

VOLUME 3 No. 7

NOVEMBER, 1974

WEAREWHAT WEMAP

The National Atlas of Canada, prepared by the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, Machillan, 280 pages, \$56 cloth. Mars and Mapping, a special issue

of extscanado, Spring, 1974.

Rivers of Canada, by Hugh Mac-Lennan, Mccmillan, 272 pages, \$30 clatk.

By GEORGE WOODCOCK

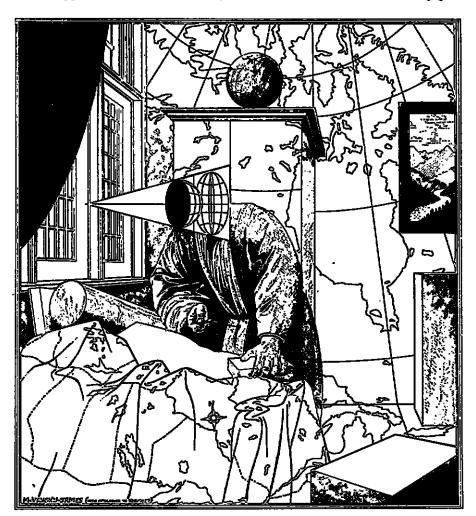
THERE IS MORE in common than meets the bird's eye between critics and geographers. Both are map-makers, even if the critic's mam are metaphoric while the geographer's are liter & and both are trapped in the **problems** of how to combine the abstraction and **schematization** that their craft imposes with the need to recognize that they are saying or showing something about human beings and their settings and are perhaps dealing with exchangeable landscapes. Seventeenth-century map-malters attempted to solve, the problem of the abstract and the actual by putting little vignettes of the people and animals of a country into the corners of their maps, and by drawing miniature houses or fields of grain to show the architecture and agriculture, a custom that survives in some modem maps where tiny stylized trees are dotted about to suggest forests or equally stylized clumps of **rushes** to signify marshes.

By now, in geography, we have passed over the point where such devices can be used with convenience; the information we have is too complex for a map tocontainthecmwdofimagesthat would present it all. So the geographer's functions have been divided in a way that the critic's have not; it is difficult to imagine today the same

geographer **drawing** a splendid map of a new land, as David Thompson once did, and **also** embodying a description of it in a journal written in **robust** and vividly metaphorical prose.

And yet. however far apart the specialization of techniques over the past century may appear to have thrust geographers and writers — and here I mean writers in general - their interests appear to have been drawing

closer in the recognition that in a country such as ours, where the terrain is so insistently present in one's experience, literature will never-nor should ever try to-get away from the actuality of the land. Somewhere in Survival. Margaret Atwood remarks that what we think of as "nature poetry" is "seldom about nature" but "usually about the poet's attitude towards the external continued on page 36



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- Chacun sa Blais: St. Lawrence Blues and The Wolf by Marie-Clair Blais

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Editor

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EDITORIAL

DOROTHY LIVESAY says in *The Documentaries* that art should not be disassociated from people's lives Everybody

should be a poet!

To judge by the number of books of **poetry** currently being **produced** in Canada, everybody, or almost everybody, is becoming a poet. And why not? **With** the availability of comparatively inexpensive means of printing, anyone who wants to produce a handful of **copies** of his or **her** own small book can do so. And **everybody knows** at least a few people who would love such a book, even if critics and reviewers would be made apoplectic by it. Implicit in this development is the eventual fulfillment **of** de **Tocqueville's prophecy** that in an **egalitarian** society everyone will be**come an artist.**

In the mid-1960s in English Canada, **approximately 20** volumes of poetry **from** about 10 publishers **were** appearing each **year**. Since that time the number has **ranidly** increased. In **his** year-end review in *University of Toronto Quarterly* (1971) of the poetry published in English Canada in 1970, **Michael Hornyansky** touched on 37 collections **from** 15 publishers. In 1972, the box that **brought** me what the editors said was all the poetry that had been received by *Tamarack in* the previous **eight** months contained 93 books produced by 26 publishers. It's now two years later. I've been Assignments Editor at Books in Canada for only three months, but in that time mom than 100 new books bf English Canadian poetry from more than **40** publishers have **crossed** my desk and more arrive almost daily.

The populist in me applauds this development. For me, Louis **Dudek's** view that the proliferation of **poetry** means its "degeneration . . . to a **teeny-bopper** fad" seems excessively bleak. I find myself, instead, much mom in sympathy with Fred **Cogswell's** suggestion in "A **Defence of** Amateurism":

> ... every honest player sharer the joys the great stars have occasions when my fielding zeal pulled off a leaping catch that lay beyond my skill the high-arched spin my two hands knew would cleave the hoop even as it left my far-extended fingertips the true faint vibration that ran along the putter's shaft to tell my body that the ball was running truly to the cup these things however rare were in themselves enough to justify my efforts and the games it is that way too with poetry

Would **Dudek really** prefer that baseball, **basketball, golf** — and poetry-be played only by the most proficient?

But that raises some **interesting** questions. What should the editors of a magazine such as this one. **with** too little space to begin with, do with all the **poetry** that **arrives** on their desks. What obligation do they have (a) to the poets who send them material. and(b) to their own readers? Our answer at this point is simply to put as much and as diverse a selection of the poetry we've received into the hands of as varied a **group** of **reviewers** as possible. In this issue, for example, **we** have a truck driver and **poet** (Len **Gasparini**) writing about six **recent** collections; a **professor** of English (Keath Fraser) reviewing two others; the leader of **the** NDP (David Lewis) **talking** about the collected poems of an old friend; and a novelist **and** former publisher (Roy **MacSkimming**) taking the analogy between poetry and sports to a logical conclusion. In **all**, 13 volumes of poetry are discussed, more **than** have **ever** been reviewed in one issue of Books *in Canada* before. Next month a dozen or so **more will** be reviewed in these pages. But even if we could keep up this pace,. *Books in Canada* would wind up reviewing **only** one of every **three** or four volumes **produced**. Given the various constraints on us, and the steady increase in poetry production. it's more likely that the odds will be about one in eight or nine. Every magazine and newspaper in the country that **reviews** poetry has a similar problem.

In the 1950s Phyllis Webb could write that the relationship between the poet and his or her public had broken down. That relationship, given residenceships, readings, inexpensive editions, and so on, has never been better than it is now. It's the relationship between the poet — particularly the young poet — and his or her critics and reviewers that now seems to be the problem.

MORRIS WOLFE

CHACUN SA BLAIS

St. Lawrence **Blues**, by **Marie-Claire Blais**, translated by **Ralph Manheim**, **Farrar Straus & Giroux** (Double day), 229 pages, \$8.95 cloth.

The Wolf, by Marie-Claire Blais, translated by Sheila Fischman, McClelland & Stewart, 142 pages, \$6.95 cloth.

By MIRIAM WADDINGTON

CULTURAL ATTITUDES are not always translatable. Thii become-s clear in the reading of these **two translated** novels by Marie-Claim Blais. The publisher of the English version of **The Wolf** is the Canadian house of McClelland & Stewart and the_ translator is Sheila Fischman. There is an extravagant blurb that matches the worst excesses of the book but omits 'giving the original French title.

The publisher of St. Lawrence Blues is Farrar Straus & Giroux and the translator is Ralph Manheim. The French title is Unjoualonais, Sa joualonie: a jowl-speaker and his joual. The remarkable thing about these two novels is that no one would ever guess — fimm reading them in translation — that both were written by the same writer, Marie-Claire Blais. And I don't think this has to do only with the different attitudes and traditions out of which these two books are written. A lot, if not all, has to do with the two translators and their understanding of the symbolic and connotative nature of language. And not only their understanding of these important and delicate matters, but also for their respect for the integrity of each language, and ultimately, on their love for language itself.

I have to admit that until now I have never read anything by Marie-Claire Blais. And no wonder. The richly associative *La belle bête* became *Mad Shadows* in English. Surely even we English don't deserve to be served up such kitsch. Think of the connotations. Take madness. We have enough of it in everyday life, why go to novels for more? Take shadows. In life they are transitory. insubstantial, remote. In literature they add up to ennui, decadence, faded twilights and worst of all-phoniness.

FOR AND ABOUT





Anne Francis: An Autobiography

by Florence Bird

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-Halifax Mail Star. 'for sharing her remarkable philosophy with the world, thank you, Florence Bird and Anne Francis. Whatever your name is, you're some dame!''

-Joan Sutton, Toronto Sun. "the story of Anne Francis offers a convincing paradigm for independence and a public career."

-Saturday Night.

The Indomitable Lady Doctors by Carlotta Hacker

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-The Sunday Sun.

"a welcome addition to our social history." —Ottawa Journal.

'a first class *Canadian book*, all the way through."

-Edmonton Journal. "a fascinating book if you are interested in medical biography or in tales about some of Canada's earliest liberated women."

—Q's Reviews.

clarke irwin, the national publishers

But there'snothing phony or specious **about St**. Lawrence Blues. It's a **marvellous tour de** force that Blais sustains from the unbelievable beginning to the amazing end. And in her unflagging blaze of energy, in her inexhaustible fund of folklore, in her wild comic turns, her bitter local satires, she is nourished, supported and enhanced all the way by a**translator** who is folly **equal** to her in energy, ingenuity and the love of language.

The story tells about the adventures of Ti-Pit as he lives his life in a parochial culture (Quebec) in all its boisterous detail. But behind the narrative voice of **Ti-Pit** is the voice of Blais, and it is anything but parochial; and behind Blais' voice is the translator Manheim's voice with all its verbal intuitiveness and emotional intelligence. For me, as a reader, there's nothing left except to read the novel in the original French to see how he accomplished the impossible. To translate joual so that you are hardly aware of reading a translation is to perform a miracle. Thus a priest is a sky pilot, winter driving is to set sail in the snow, a poet is a scribbleroo, and so on from one richness to another. Blais presents us with an. immense windblown tapestry of poor people - students, prostitutes, homosexuals, prurient landladies, red-nosed snow-shovellers, oily lawyers, soft-hearted ambulance drivers; anyone who has ever known Montreal and loved it, will find more **reason** for it in these pages.

As for **The Wolf.** Thii too I must read in the original. Ican only wonder-did Blais **really** write so badly, **so** cloudily, so ungrammatically, or was it Sheila **Fischman** rushing to meet a deadline? Or is it, as I suggested earlier, that**cultural** attitudes are not **really** translatable — especially when there are no English equivalents to certain deeply. imbcdded French feelings and customs. For example you can talkabout your soul and its detailed psychological nuances from morning until night in French, but in English such talk becomes purple prose, the kind of false and maudlin rhetoric that Christopher Frye used to impress gullible theatre-goers and raw high-school students with. Probably Blais has merely written a derivative novel in the metaphysical style of de Montherlant, Mauriac and even the nihilistic Céline. A more recent influence seems to be Gênet, and the writer who comes closest to succeeding in thii vein in English is Lawrence Durrell in his Four *Quartets*.

