut s'abstenir simplement parce qu'il s'agit d'une élection fédérale. Nous nous abstenons parce qu'il n'y a pas moyen de faire un choix de classe lors de ces élections. Le GMR s'oppose à l'électoratisme; cela ne l'empêche pas de considérer qu'il peut être tactiquement utile de présenter des candidats lors de certaines élections. De la même façon le GMR



ment de tout le processus électoral, la bourgeoisie cherche à désarmer et à démobiliser les masses ouvrières, à les laisser divisées et morcelées face à son appareil répressif. Centrer la lutte entre le prolétariat et la bourgeoisie sur le plan de l'action parlementaire, c'est accepter d'affronter la bourgeoisie là où elle est la plus forte, là où elle a déjà établi elle-même toutes les règles du jeu par le biais de la légalité qu'elle s'est elle-même forgée. La prise du pouvoir par la classe ouvrière ne se fera pas simplement par la conquête du parlement bourgeois mais bien par la conquête et la destruction de l'appareil bourgeois (police, armée, etc.) C'est cet appareil répressif qui est la véritable clé de voûte de tout le système de domination politique de la bourgeoisie et dont le parlement n'est qu'un des instruments. Même si en période de paix sociale relative le parlement semble avoir la prédominance, au fur et à mesure que la situation sociale se détériore la bourgeoisie a de plus en plus recours à l'usage de l'appareil répressif, quitte à se débarrasser du parlement si celui-ci devient trop encombrant. C'est pourquoi nous caractérisons comme réformiste toute stratégie qui axe la prise du pouvoir par la classe ouvrière sur la conquête d'une majorité parlementaire: la conquête du parlement ne résout en aucune façon la question du pouvoir réel qui reste entre les mains de l'appareil répressif.

Si les révolutionnaires rejettent la voie électorale comme stratégie pour la conquête de pouvoir, cela ne signifie pas que nous refusions de nous servir des élections dans des buts purement tactiques. Au contraire, dans certains cas, les campagnes électorales offrent, parmi la sensibilisation à la politique qu'elles provoquent parmi la population, une occasion unique pour les révolutionnaires de diffuser et de populariser leurs idées. Une utilisation tactique judicieuse des élections peut très bien contribuer à renforcer une organisation révolutionnaire, à con-

susciter parmi les couches les plus avancées du mouvement ouvrier un sentiment de désaffection (et parfois même d'hostilité) à l'égard de la politique fédérale.

Cette désaffection est renforcée par l'absence de tout semblant d'alternative aux politiques anti-ouvrières des trois principaux partis fédéralistes au Québec. Les partis politiques de la bourgeoisie ont actuellement pour tâche de profiter de la campagne électorale pour préparer voie à une série de législations anti-syndicales pour la période qui suivra le vote du 30 octobre. Le Parti Conservateur de Stanfield est le parti politique qui s'est le plus avancé dans cette voie. Face à cette politique de plus en plus agressive de la bourgeoisie canadienne-anglaise tant sur le plan économique que sur le plan des relations entre le Canada et le Québec, la classe ouvrière québécoise, malgré tous les progrès récents qu'elle a accomplis dans le sens d'une radicalisation de ses moyens d'action et du développement d'une conscience politique, n'a pas encore réussi à se doter d'une organisation politique capable de défendre et de présenter ses intérêts à tous les niveaux possibles de l'action politique.

Le NPD-Québec n'est pas un parti de la classe ouvrière québécoise. Les liens qu'il entretient avec le mouvement ouvrier québécois sont des liens d'extériorité. L'idéologie sociale-démocrate qu'il véhicule n'a aucune racine dans le prolétariat québécois. Sa force organisationnelle est insignifiante et sans relations sérieuses avec le mouvement syndical. Sa composition sociale est essentiellement petite-bourgeoise et son programme électorale est essentiellement réformiste. Les militants révolutionnaires n'ont pas à apporter d'appui, même critique à ce groupuscule électoral qui tente (sans grand succès d'ailleurs) d'être à la fois une extension électorale du NPD-Canada et un paravent péquiste pour les élections fédérales. En aucune façon ne peut-il être considéré comme une alternative sérieuse

favorise l'instauration d'une République des Travailleurs du Québec et la destruction de la Confédération. Cela n'empêche pas qu'il pourrait être tactiquement utile de présenter des candidats lors d'une élection fédérale afin de mener une campagne de propagande anti-capitaliste et anti-fédéraliste. La participation ou l'abstention aux élections fédérales n'est pas une question de principes. Il s'agit simplement de déterminer selon la situation concrète quelle est l'alternative politiquement la plus rentable d'un point de vue révolutionnaire. Pour les raisons énumérées plus haut, nous avons choisi l'abstention.

