

# Bilingual grant may pay for fees decrease

Although exact figures have not been calculated or agreed to by the executive committee of the faculty council it seems that residence fees may be slightly lower next year, thanks to a subsidy from the bilingual grant provided to Glendon by the Ontario government.

As was reported in PRO TEM, February 2, York President David Slater has agreed to provide 25 percent of the cost of the subsidy if Glendon will supplement it from the provincial French grant. But at that time Principal Albert Tucker and Ian Gentles were looking for written assurance that the York funds would be forthcoming.

In a telephone interview Monday, Principal Albert Tucker said that although he understood the college would be able to provide a grant, he was under the impression that a written confirmation would have to come from President Slater before detailed amounts and arrangements could be decided upon.

When questioned that same day, David Slater replied, "I thought that had been completely settled. Its entirely in Tucker's hands."

"I forget the actual details" he said, "but there was an agreement that there was some university funds plus money from the bilingual grant to be made available for a subsidy."

"They have the resources and the power to administer them. They can devise the kind of programme that will serve their own needs. And that's better than us trying to handle it from up here," he continued. "I understand that Mr. Tucker is perfectly happy with that arrangement."

When questioned further that day, Tucker said, "well, if that's the case then the issue has been decided." He said, however, that the exact figures had not been worked out by Gentles and himself.

Gentles informed PRO TEM that he was preparing a brief for Tucker, which would be presented to the executive committee a week tomorrow.

Although he would not go into actual figures, he said that the proposal suggests residence integration, subject to

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# PRO TEM

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Kay MacPherson discussed the role of women in politics at a Residence forum last week. For more information see inside.

student approval, slightly lower fees for single rooms and much lower fees for double rooms, higher fees for basement suites and the addition of kitchens in two Hilliard houses necessitating higher rent charges in those two houses.

On the subject of those students who are still withholding the \$200 difference between this year's and last year's fees. Gentle's aid he "thinks

the strike has worked".

Registrar, C.A. Pilley, reports that there may be as many as 29 people still refusing to pay the entire second installment of their residence fees.

The rent strike was organized by the French caucus and the residence council in January. They hoped to coerce the university into lowering next year's fees and rebating some of this year's money.

# Medical faculty produces radical document

MONTREAL (APLQ) — Medical students at the Université de Montréal have just published a working document which aims at stimulating discussion on the place which medical practice and the university occupy in society, "in the sense of the workers' struggles and the mechanisms of their exploitation."

The members of the medical faculty's political action committee intend to distribute this document among students and workers, especially those in the health sector. The Med CAP is one of the first political action groups to work in the health sector.

The group's point of departure is the specific objective of medicine and health. The first phenomenon questioned is the reform of health services envisaged in the Castonguay Report and Bill 65, which by modifying existing structures and leaving certain privileges to the medical profession reveals an "opposition" between the interests of the doctors and the state.

The recognition of this "opposition" and above all the fact of the state takeover of the health structures leads the students to conclude that the health structure at this stage of Quebec's development involves more than a simple doctor-patient relationship within an institution; and that the health structure, as part of the state apparatus, in entering into an interrelation with the whole of Quebec's economic and political life.

The second question the students pose deals with the differences in the level of health of different sectors of the Quebec population, and more precisely the low level of

health among the workers.

"The fact that the state of health of an individual is fundamentally the result of his living conditions, his work and the possibilities of a cure in a given place leads us to conclude that sickness insurance, while a hopeful measure for the workers, is still no less a palliative measure, and that the resolution of the workers' health problems cannot be envisaged through mere medical practice but through a practice external to that of medicine."

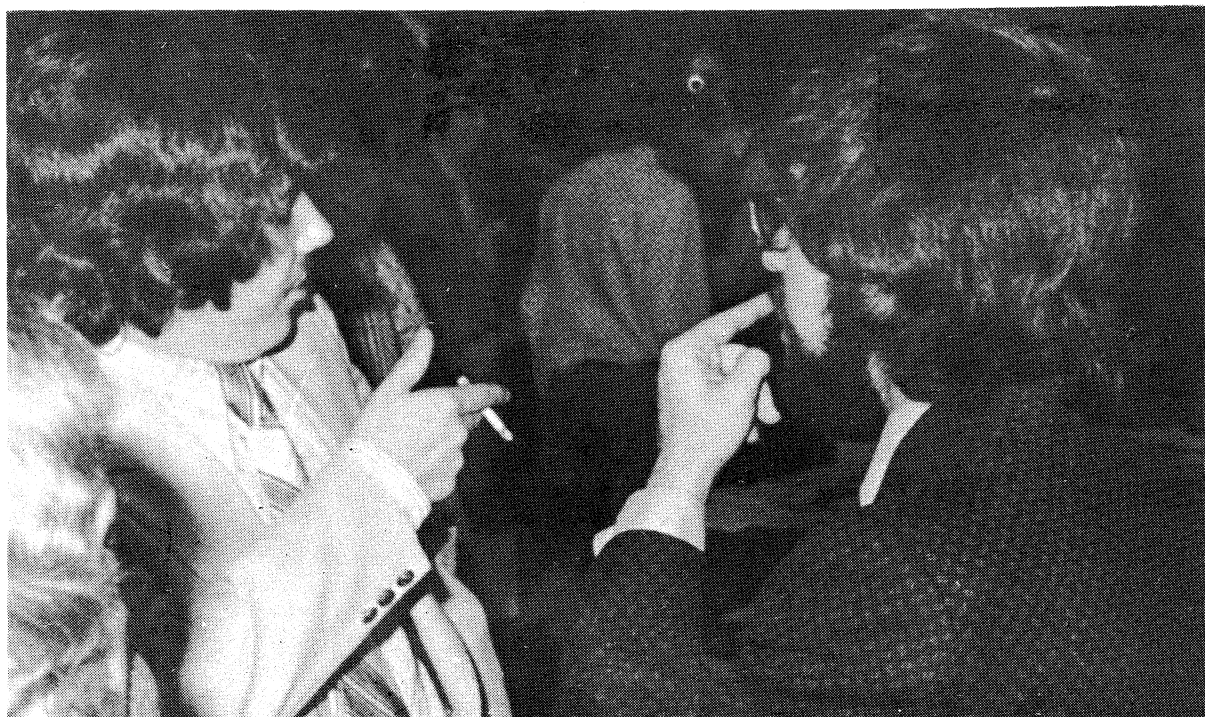
The recognition of the fact that health is not an isolated sector, whether on the organizational level or on the level of the health standards of people, led the Med CAP to analyze the link between health and the economic and political situation of Quebec. "In Quebec society, determined by the capitalist mode of production where two antagonistic classes, workers and capitalists, confront each other, political power cannot be neutral but rather is in the service of the dominant class, the capitalist class."

"The health structure under state control is far from being independent but participates in all of the society, occupying a fixed place in the capitalist system — to reproduce the labour force and to increase its productivity which only serves within our society to maximize the profits of the capitalist."

"In this sense medicine is not neutral in the class struggle. However, the existence of a health structure also renders service to the workers, thus masking the reality of medicine in the service of capital."

From these conclusions the CAP derived its political orientation. It maintains that the workers' problems in such areas as health must be solved together with the contradiction between capital and labour. The CAP proposes "the socialization of the means of production which are presently the exclusive property of a tiny minority — the Québécois, Anglo-Canadian and above all American capitalist class." This socialization can only result from the takeover of political power by the working class organized on the political level.

The individuals making up the CAP, academics and future doctors, intend to analyze and denounce the role of the university and the role of medicine within the capitalist system, since these two institutions maintain it "to the detriment of the workers." The CAP members will also support workers' struggles, such as strikes, and will participate in setting up grassroots political action committees among workers. These committees would serve as a base for the autonomous political organization of the working class and its allies.



Political Science 254 staged a mock federal-provincial conference this past Saturday and Sunday in the Board Senate Room continuing a practice which began last year. Under the guidance of Professor Lang the respective delegations debated policy in the areas of regional disparity and communications in a surprisingly active and vociferous manner; so much so that an angry Quebec delegation left the conference on the last day! Although no startlingly new remedies for Canada's ills emerged, most of the participants agreed that it was a successful exercise and one which should be continued.

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# Parity passes easily

At the regular February meeting of faculty council last Thursday it was announced that Elizabeth Marsden's motion to institute parity on all council committees had been approved after a week-long postal ballot by a margin of 63 to 50. The council had spent two two-hour special meetings debating the issue.

The motion called for the nominating committee to restructure the council committees in its annual spring report to the council. The new committee structure will take

effect this September.

In regular business, the council defeated a recommendation from the Academic Policy and Planning Committee that would have had all applications for transfer from the bilingual to the unilingual streams referred to the Petitions Committee if they exceeded more than 10 percent of students in the bilingual stream that year. Due to reservations on the part of some members of the Petitions Committee about the practicality of the measure, it was referred back to APPC.

The council also approved next year's curriculum of the Sociology, Philosophy, History and French departments. Among changes in the French department courses is the dropping of what is now French 250 and a complete overhaul of the 251 program.

The council also passed Professor Willmott's motion to recreate a Committee on University Government, which is to examine the relationship of the council to university government and present a preliminary report by November of this year.

# Faculty council election results

A heavy turnout of one hundred and fifty-four students voted in the elections for Faculty Council held Monday and Tuesday. The following people have been elected for two-year terms: Debra Franklin, Gilles de Chantal, Daphne Read, Gary O'Brien, Hubert Saint-Onge, Jim Martin, Bruce Maltby, John Spears and Paul Pellman. Elected to the three one-year positions are Jay Bell, Helen Sinclair, and Barry Weisleder. Three recounts were held to determine the last place winner.

The terms of student Faculty Council members are staggered so that each year nine

new members are elected for two-year terms. This year, due to the resignations of Pat Dempster, Allan Grover, and John Henry three additional positions for one-year terms were open. Debra Franklin, Gilles de Chantal and Daphne Read will sit on Council immediately to replace these people.

Inside sources predict that next year's student caucus will be — to say the least — volatile. And such questions as a united student caucus may well be highly difficult to resolve given the nature of the individuals involved and their political positions.

# New SC candidates absent

by PAUL WEINBERG

"We regret the absence of most of the newly-elected candidates of the new students' council." This was part of a motion, presented by Gary O'Brien, criticizing newly-elected councillors who failed to attend last Monday's meeting. The meeting was intended to be part of the programme by the old council to educate the new councillors on the workings of student government. This was the rationale behind delaying the new term of office until May. O'Brien complained that the newly-elected councillors who failed to appear or co-operate with the current student administration, were making student government ineffectual.

