

Council commission will investigate procedures for selection of Gateway editor

Gateway publishes "reluctantly"

Students council, at last Monday's meeting, failed to respond to the urging of over 3000 students that they reconsider their hasty decision to appoint to the Gateway editorship a person who has absolutely no support among the Gateway staff. Council, instead, pushed the whole matter into a committee that will include two of the councillors who originally voted in favor of the appointment, but no members of the Gateway staff or members of council sympathetic to Gateway.

Early in the meeting, representations were presented by Gateway editor Bob Beal and first year staffer Dave McCurdy. A representation by SU advertising manager Percy Wickman, who has resigned in sympathy with the Gateway staff, was also read to council.

In his representation to council Beal answered many of the charges that have been made against the Gateway in the course of this dispute.

He also presented to council a petition signed by over 3000 U of A students stating:

"We, the undersigned, strongly protest the actions of our Students' Council in choosing as 1972-73 editor a person who has no experience with our student newspaper and who has no support among the staff of that newspaper.

We feel THE GATEWAY staff, because they put the time and effort into our paper, can best judge the qualifications of a candidate for the position of editor and we strongly urge our elected representatives to re-consider their action in this matter immediately."

"We feel this petition and the recent SU Executive elections demonstrate that The Gateway staff has a substantial majority of students supporting them in this struggle," Beal said in his representation. "As well, we have the strong support of many other Students' Union organizations."

But, when med rep Dave Shragge attempted to have reconsideration of the appointment of the Gateway editor put on the agenda, speaker Ken Porter told him he was out of order as SU by-laws require appointment of the editor by the fifteenth of February. No attempt was made to overturn the by-law despite the fact that it would have been within the power of council to do so with a two-thirds majority.

Council formed a committee to look into the question of the method of appointment of future Gateway editors, and the issue of the present strike.

The committee is to consist of:

one member of council, one member of the executive, the university ombudsman (Dr. Scott), the university provost (A. A. Ryan), and the editor of the Edmonton Journal or his designate. Sci. rep and

vice-president elect (services) Beth Kuhnke, was elected to serve as the council rep., and SU president Don McKenzie was elected as the executive rep.

The dispute over the appointment of next year's Gateway editor arose at the second last meeting of council after personnel board brought forward a surprise recommendation that Terri Jackson be the editor of the Gateway for 1972-73.

The staff of the Gateway had previously voted to recommend Ron Yakimchuk for the position. He received about two-thirds of the vote while Jackson received none.

After Students' Council voted to accept the recommendation of Jackson, the Gateway staff voted unanimously to strike. They felt they could not work under a Council which would not take their views into consideration.

The Gateway published three "Special Strike and Election"

Continued on page 28



photo: George Drahomirecki
Who won? Safran Shandro and Ann McRae (seated) watch as Rob Spragins and Gerry Riskin get all the applause at the SUB theatre election rally. See pages six, seven, and eight.

Editorial

We've achieved nothing concrete

We are resuming publishing today somewhat reluctantly because we have not yet achieved any concrete guarantee from Students' Council in the choice of Gateway editor. But we have rightly or wrongly, placed some faith in the Commission established Monday by Students' Council in ending our strike pending the outcome of the Commission's recommendations.

Council, in establishing the Commission, demonstrated a desire to avoid grappling with the serious problems of the Gateway. They virtually refused to talk to us at the meeting and did not take any concrete action themselves but rather mandated someone else to do their work for them.

We think the present dispute between the Gateway staff and the Students' Council is a serious matter of student concern.

It is not serious because of the money we, as students, pay for The Gateway. It costs each of us about one dollar a year-about the same as the cost of hiring the present Students' Union Executive.

It is serious because this paper forms a very important function among students at this campus. The paper can give students information which will help them improve their lives as students. We do this by, for instance, with things like publishing dates, times, reports and comment on social events or by suggesting tactics for classroom struggles such as a greater student voice in determining course requirements.

The paper can also assist the students in circulating information which will bring pressure to bear on people who can improve the lot of the student, for instance, in our the North Garneau and Student Health stories.

This paper is also important to the students because it is run by volunteer students who take time away from their studies to work on it. The paper's staff is open and democratic.

Council members have a genuine desire to improve the communicative function of the paper. However they demonstrate little desire to work concretely towards some improvement.

None of the present Council have ever worked with the paper. Few have even been in the offices or know how it operates.

At Monday's meeting, we expected to engage Council members in a comprehensive and meaningful discussion of Gateway's problems. Our representatives at the meeting, Bob Beal and Dave McCurdy, voiced the views of the Gateway staff and our analysis of the problems we face.

However, there were few questions and there was no discussion.

Council members demonstrate a willingness to make unfounded charges of undue bias and "clique" against us but were unwilling, Monday night or any other time to openly discuss

these allegations with our representatives.

SU President Don McKenzie distributed a statement to students during the executive elections campaign which made these allegations public. Gateway printed his statement and, in our reply, we termed it half-truths and lies. Monday, our representatives reiterated our position on the allegations but McKenzie had nothing to say.

Council didn't want to get its hands dirty by dealing with the volunteer students who work in one of the major SU organizations. Instead, they abdicated their responsibility to a "neutral" commission whose recommendations will not be binding on Council.

This "neutral" commission is composed of three members who have no real interest in the present dispute and two who have in the past voted against the Gateway staff. There is no one on the Commission who can represent the views of the staff.

Council also showed their desire to avoid dealing with us when they, (Finance Board Recommendation), granted Campus Lyfe \$300 "to continue publishing and increase its frequency since the Gateway is on strike."

The motion to establish the Commission was passed unanimously. The Commission's recommendations will probably also be passed unanimously in order that Council members avoid having to openly discuss the issue or to act on it themselves.

Not only did Council do its best to ignore the staff of the student paper, they also chose to ignore the 3,000 students who signed our petition.

This Council has consistently shown no desire to act in the interest of the students. They act solely in self interest and avoid issues which might force them to take a stand or do some homework.

There is some hope in the recently elected President and Vice-President (who take office, officially, on April 1) who have, on several occasions, visited us and talked to the paper's staff in an attempt to understand the workings of The Gateway. We hope candidates are elected in the upcoming Council elections who, although they might not agree with us, will at least talk to us and try to understand our problems.

Although we are still opposed to Council's original decision and will refuse to work under Council's choice of editor, we will publish a regular (and somewhat expanded) paper once a week pending the outcome of the Commission. We may also publish special editions on particular events.

We would like to thank those organizations and individuals who have supported us thus far and we hope this support will continue. The problem is still far from being resolved.

short shorts

TODAY

AVANT GARDE RECITAL

Violinist Jerry Oaipko will present a lecture-recital on Avant-garde music for the violin at 4 p.m. in Con Hall. Admission is free.

FRIDAY

ST. CECILIA CHAMBER ORCHESTRA

The St. Cecilia Chamber Orchestra will give a concert at 8:30 p.m. in Con Hall. Admission is free.

YOUNG SOCIALIST FORUM

The Young Socialists will sponsor a forum at 8 p.m. in SUB 142. Topic will be Nixon's visit to China or "Second Thoughts of Chairman Mao". For further information phone 432-7358 or visit No. 6 - 10518 Whyte Ave.

WEEKEND CHINESE STUDENTS

The Chinese Students Association will sponsor the "Bride and I" a modern Chinese film on Saturday at 7 p.m. and 9 p.m. in TL-II and again Sunday at 2:30 p.m. and 7:30 p.m.

VOICE OPERA RECITAL

Students from the voice-opera division of the Dept. of Music will present a concert Sunday at 3:45 p.m. in the Centennial Library Theatre. Admission is free.

OTHERS

LIBERAL CLUB

There will be a re-organizational meeting of Alberta "liberal youth", Monday March 6 at 7:30 p.m. in SUB 280.

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WORKSHOP CONCERT SERIES

The Tuesday Workshop Concert series continues on March 7 in Con Hall, beginning at 12 noon. Admission is free.

PIANO RECITAL

Friday, March 10, at 4:30 p.m. in Con Hall, pianist Sandra Hunt will perform works by Bach, Beethoven and Chopin. Admission is free.

FOS SEMINAR

The Freshman Orientation Seminar meeting will be held at 7 p.m. in SUB 104 on Thursday March 9.

THE U OF A STRING QUARTET

The U of A string Quartet will play quartets by Haydn, Schubert, and Bartok for members of the Chamber Music Society at 8:30 p.m. in Con Hall Wed, March 15.

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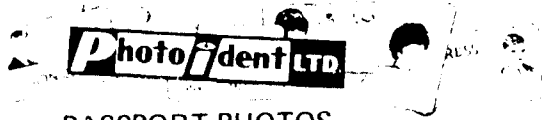
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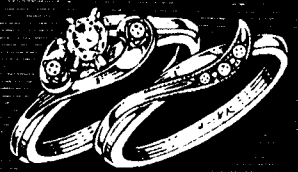
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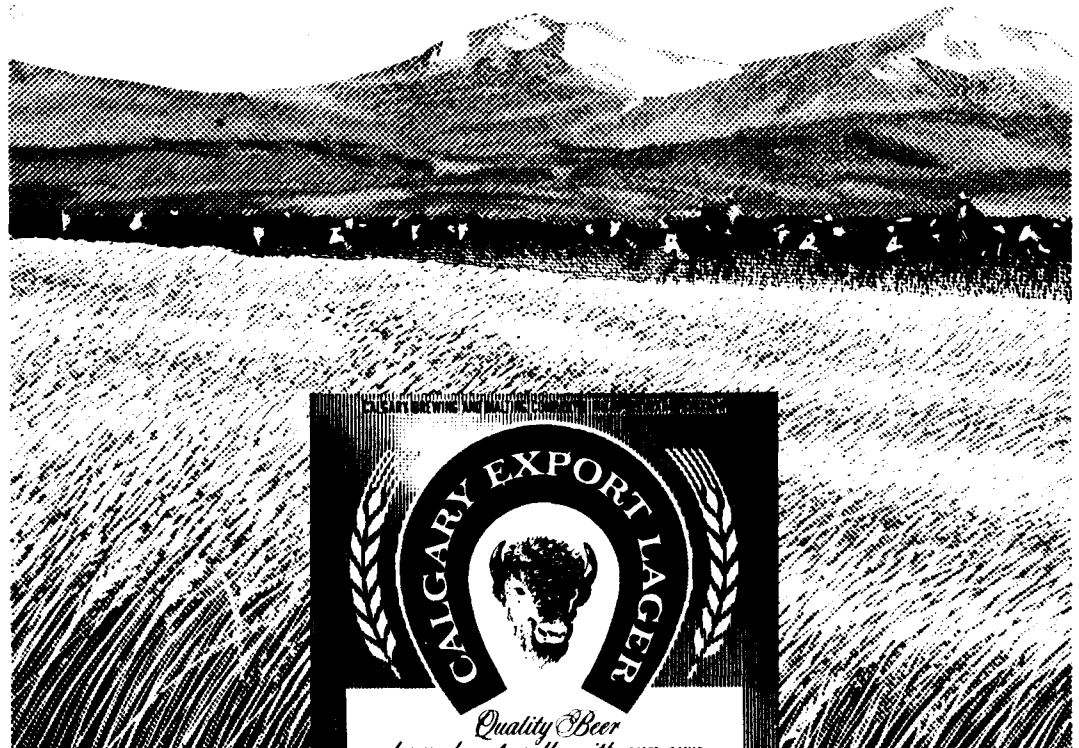
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Rich are ripping off poor in education

TORONTO (CUP) - The Ontario Commission on Post-Secondary Education (The Wright Commission) has just discovered the rich are ripping off the poor for their university education.

It seems surprised.

A study it commissioned the consulting firm, Systems Research Group Inc., to do, pointed out that a greater proportion of people from "higher income" families attend university than do people from poorer families, but poor families pay more in total to support the universities than do the rich. The reason? There are fewer rich families than poor families.

The study revealed that 34 per cent of students in universities and community colleges in Ontario are from families in the \$10,000 - or - up income bracket although that group pays only 28 per cent of the education costs.

The \$7,000 - to - \$9,000 bracket spawned 24 per cent of the students but paid only 22 per cent of the costs. With lower income families the ratio is reversed.

The \$5,000 - to - \$7,000 income bracket pays 24 per cent of university costs but has only 20 per cent of the students, while the group making between \$3,000 and \$5,000 paid 20 per cent of the costs and included only 16 per cent of the student population.

The upper class groups also tended to go into professions that are guaranteed to earn them more money, like law and medicine, and thus tend to keep them in the top income brackets of society.

Law medicine, according to the report cost the most money to teach, yet 50 per cent of the law students were from the upper strata. They paid 29 per cent of the cost of their education. More than 40 per cent of those studying medicine were also from upper income groups.

According to the report, all university programs benefit upper income groups at the expense of lower ones, but there are also other benefits to be derived from being rich that the report did not deal with.

The rich (here defined as having an income of \$10,000 and over) are also taxed less in proportion than the poor so that people in the \$10,000 and over bracket, in 1961, paid about 37 or 38 per cent of their incomes in direct and indirect taxes. By comparison, those with annual incomes of less than \$2,000 paid 54 per cent of their incomes in those same taxes.

According to the study, poor families with incomes of less than \$3,000 get the best deal as far as the number of students in university in proportion to

income goes, that is, the rates are nearly equal (if low).

For having 8.98 per cent of the number of university students, such families pay 8.86 per cent of the costs.

Another report prepared for the Wright Commission recommends a longer university

year with two five month terms instead of one seven - and - half - month year in order that students may get degrees in three years instead of four. Draft recommendations released last month also showed the commission will stress making degrees easier to get.

The 13-man Commission on

Post-Secondary Education for Ontario was set up two and a half years ago under the chairmanship of the provincial deputy secretary for Social Development, Douglas Wright, to chart the course of education in universities and community colleges for the next 20 years.

Opportunities for Youth is ... a middle-class cop-out

(CUP Ottawa)

The secretary of state pays a group of young middle class radicals across Canada exorbitant salaries to give money to more young middle class radicals for projects which it knows will fold in three months.

And that's the way the government wants it says Dale Martin, a young middle class project officer for the secretary of state's Opportunities for Youth program.

He also says OFY is a human lottery and the most partisan political job-dispensing program under federal auspices.

The aim of the program is to defuse any potentially - violent groups of middle class

unemployed, he told the Ottawa Humanist Association Friday (February 19). Middle class youth who as one Humanist put it, "are more articulate, cleverer, and know how to make bombs," see the government spending all this money on them and will put up with the huge summer unemployment rate.

Although only one out of ten applicants will have his project approved, says Mr. Martin, the estimated 18,000 who will be rejected will tend to think of their lack of employment as the fault of their own inadequacies

rather than blame the government.

While the program will this year try to broaden the base it serves, providing jobs for community college students and young workers, past experience has shown that the attempt is doomed.

"The type of people who will come up with new project ideas and can phrase their applications in a way which will appeal to OFY staff are the middle class youth who are well schooled and have experience in this type of rhetoric.

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The Gateway receives support from other papers, other councils, and others

Mr. Donald McKenzie,
President,
Student Union,
University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Don McKenzie,
Pres. Student Union,
University of Alberta,
Edmonton, Alberta.

Mr. McKenzie:

This letter circulates to protest your decision to show no respect to the elected choice of the Gateway staff as to who should be their editor. To work within a bureaucracy which you obviously represent to the University of Alberta, completely baffles my attempts to rationalize your situation.

Your move has absolutely no foundation. The choice of the electorate should, at all times, be acknowledged as was yours in your election to office. It is very simple for a university to screw their union if the union lacks honor and discretion. Admittedly, you control, somewhat, the capital but freedom of speech can sometimes be an expensive affair and the autonomy within should not become the infringement of an unthinking union.

Ron Yakimchuk is the only choice for the editorship. Aside from his experience, he has the backing of the people with whom he shall work. Respect within a co-operative organization such as the Gateway is vital. Terri Jackson holds no place and no respect.

In so much, the staff of the Eyeopener fully backs the present Gateway people and condemns you for your actions. The decision must be reversed or the University of Alberta will become another statistic in institutions without a voice for the people of its community.

To further back our protest, the Vice-president of the Ryerson Student Union will be contacting you to put his moral support behind the Gateway people.

Yours in protest,
Mark Bonokoski, Editor,
Paul Workman, News Editor,
The Eyeopener,
Ryerson Polytechnical,
Toronto.

Ed. Note: We have received letters of support from many other student newspapers.

Dear Don;

I am quite surprised at your council's intrusion into the internal affairs of the University newspaper, *The Gateway*. We believe that your overruling of the staff decision to appoint Ron Yakimchuk editor of the paper was an unparalleled infringement on the freedom of the press.

I take the liberty of pointing out that our newspaper, *Pro Tem*, is completely independent of the executive council and while on occasion this has created an embarrassing situation for us it has provided for a greater level of freedom of debate on this campus.

We adamantly protest your decision and urge that you reconsider your action.

Yours truly,
Paul Johnston,
President of the Executive Council,
Student Union,
Glendon College,
York University.

Ed. Note: We have received letters of support from many other Students' Councils.

To the Gateway.

As a student of organization theory, I think a few notes concerning the February 14th Gateway incident are in order. A social system, (be it an organization like the Gateway or a complex society) in order to function effectively, must be open to change. More specifically, for any system to flourish requires the constant exposure to change (feedback). This feedback is precisely that element which make a system dynamic and responsive to change in a rapidly changing environment. My observations concerning the "power play" which precluded Mr. Yakimchuk from the position of Gateway Editor are analogous to "power politicking" which permeates

"autocratic" organizations. In turn, the existing organization becomes only a puppet to the existing authority and hence the social system reduces to a closed, static authoritarian system, which has indeed dysfunctional ramifications for effective policy and performance (i.e. only biased views are shared). Unfortunately, I envisage for the next academic year a closed, static Gateway organization under the auspices of Mrs. Jackson. It is extremely crucial for students to be made aware (feedback) of the incompetencies of any system for change to occur. If this does not occur then I see the rights of the student being reduced, due to the lack of evaluative information. Hence the Gateway will perpetuate the status quo and reduce merely to an "arm" of the existing administration. In short, growth requires change and change requires feedback, and feedback consists of probing and enquiry. These functions, I deem as the primary responsibilities (especially) of a campus newspaper. If the quasi-elected editor, Mrs. Jackson, is elected, I predict that the Gateway organization will be characterized by conflict, tension, autocratic leadership, resistance to change, decreased performance of what staff remains (i.e. routinization - a fundamental characteristic of bureaucratic structure which enervates creativity), and a "crappy", dry paper void of provocative comment. The above criteria are characteristics of dying, static organizations marked by either bankruptcy or government subsidies. In turn, I envisage increased apathy among students and a serious decline of critical, probing thinking which is vital for growth in a changing environment. The above does not imply that provocative stimulation creates a one-sided bias. Indeed, both sides can be represented as in the case of the recent article on homosexuality.

In summary, I see the role of the Gateway (under the editorship of Mrs. Jackson and hence the administration) reducing to that which is currently pervasive in the

U.S.A.; namely, trying desperately to perpetuate a long lost, outmoded "American Dream" ethic. To me, this is the epitome of the aforementioned static, dying organization. Its up to the students to see that at the University of Alberta, this does not come to pass.

Bryce Archibald,
Grad. Studies.

Dear Gateway,

As many people have already stated in early letters, the staff of the Gateway has in the past always chosen their own editor. Could it be because they are the only group of people knowledgeable and qualified enough to make such a choice? If this is so, then why has a group such as Personnel Board, who are completely removed from the operational aspects of a newspaper, ignored the recommendation of the Gateway staff? In my opinion this is an attempt to exercise power and control in the wrong way and such a step can only hinder the freedom necessary for an effective newspaper to function.

Truly,
Ray F. Dallin,
Director,
Commercial Leasing,
HUB.

Dear Mr. Beal,

I would like to add my name to those of others protesting the harrasing of the Gateway staff by the Students' Union. Hope you continue in your struggle to achieve true freedom, not only with respect to the newspaper, but also on the campus as a whole - freedom for students, staff and faculty to work together.

Sincerely yours,
Douglas Johnson,
Dept of Biochemistry.

P.S. Where are those petitions that one can sign??

Dear Students:

I don't generally write letters at all, much less public ones. This year's election, however, is rapidly approaching and it seems in many ways to be a crucial one.

Last year, many students (about 106 if I recall correctly) deliberately spoiled ballots in order to show they had no support for Students Council. Period. No one cared who got in--after all what harm could they do in such an ineffectual puppet body?

Now we have examples that the Student Union can sell us out more completely than ever dreamed. Take this whole Gateway explosion as the most dramatic example. Certain candidates want us to involve them, regardless of the type of involvement they stand for.

Until this point, my letter is admittedly vague, perhaps because I don't know what anyone could have done to avoid the present crisis. I washed my hands of Student Council last year and that was a mistake.

Now I must get to the point I originally wanted to make. Last November 3 there was a protest in this city. It was against Amchitka specifically and against The War generally. Many, many high school students showed up (1,200 if you were blind). Only a few university students showed up and this might have been a severe let down to those younger students who sought direct example and leadership at the rally.

Anyhow, shortly after the university group arrived, the Young Socialists began their speeches denouncing and rejecting national and international policies of aggression and war. Almost spontaneously, with no encouragement from the Y.S., the young students began singing O Canada. The song was very mournful and left me trembling with sorrow that our politicians did not stand for a Canada "strong, north, and free". It was a song of despair, lamenting the death of the idea that we can trust politicians to stand guard for us. It was a moving experience. I hope I have moved and perhaps my memory will still move some of you. The new students of this university will not be apathetic to national and international concerns. See to it that they will have an organizing body to direct their dissatisfaction. You don't have to get off your ass, just sit up straight (poor posture is the problem). The Y.S. at that Amchitka rally didn't want to hear O Canada so their ears were numbed to the emotion behind that statement. They did, however, provide the setting for a peaceful demonstration. A good job of organization.

I now will close, but ask you to Think of these students. They care (even if you don't) about freedom. If this University can't be free, they will be crushed. Help them out by pre-determining this university's atmosphere, the choice is yours.

Will the noise here next year be of construction, vending machines and paper plates, or of slamming books, strong voices, and hearty work?

Allan Maisonneuve
Ed. 4

P.S. We "teachers" have especially poor posture (fat asses).

COMMENT:

Council refuses to learn your view

For a long time now Student Council has refused to give any support to the anti-war movement. The excuses have been wide and varied but the answer has always been the same - no support. At the beginning of their term the classic excuse was that they were a "non-political" council. The attempts at busting CUPE local 1368 and most recently the Gateway dispute exposed the farce of "non-political unionism". Last spring the council explained that because they were non-political they could only act in accordance with the views of the student body at large in political matters - a referendum was suggested and half-heartedly promised.

At last Monday's student council meeting a representation was made by the University of Alberta Vietnam Action Committee asking that there be a referendum for March 10. It was to ask;

1) Do you support the immediate withdrawal of US troops and war material from Indo-China? 2) Do you support the demand that Canada should NOT give diplomatic or material support to the US for the war in Indo-China? 3) Do you support the student council playing an active role in support of the movement to end the war in Indo-China?

The referendum would have cleared up the whole debate on the student's views about the war. More importantly question *3 would have given a pretty good idea about how students felt about the union supporting the anti-war movement. As was to be expected the referendum was defeated. One comment made was that it is "self-evident" about where students stand on the question of the war. It's interesting to note that the opposite of this argument has been used all year for denying support.