Maybe Blais' story **about** homosexuals Is an attempt to unite that sort of sexuality with sublime and noble feelings. The narrator is a young man who goes **into** agonies of pity and doom as **he describes** his relationships with a series of older men. Or maybe the **novel** is really about the poignancy of aging as imagined by the young (but seldom **experienced** by the old). For the **English reader**, the narrator lacks all credibility; he's always making mountains out of mole-hills and as a result. comes across as a **wolf** dressed **up** in very sheepish **clothing**.

Somewhere inside of this welter of "wounds" and "tormented **appetites**" the narrator is trying to tell **us** that he wishes to attain grace by uniting **himself** with all that is **pure**, good **and** primitively unspoiled in his **corrupt** old lovers. As **he puts it:**

At any rate, all the work of redeeming people for one another as I imagined it would be while I lived began with a kind of naked pity where bodies suddenly riveted to the earth no longer lied. Perhaps it was because I was cold myself that I had a dream (knowing that it was only a dream) about setting fire with the fire of my senses to those bodies overcome with cold that I used to encounter. That was how I began to love Eric.

Could you mad through 142 pages **of this?** At the end the **narrator** concludes: "And is **this all** that we brought **one** another **through our love?** Perhaps the **balance sheet** of my life is only that, the approach to **several** souls who were only wounded but whom I left dying, even if I continue to feel their weight." And there **is 'much** more in this same **pre-Raphaelite claustrophobic** self-indulgent vein.

I can hardly believe it's the same **Marie-Claire** Blais as the one who wrote *St. Lawrence Blues*. Those blues are the sort to make every reader sing and dance and bless the world we live in, despite its pain, hardship, and chaos.

A QUATRAIN OF CONTENDERS Who will seize the crown that Layton, Cohen, Purdy and Atwood once wore?

For and Against the Moon: Blues, Yells and Chuckles, by Tom Wayman, Macmillan, 157 pages, \$6.95 paper.

Beware the Months of **Fire**, by **Patrick** Lane, **Anansi**, **100** pages, **\$6.50 cloth and \$3.25 paper**.

Stranger, by Victor Coleman, Coach House, unpaginated, \$4 paper.

Cities, by George Jonas, **Anansi, 73** pages, \$6.95 cloth and \$3.25 paper.

By ROY MACSKIMMING

IF POETS WERE boxers looking_for a shot at the champ and sometimes in Canada it **seems** as if we **do rank our** poets; with all those symbols of **recognition** in the form of junior and senior grants, writer-in-residence-ships and invitations to **represent** the country abroad — **the** lineage of those **who've** worn the crown might look this this: In the heavyweight division, Irving Layton was the undisputed champ for many a year. Them **are** those who say he lost the crown for a while back there **in 1964** when a challenger named Leonard Cohen pot out *Flowers for Hider* and the reading public took a fancy to him. But then Cohen lost a lot of weight down in Nashville **and** had to be **relegated** to the middleweights; Irving **was** back on top. That was in the days when we were discovering that sex is **good.**

It's a matter of dispute just when Al **Purdy** became the champ, taking the crown **from** his former sparring partner (Cohen's too). But everyone **agrees** it happened during the late 1960s. just about the **fime** when it was becoming **necessary** to have an **authentically** Canadian ring to your style: luckily for **Purdy**, the reek of **Weslemakoon** Lake **horseshit** rose richly off every page. Layton, meanwhile, was writing some embarrassingly unfashionable things about **Israel** and

LBJ and vulvas, and plummeted straight down to eighth spot. below people like Alden Nowlan. Ninth, even.

Purdy's reign didn't last quite as long as Layton's. Suddenly it was important — almost mandatory — to be not . only Canadian but female too, and to write about all the nasty things that men do to women; and so we had Margaret Atwood's inexorable rise to the top: Some say she cheated by writing novels and criticism as well as poetry, but there's no space to go into that hem.

Any bets on who will depose Atwood? **One** thing we know is that, quality aside (and I'm not saying any of the above lack quality). personal image is a factor: who you are in your poems. Personality seems to be something that we like **our** poets to project, demanding that their work **reveal** the naked ego in all its glory. Hence, perhaps, the relative lack of popularity (compared to their gifts) of Avison, Reaney, or even **Birney**.

In any case, here **are four up-and-coming** contenders for the crown. They're **all** young and strong; their wind is good (a little too good in one case); their promoters think each one could go all the way; above all, each has plenty of personality, and I think you should look them over.

Tom Wayman first. A lot of people seem to be potting their money on him, to judge by the reviews of his first book, *Waiting for Wayman*. Getting into the poems in his new one. For and Against the Moon: Blues, Yells and *Chuckles. you* find that **Wayman** certainly has strong opinions. He is for the working man and welfare victim and against the boss and the bureaucrat, expressing his rage at social injustice in terms so simple, if not simplistic, that he deserves the title "People's Poet" appropriated by Milton Acorn (whose own writing tends to be quite incomprehensi-

ble to the intended audience). **Wayman** also writes about mountains and forests and includes a cycle of earnest love poems, in which the metaphor for the land of his love is the moon

Wayman's main weakness in this collection is his shallow and unimaginative use of hi material. He writes long poems, and cycles of poems, but they are long because he is verbose, not because, he has a great deal to tell us (for example in "The Alexander Poems") or to show us in the texture of his language. At his best he spins out good, stirring rhetoric or charming whimsy; when these fail he is **Drosey** or coy.

In the last poem in the book Wayman inadvertently identifies one source of the problem: "Say of Wayman's end, as he said himself/of so many unfortunate things that happened to him while he lived:/At least/he got a poem out of it." He may have been **getting** poems **out** of too many *things*, like the bore who won't stop telling stories.

ĉ

Patrick Lane shares a few things with **Wayman**: the' West Coast landscape, compassion for the poor, a personal knowledge of **labouring** jobs and welfare lines. **But** where Wayman seems an emotional convert to working-class causes, Lane is of the working class born and bred; where **Wayman** expresses moral outrage. Lane experiences bitter despair where Wayman is prolix, Lane is hard and concen**trated**, offering a honed richness.

In Beware the Months of Fire Lane reminds me of those anonymous medieval carvers who depicted the most gruesome scenes of human and animal suffering in the stone of Romanesque churches. Like them. he is a skilled craftsman; like theirs, his art; **while** horrifying, simply portrays life as he has seen it around him.





ST. LAWRENCE BLUES

A stunning picaresque tale about Canada's blind march toward civil war. The characters -- protag-onist Ti-Pit, "Little Nobody"; a drag queen stripper; onist II-Pit, "Little Nobody"; a drag queen stripper; two hookers; landlady Mère Fontaine and others approach their lives with a rag-tag mixture of hope and despair, but live them in the bleak and bigoted Erepth-Canadian world, of which Marte Claire French-Canadian world, of which Marle-Claire S8,95 Blais is the supreme interpreter.

HOW TO SURVIVE THE AGE OF TRAVEL

The noted humorist, author of Children, Wives and Other Wildlife, Robert Thomas Allen thinks we're Criter Wildlife, Robert Lnomas Allen minks we're crazy to go rushing off on vacation every year, only to be insulted by doormen, yelled at by cab drivers, and bored silly by sing-song guides. Warm and gently humorous, he ookes amusing fun at our gently humorous, he pokes amusing fun at our tourist habits at home and abroad - and slips in a \$6,**9**5 few wry, yet wise comments on life.

Denotes Canadian author or book of special Interest to Canadians.

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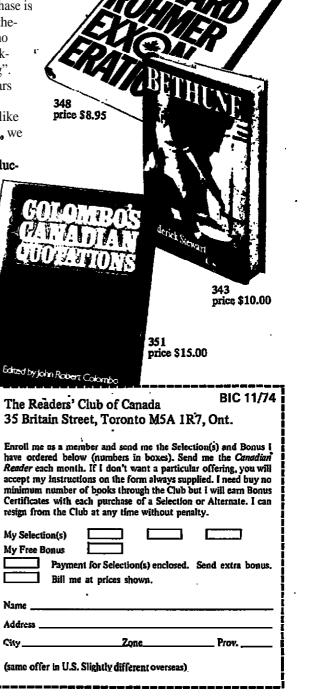
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Enclose payment (cheque or m.o.) for your first Selection(s) and receive an extra bonus: six oversize reproductions of classic political cartoons from the Confederation years. Shipped in a sturdy mailing tube and perfect for framing. Free if payment enclosed. The composite image of Lane's world would be **Interior** British Columbia as **Hell:** a cat is set **afire**, aborting kittens on the lawn; a boy bombs his parents' home, with the parents **still** inside; a ravenous dog impales his **guts on turkey** bones; a father smashes his baby's skull against the wall; knifings. **jailings**, futile escapes, lovers' bloody revenges. And yet these horrors, the stuff of **Midnight** or Hush. **are** presented as part of a consistent **response** to humanity that **is** tenderly elegiac. Paradoxically, the **poems'** very existence, so shapely and natural and genuine, **gives** more convincing hope **than** any **strident** propaganda could. Lane is an outstanding artist.

To travel from Patrick Lane's reality to Victor Coleman's in *Stranger* takes a lot of patience, even tolerance. Stranger holds little of the obsessive power of *Beware the Months of Fire; chiefly* there bums a **diffuse,** disorienting **brain** fever, a panicky reluctance to settle anywhere, to **bring** faith to **bear.** Behind the head games and the occasional bit of engaging wordplay ("where clever mandibles have handled handbills" or "sinking Mnemosyny snidely rebukes us") you sense a disillusioned and cynical intelligence. "The sick need to **fuck"** is one of the most **striking** phrases in a collection that is **ponderous** with sexual imagery.

Disgust with women and sexual relationships marks a major departure — you could almost say regression-from the urgings that informed two very fine, earlier collections by Coleman, **One/Eye/Love** and Light Verse. And **since** he's a good **Olsonite**, believing that form is but the extension of content, it's **natural** that there is **also** a visible **regression** in the matter of form: after forging a clear, strong voice of his own in the **earlier** work, **Coleman** has slipped back into **the** sterile pretensions of the Olson school. His poetry should **hardly** be judged on the basis of **Stranger**; his **excep**- tional gifts are fully on view in the other books, and I can only hope he revives those gifts before long.