L'anti-campagne du PQ possède cette particularité qu'elle ne propose aucune réponse concrète quant à déterminer l'attitude à prendre le 30 octobre. D'une part, en tant que parti se prétendant "purement" nationaliste, le PQ serait évidemment embarrassé s'il devait appeler à voter pour un parti fédéraliste. D'autre part, le PQ s'abstient de mener fermement campagne pour l'abstention. Les raisons qui motivent cette réserve ne sont pas particulièrement difficiles à comprendre. Le PQ veut éviter de sérieusement encourager toute position, que ce soit l'abstentionnisme ou le boycottage, qui puisse de quelque façon que ce soit, miner la crédibilité de l'électoratisme bourgeois. Ce sont les illusions parlementaristes des travailleurs québécois qui permettent au PQ de vivre et celui-ci n'est aucunement intéressé à affaiblir ces illusions parlementaristes des travailleurs québécois qui permettent au PQ de vivre et celui-ci n'est aucunement intéressé à affaiblir ces illusions en favorisant des attitudes anti-électoratistes même au niveau des élections fédérales. L'anti-campagne du PQ est à placer sur le même niveau que les campagnes électorales des partis fédéralistes bourgeois. Il s'agit essentiellement de faire croire aux ouvriers québécois qu'il existe une solution de rechange dans le cadre de la démocratie bourgeoise, dans le cadre de la société capitaliste. Pour nous, il s'agit de détruire ces illusions.

Observations on a no-choice election

by PAUL WEINBURG

At 8:30, the children stood up with their Scope flavoured Don Mills mouths smiling on cue; they then energetically waved their signs and banners in perfunctory exuberance. After two minutes, a mousy middle-aged school marm waved her hand militarily — sending all these giggly little brats back into their chairs, where they silently huddled in anticipation of the Prime Minister's speech.

The majority of people at last week's Liberal rally in Maple Leaf Gardens consisted of the mentally muddled middle-aged or the very young: I saw very few people



between the ages of 18 and 35 — except for a sprinkling of stoned freaks who came just to hear Crowbar. Also in attendance were dull Liberal party organizers, who usually try to display a phony grooviness with their coolflowery sideburns, their topshirt buttons undone to reveal to the rest of us the latest in paste on chest hair, and their chronic habits of frequently adding "dig" and "spiffy" to their already poverty-stricken parlance.

In front of me were the Robert Kaplan Liberal party workers — this contingent won top honours for being the loudest and the largest array of eager-beaver Grits that one could find in the Gardens where Liberals from the far-flung corners of Metro arrived to hear their mentor and their member, Pierre Trudeau. The press image of Robert Kaplan, the Liberal candidate in Don Valley, is one of an expensive Cadillac-style politician, streamlined to be on the make. When you meet him, you find, to the contrary, that he is simply a folksy Bar Mitzvah boy from the humble sticks of Lawrence Park.

It was a very cold night at the College Street entrance to the Gardens, and I found myself accosted amicably by the obligatory protestors — approximately thirty forlorn people from women's liberation and the Canadian Liberation Movement. However,

most of the passersby were Liberals who were simply not interested in discussing abortion and the American Empire with these picketers, but rather preferred shouting at each other the names of their favourite candidates, as if they were kids exchanging baseball cards at a summer camp. Suddenly in an act of absurdity, a parade band from the Optimist Club marched right through the protestors in a probable existential demonstration to emphasize the government slogan, "The Land is Strong", to these snot-nosed sign-carrying, non-believers, (the Optimist Club has swung its support behind the federal government in this election).

Perhaps the small turnout of anglers at this anti-Trudeau demonstration is symptomatic of the divided, decimated and self-destructive nature of the left in this country. In the latest issue of LAST POST,

of the public and the great unwashed had been allowed entrance than had actually been intended. As a result, some Liberal party officials, including Labour Minister Martin O'Connell and Glendon Grit Groupie Leader Jay Bell, were barred entrance from the Gardens — they had reserved seats in the reds. Instead a small contingent of NDP cheerleaders successfully infiltrated the rally and took up position by liberating some of the red seats.

Bored with the tedious prospect of waiting for Trudeau, I tried to start a riot in the aisles by throwing sheets of Trotskyite literature advocating socialism and violent revolution upon a large collection of middle class matrons from Don Mills below me in the blues. A riot would have made perfect copy for an otherwise dull issue of PRO TEM: the headlines could read: "Irate Liberal housewives Disembowe! Commie Agent Provocateur." (If you can't find the news, why not create it? It would truly have been a Norman Maileresque action, where the journalist and the event that he is covering are finally meshed together into one cosmic reality). Unfortunately, my attempt at provocation failed to elicit any response whatsoever.

Crowbar finally finished, and in their place on the stage materialized a short pudgy man who turned out to be Charles Templeton, the saccharine news broadcaster from CKEY. He was introduced as "the common sense half" of the dialogue team of Charles Templeton and Pierre Berton. He spoke in terms of the country lying upon the threshold of decision, and also commented on the population's diversity and regionalization: "Canada is like a Christmas cake — put in a lot of fruits and nuts and you have Canadians." Unfortunately, Templeton's whole speech was a basic reflection of why at least 40 per cent of the population will vote Liberal: "The Liberal party is the only party that is equipped to handle Canada's problems ... Who is fit to handle them, Trudeau or Stanfield? ... Who's best equipped to handle a separatist Quebec? — Trudeau or Stanfield?"