At present there are 25 Defense Research Board projects being carried out on this campus at a total of \$126,100. Canada has long been a leader in war research (especially chemical and biological) and is a leading arms exporter-the US being the biggest customer. Students' council's refusal to support the anti-war movement and EVEN to discover the feelings of students, means that it shares in the complicity to the war in Indo-China. Their "non-political unionism" equals the politics of the status-quo- of closing their eyes to Canadian complicity in genocide and closing their eyes to the views of the students at large.

by Larry Panych
chairperson, UAVAC

The Gateway

member of the Canadian University Press

Our editor used his "editorial discretion" and forced us poor, hard working staffers back to work. Participating in publishing a record twenty eight pages in record time (without beer) were: Bob (I wanted to stay on strike) Blair, Jim (I'm for me) Carter, Beth (duh) Nilsen, Dawn (I'll stay all night if you really need me) Kunesky, Elsie (flustered) Ross, Ross (what's that smell?) Harvey, Ron (let's take a consensus opinion) Yakimchuk, Bob (I'm still the editor around here) Beal, Lay (where's my picture) Stuffield, Rene and friends (the revolution's just around the corner) from Campus Co-op, Dave (I wanted to stay on strike and I don't want to talk to Students' Council anymore) McCurdy, Ken (idiot) Brown, Lana (I've got to go home now) Yakimchuk, Barb (how am I supposed to do that) Preece, Elke (I'll try) Siebels, Ann (reliable) Parker, Howard (I want to be on Council again) Christenson, Ken (pending the results of the Commission) Orchard, Henri (off to Vancouver) Pallard, Doug (financial wizard) Mustard, Ron (I got a lot of work done when we were on strike) Ternoway, Mickey (I've got to look like I'm working) Quesnell, Bob (profs have too much power) Mack, Judy (I've never done this before) from Radio, Barry (lots of pictures) Headrick, Peso (I wish you'd spell my name rite) Chaladen, many, many others and, of course, you proverbial snake-in-the-strike Harvey G. (for God-damned right I'm for Yakimchuk) Thomgirt.

Departments Editor-in-chief-Bob Beal (432 5179), news-Elsie Ross(432 5168), Sports- Ron Ternoway(432-4329), advertising Percy Wickman (432-4241) production- Jim Selby and Ron Yakimchuk, Photo-Barry Headrick and Don Bruce(432-4355) arts -Ross Harvey, and last but not least, publisher Harvey G.Thomgirt (432-5168).

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Feb. 16

I would like to personally repudiate some of the printed statements made in the political release made by Mr. Don McKenzie and published by the "THE STUDENTS UNION" which ignore my motivations and qualifications in my candidacy for the Gateway Editor.

Paragraph 1 alleges the Mrs. Jackson, "Terri was the only candidate for Editor who acknowledged a responsibility to the readers". I personally told both Mr. McKenzie and Mr. Dave Bilek, individually, on the Friday before the appointment went to council, that my main reason for wanting to be editor was to be able to put out a student paper for the students rather than a politically biased one as many of the students have accused the Gateway of being this year. I also remember stating this motivation as my reason for running for editor at the personnel board interview. I have been since informed, by Mr. Ian McDonell, that the answers of only 3 questions had

pointed out very well, "This year's Council won't even be around to exercise control." Then what do they need to care about who's next year's editor or how political next year's paper is? If students council had truly wanted to clean up the Gateway of slanted politics they could have investigated the various candidates' political involvements and could have come up with a different choice for editor.

I can see council's wishes in having someone other than Gateway's choice after going through this year's "Gazette" battle an in response to student dissatisfaction with the quality and slant of the Gateway. I cannot however see their choice of Mrs. Jackson who's first public complaint against the Gateway was over the omission of a short short about an abortion referral service that she is currently politically involved with. She appears to have felt that the short short in question was one of the most important pieces of

Lettitors

All letters to the editor should be typed double space, not more than 250 words. Otherwise they may be abridged (exceptions will be considered). The writer is asked to include his name and telephone number with his letter. Pen names will be used at the writer's request. Letters should be sent to THE GATEWAY, Room 282, SUB, Edmonton, or should be dropped off at our offices, no later than 6:00 P.M. Tuesday and Friday, if they are to appear in the following issue. THE GATEWAY shall not be held responsible for any libel or damages incurred.

been taken down at that interview and that these were the basis of this allegation.

I also take exception with paragraph 3 that "Mrs. Jackson was the best qualified". None of the members of the students council executive have yet answered me when I have asked them if they have seen proof of her claimed qualifications and if they have seen any of her work from these jobs. At the personnel board interview she openly admitted that she knew nothing of the "cold type process" which has resulted in the saving of over \$23,500 over the previously employed methods. Cold type is in fact the very basis of all technical production on the Gateway and on many of the newspapers of the world. I have worked extensively in this process and have worked on all the facets of journalism this year in my position of Editor and Director of Publications for the engineer's newspaper "The Bridge".

I would like to refer to something that Mr. McKenzie

potential copy that the Gateway could in fact print, after all it was the first issue that got her actively against the Gateway.

I feel that I have shown more concern for putting out a paper of a more realistic and less slanted nature. When I came to campus I originally joined the Gateway but after finding it futile to try and work towards the kind of paper that the students wanted and could benefit from, I left. I then successfully organized a staff for and put out a STUDENTS' paper, "The Bridge", for the engineers. I feel that in my actions and experience that I have proved capable of and willing to put out a students' paper. I would like to be able to be editor of the Gateway and to be able to put it out as a students' paper. I hope that the new Students' Council will take these points into consideration when they reconsider the present council's hasty and emotional decision.

Jim Carter

Dear Gateway Staff;

In October, the "generous Gateway" had the University Women's Club of Edmonton awarding an unlimited number of \$250.00 bursaries to mature women students (25 years and over) in need of financial assistance. A week later, a "Gateway" correction announced that the Club had a single bursary available. The initial publicity resulted in over fifty applicants.

We are happy to announce that to meet the existing situation this year, other clubs and organizations awarded to selected applicants of mature women the following:
The Kinettes three \$250.00 bursaries.

The Friends of the University a total of \$2,000.00 for 11 bursaries.

Your error was actually a public service.

Yours sincerely,

Joan Wensel,

University Woman's Club

Dear Gateway;

I would like to take issue, through the Gateway, with these feminists who quote for their own purposes William Master's and Virginia Johnson's statement in *Human Sexual Response*: "Certainly it is subjectively true that study subjects report that usually the experience with orgasm induced by masturbation is more intense than, although not necessarily as satisfying as, that resulting from coition." These women would have us believe this proves the superfluity of the male.

As I'm sure Masters and Johnson would be quick to point out, it is impossible to reduce the complex emotional and physical satisfactions of a sexual relationship to the quantitative measurement of orgasm intensities. A woman who has a man in her life is in a position to enjoy orgasm both ways, which is a distinct improvement over having masturbation available as one's only satisfaction. In general, I sympathize with the aims of the feminists who retain their femininity, but the witches who have been getting most of the publicity cause me castration anxiety.

David B. Young Sc. 4

Dear Mr. Beal:

This letter is meant for publication. You have now said in print that the Gateway prints all non-inane letters. It is no more inane than those of your so-called staff, but let us leave that judgement to the Gateway's readers.

I wish to comment in no uncertain terms on point (6) of Mr. Ronald Yakimchuk's statement in the Gateway of 15 February, 1972.

He wrote: "As an American citizen, she cannot critically analyze Canadian history, or comment honestly on American affairs." Which is to say that a citizen of one country cannot comment honestly on the affairs of his country, nor can he or she critically analyze the history of another country. Assuming that Yakimchuk is a Canadian citizen, then by his own logic (1) he cannot comment honestly on the affairs of Canada since he is a Canadian just as Ms. Jackson cannot comment honestly on



Happened to be wandering around in a less well-known part of the city the other day, when I chanced upon the most remarkable shop I've ever seen. It's called FREAK SALES, and, believe it or not, that's exactly what they do -- sell freaks. I talked to the proprietor for a while about his business, and discovered, among other things, that he used to be a white slave trader. Which explains his new line of work. At any rate, I managed to rip off an order form, and found that there are indeed some fine specimens available. Here, for your benefit, is his stock list in its entirety:

FREAK SALES: Order Form. Please indicate number of items desired in brackets (). wino (), junkie (), pusher (), nark (), nympho (), exhibitionist (), homicidal maniac [please allow three weeks for delivery] (), suicidal maniac (), temporary [or permanent] rapist (), child molester (), mad bomber (), obscene phonecaller (), sado-masochist team (), voyeur (), narcissist (), cat burglar (), dog burglar (), peeping tom (), organised crime rep. (), hit man (), student activist [please state color and sex] (), complex idiot (), political prisoners [available in blocks of five only] (), transvestite [also includes double wardrobe] (), quintuplets on the doorstep (), siamese twins joined at the forehead (), 2 faggots [available only in pairs] (), resident biggot (), blind beggar (), double amputee and pushcart [pushcart optional at extra cost] (), nun with glass eye (), woman wrestler (), pregnant mother superior [please allow nine months for delivery] (), black militant [stuffed and mounted] (). And then, of course, (though this one, according to him, is sold under the counter) there's the guy who eats live budgies.

I know you are all just dying to find out the results of last week's contest. Well, for those of you who entered, and want to know how you fared, here are the answers:

- 1- Spiro Agnew and athelete's foot
- 2- eight days in a cattle car
- 3- The New York Philharmonic conducted by Alger Hiss
- 4- Brylcreem laced with strychnine
- 5- mouldy pot, two cups of beer, and a dash of allspice
- 6- Opinions diametric to those held by the society as a whole, ostracisation, and, if necessary, banishment. Structural weaknesses will show themselves in a multilinear fashion, both at the local level, and in the upper levels of the hierarchy. And the winner was Carl McMahon, from the Faculty of Engineering. Carl wins a two-week, all expenses paid trip with myself and Harvey G. Thomgirt, to beautiful St. Albert.

I guess the nurses finally came to their senses and told the engineers where to get off. I'm sure this is the case, because, as I was passing through the Engineering building yesterday, I happened to notice at least three groups of the furry little creatures molesting each other. And they sure weren't playing 'doctor'.

American affairs because she is a citizen of that country. (2) Neither can he critically analyze the history of the USA just as he claims Jackson cannot do for Canada. To be able to this one must be a citizen of the country to be analyzed. Yet this is precisely where one becomes biased in his first part of this point. At best the point, as Yakimchuk has chosen to express it, is circular. At worst he admits to dishonesty and uncriticalness for himself just as much as he asserts that they apply to Jackson.

I am a citizen of the USA. I have been a landed immigrant since my first day in Canada. Failing to achieve conscientious objector status in 1968 I left the USA to come here. I do not as yet qualify for application for Canadian citizenship.

The negative form of today's incipient Canadian nationalism and Yakimchuk's inept form of it is focused not on immigrants who take little or no interest in Canada and live in isolated groups such as many Chinese, Italians, or Imperial Oil executives do. Rather it is focused on precisely those

Americans, like myself, who anticipated Robin Mathews' challenge and have taken an interest in this country. It is we who are perceived as threats by sunshine patriots like Yakimchuk.

If Yakimchuk cannot or will not distinguish between Americans who have come here to make a new life, like myself, and those who have come here to exploit, like Imperial Oil, then the loss will be not only his but Canada's. Trudeau, too, does not make such distinctions; he cannot tell a murder in the FLQ from a separatist in the PQ or the FLO, thus the WMA. Nor did Germany; its scapegoats were at first made to wear yellow armbands. This I will not do.

M.W. Jackson
Grad Student, Political Science

No Michael, your letter is not undeniably inane. It has been shortened by us, however, in the interest of conserving space.

Editor

S U Election Results



photo: Henri Pallard

Spragins and Riskin (far left and far right) with their campaign managers Steve Synder and Larry Anderson (middle left and right) just after the final results came in.

Riskin
Spragins
Kuhnke
West
Delaney



photo: George Drohomirecki

Young Socialist Presidential candidate, Mark Priegart at the election rally. The Young Socialists ran a full slate and did surprisingly well. They advocated Students' Union involvement in issues of social importance.

Pres. & Exec. V.P. Results

First Ballot	Biltek & Black	McRae & Shandro	Priegert & Bearchell	Riskin & Spragins	
ADVANCE	10	16	12	21	3
HOSPITAL	5	4	1	4	1
COLLEGE	7	1	11	9	0
SUB	214	304	205	492	15
CAB	354	344	192	635	15
CORBETT	11	5	3	6	0
CLIN. SCI.	27	9	3	33	0
TORY	148	180	179	283	11
BIO. SCI.	52	73	43	133	12
RUTH	57	55	37	116	5
LISTER	302	107	47	239	4
NURSES	51	6	3	20	1
HOUSE EC	23	18	4	27	0
LAW	50	32	25	85	14
ENG	25	29	14	74	4
ED	112	125	104	241	24
MED SCI	75	43	20	78	2
	1523 (24.3%)	1351 (21.5%)	905 (14.5%)	2492 (39.7%)	78

Second Ballot

Biltek/Black	1560 (26.1%)
McRae/Shandro	1719 (28.7%)
Riskin/Spragins	2704 (45.2%)

Third Ballot

McRae/Shandro	1965 (37.1%)
Riskin/Spragins	3320 (62.9%)

Voter Turnout

ADVANCE	62
HOSPITAL	15
COLLEGE	28
SUB	1230
CAB	1536
CORBETT	25
CLIN SCI	72
TORY	801
BIO SCI	313
RUTH	270
LISTER	699
NURSES	81
HOUSE EC	72
LAW	206
ENG	146
ED	606
MED SCI	216
TOTAL	6378

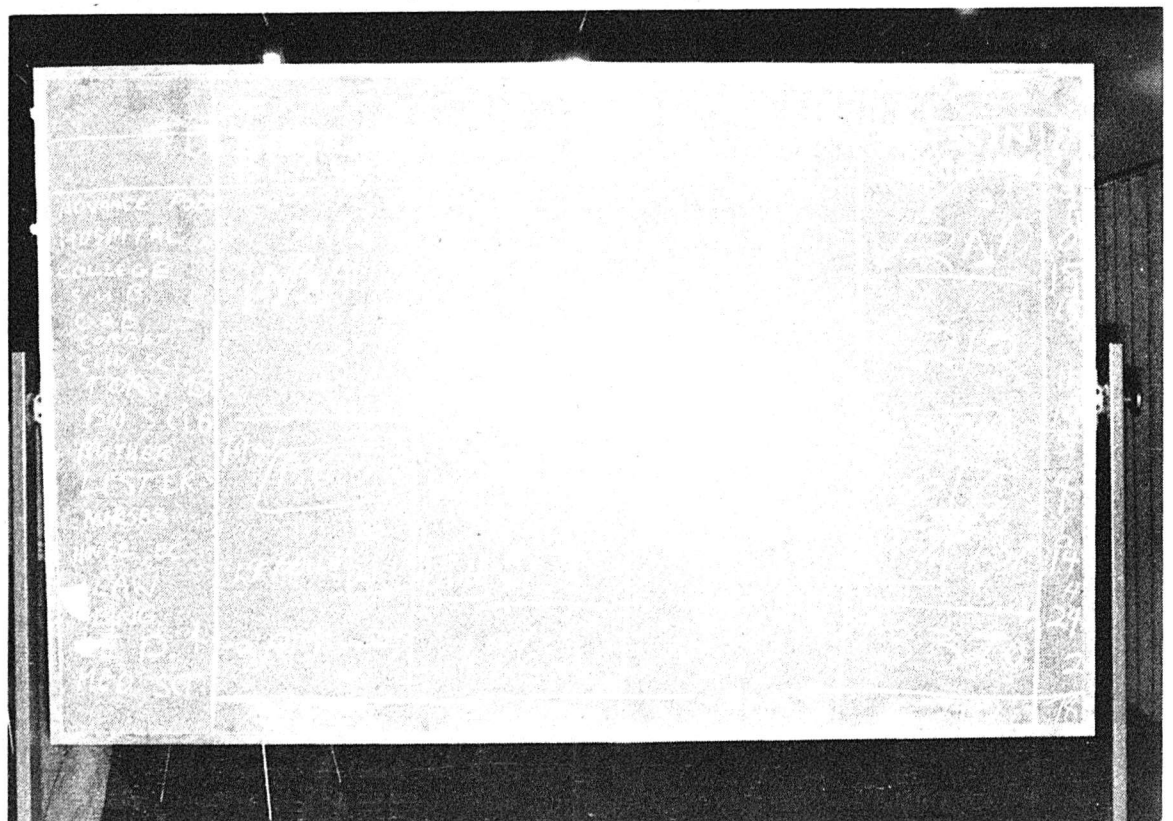


photo: Henri Pallard

The results were tallied on a blackboard in Dinwoodie. At the end of the second ballot, McRae and Shandro squeezed into second place with votes from Priegart and Bearchell who were dropped after the first ballot.



photo: Henri Pallard

A tense Vice-President (Academic) elect, Patrick Delaney, watching the Presidential results come in.

Abortion Law Repeal Results

	yes	no	spoil
ADVANCE POLL	22	6	0
HOSPITAL	13	3	0
COLLEGE	22	6	0
SUB	993	220	25
CAB	1139	267	25
CORBETT	20	4	0
CU. SCI.	49	21	0
TORY	350	42	10
BIO. SCI.	241	67	7
RUTHER	202	53	13
LISTER	534	128	19
NURSES	72	7	0
HOUSE EC.	58	11	0
LAW	156	48	3
ENG.	104	35	0
EDUCATION	279	105	17
MED. SCI.	310	108	54
TOTAL:	4564	1131	173
	80.2%	19.8%	



photo: George Drohomirecki (Smith for short)

A somewhat artistic presentation of electoral defeat.

V.-P. (Academic) Results

First Ballot:

Patrick Delaney	2737 (48.5%)
Linda Gaboury	1667 (29.5%)
Wayne Madden	1254 (22%)
Spoiled	351

Second Ballot:

Patrick Delaney	3125 (48.5%)
Linda Gaboury	1999 (39%)



photo: Henri Pallard

Counting the ballots in Dinwoodie. Elections irregularities were alleged because the ballot counters were allowed to leave the room during counting.

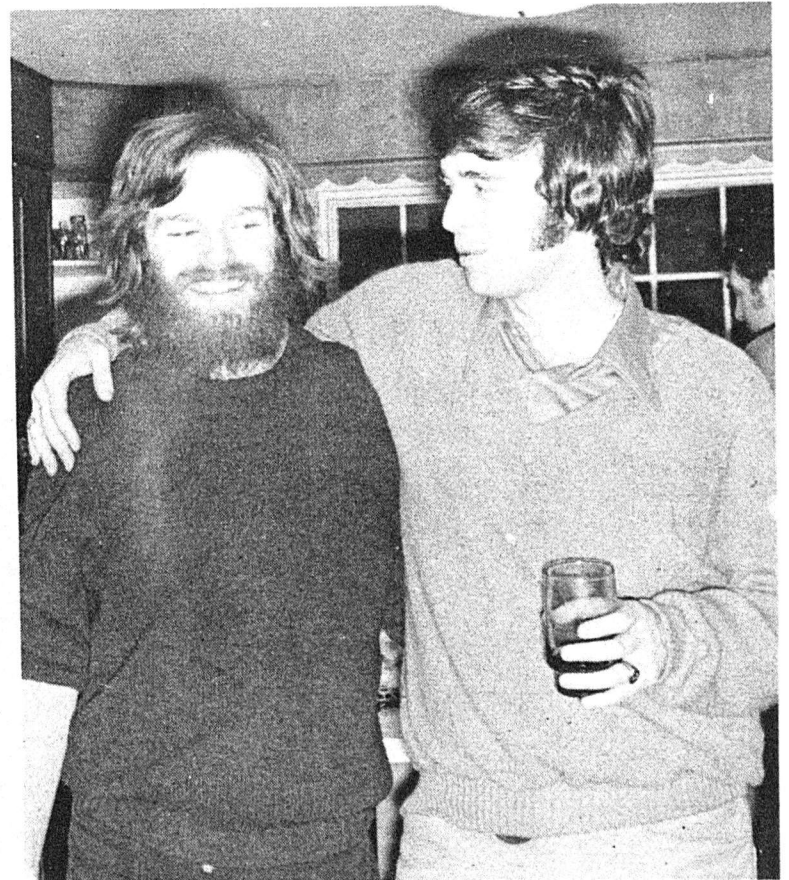


photo: Henri Pallard

Gateway editor and President-elect (both drunk) at victory party. Beal was supporting Ann McRae but says "Riskin will be a pretty reasonable president to deal with." Riskin was one of the few present Councillors to support the Gateway in the selection of an editor.

V-P (SERVICES) Results

Vice President (services) (after recount)

First Ballot:

Beth Kuhnke	1801 (31.3%)
Barry McLaren	1755 (30.5%)
Kirk Mitchell	1531 (26.3%)
Larry Panych	690 (11.9%)
Spoiled	295

Second Ballot:

Beth Kuhnke	1949 (35.4%)
Barry McLaren	1960 (35.5%)
Kirk Mitchell	1602 (29.1%)

Third Ballot:

Beth Kuhnke	2455 (51.2%)
Barry McLaren	2348 (48.2%)



Pic 9 photo: Vic Post

Lots of people (mostly hecklers) turned out to the rally in SUB theatre.

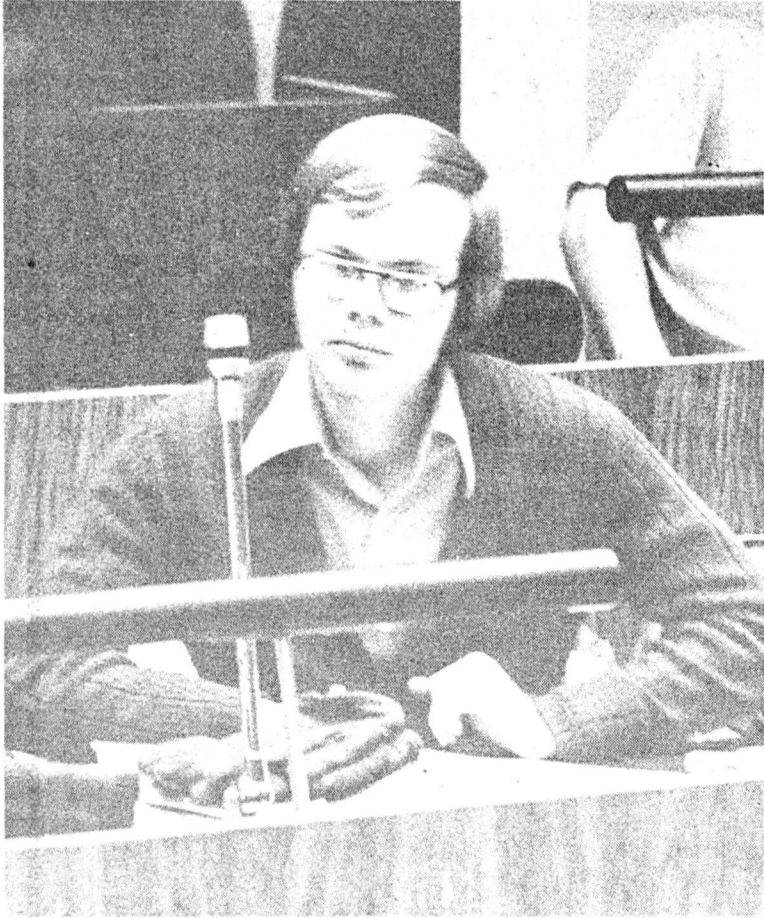


photo: Don Bruce

Vice-President (Administration) elect Gary West at a recent Students' Council meeting (West is present Pharmacology rep.) He won by a considerable majority over Young Socialists' Don Wiley.



photo: Ed Wong

Vice-President (Services) elect Beth Kuhnke speaking to residence students during the campaign. Beth ran such a close race with Barry McLaren that a recount was necessary to confirm her victory.