Dave Moulton announced to the assembled, that Laneway School children (an inner city community school) will be brought to this campus to use the facilities at Proctor Field House. He also announced the start of a book drive to help the school, which lacks sufficient reading material. Novels are particularly needed. Anyone who wishes to donate reading matter, is invited to bring them to the student council offices.

An organizational meeting

for the Ontario Federation of Students to be held on March 14 was also discussed at the meeting.

Glendon's representatives have been mandated to pledge 25 cents per student as a membership fee in the Toronto Union of Students.

Academic affairs commissioner, Allan Grover, also announced that in co-operation with newly-elected councillor Bruce Maltby, he would be handing out questionnaires in all the classes discussing faculty evaluation and the standard of courses.

# Incentive to donate blood

On Wednesday, March 8, the Red Cross will come again to bleed us of whatever blood we may have left. To improve our first term record, it has been decided to divide the student body into various groups and assign quotas.

The two residences, will be challenged to reach a minimum of 20 percent of the occupancy rate of their house. This means that in Hilliard A house must provide 6 donors, B must provide 6, C-4, D-4, E-5, F-5 and the Basement 4.

In Wood residence A must provide 6, B-6, C-5, D-3, and E-5.

Ian Gentles, Dean of Students, has declared that the house with the highest percentage of donors shall receive \$25.00 in its house funds.

The day students have been divided by years and are also dared to surpass the 20 percent mark. That is in first year — 90 people, second year — 47, third year — 35, fourth year — 16.

The total number of donors was 246, or 20 percent of the campus population but we should give more.

On Monday, March 6 and Tuesday, March 7, there will be a student outside the JCR to answer questions or set up appointments for next Wednesday. If you gave of your precious blood last term, you may give again as there has been a period of 3 months between the two clinics.

See you in the JCR on Wednesday, March 8 from 10:00 to 12:30 noon and 2:00 — 4:00 pm.

If you have any complaints  
**Gen. Ed. Requirements**  
will be discussed  
next **THURSDAY** in the **J.C.R.**

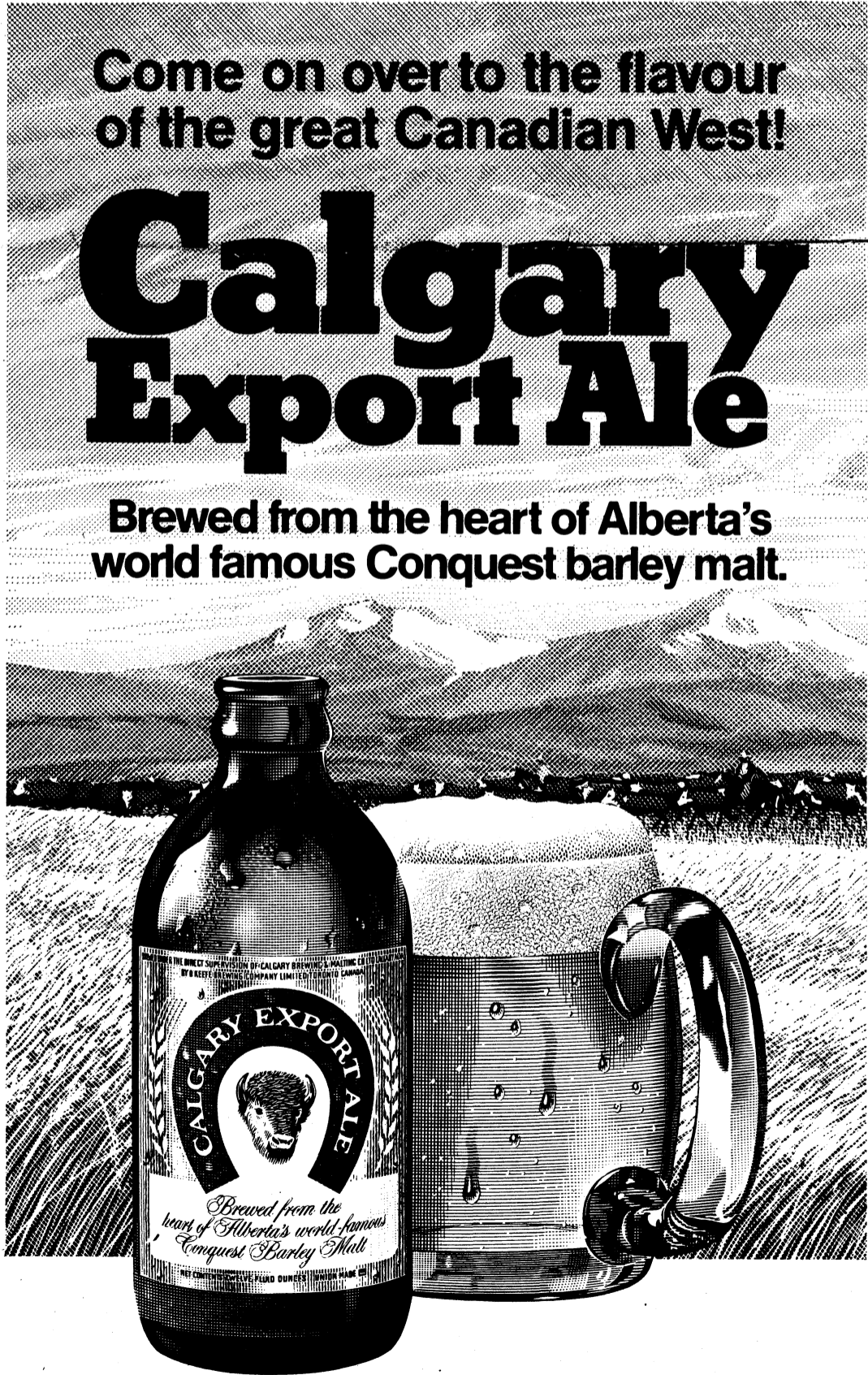
**PRO TEM**  
will discuss  
concepts of  
**STAFF DEMOCRACY**  
and  
**AGENT FOR**  
**SOCIAL CHANGE**  
tomorrow at 1 p.m.  
all interested staff are urged to attend

**Protem staff meeting**  
today at **4 p.m.**

Come on over to the flavour of the great Canadian West!

# Calgary Export Ale

Brewed from the heart of Alberta's world famous Conquest barley malt.



Come on over to Calgary Export...the magic is in the malt.

# 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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## Committee parity is just a beginning

It seems that many people were very angry after reading last week's editorial. We are not certain whether people were angry with our position or whether they were simply annoyed with the way the editorial was written. We still uphold our position, but if people are angry because we may have stooped unintentionally to personal attacks, we must surely apologize. It was our intention to attack ideas only, not those individuals who hold them.

We should probably not leave specific charges unanswered. In fact, by answering them we may express our beliefs more "cogently", as Ms. Marsden has suggested.

The first charge that we would like to answer is the one raised by Jim Martin in his campaign literature. He says we have alienated voters by our rhetoric. It is indeed unfortunate that most people consider our valiant attempts to spark an interest in reform vain rhetoric. We were trying to help people realize the importance of student government and politics, not alienate them from it. Too long has the metaphor "mickey mouse" been completely applicable to student organizations. In the past, issues have been avoided in campaigns and people have gained office because they had many friends. This did not serve to bring out the best in those elected; rather it has been only a rare few who have taken their positions really seriously.

We have been criticized for calling for student power. But no one has explained why we should not call for power. Martin even admits that we will not be able to initiate much reform next year and that it is the faculty who still hold the power on faculty council.

The need for power was made evident by David Black of the Wright

Commission when he spoke at the Glendon Forum last week. There are many disastrous recommendations in the Wright Commission Draft Report. The faculty, because they are organized and because they form a powerful group, will be able to oppose those things detrimental to their position. Students, on the other hand, will respond to the report but have no means by which they can enforce demands or protect their interests.

Student power is lacking at all levels within the education system. Although we may, as did the student caucus this year, do a lot of work organizing, discussing, persuading, in order to achieve bandage reforms like committee parity we have no real control over the things which affect us — marks, the evaluation process, distribution of university funds, etc.

It must be realized that the university is a totalitarian institution. There is a centralized leadership which we, as citizens, can not call to task. We pay for our education through tuition and taxes but the faculty is in no way answerable to us. We cannot take them to task by means of a vote or election.

Ever since grade one, each of us has spent the better part of our time and energy trying to survive in a totalitarian institution which is supposed to fit us for life in a democracy! Talk about absurdity.

Mr. Martin says that it would be absurd to think of reforms like those suggested in last week's editorial for next year, but he does not suggest that they are not worthwhile goals or why they should not be pursued. wholeheartedly right now. If, as he argues, we might lose this "privilege" if we are not careful and if he thinks that it will make any real difference if we did lose it, then why should we not exploit to our best advantage this opportunity while we have the chance.

The fear of being rejected by the university is real enough, but only at the individual level — student power is something else and it is very real. (remember the CUPE settlement after the threat of a strike). And this does not mean 1250 strong, collectively; it can be as small as a class enrollment. If the fifty or so students in a class are tired of being brutalized by an instructor, they can stop him. "Won't he flunk us all?" Not likely. "Career-wise it would be counter-productive," as they say.

Without students a university is nothing. Students ARE the university.

Some people will now cry, "Oh you just want power for the sake of power." That is ridiculous. Glendon may have a higher percentage of good, concerned, fairminded people within its faculty than any university in Canada. We have no reason to oppress or lord over any of these people. In fact we need desperately to seek their capable assistance to make Glendon an institution of the highest quality. We must find again our goal of the experimental college, and to this end we must avoid alienating those people who are willing to help make this a great university.

As Martin points out we need student representatives who are "interested and capable of contributing to the academic process of this college." But as PRO TEM tried to argue last week, we must not accept that process at face value — not if the environment for that process is restrictive, discriminatory, repressive, alienating or needlessly impeded by compulsory courses (at least those of inferior quality because professors lack enthusiasm about them or because the teacher-student ratios are too high).

Ms. Marsden and Mr. Martin emphasize the need for INTELLIGENT

representatives, perhaps implying that not all those people seeking office were intelligent. If they are assuming that we need only the MOST intelligent they are making the kind of elitist assumptions that we criticized the faculty for making when they discussed parity on committees.

