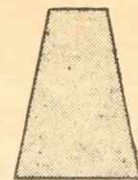


# Dalhousie Gazette

Vol. 103

March 19, 1971

Number 21



Le Chateau  
Men's Wear Ltd.

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HALIFAX, N.S.

Answer coming next week

## Tuition increase probable

by Glenn Wanamaker

A couple of weeks ago our crusty and caustic commentator, Walter Concrete, wrote a story on the \$200 increase in tuition fees for the next year. Many folks believed it and many did not.

Well, Walter's tongue is out of

his cheek this week. And he reports that, in all likelihood, tuition will be going up, but it is up to the University Grants Committee to help determine how much.

Two nights ago, Wednesday, the report of the Committee was scheduled to be announced.

Brian Smith, President of the Student Council, says that the university will not receive the requested grant. The university was asking for "more" than they received last year which was approximately \$14 million.

In a conversation with Premier Gerald Regan, Smith

learned that there will be an increase over last year's grant but not enough, apparently, to meet the needs of the university.

Smith feels that the province "has no right to restrict the size of university grants until the findings of the Royal Com-

mission of Post Secondary Education are released."

University President Dr. Henry Hicks said he knew nothing about the report being released on Wednesday, but in any case, no decision on tuition increase will be made until the figures are received and studied.

A press conference of Student Council Presidents from St. Mary's, Mount St. Vincent and Dal is scheduled for some time over the next few days to announce their position on the Committee's report.

## Publishing house to students?

VANCOUVER (CUP) — Student councils across the country are being asked to support a scheme to keep the McLelland and Stewart Ltd. publishing firm in Canadian hands.

The proposal, hatched last week by a committee of students at the University of British Columbia, calls for purchase of the company by a consortium of student societies, university administrations and the public through debenture sales and operation as a non-profit foundation.

The proposal would preserve publishing of important Canadian authors and would make Canadian content textbooks available at a more reasonable cost to students.

The Ryerson publishing company was recently purchased by American interests and it is feared the McLelland and Stewart firm may suffer the same fate.

Jack McLelland, sole owner of the 63-year-old family firm, which was offered for sale last

month, told the committee here Wednesday that it would take between three and 3.5 million dollars to take over the financially ailing business which has debts of about \$2 million.

The student committee believes it is possible to raise the money and McLelland has indicated he is "intrigued" by the proposal.

"McLelland considered it a serious idea. When we make a concrete proposal, he will be willing to consider it a serious proposal," said committee chairman Jerry Owen. "We have to show him within the next month that the funds are available."

Councils across the country have been asked to consider the proposal in principal and commit themselves tentatively.

"With commitments, we can get short term bank loans and be in a position to bargain," Owen said.

There are no formal plans yet as to how the company would operate but it is clear that a university financed national

publishing house would go heavily into textbook publishing for elementary and secondary (cont'd p. 2)

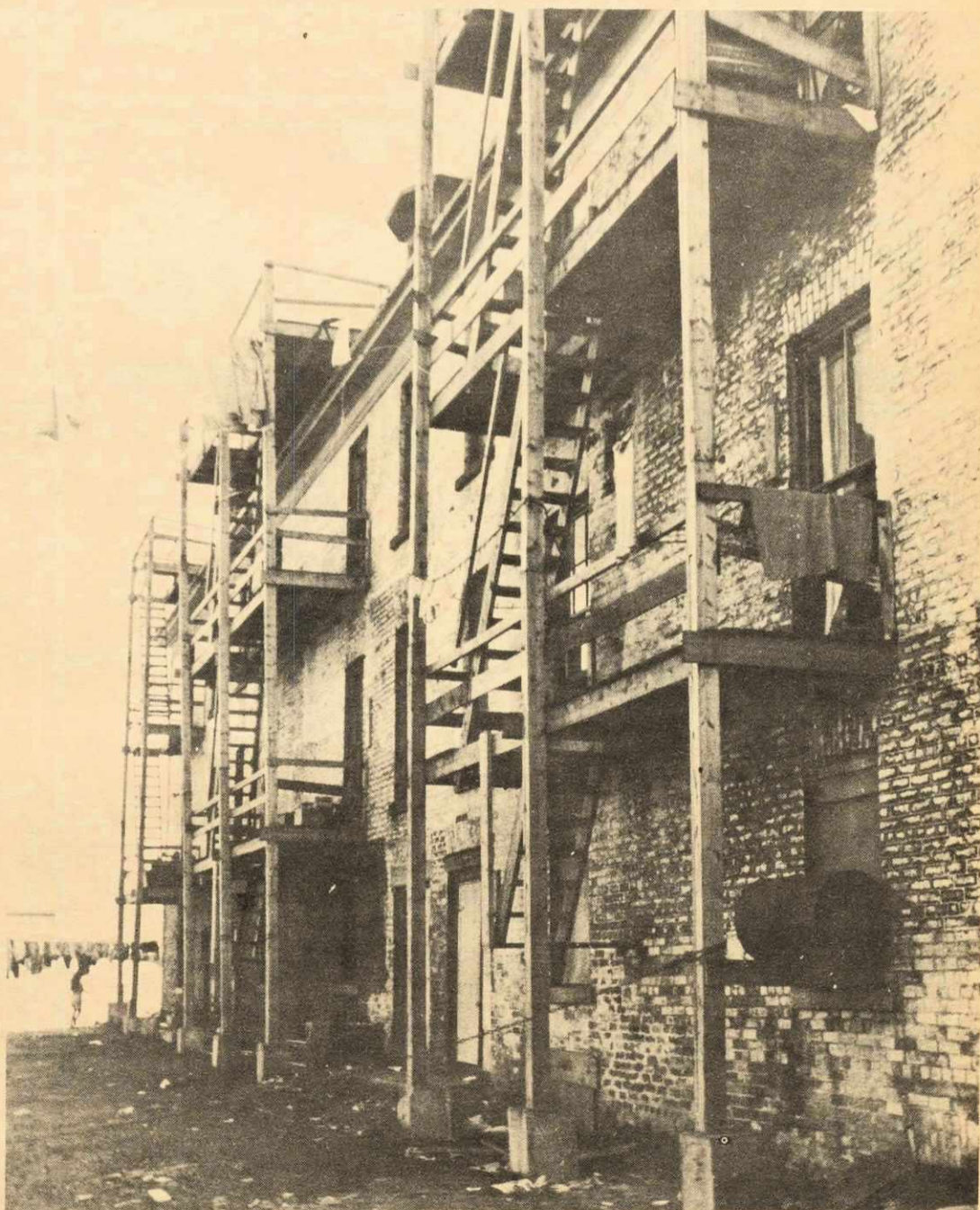


photo by Jim Haggarty

This is the back view of some of the houses on Maitland Street owned by the Arron brothers. They are also the owners of Le Chateau stores in Halifax. Soon their 30 days in which to fix up these dwellings will be up. At present, they "haven't hit the worst stuff", according to one observer.

## "Plan B" out

Canada Boy and The Heroic Aberrant and also, Tall-Side-Kick-Come-Lately wish to announce the dissolution of the illusion known as "Plan B". Using the Science of Flippism as a logical procedure, the three-above-junior-sociologists concluded (a rare feat for any sociologist) that "Plan B" was concluded.

A random doctor substantiated this postulate when he declared at an emergency meeting, "There's nothing wrong with your head."

Canada Boy was quoted as saying "But they were eyes like two pissholes in the snow!" The Heroic Aberrant reminisced with lines he had heard at a Bill Lynch Strip Show: "The minute you become in this here tent, you lose your reputation. No one can embarrass you. We're all in this together." Tall-Side-Kick-Come-Lately, who was not present for the final observation, indicated he would move on to other letters of the alphabet.



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# etceteraetceteraetc

### CHARTRAND COMING

Michel Chartand, one of the Montreal Five now free on bail, will be speaking at Dalhousie on March 21. The time and place have not yet been determined.

### GAZETTE MEETING

The last GAZETTE meeting of this academic year will be held Monday in the SUB, room 334. Plans for next year will be discussed. Everyone welcome. Time for the get-together is

12:30.

### INHERIT THE WIND

DMDS' production of "Inherit the Wind" will be presented in the McInnes Room at 8:30 on March 18 - 21. Tickets are \$1 for students, and \$2 for non-students. The play features a unique "theatre in the round" setting, where the audience participates.

### POSITIONS OPEN

Positions are open until

Friday, March 19, for Student Council Treasurer, chairman, recording secretary and two members at large; for Internal Affairs Secretary, SUB Affairs Secretary, Communications Secretary, Winter Carnival Chairman, Fall Festival Chairman, and Orientation Chairman; head of Dal Photography, DMDS, Pharos, and vice-president of DMDS; business managers for Pharos, DMDS, Photography and assistant treasurers.

Hand in applications at the

Council office or at the enquiry desk in the SUB.