(This demagogic appeal "to keep the French in their place" by a Liberal booster immediately lunged me into frightening vision of becoming a conscripted soldier two years from now, standing guard along the cold waters of the Ottawa River, guarding a bank on St. Catherine Street in Montreal, or of becoming a draft dodger and fleeing to the United States.)

Finally Donald MacDonald, the prime minister's consul, climbed to the stage to reassure any recalcitrant Liberals like Eric Kierans who may have forgotten or who are misled: "The Prime Minister is probably a genius!" Everyone applauded MacDonald recalled the early days of the Trudeau era, when Trudeau's leadership was still

a conceptual fascination among the Toronto intellectual establishment looking for an alternative to Pearson and Diefenbaker. (I remember that those were the times when even Pierre Berton could declare that he would vote for Pierre Trudeau if he were chosen leader for the Liberal party.)

The Prime Minister's arrival was anti-climatic, as he waded through the crowds to the stage, waving to his subjects as Caesar would have done. What he had to say was unimportant to his audience; it was what he represented. It's similar to listening to a familiar song — you listen not for the lyrical content but for the mood that it creates.

(I was surprised that the Prime Minister did not appear on stage playing an electric guitar with Crowbar. He is the first prime minister in our history with whom you could successfully develop this fantasy. I could never imagine Robert Stanfield playing any musical instrument on stage — the closest thing to music Stanfield could ever reach would be to appear as a cello — but how many cellos do you know have been elected prime minister?)

Trudeaumania may have disappeared, but Canadians still have a fascination for this man; they must if they still can elect a man who has caused in his four years so much uncertainty and unrest from national unity and the unemployment situation to our relations with the United States. Is it similar to the perverse positive-negative charisma we find in our attraction to Mick Jagger? Leonard Cohen tells us in "Beautiful Losers" that radicals are often so caught up in their rallies in a maelstrom of emotion, that all the men develop hard-ons. I could not survey Maple Leaf Gardens to ascertain whether this was true, considering the predominance of small children with their parents. However, I would wager that if Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau had exposed himself on stage in Maple Leaf Gardens, the crowds would have gone into berserk orgasmic frenzy and Anthony Westall would have scribbled in THE STAR the next day of the P.M.'s virtuosity in his campaign style.

Well, the rally is finished, the election approaches and its cold outside. I shiver at the thought of having to make a choice on election day, when I see none on the horrible horizon. The almost revolu-

tionary vibrations of Trudeaumania now seem so empty and hollow. The frank dilettante style of Pierre Trudeau has been replaced by cold sobriety and pretentious pious statements on the radio about how prosperous and strong Canada has been, in spite of all the unemployment and social unrest. In his lectures to the nation, he warns us not to listen to the false prophets of doom, whether they be Stanfield, Lewis or the media. "Everything is OK because the Land is Strong", Trudeau shouts in a hoarse voice from the rooftops. He is practising the Orwellian technique of Newspeak — if you repeat a lie long enough, fairly soon everyone will accept it as the gospel truth.

Mel Watkins once said that Canada is in a form of double jeopardy in that the country could be destroyed from within or without: the interesting thing to watch is which will come first. The lack of any imaginative outlook or response by the three major political parties toward Quebec reflects the peculiar habit of the English-Canadian mind to develop a mental block when the possibility of separatism is raised. Yet in two years, there will be an election in the province of Quebec, which could make this present federal election the last we have in a united country.

The failure by all three political parties to regard Canadian independence as a serious issue (if you slice away all rhetoric) is very sad. The Conservatives, the supposed carriers of the Macdonald nationalist tradition, opposed the Liberal government's Canada Development Corporation and the Takeovers Bill (weak as they were) because they might have exacerbated our relationship with the business community and the United States. There is scant mention of this in the NDP literature that I have received. I am also unable to support a party like the NDP which purges dissent.

In the 1960's, when I was young, impulsive, and wore every conceivable pin, I supported bilingualism, Walter Gordon and THE TORONTO DAILY STAR; I knew who to vote for and I felt secure. On this election day, however, there are choices open; either tear up my ballot or vote NDP as the lesser of the three evils. I have not yet decided what my own personal decision will be. I wonder: what if they gave an election and nobody came?



An interview with David Lewis of the NDP

Canadian University Press provides a national news service for most university newspapers across Canada, and therefore attempted to interview the three national leaders. Only David Lewis of the NDP would stoop so low as to talk with the student press. The following are excerpts from that interview.

CUP: If the NDP comes to power, what will be done to stop corporations getting excessive grants and profits?

Over many years, we've had the development of a tax system that gives tremendous concessions to corporations, especially the resource corporations — the gas, oil and mineral corporations — with the results that many of them pay no taxes at all.

As a matter of fact, I think 86 per cent of mining corporations paid no taxes at all in 1969, the last year for which statistics are fully available; 81 or 82 per cent of oil and petroleum corporations paid no taxes last year. When they do pay taxes, it's a very small rate of nine per cent for the mining corporations, and if you include the provincial tax, it's 11 per cent. They get all sorts of accelerated depreciation and depletion allowances. That really makes me angry.