All candidates have the potential to make good decisions and represent our collective interests, but PRO TEM had to look for those who seemed most committed to agitating for change. As Ms. Marsden states there may be a lot of "bright, thoughtful individuals who do not agree with PRO TEM". That is undoubtedly true. The faculty is, for the most part, bright and thoughtful but they will not work as hard for change as we expect our student reps to work. They have their own best interests in mind. They will not suggest reforms which might endanger their own careers. Nor will university bureaucrats or students who view themselves as academics, careerists.

The one criticism which we must take most seriously comes from Jim Martin. We have in the past been too general in our editorials calling for reform. To the end of correcting that fault we are going to look at the question of general education requirements. There will be an open meeting next Wednesday at 1:00 pm when people can make presentations. We would also like to take a crack at the Board of Governors and their closed meetings; the power wielded by the French and English departments; and institutionalizing a student role in professor evaluation. This we encourage all students, even those who we didn't support in this election, to help us examine those issues which students seem to consider important. All we can say is — committee parity is only the beginning.

## letters

### PRO TEM'S criteria questioned

Dear Sir,

It is questionable whether PRO TEM, in its editorial of 23rd Feb. 1972 on the Faculty Council elections, with its cheap and unsubstantiated personal attacks, its weighted criteria in choosing a slate of candidates and its use of tired rhetoric, has advanced the cause of reform in Faculty Council.

The bold assertion that "Members have in the past used their positions mainly to further their own interests i.e. bettering grades and maintaining harmonious relations with the faculty" is an insult to all those who have worked on Faculty Council in the past. One would be curious to know of PRO TEM's evidence for such a preposterous charge and the evidence for its imputation of diabolical motives to the untenured members of the Economics Department.

tion of PRO TEM's slate are questionable. The writer's claim that not only the prepared answers to the paper's questions but also the candidates' "past contribution to the life and reform of the college" were considered, is suspect. There is little in the editorial to suggest that the intelligence sincerity or integrity of the candidates were seriously considered. At the risk of sounding old-fashioned, maybe even "negative, outdated, reactionary and counter-productive" we insist that character be the basic consideration in choosing an individual for Faculty Council.

Perhaps the most disturbing aspect of the editorial is the implication that all those who deviate from the gospel according to PRO TEM are either "conservative", "mentally lazy", or "unprincipled liberals." It is quite conceivable that there are indeed bright, thoughtful individuals who do not agree completely with the views of PRO TEM.

PRO TEM criticized one of the candidates in the Students Council elections be-

cause "his rhetoric has ... in the past appalled." Yet is last week's editorial with its talk of "struggle", "democratization" and "meaningful education" any less appalling?

To be charitable, the editorial writer, perchance, was too exhausted by the "arduous three hour meeting" in which the PRO TEM slate was drafted, to argue cogently or to express himself well. But to those who have been impressed with the intelligence and responsibility of this year's PRO TEM, last week's editorial can come only as a disappointment.

Yours sincerely,  
Elizabeth Marsden  
John McNee

### Weisleder resents statements

To the Editor of PRO TEM,

After reading Faculty Council candidate Jim Martin's campaign literature, one is

compelled to do at least two things: firstly, feel nauseous for awhile, and then secondly, summon up the energy to denounce firmly, but rationally, his penchant for back-biting and red-baiting. His attack on PRO TEM, and more viciously, on my candidacy, betrays a kind of hysteria that's best left behind us in the McCarthyist period. But perhaps just as significant is his attitude towards change on this campus. I'm sure he'd feel a lot more comfortable if the college paper would refrain from taking a political stand on important issues and events — making it easier for student niggers such as himself to crawl relatively unnoticed into elective office, eager to kiss all the right asses. Too bad Jim, the trend is clearly towards increased activism and social concern. Questioning the roles our institutions play, and posing democratic alternatives is the direction that serious people are taking. Back-stabbing is no substitute for being serious and forthright.

Barry Weisleder

## Glen Jones

### My new career

"If you want to get into journalism," they said, "then write something!" O.K., but what? Having become hooked on pursuing such a goal last summer, I commenced writing to a dozen or so major Canadian papers, hoping to at least make assistant editor for one of them for the summer. Unfortunately newspapers have the crazy notion that they should only hire experienced journalism students instead of fully bilingual, political experts such as myself.

A form letter from the Ottawa Citizen regretting the unavailability of summer employment there, the Montréal Gazette's polite declaration that my French 'ne suffit pas', and the Star's regrettable quandry of only being able to hire 15 of 250 (251) applicants, have all dealt terrible blows to themselves. Weekend Magazine somehow felt my idea of writing on "How I, An English-Welsh-German Canadian became a Ranting French-Canadian Separatist After a Year at l'Université Laval" had been adequately discussed in their article on "an English family living in Québec City." They advised me that they couldn't "achieve much by tackling the subject AGAIN" (?); but, that in any case "It was good of you to think of Weekend Magazine." That's O.K. guys; just don't forget that you all had your chance. We'll see who laughs last after the kid grabs five straight Pulitzer Prizes. That goes for the Welland Eyeball, or Chronicle or whatever its called. They didn't even acknowledge my letter requesting employment.

Thus, dear readers, you may consider yourselves to be witnessing the beginning of newspaper history. For thanks to Mr. Ray Biggart (Bigheart might be more appropriate) at that bastion of Toronto's literary circles, the Toronto Sun, who advised me to "do some work on the PRO TEM" (gee, they've heard of us), the kid launches his career under the P.T. banner. I don't expect any favours here. As a matter of fact I expect that even if I get to see Editor Daw, he'll quickly dismiss me with a pert "Go away my boy; I'll discuss this matter with you later, within the millenium."

But if you're reading this then it means that Editor Daw took the bribe. Now I don't want special treatment. Just give me the chance to be another Jimmy Breslin; or at least a Lubor Zonk.

### Commons obscenity

(Special to PRO TEM) Yes folks, it was just over one year ago that Prime Minister Pierre E. Trudeau mouthed those two naughty little words at an honourable member of the Opposition. In this exclusive report our will-informed, and naturally very reliable sources in the nation's capital, who have been present at the recent hearings of the 'Royal Commission on Disgusting and Bitter Language on the Floor of the House', have bid us make public some very juicy little items from the testimony at the hearings.

Of course you are all very familiar with that terrible episode in the adventures of that ghastly, impertinant little ----- and mouther of foul, loathsome obscenities, "Dirty Pierre". Not having the decency to wait until the House had adjourned before he chewed out his attacker, the sneaky, coniving little ----- had the audacity and, what is more the Gaul, to imply that certain members of the Opposition might at their convenience, "Go forth and multiply," or something to that effect.

When Presiding Justice, Charles Snavely, pressed the injured and beleaguered receveur of the verbal assault into indicating exactly what words the Prime Minister had uttered, he meekly replied, after wiping the trace of a tear from his cheek, "He told me to -----."

At that very moment, the accused sprang to his feet shouting, "He's a ----- liar!" Whereupon a distinguished member of the investigating committee retorted, "You can't talk to him like that you little ---; who the --- do you think you are?"

In an exclusive, on the street interview with Hamilton Tiger-Cat defensive Angelo 'Bless-His-Little Heart' Mosca, your reporter was struck aghast to hear Big Angle say, as he sobbed between guzzles, "With talk like that I'm sure glad I chose a good clean livelihood like professional sports rather than choosing a career in politics like mama wanted. That ----- Troodo should be ashamed of himself." We know just how you feel, Angie.

Moments later, we sought out Opposition leader Robert Stanfield for his personal comments on the inquiry into the whole sordid mess. Praying at the back of a small evangelical church just across from the Prime Minister's residence, the Conservative leader was fighting back the tears. His reaction was one of equal disgust. "Holy jeepers!" he pronounced soberly, "but what the ---- do you expect from that -----, little ----- anyway?" Mr. Stanfield asked that he not be quoted, stating that it was none of our "-----" business how he felt and "who the ----?" did we thing we were, asking him such "-----" questions anyway.

# I came, I was conquered, I ran

The following letter was submitted to the editor of THE GAZETTE at University of Western Ontario.

Dear Editor:

This has been my first and last year at Western. Why did I come? I was told it had a wonderful social life. It is a university with high standards and a good reputation. Here a degree would be acknowledged.

What have I learned instead here? I have learned that a good social life means drinking at Ceeps to drown personal and scholastic troubles. It includes scores of card and poker games. It means quick superficial two-dimensional chats during breaks. These chats, I have found, are generally mark-orientated. Clusters of students exchange nervous hopes as they speak wistfully of obtaining their magic "B".

Now what about the classroom? The professors want more participation, more regular attendance — "It's 25 per cent of your mark, you know." Again marks. I find the classrooms devoid of humanity, kindness, and sincerity. Learning is wonderful,

but growth is more than that.

I have spoken about frayed nerves. Two weeks ago my dentist informed me I had ground the cusps of my teeth to the dentine. It required two fillings. His lack of surprise surprised me. He calmly informed me that this is very common among university students, along with swollen gums. Both, he said, are conditions arising from bad nerves, and both are particularly common during times of stress, such as exams.

Perhaps my strong feelings arise after having attended a smaller university last year, which was not lacking in spirit (both types). I apologize to those whom I have offended, to those who truly enjoy it here. Nevertheless, I feel it is not only my right, but my responsibility to express my reasons for leaving.

I salute you, IVORY TOWER WORLD, and close with this epitaph: I CAME, I WAS CONQUERED, I RAN.

Mary Jackson.

# Human Liberation

*will be the topic of a special PRO TEM supplement next week. People interested in discussing the content of the feature should try to come to the PRO TEM offices between 1:00 and 2:30 TODAY.*

## Atkinson weekend 1972

**March 3rd, 4th, 5th**

Three days of panel discussions, displays, exhibits, films, dances and sports, featuring:

## Ralph Nader

Sunday, March 5th at 4:00 pm in Tait McKenzie Gym. Tickets are \$2.00 per person.

## Boss Brass

20-member band including Moe Koffman, Diane Brooks, Rob McConnell. Saturday, March 4th at 9:00 pm. Tickets: \$3.00 per person, \$3.50 at door.

## Canadian Film Festival

A unique showing of Canadian feature length films. Friday, Saturday and Sunday in Stedman L.H. 'D'. Admission free.

For further information phone 635-3051. Tickets available at Inquiries desk, 1st floor, Atkinson tower.

# Peking opera — a mixture of old and new

by DON WILLMOTT

Next Monday night, Glendon students and faculty will have an opportunity to see a film of one of the five Peking operas which have survived the ideological winnowing of the Cultural Revolution.

Gone are the legendary and historical plots. Gone are the gorgeous mandarin robes and brightly painted faces. In their places are peasants, Red Army soldiers and communist cadres battling against the Japanese and their puppets, or against warlords, landlords, and overlords of the Kuomintang.