### DANCE WORKSHOP

A dance workshop will be held on Thursday, March 18, from 4 - 8:30 p.m. and 7:30 - 9 p.m. Friday starting at 4 p.m. and all day Saturday. Modern dance through participation will be studied. No experience necessary. Reserve a place through Youth Arts, 424-5916 or 3146 Agricola Street.

Amelia Itcush of the Toronto Dance Theatre will be conducting the workshop.

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## Student takeover?

(cont'd from p. 1) schools as well as universities. Owen said the Canadian publishing of textbooks — an ever-increasing number of which are being published by American controlled firms — is essential to an independent Canada.

"When you start talking about elementary and high school texts — that has a lot to do with forming a Canadian identity.

"And if the company were associated with the universities,

it would go a long way to increasing outright Canadian content in courses," he said.

McLelland, who is heavily involved in the Committee for an Independent Canada, told the committee he has two other serious offers from Canadian interests and indication of interest from American sources.

McLelland has said he will send a copy of the private company's books — which are not published — to the UBC committee so they can start work on a formal proposal.

The Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and the Canadian Association of University Teachers will be approached for support.

"A lot of these associations have supported Canadian control of the economy in principle, and this is a specific case where we can ask them to put their money where their mouths are," Owen said.

# fellowships 71

The Department of Municipal Affairs offers two \$3,000 fellowships for graduate study in the field of

## community and regional planning

Planning is a challenging and rapidly expanding professional field in Canada. Planners are at the forefront, helping to solve environmental, economic and social problems of community development. Salaries are good and advancement is wide open. Opportunities exist to contribute directly to Nova Scotia's future growth and the betterment of its communities.

The fellowships are open to Nova Scotia residents with university degrees in

architecture, engineering, sociology, anthropology, economics, geography, political science, law, or related fields. The fellowships may be applied at one of the seven Canadian Universities - Montreal, Toronto, Waterloo, Manitoba, British Columbia, York and Queens that offer graduate planning programs, or at equivalent U. S. or U. K. universities. Awards will be based on academic standing, experience in planning or related fields, financial need, and acceptance into a recognized planning course.

Upon graduation, the successful applicants will be expected to return to work in Nova Scotia for a minimum period, joining one of several planning offices in the Province.

Direct inquires to R. S. Lang, Director of Community Planning, Department of Municipal Affairs, Halifax; phone 424-4092. Applications should be made as soon as possible; the closing date is April 15, 1971.

nova scotia

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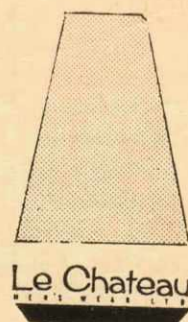
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HALIFAX, N.S.



### President Hicks on hot seat

# Student discipline to be discussed

Dr. Henry Hicks will be put on the hot-seat by students and faculty in a panel discussion of student discipline, tuition and other problems on March 29 at 7 p.m. in the McInnes Room.

The discussion, to be called University Forum, comes as a result of a motion brought to Council, March 8, by Frank

Servedio, a math student. He wanted the Council to sponsor a public meeting of the university community to "investigate the possibility that this University is conducting a campaign of political repression and other forms of repression". He referred to the recent non-hiring of Professor Lawvere

and the fining of math graduate student Greg Neumann as cases for discussion.

Council debated the motion for two hours. Most of them agreed that a meeting should take place with Dr. Hicks, but they could not make up their minds on the exact nature of the meeting or the motion they should pass.

Some of the members felt that this was the chance for students

to become involved. Student Union President Brian Smith pointed out that Hicks had said during the elections that he would be willing to come before council or the whole student body to answer questions.

The first motion brought up was that the Council sponsor a panel discussion with the main item on the agenda being discipline in the university community. Members from

different facets of the community who could contribute intelligently to the discussion would be invited.

The Council felt that there were other important issues to be dealt with, and decided to draw up an agenda, with no specific topic having precedent.

Hicks is being asked to bring appropriate documents and people with him to the Forum.

## Conference "most important gathering"

Seventy-five socialists from the four Atlantic provinces met in Halifax last weekend in the region's first socialist students' conference. The two-day discussion, sponsored by the Young Socialists, was oriented around the problems involved in "building a revolutionary student movement in the Atlantic region".

The Saturday session was opened with a presentation by Joe Young, Toronto based executive secretary of the bi-national sponsoring group. Young claimed that the essential crisis in the revolutionary movement at a world level was the problem of developing a consistent revolutionary leadership.

"The problem is that the people involved (in mobilizations) have often been deprived of a leadership with both a genuinely revolutionary attitude and the analysis necessary to lead a mass movement to victory," he said.

The afternoon session began with an international panel on the role of national movements

in the revolutionary struggle. Miguel Padilla, a Puerto Rican organizer for the New York Socialist Workers' Party, Kim Cameron, from the Montreal League des Jeunes Socialistes/ Young Socialists, and Ron Gaudet, of the Fredericton YS, spoke about the development of national struggle in their areas.

Wendy Johnson of the Halifax YS in a later discussion explained the necessity of developing a program which would most efficiently lead a mass movement to revolutionary consciousness.

On Sunday, Terry Hamilton-Smith of the Fredericton YS spoke on the history of the radical student movement in the Maritimes.

The conference participants also held a demonstration against US activities in Laos.

"In our view the conference is probably the most important gathering of revolutionaries which we have had in the Atlantic region," concluded Halifax YS member, Will Ofley.

## Bookstore agreement reached

The university bookstore, recently taken over by the Dal Student Council, will remain financially in the hands of the administration. While all operations (policy, prices, and employees) will be the responsibility of the Council, the university will be responsible for the financial aspects.

There is a seven-man committee to oversee the store, headed by Chairman John Graham, Student Union General Manager. The committee will meet in the near future to study the present set-up, and only when this is completed, will there be any recommendations or changes.

The takeover came as a result

of a compromise between the administration and the Council. The administration, for their part, recognized that the students wanted a stronger hand in the running of the store. The Council recognized the fact that the \$400,000 worth of inventory alone was beyond the capabilities of the Council.

Committee members include Dr. L. B. MacPherson, Assistant Dean of Medicine; Dr. D. H. Crook, Assistant Dean of Graduate Studies; G. R. George, from the Business Office; David Honeywell of the Killam Library; John Graham; and two students who have not yet been selected.

Think what might be  
Ask why not  
And find out why

DAL SUB

MARCH 26

# "Coming Events"

### FRIDAY, MARCH 19

- "Up the Irish", Dal Young Alumni. Irish coffee and Irish pizza. "What could be more revolting than the Irish?". Faculty Lounge, Tupper. 9 p.m.
- Engineering Society, Social. Room 328 SUB. 8 p.m.
- Jazz 'n Suds, Green Room SUB. 9 p.m. \$1 with I.D. card.

### FRIDAY, MARCH 26

- Athletic Awards Banquet.
- Jazz 'n Suds, Green Room SUB. 9 p.m. \$1.00.

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Interviews are being conducted on campus on Wednesday, March 24. For further details and appointment for interview, please contact Canada Manpower Centre.

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# Objectivity: the myth destroying journalism

Editor's note:

Many people complain that the GAZETTE is always reporting things in a biased way. They do not realize how lucky they are that they do know, or think they know our bias. As Deitch points out, it is impossible to be objective. We just don't pretend to be, while the regular press does. We hope that you will understand this better after reading this article.

by David Deitch  
reprinted from The Nation  
Mr. Deitch writes on economic  
and financial affairs for the  
Boston Globe

The American press is under attack from the Left, the Right, and the harrassed middle. It needs reform and it knows it, but nothing less than profound structural changes will make a qualitative difference sufficient to insure the survival of newspapers as credible agents of information about the society in which they operate.

However, all attempts thus far to accommodate newspapers to the needs of society have failed, and all the evaluations have turned out to be indexes of failure rather than progress toward some satisfactory result. Criticism that does not lead to structural change is simply an exercise in reformist frustration, and the effect has been that the press today is one of the least trusted of the country's national institutions, public or private.

Rightwing critics complain that the papers undermine confidence in democratic institutions by striking at the government. The Left insists that, by adhering to so-called balanced reporting, they in fact stabilize the worst features of an inequitable system. The confused middle is rapidly losing its faith in the ability of the daily press to sustain the image of impartiality that newspaper managements — not readers — have demanded.

## Pernicious objectivity

It thus becomes obvious that the press will not begin to cope with its credibility problem until newspaper managements acknowledge that the mystifying standard, objectively cannot be adequately defined or achieved, that in fact it is pernicious to the society as well as to the institutions of journalism. This neutrality is demanded by newspaper administrators and editors, concerned that the news content remain under tight control; there is no evidence that it serves a public interest.

At a time when people are becoming politically more

aware, a newspaper loses credibility when readers believe themselves to be manipulated and propagandized on behalf of those who dominate the political economy. It makes no difference how they identify those powers, or whether their evaluation is right or stems from the widening circle of paranoia that seems endemic to a highly centralized society.

A commitment to the notion of objectivity has in effect become a sign of manipulations, whether newspaper managements like it or not, and the way to deal with it is to admit that the editorial function is inherently biased, that reporters have opinions of their own and that newspapers, like other large institutions, are political entities.