While Coleman has been prolific during the past few years as poet, editor, printer and publisher, George Jonas, who first appeared with Coleman, bp Nichol and others iu the 1966 anthology New *Wave Canada*, has. issued only three slim collections. This fact seems typical of the man as he appears in his work: discriminating. fastidious and unhurried. But *Cities.* the third book, has been worth waiting for.

The cities are Toronto, New York, London, Viina and Budapest. The book itself is a beautifully orchestrated journey from one to the other, a journey that deepens in **inten**sity as the poet moves from his adopted city (Toronto) to his birthplace (Budapest), **from** the brittle peace of the present into the **war-torn** past, via the capitals of crime, **treachery** and suicide. The **small ironies** of a penthouse **affair** merge into moving **reflections** on history, idealism and death.

Jonas is **an** independent and original spirit whose cosmopolitan versatility extends to technique; although **English** is **his** adopted language, he is the only poet among the four under review with the nerve *N* dip into **metre** and rhyme **occasionally** — as he does, superlatively, in the **minor** *satiric* **masterpiece** "**The Girls** of **Whitney** Hall." Elsewhere his *mixture* of wit, subtle **imagination** and a **tragic** sense produces a degree of wisdom that is dearly welcome. Jonas is of the highest breed of poets: those who can make us laugh and **cry**.

There you have them, then, **this issue's** contenders. There's still plenty of time **for** any one of them to get a good shot at the **crown**, or to do even better than that. Fortunately, in poetry anything is possible. \Box

WHORE WITH A HEART OF GOLDA

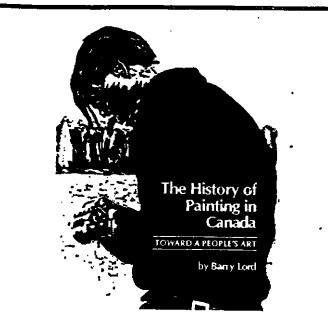


Crackpot, by Adele Wiseman, McClelland & Stewart, 300 pages, \$10 cloth.

By MARK SARNRR

AT 28 ADELE **WISEMAN** published her widely acclaimed first novel, *The Sacrifice. Winning the Governor-General's* Award for that novel in 1956 should have **confirmed** the auspicious beginning of a major **writing** career. In fact, as has been the case with numerous winners of the **Governor-General's Award**, it turned out to be a giant step towards **virtual** professional oblivion. **Wiseman**, it seemed, was yet another Canadian writer who had **marshalled** enough energy **for** one **fine** book, only to fade 'away; she was not even fortunate enough to suffer fimm the **prominent obscurity** granted a Sinclair Ross. *The Sacrifice* didn't **ap**pear in paperback until **1968** and by **1971 even it** was unavailable, its author **all** but unknown to booksellers.

Wiseman's long absence from the literary scene **has** not been intentional. In the last 18 years she has completed three substantial works but, until recently, has been unable to put them before the public. After *The Sacrifice*, she wrote a play, *The Lovebound*. Six years in the writing, it concerns the **Jewish** refugee ships which sailed around the world in 1939 seeking asylum. So far this large work -it would run four hours — remains unproduced as does her subsequent play, *Testimonial Dinner*.



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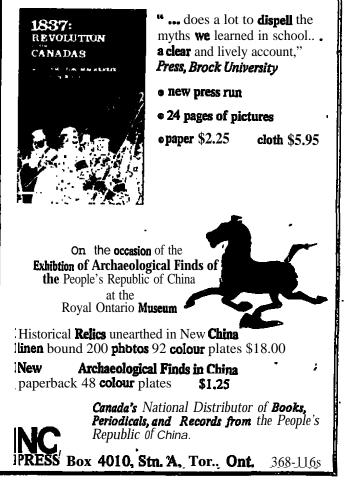
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In 1969 she completed her second novel, *Crackpot*. During the next five years the 'book was rejected by 27 publishers and it looked as if yet another of her efforts would remain unpublished. Finally Margaret Laurence, one of Adele Wiseman's closest friends, took the book to Jack McClelland.

As **The Sacrifice makes clear, Wiseman** is very much a Jewish writer. "The fact that I am a Jew", she said in a recent interview,. "has determined my **whole** professional career. I sold myself. in a sense, early and willingly into community bondage. I don't expect the community to **appreciate** it **or** like it necessarily, but this is what I have to do." Her task as she sees it is to **capture** the truth of modem Jewish experience. She believes that **the** survival of **the** Jews is crucial to thb **survival of our civilization**.

Instead of aiming **for documentary realism** in her **re**creation of aspects of modem Jewish life, **Wiseman** eonfronts **her** material in moral and spiritual terms. Through much **of** *The Sacrifice*, *the* protagonist, Abraham, is a conventionally pious Old World Jew **whose life** is dramatically **transformed** by life in North America. The **denouement** of his existence is his committing murder, an event so atypical in the fiction of **ëmigrant** Jews in America as to set the book **apart**.

But in spite of her compelling realization of what Wiseman calls "a maverick point-of-view," *The Sacrifice still suffers* from some of the weaknesses of other books in the genre. Wiseman did not quite succeed in avoiding the tendency of many Jewish novelists to allow a nostalgia for a rich heritage to translate into sentimentality.

'Happily, she has **remedied** this situation to a **large** extent in her second novel. In **Crackpot Wiseman returns** to the unnamed **pre-1950** Winnipeg Jewish ghetto, thii time in a story built around a Jewish whore. **Hoda**, the "crackpot" of the title, lives in a world other writers might indict**for** being vulgar. crass, and morally **bankrupt. Wiseman** succeeds in portraying that world as a vital, human environment.

Hoda is the product of a **strange** union between a blind father, **Danile**, and **a hunchbacked mother**, **RaheI**, joined in matrimony by their community in **Europe** as a means of fighting a plague then ravaging the district. Superstition had it that the life-forces could be renewed if the **two** most God-forsaken. citizens were **brought** together. **Hoda's** life amounts to a kind of test of the validity of the traditional **wisdom** that spawned her.

In deciding to move to North America, **Rahel** and **Danile** trade their **roles** as **wards** in their European town for the demands of poverty in a new world. Circumstances force **Rahel** to become a charwoman, an almost unheard-of **occupation** for a **Jew**, but the only way she can support **Danile** and **Hoda**. Though he eventually **takes** up the incessant weaving of baskets, **Danile's chief role**, as he **sees** it, is to be the source of **Hoda's** oral education in her Jewish heritage, so that when her time comes, she will be **ready**. That time does **come**, **more** than a **little** prematurely, when **Rahel** dies, leaving **Hoda** with a blind father and the prospect of a life of **assured** poverty.

Danile's blindness is. for him, a kind of **blessing**. Though **he** often appears the fool, he remains throughout **a stalwart** member of the congregation of pious Jews. His blindness is a **defence** against the new world and. for **Wiseman**, he "is to some **extent [Hoda's]** Judaism. Her father is her whole system of values and. in a curious way, her innocence, too. He's sort of the old purity."

In the **cause** of the **survival** of that purity, **Hoda** becomes the *community* **whore.** It's a surprising occupation for a Jewish girl in fiction, one **Hoda** would have found economically unsatisfactory were it not for **the equally startling number of clients she finds** in **the** ghetto. Yankl, the butcher, introduces **Hoda** to sex for reward when, in taking advantage of her lack of money, he has her masturbate him **as** payment for scraps of meat. At weddings and bar **mitzvahs Hoda** develops a good business in **quickies out** behind the dance hall. Her regular **patrons** inchtde **neighbourhood** adolescents who come to her for their sexual education, urged on by **Danile** in the neat mom.

Hoda is a fascinating study. In spite of occasional bouts with madness, she remains remarkably free of guilt and despair. As brutal as is her experience of the world, she maintains a distance from its corrupting influence: Wiseman would like the reader to believe this is because Hoda is an intensely moral being. According to Wiseman: "You can strip the Jew of all kinds of things as he is stripped and as **be strips** himself — and what I think you **are left** with is a moral being. A particular kind of moral being who will make a particular kind of choice." In Hoda, she has attemp ted to create just such a Jew. Although **Hoda** manages to support herself and her father through prostitution, she remains a moral being despite experiences as potentially devastating as giving birth to an illegitimate son and anonymously turning him over to the community orphanage, only to have him come to her years later for his sexual initiation. This particular test of **Hoda's** strength is probably the most poignant scene in the novel and serves as a confirmation of her moral integrity.

Aithough **Wiseman** makes the case for **Hoda** as exemplary of a "particular kind of moral being," she is **nohethe**-

"The fact that I am a Jew has determined my whole professional 'career. I sold myself, in a sense, early and willingly into community bondage." Adele Wiseman

less an imperfectly realized **character**. If **Hoda's** morality is meant as her **defence** against the onslaught of the world, then **Wiseman** has allowed it **to protect** her too much. Sleeping with her **unknowing** son is but one **example** of **experience** that seems as if it-should have **touched**, **perhaps even scarred**, **Hoda**. **Part** of the problem is **Wiseman's** dedication to the integrity of her tone, a task she **carries** off **rather well**. In the process, however, she has not quite succeeded in translating the idea behind **Hoda** into a **character** driven by the **true** nature of her own experience.

The result is that, as Hods moves into her 40s as den mother to the customers of the card **tables** at the **café**, which has replaced the synagogue as the community's focal point, she is too **much** like **she** has **always** been — a **pragmatist** whose moral stance, if somewhat **inarticulate**, is still unassailable. Her enthusiasm **remains** a little too naive, a little too irresistibly charming.

In any case, her **marriage** to **Lazar**, a **recently** arrived refugee fmm the holocaust, is a wonderful triumph for her'. **life, for** the **world** in **which** she has survived and for the book **itself**. **The new world has proven** to **be a kind of** death-force **for the Jews**. **The old guard of Danile's generation** die off, leaving behind children with an atrophied morality, the victim of **compromises** made **in** the cause of **pros**petity. But by marrying **Lazar**, **Hoda** enacts a variation of her own parents' strange union, thus **affirming** the **validity** of her faith and speaking for the perpetuity of what Adele **Wiseman** might label **"essential** Judaism."

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY.

Slave of the Haidas, by Doris Andersen, illustrated by Muriel Wood, Macmillan, 166 pages, \$6.95.

Secret in the Stlalakum Wild, by Christie Harris, illustrated by Douglas Tait, McClelland & Stewart, first published in 1972, 186 pages, \$3.95.

Sea and Cedar, by Lois McConkey, illustrated by Douglas Tait, J. J. Douglas, 31 pages, \$4.95.

The Boy Who Came With Cattier, by Chip Young, illustrated by John Mardon, Clarke Irwin, unpaginated, S3.95.