I was worried about the fate of Peking Opera — which surely has to be rated as one of the world's great dramatic traditions — until I saw "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy." The traditional forms remain: the exuberant dance drama, the conventionalized miming and posturing, the vigorous acrobatics, the unique singing style, the symbolic gestures and facial expressions. Combined with modern music and dance elements, these old forms seem peculiarly suitable for the expression of revolutionary themes.

None of the traditional skills or techniques has been lost.



This is clear, for example, in a memorable scene in which the hero and his imaginary horse (which Chinese opera fans will know he is riding so long as he holds a whip in his hand) meet an imaginary tiger.

I believe it is only a matter of time until such historical operas as "Yueh Fei Battles the Northern Barbarians" (!) are back on stage. (It will

be considerably longer, though before "The Emperor's Drunken Concubine" — which I enjoyed in Chungking in 1944 — is again performed!)

"Tiger Mountain" will no doubt seem somewhat strange and alien to the average Canadian viewer. For one thing, it is not realistic — partly because of the traditional melodramatic acting style of Peking Opera, and partly because

of the didactic intentions of the troupe which wrote, composed, and performed it. In their own words, they tried to combine "revolutionary realism" with "revolutionary romanticism" by taking real life struggles and historical events and giving them epic proportions through exaggeration and idealization.

Even more difficult to appreciate is the obviously pro-

pagandistic content of the opera. It may be more tolerable if we reflect that art with a message only appears blatant and disquieting to the unconverted.

As a missionary kid in China, I sang in several public performances of Handel's "Messiah." It never occurred to us that we were propagandizing. What we felt as an artistic celebration of values may not be far different from the feelings of the "Tiger Mountain" troupe.

The parallel is not exact. Chinese artists are expected not only to express their own revolutionary zeal — they must single-mindedly attempt to transmit it to others. Is this surprising?

In 1949, China was a war-ravaged, famine-stricken, landlord-ridden, bankrupt and exploited nation. People returning from China this year report a sound economy, a modest but steadily rising standard of living, great advances in public health and education, and a widespread sense of confidence and well-being.

Could this have been accomplished without utilizing every available means of communication to mobilize the enthusiasm of the Chinese people?

## Bursaries to boost residence occupancy

Student language instructors working in Glendon's French lab, may in future be required to live in residence to receive financial assistance.

Principal Albert Tucker said Monday that he "could not justify the investment on personnel if the money did not go into the residences."

A recommendation has come from the French department that the bursary system which began 4 years ago to encourage francophones to aid in Glendon's bilingual programme provide now a standard amount of \$700 per year.

In discussions between Tucker and the French department it seems to have been decided that a condition for the grant should be living in residence, as was the intention when the program was first initiated.

The money for the grant came from the provincial bilingual grant last year. Tucker said Monday, "We don't even know that we are going to get the bilingual grant again this year. We just assume that we are."

One problem with the recommendation to make living in residence a prerequisite for the grant is that there are some people receiving the grant now, who are living off campus. These people, who rely on this money to fund their education costs at Glendon may resent being coerced into moving on campus.

A final report and list of recommendations from the French department will be presented to the executive committee of the faculty council in the next two weeks.

## March 8

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# Quebec: the failure of state capitalist 'rationality'

Replacing foreign economic domination with Quebec economic domination is not going to settle our problems. Even if we wanted to, we would be incapable, even with state aid, as the failures of "Maîtres chez nous" and of the Quiet Revolution bear witness.

How does the French Canadian bourgeoisie see the problem of economic independence? For certain people, the whole problem is that the Quebec economy is dependent on decisions made outside of Quebec. For those people the problem is not capitalism, it is the fact that the capitalists are Americans or English-Canadians. Those people therefore say to themselves: let's make sure that the decisions are made in Quebec, let's take control of our own economy.

But the French-Canadian capitalists do not have the means to buy back a sufficient part of the economy to assure themselves of control. Their conclusion is that the Quebec state should come to their aid.

These ideas have enjoyed and still enjoy great popularity. At the beginning of the sixties, many people thought this way. This was the era of "Maîtres chez nous," they thought big. The state and the French-Canadian bourgeoisie were going to give themselves the instruments to take control of electricity, forests, mines, oil and the manufacturing sector. It was in this period that the "great government enterprises" which would see daylight in the sixties were born: Hydro, SCF, Sidbec, SOQUEM, SOQUIP, REXFOR, etc.

Where did all these beautiful ideas come from? Duplessis had just died and many people were beginning to perceive the Quebec reality and to bring up new ideas adapted to the era of "economic development" which Quebec now sensed.

It was realized that the industrial structure of Quebec did not answer to the criteria of the North American economy. The French-Canadian bourgeoisie then suddenly took note of its weakness.

Furthermore the Quebec "collectivity" realized that its industrial structure was outdated and that the whole infrastructure of education, roads, health and public administration was archaic.

Certainly the French-Canadian bourgeoisie feared state intervention. But since they had no other choice, "enlightened" Quebec capitalists accepted this intervention, especially since they believed they possessed a sufficient control on the politicians and the state.

They found ready allies in the emerging group of technocrats. These technocrats were the products of the rationalist ideology which proposed a more direct intervention by the state in the economy; but they were also the rejects of a local bourgeoisie which could not find a place in an industrial structure dominated by Americans and Anglo-Saxons. These technocrats hoped that the state would permit them the minimum of power which was refused them by the foreign monopolies.

The technocrats and the domestic capitalists could thus bolster themselves with the old nationalist ideology. For these "nationalists", the

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Further information on the Province of Québec is always available from: Québec House, 17 West 50th St., Rockefeller Center, New York, N.Y. 10020

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Inc./Molson's Brewery/Morgan, Ostiguy & Hudon  
Inc./The House of Seagram Ltd.

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Stock Exchange

This advertisement appeared in the March 1971 issue of the American magazine, *Institutional Investor*.

powers gained by the Quebec government appeared to be the means to realize the old dream of freeing themselves from the tutelage of Ottawa.

The Alliance was secured, then, between the capitalists, the technocrats and the nationalists; with often conflicting interests and ideologies, the State was expected to be the driving force in development, "the defender of the Québécois".

Nevertheless, political power was based on the idea that the State must be the force behind development; thus, the old legitimacy, that of the Church and of "law and order" made way for that of economic development; the political parties promised 100,000 jobs and styled themselves as the faithful reflections of economic "reason".

### Agreement and Reason

"The State as force behind development" rests on the following great illusion: the agreement of all the Québécois made possible by rationality; this agreement apparently operates within capitalist groups.

The illusion of agreement consists in thinking that everyone (bosses, workers, politicians) can talk around a table and arrive at agreement for the "common good". If there is no agreement, that is because people have discussed badly, because people aren't "rational". After all there is only one "rational" truth, and if one discusses intelligently, it will be found.

It is a matter, then, of making sense of the structures which allow this "truth" to be found. These structures

must include the participation of all groups (Kiwans, unions and city councils); there is thus talk of animation, of the importance of the citizen and his associations, of beautiful democracy or whatever. All the means must give way to a "national project" which will build the pride of all Québécois!

The illusion of rationality is that of the one people, taught by university people and technocrats who say that they are "free" of all ideology, who say they are capable of judging without emotion, without interest, without taking sides. It is in this way that the departments of economics teach only capitalist economics, ignoring socialist economics on the pretext that they are not "promoting ideology".

It goes without saying that this is "free enterprise" rationality and that the State is nothing but the supreme arbiter of disagreements between different groups. The bureaucrats hope in this way for the coming of a rationalized economy which will provide them with trained workers, integrated unions, good roads and the aid of the State in the development of their businesses.

### The Failure of the Quiet Revolution

This agreement based on a unique rationality of necessity gave birth to solutions accepted by everyone (BAEQ Sidbec, etc.) and put into effect by the intervention of the State.

But the agreement did not produce the expected results for the simple reason that a base did not exist; there was no unique Québécois "rationality" because each class of

society had its own "rationality" based on its class interests. It is clear that Iron Ore Co., Jean Louis Lévesque, and Québécois workers could not come to agreement on a definition of "the common good."

This is even clearer when one notes that the workers have never been equitably represented in the decision-making centres of the State. In sum, it was the stronger "rationality", that is to say, the capitalist rationality, which won.

It won by the concerted action of reformist civil servants, the managers, and a bourgeoisie terrified by an overly strong intervention by the State, and foreign monopolies jealous of their feudal privileges.

One cannot therefore be surprised at the weakness of the instrument the government conferred upon itself during the Sixties. Nor can one be surprised at the numerous difficulties which these weak agencies encountered in their development. Let's consider a few examples.

### The Impasse in Planning

Quebec planning is an outgrowth of the naive thinking of the sociologists who hoped to pass from a "conflict model" of development to a "participation model". This illusion was clearly brought out in the Regional Action Project by Bryant McDonogh in 1968 (published by the Regional Action Service of the Economic Orientation Council of Quebec). This document "for internal use only" is very revealing.

Planning depends on the equality of groups, on rationality, on agreement.

Clearly, no-one had noticed that one can only plan what one controls; how can the "collectivity" impose its views on capitalist factory owners, on patrons of the politicians and their parties? How do you tell entrepreneurs that Quebec needs moderate-rent housing and not luxurious apartment houses? To plan, one must control the means of production. As there was no question of the nationalization of the economy by the State, failure was inevitable.

This impasse concretized itself in several ways, proving once again that the structure of property does what it pleases even down to the smallest details of economic and political life.

### Poorly-made laws

The 1961 law which created le Conseil d'Orientation Economique du Québec (C.O.E.Q.) did not provide it with sufficient jurisdiction to work out an economic plan. The C.O.E.Q. was mandated to:

advise the government in matters of economic development  
prepare the economic development plan for Quebec.

The C.O.E.Q. would first turn its attention to the creation of means of economic development: the nationalization of electricity, SGF, savings and placement agencies, The Rent Board of Quebec (Régie des Rentes du Québec) etc. In addition, the C.O.E.Q. undertook research work and publishing. In 1964 it recommended the standardization of government administrative divisions, the creation of a science research council, the establishment of an industrial research

centre, the rationalization of the civil service, and the recognition of the regional economic councils as participants in planning.

1965 marks the year of the ascertainment of the impasse in planning; the COEQ did not have the powers to execute a plan and, what is hardly better, did not have the powers to obtain the data from the Ministries necessary to put the plan into effect.