We give them a depletion allowance, according to them and the govern-

ment, because they are dealing with a wasting asset. But whose bloody asset is it they're dealing with? It's not their asset, it's the asset of the people of Canada.

We not only give them permission to deplete that irreplaceable asset, but we pay them for doing so. The same thing with the accelerated depreciation. There has been — and will continue to be for a few more years — a three year tax holiday when a mine is started. Sometimes they start two or three mines, sometimes not far apart. Every time they start a new mine they get a three year tax holiday.

The purpose of my campaign is to let the people of Canada know what has been happening. They don't know for example, that corporations — not only mining and petroleum but also large manufacturing and other corporations — have what they call deferred tax reserves. That's reserves for taxes they might have paid or should have paid but which the law permitted them to defer for years. Indeed, there is nothing in the law that will ever make them pay it.

What we would do is really very simple. We'd just close up those concessions and those expensive loop holes that the corporations have. All the large corporations, with very few exceptions, make huge profits; they could afford to pay their share of the taxes and still be very profitable

organizations. We'd simply amend the tax laws to make everybody pay his share.

And that would either mean we would have a great deal of money to do worthwhile things with — to give greater aid to post-secondary education, for example, from the federal treasury, or to increase pensions for the aged, to build more houses — or we could reduce the income tax paid by the ordinary tax payer, particularly the middle income tax payer — people making between seven and twelve or thirteen thousand a year who carry a very large tax burden now.

I think this is one of the major examples of the way in which the Liberal and Conservative governments have been in league with the corporations. In my speeches, I have said that the government makes concessions available to the corporations the corporations then finance the government party during election campaigns and both of them — the corporations and the government — hold hands in the taxpayers' pocket. This has got to end.

CUP: What measures will the NDP take if elected to halt the takeover of the Canadian economy by foreign corporations?

As a matter of fact, I've often

said a very large number of the corporations that enjoy the tax concessions, and tax deferrals and allowances are foreign-owned. What has really happened is we've enabled them to buy up the Canadian economy with public funds — with our own money — because of the concessions we've given them. At the same time they pay no taxes in Canada, they send out large sums of money in interest, dividends, in management fees, in research fees and what-not to their parent corporations in the United States or Japan or West Germany or wherever they may be.

We have suggested for many years an effective Canada development corporation which would buy into many of the foreign-owned corporations — not necessarily take them over, although in some cases that might be useful — but buy into them and become partners and have some control over them. We have suggested agencies that would monitor their activities, make certain they do not send money out of this country that isn't justifiable, make certain they will not close down plants in order to produce elsewhere and create unemployment in Canada, which has happened fairly often, and generally to see to it that the Canadian control over these corporations is increased.

That can't come overnight. You can't change a situation that has developed over a century — you can't change that overnight. But a beginning has to be made and we would make a very effective and very determined start to reverse the trend and increase Canadian control and decrease foreign control of the economy.

CUP: There is a crisis in post-secondary education; with many university graduates unable to find jobs, many young people are switching to technical schools; in addition, some provincial governments are attempting to limit university enrolment. What is the NDP position on post-secondary education?

I don't think that is something you can say one, two, three about. I think we raised expectations too much and spent too much money in plants that we should have been spending on the students in universities across Canada. The unemployment among graduates is part of the general economic situation in Canada. Foreign control of the economy means there is less opportunity for research and development in this country, and therefore less opportunity for scientists. Unemployment means there is less activity in the economy and therefore less opportunity for management positions for those who are not scientists.

I think the increase in university fees which has taken place in Ontario and, I understand, elsewhere, is scandalous.

The sociological composition of our universities is still weighted in the direction of the better-to-do. The proportion of men and women from working class homes or from farm homes is still too small.

To increase fees and make it more difficult for people to enter these institutions is a regressive step. It's going back to the days when only the sons of the very rich (in those days it was only sons — it wasn't even daughters) could attend university. That I deplore very much.

I think our universities have become too large from the student's point of view. They are too much like factories. It seems to me there is very much less contact between faculty and students today on an individual basis than I knew during my days at university.

The situation needs a pretty good look. But I strenuously oppose placing greater obstacles on the road to post-secondary education for those who want it and who are qualified for it by raising fees and putting in quotas.