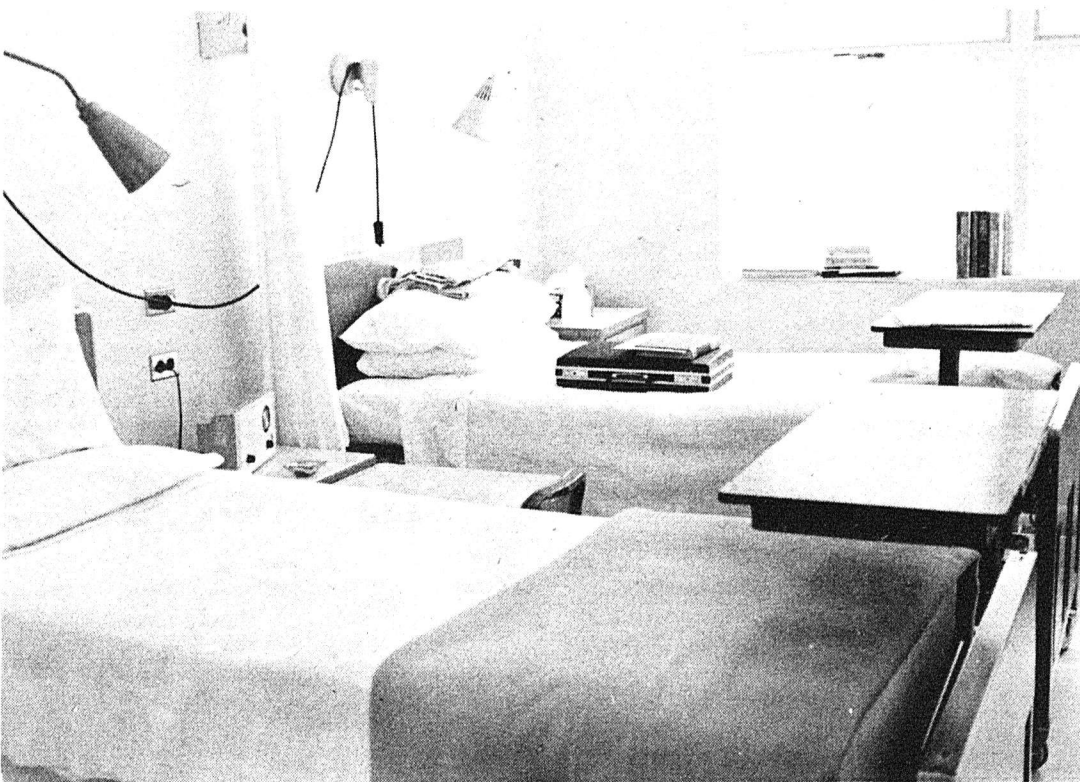
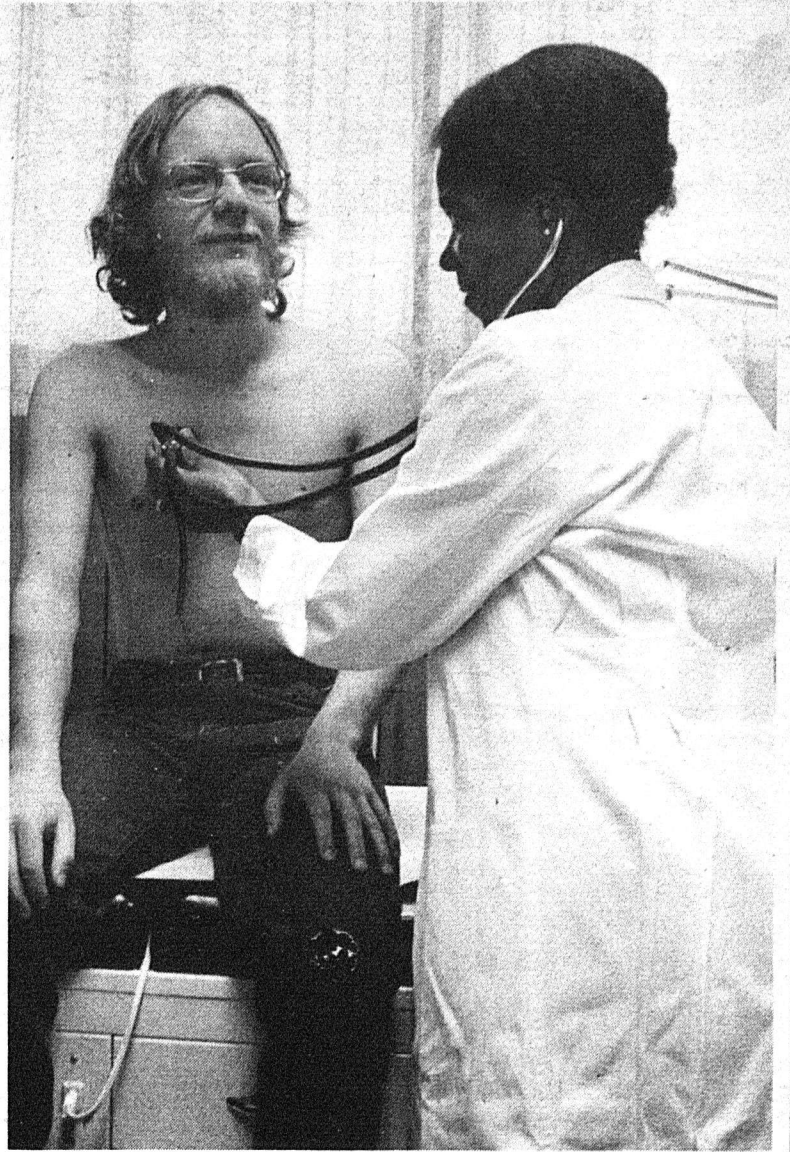
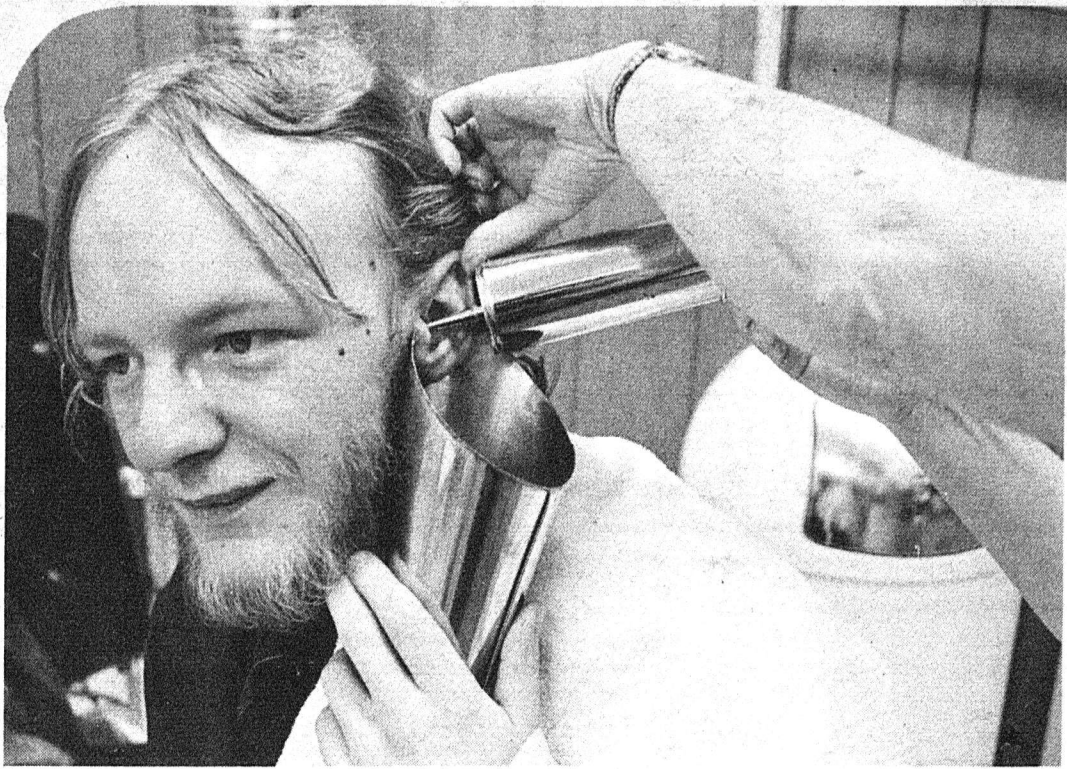
V.-P. (Admin.) Results

Vice-President (Administration)

Gary West	3309 (66.3%)
Don Wiley	1677 (33.7%)
Spoiled	755

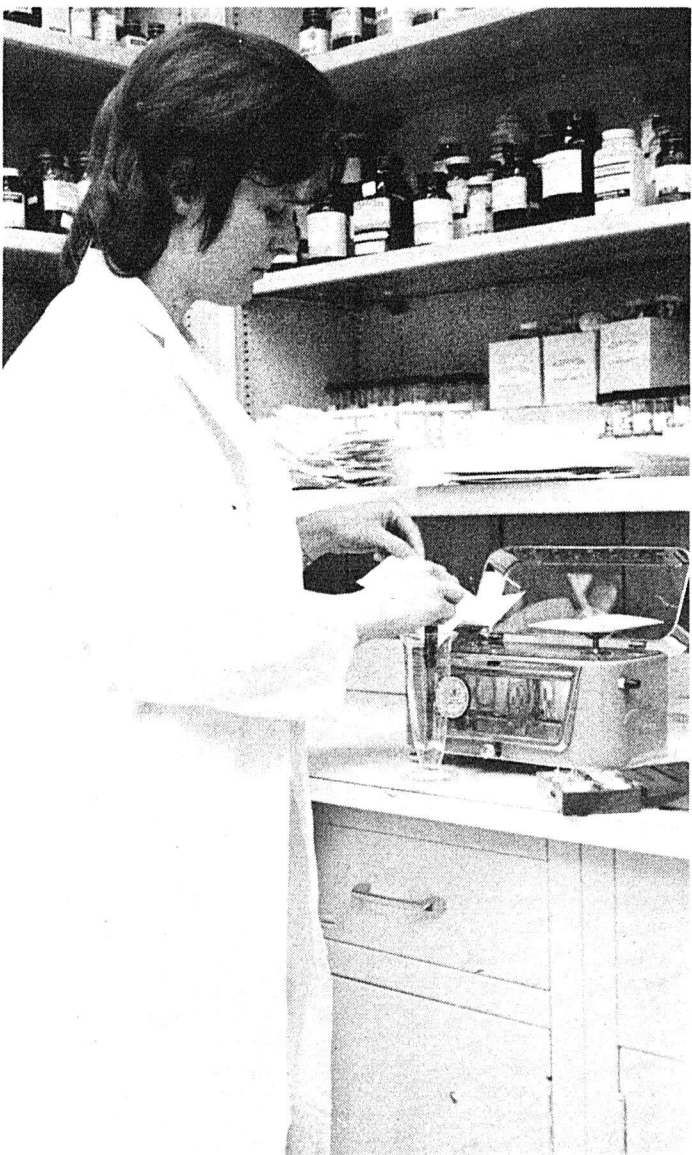


Defeated President and Executive Vice-President candidates Doug Black and Dave Biltek (left to right).



STUDENT HEALTH SERVICES

Photo
Barry Headrick
Peso Cheladyn



Environmentalist...

Van Stolk seeking Liberal nomination

Mary Van Stolk, who is well-known around the U of A campus and the city of Edmonton for her work with STOP (Save Tomorrow - Oppose Pollution), has announced that she will attempt to secure the nomination of the Liberal Party of Canada to represent the party in the Edmonton Center riding for the next Federal election.

Ms Van Stolk has been a resident of Edmonton for the past fourteen years. She came to this city from the US in 1958, and since that time has been involved with a number of Canadian organizations. She was founder of the Committee for Control of Radiation Hazards, which was the forerunner of the Canadian Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, and was National Executive Secretary of the latter from 1960 to 1964.

In 1968, she published *Man and Woman* (MacClelland & Stewart, Toronto), in which she attempted to examine what she describes as the "myth" of "man the aggressive animal". *Man and Woman* is, she says "definitely an anti-war book". She has been commissioned by the same publisher to write another book on "the child as citizen", an examination of the reasons behind the alarming incidence of child mistreatment in this country. This book, which grew out of Ms Van Stolk's efforts to have federal legislation on the rights of children strengthened, will be released in March of this year.

In 1969 she founded, along with Richard Gregory, the Save Tomorrow Oppose Pollution group, which has been nationally recognized as one of the best organized and most effective anti-pollution groups in this



country. In addition to her work with STOP and her occupation as a writer of books, she has also edited films and worked in television writing.

Ms Van Stolk feels that the problems facing Canadians today, such as the need for stricter pollution controls, abortion law reform, the overpopulation and unemployment crisis are likely to increase in the future; thus she sees a need for involvement in the present political system on the part of ordinary citizens like herself. The riding of Edmonton Centre is currently held by ex-football player Steve Paproski, a Conservative. Ms Van Stolk believes that should she win the nomination, and the riding, she will make a logical advancement of the principles she has fought for during her years in Edmonton, and that she will also strengthen what she refers to as the "true liberal" wing of the Liberal Party of Canada.

Government co-opts radicals

con't from page 3

"We are producing a generation of professional grants-men, kinds from universities with long training in how to deal with this era of public grant-giving."

Mr. Martin said the Local Initiatives Program aimed at adult unemployed had found many unable to handle it.

"There was a lag in applications. These people just weren't practised in deciding on a new idea they'd like to work on themselves."

For many, filling out the 15-page application form may have been a dissuading factor, he said.

Young people who are not so well versed in radical etiquette can always try political pressure to get their projects approved, says Mr. Martin.

Applicants who know someone with pull in the government are more likely to get approval than those who let their applications stand on their own.

"When you have 20,000 applications to deal with and some MP keeps phoning you about one, wanting to know why it was rejected, offering to improve it, and so on, you remember it. The ones you keep picking up are the ones you notice and the ones printed in red ink on green paper."

The program is shifting its emphasis this year, he said, moving from selfish projects such as travelling and drama

groups, to projects aimed at community development.

But most of these projects are doomed to fail. "It's like 1965 and the Company of Young Canadians all over again. If the projects work they embarrass the government and it has to cut them off." But Mr. Martin doesn't think there's much risk of them succeeding.

His one experience with the company before the government "purge" three years ago leads him to believe that sending middle class kids to organize the poor will not work.

Most attempts over the past 15 years at using middle class youth as organizers have failed. "They either get booted out or drop out in frustration."

Mr. Martin considers himself typical of many of the OFY staff -- middle class kids who turned radical during college and went off to work for the CYC. Many OFY staffers are former members of the Company of Young Canadians who were forced out because they were too radical.

He cheerfully admits to having been co-opted by the government. "I have no pretention to altruism." But he suspects some of his peers "may have pretensions of subversion" in mind for OFY this summer.

The government seems to be having similiar thoughts about its crew of young radicals.

"They ran security checks or all of us," said Mr. Martin.

YS editor declares...

Longterm unemployment will cause political instability

The recent cutbacks in educational funds are not restricted to Alberta but are nation-wide, Richard Thompson *Young Socialist* editor told a YS educational conference last weekend.

They affect not only university students but even high school students as witnessed by the recent layoff of 2000 Toronto teachers and subsequent increases in class size.

At the University of Toronto, the book stacks of the new library have been made inaccessible to the undergraduate body. At McMaster, the wages and working conditions of graduate students have been deteriorating, as have research grants. On top of all that, the federal government has started taxing grad students and their research grant incomes, and cutting back on student loans.

Thompson said that the cutbacks prevent an excess overproduction of skilled technical people. "The corporations who run our society like to have some unemployment. They like to be able to pick and choose their personnel, and use the competition for jobs as an instrument to drive wages down. But what is developing is a crisis of expectation. People have been told all their lives to get an education at all costs; it's the way to climb the ladder of success, to make it big.

"But the stark reality is the reality of the welfare level existence of the unemployed for an increasingly higher proportion of graduates. The bitterness which this reality is producing in people who have

middle class aspirations is a bitterness which could prove extremely dangerous in the long

run for the political stability of the countries in which the corporations want to operate," Thompson said.

The gap between what trained people expect out of life, and what capitalism can provide for them, is growing wider and wider, as the lie of the direct relationship between social mobility and education is becoming transparently obvious.

"The pressure is now on to end the university expansion. Kids are being told in high school not to bother going to university, because there are no jobs for graduates. But there really isn't much alternative, because there are no jobs for young non-graduates either."

A combination of unemployed youth, which the government admits is now a permanent feature of the Canadian economy, and the unemployed graduates could prove to be political dynamite. Thompson charged that programs like Opportunities for Youth are an attempt to co-opt unemployed graduates into social thinking - anything to keep their hands and minds busy.

But the effect of the budget cutbacks has been to radicalize

the student bodies to actions such as the strike initiated by grad students at McMaster, in opposition to the cutbacks, and large scale student mobilizations at the U. of T. against the library cutbacks. Generally, he claimed, these have been rendered ineffective by students' councils, which attempt to dissipate the energies of students, and "negotiate" in private sessions over cocktails with administrators. The effect of these "negotiations" have been negligible. Federal priorities remain the expenditure of the odd billion dollars on U.S. war material, and a continued cutback in educational spending.

Thompson felt the problems of youth unemployment and the educational cutbacks could be resolved only through massive, organized political pressure. He felt as well that the only force capable, on a national scale, of integrating and linking the various isolated campus struggles, is the Young Socialists. "They serve as a memory bank of student experience over the past decade, and as an organizing centre for the interlinkage of student struggles on a nationwide level," he concluded.

by Ken Orchard.

Senate concerned about its status

To many staff and students at the U of A the University of Alberta Senate is about as relevant as its federal counterpart.

Senate members at a meeting last Friday expressed concern about this present situation before adopting the report of a senate committee to study the role of the Senate. When implemented the report should give new life to the body.

The report suggests that the Senate can serve an effective role by "discovering the public mind on any matter regarding the University and taking appropriate action and in addition using its investigative power to bring to lights the facts about the University and its problems in order to interpret the University to the wider community;

The Senate should in the future promote communication between the University and the community outside by the increased use of the media and the use of public forums on various issues to discover people's views on the subject.

The report goes on to state that in order to be better able to interpret the University to the public the Senate should analyze and evaluate the policies, objectives and guiding philosophies of the University and should take an active role in current controversial issues involving the University

The report also provides for the appointment of a full-time Executive Officer to look after the affairs of the Senate. The Senate presently receives \$15,000 from the Universities Commission for its activities.

The Senate structure will remain the same for the time being, however. At present 25 ex-officio and appointed members and 30 elected members from throughout the province. The bulk of the Senate members are from the Edmonton area though; The

report stated that the Senate should remain aware of the need for wide representation from all sectors of the community." In the average Senate representation from 1966-71 only about one-third of the members were non-university graduates.

At the same meeting a Non-Academic Staff Association request that it be granted an additional member

on the Senate was voted down on the grounds that "it might constrict future representation". In the morning session the Senate

got a head start on at least one controversial issue with the creation of a task force to discover public feeling on the question of tenure for university professors. The task force will use whatever measures and facilities necessary to explain tenure to the public and report to the university and community their findings.

The Senate also approved a task force to study the whole question of admission requirements. This followed a private submission to the Senate which suggested that modern languages be dropped as an entrance requirement for the Faculty of Arts; Bonnie Doon High School principal W.J.

Klufas told the body that the requirement restricted the entrance into the faculty of many students who would benefit from the general education the faculty offered.

A third submission expressed concern over the increasing rates of university "drop-out" and wondered what could be done before the dropped out of university. The submission was discussed but no action was taken. Senate members expressed the belief that a university is no place for a student if he is not there of his own accord.



Is Poverty Relative or Absolute? Poor Because they Have Is it Important?

**"He may be healthy, handsome, and a
delight to his friends, but he is poor."**

THE REAL POVERTY REPORT

The following is an excerpt from The Real Poverty Report. We thank Ian Adams, who was one of the authors, for permission to use this material.

To be poor in our society is to suffer the most outrageous kinds of violence perpetrated by human beings on other human beings.

From the very beginning, when you are still a child, you must learn to undervalue yourself. You are told that you are poor because your father is too stupid or too shiftless to find a decent job; or that he is a good-for-nothing who has abandoned you to a mother who cannot cope. And as you grow up on the streets, you are told that your mother is dirty and lazy and that is why she has to take money from the welfare department. Because you are poor, the lady from the welfare office is always coming around asking questions. She wants to know if your mother is living with a man, and why she is pregnant again.

If as a child you are going to survive, you must close these violences out of your mind and retreat into a smaller world that you can handle. And if throughout most of your childhood you are sick and rarely have enough to eat, your sickness and hunger will only make the larger world more alien to you and force you deeper into your own personal apathy. If your parents are Indian, black or Eskimo, then all these strikes against you are multiplied.

By the time you are a teenager you accept without question your teacher's advice that you are not really good enough to go any further with your education. You know that it would be a waste of time even to think about it because your parents couldn't afford to send you anyway.

From then on, as you go from one menial job to another, you come to know that machines are more important than you are. In the newspapers you read that the government is spending millions of dollars on people like you but it is apparently all money down the drain.

During hard times when jobs are scarce, employers tell you that it is your fault that you don't have enough education, enough skills. Men and women with anonymous faces behind anonymous counters spend a lot of time telling you that it is your fault that you have never taken advantage of the opportunities that came your way. So you spend a lot of time hassling with the unemployment insurance people, the welfare department, and sometimes with the law. And nothing is going to save you from these bureaucracies, because you will never have enough money to get them, and the loan sharks and the bill collectors, off your back.

As you move through a succession of crummy apartments, where the rents are always just too high, your kids start growing up the same way you did - on the street. And you suddenly realize there is no way out, that there never was a way out, and that the years ahead will be nothing but another long piece of time, spent with an army of other sick, lonely and desperate old people.

For unless you are blessed with an exceptional stroke of good fortune or a driving natural talent that will get you out into the larger world of affluence and opportunity, then you will, like the majority of the poor, live on the street

and die on the street - and very few will ever give a damn about you.

Although it may astound many members of the affluent class, the simple truth is that people are poor because they don't have enough money. There may be other reasons for poverty - but these are all consequences of not having enough money to maintain an adequate standard of living. And by "adequate," we do not mean enough for bare survival.

An adequate income is one high enough to purchase the goods and services that will allow an individual or a family to participate fully and equally in society. If they cannot, then those individuals and families with inadequate

incomes - the poor - are being materially deprived of goods and services the mainstream of society considers necessary for a stable and productive life.

In other words, poverty is relative to the living standard the rest of society enjoys. Where the practical difficulty lies, however, is in the attempt to measure the gap between those who enjoy an acceptable standard of living and those who cannot attain it.

In attempting to define poverty the American social critic Ferdinand Lundberg has written:

Anyone who does not own a fairly substantial amount of income-producing property or does not receive an earned income sufficiently large to make substantial regular savings, or does not hold a well-paid, securely tenured job is poor. He may be healthy, handsome, and a delight to his friends - but he is poor.

As Lundberg points out, the most solid foundations of a satisfactory standard of living are assets and accumulated wealth. That kind of economic power can assure freedom and security far beyond the resources of a simple weekly wage.

There are other forms of income in kind: ownership of a house, certain employee fringe benefits, and farm produce for the farm family. All of these guarantee a material standard of living that is beyond that of a straight income measurement. Other components of

society's living standard are the free and subsidized public services which, for the most part, seem to be exploited more by the affluent than by the poor. To arrive at a true measurement of the average standard of living, then, a detailed and comprehensive accounting has to be made of the total amount of wealth, money income, and also income in kind, that is available in society. And only when this is done can one draw a poverty line that is relative to the general standard of living. Such a poverty line looks not just at the poor but at the whole of society, and brings out the true proportions of inequality.

So far poverty lines have made a passing bow to the idea of relativity, but then they have gone on to leave out all the financial cushions that are available to the affluent class, and to bastardize the concept further by leaving out an escalator that would keep the poverty line in step with society. The result is that poverty is always defined in terms of essentials alone.

This is exactly what happened to the poverty line produced by the Economic Council of Canada - the calculation everyone now seems to use when they are attempting to get a handle on poverty in this country. Even though the ECC acknowledged that poverty was relative to society's general standard of living, it still went ahead to produce a poverty line based on a notion of subsistence.

The council said that a family that had to pay seventy per cent or more of its income for the basic necessities of life - food, clothing and shelter - was living at

Special Senate Committee on Poverty in Canada

How can a rich man the poor can work

Senator David Croll's Committee has declared itself firmly opposed to poverty, at least in its present form.

On a similar level, clergymen have been known to oppose sin. The Committee's sixteen senators have also discovered that poverty is not only unpleasant for them, but it is also unpleasant for the poor. Took 'em two years to find that out.