The Ministerial Council of Planning was not working; the Ministers refused to surrender the least bit of autonomy. Moreover, the debate on economic decentralization has never ended and the federal government has provided fresh fuel for constitutional quarrels which block all initiatives for a decentralized economy.

Already at this stage economists in the service of the federal government put into doubt the very orientation of Quebec planning, opposing decentralization in favour of a pole or economic development centred on Montreal.

### The Mirage of Regional Participation

In the regions, the regional economic councils must be the agents of participation of all the "living forces" of the milieu; as a first step they ought to prepare their thinking for a new rationality so that they may later advise the government on questions of regional development.

But the regional economic councils never reunited the "living forces" of the regions, first because the workers were drowned in a majority overflowing with municipal administrators, private enterprises, banks, universities, representatives of Chambers of Commerce, business associations, professional associations, graduates' associations, fish and game clubs etc.

Each of these groups in general sent its most conservative elements to the regional economic councils, and the most conservative of these, municipal representatives, took advantage of

seats (municipalities, businesses, social clubs, corporations, etc., etc) while the workers and the unions were placed alongside the Kiwanis in the category of "associations".

### A New Illusion: l'PDQ

The government admitted in 1968 that planning depends on an organization at once capable of making a plan and executing it. In the meantime the COEQ made do without a budget and without ministerial collaboration.

In July 1968 Bill 52 was passed creating the Quebec Planning Bureau (l'Office de Planification du Québec - l'OPQ). The OPQ was supposed to do the planning and had the right to force the ministries to hand over their data. Bill 52 would have been completed by a law establishing the Office of Quebec Development (l'Office de développement du Québec). This group would have the power necessary to force the Ministers to execute the plan. But Bill 52 went up in smoke in front of the MLA's who did not understand the sense of their vote and the law concerning the ODQ was not passed.

To compensate for this "small oversight", the government amended Bill 52 and created the Planning and Development Bureau of Quebec (l'Office de planification et de développement - OPDQ) which put together the powers of the OPQ and the aborted ODQ; everything was studied very seriously, nonetheless!

The OPDQ answered directly to the Premier (quite reasonably, in order to have the power to contain the Ministers) but J.J. Bertrand found it embarrassing and worthless and passed it on to Marcel Masse (Minister of Inter-governmental Affairs). M. Masse decided that planning ought to be forgotten and that OPDQ ought to be devoted to the reform of public administration!

The director of the OPDQ resigned in discouragement and Arthur Tremblay replaced Roland Parenteau. Ar-

said no to the civil servants who wanted to make them "participate" in the closing of their region; the people of the Gaspé learned that only patronage or the anger of the people could move the government; they also knew the results of patronage ... they knew nevertheless that participation is only a futile game in dealings with bosses and their associations.

Finally, the OPDQ set itself to the task of producing "the plan", but because there were too many problems, efforts were concentrated on "spatial improvement" (aménagement spatial) and questions concerning who controlled the economy were forgotten.

The history of planning in Quebec shows that the rationality of the workers is not that of Bourassa, Tremblay, or the Kiwanis clubs; agreement is impossible between workers and the bourgeoisie; the government cannot plan an economy it does not control.

### State Enterprises

In the heads of the thinkers at the beginning of the Sixties, the great government enterprises were supposed to be oriented to the economic development of Quebec in the common interest of all Québécois. But we have just seen what "common interest" and the "common good" mean. There is no common interest when workers do not control their means of production. And the strongest interests always win out. This explains why our "great national enterprises" were created not in the interest of the collectivity, but rather to promote the interests of foreign monopolies. Worse still, they are often made the servants of these same monopolies.

### SOQUIP

Let's take the example of SOQUIP (la Société québécoise d'initiative pétrolière). If there is a sector where the Quebec government had to intervene, it is the petroleum industry. 68 per cent of the energy needs of Québécois are filled by petroleum. Québec imports 100 percent of its

operation with the French company, ELFERAP which was supposed to set up the refinery. But on the death of Daniel Johnson, J.P. Beaudry put an end to the negotiations with the French organization and awarded the refinery to Ultramar, a British corporation. All this in the name of sacred free enterprise: "You see," declared J.P. Beaudry, "the government has begun to sell gas on street-corners." For him, everything ought to stay the way it is, that is to say, the monopolies in the service of themselves, the state in the service of monopolies.

### REXFOR

We might as well mention REXFOR (la société de récupération et d'exploitation foristière). Because the government could not limit REXFOR to exploration, it decided to restrict it to the "recovery of all sections of forest in danger of loss on government land." Clearly, the costly and inefficient system of concessions to foreign monopolies was left untouched.

In sum, whether it is a matter of SOQUIP or REXFOR, it's always the same thing:

the area of government intervention is extremely limited.

at the heart of this intervention, the state agency is in the service of foreign monopolies.

### How to Sell Quebec?

The servitude of Quebec to the big capitalists leads us to say that the government is not simply at their service, but is dominated by them. In effect the Quebec and Ottawa governments, (except for a few areas like cultural affairs), act on behalf of capitalist interests. It is clear that this domination is not always visible, at least now while the media is controlled by the same big capitalists.

In Quebec, the most visible element of this domination of government is the Conseil général de l'industrie, established in 1968 by the government itself. Sixty businessmen make up the Council which is attached to the Minis-

try of Industry and Commerce. Companies like Alcan, Bombardier, Canadian Pacific, Power Corporation, Bank of Montreal, and MLW-Worthington are represented by the Beaubiens, Beaudoins, Crumps, Desmarais, Harts etc. The members of the Conseil are not there to represent the particular interests of their companies, although this may be part of the story. To consult the government in the area of economic development: this is the role which Johnson gave it in 1968. Except that economic development occurs, according to the Council, by the entry of American capital and by a 2 percent per annum increase in productivity (that is to say that the worker increased his output even more). These are two of the aspects envisaged in a report handed over to Premier Bourassa. The report: "Vers les objectifs économiques et une stratégie du développement pour le Québec", May 25, 1970).

Since the visit of Bourassa to New York, one can begin to see the role of the Council. Last March, Bourassa went to New York to meet the biggest American capitalists during a conference of American investors. (Fourth Annual Institute of Investors Conference). The Council set up an exhibit advertising Quebec's natural resources and its products at a cost of \$200,000 underwritten by the Council. — Pg. 9



their veto power on the regional economic councils, because the municipalities provided the greater part of the funds for these councils and could always threaten to withdraw this money. (Quebec provided sums proportional to those which the councils collected in their regions).

Moreover, only the legally constituted groups were permitted to participate in the councils, leaving out a series of spontaneous and novel groups created by the workers.

All in all, the equality of the groups was never a fact because the bosses occupied the greater part of the

thur Tremblay had, strictly speaking, no competence in the area of planning, but his personal influence permitted him to revive the Interministerial Council on Planning (le Conseil interministeriel de la planification) and to fill the seats on the Planning Council (Conseil de la Planification), highest consultative agency of the OPDQ; clearly the workers were a minority and were ignored.

The principle of "regional missions" was abandoned; these missions had to execute the regional plan as it was sketched the OPDQ after consultation with the regional economic councils, but as always, the Ministers refused to decentralize decision-making and the missions (or "development bureaux") by region did not produce anything.

But in addition, the "rationality", this great first principle, did not go down well with the great majority; the people of the North-West clearly

The translations were prepared by Tom Sorell and Arnold Bennett of the McGill Daily.



Reprinted from the carillon, adapted from the sheaf.

## Gulf & Portugal — partners in repression

In Portugal's African colonies, there are literally thousands of refugees who have fled their "open arms". To enforce its colonial rule, Portugal now spends one-half of its government budget and commits 150,000 troops in its war against the liberation movements seeking independence for Guinea-Bissau, Angola, and Mozambique.

With the demise of Salazar and the advent of Caetano as Prime Minister of Portugal; some hope was expressed that the colonies would at last be granted independence. Caetano interred these hopes with his policy statement in April 1970: "Self-determination cannot be expressed by sheets of paper put in the hands of natives in the bush." The counter-insurg-

ency techniques used by the Portuguese bear strong resemblance to those used in other parts of the world. There is now widespread regroupment of the population in the Portuguese zones into strategic villages known as aldeamentos. For instance in the Cabo Delgado district of Mozambique the Portuguese established a cordon sanitaire, destroyed all crops and herded 250,000 into settlements.

The Canadian government; as in the Vietnamese conflict; has provided moral support to the NATO country involved. Arms sales; trade; consultations; all have continued with the Portuguese. As a recent brief to the Canadian government put it: "If we are to be on the side of truth; justice; democracy; freedom; self-determination; etc., etc., as our rhetoric at home and in the United Nations claims we are, let us do so with a modicum of seriousness—let us too be willing to pay some share of the high price of principles. Too long has the greatest expenditure been made by the poorest and most miserable of men."

How can Portugal, with a per capita GNP of only \$457 (1967) sustain such a massive military effort in Africa? In a word; the answer is NATO. As a NATO country Portugal has received \$349 million in U.S. military assistance in the years 1949-1968. American-built C-47 and C-54 transports and F-84 fighters are being used in Africa. And the U.S. is not alone in supporting Portugal. In Vietnam, Canada has channelled arms through indirect sources to the battlefields (supporting the colonialist power, of course). Fiat G-91 fighters and French Alouette helicopters are involved.

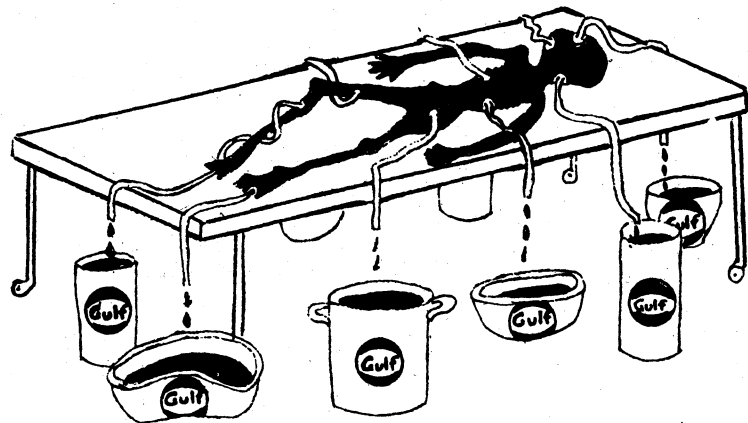
Heavy American economic investments also help finance the war. Friendly Gulf Oil company has the most lucrative stake in Angola. In Cabinda province it is now pumping 150,000 barrels of crude per day. (For comparison; Canada's total crude exports to the United States are 395,000 barrels per day).