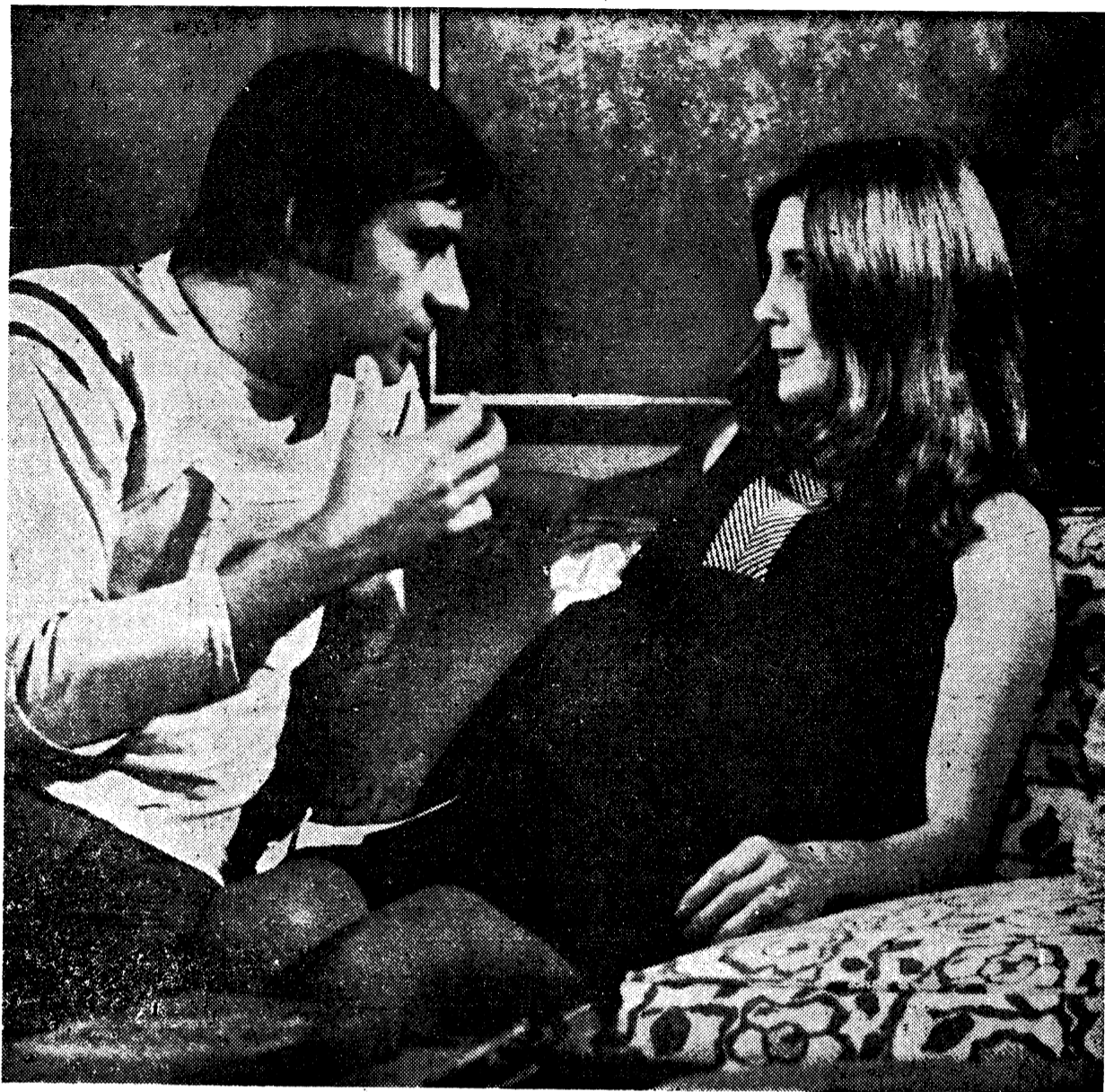
I think this is a typical regressive step that our present governments always take when they count dollars over people. That we oppose very strongly.

Hard to put down.



Molson Golden
A good smooth ale
Do you know what you're missing?

'A Fan's Notes' explores losers myth



JERRY ORBACH, PATRICIA COLLINS IN A FAN'S NOTES, FILMED MOSTLY IN TORONTO
Despite lapses like playing lung cancer for laughs, the movie is an item no connoisseur should miss.

by PAUL WEINBERG

Much as I would love to concur with the critics (it would probably aid my own mental security if I could), I am simply unable or unwilling to agree with the bombastic and negative criticisms that have slammed 'A Fan's Notes' into obscurity. Most of the Toronto press, have shown various shades of contempt toward this new Canadian film; contempt that I think has been unfair and ill-informed.

'A Fan's Notes' is the suppressed Canadian film that movie-house chains have kept from the eyes of the viewing public. It is no accident that the movie chains in Canada are American-owned, as they have been notorious in their lacklustre efforts to distribute and show Canadian films (With the rare exception of 'Mon Oncle Antoine'.) This is particularly the case with films from Quebec.

'A Fan's Notes', directed by British-born Torontonian Eric Till, who also made 'Hot Millions', is an interesting portrait of the mythic Canadian loser, the fellow who ignominiously fails in life from start to finish, and who in the end lies sprawled in his own depressing insignificance. While I am ready to concede certain faults in the film (such as the pointless attempt by the leading character to pretend that he is dying of lung cancer), the good features of this film far outweigh any flaw that might mar or hinder the plot or production of the movie.

'A Fan's Notes' is the story of Frederick Exley, a hopelessly incompetent writer who travels south to New York to find himself. He thinks the way to do this is to immerse himself in the grip of the Ameri-

can Dream and its saturated sugary designs that with the wave of a Horatio Alger magic wand can change you from the failure of Woody Allen and George McGovern to the success of the Lennon Sisters, Bob Dylan and Richard Nixon. Unfortunately, life rarely works that way, as Exley finds in his odyssey through bars, in parks and on the highway. The only place Exley ever finds himself is in the taverns — which is not too bad except that he is unemployed and he feels empty and hollow.