Adventure at Moon Bay Towers, by Marian Engel, illustrated by Patricia Cuppes, Clarke Irwin, unpaginated, \$3.95.

"If I were all these ...", by Lyn Cook; illustrated by Peter Ivens, Bums and MacEachern, unpaginated, \$4.95.

By SUSAN LESLIE

IN THE **1950s**, I was a child and Canadian, and when I think about what I read then, I can scarcely **remember** a single Canadian author **that** graced my bedside table. I didn't mad Ernest Thompson **Seton**, or Charles G. D. **Roberts**, and I confess that I never mad Lucy Maud Montgomery. I was devoted to the historical fiction of British writer Rosemary Sutcliffe. and I read and m-read Laura **Ingalls** Wilder's books about American pioneer life. My **favourite** picture book was called **People of Other Lands** and it had a chapter on Canada.

I read children's magazines too, Jack and Jill from the United States, and Girl's Own and Girl's Crystal from England. And of course, my weekly allowance was parcelled out between candy bars and the latest Donald Duck.

I wonder how much ail of this has changed for Canadian children. To judge from Sheila Egoff's 1972 study, The Writing and Publishing of Canadian Children's Books in English (a background paper for the Ontario Royal Commission report on book publishing), there is not much mom Canadian literature being read by Canadian children in the 1970s than there was in the 1950s.

When Egoff **researched** her study, she estimated that, for about the last 20 **years, the annual volume** of children's books published (in the trade **book category) fell** between 30 and 60. She contrasts this **figure with** the 2.500 to 3,000 published **annually** in the United States. And she reports that in the past two years, the **30-to-60** average has not changed, and that given the expansion in other sectors of Canadian publishing, the percentage of children's books being published has **shrunk**.

Appealing, **durable** children's books **are** expensive to **produce.** It appears that sales of 3,000 during one **or** two years is about all a publisher can expect. This 3.000 includes **retail sales**, sales to school and public **libraries**, and' the meager export **sales** that a Canadian **children's** book might have. With this **sort** of expected market, **then**, a publisher Is forced to sell **children's books at** \$5 or \$6. And his publications must compete **with** the attractive \$1 or \$2 paperbacks that American publishers **are** now putting **into** book stores. The economics of publishing children% books

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in Canada **are** dismal; it's a mark **of the concern** and **interest** of Canadian publishers that they continue to publish children's books at all.

For the authors of children's books, there **are slender** financial **rewards** in **Canada, and** them **are** few of **the other** incentives — **fame**, serious attention, important awards — tbat exists for titers **in** other fields. And whether this **situation** is cause or consequence, there an, finally, not many **good** Canadian writers for children. **Egoff** quotes **several** publishers, lamenting the quality of the **manuscripts** they receive.

While all this sounds quite **bleak**, them are some encouraging signs. Since 1972 - when there was not a single full-time editor of children's books — at least two firms have hid children's editors. The National Library now is *in the process* of **hiring** a **children's** librarian. **and** it is to be hoped that this new position will stimulate **interest** among librarians in Canadian books. School librarians in particular have been depressingly cager to buy the flashier, mom "relevant" productions of American publishers. to the neg**lect** of Canadian books. And them continue to be worthwhile children's books appearing from Canadian publishers. McClelland & Stewart has been reprinting inexpensively — at \$2.95 -its "Canadian **Favourites**" (though in some cases, one wonders. favoured by whom?). Tundra Books has published some **exceptional** books in the past few years; William Kurelek's A Prairie Boy's Winter and AM Blades' two books about northern B.C. are so beautiful that one **hopes** they will stir book buyers out of their classics**at-Christmastime** habits.

However. we have little hope of enjoying from our Canadian publishers the volume and high standards of American and British publishers. American firms have their vast domestic market and our much smaller one, too. British publishers can sell their books throughout the world, trading on the linguistic remnants of the Imperial connection. As well. many American and British publishers have rights to such classics as *Winnie the Pooh* and *Charlotte's Web*, which provide a continuing income to subsidize gambles on new books. There are no Canadian classics, save Anne of *Green Gables* and the rights to *Anne* are held by an American firm.

If them were an export market for Canadian children's books, publishers could hope to recover the high production costs that a limited domestic market will not meet. But to sell outside this country, Canadian hooks, must compete with the large and diverse production of American and British firms. And it is quite evident that of the Canadian production of perhaps 60 books, them are not likely to be as. many worth buying as them would be from the thousands published elsewhere. The odds arc against us; it's a familiar story.

Of the small number of new Canadian tides **each** year, the majority fall into a **remarkably narrow range of** topics. Them **are Indians**, there **are** animals, and them is our past. **There are**, of course, such standards as buried **treasure**, mysteries and first kisses, **appearing** in unprepossessing, . **even** if Canadian. forms. In books that deserve some serious attention, however, the staples of our landscape and our **history** keep occurring, and not always in a **form** that does **them justice**.

This year, as in others, there **are** several books dealing with the Indians of the **Northwest** Coast. whose **wondrously** complex creation myths, **and astonishing artifacts have** made **them** especially popular **subjects** for **children's** writ**ers**. There is a peculiar tone that is nearly epidemic in books about Indians: it's a pomposity that seems as vulgar a misconception as the "How, me Indian, you white man" dialogue of the Western movie. Doris Andersen's Slave of the Haidas provides a good example of this tone:

Now paddle quickly. It is past the time for our morning meal and my stomach cries out for steamed clams and seaweed,

Such **ridiculous** dialogue nearly ruins **what** is an exciting **adventure** story, about a **young Salish** boy taken captive by the **Haidas**. Doris **Andersen** has been painstaking **in** detailing the houses, canoes, **fishing** methods and customs of the **Haida** and **Salish** peoples. But **her** detail becomes **merely** didactic, and like the tone of the dialogue, it drags **down** the **story**.

That it is possible to write about the Northwest Indians in a straightforward, respectful way has been amply demonstrated by Christie Harris in her books of legends, Once Upon a Totem and Once More Upon a Totem. The humourous, lusty quality of the stories is present in her retelling, and she manages to integrate all sorts of information about the Indians into the natural drift of the legends. McClelland & Stewart have just reprint.4 her 1972 book, The Secret in the Stlalakum Wild, in an inexpensive paperback. The Secret in the Stlalakum Wild works Indian myth into a modem fantasy about a white girl. The children of this book deliver an inordinate number of cute one-liners and never just say anything (always gloating, decreeing,

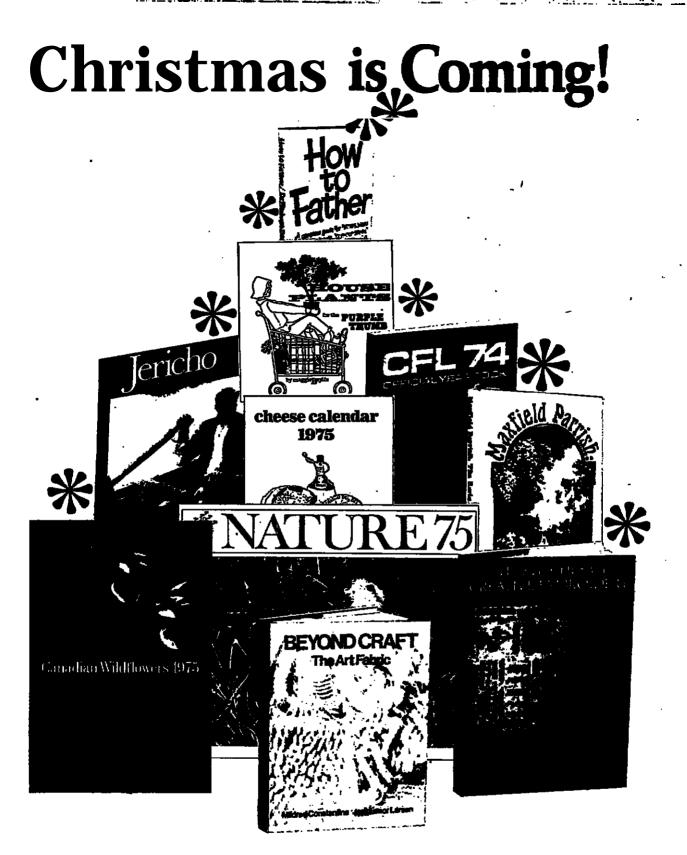
The economics of publishing children's books in Canada are dismal; it's a murk of the concern and interest of Canadian publishers that they continue to publish children's books at all.

squealing, groaning, announcing). But Harris has done a **wonderful** job of translating the mystery and myths **of.West** Coast **mountains** and forest into **something** tangible and **scary**.

In Sea and *Cedar*, Lois McConkey has tried too, to make the life and creations of the Indian peoples come alive for modem children. A lecturer at Vancouver's Céntennial Museum, she has applied her knowledge of West Coast Indians to this non-fiction book. Theii techniques for fishing, carving, hunting, making clothing are described very carefully, and Douglas Tait's clear, simple illustrations arc excellent. But one might wish for a little mom clarity in the text. Some of her explanations are difficult to follow, and the publisher, J. J. Douglas, really ought to hire a new proofreader.

One of this year's contributions to the historical field, Chip Young's *The. Boy Who Came Wirh Cartier, has a* surprising appeal. The surprise is that so **unoriginal** an idea **presented** in such unassuming **prose** could be so successful. The **narrator encounters** an old man who tells of what he has **seen** since his **arrival** in **this country**, as a stowaway on **Cartier's** ship. It's a simple device for covering great gobs of our past, but simplicity is the book's strength. As the jacket **proclaims**, *The* Boy *Who Came With Cartier* is best appreciated if mad aloud.

Both Lyn Cook and Marian Engel have written children's books this year which are not conspicuously Canadian in either setting or content. But if they am free from the limita۰.



*How To Father **\$9.95** *Houseplants For The Purple Thumb **\$3.95** pb. *Jericho: The South Beheld **\$39.95** *CFL 74 Official Yearbook \$1.95 pb *Chesse Calendar 1975 \$4.95 *Mexfield Parrish: The Early Years \$59.95 'Canadian Wildflowers 1975 \$4.95 *Neture 75: A Canadian Calendar \$3.95 'Beyond Craft: The AR Fabric \$35.00 *The Stitches of Creative Embroidery \$4.95 pb.



Van, Nostrand Reinhold Ltd. 1410 Birchmount Road. Scarborough. MI P 2E7, Onterio tions of regionalism, they are still not books likely to enjoy an international audience.