The report, presented amidst much fanfare and general rejoicing, reached the Senate on November 10 of this year. It contains 44 recommendations that propose to make poverty more bearable (read: less visible) and therefore less of a problem. It calls for a Guaranteed Annual Income (GAI), a better and higher poverty line of \$1500 for a single person, \$3500 for a family of four, and \$6500 for a family of ten. It also recommends

forming an Applied Research Council, having better social services, better education, better consumer information, better health care for everyone, better housing, better legal aid, a better manpower system and more day care centres. In almost all cases the recommendations propose only changes in government departments - the same policies, only "better".

The Guaranteed Annual Income is to replace the welfare system. It would, by implication perpetuate poverty because it is set at only 70 per cent of the poverty line proposed by the report, a line which itself seems to have been determined by minimal needs. It would also be discriminatory because it would not be available to single people under 40 or to non Canadian residents.

Economic policy recommendations which should be the most important in the report are weak and vague, but still seem to contradict the current policies of the Canadian government. Recent statements by Pierre Trudeau deals with the Croll recommendation for full employment by laying blame for unemployment at the feet of the unemployed. In a interview with the Quebec French daily, Le Soleil, Trudeau said:

"There is no country except where there is absolute dictatorship in which everyone works all the time. In free countries like ours there has always been and there always will be unemployment because the citizens protect their freedom of not working where the state sends them. In Canada there are many jobs which are not filled."

He then went on to suggest that many unemployed people could get jobs as maids, and that others could go to work in the mines in Sudbury.

As a final damper to the committee's hopes for full employment, Trudeau says in effect that unless the unemployed want to help the Outremount servant problem they won't get to work at their old jobs, which they lost because the government doesn't want "inflation".

"Anyway, that does not mean that we are not constantly going to seek to lower the level of unemployment, but it does mean that in a given moment we meet with difficulties which are

inherent in the very will of the workers to live in a free country where they will not accept any job imposed on them by the state," said Trudeau.

The Croll committee also urges: equal pay for equal work; that unions accept low wage earners into their ranks; no discrimination; job and manpower training; and minimum wage legislation. The government has already accepted many of these points in principle so the recommendations alone will not help to deal with the poverty problem.

The report also deals with education, pointing out that there is little opportunity for the poor to get good jobs because they have little chance of completing their education. The report recommends that there be more vocational and technical training.

There is the unspoken assumption that the poor cannot expect to go to university. In fact, the subject is not mentioned.

In recommending better health care for the poor, the report tried to use the description of a poor family of eight provided by the Winnipeg Mr. Carmel Clinic. One child in the family had an infected ear and was running a high temperature but the slum family had no means of taking her to the hospital. There was also a very graphic description of the bad condition of the house, but the report did not give any hints of why people have to live in such conditions. Not unexpectedly there was no contrasting description of the healthy children of the ruling class who don't have such problems. It only decided that there was a correlation between poor health and poor housing but it didn't show the connection between the desire of greedy landlords to increase the rate of profit on their slum properties and the increased rents they charge for their neglected houses.

Further on there is a section on birth control with the implication that there would be fewer poor people if they practiced birth control. There is little chance that the lack of birth control information can be made up later by an abortion, for that too is the prerogative of the rich.

The poor also suffer under the inequities of the present legal system. The solution is to give them legal aid. There is no examination of the fairness of some of the present laws, but everyone should have a lawyer to protect him or herself against them. It might be easier to simplify the law but that would perhaps mean fewer lawyers.

(Some members of the Committee are lawyers.)

So the report does not really know why there is poverty, or if it does, it isn't telling. The vicarious poverty of the thirteen ancients on the Committee, indignant and sympathetic though it made them, is no substitute for a real examination of the causes of poverty. In that sense the Croll report was predictable. Last summer the four people who quit Croll's committee - economists Peter Penz and Brian Hill and writers Ian Adams and Bill Cameron - foresaw this in their own report:

"...in the last few weeks of March it became obvious that what he (Croll) really wanted was a rather maudlin discussion of what

Are People no Money?

or below the poverty line. A decade ago, this came to \$1500 for a single person, \$2500 for a two-person family, \$3000 for three persons, \$3500 for four persons and \$4000 for a family of five or more.

However, no agency in Canada maintains a regular survey of spending patterns that would enable the ECC to keep the poverty line abreast of the average standard of living. So the council and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics were forced to fall back on the Consumer Price Index.

This means that the living standard that the 1961 poverty line represents is kept frozen, and only adjusted for increases in the cost of living. (The cost-of-living index merely tells you what the same basket of goods costs over a period of time. It gives no indication of the real growth in the standard of living after rising prices have been accounted for in the growth of incomes.) As a result, the ECC poverty line does not rise with the general standard of living and so violates its original concept, that of poverty as relative to the standard of living enjoyed by society as a whole. In other words, *the ECC poverty line has automatic obsolescence built into it, and denies the relevance of the concept of inequality that is fundamental to a relative poverty line.*

Once this interior contradiction is understood, it is exasperating to watch the enthusiasm of the press in its use of the ECC poverty line to show how many people moved out of poverty during the year. This, of course, is one extremely

dangerous consequence of the semi-official acceptance of this particular poverty line. Because it is static it creates the illusion that, as incomes alone rise, poverty is disappearing on its own. This sort of reasoning led the Dominion Bureau of Statistics to say:

In the years from 1961 to 1967 there has been a gradual decrease in the incidence of low income for non-farm families, and for unattached individuals between 1963 and 1965.

And more recently to add:

The preliminary estimates for 1969 incomes indicate that the incidence of low income among families decreased from 18.6 in 1967 to 17.13 percent in 1969. Although the number of total families increased by 7.6 percent (an addition of almost 344,000 families) over the 2 years, the number of low-income families increased hardly at all (842,000 in 1969 compared to 840,000 in 1967.)

This, interestingly enough, happened during a period when, first, there was no talk and no action about anti-poverty programs and, subsequently, a lot of talk but still not action. Of course the suggestion that poverty, according to the illusory ECC line, is going away all by itself is ludicrous. The same proportion of the population is remaining in the same

state of relative deprivation as long as the distribution of money does not change. And as the population as a whole grows, so does the number of the poor.

There are two other objections to the ECC poverty line: The first is that it does not make any allowance for living costs of the sixth and subsequent members of large families. No explanation has been given. Presumably the decision to go no further is a matter of statistical convenience, or perhaps it is even the manifestation of a middleclass prejudice against large families.

The second is the deceptive air of technical objectivity about the ECC poverty line, designed, it seems, to hoodwink the uninformed. The council has buried at a deep technical level what is really nothing more than an arbitrary decision on the part of some researcher to say that if a family were spending seventy per cent of its income on basic essentials, it would be living in poverty. There is simply no logical or statistical evidence to support such a conclusion.

To be born in Canada is not necessarily to be born equal to all other Canadians. And to be born in the wrong place in Canada, to the wrong parents, into the wrong race, is almost certainly to be introduced into a life of endless humiliation and mindless drudgery.

Most Canadians would agree that the children of the rich have an easier time of it, perhaps, in terms of schooling and security. But, at the same time, most Canadians would agree that to be the son of a poor man is not necessarily, or even probably, to be locked into poverty; that nobody, after all, has to be poor if he is willing to work; that in the end, affluence is a matter of effort and character. One recent survey discovered that about half of all Canadians think that poverty is self-imposed. In other words, poverty is not something that happens to the poor; the poor, in their perversity, choose to lead lives of desperation and sorrow.

The poor know that they have very

little choice in any part of their lives, and none at all in the determination of their standard of living. But the affluent retain their faith in the fairness of the Canadian economy, which has, after all, been more than fair to them.

The conviction that the economy is competitive, that it rewards equally for equal amounts of talent and drive, grew out of a strong faith in the individual, which reached its flowering in the last century. Individualism, in the main, was a reaction to feudalism, and maintained that economic freedom - which feudalism did not provide - was an absolute prerequisite to personal freedom and national prosperity. In North America, the frontier provided an opportunity to exercise that freedom; and so faith in individualism, and the freedom of the market, was ingrained in the American and Canadian characters.

This view of life has persisted, almost in the form of a mass religion, well into the twentieth century. It has needed only minor adjustments. As the frontiers disappeared, the race evolved from a race for land into a race for skills; and the government evolved into a kind of umpire, providing skills and knowledge to the best of each generation, according to their ability and initiative.

This faith in competition between individuals shaped the whole of economic theory of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Traditional economists assumed that men pursued material wealth as hard as they could, and that the best thing a government could do was to stay out of their way - in other words, that a market that allowed as much competition as possible was the best kind of market for everyone. Supply and demand would be regulated by changes in prices; and everyone would be reasonably happy.

The Great Depression of the 1930's indicated that a lot of this was wishful thinking. The untrammelled free-enterprise economy obviously had not kept supply and demand in balance, but instead had produced a lot of unemployment. Prodded by the disciples of British economist John Maynard Keynes, governments were forced to stop running their budgets like small-town druggists and to start taking a hand in the regulation of the economy.

But only to a point. After Keynes, a "neo-classical synthesis" took hold. This theory accommodated itself to the need for government to balance the economy - essentially, to act as a benign overseer to make sure that prices and employment levels stayed reasonably stable - but advised that government leave the rest of the economy to look after itself. Government was not encouraged to do anything to maintain a balance between various markets within the economy; that is, government was to stay strictly away from any attempt to balance demand for various goods, services, raw materials, machines or types of workers (except, lately, for supplementary efforts in the areas of manpower and regional development).

The policy of letting the economy look after itself (except in times of inflation or unemployment) was assumed to be best for everybody, including the workers. For competition was supposed to act as an equalizer, as far as wages were concerned.

Workers, ran the theory, will constantly pursue better jobs with higher wages; the employers with the better jobs, reacting to the rush of applications, will tend to push their wages down, and therefore will have no particular inclination to install machinery when low-wage workers can do the same job more cheaply.

The employers with the low-wage jobs, on the other hand, will find that nobody really wants to work for them, and will have to raise their wages in order to compete for workers (and perhaps, install machinery to economize on the high-priced help).

At the same time, employers will tend to move their plants (or whatever) to areas where low wage rates are usual; and they will design their plants to make the most use of low-wage workers, and economize on high-wage workers. That process boosts the demand for people to fill low-wage jobs, and so will tend to raise the wages for those jobs; people who specialize in high-wage jobs will find that a lot of their jobs have been mechanized away from them, and will cut their

understand poverty? After all, for him as servants

it was like to be poor, an indignant denunciation of the inadequacies of the current welfare system, followed by a call for a guaranteed annual income. He certainly did not want to tell the people why they were poor."

Whether he wanted to or not, he certainly didn't.

The Croll report inspires anger, though perhaps not in the direction that its authors would like, for the anger is directed at them. It is reminiscent of the type of speech that a conscience-stricken Carnegie would give to the local Kiwanis club. It is both paternalistic and abstracted from the reality around it. It takes poverty out of the larger social context, and examines it in isolation under a microscope without looking at those other things that affect it. To discuss poverty it is also necessary to look at wealth, why such a few have so much while four and a half million Canadians (one quarter of the population) have next to nothing in comparison.

According to the report, "The root of the problem of poverty lies in the set of assumptions or myths that we hold on how our society and economy operates." In other words, the problem will be solved when people change their minds about the myths they now believe and cease to look down on the poor for being poor. This will be easier to do when or if the poor get the guaranteed annual income. Then they will be practically invisible and therefore easier to forget.

Could it be that this is the whole idea of the exercise??

"No, no," says the report, "for that is a 'radical' approach and we have rejected it." According to the Committee report, "The radical approach is based on the theory that the disadvantaged position of the poor is maintained by an 'establishment' which prevents meaningful distribution of resources. The elimination of poverty, according to this theory, involves a frontal attack on the whole social, economic, and political structure. This approach would destroy what now exists and build a bright new world on its ruins...While acknowledging that our problems are serious...the committee rejected the radical solution on the grounds that it offers no meaningful or practical alternative."

Accordingly, the Committee took a "pragmatic" approach to the problem, which does not require radical (or any) changes in the economic system. It is only necessary not to look down on the poor and declare a new poverty line. So basically the approach is either to write about poverty and hope it will go away, or change the whole system as the "radicals" demand.

On that level it therefore becomes necessary to examine the system and decide which approach will work. The Committee did show how the system treats four and one half million people and decided that poverty must be eliminated (not a startling discovery).

But to call the report weak, with the implication that it could be improved would be to miss the point. There are very sound

reasons why the report is written the way it is, and ultimately why the report could not have assumed any other form.

All the members of the committee are senators coming from very comfortable backgrounds. None are poor; all are businessmen, doctors, or lawyers or the son and daughters of businessmen, doctors, or lawyers, hence part of an establishment (which they do not think exists). Their backgrounds place them in the top one fifth of the population and their incomes keep them there. This top fifth receives almost forty per cent of the total net income in Canada (the poorest fifth receives about seven per cent of the total net income). Some of the senators may be in the top five per cent of the population which receives about fifteen per cent of the total net income. That means that their salaries or incomes are at least \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year while the incomes of the poorest twenty per cent range from \$2,500 to \$3,000, or about one tenth of that. Between 1951 and 1969, the top twenty per cent increased its income by more than the bottom twenty per cent earned as total income.

If the net income were distributed evenly among the Canadian population, on the other hand, it has been estimated that families and unattached individuals would make \$7900 each, substantially higher than the Committee's poverty line. And while the country became more prosperous from 1961 to 1970 (ie, the Gross National Product rose from 39 to 84 billion dollars) unemployment was not correspondingly reduced. Rather, in 1971 it was the highest in ten years, with up and down periods in between.

But somebody is benefitting from the increased prosperity of the country. It isn't the poor or the unemployed who are the first to suffer when the businessmen in the government make mistakes.

The marshmallow Poverty Report might have pointed out this contradiction except for one very good reason. Senator Chesley W. Carter, a member of the committee admitted that if every working person in Canada knew and understood what the inequality of income and wealth meant and its economic implications for them and their children, there would be a revolution in this country.

by Frank Abbott,
Canadian Univ. Press.

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Economic Dependence Breeds Unemployment

With more than 6 per cent of a labour force of about 8,500,000 unemployed, Canada is facing probably the worst unemployment crisis in its history. The question that immediately comes to mind is why?

We are told that by selling over 50% of our resources to the U.S. we are creating employment. We are told that all expansions on the part of North American corporations create more employment. Therefore, at a time when corporate profit margins are increasing, and non-resident construction in Canada has increased from \$1.5 billion in 1961 to \$2.5 billion in 1968, why do we have over 650,000 unemployed Canadians? Why, when we can afford to use tax dollars to offer grants and guarantee loans that amount to anywhere from 70% to 85% of the cost of building American subsidiaries like the P.A. and Meadow Lake pulp mills, do we have this much unemployment? When we can afford to build mountains in the prairies, why do we have unemployment?

The answer to these questions is that it is because these things are happening that we have unemployment.

Most American subsidiaries are capital intensive and rely heavily on automation. They are part of an integrated complex controlled by the pricing and output policies of their larger American head offices. Because the subsidiaries produce for only a portion of this market, and are not allowed to compete with the parent company, Canadian plants may operate at less than 50% capacity. Thus, after plants are built and their production is established, they will require few Canadian workers to operate them and they will operate at the lowest possible overhead costs.

5,000 Canadians may be employed at one time in the establishment of a section of our natural gas industry, but once the pipelines are built and the pump houses established, only 250-500 Canadians

might be required to operate the transfer of the resource south.

Oil refineries may decide that they would be more efficient to centralize their operations by closing down three or four smaller refineries in favour of a larger, more automated plant. This, like Gulf's closure at Moose Jaw, could mean over 100 people unemployed for every closed refinery. Canadians, however, have no control over such decisions.

In other words, American subsidiaries are planned to produce in accord with an overall scheme. Canada's role in this scheme is to provide a cheap source of safe raw materials and a significant number of consumers for American goods. Consequently, American subsidiaries will employ as few people as they possibly can, without destroying consumer power, in industries that could employ three times as many people if they were progressively integrated and controlled by all Canadians.

If such ownership did exist, it would provide sufficient investment capital to start new industries, and create more employment. At present, however, such capital flows to the U.S., and is not used to encourage the growth of an independent Canadian industrial base.

Thus, we are deprived of the ability and the capital we need to create enough industry to employ all the Canadians who wish to work.

Therefore, our dependence on American corporate planning makes us vulnerable to economic fluctuations over which we have no control. They may dictate cutbacks in employees of American subsidiaries, but there is nothing we can do about it.

These fluctuations, coupled with corporate pricing and output policies are what cause the inflation in Canada. Increased profit demands, corporate expansion policies, price manipulations, market controls, advertising and

promotion costs, etc. are what cause inflation. Corporate capitalism is inflationary by definition, and organized labour does nothing but provide it with another excuse to raise prices and a scapegoat once it does.

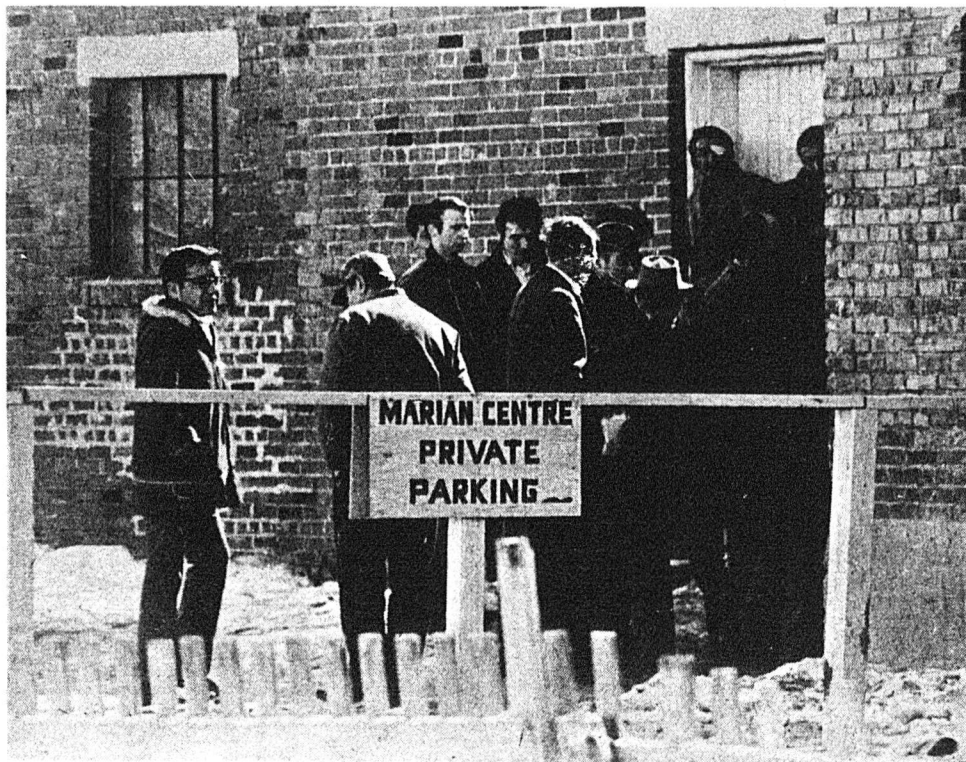
The government responds by increasing taxes, decreasing government expenditure and raising interest rates, etc. This creates unemployment and pulls money out of circulation—that is, it pulls money out of citizen's pockets. The increased unemployment also helps scare organized labour by demonstrating to them that their jobs are sacred and they should not do anything to jeopardize them.

Corporations are willing to pay the price of higher taxes because they are paying less in wages, and because they see

it as a fair fee for the government stepping in to correct a situation which they created. After all, stability is better than chaos, and the guy who can't afford it is the only guy who gets hurt.

In summary, then, unemployment is a necessary product of the present system. It is a result of our vulnerability to American pricing and output policies, and similar policies on the part of Canadian corporations. It is the result of the degree of American ownership of our economy, and of government anti-inflation policy.

Therefore, the system creates unemployment as a by-product of its fight against inflation. However, the system also creates the inflation. The problem is that we are caught in a vicious cycle perpetuated by a vicious system.



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Canadian economy non-competitive

demands for high wages in order to get employment at all. So the market, left to itself, will tend to narrow the gap between high-wage and low-wage jobs, until some day the gap had disappeared, and all is well.

A similar mechanism in the competitive model acts to equalize and hold down profits; for high-profit industries attract new investment, which expands production, and so brings down prices and profits along with them.

The theory of equalization through competition was -- and -- is ingenious. But things do not seem to be working out that way.

If Canada's economy really worked on a competitive basis, and if free competition did tend to even out inequalities in wages, then wages would be a lot more even than they are now. But Canada's economy is doing a lousy job for low-wage workers. Either Canada does not have free competition doesn't do what it's supposed to, or both. In any case, the competitive model doesn't fit the facts.

But the competitive model still swings a lot of weight with many government policy makers; and these policy makers, furthermore act as if the model represented reality. The model itself, then, plays a role in the Canadian economy, by influencing government decision. It's worth a closer look.

According to the free-market theory, if for any reason there is a real difference in wages within the economy, three things will happen: capital will shift around, workers will change their jobs, and there will be adjustments in the techniques of production.

The workers, in theory, will jettison their low-paying jobs and go after the high-paying ones, perhaps after a bit of training or some other form of occupational up-grading; so employers in industries that pay low wages will find themselves without workers. In order to get workers, those employers raise their wages (likely passing the costs along to

the consumer by jacking up prices), or they automate part or all of their production lines in order to get more productivity out of fewer employees. Employers in industries that pay high wages, on the other hand, discover that workers are jamming their personnel offices, and they can afford to bring their wages down - or at least to hold the line on increases. So wages in the long run will tend to even out.

The movement of capital in the competitive model is roughly the same. Physical capital, like plants and equipment, is more or less fixed in one spot. But financial capital is not. Savings - that is, money for investment - will tend to go to industries that look as though they are going to pay off; and industries that pay low wages tend to look that much better in terms of potential profit. So the capital is pulled into low-wage industries, which use the money to expand their production. That expansion means that more workers are needed, and some of them will have to be attracted from other industries; so wages have to be raised. But high-wage industries, where wages are squeezing profits, look less attractive to the money men. Eventually they will not be able to expand further, will not require many more workers than they already have, and will grant smaller raises in pay. The movement of capital, then, like the movement of labour, should tend to even out differences in wages.

Profits, in the competitive model, are treated in the same way; in theory, the movement of capital should also work to equalize profits, the earning of capital. Industries with high profits attract the capital, expand production, and therefore make more of whatever it is they are making. The new abundance of their products drives the price of those products down, and the profits in the industry along with it. Competition, then, is supposed to keep the profiteers in line.

Technology can be fitted into the competitive model as well. For employers will tend to avoid using high-priced skilled workers if they can get the same

result more cheaply with unskilled workers and a little machinery. So demand for highly skilled labour will slacken off, and demand for unskilled or semi-skilled labour will pick up; wages for the highly skilled worker will decline, and wages for the un- or semi-skilled worker will rise.

There are a few adjustments to be made within the broad outlines of the competitive model to account for the fact that not all economic decisions are made exclusively on the basis of the dollar.

Working conditions, for example, are important; some workers will accept significantly lower wages if their places of work are pleasant; if they find their work satisfying; if it is secure, or prestigious, or offers a chance of promotion. And, similarly, jobs that are dangerous, unpleasant, monotonous, insecure or offer no chance of promotion may have to pay more. (Capital, of course, will tend to avoid risky investments in the same way that workers avoid risky jobs; so the promise of a premium on profits from risky ventures is necessary to finance those ventures in the first place.)

At the same time, since not all workers are interchangeable, employers will prefer some workers to others, and pay more money for their services. Trained workers can ask more in wages than workers who have to be trained. Workers with innate abilities applicable to certain jobs are more likely to get those jobs. (A man applying for a job as a football tackle, for example, who has both played football before and stands six-foot-four, will be preferred to a man who has not, and does not.) If everybody has roughly the same access to training, the wage differentials between trained and untrained workers will about equal the amount it costs a worker to get his training, which is generally not steep if averaged over a worker's lifetime. This should work itself out so that premiums for training, which opens up fairly pleasant jobs, are offset by premiums that must be paid to workers for sticking at crummy jobs in crummy conditions.