Exley indulges in the North American fantasy world of the spectator sport — the football game where every fan, while he slouches in his seat pouring beer into his inflated belly, cheers on his favourite team and then fantasizes that he too is on the playing field. Flab and beer belly replaced with an armour of muscle, pads and jock strap, ready to defy anyone or anything in his path, Exley wanders from town to town telling tales of how he met Frank Gifford.

Alone in a park or on the road, Exley develops sexual fantasies: he dreams of violating the daughters of the American Dream. He has his chance with Bunny, a sickening sweet creature whose sole ambition in life is, as she puts it, "to make a man happy". Eventually he gets to meet her parents, who constantly wink or poke at him mysteriously with a smile that seems to say "Heh-heh". It's certainly enough to make anyone sick, and Exley is no exception; he soon finds himself frigid every time he hops into bed with Bunny. When he finds he can't ball the quintessence of Middle America womanhood, he returns almost reluctantly to a rich girl (well played by Patricia Collins) he knows in Toronto.

Exley wanders through concrete and alcohol, searching for the illusive American Dream with which he can never be compatible. Finally he voluntarily enters a mental hospital, a refuge for the re-

jects and the victims of the American Dream. However, he finds that he does not even fit in with these rejects because he is worse off than they are. He deliberately loses a ping pong match, knowing he has been outclassed in America to begin with — even by its very own failures. These rejects are the mentally ill, the true inheritors of the American Way.

Our hero daydreams of the athletic and sexual conquests which are important criteria for success, but as he finds out in the end, the mythic Canadian loser will never go beyond being an observer on the sidelines. Exley turns to writing when he is unable to make it in bed or on the playing field, but after nights and nights of typing, he angrily burns his novel in an ash can. During the burning he stands and ponders his fate: after a long period of self-pity, he realizes that he is destined to be simply a fan, a spectator, an observer, but never an active participant in the affairs of human endeavour.

The question may be posed: doesn't an American mythic loser exist, a loser (perhaps best personified by Woody Allen) and dubbed by critics as an "antihero"? Woody Allen does lose and all of us applaud in reverence and self-pity as he scampers from one foible to another. However, he seems to fail so well that in actual fact, he really ends up winning. There is a certain gleeful enjoyment inherent in Allen's personality with the idea of allure. This is certainly the case in such brilliant efforts as 'Play It Again Sam' and 'Take the Money and Run'. The American loser in the Woody Allen tradition enjoys losing — this is the source

of his success. Some critics have dubbed this obsession for losing in some currents of U.S. culture as existential; losing is beautiful and natural because it is just a reflection of an indifferent world where life lacks meaning. As a result Middle and Young America can sleep better at night in spite of the troubles and alienation that are so natural.

In contrast, the Canadian loser never receives any monumental glory of self-satisfaction in failure — just insignificance. American anti-heroes like the major characters of 'One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest' may not succeed in their cause, but you know that someone will come to carry on the struggle. The Canadian hero as loser receives no existential thrills from his failure, no feeling of having tried to fight for any great cause. Like Exley, Canadians do not try — we just sit back and mutter darkly in our own self-pity of having been betrayed and ignored; and yet we unashamedly allow the Americans to buy us out in our silent surrender. The mythic Canadian loser fails, period. He doesn't like it; but he knows no other lifestyle.

Historically speaking Canadians have a fine tradition of rejection that dates back to the Loyalists, the French and the immigrants who could find nowhere else to go. If we won any battles, it was done under the leadership of foreign generals like Wolfe, Brock or Montgomery. As Eric Till implies in this masterpiece, Canadians are doomed to be on the sidelines with the fans and spectators, while big countries like America, Russia and China destroy our world with their jungle mouth technology.



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BACARDI rum

Set sights on Grey Saucer

3rd year captures G.F.L. crown

by BROCK PHILLIPS

The combatants were 3rd year and A-house. It was Friday afternoon and the two teams were about to battle it out for first place in the Glendon Football League; the game of the week. 3rd year scored first, but then the Axemen came charging back to assume the lead. At this point, the Axemen seemed capable of coasting to their fourth win and their first league crown, but then they developed a severe case of butterfingers, and for the rest of the game were unable to snare passes or snatch 3rd year flags. Taking advantage of the miscues, 3rd year swept past the ailing lumberjacks and never looked back, as they coasted to a 39 to 28 victory and the Imperial Margarine Crown.

Warren Smith regained his usual position as hero of the game, but had to unfortunately share this honour with Jamie Doran who has been thirsting all season for the proper recognition that all-stars usually receive. "It's mine now and I intend to keep it announced Doran to a group of six inattentive chipmunks who had their attention focussed on a championship orange rolling match direct from the New Dining Hall, featuring grand master rollers J. Barry Smith of Canada and Terry Walker of no fixed address in a head to beard battle. Warren and Jamie each twelved. George Milosh and Steve Marchessault sixed. 3rd year acquired two points from the educated heel of Mike Lustig and the Axemen defence opened up just long enough to let former BMOC Greg Cockburn romp into the end zone for 1 point.