## No clear line

In European journalism, the rule is there is no clear line between reporting and opinion.

"We are proud," said an editor of Le Monde, "not of our objectivity but of our independence." The assumption is that the reader knows the viewpoint of the reporter and expects it to be reflected in his copy ...

Le Monde makes itself credible by rejecting the myth of objectivity. It exposes all its biases to the reader, who automatically learns the security of reading "news" that is placed in a readily identifiable context. Le Monde journalists — the best in the world — have established their reputations over time on a newspaper that has given them their heads.



Readers take issue with Le Monde journalists, not with Le Monde, and do not feel that they are being propagandized by an objective automaton. The context of the news becomes as important as the news itself — indeed the one can never really be divorced from the other — journalist and reader engage in a relationship similar to that of actor and audience.

In the American press, however, the fact is that many reporters try to make editorial points between the lines of their objectivity, thus inserting surreptitiously what they should be writing candidly. The trouble with using a subterfuge — however much it may clarify the point of a story — is that it still leaves the reader wondering how objective the news story is, how responsible the reporter is, what his biases may be.

The notion still prevails among writers that they should strive to be as objective as possible. It has a nice, clear-cut ring to it, but nobody has been able to tell them how to approach that elusive goal, much less what it really means. Most reporters and newspapers fall back on the idea that the proper solution is a find of "balance", a presentation of pro and con that lends itself to mathematical analysis: that is, always try to get the other side of the story, even for just a couple of lines.

## Why objectivity?

It is a puzzle why reporters continue to insist that objectivity, or balance, is the key to the good journalistic life, but one explanation may be that it permits a kind of psychological anonymity. A reporter need not reveal what sort of person he is, uncover his biases.

More important, by clinging to the myth that he is indeed being as objective as humanly possible, he can evade personal responsibility for his work; he is only a technician of the news. Advocacy, on the other hand, openly admitted, requires an exposure of self, a willingness to undergo scrutiny, and a commitment to excellence that seems very demanding.

Some reporters are thus afraid of advocacy. Those who don't feel strongly about things see no reason to take sides. Others correctly perceive that they lack the competence to be advocacy reporters, that they do not really know their "beat". A reporter cannot express

his convictions about, say, education unless he has made himself an expert on the problems of school and the theories of learning.

It follows that the opportunity to become an advocate would cause responsive reporters to acquire the background necessary to acquit themselves creditably. The informed reporter would make himself known as competent to act in his new professional capacity, thus raising the general level of the profession. Those who saw the advocacy role as an opportunity to dispense propaganda would be exposed as soon as the public judged their work against the progress of events.

What is to be done? One possible course for an adventurous management could be to experiment with a program that devotes a limited amount of space each day to the opinions of those reporters who have sufficient confidence in their ability.

The space would be clearly identified as containing advocacy accounts by the writers involved, and the content would be under the control of those producing it. It would be understood by all concerned that the judgments were those of the reporters, who have acquired the privilege of stating them by demonstrating good sense, knowledge and general competence. If the experiment succeeded, it should cause a re-evaluation of space and assignment priorities.

It would also cause newspaper managements to re-

evaluate themselves politically, as they redefined the purpose and public need for the daily newspaper in the context of broadcasting competition.

Excellent newspaper men are forever complaining that they have no time to do the investigative or interpretive reporting of which they are capable. It is odd that a newspaper will boast that its state-house reporter has been on the job for 20 years, but never given the readers the benefit of his opinion on state politics, or about how that construction firm got the big contract. A reporter who knows his beat should be expected to tell readers what's on his mind as a basic part of his job.

## Technician's job

Those who see themselves as recorders of facts should be confined to factual sections of the newspaper — accidents, sports, births and deaths — and those who want to use facts to expose larger issues should not be burdened with a technician's job. Ideally, an idea man should be paired with a facts man, or two or more frankly biased reporters.

Press releases, if important, might be printed verbatim, just like the text of a speech. Rewriting them is worth no one's time.

The market for objective "facts" has been saturated by TV, as newspaper managements well know. Newspapers must provide something more than a statistical expansion of the 11 o'clock news, but no amount of "reform" discussion will produce a new product; the conditions must change. This requires structural innovation, a radical transformation of the American daily newspaper into a social participant, not a mere observer.

Neutrality is conceivable only in a political vacuum and nothing is more political than a newspaper. The public knows this and withholds its belief from journals that venerate objectivity.

The key element in journalism, as in all writing and all art, is risk, sometimes personal risk. Newspapers will never be "ready" for personal journalism, for major changes, for a role in the events around them, until reporters and editors are willing to stick their necks out.

## The Dalhousie Gazette

(Member of Canadian University Press)

### CANADA'S OLDEST COLLEGE NEWSPAPER

Editor: Dorothy Wigmore

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:  
editor and advertising manager 424-2507  
general calls 424-2350  
room 334 - student union building

helping out this week on the old rag, for which we only have another issue to put out, is former editor and outside agitator kim cameron, our own capitalist-socialist, brian jamieson, our token newfoundlander martin dalley, god bless his screech, brian miller, who, for the first time, doesn't know how to put his thoughts into words, our new recruit, joe southill, barb harris, who came in late, blondie glenn wanamaker, who's without his jelly beans again, and is having conniption fits, beth burke, who insists on being called burke, instead of neily, and steve r. mills, the film critic. thanks to ishmaal and greg for their stories. the editor, what's her name, also put in a bit of time trying to get things together, which is hard when there's only 10 pages of copy for a 12-page paper.



# "Come together this year" says I.S.A.

by Ishmael Bruce  
ISA President

"...To provide a feeling of fellowship among overseas and Canadian students, thus furthering the education of all concerned..." This is one of the clauses of the aims and objectives as stipulated in the Constitution of the Dalhousie International Students' Association.

As yet the I.S.A. has always been an association for a particular section of Dalhousie students. During my campaign for the February election, I happened to stumble over some shocking revelations — that 85% of Dal students have not even heard of the creature called the I.S.A. and about 5% of the remaining 15% have heard about it but do not exactly know what it's all about.

In fact, most Canadian students still think that the I.S.A. is only meant for foreign students. It is true that the association provides a common meeting ground for overseas students here at Dal — but this is only one of the objectives. By our own efforts the activities of the I.S.A. cannot be made consummate unless we have the support and the goodwill of our fellow Canadian students.

### AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

If this year's I.S.A. executive does not do anything at all for it's members, we at least hope to live up to our aims and ob-

jectives. As well as "aiding overseas students in solving particular problems which they may encounter during their stay here", we shall also endeavour "to promote a feeling of fellowship among overseas and Canadian students." I believe strongly that this must be our cardinal goal.

The I.S.A. fails miserably if it does not appeal to the Canadian student. To do this, we are going to give adequate publicity to all this year's activities of the I.S.A. so that every Dalhousian would have the opportunity to attend all our functions — if they are interested.

### MEMBERSHIP

According to our present constitution, every full-time or part-time Dalhousie Student who has paid his Student's Council fee is an automatic member of the International Students Association. This open membership is paramount if we

are to elicit massive support of our Canadian friends. Due to the recent amalgamation, membership is also open to students in N.S.I.T. and Mt. St. Vincent University.

So that we will be able to have some idea of our active membership (the number of which at the present time is supposed to be the whole Dal student body) an application form has been placed in this column in the Dalhousie Gazette.

We would like students who are genuinely interested and who would like to offer their services or participate in some of our activities to fill these forms, cut them out and send them to the address below or to leave them at the SUB enquiry desk in the I.S.A. mail-box. Every student who wishes to be an active supporter of the I.S.A. this year is expected to fill this form — and that includes both Canadian and foreign students.

Those students who send these forms will be eligible for certain rights and privileges which the executive has instituted this year.

### SOCIAL CONTACT

Our main concern this year is to attract as many Canadian students as possible into our midst. I may be reiterating here but this is the greatest concern of this year's executive. We want to share our experiences and our multifarious cultures with you; we want to enter into a meaningful communication with you. Many are those who come over here to study and go home the same people, but most of us, like T.S. Elliott's "Magi", have, I believe, been led this way for a rebirth in ideas and outlook and the only one who can help us achieve this profound experience is you.

I therefore call on all foreign students, both Black and White, from North and South, East and West, to try to make this year a big success. We hope to make a mark in the annals of the I.S.A. and we need every encouragement you can give us. I will also make an especial call to our friends from Europe and the U.S.A. I hope they will feel free to join us in this year's crusade.

I shall take this opportunity to thank all you wonderful people who rallied around myself and my team to make our election possible. We hope that we shall live up to your expectations this year (with your co-operation) and that we can make this year one that will stand out in the minds of all members of the Dalhousie International Students Association.

I wish to support the I.S.A. in their activities and receive the special privileges open only to active members.

NAME (in full).....  
(Miss, Mrs., Mr.)

ADDRESS (during school session).....

..... TELEPHONE .....

COURSE..... (Present year) .....