A recent UN study estimated that the Portuguese government probably obtained total payments amounting to \$20 million from Gulf in 1969. Since 1969 the oil production has doubled. (It seems relevant to point out that the provisional Angolan budget allocation for military expenditure for 1969 was just double that amount—\$44 million). Angolan diamond (\$56 million in 1968) and iron ore production (\$16 million) also helped pay for the Portuguese military efforts.

### Population

Portugal	9,335,000
Angola	5,528,000 (350,000-400,000 white)
Mozambique	7,176,000 (150,000 white)
Guinea	600,000-800,000 (few thousand white)

There are no accurate census figures: estimates vary tremendously. White settlement has greatly increased in recent years after intensified effort by the Portuguese government to encourage white settlement as a counter to the liberation movement successes. Thus Angola: 79,000 whites by 1950; 209,000 whites by 1959; 400,000 whites by 1968. (Sources: Portuguese Government Information Bureau, New York Times, July 7, 1968.)



### A REPLY TO PORTUGAL'S OPEN ARMS

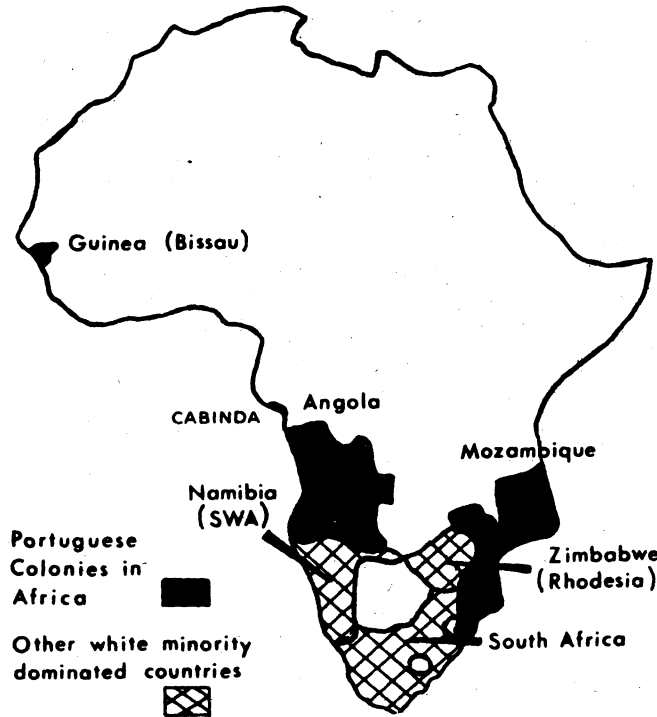
Time does not matter.  
What does matter is to continue fighting,  
greeting each new day  
as if that were the decisive day  
of victory.

Difficulties do not matter.  
What matters is that we walk on the path together  
all of us,  
the oppressed people of the world,  
certain that at the end of the path  
there is freedom within our grasp.

In this year  
our people will achieve new victories,  
more territory will be reconquered from colonial forces,  
more areas will be brought  
under the government of the people.

Neither time nor difficulties matter.  
For us, what matters  
is to know that Mozambique will be free.

FRELIMO 1968  
(MOZAMBIQUE LIBERATION FRONT)





# Co-op Food stores seek a solution

by ALLAN GROVER

*It is indeed strange that so positive a four-letter word as "food" can still have negative implications in Canada in the 1970's, particularly given the fact that Canada is an affluent society, able to produce or import a variety of foods. The question is whether we want to have a public policy of food aid that both lowers food prices and stimulates community action.*

Three years ago the federal administration of Pierre Elliot Trudeau embarked on an ambitious programme to curb inflation, but despite the resultant business recession and an unaltered rate of employment, between 6 and 7 percent of the Canadian labour force, the prices of all commodities, and certainly those of the basic requirements of food, clothing and shelter continue to rise.

The last few years have also witnessed an increasing number of local groups trying to reduce the large slice foodstuffs takes out of most low and middle income family budgets.

Concentrated mainly in bigger cities these "food co-operatives" have met with a fair degree of success.

The need for some sort of local personal initiative is obvious. Since it assumed power, the Trudeau government has engaged in a running battle with Canadian farmers and farm associations, who complain that the small farmers of this country are being forced out of business. They believe that farmers, the initial producers of foodstuffs, receive too small a proportion of the money Canadian consumers are forced to pay for food.

On the other hand retail outlets, be they the local corner stores or the large chain conglomerates, justify constant price increases in terms of rising wholesale prices, union wage increases, capital expenditures, business recession etc. The likelihood of a massive government overhaul of the whole food distribution industry sufficient to stabilize, let alone lower food costs, seems highly remote.

*There has simply been no special recognition or support for the serious development of food market alternatives in lower income areas in Canada. The problems of the poor are given a very low priority, even in government programmes.*

The Karma Co-operative in Toronto opened its doors this February 4th, and in its first four weeks of operation has quadrupled its membership. Al-

though its founders admit the co-op caters to a middle class district, its operation is fairly typical of most self-help community endeavours, and through its success warrants examination.

Organization for the Karma Co-op began last December when a group of young people led by Janet Haney decided they were fed up with the high prices, gimmicks, Muzac, and impersonal atmosphere of their local supermarkets. They began by contacting Toronto wholesalers listed in the Yellow Pages to determine where they could find the best prices, and how many participants would be necessary

on Fridays from 12 to 8, and on Saturdays from 10 to 5, and the first three weekends of operation saw membership (one membership is limited to five adults with any number of children) rise from 30 to over 100.

At present all food sold at Karma are marked up 10 percent from their wholesale price — supermarkets mark up prices an average of 18 to 25 percent — to cover the co-ops' operating expenses. It is hoped that as membership expands to over 200 the markup can be reduced to as low as 5 percent because of savings, through greater mass purchasing. The store employs only one full

*afford to buy the food they need. Deficiency in the diets of pregnant women can lead to a mentally retarded child. The food supplement given to date indicates that supplemented patients received about 70% of their calorie requirements and 63% of their protein requirements.*

The organizers also feel the community atmosphere created by the co-operative situation is as equally important to its success as the savings. Members are, through their \$50 loan, part owners of the store, comprise its Board of Directors and operating committees, and meet regularly to decide what items to stock. This community atmosphere is further enhanced through the volunteer help commitments, the community bulletin board, and such innovations as nutrition and consumer education demonstrations.

Co-operative food stores such as Karma are being organized in many urban centres across Canada, and they do offer one alternative to the high prices of supermarket monopolies (two month "price wars" aside). They can offer consumer, natural foods, nutrition and community information, serving a valuable function in their communities.

There is a real danger, however, that co-op food stores may become simply a past time for middle class groups concerned that their paychecks do not keep up with the rising costs of living. It is those Canadians caught up in welfare and chronic unemployment, those Canadians who are worst fed and most undernourished, who are least likely, both because of the initial overhead costs of establishing a viable enterprise, and because of motivational problems, to establish a community co-operative. It is clear to most professionals that our present welfare and food aid programmes are at best highly unsatisfactory, and little or no attempt is being made at self-help education.

If local self-help projects such as food co-ops are to be of any assistance to those who could most benefit from them, it is imperative that the government aid in their creation and development.

*In terms of attitude and method, some of the food aid programmes are unfeasible — they are either degrading and paternalistic, or "bandaid" measures. These are programmes from the days of a charity system and do not solve the food problems of the poor.*

Italicized passages were taken from "A Social Study of Food Store Self Help Projects and Food Aid Alternatives" by Ken Rubin of the Canadian Consumer Council, December 1970.



That special on beef is really drawing them in, Fred. Hurry up and raise the other prices.

to found a food co-op.

This done, they began to distribute flyers in the Annex area between Bathurst and Avenue Road above Bloor, polling residents interested in participating in a co-op. An initial meeting in January attracted some thirty single and family people who agreed to pay a \$10 membership fee and loan the co-op \$5 per month for the first ten months of their membership to cover initial operating expenses. Shelving, four refrigerators, the use of two vans for transportation and other essentials were also donated to the co-op.

A core membership established, the group next rented 2500 sq. ft. of a warehouse at 340 Dupont St., one block east of Bathurst, and they were in business. The co-op is open

time person to co-ordinate buying throughout the week. During store hours volunteers assist, but a minimum of help is needed as foodstuffs are left in their crates wherever possible. The organizers estimate that with the resultant lower overhead costs, an average family of three can save from between \$250 and \$300 on their year's groceries.

*The Montreal Diet Dispensary is conducting a prenatal nutrition survey of public patients attending the maternity clinics of a local hospital. Results to date indicate that 70% of the mothers cannot*

## Quebec cont'd

This is what is called industrial promotion. Paul A. Ouimet, former legal advisor to Iron Ore Co., and president of the Council said this to a FINANCIAL POST correspondent: "That's what we're doing — selling Quebec."

Robert Bourassa himself, after discussions and meetings, must have enticed more American business to Quebec. Notably, he met the representatives of the Chase Manhattan Bank and the First National Bank (the two banks are controlled by the Rockefeller family). Since the opening of the Council's exhibit, he denounced all the Ottawa government's attempts to cut back foreign investment. He has also heavily criticized Ottawa for wishing to tax the corporations a little

more, above all the mining companies, after the Carter Report.

Also present were the Canadian Banks, represented either by a president or vice-president. McGlaughlin (Royal Bank), Hart (Bank of Montreal) and Hébert (Banque Canadienne Nationale), were violent in their criticism of Ottawa, who, according to them, was conducting itself unfavourably as regards foreign investment. (All Ottawa has done so far is interfere in the sale of Denison Mines and Home Oil to the U.S.) What charming unanimity! The bankers have every interest in the installment of American corporations in Canada and Quebec; this provides them with new opportunities to make loans available to these same companies with the aid of savings we have given them. The chartered banks, the last bastion of

the Canadian Anglo-Saxon-Canadian bourgeoisie, are thus going hand in hand with le Conseil général de l'industrie du Québec to maintain the domination of the government and exploited workers by American and Canadian corporations.

To go over the great illusion congenial to the thesis of a capitalist Quebec: this consists in maintaining that it is possible to civilize foreign capital while imposing limits on their action, and that it is equally possible to establish state capitalism which will complement big American and Canadian enterprises.