In place of Lance Garneau, Stu Spence became the Axemen's top point getter with douze points. Jim Reid resumed his scoring streak with huit points and Jan Husband padded his scoring total with sept more points. Fred Kulach regained his scoring form after being held to quatorze points in the last game, with a catch worth un point.

Axemen spokesman Charles Laforet explained to the press that the Axemen defeat was certainly a grievous situation, but he assured their loyal fans and those who have already written them off that the Axemen will return to the form that has characterized Axemen teams throughout the passages of time. He added that he believed that the next game will see a stronger Axemen defence, due to the return of all-Glendon defensive end, Charles Laforet, who was forced to sit out the 3rd year game with a serious play rehearsal. His grateful teammates awarded him the game ball.

In the other Friday contest, 4th year-faculty-alumni was able to outlast the 1st year Animals and chalk up a 53 to 43 win. Archie Love and Doug Street were very lucky in scoring 13 big ones, which usurped usual leader Brian Marshall's six big ones. Jim Martin was accredited with 2 little ones by the one eyed official scorer, and Ron Martin was awarded one little one for trying hard. A 4th-year-faculty-alumni winger reactivated for the game Friday after playing a starring role in the last three games, Wayne Bishop, helped the team's cause immensely with 18 big ones.

Greg Ellis was the most ferocious Animal as he mat-

ched Bishop's output of 18 points. Mike Landry was able to locate pay dirt twice for 12 points and Dave Frinley was also able to sniff out the end zone on two occasions as he scored 7 points. The wind was blowing in the wrong direction, so Mike Carson was able to find the goal-line once and thus scored 6 points.

Even Steven

It was even Steven after 40 minutes of official time and so the two teams, 3rd year and 4th year retired to their dressing rooms after a 15 to 15 deadlock. 3rd year was leading the match for most of the game until 4th year managed to score and tie the contest. (Amazing observation — Brian). The Proctor Fieldhouse ringer was again 4th's leading point producer with 7 points. Swivel hips Doug Knowles scored his first touchdown of the aged season and was hence awarded 6 points. Doug Street rounded out the scoring with 2 points.

Jamie Doran and George Milosh shared the scoring honours for 3rd year with a six pack each. Jamie Doran, however, insists he produced the game's most memorable moment with his two handed chest high catch on 3rd's twenty yard line; he feels he should receive more of the scoring honours than George. George disagrees. Mike Lustig got his usual 2 points, and Steve Marchessault acquired 1 point.

The score was close between A-house and 2nd year until Rejean 'Lance' Garneau, the Captain and inspiration of the A-house Axemen stepped into Glendon Stadium to

a tumultuous standing ovation from the standing room only crowd of one, after leaving the tennis courts where he was busy practising for the Mauritius Open. From this point on the Axemen pulled their potent offence together and porous defence apart to defeat 2nd year 46 to 30 Wednesday afternoon. Rookie Fred Kulach's 14 points were the spearhead of the Axemen offence. John Frankie added to this attack with 12 points, while Stu Spence was busy collecting 7 points. Jan Husband and Amazing Watson shared a case of 12 evenly, even though the official scorer caught Amazing trying to make it a baker's dozen. Old pro J. Barry Smith wiped up the rear with 1 point.

Fearing the emergence of leader, G. Haslam, Bob Dimoffsy, Ian Cooper and Angie Dieclementi each had a six pack. Nick Marron scored 1 point, but since the official score was 46 to 30, his one point would make the score unofficially 46 to 31. We will have to disregard and not mention that Nick Marrone scored 1 point.

Sydney

A duck sporting a green velvet vest with matching hat, green hotpants and tights, topped off by power blue Peter Pan slippers, who reportedly associately with a group of

merry ducks in a hideout deep in Glendon Forest near the Senior Common Room, reveals that François Allard won the William Tell award in the Glendon co-ed outdoor archery tournament held Thursday. His 131 points were followed closely by runner-up Robert Chiasson's 126 points. PRO TEM sports editor Brock Phillips would like to point out that he improved on last year's score and placed eighth this year, an improvement over last year's effort. He credits the increased point total to a new technique he acquired after attending Frisar Tuck's Golden Arrow School this summer. He aims for the target.

Jill Qually won the Maid Marian award with a total of 79 points. Georgia Woods was second with 48 points. Heather McClelland would like to report to PRO TEM's readers that after her first appearance at a major or minor or any archery tournament, she scored 1 point, hit one squirrel, two chipmunks, 4 pigeons and a duck sporting a green velvet vest with matching hat, green hotpants and tights, topped off ...