It is difficult to believe that **Marian Engel**, author of **Honeyman Festival** and **Monodromos**, is the same **Marian Engel** who has written Adventure **at** Moon **Bay** Towers. One can only assume that Ms. **Engel** considers writing for children a **minor literary enterprise**.

Lyn Cook has been writing books for **Canadian** children for **more** than 20 years. "If I were **all** these. .." does not show the benefits of such long experience. It is a series of rhymed speculations:

> If I were a frog, I'd catch the first log, And sail down the creek. If I were a rabbit, I'd make it a habit To play hide and seek.

The illustrations **are** not much better, and the text is done in a rounded script that is difficult to read.

In looking over some of the children's books published recently in Canada, I **realize** that no amount of loyalty-to Canadian books would impel me to buy them. If I were setting out to buy my child a library, I'm **sure that** my first **expenditures** would be on such fine -and foreign — books as **Stuart Little** and **Where** the Wild Things Are. I would **certainly soon add** Ann Blades' books and those of William **Kurelek** and at least one of Harris' books of **Indian legends**. But I think I am not alone in feeling that there are few Canadian books of the sort that become part of a lifelong library. I still have tattered copies of **some** of my childhood books, and I remember the intense **pleasure** they gave me. There **are** few Canadian books that would be that sort of permanent gift to a child. \Box

PUTTINGTHE FOETUS FIRST

Morality and Law in Canadian Politics: The Abortion Controversy, by Alphonse de Valk, Palm Publishers Ltd., Montreal, **184** Pages, \$8 cloth and \$2.95 paper.

By ANNE ROCHE

A LAW PASSED recently in New York State provides that there must be two doctors present at abortions performed 20 weeks or more into a pregnancy. If the baby is tough enough to run the gauntlet past the first doctor's knife, the second doctor is there to try to save its life. In Boston, a doctor who skilfully aborted the "product of pregnancy" and then left it to die is being tried for manslaughter. These are examples of the schizophrenia that governs the abortion question: on the one hand, a recognition that it is now perfectly legal to take young human life; on the other. a deep-seated moral objection to doing so. Examples like the above multiply, because abortion, as Alphonse de Valk points out in this book, "is one of the rare examples of a legal reform that stirs up more controversy after the law has been amended than before." The controversy comes from the **slow** recognition by a large section of Western society that it is totally opposed to the assumptions about a basic principle made in its name by its legislators.

This important book is **an** attempt to study the history of the abortion debate in Canada in the larger perspective of the social revolution that swept Western civilization in the

From now on, the law gives human life only relative value, to be decided on utilitarian grounds.

1960s. It was in that decade that the West openly admitted that it was no longer Christian. **From** now on, for better or worse, we live in **the** post-Christian era. **The** agreement on basic principles has **broken** down: henceforth the State will only coincidentally **profess** the **great** guiding truths of the **Judaeo-Christian** ethic.

be Valk sees as "the intellectual turning point" in this social revolution the 1957 Wolfenden Report in Britain on homosexuality. which drew that sharp distinction between legality and morality which has become almost a principle itself in recent legislation. Canadian law reform was deeply influenced by the philosophy of the Wolfenden Report and the legislation that followed it, particularly the 1967 **liberalization** of abortion — so much so in fact that a French-Canadian writer accused us of "judicial col-'onialism." Every time someone quotes Our Fearless Leader's dictum **that** "the state has **no** business in the **bed**-moms of the nation," or some pm-abortionist scolds an anti-abortionist for "hying to impose his morality on society," we are hearing echoes of the Wolfenden Report. Even the Roman Catholic hierarchy of Canada succumbed to the siren song; though bitterly opposing abortion, it accepted the divorce between legality and morality and gave the many Catholic Liberal MPs an excuse to vote for a law they believed, so they said, would allow murder.

The great historic principle officially jettisoned during the abortion controversy was the most basic one of all — that human life has an equal value at every stage from concepdon to **natural** death. From now on. in Canada and Britain and the U.S., the law gives human life only relative value, to be decided on utilitarian grounds. This was made clear by one of he key figures in the abortion debate, Grace MacInnis (NDP Vancouver-Kingsway) during the hearings of the Commons Standing Committee on abortion. It was not, she said, "a simple matter of respecting or **not** respecting life" but of weighing one against the other, that of the unborn child, for example, against the well-being of the adult woman. However. the new scale of values has turned out to , be barbarously simple to apply. You just use the criteria of self-interest, enlightened or otherwise. You talk about "quality of life," of your life. that is. You come, as Mrs. MacInnis did, to see vast new fields open to improvement by this concept. "I think it is time that we began to work toward quality population in this country," she told the Commons Committee. This "need for improving the population. ..." Where did we hear that before. asked some Hon. Members. Even pro-abortionists were startled.

Nevertheless, it is thi quality of life argument that has taken hold. De **Valk** recounts how even some Christian churches came to accept it. The United Church of Canada came up with a most opportune **theological** discovery: "Every child has a right to be well born, and in some cases this means the **right** not to be **born** at all." And the Archbishop of Canterbury voted to include the quality of life of the mother's family in the grounds for abortion, in the end voting for abortion on demand. "Even his own bench of bishops had their heads in their hands," said an observer.

Opposition to abortion has come to be considered **"a Catholic** foible ... like abstaining from meat on Friday," as Cardinal Heenan said. In Canada, as de **Valk** documents," this attitude has been **lovingly nurtured** by the Toronto Globe and *Mail*, whilh by charging that private, i.e. Catholic, morality had no place in public morality as expressed in law, created an **atmosphere** of bigotry and **hurry** in which no one stopped to consider whether Catholics (and very many **Protestants** and Jews) might have a point when they said abortion was against the common good.

The usual early argument for **broadening** the grounds for abortion was that this would serve the common good, by cutting down on the number bf illegal abortions and deaths from them. Interested pm-abortion groups and the media. quoted wildly inflated figures for both. Them was no attempt to verify these, nor to consider the findings in other **countries** that liberalized abortion did not significantly cut down on illegal abortions, sometimes even had the opposite effect, and that abortion soon came to be used as the primary method of bih control. Scientific evidence about the sophistication of human life soon after conception was likewise ignored. De Valk recalls the panic haste of all concerned to prove that Canada was not lagging behind in' abandoning the historical moral underpinnings of its law. **Incredibly** lumping the matter of taking human life with provisions to permit lotteries, Parliament voted on the Omnibus Bill on May 14, 1969, (along party lines, for no morality prevails over political expedience) to broaden the abortion law to include as grounds **not only** the life but the

"health" of a woman. This, as both sides expected, permits abortion on demand. the only hindrance being that Parliament left the administration in the hands of sometimes re-calcitrant hospital committees.

The abortion debate nonetheless continues, **at** a rancorous pitch. Numerous pro-life groups have formed to try to persuade Parliament to tighten the law, and these are opposed by smaller but mom visible groups with unlimited access to the media, (which are, with one or two honourable exceptions, closed to the pm-life position). The debate has long passed the point where anyone is arguing that the unborn child is not a human being. The motions of debate are gone through-medical. demographic and ecological arguments are put and countered - but most people accept that abortion is not a medical or demographic question; it is a moral question. And the moral question is: "Are some human lives worth more than others?" To answer that question in the affirmative, as recent abortion laws have done, "is to corrupt the law and, thereby, ultimately to corrupt society." The immediate appearance, after the legislation of abortion, of the euthanasia question, suggests that we are merely at the beginning of a course that will tragically degrade not only the law, but the human life it'is meant to protect. Cl

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CREATIVE JUICES SWIFT AND SLOW

The Pole-Vaulter, by Irving Layton; McClelland & Stewart, 94 pages, \$3.95 paper.

Fire on Stone, by Ralph Gustafson, McClelland & Stewart, 90 pages, \$3.95 paper.

By **KEATH** FRASER

AS FAR AS SEX is con-d, it would be hard to find two poets of the same generation farther apart on the scrotum's spectrum. Yet something **more** basic than this distinction arises reading Layton and Gust&on together. At their best, Gustafson's poems resemble lakes. Layton's rivers. No more value judgment is intended in this distinction than in another, which is that **Gustafson** is mom aware of poetry as art than Layton, who knows poetry's political value. Thus while Layton seems at home **down** in the mar**ketplace**, Gustafson appears happy studying the cathedral around the corner. Layton prefers to address us with the flowing cadence of a poet looking to seduce a gathered crowd; Gustafson, more aware of a cycle in things, likes to speak in an elliptical way that seems mainly concerned with convincing himself. No wonder Layton finds himself with "all the sweet ass/a man his years can safely handle" ("Poet on Cos"), while Gustafson examines his own "horny feet/stuck from the **shroud,/the** sheet **thrown** over/to show him done" ("To My Love. R.N.").

While sex is important in different ways to both writers it is **naturally their** techniques as poets that interest us more than their **performances** as men. That's why the lake and the river serve well enough as critical metaphors, because the **virility of** each writer can be understood even when his creative juice may occasionally diminish to **a puddle** or a creek. For the most part the techniques in these two **collec**tions of recent poems do **honour** to **two** compelling lovers of their craft.

In **one** of his poems Layton confesses that **there are** days when he thinks "of nothing/but politics" ("What I Told the Ghost of Harold Laski"). In The Pole-Vaulter he tells us, in yet another of his Forewords, how a poet should vault over, in the style certain political undesirables have done, the tyrannical regimes that Layton condemns. "The world is redeemed by its pole-vaulters.': To a pair of political free spirits he dedicates his book-at the same time stating how he now views his own vocation: "To dream and to interpret dreams like my forebear Joseph and to **spray** from time to time the civet of poetry between the **reeking** aisles where people in civilized dress sit daydreaming of murder, violence and destruction. a smile of pleased gratification on their lips." In this way the poet redeems the world, and, as the title poem says on the last page, he vaults over his own grave. With his stance thus fixed on one point his trajectory would seem to invite a fall. But in this particular volume it rarely comes to that, since Layton's egoism is in turn redeemed by a regard for others who show an equal disdain for breaking down under the "hideous dreams" of Fascism ("For Anne Frank"), Bolshevism ("For Nadezhda Man-delshtam"), death ("Lillian Roxon"), or simply old age ('Young Couple at Lum Fong Hotel'') - an age over which Layton's "civet" of poetry Rows:

Each other's unbreaking pole
 of imagination and love
 you vault over
 widsom greying at the roots
 and smelling of unalterable defeats,
 the will-to-power that fleers
 out of skincreases and hemorrhoids

As a rule Layton isn't as reflective a poet as **Gustafson** and tends to **narrate** mom than meditate. In *The Pole-Vaulter* his **themes** of tyranny, poetry, power. individuality, Jewishness, flow into the ocean 'he **creates** in his own image. He can't, he claims, feel at home with **"transcen**dental feelings" and so unloads them into a bay **where** "washed by the sea they will surface as white blossoms/ which the tide **will** present to **me** on **bent knees**" ("The Transfiguration"). Layton's reality is closer to what **the** philosophers call naive reality, and it **is precisely** this reality that **contributes** to his **deserved** popularity. It isn't **that his** images am more concrete than Gustafson's. but **that they reflect** fewer nuances than **those** of the meditative **Gustaf**son.