And finally, in the theoretical

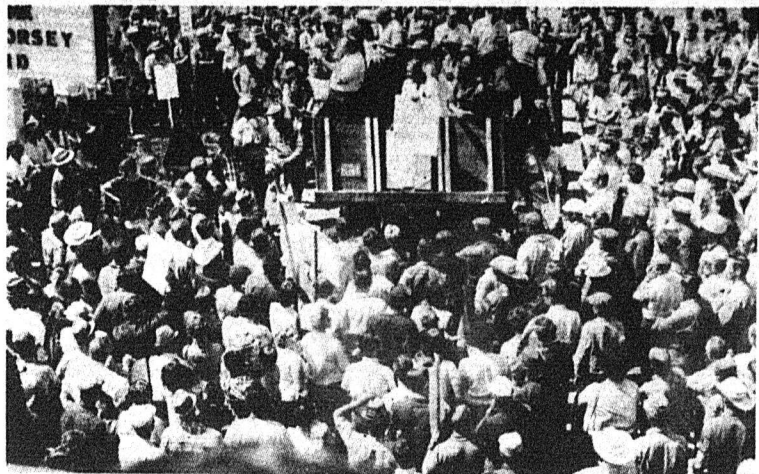
free-competition economy, profits are held down to the general level of wages. If they are not, workers will either go into business for themselves, or at least save enough to invest in high-profit enterprises. Capital will become more plentiful, and profits will decline in relation to wages.

"The competitive model is a theory of immense elegance: it is internally consistent; it leaves no economic factor unconsidered; and it is easy to understand. There is only one thing wrong with it, and that is that it does not work."

For if the competitive model - in the stripped-down version presented here, or in the one with all the options provided by its adherents - did bear any relation to reality, the structure of wages and profits in Canada would be a lot more equitable than it is; and, furthermore, it would be heading visibly towards complete equality for all. In fact, the wages paid in the Canadian economy are quite unequal, and there is no evidence to show that this inequality is decreasing. None of the mechanisms that are described in the competitive model seem to operate as they are supposed to; for example, the crummiest jobs in the Canadian economy, which should be paying high wages in order to attract workers at all, are in fact offering the crummiest wages.

Some of the reasons for these inequalities are to be found in the "skill mix" in various industries - that is, the number of highly skilled workers in relation to unskilled workers in any one line of work. High-wage industries usually have higher concentrations of highly skilled workers than low-wage ones. But differences in skill mix do not tell the whole story; for workers with equivalent skills are still paid worse in generally low-wage industries than in high-wage ones. In other words, if you're in the wrong industry, it doesn't much matter how many skills you have - your wages will be lower than if you switched to

cont'd on page 16



Thousands of farmers demonstrate against federal farm policy, Regina Inn, summer, '69

N.F.U. Strikes Back

Fred Guodmondson
Organization Director for the
National Farmers Union.

*"National Policy is shaped by
multi-national corporations."*

(a spokesman for the N.F.U.)

By the spring of 1969 farmers throughout western Canada had had enough.

A 1,000 farmers per month were being forced off their land, bled dry by a handful of American food monopolies who controlled virtually every aspect of food processing, distribution, and transportation; and squeezed the farmers for everything they had not only in the selling market (wheat, beef etc.) but also in the buying market (farm machinery, fertilizer, etc.) aided by their friends in the government marketing agencies.

Ridiculed and antagonized by a Federal government task force referring to farmers as being "inefficient producers, and generally quite naive" whose prim recommendation centered

around the removal of two-thirds of Canada's farm families from their land by 1980, to make way for commercial and corporate farming agencies.

Lied about and slandered by a media who placed the blame for high food prices at the door step of the farmer.

The farmers retaliated by a series of mass rallies and tractor demonstrations in Saskatchewan culminating in the formation of the National Farmers Union in July of 1969 with Roy Atkinson as their first president elect. Farmers quickly realized that if they were to take the bull by the horns organization was needed, not just a talking lobby for the members of parliament, but an organization prepared and willing to take action on behalf of farmers and the consumer.

For nearly three years now the N.F.U. has expanded their numbers both east and west of the prairies, including today fruit growers from B.C. to potato farmers in P.E.I., and has become an inextricable thorn in the sides of agribusiness and the government.

U.F.A.W. Organize Fishermen

Homer Stevens - Pres. of the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union.

"All the equipment we use is made in England. The fish are sold in the U.S.A. and the money goes back to England. There's nothing left for the Canadian Workers."

(an imprisoned fisherman)

To be a fisherman in Nova Scotia is to live and work under conditions that according to our politicians and their statistics were not supposed to exist in the Canada of the 1960's.

At sea twelve out of every fourteen days, working upward from sixteen hours daily and earning as little as \$2500 per year. Accidents on ship are a frequent occurrence, and medical services don't exist. To step out of line with the company can get you blacklisted from 10 days to as much as 99 years, where even a short period of unemployment can put you and your family out on the streets. Your work only seems to further enrich the company and further deprive your family of the basic

necessities of life.

In 1967 the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union tried to change this situation, and by early 1970 had organized a total of 235 fishermen at the British-owned Acadia Fisheries plants at Mulgrave and Canso and the American-owned Booth Fisheries plant at Petit de Grat.

What ensued was probably one of the most heroic struggles on the part of poor working people to improve their conditions in all of Canada.

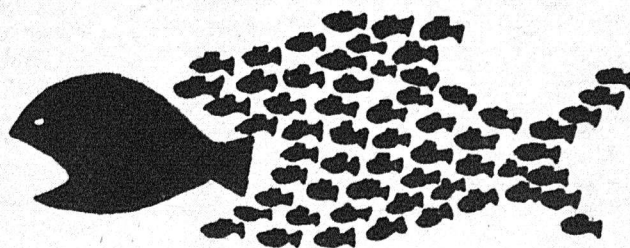
For seven long months the fishermen persevered in their strike, faced by foreign corporations who under no circumstances were prepared to recognize or even negotiate the just demands of the Fishermen's union. A government who after subsidizing these corporations with nearly \$45 million worth of provincial and Federal tax-payers dollars were more than willing to do the companies bidding by throwing the fishermen in jail and refusing certification of their union. And the bureaucrats from the

American trade unions who raided the U.F.A.W., refusing financial assistance, and signing contracts with the companies behind the backs of the fishermen, in fear that the militancy and rank and file democracy of the fishermen's union might spread to their own membership.

When the men were in jail the women and children organized the picket lines. Soon thousands of construction and mine workers were walking off their jobs in sympathy with the cause of the fishermen.

By November 1st, the companies and the government had at least been forced into recognizing the U.F.A.W. as the union chosen by the fishermen to act as their bargaining agent, yet the struggle was far from being over. The companies continued their policy of firing militant fishermen while the American unions raided U.F.A.W. locals. But the fishermen didn't give up. They have continued their fight right down to the present day.

IN UNITY



THERE IS STRENGTH

SUPPORT

THE

FISHERMEN!

A Decent Life for Canadians

Poverty. You know what it is. You see it when you walk down ninety-seventh street. You see it at Cold Lake when you watch TV. You see it all over South and Latin America, Africa, the Near East, the Middle East and Asia.

You remember what your mother told you about the starving millions in China and you give generously. And when you've done that you go to buy your own groceries only to find out that it's going to be another hamburger month because the rent just went up again. You think about last Christmas and how things weren't like they used to be since your folks got laid off or the crop didn't sell. And you begin to wonder.

What's it all about? What causes poverty? And why me? To begin with-it's becoming more and more apparent that the rest of the world does not have a monopoly on poverty and that many Canadians are being forced to take another look at themselves, their bank-books and their government. Unemployment figures grow higher every year. Advanced technology has phased out many jobs and corporate business is in the midst of a massive layoff campaign. The value of your dollar has declined over the years and since August 15, 1971 has plunged. It's not the five-cent cigar anymore its the \$.85 per pound hamburger. (Just who by the way, was the first to break the 6% guideline?) It's no surprise vegetarianism is a growing concern. Your buying power has decreased, wages have not increased at an equal rate, and in general, Canadians are becoming poorer not richer.

Who is responsible for this? Specifically it is the combined power of government and Big Business. Because of the continentalist policy which this nation embarked on at the close of World War II - a policy which bound us economically and politically with the United States - we have shared equally the times of America's prosperity and her depression. Now that the U.S. has been

soundly defeated in South-East Asia -- and is in fact losing ground all over the world -- we are being saddled with her enormous war debts. Thus the U.S. attempted to export her deepening depression to Canada - via the August 15 wage and trade freeze. Thus the CIC, Waffle and other left groups began to call for Canadian Independence.

What does this mean to you--the worker and student? Since Big Business is not prepared to forego any of its upper-profits, and since the government is not prepared to tax corporations for their very large share, this depression -- this inflation, unemployment and poverty -- falls on you. It means that student loans are hard to get. It means that grants and subsidies are done away with. It means cuts in education, health, and welfare. It means layoffs, unemployment and high prices.

It means vicious attacks on labour both

in negotiations and in law. Attempts to emasculate and smash organized labour by denying the right to strike. Calls for voluntary and compulsory binding arbitration are only a thinly disguised step towards Mussolini's corporate state. For unorganized labour it means minimum wage and child labour laws that place 5 million Canadian people below the Poverty line (ref. Economic Council of Canada.) That is to say: of the 5 million people who spend 70% of their income (or more) on housing, food and clothing, 2/3 are wage earners. In short it means that you pay the shot.

Well -- what can you do? What can we do? The first step is obvious. We must recognize that we're being had and that the Liberal government is not prepared to stand up for our rights. This is important in view of the forthcoming federal election. Secondly, we must fight for the right of labour to strike. In conjunction

with this we must organize the unorganized and unemployed to demand their right to jobs and decent wages. Thirdly, we must organize ourselves, the students, to demand grants, loans, and stipends during the school year, and jobs during the summer months. We must work hand in hand with the labour movement in order to avoid scabbing and strike-breaking which will only give support to government and Big Business enterprises which oppose us.

Finally we must put the blame of poverty, unemployment and inflation on the people who brought it to us -- U.S. and Canadian monopoly. We ourselves must fight for our rights -- obviously Trudeau and Co. will not.

A decent life for Canadians!

Liz Rowley (Co-op Housing)
The Poverty Conference

Ian Adams to speak at Poverty Conference

"To be poor is our society is to suffer the most outrageous kind of violence perpetrated by human beings on other human beings."
(From the introduction to the Real Poverty Report.)

Ian Adams is a free lance writer who in the last few years has taken a profound interest in the problems of poverty in Canada.

He is the author of the *Poverty Wall*, a study of poor people in Eastern Canada, and *The Trudeau Papers*, a novel examining the after effects of a nuclear explosion in Canada.

In 1970 he was approached by the Special Senate Committee on Poverty to participate in an inquiry as to the causes of poverty in Canada. But it soon became apparent that this commission had actually no intention of examining any of the institutions that make and keep people poor, or to provide any sound and practical solutions that might alleviate poverty in this country. It saw instead as its task the mere repetition of worn-out phrases about bad housing, poor food, and a lack of jobs with its subsequent series of watered-down solutions that

were intended more to provide fire-power for the politicians than to give the poor a comprehensive understanding of their problems.

By April of 1971, when the platitudes and hypocrisy of the government senators became too much to stomach, Ian Adams along with William Cameron, Brian Hill, and Peter Penz left the study, and formed the "renegade" commission and presented their own publication; *The Real Poverty Report*.

con't from page 14....

Labour intensive industry loses money.

doing the same sort of thing in the right kind of industry.

If the competitive model held water, the Canadian economy would generally not be able to tolerate major differentials in wages nor the simultaneous existence of a high rate of unemployment and a lot of vacancies in the job market.

Canada's economy has been able to do precisely those things. The economists with faith in the competitive model explain this quite simply: workers, they contend, do not like to move from place to place, or from job to job. Workers are not well enough informed about better jobs in other locations; and even those who do find out about better work elsewhere are generally not willing to uproot their families and move on to another location.

This argument may solve the problem as far as the competitive model goes, but it doesn't jibe with the facts. Canadian workers are quite mobile; during the period 1952-56, for example, more than half of all workers covered by unemployment insurance changed their jobs (on the average) at least once a year. This was higher than the rate for American workers; and Americans, in relation to workers in other countries, are fairly mobile themselves. Low-wage workers, certainly, are willing to move around. So, when Prime Minister Trudeau (who evidently retains an orthodox faith in the competitive model) told an unemployed worker in the winter of 1970-71 that he would find a job for him in northern Ontario, he was not proposing a serious solution to the problem of unemployment, but merely ducking the issue by attacking an individual.

Moving to northern Ontario, in fact, is unlikely to help. The competitive model assumes that unemployment is aggravated by the unwillingness of workers to pull up stakes and move to outlying regions. But Canadian workers move around a lot during good times, when unemployment is low, from one job to another. Labour mobility drops during bad times, even though more workers are unemployed. If workers are willing to move when they have jobs already, then they should be even more willing to move when they do not have jobs; and so the fact that mobility drops in bad times means that jobs in outlying regions dry up at the

same time as other work does. (In 1951, a relatively good year, the worker turnover rate was about ninety-two percent of the total number of jobs in the country; in 1954, during a slump, the rate had declined to seventy-eight per cent. It rose again to eighty-six per cent in 1956, a good year, and fell again to seventy-three per cent in 1958, a bad one.)

But even high mobility rates do not mean that workers are moving from low-wage to high-wage jobs, as the competitive model would assume. A lot of the moving around is from one low-paying job to another. Access to high-paying jobs is limited, and not merely by lack of training; for if high-wage industries really needed workers, they would be doing a lot of training of workers themselves. The problem is not that workers don't want to move around within the economy; the trouble is in the economy itself.

If the problems of wage differentials were caused by the unwillingness of workers to move or change jobs, then the highest wages would be paid in those industries that are expanding and need to coax more people into working for them. Sylvia Ostry thinks that this is in fact happening, at least some of the time. Barry Bluestone, on the other hand, analyzed U.S. data for the period of 1947-66, and couldn't make any relationship between demand for labour and high wages stick; he found several low-wage industries that had expanded production at an above-average clip, but raised wages less than the average. So employers do not depend on the payment of high wages to attract new workers; at least, not all the time.

There is another hitch. When the productivity of an industry rises, wages can be raised, profits increased, prices lowered, or all three at once. So, according to the competitive model, when firms become more productive, they will cut their prices and force their competitors to follow suit. This does, in fact, seem to happen in low-wage, competitive industries, inasmuch as productivity gains are not reflected in the growth of wages. Bluestone found that

...the productivity gains in the low-wage industry are not reflected in relative wage-rate changes in low-wage industry. Rather than

contributing to higher wages, productivity increases are either being absorbed into broader profit margins or otherwise into lower prices due to raging competition.

The ploughing of productivity into price cutting happens, of course, only when there is competition between firms. In industries where there is no competition worth speaking of - in monopolistic or oligopolistic industries, controlled either by one firm or by a small group of firms - increases in productivity get skimmed off as profits. This, ironically, does not pay off for the worker; owners of companies in a monopoly or oligopoly situation generally do pay decent wages. (Companies may be reacting to union pressure, or ensuring that their work forces remain good ones, or simply being careful about public relations.)

The real connection, then, is not between labour demand and high wages, but between industrial concentration and high wages. Companies that can do just about as they please in the market can also afford to pay; and generally do pay, relatively high wages. Furthermore, companies that have a great deal of this kind of control over their markets are generally large, and use a relatively small amount of labour to turn out their products - that is, they are "capital intensive," and use a lot of hardware, or anything else that requires money as opposed to labour, to make their cars, or boats, or whatever. Small companies on the other hand, generally use a lot of labour and relatively little capital to turn out their products or provide their services. They are labour intensive, usually highly competitive and, as a rule, don't pay their workers much.

The small, labour-intensive businesses are the ones that behave most like businesses in the competitive model; and they are also the ones that pay low wages. The large, capital-intensive businesses don't have to worry much about competition, so they can pay high wages to their workers and pass the costs of the high wages along in the price of the products. (It won't raise the price much, because there's not a lot of labour involved in the final products anyway.) If these large businesses were truly competitive in the way that the

competition model assumes they are, they would be forced to pass the benefits of increased productivity along to the consumers, rather than keep it in profits or pay it out to the high-wage employees of the small, competitive firms - so, those low-wage workers are not only being paid badly, but they're actually subsidizing the wages of people who are being paid a lot better. Poverty, then, at least in this sense, is the result of an imbalance of economic power between businesses and by extension, the people who work for those businesses.

The number of workers who get a crack at high-paying jobs is severely restricted. Monopolies and oligopolies tend to keep a strict watch on the number of products they are turning out, in order to make sure that they are receiving maximum prices for each of those products. If the monopolies or oligopolies were made competitive, more products would be turned out as a result of the competition and extra high-wage jobs would be created. So the competitive-model ideal of worker movement from low-paying to high-paying jobs doesn't work out in reality; for where there is not much industrial competition, there just aren't enough high-paying jobs to go around.

The competitive model premise that capital moves into high-profit industries and so makes them competitive sounds as though it ought to be right, but it runs into trouble in the real world. For when those high-profit industries are monopolistic and capital intensive, it may take a tremendous amount of money to set up in competition with them; and they may cut prices, temporarily, in order to force any new competition out of business. The established companies, moreover, have likely used advertising to create loyalty to brand names, with may be too solid or expensive to weaken, and so form another barrier to competition. Governments help out with restrictive patent laws which are discussed in III.5. So no new competition can get off the ground; the profits stay where they are; the number of jobs remains restricted.

High-wage industries, then, tend to be capital intensive, profitable and not very tolerant of competition. Low-wage industries are very competitive, use a lot of labour and aren't very profitable. So much for that aspect of the free-competition model.

The American economist Robert T. Averitt has identified two economies within the United States that split along roughly the same lines as those described above: The *periphery economy*, which tends to be labour intensive, competitive and low paying; and the *centre economy*, which tends to be capital intensive, non-competitive, and high paying. The two economies are, of course, not entirely separate; in fact, many large corporations, charter members of the centre economy, own or control businesses in the periphery economy in order to safeguard their supply lines. Automobile manufacturers, for example, may own or control auto-parts manufacturers and act as their sole customers - but wages in the auto-parts companies will remain a lot lower than wages in the auto manufacturers' main plants.

The corporations that control the market tend to avoid any flat-out expansion of their production ("capital widening") in order to prevent the market from being swamped; they can therefore keep the prices of their products as high as possible. But the market control exerted by the high-wage industries also puts limits on capital deepening, or mechanization, in the low-wage industries - the mechanization that was supposed to act as an equalizing device in the competitive model. For low-wage industries, which are competitive, are forced by their competition to pass along any benefits from increased productivity to the consumers, instead of keeping it in profit; the high-wage industries of the centre economy are not forced by competition to do anything at all, so profits from increased productivity - including the benefits of technology - can be kept in the family.

Sooner or later, a lot of money winds up inside the corporate structures; and Canada's tax laws, which tend to be quite

Fight industry...

Co-operatives help free individuals from the values of corporate system

The road upon which the corporation develops is the road down which we are forced to travel and along which society is being structured. We will find it to our life-long regret that we had no say when the road was being built. Like an Army we shall march down it: disciplined, subordinated, pacified - content to march to we know not where, row upon row, like ants in suit and tie - the gray men - lot, forlorn; mindless of ourselves and others - watching with glassy eyes people marching, neighbours marching, marchers marching, gray men marching - to God knows where.

Why should there be a co-operative movement? There is no reason whatsoever, unless it is the case that the predominating corporate life-style has brought no happiness, but mediocrity, manipulation, and the spiritual impoverishment of human existence.

Institutions of hierarchical authority cannot function with the efficiency that is their guiding principle unless they adapt the individual their system.

The corporate man is directed by the prescribed patterns in the day to day norms of work and the autonomy of his values threatened by the pressure of the social structure. The conformity cultivated by corporate life does not satisfy our basic human needs but leads instead to collective loneliness. The corporate system has utilized and distributed its immense accumulation of material wealth so as to subordinate human needs to the demands of corporate expansion. Too many are excluded from the material benefits of the corporate system and too many others are reduced to empty shells on account of their inclusion.

The co-operative movement is an attempt to create a social milieu that will free the individual from the goals and values of the corporate system. To this end the co-operative movement aims to establish economically viable and personally satisfying communities that encourage the feelings of trust, engagement, and mutual respect. Make no mistake, the injuries that are perpetuated on the individual psyche by the corporate system evidence themselves only too often in co-op members. But ours is a healing process. We attempt to combat banality, superficiality, and exaggerated individualism with genuine human relationships, and co-operative effort, while suffering under no illusions as to

the complexities of the undertaking.

The first step in the co-operative program is to establish a consumer co-operative that provides housing, food, and clothing for members from all walks of life. In particular the co-operative movement hopes to build on the changing consciousness of youth before the youth phenomenon takes a perverted character or is reintegrated into the corporate system. The co-operative attempts to concretize the reaction of youth to an alien and alienating system by creating a social structure in which qualitatively different personal relationships are established. At the same time the co-operative is very much dependent on the present system for financing. In fact the generation of capital must be recognized as one of the most difficult problems. To attempt to compete with the corporation of the same footing requires subservience to the same economic forces, technical rules, and exigencies of organization that make corporate life untenable. However, if relations can be drawn among the various groups excluded from the corporate system, such as small farmers, tenants unions, native people, and other disadvantaged groups, then co-operation and ordination can act as a source of strength. Drawing the relations among these groups is essential to the vitality of the movement for concerted action holds the strongest promise of success. Let us have mutual aid. The seeds of the new society should exist in the relations Co-op members have with each other, with other co-ops, and other groups in need of sympathy and support. The small farmer and the urban co-operative should get together in the operation of a food co-operative. Tenants' unions should be encouraged as a step towards housing co-operatives. It remains to be seen whether the government can be convinced to change legislation inhibiting the growth of the co-operative and the drawing of relations between disadvantaged groups.

Another strategy, which starts at the place of work, attempts to create a producer's co-operative through worker control of the industrial plant.

The co-operative cannot see itself as a full solution to the spiritual and material impoverishment of life. We must not forget that it is we who have created the existing institutions and that therefore it is in our power to change them. The co-operative movement points in the direction of this needed change.

Remember Gandalf is on our side.

by David Cook

cont'd from page 16....

gently towards corporations (see V.2), have encouraged the concentration. For income from dividends — that is, profits that are distributed every so often to the shareholders — have been taxed in Canada at a stiffer rate than capital gains, which are realized when shareholders finally sell their stocks.

The shareholders, understandably, have encouraged corporations to hold on to their earnings, rather than pass them out in highly taxed (well, relatively high taxed) dividends; the earnings get poured back into the corporations and the corporations themselves become more valuable, which drives up the value of their stock; and when the shareholders sell the stocks, they get their share of the boodle at a lower tax rate.

If the money were passed out in dividends on a regular basis, smaller businesses, which need credit, could have a crack at it; instead, the money is kept inside the corporate walls and the capital and credit market is reduced in effectiveness. (And, of course, as long as a certain level of profitability is assured, the members of the "technostructure," as John Kenneth Galbraith has called it — that is, the top brass of the corporations — can do what they please. They are, in effect, laws unto themselves; and the smaller businesses can go whistle for capital. u!

The retained earnings of the corporations tend to be spent on technological improvements. These improvements not only do not open up more jobs to be filled by workers graduating from low-wage industries, but they cut down on the relatively highly paid jobs available within the high-wage industries. Galbraith points out that the technostructure

...seeks technical progressiveness for its own sake when this is not in conflict with other goals. More important, it seeks certainty in the supply and price of all the prime

"Machines do not go on strike"

requisites of production. Labour is a prime requisite. And a large blue-collar labour force, especially if subject to the external authority of a union, introduces a major element of uncertainty and danger. Who can tell what wages will have to be paid to get the men? Who can assess the likelihood, the costs and consequences of a strike?