Women's intramural basketball bounced its way onto the sports pages with two games last week. Day narrowly defeated B-house 28 to 6 and C house edged F-troop 19 to 2. These games were played on Wednesday.

| Position | Team | GP | W | L | T | TP |
|----------|----------|----|---|---|---|----|
| 1 | 3rd year | 5 | 4 | | 1 | 9 |
| 2 | A-house | 5 | 3 | 2 | | 6 |
| 3 | 4th year | 4 | 3 | 1 | | 6 |
| 4 | 2nd year | 4 | 3 | 1 | | 6 |
| 5 | 1st year | 5 | 1 | 4 | | 2 |
| 6 | C-house | 5 | 1 | 4 | | 2 |
| 7 | B | 4 | 0 | 4 | | 0 |

and a sharp tongue in defeat. He was also trying to decide on a way to suspend one of his players after one of his players replied to his orders, "We'll be good, if you're nice to us." Oh, the woes of a coach.

Yesterday's game was the last game of the season. The Groundhogs have improved on last year with a record of 2 wins and 3 defeats. It was a successful season, they did well.

Piranhas Full

The Piranhas had been eating too well in their previous games and just could not stomach a strong Stong team.

Stong repeatedly eluded the clutches of the Piranhas and fought to a 2 to 2 tie. However, Mallard J. Duck says that the game will be replayed because the referee insisted on following the official water polo rules, which are not followed and cannot be fathomed by inner tube water polo players. By the next game the Piranhas hope that Beaver will have them in a condition conducive to their devouring style of play.

Glendon's team, consisting of Tom Merryfield, Colin Fairlie, John Clement and Gary Lamb placed third in the Glendon Open with a combined stroke total of 386. Tom Merryfield was Glendon's individual leader as he shot an 85.

Groundhogs see shadow

It was a bad omen when the Groundhogs came out of hibernation, after a loss last week to Winters and failed to see their shadows, due to the rather inclement weather we are presently experiencing. But the Groundhogs were undaunted, and they disregarded the bad omen by not returning into hibernation and soundly defeated Stong, the athletic paradise of York 13 to 6 in the mud and water and cold and rain and snow before an amassed and wildly cheering throng of seven. The refereeing was again atrocious. I hope the guy that refereed yesterday's game will read this article, but that is doubtful, for there is some doubt whether he is capable of reading. If he is head referee, as he claims he is, I hope he either learns to read, or has somebody read the rules to him. It is really not necessary to make up the rules as the game goes on or consistently make the wrong calls.

The defence was a standout in this game where everyone played fantastically. Flags which used to be a problem, ceased to be a problem in this game. No flag eluded the waiting grasp of a Groundhog. The offence could not be stopped as it rolled over the Stong defence and scored despite a strong effort on the part of the referees.

Standouts on the offence were Pinky who made a tremendous run off a triple reverse for a touchdown and Carol Bruni who ran the length of the field after making a sterling one hand over the shoulder catch for another touchdown. She also got the convert after the ball bounced off the head of a Stong defender and into her waiting arms. Susan Boothe, Giner Paul, Mike Lustig and Sue Mahoney kept the offence constantly on the move.

"I played an outstanding game and should receive all star recognition for my proficiency in collecting opposition flags," added all-Glendon defensive star Judy Jorgenson. "If you have space, you can mention that Bev Joslin, Greg Cockburn, and Jane Walker were pretty good too."

PRO TEM had hoped to get an interview with head coach Joe Tuzi, but he was not at the game, choosing to visit the Leo Cahill clinic on how to reveal humility in victory

To continue or not to continue

To continue or not to continue in intercollege sports? This is the question that faces the athletic council in the light of new information that there is now no readily available transportation to main campus for games. In the past the Red Rocket provided this transportation. Whether even it was readily available is another question. This year however the Red Rocket was put out to pasture and was not making regular runs. The athletic department managed though to convince the physical plant to let the Red Rocket make a comeback and transport Glendon athletes on their road games. Last week the physical plant returned the

Red Rocket to its pasture, as the fieldhouse received one of those ubiquitous operating cuts and was therefore unable to pay the Red Rocket's keep. Activities definitely face a problem at this moment. We may suffer a lot and be forced to drop out intercollege play, but one hopes this will never happen.

There seems as if there will be no help coming from main campus. As far as main campus colleges are concerned they would be just as happy and probably happier if Glendon would drop out of intercollege play. They cite distance as a deterrent factor when playing at Glendon. They

don't see why they must go to Glendon to play. Glendon must come to them. They also say that since Glendon has such an effective programme of intramural activities, we should be content with that programme and stay out of intercollege play.

After that kind of reception one wonders if it is worth staying in the intercollege league. Although many controversies, decisions and incidents have been weighted against Glendon in the last two years, she has the knack of producing very proficient teams. For example, Glendon is the tennis champion and has placed no less than

third in cross country and golf. The COREC basketball, men's flag football and co-ed inner tube water polo teams are of championship quality.

Withdrawal from intercollege play can only hurt the intercollege programme and Glendon's sports programme. However it may be necessary. Glendon cannot hope to adequately provide good teams to intercollege play without the Red Rocket. Without the Rocket, without help from main campus, Glendon has her back to the wall. It would be a shame to drop out of intercollege play, after Glendon was the preserving force for so many years.