YEAR OF GRADUATION.....

NATIONALITY..... HOMETOWN .....

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**AROUND HALIFAX**

**FRIDAY, MARCH 19**

- Lecture, Chemistry - Dr. E. A. Secco, SFX. "Kinetics of Thermo — Decomposition of Metal Hydroxyhalides", Rm. 215 Chem. 11:30 a.m.
- Seminar, Psychiatry, Dr. M. Burslem. "The Dying Patient", 11th Fl. Sem. Rm., VG H., 4 p.m.
- Films "Ballad of Crowfoot", "You're on Indian Land", and "Perspective '70". Weldon, Room 115. 7:30 p.m.

**SATURDAY, MARCH 20**

- Film "E.A.L.N.", Weldon. 1:30 p.m.
- Film "Things I Cannot Change", "Encounter at Kwacha House", "Soul Alinsky Goes to War". Weldon. 6:30 p.m.
- Films

**SUNDAY, MARCH 21**

- Films. "Mozambique Venceremos" and "Heart of Apartheid". Weldon. 12:00 noon.
- Folk Mass, Council Chamber, 7:30 p.m.

**MONDAY, MARCH 22**

- Atlantic Symphony Orchestra, Rebecca Cohn Auditorium. 8:30.

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Have you got a job?

# Poor job prospects for 71 graduates

On these pages we print two views of the job crisis which university graduates are experiencing as they seek meaningful employment outside the university. They are a follow-up to the two articles last week about graduate employment in the Maritimes and the summer job prospects.

Attention has been focussed on the situation by the U. of T. Graduate Student Union report, "Who needs a Ph.D.?" written by Marjaleena Repo.

The letter below is a copy of the form letter sent to all graduating students by Prime Minister Trudeau.

Beginning immediately below is an article by Wynton Semple, another Torontonian.

from The Varsity

IN 1969, THE NUMBER of people graduated by Canadian universities with Bachelor and first professional degrees increased by 10.9% — In the same year, 25.9% fewer Arts students with pass B.A.'s were required by Canadian industry, as compared with 1968.

While pass Arts students experienced the biggest cut, they weren't the only ones. Canadian industry's requirements for new graduates with Bachelor degrees in pass Science and honours Arts declined by 18.4% and 14.2% respectively. For honours Science graduates, there was a meager increase of 3.6%.

Those who did get jobs found their real starting salaries lower than those paid to their compatriots in comparable occupations the year before. The cost of living increased 5.9% in 1969. None of the starting salary rates increased as much as the cost of living. The averaged increase for all disciplines (including Commerce & Business Administration and Engineering) was 3%.

And just to put the finishing touches to a gloomy picture, not only did employers hire fewer graduates for less, many employers didn't bother recruiting at all.

In its post mortem on the job situation for 1969, the Department of Manpower and Immigration admits:

"It was found that the much talked about shortage of jobs may — to some extent — actually exist."

**BUT, BY JUGGLING** some statistics they are able to convince themselves that last year's shortage of jobs was only a temporary shadow passing over a generally radiant outlook for university graduates. Listen to the glad tidings from Manpower:

"during this period (1961 to January 1969) the labour force as a whole increased by 18.7% while the "Professional" portion grew by 59.5% and accounted for almost one third of the total labour force growth. So, regardless of the present state of this portion of the labour market, the long-term prospects are extremely promising."

Manpower's optimism is based on a rather unique interpretation of recent history. While the "Professional" portion of the labour force grew by 59.5%, the

number of new graduates with Bachelor and first professional degrees (i.e. those who are candidates for jobs in the "Professional" sector of the labour force) grew by 368.2% during the same time period.

Some idea of the total number of new people required in the "Professional" sector in Canada during the nine years from '61 to '70 can be obtained from a federal study done in 1968 by Meltz and Penz. This study gives a projection for the total number of required new entrants into the labour force in the "Professional" and certain semi-professional "Commercial and Financial" occupations during this time.

This study's projection of the number of people needed in these fields over this time is 272.5 thousand, 378,219 thousand people came out of Canadian universities with Bachelor and first professional degrees during the same time period.

If there was a surplus of university graduates in the sixties, why is it only recently that it has become a prominent public issue?

**ONE OF THE FACTORS** that tended to obscure the problem was that emigration to the United States played a significant role in reducing the number of university graduates in the Canadian job market. It may be that the famous "brain drain" was occasioned less by the tinny charm of the American mammon than by the spectre of unemployment at home.

In the fiscal year ended June 30, 1968, 7,117 "Professional, technical and kindred workers" emigrated to the United States from Canada. This number amounted to 12.3% of the total number graduating from Canadian universities in 1968.

However, the door to this particular escape route was slammed shut on July 1, 1968 when the U.S. immigration laws

were changed such that Canadians were forced to stand in line on a first come first served basis along with everybody else in the Western Hemisphere.

The privilege of being allowed into the U.S. is now extended to only 120,000 people a year from this region. Would-be immigrants with educational qualifications below the level of an M.A. must have pre-arranged employment before they're allowed in.

**GRADUATE SCHOOLS HAVE** served as another outlet for the surplus of graduates. From 1961 to 1970, the rate of increase in the number of graduate students was much higher than that of undergraduates. In this time period undergraduate enrolment grew by a factor of about 2.4, whereas graduate enrolment increased by about 4.2.

Also, the problem of employment for university graduates was and still is obscured by the position women are forced to occupy. Usually they are "allowed" to stay home and do unpaid labour in the home. Periodically they are used to help fight wars or to do the menial extra low-paying jobs which men refuse to do.

Of the 2,558,000 women in the labour force during the third quarter of 1969, 2,003,000 of them were employed in the service-producing industries. In October of 1969, the average weekly wage and salary in these industries (Service, Finance, insurance & real estate and Trade) was \$97.69 as compared to an average weekly wage and salary of \$137 for the goods producing industries. During the third quarter of 1969, 66% of the married women between the ages of 20 to 64 were officially considered to not be in the labour force since they did not work for pay and were not actively seeking work. (Whereas 34% of the married women in this age bracket were considered to be in the labour force, the corresponding figure for men was 94%.)

There was no point in these women seeking work.

If one quarter of them (716,000) had decided to actively seek paid employment, the unemployment rate for women would have been 35% instead of the official 2.5%. The overall unem-

ployment rate would have increased by 9%.

**WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE**, what about Manpower's claim that "the long-term prospects are extremely promising"?

In both the immediate and long-range future, the supply of graduates will increase much more rapidly than will the supply of jobs. In the five years prior to 1971, the rate of increase in the annual number of new university graduates of all kinds from Canadian universities is approximately 4 times that of the projected rate of increase in jobs in the "Professional" sector in Ontario. For the '71 - '76 period, this multiply declines to about 2.

It is clear that there is now a job shortage for university graduates and that the salaries new graduates are receiving have declined relative to those paid to their predecessors. It also appears that the discrepancy between supply and demand will increase with the likelihood of even larger relative declines in salaries in the future.

However, as is often the case, that which is clear on the basis of data gathered by social scientists who support capitalism, is not the most important.

It is all very well to know that 'X' number of people will or will not have jobs at 'Y' rates of pay but that tells us nothing of the actual experience of having a particular job.

In the final analysis, the operational definition of these terms is "from the point of view of the ruling class" since the research assumes the permanence of the status quo.

Watson and Butorac illustrate the way in which research is carried out from the perspective of the ruling class in their introduction to Qualified Manpower in Ontario 1961 - 1986:

"These are estimates of the numbers and types of manpower we might reasonably need in the normal course of events in an unplanned economy, striving for sustained economic growth very loosely defined within certain general guidelines. They rest on the assumption that our social and economic structure will remain fundamentally unchanged over twenty-five years, unaffected by any catastrophe such as war, depression or revolution."

There doesn't need to be an organized, conscious conspiracy among social scientists to ensure the promotion of ruling class interests. They are required only to accept the legitimacy of the present order.

**WHAT CAN BE SAID** about the sorts of jobs university graduates can look forward to? Can we accept the prime minister's word? What are we to say to the Minister of Manpower and Im-

migration who assures us that:

"Rapid and continuing technological change in today's society creates ever more exciting opportunities for regarding careers in many fields — commerce, industry, science and academic endeavour."

In the minister's mind, there is not even an employment problem let alone a question of what kind of jobs.

Although the empirical research has not been done which would enable us to make confident assertions about what the work experience for university graduates actually is, it is possible to say what it is not. There seems to be little substance to the notion that capitalism is creating all sorts of exciting creative challenging jobs which demand that those who fill them be highly trained, capable of acting and thinking independently and critically.

Meltz and Penz, in commenting on the changes in the education structure of the labour force which they project between 1961 and 1970, say:

"... it is important to note that only about one third of the projected change in the education structure is attributable to a shift in the structure of occupation groups toward white collar occupations, particularly professional and clerical occupations. The major part of change is due to upward shifts in the occupation groups' education structures."

In other words, it is not so much a matter of new job sectors opening up which require more more education as it is a matter of the education level of existing jobs in the present sectors having risen.