In contrast mechanization adds to certainty. Machines do not go on strike. Their prices are subject to the stability which, we have seen is inherent in the contractual relationships between large firms. The capital by which the machinery is provided comes from the internal savings of the firm.

...Thus the technostructure has strong incentives, going far beyond considerations of cost (which may themselves be important) to replace blue-collar workers.

Of course, all technological development is accorded a certain degree of class by the corporate psyche, and, in the world of corporations and large industry, technological skill has come to be an objective in its own right, not entirely subject to considerations of profit. This is not completely based on considerations of prestige, for basic research is essentially a gamble, and a difficult one to hedge even with long-term planning. And to the extent that inventions are made by small businesses or individuals, they are generally bought up by large corporations. In any case, technology, at the corporate level, picks up a momentum of its own.

The result, of course, is that technology, and the investment that applies technology to improve production, has become almost exclusively the stamping-ground of the

corporations. The effects of that are twofold; first, credit and financing are denied to industries in the periphery economy; second, high-wage jobs in the centre economy become less accessible to low-wage workers. So workers are stuck in the periphery economy, and the resulting oversupply of labour holds down wages that are low enough already.

This pattern holds true both in Canada and in the United States; but in Canada the problem is compounded because the national economy is largely run from abroad. In 1965, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, American investment in Canada amounted to almost fourteen billion dollars; and, as Charles Taylor has pointed out, that figure is almost certainly an underestimate.

This is distasteful to the nationalists. It is also directly harmful to the Canadian economy, for it aggravates the shrinking of high-wage jobs in a least three ways.

First, resources tend to be shipped from Canada to the United States before they are processed; the high-wage jobs, in the secondary refining and manufacturing industries which depend on those resources, are kept for American workers.

Second, the presence of American subsidiary manufacturers in Canada has created a kind of "miniature replica"

effect, which is directly harmful to the Canadian market. Charles Taylor outlines the problem this way:

A small country like Canada can only hope to be competitive internationally in manufacturing by specializing in certain product lines into which it can afford to put the research and development resources needed to stay a world leader. But the joint effect of the tariff and the American corporation has been to lead us away from this pattern. The result has been the creation in Canada of a kind of replica in miniature of the American manufacturing company, or certain parts of it, notably consumer-durables manufacture. This cannot but be inefficient. The *locus classicus* is the refrigerator industry. The 400,000 units sold each year in Canada could probably be more efficiently produced by two plants. Instead there are nine, seven of them American-controlled subsidiaries. This number of productive units makes sense on the American market but is madness here. In addition, the branch plants often try to

concluded on page 18

Can Manpower find everybody a job?

The Department of Manpower, since it is supported by public funds, should exist for the purpose of finding employment for those who have not been able to find it themselves.

At present though, Manpower's primary purpose is to serve the

employer by providing him with the most suitable candidate out of the labor market. It does this with the least expense by selecting the one who is most qualified for the job or by training someone who needs little training.

Manpower places about one person out eight who apply to it. What about the other seven?

Those who need help the most because they are untrained or uneducated should be given the most help by Manpower but present policies tend to keep that unemployable that way.

Most Canadians believe that people are poor because they do not want to work but the truth is that many of them work hard, sometimes holding down two jobs, and still they remain poor.

More than two-thirds of the poor in Canada are working, and not on welfare. The majority of those on welfare are unemployable, the aged, the physically handicapped, widows, and single mothers.

There are people who do not wish to work, but government policies should be concerned with the vast majority who do wish to pay their way but because of lack of training are unable to find decent paying jobs.

by Don Jones

Your years at Medical School are the hardest. So how about some help along the way?



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MOTP will help to pay your medical school expenses so you can concentrate on becoming a doctor. Instead of worrying about money problems.

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cont'd from page 17....

Competition is death to the poor

duplicate the full range of models produced in the United States which further increases costs. And in this respect too our reliance on foreign investment has been reckless.

And third, a corporation that is fully controlled by a parent corporation in the United States is vulnerable to its parent's control over pricing policies, which can be used to draw money out of the Canadian economy and pump it into the American one. This is done quite neatly by overpricing the services sold to the Canadian junior plants by the American senior ones, and underpricing the products going from the Canadian plants to the American ones. So whenever the

American corporations want a bit of working capital, the Canadian subsidiaries can be counted on to provide it.

(Heavy American investment has, of course, produced economic distortion in other ways; the fact that Canadian industry is disproportionately located in southern Ontario, according to economist Michael Ray, can be largely traced to the influence of American senior plants, which want their Canadian junior plants where they can get at them.)

In the end, then, the only sensible attitude consumers can have towards corporations is one of intense hostility; for corporations that are able to control their markets are stealing the consumers blind. Consumers are in effect taxed

without representation through rising prices, so that corporations can finance research and development and underwrite the expansion of their empires. In a competitive situation, prices would be lower. But the people who run corporations look upon competition in the same way Australian ranchers look at rabbits - cute, but too expensive.

The control of markets by corporations pays off for the workers who are lucky enough to work for those corporations; industries in the centre economy have no real reason to fight to hold the line on wages, if the price of increasing them can be passed along to the consumer. (The work force, in return, is expected to be reliable and

co-operative; long-term planning must be made secure.) Of course, what the workers in the centre economy gain as workers, they lose to some extent as consumers, for they pay the same rising prices as everyone else.

The principle of competition is almost sacred in our society. But as far as the working poor are concerned, competition, as it is practised in Canada, is death. For the economy discriminates against workers in competitive industries in favour of the workers and owners of powerful, non-competitive corporations.

The competitive model, in short, does not represent reality; and government policy makers should stop pretending that it does.

CONFERENCE POVERTY IN CANADA

March 7th, 8th, and 9th
Dinwoodie Lounge -- Students Union Building

Tuesday, March 7th. 7:00 p.m.

POVERTY IN CANADA -- IAN ADAMS -- Author of the TRUDEAU PAPERS,
the POVERTY WALL, the REAL POVERTY REPORT

THE STRIKE IN NOVA SCOTIA -- HOMER STEVENS -- Pres. of the United Fishermen
POVERTY AMONG FISHERMEN and Allied Workers Union.

POVERTY AND THE FARMER -- FRED GUODMONDSON -- Director of organization
and education for the NATIONAL FARMERS UNION

Wednesday, March 8th 7:00 p.m.

POVERTY AND THE TRADE UNION MOVEMENT:

- SPEAKERS: (a) Gene Mitchell - Executive Secretary of the Alberta Federation of Labour
(b) Bill Macdonald - Pres. of the Letter carriers union, Local No. 15
(c) Don Gardiner - Deputy Minister of Labour Province of Alberta

9:00 p.m.

NATIVE PEOPLE

- SPEAKERS: (a) Harold Cardinal - Former Pres. of the Alberta Indian Ass.
(b) Archie Hedgeson - Pres. of the Native Brotherhood Society
(c) Spokesmen for the Metis Association

Thursday, March 9th 7:00 p.m.

THE WORKING POOR AND THE UNEMPLOYED:

- SPEAKERS: (a) Jack Scott - Socialist and revolutionary minister
(b) Paulette Attebury - Chairwoman of Humans on Welfare
(c) Hu Harries - Member of Parliament

9:00 p.m.

SOCIAL CHANGE -- A SOLUTION TO POVERTY

- SPEAKERS: (a) Prof. Carmicheal - N.D.P. Waffle Caucus
(b) Gary Perly - Chairman of the Canadian Liberation Movement
(c) Representative from the Committee for an Independent Canada

Saturday, March 11th.

There will be a series of Seminars and Workshops held all day Saturday at the Tory Turtle Bld. Participating in these discussions will be Ed Smith, Editor of 'Our Generation' and Christain Bay, Political Science Professor.

Further announcements about the seminars will be made during the conference.

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FUN is Free University North, and fun is what the organizers think the learning experience should be. They believe that the things people dislike about university and other institutions of learning are unnecessary. To this end they have eliminated grades, fees, examinations, formal student-teacher relationships, classrooms, administration, passing and failing, and degrees and credits.

The result is that you are only taking a course because you want to; not because you need it to get into a certain faculty. You can drop out if you don't like it without having wasted money, and without worrying about a bad mark on your record. The prof isn't paid, so he's only there

because he wants to be, and you're not there because your parents or a prospective employer wants you to be there.

FUN started over three years ago when a few students wanted to start a counter-university that offered interesting subjects without the trappings of a formal university. Their interest was mainly in radical politics (in the days of students for a Democratic Society) and the university was restricted to the small group who started it. A year and a half ago it was taken over by the Student Christian Movement, with topics focusing on aspects of life styles.

A year ago last September FUN opened offering tarot card reading, music, astrology, and lifestyle discussion groups. Unfortunately only 12 courses went through due to lack of serious interest by some profs, and not enough time available to others involved. Over last summer FUN was supported by Opportunities for Youth.

Classes are basically unstructured, with no set material. Discussion makes up most classes, and the instructor is less a teacher than a catalyst for discussion and interest. The instructor can be anyone with knowledge to share; he or she is rewarded by having genuinely interested students.

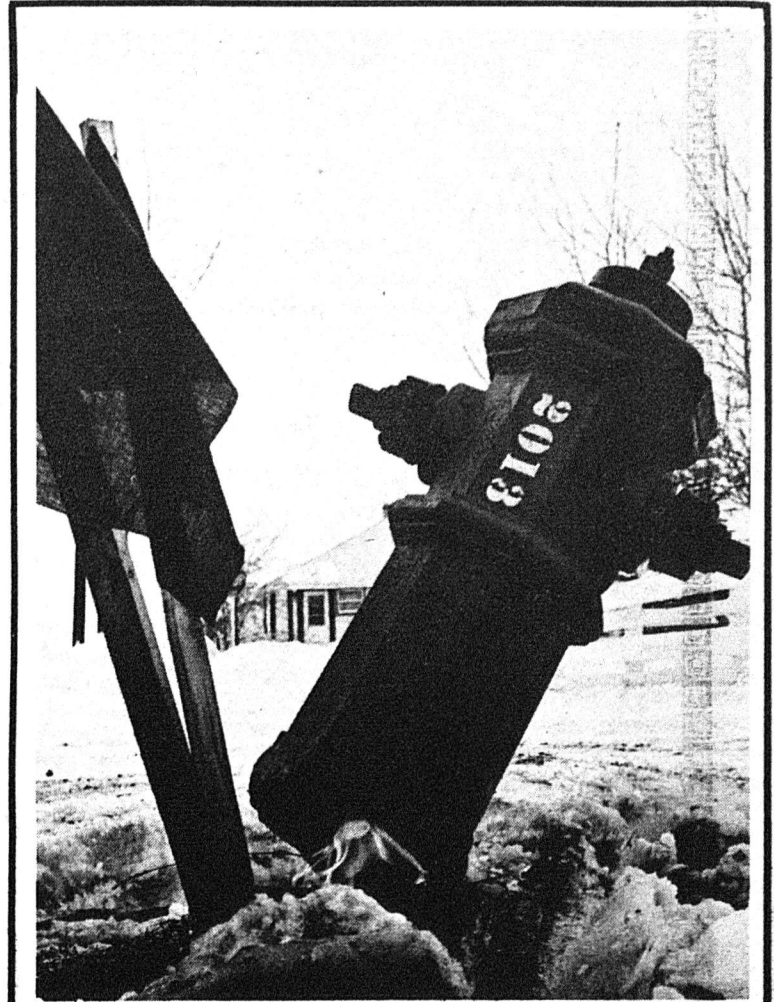
Classes are usually held in someone's home over coffee or tea (except swimming), eliminating the distance and austerity of classrooms, although classroom and laboratory facilities are available if needed.

The purpose of FUN is not to rival the U of A. The aim is to arrange contacts between people who want to learn and people with knowledge which they want to share. Anyone can be a student or instructor. Only interest or knowledge is required, not a degree or the ability to spend most of the year without working. Education is a

continuing process throughout life; it should not be ended by an examination or the end of a term. FUN courses continue as long as interest continues, and end as soon as they are felt to be of little value.

If you are interested you can register March 4 either by phoning 432-7841 or by going down to the Garneau United Church basement, 11148 - 84 Ave. Calendars for FUN are also available at SUB information desk.

Grant Hurlburt



Intrepid photographer, holding a hundred rabid dogs and six transvestites away from new horizons, has managed to catch a unique but harried picture of a genuine 'fiery hydrant'

U of W editor fired but staff keep publishing

WINNIPEG (CUP) — The University of Winnipeg Student Council has officially ratified council president Marilou McPhedran's decision to remove Uniter Editor Tom Borowski from the university's student newspaper.

In a closed meeting last week, the council voted 9-1 for ratification of McPhedran's move with one abstention from the lone Borowski supporter. Earlier in the day Borowski had been unofficially fired and the Uniter trailer padlocked.

But in an authorized

referendum conducted by the Students Association, students voted by a 3-2 majority for Borowski's reinstatement.

An earlier referendum was declared unofficial because it was on the same ballot as Student Association elections.

Activity reached a peak with the distribution of a "United Special" put out by the U of W Student Association and a renegade "United 13" published by the original Uniter staff clandestinely from the offices of the Manitoban at the neighboring University of Manitoba.

The council "Special" financed through the paper's budget claimed the legal and constitutional right to fire Borowski and then went into an "impartial attack on his actions. One of the things it charged Borowski with was his "financial mismanagement" of the Uniter, but according to Associate Editor Ian Grant, the budget is handled through the student council so any mismanagement of funds is the responsibility of the council treasurer.

The Uniter staff is also

charging the council with falsifying its financial report by publishing the UWSA yearly payroll as 15,000 when the official receipts add up to nearly 25,000.

About ten out of every

student's thirty dollar union fee goes for Student Association salary expenditures.

Grant also said that impeachment of the council is the main goal from now on and that the Uniter will continue to publish without student association financial support.

The present crisis is apparently another in a continuing series of disagreements between the Uniter and McPhedran's council or more particularly between Borowski and McPhedran, who Borowski characterized as a "petty high school mentality" bureaucrat intent on exploiting her position for her own benefit. The hassles are expected to continue as long as the UWSA council main maintains absolute control over the selection of the paper's editor.

It is necessary to set objectives before policy for pollution control

Pollution of environments is a major concern in many countries of the world. The non-living portions of the environment and the living community, which comprise the human environment, are currently under severe stress in the more populated portions of the world. The well-being of human life depends directly upon the well-being of the systems from which all life support systems emanate. These are known as ecosystems.

In order that definitions be understood uniformly and the scope and diversity of the problem fully recognized, the following definitions for pollution is proposed:

- a. any activity or process which alters the amount of energy entering an ecosystem.
- b. any activity or process which changes the rate at which chemicals are cycled within an ecosystem.
- c. any action or process which alters the non-living physical environment.
- d. any activity or process which alters inter-community structure at a rate which is significantly different from normal ecological succession and "tension" responses.

When the above definition is accepted, it can be seen that most of the activities of modern man are "polluting" the natural ecosystem. This does not mean, however, that in the quantitative sense certain levels of pollution can be either tolerable or selectively beneficial. For example, the cultivation of good soils in the dark brown and black soil zones of Alberta replace a grassland ecosystem with one of cultivated cereal grains. Although the agricultural community is an artificial ecosystem created by man, this does not mean that it is of less value or that the replacement of one natural ecosystem by an artificial ecosystem is necessarily wrong. The controlling principle is that *the biophysical base which supported the original ecosystem has not been depleted.*

Before any effective pollution control policy can develop, it is necessary for an objective to be set. The objective generally reflects the desires of the human population which would be most affected by the pollution and also those which would be affected by the side-effects of an upset in ecological balances (such as climate, atmospheric composition, and the accumulation of harmful substances in food stuffs). Many of these standards already exist; however they are changeable, based on the research experts who set arbitrary levels

of what is "harmful" and what is not. The setting up of pollution control objectives implies philosophical, sociological, economic, and political inputs from which an objective is derived. Pollution itself takes many forms. Among the most noticeable of these are:

- a. water pollution
- b. air pollution
- c. noise pollution
- d. aesthetic pollution
- e. soil pollution
- f. "mind" pollution

The diversity of polluting sources is so great that no single discipline is able to cope with the problems of pollution control. This is especially true as societies' objectives are not always clear (the existential dilemma).

Philosophically it can be argued that pollution is a natural outcome of human development and that the limiting factors, checks and balances within a biological system have simply been amplified by modern science and technology. In other words, if pollution kills us off, so what! We have only created a set of environmental resistances which we are not able to overcome as a species.

On the other hand, although man and most species are "crises animals", survival of species is dependent upon the application of intelligence and high reproductive power, which minimized the effect of external stress regardless of how it is created. Humans, with their ability to reason and use intellect as well as senses, may evolutionarily develop behavioural patterns for survival based on reason rather than spasm response.

The characteristics of certain animal populations can be compared cautiously to show correlative effects in human populations. Man has characteristics and requirements the same as any other furred, feathered, or finned creature on earth. He reacts to population pressures the same as other animals. Unless man can control his numbers and maintain a satisfactory quality environment, he will crash and decline like any other species. It is not important to specify just how he will decline. Certainly the amount of unrest, as reflected by aggressive behavior, will increase just as in a crowded animal population and our whole society will crumble. This may come in the form of an anti-industrial revolution, mass die-offs from toxic

pollution or internecine warfare. In effect what we are saying is, "Nature bats last".

The fact is that there are currently 3½ billion people on the earth. If the trend continues, by the year 2000 there will be 7 billion people. By the year 2025, there would be 14 billion people. This is slightly more than 50 years away. One disturbing thought which is heard, primarily from agriculturists, is that we must feed the hungry world. This is a totally unrealistic objective unless population control is instituted because energy resources are finite! The earth may be able to support a population of 7 billion if the technology continues to improve, human habit patterns change and the distribution of resources is equalized. The method of distributing resources, however, is an institutional rather than a technological problem. However, we cannot expect technology to perform in future the miracles which it has performed in the past, especially if the institutional framework remains the same. There are only so many units of certain critical resources within the earth's crust and atmosphere. There is an absolute limit to the amount of energy which can be transformed in any given ecosystem. Ultimately, there is a maximum number which an ecosystem can support. Fertilizer application and other technological manipulation provides only a temporary solution; and then, mostly by transporting resources from the area of production and placing them at another location. It is necessary to consider other uses of land besides food production or the use of land for the extraction of nonrenewable resources. Subsequent technology no doubt will assist in the balance process, but there are still only a limited number of resource units. In the non - too - distant future, man will have to face up

to the rate of extraction which took place in former times and suffer its consequences. This applies particularly to the over utilization of zinc, copper, mercury, molybdenum, and petrochemicals. What happens a few generations from now when these critical resources run out and there is a need for them? Who plans for substitution of locally recoverable coal when it becomes physically depleted? Decisions must be reached at even international levels as to the optimum population that the earth can support. There may be a possibility that even 3½ billion people is too much for the earth to support over the long period of time. It would seem that neither economists nor politicians were looking at long range objectives. Economists planned within the projected value of the dollar, while politicians'



planned for the period between elections. Now there is a great opportunity for long term planning on the part of politicians whether local, provincial, or national.

An intentional attempt is made here to avoid moralizing about whether or not man has a right to continue to inhabit the earth. The basic assumption of resource management generally is that a resource is only a resource when it satisfies HUMAN WANTS AND NEEDS.

Historically man has been a creature of habit. However, the passing of time and the accumulation of mans' knowledge have established a framework of reference sufficiently well constructed to support realistically derived concepts of what constitutes a quality environment. Benjamin Disraeli once said that "The practical man can be counted upon to perpetuate the mistakes of his ancestors." The important point is that it is no longer necessary to make decisions concerning the use of resources or the pollution of environments on the basis of habit pattern alone. Biologists have estimated significant genetic change resulting from changes in the environment can become apparent after about ten generations. This should indicate that man has had a time to change from a creature of simple stimulus-response cycles to a state of intellectual development in which reasoning replaces spasmic response as a basis for decision. Inasmuch as the body of mans' knowledge has increased twofold in the past 15 years, there is little excuse for continuation of belief in obsolete concepts based on ancient conventional wisdom.

The earth is being changed by pollution more rapidly than ever before. Pollution, however, is only a byproduct of the population-consumption-energy transformation cycle. Unless conservation and pollution control is practiced intensively there will be insufficient area to provide quality environment. This may even result in the reduction of productive capacity for pure food for this population. When food supplies are the limiting factor, Malthusian checks will come into play; or, at best, the world will drift into a society organized increasingly more tightly in which mans' social freedom is virtually destroyed.



New Arts dean responds(?)

The University of Alberta's new Dean of Arts is smooth. Mighty smooth. His name is George Baldwin, and he succeeds Douglas Smith, who has resigned his position effective June 30. Dr. Baldwin, a former English Department chairman who is currently Associate Dean (Planning) of the faculty, was appointed last month by a 12-man selection committee that chose him over about 60 other applicants.

Dr. Baldwin was English Department chairman from 1967-68 to 1970-71 before resigning to become associate dean of Arts. "Those were years of explosive growth for the department," he noted. "The job was rapidly becoming one for a manager - I immensely enjoyed my time as chairman, but I decided I'd better pull out before it went sour on me. I needed a change of pace, since the pace of a department chairman is a gallop and one can't take that indefinitely. Actually, a department chairman is sort of a front-line administrator, and I wanted to get into something different."

Dr. Smith resigned his position as Dean of Arts almost immediately after Dr. Baldwin assumed the post of associate dean in charge of planning; consequently Dr. Baldwin had little time to decide whether or not to apply for the job.

"Now that I've been appointed, my feelings alternate between panic and anticipation," he said. "It'll be exciting, though. I like to be engrossed in my job, and this will certainly be the case with Dean of Arts."

Dr. Baldwin commented that the competition for the position was quite keen. "Nonetheless," he added, "I can see where some of the candidates might have been discouraged from applying had the selection been made more publicly. Some people just don't want to get involved in anything that might get political, and if the thing were made public, it would tend to become political. As for myself, I wouldn't care, because everyone knew by the grapevine that I was running anyway."

General election

"I do not favor the idea of a general election within the faculty to elect a new dean," said R. Baldwin. "I would oppose an election because I think the political disadvantages would outweigh the possible advantages. Besides, students already have a say in the selection through the student representatives on the selection committee." (on the committee that selected Dr. Baldwin there were 3 students, 7 faculty members and 2 administrators; however all future committees of this sort will have parity between students and faculty.)

Dr. Baldwin stated that, in broad social terms, he feels ultimately responsible for his action to the staff and students of the faculty. "I have a prime responsibility to try to live creatively within the tensions

between individuals and institutions," he said.

"I must make the faculty a place where staff and students can come together and have fun," he went on. "This is one of the things most often forgotten in the modern multiversity - that it's a place where you can have a lot of fun."

Dr. Baldwin noted that in the end an academic administrator who is "elected" makes it or fails according to the amount of trust he can build up in the people with whom he must work.

"I believe that basically I must be a servant," Dr. Baldwin continued, "but at the same time it's essential that I accept the responsibilities of my position. In actual practise, a vast amount of power can be exercised through persuasion, organization, and the like."

Blast PC's

While he was on the subject, Dr. Baldwin took the opportunity to level a blast at the fledgling Progressive Conservative government. "It's impossible to run the university as a business the way the PC government would like it to be run. They don't seem to understand how a university works, and as a result we're not getting much sympathy from them about budget cutbacks for 1972-73." (Dr. Baldwin's fears proved well founded last week when the government announced a budget that will necessitate cutbacks in almost all departments of the university.)

On the thorny "student power" issue, Dr. Baldwin noted that the faculty of Arts, in its faculty council, has parity; therefore students have considerable say in what goes on in the faculty. "Personally, however, I voted against parity when the issue came up two years ago. I did so because 'power' (which is merely symbolic since all the students seats are never filled) was the issue, and I consider participation to be more important than power. I'd prefer to go after participation, as I believe the power issue is now dead."

Professional students

Dr. Baldwin noted with concern that he sees "professional student participants" around now. "By 'professional' I mean the type that sits on just about every committee going and does little else. I'd much rather see different people on each committee. This would make for widespread participation which I think is healthier."