But where is the interest of the workers in this game of acquiescence? Whether it is a matter of a "restricted" capitalism, the lot of the workers will not remain tied to the capitalist régime which continues

to exploit the labour force. The great story-teller Lafontaine who immortalized the meeting of lamb and wolf, reminds us that the greatest risk run by a concurrence between the imperialist forces of the Quebec government is that the Quebec capitalists and Quebec enterprises have little or no alternative but to submit to the private monopolies. And it will not be by accident if it happens this way; it is rather because there is a relation of unequal force which sets the rules of the game of concurrence between Quebec, Ontario and the United States.

In any event, if the discussions concerning the future of Quebec centred on this question rather than the sterile constitutional debates, there is a good chance that fruitful solutions would come from the people rather than the politicians.

by ELIZABETH COWAN

# 'Country Wife' delights audience

Any theatrical production which goes to the trouble of building a revolving stage — and actually revolving it — in the Old Dining Hall, deserves respectful admiration. The more elaborate something is, the more chance there is that some awfulness will happen; but the designers of "The Country Wife" were not daunted by any prospective awfulness.

It is much harder for an actor to be undaunted in the face of disaster, especially in mid-play; so the first award for this year's Dramatic Arts Programme major production goes to Jack Weatherall for not losing his aplomb when the stage was blacked out just as he was about to begin a scene.

Mr. Weatherall played Horner, a gentle man with a penchant for grafting cuckold's horns on husbands. He has a scheme for allaying husbandly suspicions by spreading rumours of his impotence. The rôle calls for a lot of what would be moustache twirling two hundred years later, and Mr. Weatherall made a perfect caddish dandy.

He was so thorough, in fact, that it seemed hopelessly out of character when for two or three lines he spoke with sincere sorrow of a friend's unhappiness — it was hard to believe Horner would care particularly.

Horner is — by default — the hero: the "gentleman lover" Harcourt (Andy McAllister), is such a mixture of cardboard and cream that he is hard to remember once he exits. Mr. McAllister, (whose make-up was nearly as curious this year as it was in last year's production), brought Harcourt to life, with visible effort, and most successfully in scenes with his beloved, Alithea, (Rhonda Payne).

There was only one flaw to be found with Miss Payne's Alithea. For a character of well-bred rectitude, her make-up and costume made her look decidedly world-weary, not to say shop-soiled. But aside from that, Alithea was delightful. Miss Payne's voice especially was pleasant — much clearer and softer than most of the other women in the cast.

Harcourt and Alithea are really only part of a sub-plot. The main story is the effort by Horner to cuckold Alithea's brother Pinchwife, who has a simple-minded but delectable bride, fresh from the country.

Pinchwife is the stereotype of the absurd and jealous husband. Ron Holgerson possibly overdid Pinchwife slightly — the perpetual squealing hysteria became difficult to bear; but that was a fault the director should have corrected. Otherwise it was a funny, occasionally even sympathetic performance.

The Country Wife herself, the pivot of all the romantic manoeuvring, suffered from something of the same overdone-ness. Rita Davies never sat without squirming, never stood without fluttering, never walked without flouncing. It all got rather annoying; but then, Mrs. Pinchwife is the sort of person who in real life WOULD be annoying, (even her lover winces at her brainlessness); so perhaps the exaggeration was understandable.

Horner has an assortment of other acquaintances who keep the plot moving. There

is a "wit", portrayed with terminal frivolity by David Jarvis. There is the Doctor who vouches for the lie about Horner's impotence, (Maurice Power, who got a surprising amount out of his essentially straight-man rôle). There is Sir Jasper Fidget, "a witless knight" and another horn-festooned husband — Bob McDonald made complacent Sir Jasper one of the most amusing characters in the play.

As three "virtuous" ladies,

Martha Deacon, Mara MacDonald and Tina Kuenzner did their best to make Wycherly's caricature of hypocrisy exposed, reasonably human.

There are a few other stock minor characters: a Loyal Chambermaid, played with gusto by Barb Parfitt; an Old Lady (Pat Grogan), who turns up for no obvious reason; a Comic Servant, (Doug Knowles) — both of these wasted in such trivial parts. Steve Meek had two superb cameo

rôles, as a Parson and a Pornographer.

As it turned out, the whole cast was dominated by Charles Northcote as Sparkish. A generation behind the others in the style of his clothes and wig Mr. Northcote waltzed on to the stage and took over, early in the evening; without Wycherly's care in discarding Sparkish for long chunks of the play, it would have over-balanced entirely.

The difference between Mr. Northcote's performance and that of most of the rest was not one of degree, but of kind — not merely CAN he act, he IS an actor, and this was brilliantly apparent from the beginning.

From this lyrical note to a distinctly sourer one: there was too much right with this production to suffer gladly what was wrong with it.

It was dreadfully long — over three hours. Judicious cutting could and should have cured that.

The actors, while always audible, were frequently incomprehensible. This may have been the unfamiliarity of the language, but more pro-

bably it was just poor diction.

The revolving stage was not only tricky, (on the first night it ate a great deal of gauze, and apparently didn't want to move), but unnecessary — each scene resembled every other scene, which would appear to defeat the purpose. For the same amount of money, and no greater loss of time, one plain set could have been used, with different locations indicated by furniture and props.

What props there were looked make-shift. Perhaps so much had been spent on the set that there was none left over to buy two mirrors, (Sparkish and Alithea used the same one), or a candle-stick which would hold up a candle. If the Fire Marshall had seen that lighted candle falling over four or five times on a wooden table, he would have halted the performance.

He might have had trouble with the audience, though. They all enjoyed it enthusiastically, and were obviously prepared to disregard the occasional flaw for the pleasure of a cheerful evening of brisk, bawdy entertainment.



Horny play is great success with audience.

## on campus

Thursday, March 2

The Telemann Quartet will be in the Old Dining Hall presenting a programme of Baroque music at 8 pm. No admission.

Joseph Y' Smith of the Washington Post and David Habberstam of the New York Times will speak concerning the political role of the press and the Pentagon Papers in Rm. 204 at 1:00 p.m.

Henri Gagnon, Vice President of the Montreal Labour Council (QFL-CLC) will be speaking on "Labour and Québec Politics", today at 9:00 p.m. in Rm. 207.

# Women seeking federal nominations



Ellie Prepas calls for an independent, socialist Canada.

by MARJORIE NICHOL

On February 28 at 8:30 p.m. the Residence Forum sponsored a discussion with Kay McPherson and Ellie Prepas, two women who may be running in the next federal election.

Kay McPherson discussed the importance of increasing women's involvement in politics. She stressed that the next federal election will provide an excellent opportunity for women to

influence our male-dominated society and to become better acquainted with political techniques. She feels it is important that traditional "women's" issues should cease to be considered as the realm of women only. They are not simply "women's issues" — they are human issues. Conversely, more women should concern themselves with traditionally "male" issues.

Ms. McPherson said that the fielding of female candidates will help to raise people's awareness of the potential of women, and will show women that it is possible for them to exert far more political influence than they have in the past.

She then went on to suggest that if female members of parliament could reach a consensus, it would be possible to form a female "shadow cabinet". What is to be gained by this was not made clear. The suggestion strikes this writer as being blatantly sexist.

To date, male politicians have demonstrated very little interest in the rights of women. It is reasonable to presume that women in parliament would be far more anxious to defend our rights. However, the idea of a female "shadow cabinet" implies, by its very nature that these members of parliament, because of their sex, have a mandate to speak on behalf of the women of Canada as a whole.

Ms. McPherson then explained why her organisation, "Women for Political Action", had decided to field independent candidates, as opposed to simply encouraging women to run for political nominations. She stated

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that political party machineries are so overwhelmingly male-dominated, and that the parties themselves had shown so little interest in drafting female candidates, that "Women for Political Action" decided they could influence many more voters by not contending with the parties at all. They have thus decided to field independent candidates, in order to operate untrammelled by the male hierarchies of political parties. It was on this point that Kay McPherson and Ellie Prepas disagreed most strongly.

Ellie Prepas, who is seeking the NDP nomination for Trinity riding, expressed her belief that the struggle for women's rights should be seen as only one facet of the ongoing struggle for an independent socialist Canada. She said that some "bourgeois" women's liberationists were too myopic, that they want nothing more than to trade their oppression for the same kind of oppression men have. Therefore, if a woman is interested in running for political office, she should run as a member of the New Democratic Party.

The fact that, as a party candidate, a woman is able to get more monetary support and campaign workers is another decided advantage to be found in aligning oneself with a political party.

Speaking of women's rights, Prepas said that here most urgent concerns are those dealing with working class women. She was not very clear as to what specific legislation should be passed, but expressed concern for the rights of women for equal pay, day care, "etc., etc."

*"Those marvelous new dimensions you're discovering in yourself were there all the time, waiting to be liberated."*

- Slipstick Type erasor ad

Outside the conference room down at OISE last Monday there were tables of pamphlets, petitions to sign, books and buttons to buy, signs and slogans everywhere:

"Woman's place is in the house — the House of Commons."

"Every Mother a Willing Mother, Every Child a Wanted Child."

"Let Joe do the Joe jobs."

"Who's speaking?" said the woman beside me to the pamphleteer.

"Lorna Grant, Lorene Smith and Laura Sabia."

"O God, they're dragging out the old horses again." They smiled.

*"As we go marching, marching in the glory of the day, A million darkened kitchens and a thousand mill lofts grey Are touched with all the radiance a sudden sun discloses For the people hear us singing, 'Bread and roses! Bread and roses!'"*

- Women's marching song

Women's conferences have changed over the last three years. There are no introductory speeches now, no sociological eulogies on how we never got to play with toy trucks. The spirit is unified; the issues splintered. Some talk abortion strategy, some talk day-care, some hock papers, some hock politics — and everybody applauds everybody else.

Lorna Grant is the coordinator of the Ontario Women's Coalition for Abortion Law Repeal. She has in her possession a transcript of an interview with the woman whose abortion was recently halted by court injunction on request of her husband, who pleaded on behalf of the foetus. The woman reveals in the interview that she is the sole supporter of her four children, two of which are undergoing psychiatric treatment, and that she was taking birth control pills at the time she became pregnant.

"We're not making any moral judgements," said Grant, "We simply recognize that there is a huge social problem in Canada. We want the laws out of the Criminal Code so that a wo-

man can make her own rational decision, rather than having a pregnancy forced upon her by law. How can you educate people, how can women make rational decisions, when abortion is considered a crime?"

*"As we go marching, marching, we battle, too, for men. For they are women's children, and we mother them again;*

*Our lives shall not be sweated from birth until life closes;*

*Hearts starve as well as bodies — give us bread, but give us roses!"*

Lorene Smith is a professor of Philosophy at U. of T. She pioneered the Sussex St. cooperative day-care centre, and chronicled the long, bureaucratic hassle that brought it into being.