**IN THE 20 YEARS** between 1966 and 1986, in Ontario, it is projected that the proportion of the total labour force constituted by those in the "Proprietary of managerial" and "Professional and technical" groups will increase by 2.86%.

Even if the interesting jobs are in the "Professional and technical" sectors, few women will get a crack at them. Those who compile the projections have no reason to believe that the present level of gender racism will subside much in the next twenty years.

It is projected that in 1986, 2.15% of the labour force will be constituted by women holding jobs in the "Professional and technical" sectors (including elementary school teachers). If elementary school teachers are excluded from the calculations, the 1986 projections for the male and female participation rates in the "Professional and technical" sectors indicate that the proportion of females will be less than one fourth (1.46%) that of men (5.85%).

It appears that there will be few jobs opening up in the sectors which we have assumed embraced the stimulating creative jobs.



Semple's article has been published by Hogtown Press as "They'll Have to Start a War or Something: the Employment Hoax". The Hogtown version includes many tables and footnotes which we have not reproduced.

You can get hold of this (and many other useful publications) by writing Hogtown Press, Box 6300, Station A, Toronto.



PRIME MINISTER · PREMIER MINISTRE

Dear Students:

In a growing and prosperous country like Canada, the social and economic well-being of all citizens depends on their capacity to respond quickly to technological change and adjust successfully to new developments.

The key to our future progress and high standard of living is the education of our young people.

As new graduates, you have the knowledge, skills and ambition that will help make Canada a leader among nations that cherish freedom and fulfilment of the individual. It is through your initiative that Canada will prosper in the years ahead.

Pierre Elliott Trudeau  
Ottawa, 1969.



## Boss' 10-year plan a reality

# Saguenay workers buy plant

by Ralph Surette  
Star Staff Reporter

**PORT ALFRED Que.** — Joseph A. Hudon, capitalist, retired recently but left behind him an unusual experiment: He sold his plant to his workers.

The formula is designed not only to keep all company shares in the hands of present and future workers but also to ensure that no special group within the plant takes majority control.

The contract is so complex that on Jan. 22, the day the company was turned over, a total of 1,105 document signatures were made by the various parties involved.

The plant, Saguenay Industries Ltd., has 45 workers, including the seven-man administration. These seven men are also shareholders on the same basis as the rest of the workers and without special privileges and are subject to periodic re-election.

Mr. Hudon says the clauses in the contract designed to keep any special group from taking control of the factory are aimed particularly at the administration "to keep them from getting too ambitious," in his words.

The plant makes and repairs heavy

worked out with Mr. Hudon. This is understood to be very low since, as one administrative officer put it, "the workers have no money."

The workers, who make an average wage of \$2.90 an hour, as well as the members of the administration, are certain that the profits will more than pay for the cost of purchase.

Jean-Léon Desmeules, general manager and acting president, says the firm has no debts; finances itself mostly with its own capital and is in excellent fiscal shape.

#### The guys are sure

Jean-Claude Gagnon, a worker who is also shop leader for the CNTU local which represents the men, says "the guys are sure the profits will surpass the payments."

Mr. Hudon, a robust 66, says he was a working man himself before he founded the company 27 years ago and had intended for a long time to sell it to his workers when he retired. In fact, over the past 10 years or so he has sold shares to some of the key men in the plant to familiarize them with the financial aspects of business and thus to prepare

The operative word at Port Alfred is "experiment".

Mr. Desmeules says factory expansion and other plans will have to wait until everybody is fully accustomed to the new set-up.

#### Confidence increases

Union leader Gagnon says "there has been an increase in confidence in the plant because the guys feel they are working for themselves."

He feels productivity will rise as a result.

One of the curious aspects of the formula, however, is that union technocrats at a higher level are against it since, theoretically, it undercuts the need for a union (and the union technocrats themselves).

One technical adviser for the CNTU's Federation of Metallurgical Workers complains that the men will probably come to feel that union dues are a waste of money and will want to get rid of the union itself.

Obviously the traditional role of the labor union is called into serious question when the workers control their own plant.

company is an incidental thing.

#### A part of life

The workers have not pronounced themselves yet on their union affiliation and, in fact, appear not to have given it much thought. The CNTU has been representing them for some 15 years and it is as much a part of their lives as the plant itself.

Oddly, it is management that is arguing that the union must be kept. Mr. Desmeules says the union is necessary for wage agreements just as before, but in addition it can be useful as a countervailing force against any rise of favoritism and patronage among special interest groups in hiring and firing policies.

Mr. Potvin, who has negotiated two collective agreements with the company in the past, was suspicious of management's pro-union attitude, although the history of worker-management relations at the plant has been good.

Under the provisions of the takeover, any worker who leaves the factory for any reason has to sell his shares back to the company, and the same stipulation



machinery parts for the industrial giants of the Saguenay-Lac St. Jean area. It also repairs ships.

Port Alfred is about 10 miles downriver from Chicoutimi on the Saguenay, which flows into the St. Lawrence.

The plant is being bought for roughly \$500,000 on a 15-year plan at six per cent interest.

The low interest rates have been made possible through a special — but undisclosed — financing arrangement with Mr. Hudon, who, according to people involved in the project, could have received a much better price from other buyers.

Individual workers and members of the administration have bought shares that will cost them between \$20,000 and \$50,000 — interest included — per man over the next 15 years.

A special "minimum" down payment within the workers' reach has also been

them for the changeover which has now taken place.

He says he was motivated by his social views: That labor unrest will be eased if workers own their own factories and are thus guaranteed that the means of production will function in their own interests.

#### Others interested

He says several other firms in the area have shown an interest in the formula, and he hopes it will catch on in Quebec in general at a time when the co-operative mentality appears to be increasing.

Although the formula of worker control sounds socialistic, Mr. Hudon says he was moved by the opposite impulse: He fears that a "socialist or Communist" government will come to power in Quebec within 10 years and that this trend can only be countered if the men are given the chance to work in their own interests.

Antoine Potvin, head of the federation, charges that the Hudon formula is, in fact, "a trick to get rid of the union. The bosses remain bosses and the workers remain workers."

It is true that the seven-man administration has the same legal relationship with its workers as does the administration of any other company in the private enterprise system. It also has the same legal relationship with its shareholders as any other firm.

The difference in this case is that workers and shareholders are the same. Thus it can be said that the workers are their own bosses, since they own their own plant — which is the way the workers themselves see it.

The union technocrats argue otherwise: They contend that since the legalities remain the same nothing has changed — the workers are still workers and the fact that they own shares in the

applies to the widow of any worker who dies.

"Everything has been foreseen," says Mr. Hudon. "No one can take control."

Mr. Hudon says it took nine months to work out the contract with lawyers from La Société de Fiducie du Québec, which acted as a third party in administering the sale.

He had sought a similar arrangement four years ago, but the formula produced then did not satisfy him, and the present contract was "altered many times" before it became final.

Only three of the company's 45 employees did not join into the scheme originally, but their options remain open.

"Even the janitor is interested," Mr. Desmeules says. He figured that since the janitor is an employee, he, too, can be included in the scheme of things.

from The Montreal Star



# BRAM—"We won't be stopped"

by Martin Dalley

In June of last year former students of the Halifax School for the Blind set up the Blind Rights Action Movement known as BRAM. Its main objective is to see that blind people get their rights just like other people.

With regard to BRAM's objective, President Edward Russell said, "we have a start, and we have been recognized. We have credibility as a worthwhile cause to people who count."

BRAM is now conducting legal research into legislation concerning blind, "particularly where

legislation discriminates against the blind in areas of education and employment and related areas," said Russell.

The Blind Rights Action Movement is also involved in a project to create jobs for blind people during the summer.

Much more Public Relations is to be launched to make BRAM and their purposes more widely known, and to involve more people in their cause.

BRAM will also receive the services of two CYC workers for one year. They will put BRAM in better touch with the community.

"All of these projects and research are being done in view of protecting and gaining for blind people real Canadian citizenship which they presently do not enjoy," Russell said.

## AT THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND

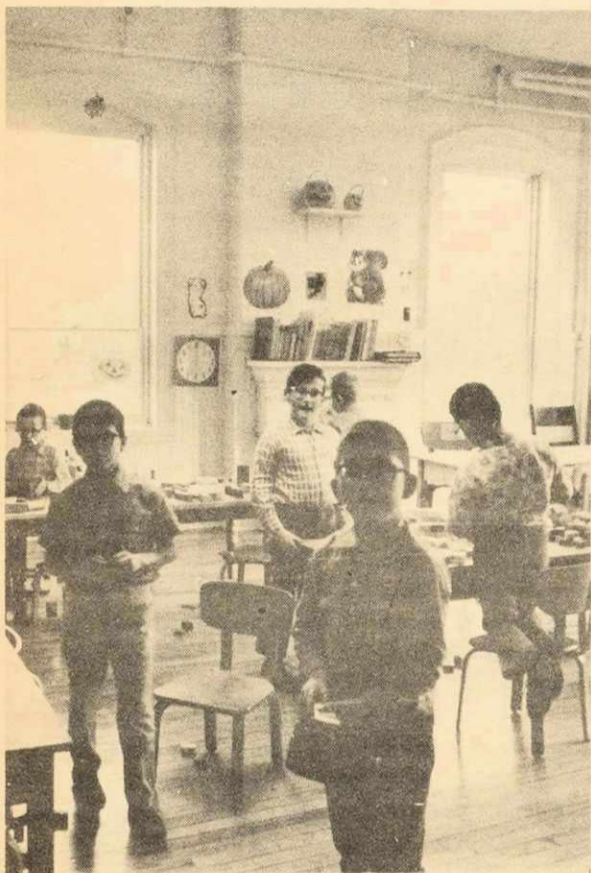
The administration and staff at the school still wish to discuss the problems and methods put forth by BRAM in their brief which was submitted to both factions in November of last year.