The usefulness of the ordinary B.A. is one of considerable importance in these days of job scarcity. Many people believe the B.A. to be virtually useless on the labor market, but Dr. Baldwin disagrees. "A month ago I would have agreed that the B.A. isn't of too much use in the job market. However, recent Canada Manpower Commission figures reveal that B.A.'s are in demand on the labor market, as



are M.A.'s; this can't be said for all the degrees offered by this university. Also, I know that a few years ago many employers preferred a B.A. to a B.Comm. when they wanted someone to fill a business position, although this may no longer be the case. In general though, I don't believe that employers shy away from people with B.A.'s."

Arts has another unique problem in that it tends to attract those students who are going to university just to get a general education, without having any particular vocation in mind. Often such students are subjected to pointless course requirements which prove to be nothing but a nuisance. "I'd like to see the issue of course requirements for these students debated in faculty council," said Dr. Baldwin. "Our policy on this subject is still based on the Hardy report which came out around 1958, so it's obvious that the issue has been ignored for years. I'm not a believer in grand plans about this sort of thing but I favor an approach to issues so they can be examined in some coherent order."

Course requirements

"As for course requirements in general, I'd like to see the faculty council debate individual study programs. We have honors study programs already, which is a good thing; but I think we should consider the general study program as well. I'm not necessarily committed to this, but we don't have individual study programs which are free except of course for prerequisites. I'd like to see the faculty council discuss this - I know that I for one got very little out of required courses outside of my discipline."

Dr. Baldwin also had a few comments about registration. In the faculty of Arts, as in many other faculties, every student must get his study program approved by the dean - a huge burden for the dean and his staff and a terrific nuisance for the students. When asked if he thought departments should take over this responsibility from the faculty, Dr. Baldwin replied, "In honors, I think that would be a good idea; as for general programs, departmental control was deemed undesirable

a few years ago because it turned out the departments were setting up 'little honors' programs. Now, however, the problem is that students aren't getting enough advice. I'm not quite sure what the solution is."

Dr. Baldwin came out in favor of that controversial university tradition known as tenure, but for different reasons than most people offer. "Most people claim that tenure is good because it guarantees academic freedom, and adds to job security and order in the university. As far as I'm concerned that's all nonsense. I believe tenure's main virtue is that it forces the university to decide, regarding each individual faculty member, where it's going and what it wants to do - in other words whether it wants this person around or not. However, in practise red tape tends to strangle this idealistic concept."

Student representation

When asked if he thought there should be students on tenure committees, he replied, "I can't think of any reason offhand why there shouldn't be - although that doesn't mean there aren't any reasons for excluding them. However, I feel that staff and administration should have the majority on such committees because they have to tolerate the candidate for a longer period of time. Students are here on a temporary basis only, while a faculty member has to put up with his colleagues indefinitely."

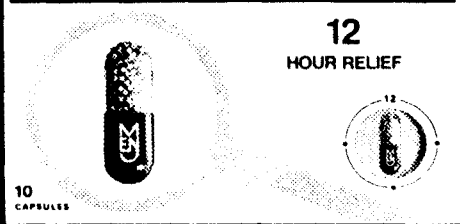
"I'm convinced that you'd end up with some bum profs no matter what system you used," he continued. "Also, there's more to the tenure issue than classroom performance. For instance a 30-year-old who is an excellent prof but who sits back on his laurels will be intellectually dead in a few years. That's why universities place so much emphasis on research and the doctorate - these are not ends in themselves, but indications that a professor is still intellectually alive."

So there you have it - George Baldwin, new Dean of Arts. He's qualified, he's self-assured, we hear he's well-liked. But will he make a good Dean? Only time and a few confrontations will tell.

By Dave McCurdy

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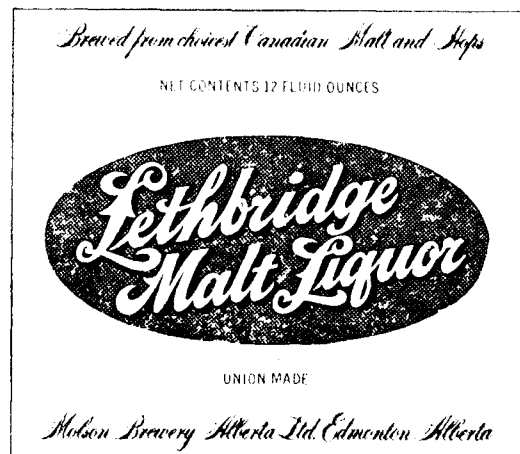
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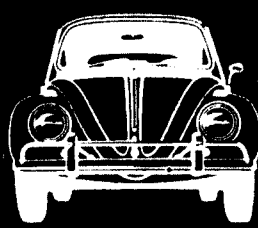
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EDMONTON EXPERIMENTAL THEATRE

photos by Barry Headrick

If you walk down into the bowels of the old Garneau Church hall, site of the downfallen Barricade, on any weekday between the hours of 10:00 a.m. and 3:00 p.m., you'll find a kind of neat thing. In fact, you'll find 10 or so happy people who are happy because providence has allowed at last that they be permitted to do something that they consider to be truly worthwhile, and get payed enough to live.

They're also happy because they're doing a play that is nifty enough to have originated as a Cree Creation myth, called *A Dream of Sky People*, and they're doing it with the guidance and blessing of a real live Indian Shaman Chief, who plays enough tricks to keep the wolves awake, or at least on their little pointed toes.

AND NOW THE FACTS

Ramsy Hall, in Garneau Church, is now the working centre of a



semi-professional theatre troupe whose name is registered under the Corporations Act as Edmonton Experimental Theatre. Historical studies of the EET reveal that its roots stretch back to March of 1971, when a few of the city's drama freaks banded together to do something new, and the Edmonton Free Theatre was born. It survived on love and air and produced a play called *Junkyard*, and then last fall

received a grant from the Junior Arts Council, which was enough to get a show called *Soft Streetcar* on the road.

While all this was happening, a young lady named Isabelle Foord was busy thinking up ways of making this foothold permanent. Isabelle helped conceive, acted in, wrote for, and directed Free Theatre, and decided that the Local Initiatives people might accept a grant proposal to give the troupe means to support a season of production. Isabelle's proposal was accepted, and Edmonton Experimental Theatre went into operation as a semi-professional repertory group on a grant of some \$21,000.00, which should keep 'em going till about the 27th of May.

The present production of *A Dream of Sky People*, written by Isabelle Foord, is being presented on the 8th to the 15th of this month, under the direction of (you guessed it) Isabelle Foord. The cast of seven and the production crew of 10 are merrily working on the play, and cooking up a few schemes to bring drama into the general consciousness. They think the play will be a considerable success, it having been visited by about five major and countless smaller good omens, and also their having worked incessantly for about three weeks.

One of the aforementioned major omens was the timely arrival of Shaman Chief Kitpou, an Algonquin medicine man who makes authentic costumes, tells animal stories (four of the characters in the play are animals), and is generally looked upon as Spiritual Advisor of the Indian Way. He's also a Merry Prankster. Add Kitpou's energy to that of the rest of the cast



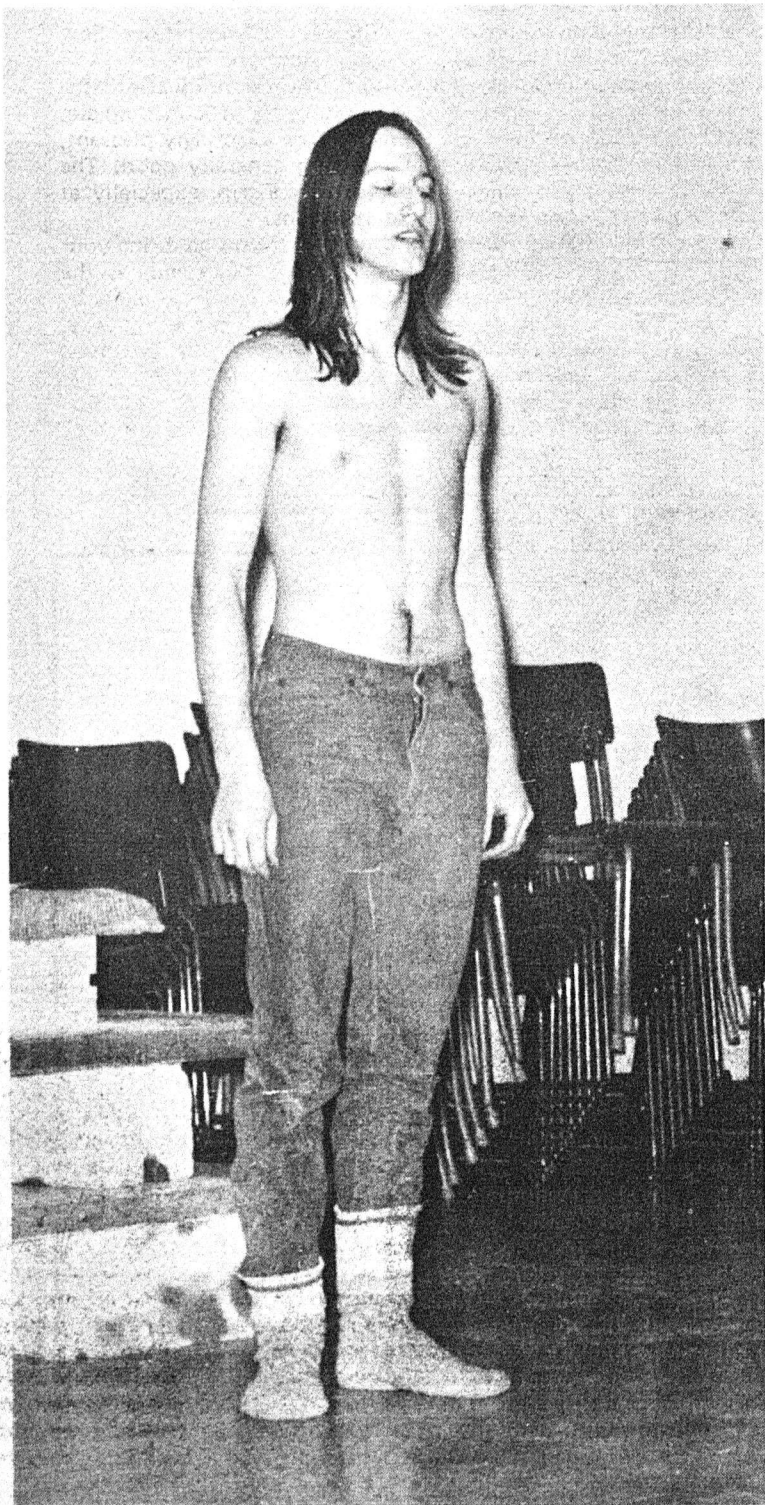
and it looks like the Theatre's first play is going to be quite special.

Incidentally, *A Dream of Sky People* was first produced by the Citadel—On—Wheels, directed by Irene Watts.

The theatre group is also busy with four workshops, a media forum, an Actor's Union Forum, a reading of feminist material, and a reading of the diaries of

Louis Riel, upcoming in March and April. Information on any of these events will be gladly supplied by someone in the theatre office at 433-1017. Please get involved, either as an audience or in one of the workshops. Theatre needs your support! So much for heavies. Guten Aben.

by an Idiotic Villiager



The New Christie Minstrels - "beautiful"

Hello readers. This is Your Friendly Arts Editor here. As you may or may not know, the New Christie Minstrels played with the ESO at the Jubilee Auditorium last Wednesday night. The following article is a, well, a "review" of that show.

I originally sent Harry Foont to review it, but he was so freaked out by the end of it that he ran screaming to his closet and locked himself in. He hasn't been out since.

But, he took his girlfriend, Diaspora Lumcocks, to the show with him and she graciously consented to write a review, which is probably just as well because she appeared to enjoy the show a whole lot more than poor Harry.

Anyway, now that you know the score, read on! And may this article help you to achieve enlightenment!

Hi!

Gee, it sure is exciting to be actually writing something for my college paper. I mean, like, I know I once wrote a fashion column for my high school paper (*The More Science High Weekly Blub*) and all that; but this is different. I mean, like, this is college, you know? Like, this is much bigger! But you don't want to know my background, do you. And none of your filthy jokes, either. Anyway, I'm not sure if I like this paper, you know; like, there's all these strange people running around screaming about all kinds of stuff that is just plain crazy! Oops! Sorry, hee hee, I guess that's not very objective, is it?

Anyway, two weeks ago, my boyfriend (you know, Harry Foont) said he had some free tickets to a Rock N' Roll Show and would I like to go. I'd never been to a Rock N' Roll Show, but I'd heard from my friends (who don't like Harry much) that they were pretty wild things. You know, sex and drugs and stuff. But Harry told me it was in the Jubilee Auditorium with the Edmonton Symphony so I figured it would be okay.

Anyway, Harry picked me up at 7:30 (I was really mad at him at first 'cause I didn't expect him to come until about 7:45 so I was busy putting my face on and arranging my "falls" and slipping into my bra and stuff

like that. But he seemed really happy and he smiled and laughed a lot so I cheered up quick) and drove first for a quick root-beer at the "Dub" (Harry just sort of stared at a guy in a pick up truck across the way who was eating two hamburgers, an order of Crispy Fried Grease Globules, some slime rings and some Limp Fried Potato Peels).

After the rot-beer we drove to the "Jube" and went inside.

Gosh! is that place nice. I mean, it's so big and plush and smooth and shiny and, you know, really neat.

Anyway, we went in and sat down and Tommy Banks came on the stage. He's so cute. I love the way he smiles when he cracks a real side-splitter. Anyway, he said that someone else wasn't going to be there 'cause he was in Paris getting a Golden Disk (which sounded very strange to me, but Harry was smiling and laughing again) so in his place they had the New Christie Minstrels!

Wow! I felt like standing on my hands and screaming "All the way for Jay Eff Kay!" I mean, I was really excited. I still have all their records and though I don't listen to them that much anymore, we still play them at parties. I just love all the good old songs about ringing bells and walking on the freedom trail and all the stuff that sends shivers up and down my back.

But first the orchestra played. They did some real nice stuff including a really deep thing about black and white. I nearly cried at the end of "black" but then "white" came in and everything was okay again, if you know what I mean.

But then the New Christie Strudels came on and Wow! they were beautiful! I mean they look so nice and clean and not at all like Harry's friends (Harry was really enjoying himself now and was laughing so hard I was getting embarrassed).

And they just smiled and sang and everything seemed like the good old days again with freedom marches and Hootenannies and hay rides.

Then they launched into *I'd Like to Buy the World a Coke* and my head just filled with tingles. I mean, like, I really get off on love and peace and helping all the people everywhere by loving them and

smiling at them. I even walk for Oxfam and when I was 8 years old I sent a letter to my M.P. asking why, when there's so much grain not being sold out of Canada, were there people starving in India and Asia and places like that. My dad said he hoped I wasn't becoming political like the Rolling Stones.

Anyway, they played this beautiful, beautiful song, and people were clapping and singing and I felt great. But Harry...well...he's kind of strange and he was just sitting there looking kind of scared and

muttering something about if he could get to the doors before they saw him.

But right after that they launched into a beautiful, beautiful song where everyone sang, "I believe in Music; I believe in Love. I believe in Music; I believe in Love," just like that. It was beautiful. Harry was laughing a lot again.

The second half was just like that, too. It ended with the New Crusty Mongrels singing *This Land Is My Land*, which I thought was really nice of 'em, 'cause they're from the States

and all; they even sang the Canadian version which touched everyone's heart. Everyone except Harry's: he was muttering again. "Yankee imperialism" and The Tenacity of Boorgwah Values in a Changing World.

But I had a really good time and I thought the show was beautiful. I told all my friends about it and they were thrilled. But they still don't like Harry.

by Diaspora Lumcocks

Driving through a Wilderness

Howdy. Your Friendly Arts Editor here again.

You know, this strike business we've been going through lately has affected us in many interesting ways. One of the ways is that copy we had ready to run on Monday, February 13, was simply never run.

Now, some of that was fairly good copy. The following story, a review of *Ah, Wilderness* by the Village Idiot, is one of those. The play is no longer running as it was when the review was written (a pity; it was a good play), but the story serves nonetheless as a good review - after - the - fact, uh, as it were.

Anyway, that's why we're running the story, just in case you were wondering or something.

FINDING THE KEYS

Well, for goodness sake! Here I am again, all set to play sage. Today's speal is a review of *Ah, Wilderness!*, another production from the folks from Studio Theatre.

NEUTRAL

What happens when you take a solid bunch of repertory actors, all proficient acting technicians, add one poignant comedy by Eugene O'Neill, sprinkle liberally with the direction of Mark Schoenberg, and bake at medium temperature in the design work of Larry Kaldec? American apple pie? Well, partly, but at least it's funny, and quite entertaining.

FIRST GEAR

From five minutes into the first scene, it became apparent that we of the audience were to have every pent-up titter, giggle,

and guffaw milked out of us that could possibly be extracted, which was fine, except that O'Neill meant for there to be more. This author was very concerned with the dichotomy between what is said and what is left unsaid (i.e., what is seen), so my only major beef with the Studio Theatre production of *Ah, Wilderness!* is Schoenberg's seeming disregard for this vital aspect of the play. So much for big gripes.

SECOND

The acting (opening night) was generally well done. The pathetic idealist Richard, woe begotten star of the play, was carried off, sometimes easily, by Randy Maertz, but I couldn't quite believe a character who never believes what he is doing. Tom Woods carried his Mark Twainish Sid into the hearts of the audience with a series of well-cooked stage duties, as did Dorothy Haug, as Mischeivious Mildred. I hope Dorothy doesn't get into the bog of being a type-cast Prancster, even as good as she is (stunts growth y'know).

I didn't understand either of the middle-aged Victorian Lady characters in the play. In the constant throes of unrequited love, we saw the aging Lily, played by Heather Dyck, whose performance is fairly strong, if somewhat one-directional. And Mother. Good old Mother, portrayed for all us frustrated youngsters and sympathetic oldsters by Jo-Ann McIntyre. Jo Ann must have had trouble juggling motherly wisdom, motherly strength, motherly morality, and motherly neurosis in one medium-sized part. Takes one to know one, I guess.

HIGH

I've tried, in the preceding paragraph, to sketch my reactions to the acting in the play, but I've saved something important for this paragraph: there is a certain bit of magic in the acting game that happens when an actor gets all his balls and emphythy behind what he is doing, and the result is that the audience *feels* a personal involvement with the dramatic situation.

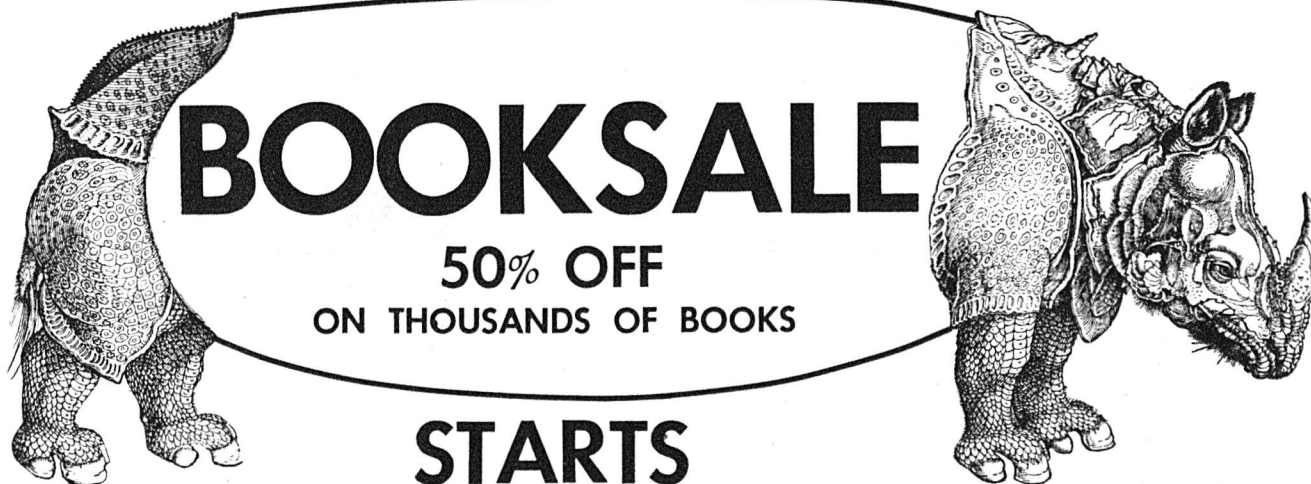
On opening night, this happened exactly once, in the last scene. Just after the wayward (but still uncorruptable) son Richard kisses his father and runs out to view the setting moon. The father, played by Mark Connors, turns to his wife and says "This time it really meant something." And you know, for the first time in the play, I felt like the speaker *really* meant it. It was a very beautiful moment. Thank you, Mark Connors.

GEARING DOWN

The play is about Love, Sex, Youth, Age, and Growth. The Studio Theatre production is a lot of fun, if a little incomplete. The sets are exactly pleasant, the acting generally good. The audience is a trip, especially at intermissions.

Oh, yes! If you go, bring your girlfriend, or boyfriend, as the case may be. You'll probably be kind of horny, in a warm way, after the last act. I was. Toodaloo.

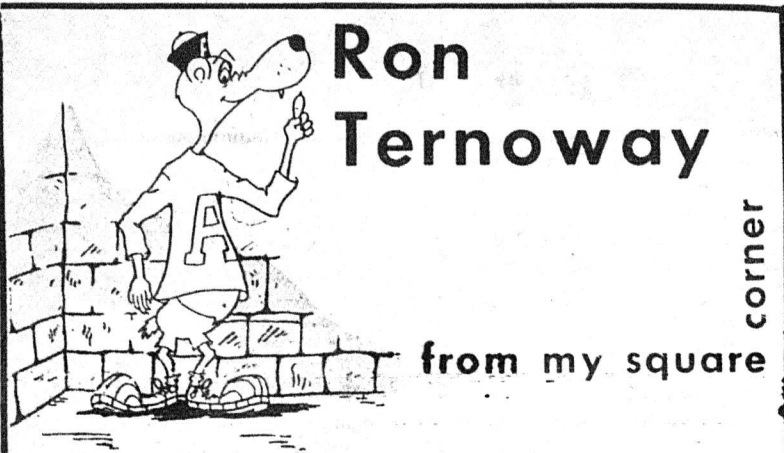
by the Village Idiot



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Ron Ternoway

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MONTREAL--A visit to Montreal Forum is really a religious experience.

I mean, where else can you see men walk on water (frozen as it is), and witness the Father (Henri Richard), Son (Guy LaFleur) and Holy Ghost (Yvan Cournoyer) in action smiting the heathens and bringing joy and rejoicing to 18,000 screaming converts?

As you may have gathered, I took in my first honest and for real NHL game a while back, and the 7-1 whipping that Les Canadiens hung on the Chicago Black Hawks probably converted me for life.

The Forum itself is really an unbelievable place. I arrived minutes before seven o'clock and managed to pick up a standing room ticket. That was about the last normal thing that happened that night. At precisely seven bells, the gates opened and the rabid Montreal fans poured in, racing up the stairs and escalators at breakneck speeds in order to secure the best possible place to stand. Having no idea of where I was going, I simply let myself be swept along with the tide of maniacs until I was left, high and dry and a little dizzy, up in the nosebleed section of the Forum.

Slowly and carefully I opened my eyes. There it was, seemingly hundreds of feet below, that oblong ice surface where I would find out in less than an hour if the Montreal Canadiens really existed. And all around, above and below, stretched seats, millions of them. And all of them empty. It was just like being in some great deserted cathedral, and as I look down upon the altar, er, ice, the strangest feeling hit me. There I was in the home of the most successful hockey team that ever lived. I expected at any moment to be tapped on the shoulder and turn around to find the ghost of John Beliveau asking me what I was doing in his place. Which is kind of silly, because John Beliveau isn't even dead.