"We were only successful because the university is a protected area," she said. "We used the university as a buffer between ourselves and municipal authorities."

"They throw all kinds of things in your way, like 'you must have two toilets', and 'you must have a qualified person'. The assumption is always that people who need day-care don't know how to run their own lives. You must give up your child to the care of an expert. Working men and women shouldn't have to give up their relationship with their child."

Men, she said, make excellent day-care workers, because they often have no preconceptions about how to behave with a child, because they treat children honestly and unaffectedly, as equals.

*"As we go marching, marching, unnumbered women dead*

*Go crying through our singing, their ancient cry for bread.*

*Small art of love of beauty their drudging spirits knew Yes, it is bread we fight for, but we fight for roses too!*

Laura Sabia, that battle-scarred old war horse of the feminist movement spoke with feeling and humour on that battle-scarred old war-horse, Laura SABIA. By way of passing the torch to the younger generation, she

## Woman's place is in the House

by SALLY McBETH

said:

"We're not gonna talk about that blessed status report anymore: we're gonna talk about strategy for change."

By change, she meant political representation — "I don't care how you do it, but make sure we get good numbers in the House. Don't be confused when they tell you women think with their hearts, not with their minds. When I look around at Ottawa and Queen's Park — I don't know what they think with."

*"Last night in bed in a strange flat in the middle of a strange city, I completely lost heart and asked myself the frankest question: would I not be happier instead of looking for adventure, to live with you somewhere in Switzerland, quietly and closely to take advantage of our youth and to enjoy ourselves..."*

- Rosa Luxemburg to her lover

A good part of the audience was unsatisfied with Sabia's politics. One woman spoke from the floor on what she considered to be the course of the strategy controversy for the next ten years:

"We've gone through the consciousness raising part. We all realize that we can't just change our heads — we've got to change society. Now, what kind of social change will liberate us?"

Regarding the idea of independent women's candidates for Parliament, she was skeptical. "I don't think a woman, by virtue of her sex, is necessarily a good candidate. She might be better than a man on women's questions, but she can be corrupted just as fast."

The idea of a pressure group she considered to be "just a bit slow. You win an issue today, you lose it tomorrow," and she cited the example of the abortion injunction.

"I think," said the unidentified woman, "That we're being exploited. I think somebody up there is pretty happy to have a cheap labour pool, to be able to force us back into the home when the labour market is glutted, to be free of the responsibility of child-raising in this society."

"Now, who are our allies," she asked. "The working class, the NDP are too stupid to know it yet, but we're the best allies they ever had."

There was a good deal of applause, and Laura Sabia nodded politely.

WOMEN'S FESTIVAL

March 10-12 at Brennan Hall, St. Michaels College

For further information call: 863-9949

# Paul Picard's ping pong prowess pales

by BROCK PHILLIPS

Defending champion Alain Thomas paddled his way to a second successive Glendon Table Tennis Championship before 15,000 screaming billiard fans in the Glendon College Sports Complex Thursday afternoon. Thomas batted aside his competitors easily with hard drives which complimented his well-placed spins and threats of a French failure to anyone in first and second year who had the gall to beat him. (Was that a racial pun? — J. Daw)

Alain Thomas seemed confident in his matches except when he met the likes of former paddle star Paul 'Streak' Picard. Picard went into the tournament as the Canadian Beaver champion, with a string of one victory behind him. He left with his string broken and only the title of Canadian Chipmunk champion. It seems that during a stoppage in play the Masked Beaver won back the title he lost to Picard in a dam building contest last year.

Thomas explained in a post-game interview that Picard worried him throughout the two-game slaughter, especially late in the final game when Picard returned a labelled drive to make the score 20 to 3. Axemen paddle star Charlie Laforet said that the return brought the enormous crowd to its feet as they sensed an upset. They were not disappointed though as Thomas managed to sweep the

last point and edged Picard in the close game.

Tournament organizer Sam Tramiel described his matches as being very important. Mentioning before the tournament that he was going to win

his own tournament, Sam started off by thoroughly thrashing his first opponent. The unidentified opponent who was two feet tall and sporting a wet-look sweat-suit and had webbed Red Ball Keds. The

unidentified adversary tabbed Tramiel as the possible winner of the Golden Paddle Award for the player with absolutely no ability but providing most entertainment. This award was won later by Doug Watson who couldn't figure out why his shots never cleared the net. Tramiel was later sent reeling by a first year ringer.

The table tennis tournament marked the end of a

distinguished career in Glendon athletics for K.C. Haffey. As always K.C. went out in style. He was squashed in his games and as a result was forced to retire early. In a pre-tournament interview K.C. was confident about his chances of taking home the crown, one of the few in his long career especially after his recent practice sessions with the Chinese national team.



"You know that Glendon is in desperate straits," said Captain Bourgeois, "when faggots like that can enter tournaments."

## Yoga better in French

A recent notice on the bulletin board in Procter Field House advertised that Yoga classes are held here every Wednesday night. French Yoga classes go from 7:30 until 8:30 while the English Yoga classes are held from 8:30 until 9:30.

The question raised here is what can be the difference between French and English Yoga? Yoga, as far this reporter understands it, involves assuming awkward positions with the body and concentrating on the uncomfortable vibrations to reach a self-induced heightening of the senses. Can one better experience these sensations using French rather than English, or vice versa? Is the French lotus position easier to hold than the English lotus position?

Jim Daw's mother takes Yoga training in English but Jim says that she would be happy to do it in French, especially if the language change made things easier.

At any rate the French class has attracted more people than its English counterpart. So far there are about six French Yogis in the Glendon course, while not one English Yogi has shown up.

The moral of all this would seem to be: if you find yourself constantly in awkward positions at Glendon, it might help if you knew some French!

# Walker sparks Gopher controversy

by BROCK PHILLIPS

Due to the seriousness of Mr. Walker's charges, like any other reputable muck-raking paper the sports editor of PRO TEM set out to find the real truth. To this end the crusading sports editor went to the people he best thought would know the truth, the players and fans of the Glendon Gophers. The following lines from those discussions with the players and fans of the Gophers.

"After conducting a brief but extensive survey amongst the rest of the team, I would like to make it known that we do not feel Mr. Walker was entirely at fault in our losses. It's difficult for a goalie to play well when he leaves his jock at home," explained Andy Raven.

Owner-manager K.C. Haffey was quoted as saying, "In view of the recently astronomical ludicrous letter submitted by the late Terry Walker, the management realizes that it has erred in its treatment of its bourgeois slaves. The management should have taken the offer of the Happy Valley Hunt's Tomato Pee-Wee team. They offered an underaged tyke plus a case of Coke for the valuable services of both Terry Walker and Andy Raisin. The case of Coke could have got the players up before the Osgoode series, and the underaged tyke could have been much more valuable than both sleeping players.

At a dinner table news con-

ference Gopher fan Bonnie Stanton was able to part with this important information to the crusading sports editor. "Speaking on behalf of the Gophers fans at the Glendon-Osgoode hockey final game, I feel the truth should be known that all attention focussed on our goalie was merely because of the astronomical magic tricks he was attempting and certainly not his proficiency in goal. Now you see it; now you don't" with a goalie stick was just as fascinating for the fans as it was for the Osgoode offence. They had no trouble filling the net each time before the stick phenomenally reappeared. Perhaps these talents were being wasted in goal when Mr. Walker would probably have been more efficient entertaining the fans and players between periods.

Interviewed on a bus heading towards an undisclosed destination south of the border, Wilson Ross said that every word in Mr. Walker's letter was correct as far as he was concerned. Except for one concept that continually permeated the context, "there was no Glendon-Osgoode hockey series. It's all a pigment of your imaginations."

In addition to the interviews with some of the players and fans involved with the Gophers, the management, two days after the infamous letter appeared, made public a communique to its stockholders. The communique was leaked to the press in the form of a

news release and PRO TEM always looking for a good scandal to fill space has consented to print it in whole.

To: Editor of PRO TEM

From: Management of the Glendon Gophers

As a result of the rift recently created within the ranks of the Glendon hockey club, the owners of the dissension-ridden Gophers, after weighing the abilities and contributions of each of the two warring factions, have just completed a trade. Messers Raven, Love and Ross have been sent to Calumet College in return for Calumet's 2nd draft choice in the 1974 minor league draft.

As much, as we, the owners respect Mr. K.C. Haffey for his out-spokenness in this matter, we have decided that his services are no longer required by the Gophers and as a result, Mr. Haffey has been relieved of his managerial duties.

As information has come to our attention proving that Gopher cheerleader Bonnie Stanton is a distant relative of international hockey Tsar Bunny Aberne, the management has decided to relieve Miss Stanton of her cheerleading duties and recall her pom-pom.

The Management

At this point the crusade for truth ends. Our search

has not been in vain though. The truth has been found. There sure are a lot of jocks on this campus with verbal diarrhea.

Commenting on his recent passing from the sports scene K.C. said it was best that he retire in his prime rather than hang on for years to come and be a drag on the inferior younger players presently rising through the system.

Having a direct wire to the political arena, PRO TEM sports has learned that Saskatchewan has asked the federal government, in the recent federal-provincial simulation, for a World Hockey Association team. This team would be incorporated in the fields of communications and winter works. The team is to be based in Floral and named the Floral Arrangements.

## I was the best — Walker

Dear Mr. Editor Guy

As a lover of journalistic accuracy, I was appalled and somewhat pissed-off to note the excruciatingly sockening errors present in your account of the Glendon-Osgoode hockey final (PRO TEM February 9). For starters, Wilson Ross' nickname should have been included in the article. We the Gopher affectionalty refer to Wils as "the shits". Come to think of it that name applies to virtually every member of the Glendon squad, with the notable exception of goalkeeper T. Walker, whose exhibition of courage and goal-keeping finesse was the only factor which presented the series from de-generating into a rout.

The ridiculously, horrendous play of such Glendon stars as Merc Raisin, Arch Love as well as the remainder of the and here I quote Nick Martin, "#\$/&\*#" on the team reflects the bungling management and trading policy of owner-manager K.C. Assy.

Luckily the Glendon fans were able to go home somewhat impressed with the showing of the Gophers, but only through the phenomenal display of puck-stopping courtesy of goalkeeper Walker. Hoping the Glendon teams of the future will reach the heights of athletic ability displayed in this series by Mr. Walker, I remain,

Bernie Parentedly yours,  
Terry Walker.