Staff members were in rough agreement with the overall objections presented by BRAM, but disagreed in tactics.

The brief dealt with the problem of limited facilities which exist to the extent that the school has had to turn away some eligible students. Lack of financial support and the lack of research into vocational fields for which the blind can be trained, were also stated as major problems in the brief.

The brief also stated that students are housed in dreary, depressing dormitories with from six to ten beds in each room. Neither residence—male or female—is equipped with adequate fire escapes. Classroom space is inadequate to the point that sometimes more than 15 mentally handicapped children must be supervised in a small and cramped room.

Another problem at the school is the lack of a social worker, a medical doctor and a psychiatrist. These types of services are essential to the understanding and treatment of the blind students and especially the emotionally disturbed children, pointed out BRAM in their brief.



## Short-run recommendations

The following recommendations are not listed in order of importance. They merely represent a summary of measures that BRAM feels should be taken in the short-run to alleviate "some" of the existing problems at and created by the School for the Blind.

1) Additional staff should be hired to transcribe textbooks from print to braille. Presently the school cannot keep up with the demand in this area, which adds unnecessary stress to the problems of teaching the blind.

2) Immediate integration of students into the public school system (academic, commercial, and vocational) should take place in cases where this program is feasible. Such an integration program should take place by September, 1971, and should include, at least, the top three grades at the school. This program, of course, should be accompanied by a proper evaluation scheme to determine suitable placement, vocational or academic.

3) The benefits of implementing recommendation #2 could be richly expanded, and somewhat enforced if students attending outside schools could be locally housed in private homes, BRAM highly recommends this proposal; the results would be very rewarding, and the cost definitely no higher than the present cost of housing the students at the school.

4) The hiring of a greatly needed professional staff should take place at once; guidance Counselor, psychologist, sociologist, Dietician, etc. As well, all existing staff members should be evaluated by a committee of experts, with a view to determining

their qualifications and attitudes.

These staff members termed unsuitable by the committee of experts should be replaced, or required to take courses which would properly qualify them for whatever position they may presently hold. A list of such courses can be acquired from the U.S. Dept. of Education, Health, and Welfare. There is also the possibility of this special education program being financed under program 3 of the Canada Assistance Plan.

5) All possible fire hazards that do not involve huge capital outlays should be remedied at once.

6) The present travel training program should be put into the hands of experts; unqualified volunteers cannot provide an adequate service in this area. If this program were handled the way it should, then, blind children would be permitted to travel alone, instead of with guides. The present policy at the school is not to allow blind people out alone.

7) School staff should make full use of available social and medical facilities. This would probably require the hiring of a full time doctor, as well as other professional people referred to above.

8) Steps should be taken to set up a home economics course, involving the hiring of a full time domestic science teacher.

9) A committee should be set up to see that the above recommendations be implemented and evaluated. This committee could somehow insure that these suggestions be carried out effectively. BRAM would be pleased to be represented on such a committee.

"In the recent past, we have not been working with members of the school (faculty and administration) because we felt they were not taking us seriously, and under such conditions, would have impaired our effort," Russell said.

Meetings between members of BRAM and the government have been planned in the near future to discuss these recommendations. The president of the Blind Rights Action Movement is convinced that the movement is morally right in its endeavors and intends to pursue them to their conclusion.

"We will not be stopped. We feel morally obligated to see that justice is done," Russell said.

## Long-run recommendations

1) The governments of the four Atlantic provinces should assume full financial and administrative control and responsibility for the Halifax School for the Blind before the commencement of the 1971-72 school year.

This would mean the abolition of the private corporation presently administering the school. We would hope that the new body responsible for the management of the school would include authorities in the fields of eye-care, child psychology, and the education and care of the handicapped, and perhaps most important of all, some successful blind people from the community at large.

2) The pre-school program should be expanded and improved. Facilities for the pre-school blind children should be established in major towns throughout the provinces, so that these children would receive expert training and guidance even before they reach school age to offset such natural tendencies as over-protection by their parents.

Such a program worked out and conducted in cooperation with the children's parents would enable the blind child to better develop and also help the parent participate more fully in the upbringing of their children.

3) The School for the Blind should be integrated as extensively as possible into the public school system. Sub-culture which now exists at the school must be illuminated; therefore, it would be necessary to create an environment which would bring the blind child and the "normal" citizens of our country in contact with each other in the normal course of their daily activities. It is impossible to artificially encourage this type of relationship.

4) A vocational program which would meet the needs of a blind person attempting to learn a trade which would enable him to survive in the modern work-a-day world must be established.

5) Some type of program which should be developed locally, would train House-Parents and teachers in the care and education of handicapped children. We feel such a program would benefit not only the School for the Blind but also similar institutions in the region.

It seems to us that the Teacher Training program should be diversified to enable prospective teachers to major in specific types of teaching, i.e., the blind, the deaf, etc., along the lines presently used in universities where all persons taking an under-graduate course, in such faculties as Arts or Commerce, have to major in a specific area of concentration.

6) An Advisory body, independent of those managing the school, should be established to periodically examine the operation of the school and report to and advise the government on possible courses of action.





Patrick Boxill, as Davies, and Kenneth Pogue, as Mick, in Neptune Theatre's production of THE CARETAKER, by Harold Pinter.

## "The Caretaker" — one of better plays

by Beth Burke

Harold Pinter's play, "The Caretaker", is an intense study in human nature. His characters portray the sluggish apathy of lower-class colloquials caught up in the hum-drum life of unfulfilled dreams and frustrated ideals. They lack motivation, yet cling jealously to what they already have.

The action of "The Caretaker" unwinds in a dingy, old house in West London. The set, with its collection of odds and ends of furniture, appliances and building materials conjures up a picture of someone's garage or basement which has never seen a spring cleaning. It is a stark room in which even the shaded 15 watt lightbulbs expose the characters for what they are — insecure procrastinators.

In a Neptune Theatre production Pinter's genius is best brought out by Patrick Boxill's

superb characterization of Davies (or Jenkins), the thankless old sponge that is very fussy about the kind of handouts he receives. Boxill's cockneyed accent gives life to Davies, who, in his senile state, vies for the position of caretaker, moving the audience to laughter or pity.

David Renton, as the aloof, quiet inhabitant of the building, and Kenneth Progue, as his teasing brother, present a fair performance as foils to the greedy antics of Davies. However, Progue seemed a little old for the role of the young ruffian. Both men were a bit strained in their efforts to portray an authentic London accent.

The electrifying atmosphere, which was maintained throughout the play, at times became too static making the audience uncomfortable. However, "The Caretaker" will probably survive the season as one of the better plays that Neptune has produced in recent years.

### WAVE OF DISSENT

This film festival has been organized by the "Halifax Group", which is composed of CUSO and Crossroads International returned volunteers and others interested in the process of 'development'. This is the first stage in a program of public education through which we intend to create greater public awareness of the problems which affect disadvantaged peoples both inside and outside of Canada. More specifically, our intention is to critically evaluate the role of the Canadian government, corporations and people in perpetuating a situation in which masses of people are sinking deep into the quagmire of "underdevelopment".

#### SCHEDULE OF FILMS

Thursday, March 18

Battle of Algiers — SMU Library, Theatre A — 8:00 p.m.

#### INDIANS OF NOVA SCOTIA

Friday, March 19

"Ballad of Crowfoot", "You're on Indian Land", "Perspective '70" (Eskisoni) — Weldon Law Building, Room 115 — 7:30 p.m.

Meet with Indians versed in various aspects of Indian affairs, for small group discussion.

#### SOUTH AMERICA

Saturday, March 20

"E.A.L.N." — Dr. M. Wolpin (St. F.X.U. - Political Science) — Weldon Law Building — 1:30 p.m.

Small group discussions with resource people from South America (Audio tape of Ivan Illich available).

#### LOCAL POVERTY

Saturday, March 20

"Things I Cannot Change", "Encounter at Kwacha House" — Weldon Law Building — 6:30 p.m.

Coffee — 10 minutes

"Saul Alinsky Goes to War" — Weldon Law Building

People from Neighbourhood Centre, Veith House and Black United Front on hand.