For example Layton **claims** he knows "for **certain/I** could reach out and pluck the stars/one by **one/and** put them **all** into my **notebook"** ("The **Solitary"**). **Gustafson** is less sure of reality in this empirical sense: "What's beyond starkstaring is the meaning":

not the star but its nightly Reflection In the lake, nor the lake's stasis But the walk beside it.

In the same manner Gustafson's volume takes its tide **from** reflection, both in the visual and meditative sense: "Glass stained **in** the sun, on **pillar,/Thrown** in flame, **fire** at our **feet./Fire** on stone, that **hour** at **Chartres''** ("Take, For Instance, Architecture").

In Fire on Stone what seems important about Gustafson's verse is not the plethora of poets, echoes and traditions it melds, but, like Eliot's poetry, the **pleasure** it yields when a reader who doesn't always grasp his allusions trusts the poet's authenticity, and delights in n-reading a poem because it sounds, like the best music, better for hearing it a second time. **Perhaps** the flaw **in** Gustafson is a certain ejaculatory quality in his syntax which, in its attempt to create tension, seems sometimes patchy. I like him best in those poems which, while seldom flowing with traditional rhetoric, reflect upon the lacustrine depths of existence: "Serenade for Eight Winds," "To Give Intuition a Certitude," "The Grandeur Was When," "The Tin Can Turned Back from Transcendence," "Cadenza With Green Sail." These poems am not always easy to fathom, though - perhaps like Wallace Stevens' poems — it seems they **should** be, if only for their vividness.

> Great moments urge galaxies. Of lake and grass prodigious repetitions, alterations, happen.

The themes of brevity, death, art, **reality**, music, myth, am themes Gustafson has been dwelling on **for decades**. Add to these the **recurrent** images of cold, stars, roses. fjords, bulbs, stone, and Gust&on's volume takes on the richness of Norwegian omelette. *The Pole-Vaulter* appeals **more** with its lack **of** fussiness; *Fire on Stone* uncovers mom with its dissociating **centre.**

CANADA'S SECOND-BEST BAD WRITER

Where is the Voice Coming From?, by Rudy Wiebe, McClelland a Stewart, 157 pages, \$4.95 paper. The Temptations of Big Bear, by Rudy Wiebe, McClelland & Stewart, 415 pages, \$8.95 cloth.

By MICHAEL SMITH

BACK IN 1970 Rudy Wiebe the writer presented a pretentious, spectacular Arctic story titled "Oolulik" in an anthology called *The Story- Makers*, selected and pretentiously introduced by Rudy Wiebe the editor. It simply wasn't good enough — and suffered further in contrast with some fine work by Joyce Carol Oates, Alice Munro, Albert Camus and Frank O'Connor. who were among the others represented.

Then in 1971 Oberon Press brought out its anthology of new Canadian writing. *Fourteen Stories High, and some*thing happened. In it was "Where is the Voice Coming **From?" — another** story dramatizing the clash between white law and native life — and suddenly Rudy Wiebe stood out among a list of contributors that included D. 0. Spettigue, Gwendolyn' MacEwen, Alden Nowlan and Marian Engel.

Both stories now are together in Where is the Voice Coming From? and, set in comparison with each other and the 11 remaining stories in this first collection, it's clear how Wiebe has crossed the line again and again between noble myths sometimes badly written and just plain badly written stories.

Wiebe, who won the Governor General's Award for his novel. The Temptations of Big Bear, isn't a particularly fine writer; or at times. he tries to be too time. His dialogue is stagey, and often almost strangles his narrative; there's too much struggle and heroism (in this he is reminiscent of Hugh Gamer, who is perhaps Canada's best bad writer), and too often his characters seem too large or foolish for life.

On the other hand, Wiebe is most **successful** at identifying and exploiting **our** native **past** in a way that solidly takes our **literature** back to historical roots that interest **too** few other writers. His appeals to history and myth resemble much of **Margaret** Laurence's work, though **Laurence** has a peculiar talent for relating myth to contemporary **life** while Wiebe's writing frequently **seems** historically (and therefore psychologically) isolated. Both are **Prairie** writers, but Laurence has chosen to examine her roots at a distance in **time** and place. **Wiebe's roots** remain planted firm. whiih may or may not be a problem

His Bii Bear is a **tragic** figure. basically a wise and peaceable **chief** who can't accept the white treaty-makers' attempts to put boundaries **around** his world. He pays his price **after** the Worthy Young Men in his band rebel against the whites who have promised (and never **delivered**) a happy reservation life under the great Grandmother. the **Queen.**

The first rumblings come, aptly enough: when one warrior takes an axe handle to a government farm instructor sent to make the Indians appreciate the value of work and fences. Then at Frog Lake, in 1885. the Indiansmurder nine whites. priests and traders, all of whom Wiibe unfortunately over-characterizes until they appear like the bad guys in a lousy film. Especially hem **and** at the beginning of the book Wiebe depends on **stock** characters and **over-informative** dialogue ("We're all together **here**, remember, them's only twelve or thirteen of us in the whole bush. ...") to carry his narrative. In such places **the action** appears **theatrical** and awkward, as if he had difficulty reconciling the need to advance hls story with the equal need to **make** it seem real.. Bii **Bear's** speeches are always long and usually **confusing**, but maybe because **of Wiebe's** personal **sympathies** — only among the **Indians is dialogue suitably cryptic, seldom false.**

Temptations is written like a CBC documentary. Wiebe says it's based on real people, but "all characters in this meditation upon the past are the products of a particular imagination.?' The story alternates between fictional

NOVEMBER

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This **creature** heeling dusted with snow. its teeth grinding together, sound of old stones at the bottom of a river

You lugged it to the barn I held **the lantern**, we leaned over it , **as if** it **were** being born.

İİ

The sheep hangs upside down from the rope. a long fruit covered with wool and rotting. It waits for the dead wagon to harvest it.

Mournful November

this is the image

you invent for me,

the dead sheep came out of your head, a legacy:

Kill what you can't save what you can't eat throw out

what you can't throw out bury

Whar you can't bury give away

what you can't give away you must carry with you.

iris always heavier than you thought.

(From You Are Happy, by Margaret Atwood, Oxford, \$3.25.)

dramatization and fact-laden, almost journalistic material that Wiebe tries to relieve by **inserting** passages **told** by bureaucrats, survivors. soldiers and others.

When writing about Indians he faces the danger of falling into picturesque or travelogue-style writing, but in *Temptations*, at least, Wiebe successfully maintains the tension between realistic portrayal and overblown spectacle. This produces some nice ironies — the Indians refer to themselves as "people," to blacks as "black whiteskins," to dying as being "rubbed out" — without submitting to historical burlesque.

At times — too few — his writing is simple and dii ("There was a long silence, though horses galloped to the **river** in a **flurry** to drink **and** the **circle** was filled with the loud River people and the animals, living.") while in overlong descriptive **and** stream-of-consciousness passages he can be uncommonly wordy, and sometimes obscure..

It seems likely that **Wiebe's** stories were written over a span of some years (I suspect all were written **before** *Temptations*) since only the second half of his collection reflects his infatuation with historical myth. Several earlier stories betray an interest in childhood that seems typical of many fledgling writers. and a couple are gimmicky enough to be labeled "experimental." It's probably not wrong to guess that his publishers quickly gathered them up to capitalize on Wiebe's recent award.

Similar in many ways to **Temptations**, the title story. **Where is** the Voice Coming From?" is a matter of **impres**- sionistic **case-building**, an account of the 1897 shoot-out between Almighty Voice and the police built entirely **on** fact and cued by the guns, pictures. names and relics as they may be **researched** today.

Like *Tempiations*, such stories have as a common theme the conflict between the round world of the native peoples and the rigid world of the whites; It recurs in "All on Their Knees," in which a farmer hides an Indian from the RCMP, and, less successfully. in "Oolulik," a story of madness, murder and cannibalism on the Arctic wastes. When Wiebc adopts a white narrator, it's one who understands the native language or defends **native** ways. As a little girl *in* one story ironically puts it: "It's not nice to kill people or Indians."

1

In some of these he catches the myth, and in others he just falls. He fails, I think, in "Oolulik," which is nothing bat an adventure story larded up with Eskimo lore, and in "Bluecoats on the Sacred Hill of the Wild Peas," a supposedly ironic account of a modern visit to the site of Custer's Last Stand. He catches it in "Along the Red Deer and the Sooth Saskatchewan," an Indian battle tale, and in "The Fish Caught in the Battle River," a teamster's account of capture by rebel Indians.

In **The Story-Makers Wiebe writes** of "the impulse to make story" and makes it sound like the impulse to make water. Now it's time he stopped **preaching.** In several of these stories, and most especially in **Temptations. he** has shown us what he **can** do, and should do mom. There is no longer any need to talk about it in such silly terms.

U.S. BOOK CLUBS AND US One million Canadians have opted ford 10-day free trial offer in colonialism

By PAUL STUEWE

IF YOU'RE LITERATE and past the age **of** consent, there's a pretty good chance that you belong (or have belonged) to a book club. Given the opportunity to sample four shiny new bestsellers for only \$1 (plus shipping and handling), what sensitive book lover could pass up an instant gorge at the literary smorgasbord? In **the** nether **reg**ions of you brain. of **course**, you know that you will eventually be spending a **fair** sum of money for books you **might** not otherwise purchase. But for approximately one million Canadians the **prospect** of a Chtistmacin-July reading orgy has been too strong to resist, **and** as a consequence they have signed up with one of the 150 book **clubs** operating here.

Now for the cold **colonial** facts: of those million **Canadians**, slightly more than 3,000 belong to a Canadian book club: and of those 150 dubs selling books to Canadian readers. only **one** deserves a big bright red maple **leaf** as **far** as Canadian content is concerned.