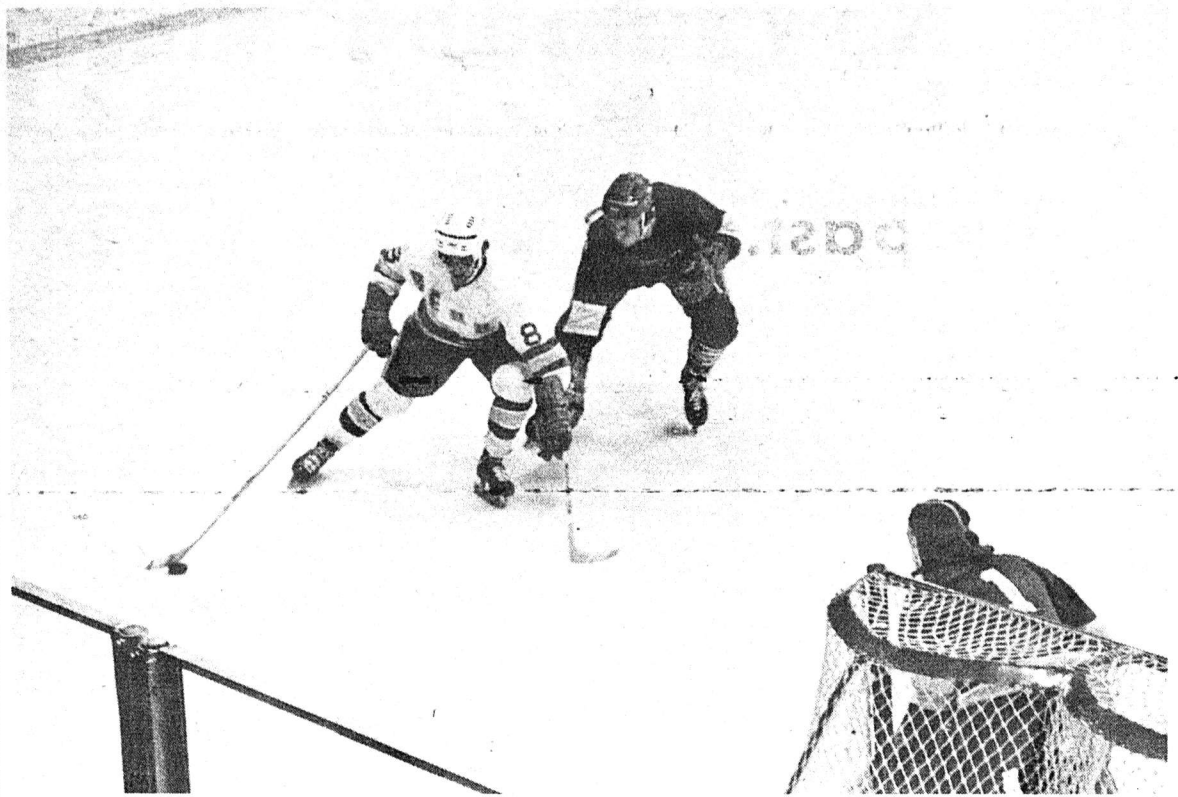
The temple even has its own version of manna, namely beer and the best hot dogs east of Zeller's. And the religious zeal of the full house congregation is not to be matched anywhere. As organ music filters down from the cupola of the gondola, those present work themselves into a frenzy, singing hymns, stomping feet and clapping hands. And when one of their favorites scores, which was quite often during the particular sermon Thursday, not even the Second Coming could cause more of an uproar.

The sermon itself was in many ways a standard one, dealing with the evils of Garry Smith leaving his net, the foolishness of giving the puck to LaFleur in front of the net, and the audacity of trying to score on Ken Dryden. But all was not gloomy, as it also expounded on the joy of LaFleur's hat trick and the supernatural feat of Frank Mahovlich's best game of the year.

Also thrown in were a couple of original thoughts, including the triumphal return of Serge Savard from the Valley of the Shadow of Retirement and the failure of Chicago coach Billy Reay to produce a win from Two Hulls and Five Wishes.

Finally, after two and a half hours, the sermon was over. I waited around for the selection of the Three Wise Men, and then joined the throngs on the escalators out of Montreal Cathedral. As I left, I looked back at the old edifice with a half-smile on my face.

What a great place for a massacre.



HUSTLING ON EVERY SHIFT PAYS DIVIDENDS

... Bill Moores finished season as Bears top pointgetter.

Bears prep for playoffs; play Monarchs two games

by Stu Layfield

The Golden Bears closed out their W.C.I.A.A. regular schedule two weekends ago by pulverizing the hapless Victoria Vikings by scores of 16-1 and 10-0, thus completing their first place finish with an outstanding 18-2 record. While the Bears were demolishing the inept Vikings, the Calgary Dinosaurs consummated a season's long comeback and captured second place by sweeping their weekend series against the U.B.C. Thunderbirds to finish with a 15-5 record.

While the Bears and Dinnies will represent the Western Division in the playoffs, only the Winnipeg Wesmen, by virtue of their first place standing in the Eastern Division, are definite representatives from that grouping. The Brandon Bobcats and Manitoba Bisons finished in a deadlock for second spot and will meet this weekend to decide the other Eastern Division representative. The Bisons probably have the strongest club in that division and would in all likelihood have finished on top of the Eastern Division standings, but they were forced to forfeit three games which they won while using an ineligible player, forward Ron Hildebrand. It seems that unbeknownst to Bison coach Andy Bakogege and his Bison teammates, Hildebrand was also skating for a team in his home town, which is strictly against W.C.I.A.A. rules. The same legislation cost the Bears games last season because goaltender Bob Galloway played for a team in his home town of Innisfail over the Christmas holidays.

With the playoffs still over a week away the Bears have scheduled a pair of exhibition games for tonight (Thursday) and Friday against the Edmonton Monarchs. The Bears have already defeated the Monarchs, who have ex-Bears Mike Ballash, Jim Seulter, Oliver

Morris, and Milt Hohol in their line-up, twice in two previous exhibition encounters this year. Neither game was particularly well played since absolutely nothing was at stake and there is no reason why these two contests should be any different. But they should relieve the monotony of two weeks daily practice sessions for the Bears and help retain at least some competitive edge for the playoffs.

The Bears will ice an abbreviated line-up for the Monarch games, what with goaltender Barry Richardson, defence leader Steve Carlyle, and forwards Dave Couves and Jack Gibson all currently competing for Canada in the World Student Games being held at Lake Placid, New York. The Student National Team, composed entirely of players from Canadian university teams, is of course being coached by Golden Bear mentor Clare Drake. Bear Assistant Coach Dick Wintermute has been conducting practice sessions in Drake's absence and will be in the box on Thursday and Friday nights. Game time both evenings at Varsity Arena is 8:00 p.m.

While a three week lay-off between meaningful games is hardly conducive to keeping a team in top physical and mental condition it does have the advantage of allowing time for various aches and pains and minor wounds to heal. Veteran forwards Gerry Hornby and Clarence Wanchulak both missed the glorious opportunity to fatten their scoring statistics against the Vikings because of knee injuries. Both the Hornet and Wanch should see action against the Monarchs and be 100 percent fit for the playoffs.

One Bear who definitely won't be playing anymore this season is popular forward Marcel St. Arnaud. The sophomore from Vimy injured a knee earlier in the season and missed all four road games against the Eastern Division teams. When the knee still wasn't responding to treatment, x-rays were finally taken whereupon it was discovered that St. Arnaud was trying to skate with a broken kneecap. He has since undergone the necessary corrective surgery, but is finished for the season.

Although Hornby, Wanchulak, and St. Arnaud were unable to pace their goals and assists totals against the Vikings, several others, notably Rick Wyrozub and Bill Moores, took full advantage of the situation. Seven other Bears (Couves, Carlyle, Randy Clark, Dave White, Cal Botterill, Harvey Poon, and defenceman Paul St. Cyr) all had four-point weekends or better. Curiously enough, Gibson, who scored seven goals against the Vikings last year and was the team's leading scorer for most of this season, managed a meagre one assist in the two games.

Wyrozub tallied seven goals and five assists in the two games for eleven points, while Moores garnered ten points on the strength of four goals and six assists. Wyrozub, the hottest Bear scorer over the second half of the season, moved from the lowest scoring forward on the team to fifth highest in that period. And Moores' ten point weekend enabled him to finish with a three point margin over Captain Carlyle to capture team scoring honors in his rookie season with the Bears. Complete team scoring in league play follows:

NAME	G.	A.	T.P.
Bill MOORES	12	22	34
Steve CARLYLE	14	17	31
Dave COUVES	11	17	28
Harvey POON	12	15	27
Jack GIBSON	13	12	25
Rick WYROZUB	13	12	25
Cal BOTTERILL	8	16	24
Randy CLARK	11	11	22
Gerry HORNBY	8	12	20
Jerry LeGRANDEUR	7	12	19
Clarence WANCHULAK	6	9	15
Marcel ST. ARNAUD	6	4	10
Brian MIDDLETON	2	8	10
Bryon BALTIMORE	2	7	9
Len BRULO	0	5	5
Paul ST. CYR	0	5	5
Dan BOUWMEESTER	2	2	4

National Gymnastics final

The University of Alberta will host the Canadian Intercollegiate Gymnastics Coaches National championships Saturday and Sunday.

The event is scheduled for the main gymnasium, west wing, Physical Education and Recreation Centre. Preliminary events will be held at 1 p.m. and 7 p.m. Saturday. Finals in all events begin at 1 p.m. Sunday. The Canadian Women's Intercollegiate Athletic Union finals will be held at the same time.

Five Alberta gymnasts are members of the Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Association team competing on the weekend. Lenka Svatak, Janet Terry, Carol Miller, and Geri Tannis are members of the women's team coached by Alberta's Sandra Hartley. Dale O'Brien is the lone male gymnast to make the men's team.

Daily admission to the championships is \$2 for adults, \$1 for students and Canadian Gymnastic Federation members, and \$.50 for children.

WATCH FOR
CAESAR'S
CELLAR

SPORT STORY

The past...

The present...

While we were away...

The hockey Bruins clinched first spot in the Canada West conference with an 18-2 record and will host the Western finals next weekend. Calgary dumped UBC twice to capture second spot, while Winnipeg and either Brandon or Manitoba, who play this weekend in a two game playoff, qualified from the Great Plains conference.

The basketball Bruins flashed out in two straight games in their semi-final series the the UBC Thunderbirds. T'Birds then took two of three games from the Saskatchewan Huskies to advance to the Canadian finals, which will be held in Vancouver.

The wrestling variety of the Bears captured their third consecutive national title in Halifax, along with four individual championships. No one has ever won three consecutive national finals before.

Three members of the Golden Bear basketball squad were named to the Western All-Star team. Bob Morris made his second appearance on the team, while freshman Mike Frisby and former Atlantic All-Star Lyons were named for the first time.

University of Winnipeg Wesmen captured their third Western volleyball title a couple of weeks ago here in Edmonton, and then went on to win their second national championship in the last three years.

Ten University of Alberta swimmers will be competing in the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union championships this weekend. The event is being held at Laval University in Quebec City. Swimmers qualified for the C.I.A.U. meet by finishing first or second or recording a qualifying time at the Western Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Association Championships.

Bears attending the nationals are Brian Ritchie, seeking his third Canadian intercollegiate championship in the 200 yard butterfly; Doug Jamison, voted the outstanding swimmer at the WCIAA meet and current Canadian intercollegiate champion in the 200 and 400 yard individual medley events; Mike Morrow, competing in the 200 yard breast stroke and 400 yard individual medley; Ken Morgan, a threat in the 100

yard breaststroke; Bruce Smith, a strong middle-distance free style swimmer; Terry O'Brien, who is expected to give Brian Ritchie his strongest competition in the butterfly event; Bruce Kennedy, one of the most versatile Bear swimmers; Norgrove Penny, a five-year veteran of the Bears, and Stu Nelson, a freshman distance free style swimmer.

"Strong performances by the team could bring Alberta the CIAU championship," coach Murray Smith said. However, Smith feels the Bears chances would improve in the nationals if they had a good backstroke swimmer. Alberta lost a close decision to the University of British Columbia in the WCIAA meet two weekends ago. Both universities had 10 swimmers qualify for the CIAU championships.

The university fencing team is in Calgary for the provincial championships Saturday and Sunday. The competition is on an individual basis only. Men's foil, epee and sabre will be contested. Women will compete in the foil event.

"The results of the Calgary meet will have a bearing on who will go to the national championships," said coach Fran Wetterberg. Fencers will accumulate points depending on their finishing place in both the provincial meet and Western Canadian meet, scheduled for the University of Alberta, March 31 to April 2. Fencers with the most points in these meets will attend the Canadian championships.



March 8

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GATEWAY — continued from page 1

Issues during the week of the Executive elections. No Gateways were published last week.

After personnel board made its recommendation, council immediately moved into closed session, making it impossible for Gateway staffers to explain why they had chosen Yakimchuk and why they opposed Jackson. When council moved out of closed session, they had already moved to vote immediately on the personnel board recommendation. Thus the original appointment was made without Gateway staffers ever being given a chance to state their case.

Tuesday morning the Gateway staff voted to end their strike pending the outcome of the Commission. They are still adamantly opposed to Jackson and to Council's original action and will unanimously refuse to work for the paper next year if Jackson is editor.

However, they feel there are events which need to be communicated to the students, for instance, the effects of the recently proposed University budget cuts, and they therefore feel a responsibility to resume publication.

They also expressed a fear that a continued strike would seriously demoralize the paper's staff. "The paper is the only thing that holds us together," commented one staffer, "even if we win this struggle, we are liable to be too disorganized to get a paper together if we stay on strike."

Fears were expressed that ending the strike would remove the present dispute from the terms of reference of the Commission. The Commission is mandated to recommend procedures to be used in future appointments of the editor and if they think it necessary to recommend in the present dispute. None of the Commission's recommendations will be binding on council.

Ending the strike "may be just what McKenzie wants".

Council supports abortion law repeal conference

Students' Council moved to give at least token support to a conference on abortion law repeal at its last meeting.

In a representation to council, committee for abortion repeal spokeswoman Chris Bearchall asked council to support a national conference to be held in Winnipeg on March 18 and 19.

She said that the committee would like to send at least 50 delegates from Edmonton.

Bearchall asked that council support the conference in principle, and send one or two delegates. She also said that the committee estimated that about 10 of the 50 delegates would be unable to pay their own way to the conference, and asked that the students' union pay the \$435.00 bus fare for these people.

Council passed a motion to support the conference in principle.

They also passed a motion to send two representatives to the conference. This, however, ran into a budgetary hassle, and council referred the question of whether they should even pay for these reps to finance board.

accused a staffer, "now he can argue that the problem has been solved and it is outside the scope of the Commission."

McKenzie, as far as future appointments are concerned, will probably advocate his idea of an incorporated Media Board which would take the legal responsibility of publisher away from the Students' Union. The Board would be responsible for the operation of the Gateway (including the appointment of editors) and possibly student radio, CKSR.

The Media Board would include representation from Council, Student Media, and the student body and would sign a contract with the Students' Union each year for a set bulk sum grant.

The Media Board is an idea that Gateway and CKSR have been seriously considering for the past year. The organizations feel that such a Board would be in much closer touch with them than Students' Council and would, therefore, be able to deal with their problems in a much more realistic manner.

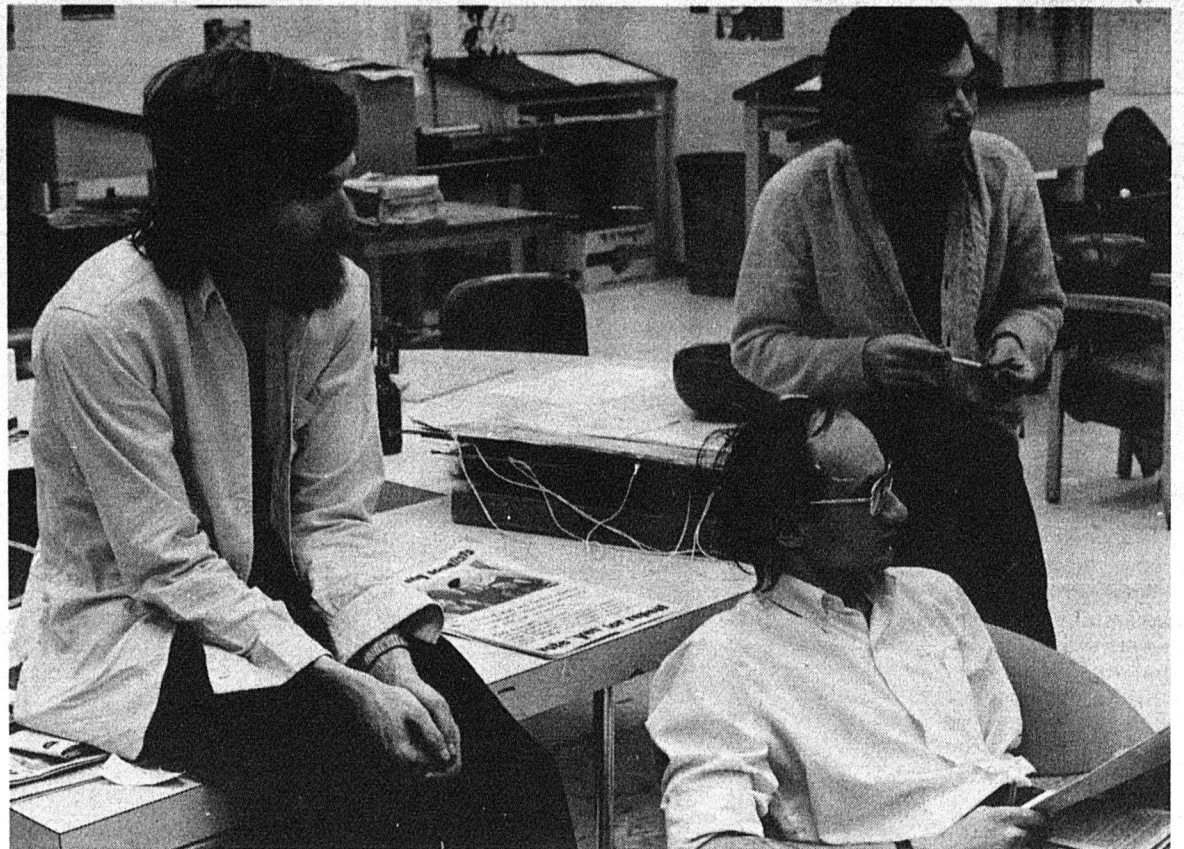


photo: Vic Post
Editor Bob Beal, Editor-elect Ron Yakimchuk, and Features Editor Rick Grant (left to right) ponder the future of the Gateway on the first day of the strike.

Graduate students severely affected by budget cuts

If University Administration proposals for budget cuts are accepted, graduate students will probably be severely affected. Financial cuts proposed by President Wyman would chop \$482,000 from the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, slashing its budget by nearly 20% - the highest percentage cut of any faculty.

In response to the concern voiced by many students, a special meeting of the Graduate Students' Association has been called for 7:30 p.m. tonight, in room V-124 of the Physics Building. All graduate students are invited to attend.

Originally the meeting was called to reconsider a previous motion by which the GSA agreed to voluntarily recommend a \$100 reduction in tuition fee allowances for Graduate Teaching Assistants, and to recommend a reduction in graduate student travel grants. Since that time, however, a large number of graduate students have made clear their discontent at the discrepancy between the size of proposed cuts for their Faculty and those proposed for other faculties and areas in the University.

Proposed cuts in other faculties and Schools range from 1.2% for the Faculty of Science to 4.0% for the School of Library Science. The Administration has proposed a 5.3% cut for the total combined three areas of Administration, Miscellaneous Expenses, and Public Service. On the other hand, proposed cuts in Student Services total 39.1%.

In contrast, the Academic Staff Association President Dr. Lloyd Stephens-Newsham has reaffirmed his Association's determination to obtain a major portion of the 4.5% increase in salary recently negotiated for academic staff.

Dr. D.G. Tyndall, Vice-President for Finance and Administration, stated Wednesday that even in view of the present University financial difficulties "I suspect that there will be some increase, but that it will be smaller than the increase which was earlier negotiated on a conditional basis", and that he personally thought that "there

should be some increase".

At the same time, the Administration's proposals would completely strip the Post Doctoral Fellowship program of any funds. This program affects graduate students who obtain their PhD and wish to stay at the University to continue research.

In view of these discrepancies, graduate students are upset that student-related areas are being so severely hit by the proposed cuts. Reports reaching the Gateway office indicate that proposals will be put forth at tonight's meeting for combatting what many graduate students regard as the unfair and unequal amount of the University's financial difficulties which it seems they must shoulder.

Intercession bursaries, which are awarded to graduate students

to financially support their program during the summer months, appear to be in danger of being cut. Gateway attempts to ascertain how much of a reduction there will be on these Bursaries have been unsuccessful. Officials of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research were unavailable for Gateway interviews, "because of their busy schedule", until Friday, the day after the GSA meeting. Department Chairmen contacted by the Gateway stated that they had received no word on the amount of Intercession Bursary money available, but that "things don't look good".

Dr. Wyman, when asked Wednesday about the policy on which the Administration's proposed cuts were drafted, stated: "I feel that the priorities that this university should use in

a situation of this kind is to protect the welfare of people, that is, all the people on the University staff, the continuing staff of all kinds, and even part-time, and Graduate Teaching Assistants. ...My Number one priority is of two types, the welfare of people involved, and to protect our academic and research programmes." He indicated that from feedback has been receiving, there may well be modifications in the cuts proposed for the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research.

In view of his statements, graduate students hope that a strong stand taken at the GSA meeting tonight will be effective in obtaining a reduction in the proposed cuts in graduate-students' areas.

by Doug Mustard

Grape continues

Van school board bans paper

VANCOUVER (CUP) Vancouver high school students will get their birth control information the hard way with a school-board ban this week on distribution of an underground-style inter high school paper the *Oganookie Standard*.

The Vancouver School Board has frequently tried in the past to ban the paper from secondary schools but until now a majority of board members were content to merely reprimand the paper when it dealt with areas like high school reform and sexuality.

However, the school board's ban has had little practical effect in Vancouver high schools where thousands of copies of the paper have been distributed since the Board's 5-4 decision early this week.

Oganookie staff Neil Tessler said Wednesday, distributors have occasionally been chased through school halls by staff since the ruling, but in most cases have been left alone.

The article that offended the school board was about birth control. It contained no profanity or photographs and no diagrams other than those

already available to women on tampon boxes.

Tessler pointed out that the board members of Vancouver's two major civic political parties, the right-wing Non-Partisan Association who voted against the paper's distribution and members of the more progressive Electors Action Movement who voted for it.

Board chairman Ian Kelsey (NPA) broke the tie deciding against the paper.

School Board policy in Vancouver states that students seeking birth control information must go to a school counsellor and ask for it. Birth control handbooks and other birth control information is banned from schools.

On another front of the alternate press movement both Vancouver's underground papers the *Georgia Straight* and the breakaway *Grape* - continue to publish.

The *Grape* collective, composed of former staff members of the *Straight*, occupied the *Straight* office Jan. 19 and proceeded to publish the *Georgia Grape*. The paper now has its own office and has published issues.

The collective was forced to leave the *Straight* office Feb. 2 after *Straight* owner and publisher Dan McLeod got a B.C. Supreme Court injunction against the occupation and preventing the use of the name the *Georgia Grape*. The newspaper is now simply the *Grape*.

The occupation and breakaway by *Straight* staffers protesting McLeod's individual ownership of the paper has resulted in much bitterness between the two camps, now working out of neighboring offices in Vancouver's Gastown.

McLeod controls all the *Straight*'s equipment and a few original staffers and writers. The *Grape* collective has almost no equipment but lots of former *Straight* writers, layout people and typesetters.

Although occasional bargaining is taking place between the two groups, no agreement seems likely to be reached in the immediate future.

In many locations in the city, the *Grape* is now outselling the *Straight* and McLeod is thousands of salary dollars in debt to staffers from both papers and at least \$5,000 in debt to his printers.