#### SOUTHERN AFRICA

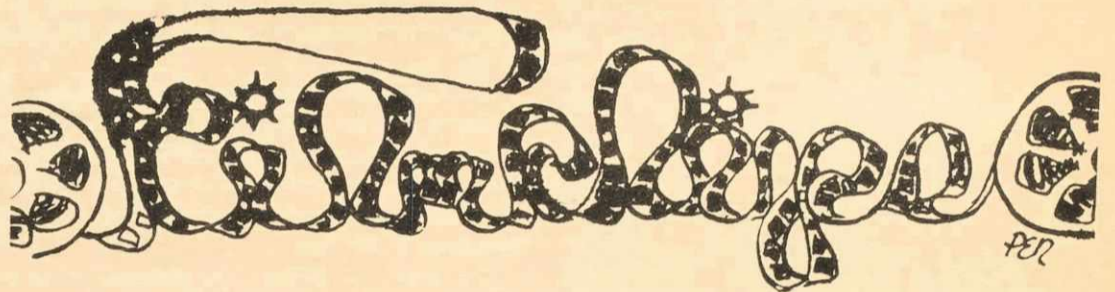
Sunday, March 21

"Mozambique Venceremos", "Heart of Apartheid" — Weldon Law Building — 12:00 noon.

Discussion with Africans from this and other areas of Africa.

"End of Dialogue", "Medina Boe" — Weldon Law Building — 3:00 p.m.

Discussion and Conclusion



by Stephen R. Mills

How one looks at a film determines what one will get out of it. This fact must be kept in mind when watching "Cromwell" and "Brewster McCloud", two excellent films but very different in both content and approach.

"Cromwell" is a traditional film — the main point of concentration is the acting. Photography, plot, script and score are all used to compliment the performances of the stars who portray certain characters. The worth of the traditional film, then, lies primarily with the actors — if the actors are good and everything else is bad, the film, though sometimes irritating, is usually worth seeing; if the actors are bad, it usually doesn't matter about anything else because the picture is ruined.

"Cromwell" is an example of that rare instance when both actors and everything else is excellent. The stars are Richard Harris, playing Puritan revolutionary Oliver Cromwell, and Alec Guinness, as Charles I. The context is, naturally, 17th century England. The plot, script, color

photography, sets, score, and, particularly, costume, bring out the worth of the Harris' and Guinness' interpretation of the individuals involved in one of the more turbulent eras of British history.

The picture had only one major flaw and it is due, probably, to the fifty-three minutes that were cut from it; "Cromwell" lacks historical perspective. It is very biased in favour of the Lord Protector and never quite conveys a full understanding of what happened in England to cause civil war.

\* \* \*

"Brewster McCloud" is not a traditional film and if you watch it like you should watch "Cromwell" you'll be disappointed and confused. The acting is not the primary aspect of the picture; it has not primary aspect, all aspects being combined to create a series of situations and images of modern man (not "modern society!")

Superficially, "Brewster" is the story of a young man building a pair of wings in the Houston Astrodome under the supervision of some sort of bird-woman. He fails because he allows himself to be seduced by

a (female) Dome guide.

Symbolically, the film can mean almost anything you wish (and maybe that's the point) but I prefer to think that McCloud is attempting to escape the technocracy democracy has become by going back to nature from whence we all came. Freedom is, of course, represented by flight.

Satirically, "Brewster" is devastating. It flings out consistently ridiculous images of police, government, sex, the family, and innumerable other more or less sacred institutions. This is the really wonderful thing about the movie — there are so many delightful insights which keep you on your toes. When viewed as a coherent collection of satiric impressions, and not a study of individual character, it's exciting, entertaining, and educational.

\* \* \*

You should see both "Cromwell" and "Brewster McCloud" but not in the same way. View "Cromwell" as you do most films; view "Brewster" as an extraordinary challenge to your imagination and intellect. You'll enjoy and benefit from both.

DMDS Presents

## "INHERIT THE WIND"

March 18 - 21

8:30 p.m. in the McGinnis Room

Tickets: \$2 for non-students  
\$1 for students



# Huskies crumble in championships

from the SMU JOURNAL

For the second year in a row, the Saint Mary's Huskies were in the final game of the Canadian College Hockey championships and for the second year in a row, they were beaten by the University of Toronto Varsity Blues.

The frustration that has been felt is almost beyond comprehension. What can you say when you lose and yet know that you are as strong as the winner?

The Huskies came out strong in the first period and quickly took a 1 - 0 lead on a goal by Ron Hindson. The SMU team controlled the play and forced the Blues in their own end. The terrific forechecking of Carl Boswick and Ritchie Bayes forced the Blues' offensive drive into a state of disorganization, for the most of the period.

However in the Saint Mary's end of the rink, Chuck Goddard was called on to make some key saves and he was a definite key to the Huskies' momentum. Before the first period was over, Hindson had scored his second goal and it looked as if SMU was going to take all the marbles.

The Huskies continued their terrific forechecking

in the second period, but U of T made the scoresheet and was back in the game.

Kenny Martin made the score 3 - 1 before the period had ended, slipping the puck behind Cole in the Toronto net.

It really looked as if SMU were going to avenge the 3 - 2 defeat of last year when the period started, but at the 28-second mark the Blues made the score 3 - 2.

Only 50 seconds later, the score stood 3 - 3 and the Blues were really flying. Only a few minutes later, U of T had a 4 - 3 lead and it did not look too hopeful as the Blues' tremendous offensive pressure of the third period was beginning to tell its tale.

When Brian O'Byrne got a penalty it looked as if the Blues were going to pull off the comeback, but Ed Hebert stole the puck from the Blues, went in all alone, sucked Cole out of his jock strap and gently slipped the puck into the net.

The Blues continued to press and Brian St. John scored a real pretty goal on Goddard, putting the puck in the top right hand corner, which proved to be the winner.

U of T got a penalty with a minute and thirty

seconds left in the game. Coach Boucher pulled Goddard from the net and SMU had a two player advantage. They were unable to apply any real pressure, as the Blues' defence were able to clear the puck constantly out of their end.

That's the way it ended . . . but we'll be back, say SMU supporters.



## What's in a game?

by Brian Miller

This article is going to be a very personal expression of some observations of the intercollegiate sports scene. At first I was going to go into a big harangue over the inability of teams from the Atlantic region to win in national competition.

This was precipitated by the loss over the weekend by the SMU Huskies to the University of Toronto Blues. Not that hockey is the only sport where local teams have trouble winning, it's just the most recent example.

As to what's wrong with the local teams, it could probably come down to a lack of competition. In most sports there are one or two particularly strong teams while the rest of the league is woefully weak. It follows that when the local champion goes on to national competition that the locals are at a loss as to what to do when they meet a team that won't roll over and play dead.

So, does it really matter whether we turn out a for real champ? Not really. As for the spectators, they usually forget about the season by no later than two weeks after the last game. The most significant thing a game seems to offer a spectator is an immediate outlet for emotional feelings and a chance for some socializing.

On the other hand, the participant has the opportunity for some lasting personal satisfaction. And, maybe even an educational experience. Whether he gains an education depends on the philosophy of the coach. The traditional approach of the coach has been, "If you don't like my ideas either keep your mouth shut or get out."

This year's men's varsity basketball team tried an unconventional approach towards team discipline and playing philosophy. Simply what it amounted to was a discussion on the part of both players and coach as to the rules under which the team was to operate. If we are to judge success by winning and losing (as is the case most of the time in competitive athletics) then, the approach by Coach Yarr was a success. This year's team was not expected to win many games because of a lack of talent. Although the team started poorly, by the end of the season they had a 9 and 3 record (the best record outside of last year, for probably the last 7 years).

Not everything went without a hitch. There was some static, but Coach Yarr should be given the credit for having the guts to try a system where he is not

given the opportunity to beat his players over the head.

Earlier I mentioned the chance a competition has for gaining an education. What the education amounts to is a chance to see how personalities express themselves in a wide variety of contrived situations. If the coach's philosophy doesn't permit his players to express their ideas instead of his own, then what he does is take away the spontaneity of the situation. It is the spontaneity or unpredictability that provides the colour and interest in sporting events.

Most people like to pretend that sports events are life and death struggles. It is this tendency that leaves athletics open for ridicule on the part of the population that is not interested in sports. I suggest that the contrived aspect is not in conflict with the idea that participating in athletics can be

an educational experience. What differs is the intent of participating. Is the game being played only to win, or is it being played for the experience of the moment?

Well, does this discussion

amount to a rationalization for not winning? I hope not. There is no need for compromising quality, but under the present athletic system, there seems room for debate over the motivation of participation.



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"Hockey in Canada — the way it is!"

# A different kind of sports book

by Earle McCurdy

Over the years, books written by or about professional athletes tended to be of the "From Ghetto to Glory" type of corny yarn with big type and lots of photographs, but with precious little of consequence to say, and with no attempt at critical analysis of the professional sports setup. To talk about a good sports book was almost a contradiction in terms.