For the **roughly** 100,000 Canadians who belong to **the** Book-of-the-Month Club. the largest single club operating here, about 15% of the books offered to them **are** Canadian,

and their **business** dealings are **carried** on with a **computer** in Camp Hill, Pennsylvania. The 80,000-odd who belong to Doubleday's Literary Guild — another 120,000 or so adhere to such specialized subsidiaries of Doubleday as the Cookbook Guild, the International Collectors Library and the Military Book Club-deal with a computer in Toronto. which nevertheless offers them an overwhelmingly American diet **of** book selections. At the **other** end of the scale, the 3.000 members' of the **Reader's** Club of Canada (which celebrates its 15th anniversary this month) are serviced by human beings in **Toronto**, and are offered Canadian books exclusively. Questions of modus operandi aside (ii the Reader's Club of Canada got big enough, it would probably use a computer too) it is evident that U.S. control over Canadian-based book clubs surpasses even its dominance of the Canadian economy as a whole, and it seems politic to ask just what the implications of this are for Canadian pub**lishers**, authors and readers.

I had always assumed that book clubs, foreign-controlled or not, were guilty of siphoning off sales fmm marginally viable local book stores. But just the opposite appears to be the case. Even such competitors of, the American clubs as Peter Martin, who heads the Reader's Club of Canada, recognize that book-club selection *always* increases the bookstore sale, primarily because it provides a degree of **public**-

ووجا القرار والالار والمعي

ity well beyond the original publisher's budget. Although the **profits** from book-club merchandising do end up south of the border, one can argue **that** the clubs are, on the whole, a significant, and perhaps even **necessary**, source of revenue to Canadian publishers as things **are** presently **structured**.

When one examines some of the **marketing** practices of the American-owned clubs, **however**, one becomes **a bit** less certain that their influence is a uniformly benevolent one. Both the Book-of-the-Month Club and the Literary Guild offer theii Canadian selections in the context of a far larger and **more** prominently displayed potpourri of **Ameri**-

When the Reader's Club of Canada wanted to list the University of Toronto Press's Mike: Volume 1, which had already been picked as a Book-ofthe-Month selection, they had to deal with Bookof-the- Month for the right to make it available to their membership.

can books. In the case of the Literary Guild the use of a red maple leaf N designate Canadian selections smacks of condescension. **Canadian** *are* going to buy American books regardless of how they are **offered**, of course. There **are** a host of obvious cultural conditioners at work here. But the suspicion remains that both dubs view **Canadian books** as a kind of **esoteric minority** interest quite peripheral to the serious business of **flogging** the latest **Philip** Roth or **Theodore** White. In this sense the American clubs help to perpetuate the status quo of a relatively underdeveloped publishing industry in Canada.

Given theii dominance of a large and otherwise unreachable market, Book-of-the-Month and Literary Guild can drive some pretty hard bargains with publishers anxious for the sales and prestige resulting from "A Major Book Club Selection." While the Literary Guild buys its Canadian selections directly from the publisher-usually at twice the cost of production - Book-of-the-Month often tenders a flat fee for the publisher's **phototype plates**, after which it negotiates directly with the printer for the lowest possible production costs. Because both clubs offer their selections at a substantial discount from the retail price, the royalties payable to authors and publishers are also correspondingly lower. However, since book-club sales are, as previously noted, a supplement to book-store sales rather than a substitute for them, these royalties do **represent** a net gain to their recipients.

The prospect of a windfall from either club is somewhat lessened, though, by the requirement that a book sell several thousand copies in order to recoup production costs and show a profit. Whereas the Reader's Club of Canada can survive by selling a few hundred copies of such non-best sellers as Northrop Frye's *The Bush Garden* and Peter Such's *Riverrun*, the big clubs with theii high-volume, *low* profit-margin operations simply can't afford to take chances with books that have only a minority appeal. Thus both Book-of-the-Month and Literary Guild spend a lot of time picking the "sure fire" hits and weeding out the "maybes." Among other things, this means that books published by the smaller presses are almost completely ignored in the rush to jump on the bandwagon of best sellerdom. The whole idea of "best sellers" is just one aspect of the **hyperactive** mass-marketing **practices** of our entertainment industries, true enough, *but* it's **clear** that Book-of-the-Month and Literary Guild function as efficient distributors of the pre-sold **rather than** as pioneers of the potentially popular.

Some of the experiences of the Reader's Club of Canada in dealing with the Book-of-the-Month Club **illustrate** the manner in which the larger dubs look after theii own interests. (No one expects **them to** do otherwise, of course.) Book-of-the-Month, like the Literary Guild, usually insists on the exclusive **right** to offer a **particular** title in Canada, and any exceptions must be cleared with the New York office (their Montreal address is merely a shipping and distribution centre). Thus when the Reader's Club of Canada wanted to list the University of Toronto Press's Mike: Volume I, which had already been picked as a Book-of-the-'Month selection, they had to deal with Book-of-the-Month for the right to make it available to their membership. Ultimately Book-of-the-Month let Reader's Club have it, but with two restrictions (one delaying its listing until **Book-of**the-Month offered it end the **other** prohibiting its use as part of **Reader's** club's discount introductory package).

The Reader's Club 'went through similarly humiliating negotiations with Book-of-the-Month over the first two volumes of Pierre Berton's CPR saga, and here the irony of a Canadian dub forced to implore an American club for permission to list a Canadian book is compounded: both Berton and his publisher, Jack McClelland, are well-known "nationalists." The quotation marks are intended as a demonstration of what can happen when nationalist beliefs confront imperialist realides. No matter how benevolently or discreetly administered, foreign control of the Canadian economy means that we are viewed as an exploitable marker free to be manipulated in the short-run interests of whoever can turn a profit here, without even the minimal restraints exercised by indigenous shareholders or management in Canadian-owned firms. In 'an extreme case, this brings about situations such as Book-of-the-Month's feeling free to sell the American edition of a Canadian book (Duncan Pryde's Nunaga) to its Canadian members; but even at the best of times it results in a steady outflow of profits derived from the distribution of Canadian books within Canada, and diminution of the money available for investment in developing a strong Canadian publishing industry.

One area where this is clearly discemable is that of book club advertising. Book-of-the-Month and Literary Guild each spend about \$500,000 a year on advertising and direct mail promotions in Canada, but a hefty share of this is directed to the "Canadian edition" of *Time*. and thus does not help Canadian-owned periodicals. In addition, however, both clubs benefit from the "spillover" circulation of American- magazines containing their advertisements into Canada, with two industry insiders estimating that 50 per cent of their Canadian members are attracted in this way. This is obviously a form of competition that a Canadian book club cannot match, as well as an indication that neither Book-of-the-Month nor Literary Guild spend anything like the full cost of obtaining theii Canadian members in Canadian-owned publications.

Thus a good case can be made for **establishing criteria** of Canadian ownership and **content** for book clubs. Unfortunately, **the** history of attempts to apply such **criteria** in other **areas suggests that** we will have **to first** raise the question and then wait out the deliberations of a Royal Commission **or two.**

Osci | Idtions of integrity

The Collected Poems of A.M. Klein, compiled with an introduction by Miriam Waddington, McGraw-Hill Ryerson, 373 pages, \$14.95 cloth and \$6.95 paper.

By **DAVID** LEWIS

A.M. KLEIN'S poetry is modern, yet often classical in style and language; it is relatively direct but sometimes **difficult** in its occult allusions; it is moving and sensitive but occasionally indulges in distressing puns; it is frequently hopeful about the human condition and mom frequently despairing; it is at times deriving of **religion** and its spokesmen and at other times deeply religious. There arc those who see these contradictions as flaws. To me they are evidence of integrity. No thoughtful and sensitive person can fail to oscillate betweenconviction and doubt, between hope and despair.

In any case. there is in Klein's poetry a wealth of language (or, more accurately, of languages), of passionate commitment, of imagery, of metaphor, of **irony**, of rhythm, and of rhyme. Many of his larger poems or groups of poems **are** an eloquent cry against man's inhumanity-and God's -apparent indifference. Whether some of them can be technically **faulted** or not, they are exciting and profound.

It would be presumptuous for a general reader of poetry, who does not **pre**tend expertise. to try to **pronounce** on Klein's literary sources or mentors or influences. First, because I am not qualified and. second, because I am not **sure** I want to be. 1 am one of those who **enjoy a rapturous sunset without curios**ity about the manner of its appearance or dissolution. And Klein's poetry has often **affected** me like a **Prairie** sunset: dazzlingly brilliant, **presaging** darkness.

For them is much shadow in Klein's poetry. The source of his **weltschmerz** is evident: the **never-ending** persecution. culminating in the Nazi destruction, of the Jewish people. And one should not wonder why.

As a very young boy Klein had **listened** to stories of pogroms in Russia, **Galicia** and Rumania. He was 14 when Nazism showed its **head** in the Munich beer hall putsch in 1923. **He** was hardly 24 when Hitler came to power in January, 1933. Young Jewish intellectuals at Baron **Byng** High School and, later, at McGill University followed developments **anxiously**. No one mom so than Klein. **What** he saw was not only the humiliation of the **Jews** in Europe but the world's callous indifference to a growing barbarism.

Klein was a highly sensitive human being who was conscious of his roots and had hungrily steeped himself in the history, **traditions**, folklore and mythology of his past. What was hap **pening** to his people was a mirror of evil that caused him pain and anguish even other young Jews could not fed, because they lacked hi sensitive **percep**tion. I know because I was one of them and his most intimate friend during those years.

But Klein's poetry reaches far beyond his feeling's of personal tragedy, as is evidenced by his **social** poetry of the **1930s** and his **magnificent** collection in the book titled "The Rocking Chair." **He** loved Montreal. particularly the east end where he was **brought** up in the Jewish milieu and where **he** could enter the **French-Canadian environment** by walking **only a few blocks**.

Miriam Waddington, who has compiled this volume, emphasizes in her excellent study of Klein published in 1970. his knowledge and love of language. This is evident from his writing and I may add that Klein mad dictionaries — English, French, Yiddish, Hebrew, Latin and even Greek — as avidly as he read literature. Even in daily conversation, he gleefully rolled his tongue around unusual combinations of multi-lingual words, especially if they sounded esoteric or had a double entendre, or produced a pun or striking



A. M. Klein

metaphor. And he would shake with laughter, his sharp **grey-blue** eyes twinkling, if he felt he had succeeded. This made being with him an endless &light. **And so** is reading his **poetry**.

Mrs. Waddington has done a **great** service in producing this volume. She has compiled all of Klein's published poetry — the four books in **their** entirety as **well** as poems published in periodicals but not previously collected in a book. She has arranged them in chronological order so that Klein's development as poet and his responses to experience may be easily studied.

The present collection, I have little doubt, is a rich poetic experience and, like all great poetry, gains in meaning and impact with every reading. When I first opened the book it struck me how well chosen was the photograph of Klein on the **frontispiece**. It is **as** true and unposed as the gamin-like look in the eyes.