In the last year or two, however, there has been evidence to suspect that the athletes are beginning to develop an interest for "telling it like it is." By no means the least notable of this new breed of sports book is Brian Conacher's "Hockey in Canada — the way it is!"

Conacher is one of a very small number of players who have played in both the Olympic Games and the Stanley Cup finals, in addition to playing junior and college hockey, so his background is obviously considerable.

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"From a businessman's point of view, what could be better than some six men controlling every boy who plays hockey in North America."  
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The big villain of Conacher's piece is the National Hockey League. "From a businessman's point of view," he says, "what could be better than some six men controlling every boy who plays hockey in North America."

"The very rigidity of the N.H.L. structure and its inability and resistance to change was to be the very essence of its vulnerability to outside forces. But the leaders of professional hockey have been so blinded to everything but their success, and so oblivious to other people's needs, particularly hockey players, that change during the sixties has taken on the character of revolution, rather than the evolution that could have produced meaningful changes without resentment."

At this point you might say, "Hmmm, this sounds like what's going on everywhere, not just in hockey." And that is precisely the point that Conacher makes when he says, "But the forces of change that are taking place in hockey today are not a thing apart from our deeper social changes, and so the N.H.L. is destined to lose any desperate confrontation they wage to preserve the archaic structure that has made a few men so materially wealthy."

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"Father Bauer was a threat to the pros because he was talking a language they did not understand and did not want to because they did not see how it could make them money."  
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Conacher's biggest complaint about the existing hockey structure is that it is virtually impossible to combine hockey and education. Father David Bauer, who organized and coached Canada's national team in 1963, has the attitude that the growth of hockey in conjunction with education is more important than just winning, and Conacher reflects this attitude. He elaborates on his condemnation of pro hockey owners: "Father Bauer was a

threat to the pros because he was talking a language they did not understand and did not want to because they could not see how it could make them money. Because the N.H.L. could not understand what the national team was trying to do, and we know what influence a word from the N.H.L. can mean as an authority on hockey, they tried, and fairly successfully, to sink this new ship before it ever set sail."

Conacher does not blame the N.H.L. entirely for the flaws in Canada's Hockey set-up. He also blames educational institutions, particularly universities: "It appeared to me that the school system would never take the lead in trying to solve the problem that potentially confronted some 300,000 young people of school age who played hockey in Canada."

If Conacher is bitter about the hockey structure in Canada, he is even more bitter about his experience in

professional hockey. His manager and coach in the two years that he played in the N.H.L. was Punch Imlach, and Conacher pulls no punches in giving his opinion of the controversial Imlach. His commentary on contract squabbles with Imlach goes on at some length, but his most damning comments are on Imlach's methods and attitudes as a coach, and the following comments are just a sampling:

"Ham-strings, groin injuries, sprains, didn't matter a bit. George (Imlach) drove the machine full throttle right from the beginning. The veterans knew how to pace themselves. They knew that in six weeks they were going to get in shape, so why kill yourself for someone else's ego. Imlach always seemed to sense this attitude however, and it only possessed him to drive even harder. It was hard to knock his methods, and I certainly didn't then, in the light of three successive Stanley

Cups, but the method had within it the eventual destruction of the morale of the Leaf team."

"I think he (Imlach) would have passed up a Bobby Orr rather than live with a player whom he thought, or the public thought, had bettered him at the bargaining table."

"Punch was in the tradition of every other coach I had been exposed to in pro hockey. Their job was one of team supervision, enforcing regulations, discipline, training, answering the news media, and changing lines. Imlach's strength lay in being a good strategist, an effective manipulator of players and a good man with a hunch. To my mind a coach he was not."

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I think he would have passed up a Bobby Orr rather than live with a player whom he thought, or the public thought, had bettered him at the bargaining table."  
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Just as damning as Conacher's commentary on Imlach is his report on the political environment of the world "amateur" hockey championships, which was so blatant that one year the president of the International Ice Hockey Federation — the governing body of the championships — hugged the Russian coach after Russia won the gold medal. Conacher slashes at the refereeing in the international matches:

"The European referee is not handling the game because he is a competent referee; he's there because of political connections. Unfortunately, Canada is the only country from which he doesn't have to worry about repercussions if he offends us. Also, European referees enjoy the trips and they would far rather have ineffective Canada mad at them than powerhouse Russian, under whose hand they could be blackballed from any assignments at a future tournament."

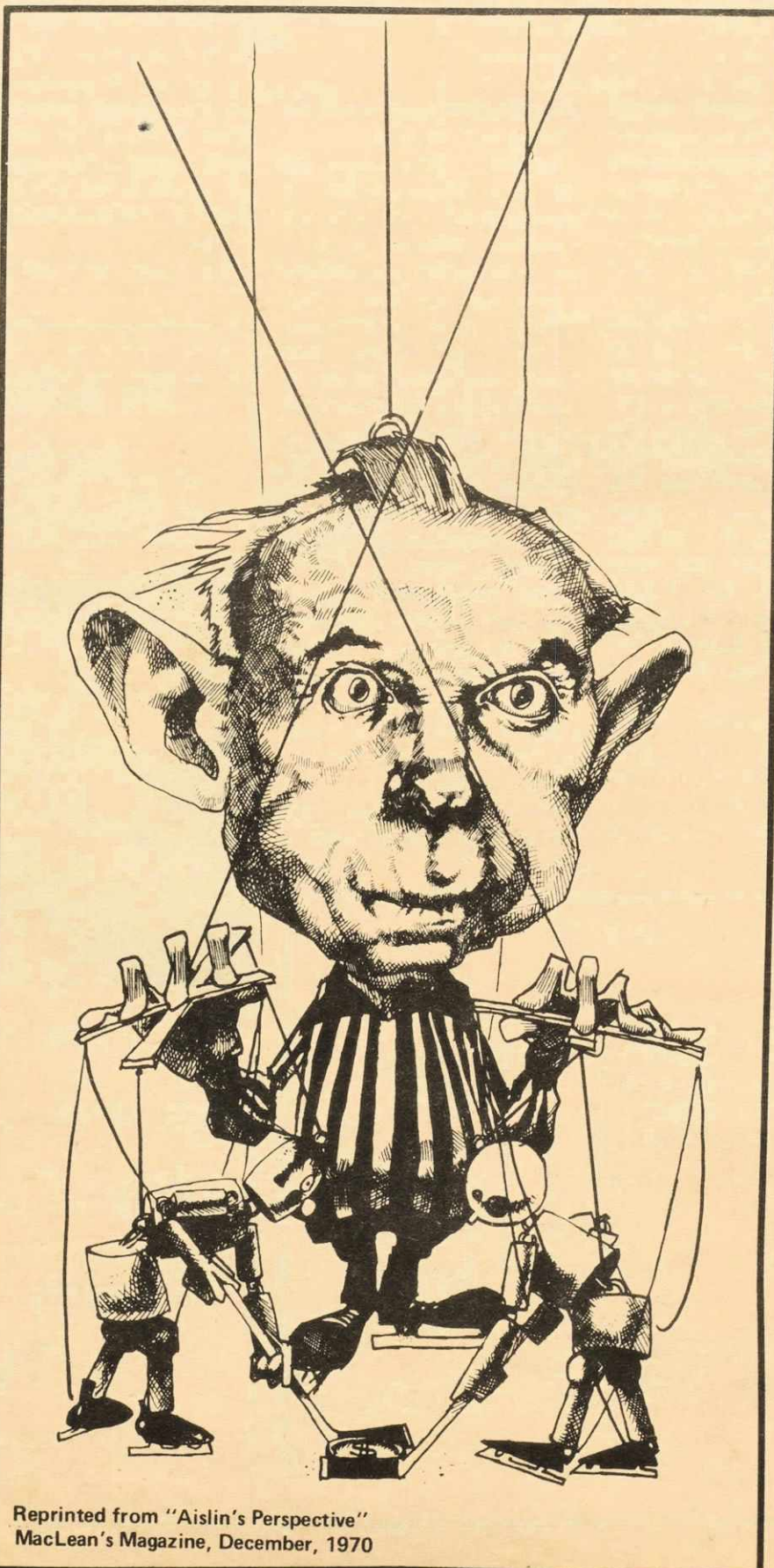
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"The European referee is not handling the game because he is a competent referee; he is there because of political connections."  
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The political tension at these international games is so tense that Conacher says he did not feel as much pressure in pro hockey as he had in the Olympics until the last game of the 1967 Stanley Cup finals.

Conacher concludes his book with a series of recommendations on how hockey in Canada could be improved, both in play and in structure, and he has some sound recommendations there.

On the whole, the book is well worth reading, as it points out the exploitation of professional hockey players that is so typical of the manipulation of workers in other lines of work. Even a person with no interest in sports would be able to identify with this book. There is a bit of the usual description of games and so on that it is not too exciting, but Conacher keeps that sort of thing to a bare minimum, so what the book boils down to is not a story about a hockey player, but an intelligent and informed commentary on what is often called "Canada's national game."

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