Six poets who found a critic

Oh, It's Ward Not to Be Immortal, by Carolyn Struthers, Nåirn Publishing House, 72 pages, \$2.50 paper.

You (Poems 1957-67), by George Stanley, New Star Books, 86 pages, Paper unpriced.

The Forest **City**, by **Robert Fones**, Coach **House** Press, 125 Pages, paper unpriced.

Preparing **for** the Arc, **by** Mike Doyle, **Weed/Flower Press**, 70 pages, **\$3** paper.

Night Mares, by Jamie Hamilton, Plkadilly Press, 38 pages, \$2.50 paper.

Woman, Be Honest, by Sparling Mills, Herring Cove Press, 76 pages, paper unpriced.

By LEN GASPARINI

THE RATIO **BETWEEN** the number of Canadian poetry books published each season and those that are **actually** sold must be dishearteningly **incalculable**, if not downright pathetic. The truth of the matter is **most** people are top damn lazy to give their **minds** a lyrical lift. **But** the Muse's dilemma **doesn't** end them. Over the past decade there has **been** a continuous gush of poetry, from the masterful to the most horrendously 'mediocre, and therein lies the **malignancy.** It would take a legion of **dedicated** critics to extricate it. **Fortu-** nately, some space has been provided for the following half-dozen volumes of poems.

Despite the somewhat affected tide, Carolyn Struther's collection contains many fine. energy-charged poems. She records her impressions with the artifice of mood-associative imagery, and often superimposes the surreal on an ordinary scene, as in "Summer Air":

> today the air was so pure I expected to see divers floating down amongst the clouds wearing large fins and oxygen lanks and spearing startled birds

Other poems offer splendid examples of irony and understatement, like 'Marriage" and "Still Sometimes." **Struthers** employs ample eye-rhyme, and this gives her poetry a vigorous, 1 assonant cadence. She occasionally lapses into tedious introspection and nostalgia, but her subjectivism rises above mere rhetoric. She is at her best when the juxtaposition of image and idea in her poems is vividly equipoised. "Beach" is short enough to quote as **a** *model* of this particular technique:

the beach is silent with the roar of noise held frozen near the waves' peak sound begins a long way out where water and sky slide into each other

All in all, Struthers' Oh, It's Hard Not to Be Immortal is a very worthwhile book.

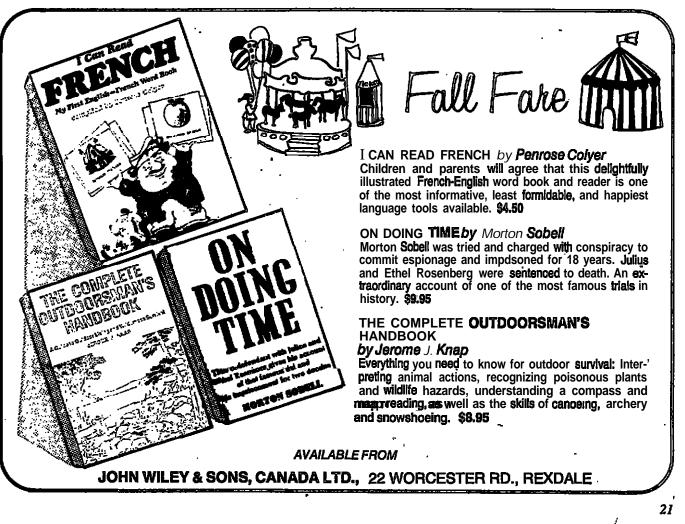
George Stanley is an American poet newly arrived, in Canada. His work synthesizes various poetic traditions, but what he writes about is essentially close to home., "Tête Rouge" and "You," the title poem, are experiments in the narrative form. The latter piece is **comparatively** poignant, fraught with angst and anger. Some of the stanzas stand out like keloids in their starkness: "The broken handwriting aches itself into scripture./I try to see again what I have seen —

In the shorter lyrics, especially the "Pony Express Riders" sequence, the language is simple to the point of singsong; however, the silhouetted Prairie imagery adds to the dreaminess of the symbolism. One is reminded of the atmospheric effects of Winslow Homer, and perhaps even **Zane Grey** could be conjured up in these lines: "In the

shadow/of a hill he rides./ his shadow rides the hill."

Stanley's poems resemble the kinetic paintings of Jackson **Pollock** in a way that transfigures the content. The poem's meaning (if there is one) moves off into myth by the multiple force of shifting syntax. One line impels another in crescendo tonality. The only inconsistencies of style are the clichés and prosy commentary, otherwise it is interesting reading.

The Forest City is Robert Fones' second book of poems; One of Canada's younger poets, Fones, I feel, relies too much on_gimcrackerv and interpolated dialogue. He seems to have a p&chant for acid-rock jargon and extravagant metaphor: "Queen you breeze thru thii city/wearing a wardrobe of trees/ preaching that we/are the coat-hangers." His poems are cleverly contrived, and the abstruseness they **bury** themselves in weakens their true poetic intent. Fones is experimenting with everything at once, overloading his poetry with synecdochic devices for the sake of obscurantism. Even the titles sound strenuously disjointed. What are we to make of the following? "Effect Cup Vortex." "The Norfolk & Western **Pigeon** Off the Line.," "Tri-X,"



and others. One particular poem begins like a crossword puzzle: "Follow the mycelium you/yourself threadbare to the vacuum/will the objectship to criss-/cross this hiatus." If Coach House Press can print such unpoetic effusions, is it any wonder the average person is turned off poetry?

Mike Doyle's **Preparing for the Arc** is a bio-chronological **prose poem about that inspired. resourceful pat**riarch, Noah. Wii the **exception** of a few lyrics, **Doyle's** *pièce de résistance* is book-length. It makes for difficult reading because the supposedly informative lines appear addled, and the typeface is so minuscule as to require a magnifying lens.

In the 25th psalm of this work Doyle utters the last pronouncement of Neo-Classicism: "Had Noah been an artist, his destiny would have been to drown with the others." Does this sound ironic to you? I always thought the artist was the suicide who decided not to.

The format of Jamie Hamilton's Night Mares isideally suited to the contents. The format is attractive, and Hamilton's poems are precise as ailverware. He thinks in imagery, and his diction (often rhymed and metred) flows in formal stanzas of lyrical beauty. Much of bis work is effectively structured to impart the most subtle mood; each poem is a play of nuances. There is no waste of energy and purpose in the run-on lines, and it is comforting to know that Hamilton has, in some measure, restored music to pcetry.

I'd like to single out several poems for special mention. They are: "The Poem as Hitch-Hiker," "Wreck Beach," "Detroit Art Show," and "Night Crews." The last one is a thought-provoking piece that seems destined for the anthologies. Nigh: Mares is a creditable second collection. It should be read.

Spading Mills is a Nova Scotian poet, but her poetry moves in a realm of love and other human relationships. Woman, Be Honest lacks spontaneity of expression because the subject matter has been chosen for a sort of soulsearching, confessional appeal. Mills is too subjective; the **noumenon** eludes her. Her poems are of one type only. a predictable essaying of the purely speculative. If she could write about things instead of her feelings, **the** result could be poetry.

And so, the ratio widens. Poetry will be written, good and bad. Let us hope there am no bad apples in the barrel. \Box

Non-poets who didn't know it

The 4 ·Jameses: Canada's Four Worst — and Funniest — Poets, by Wiilii Arthur Deacon, introduction by Doug Fetherling, Macmillan, 204 pages, \$4.95 paper.

By JEAN MELUSKY

BUY THIS BOOK. Now that. you've got it **home**, immediately make space for it in the ready reference section of **your bookshelf**, near your **Oxford Dic***tionary of Quotations, your* **Rand**-McNally **World Atlas.** and **Bob Weaver's** collections of **Canadian** short stories. Why? Because this one is a classic, and you **are** going to be running to **your** shelf frequently to find bits to read to your uninitiated friends.

The subtitle precisely describes **the** book, with the stress on "Funniest." **The4 Jameses**, originally published in 1927. was written by William Arthur Deacon. Doug Fetherling, the author of this edition's excellent introduction, describes Deacon as "perhaps the first important English-Canadian man of letters."

The 4 Jameses. however, is witness to the fact that while Deacon was nurturing Canada's Greats. he was also collecting Canada's Abominables. Four of them are the Jameses here assembled: James Gay (self-proclaimed Poet Laureate of Canada and Master of, all Poets); James McIntyre; James Gil-., lis; and James MacRae.

The quotations **from** these wretched poets are enough to make the book worth buying. But the way Deacon sets these gems is brilliant enough to warrant paying five bucks for a paperback. He adopts the standard critical stance and, in so doing, manages to send up his own craft as well as these four poets. He quotes a lot, to give us the full spice of these worthies, but offers as his reason "the lack of proper facilities for obtaining some of the books from which they are drawn, and with the hope of forcing out new complete editions." He rationalizes their failings, for example speculating that James Gay - about whom little biographical information is available --- was not university educated: The freedom of his composition from deformities resulting from the cramping rules of grammar was probably only possible to one who

had escaped the severer forms of a classical education." The result? Stuff like:

- I hope to cross the seas and let Old England know it,
- And to see Her Majesty in her own home, being the Master of all Poets.
- As the greatest of Poets [Longfellow] have passed away, It appears it's left between Alfred Tenny-
- It appears it's left between Alfred Tennyson and James Gay.

My **favorite** among the four is James McIntyre, who was inspired generally by the dairy business around Ingersoll. and specifically by the 7,000 pound cheese once produced there. Fmm his **'Ode** on the Mammoth **Cheese**,'' I offer a stanza;

We have seen thee, queen of cheese Lying quietly at your case, Gently fanned by evening breeze, Thy fair form no flies dare seize.

Behan with a touch of neon

Without a Parachute; by David Fennario, McClelland & Stewart, 229 pages, \$3.95 paper.

By PHIL LANTHIER

BACK IN **1969, 22-year-old** David **Fennario** started a journal in **an** attempt to pull himself together after four years of the sort of desultory messing about **that** was the common **affliction** of **youth** in the **1960s. Fennario had** been **born** in Montreal's Point St. **Charles** district, a **rough working-class area of taverns and** tenements lying southwest of the city's central shopping area. He quit school, **went to work,** quit work, **went hitchhiking,** bummed around. got attested, and finally ended up in Montreal's **Dawson** College.

When he showed his partially completed journal to Sally Nelson of **Dawson's** English Department, she recognized it as a piece of accomplished writing, and **arranged** for **Daw**son to publish it. The 1.000 printed copies **were gone** by the end of the year after receiving high **praise** from the French **press** in Montreal. The English dailies ignored it. But the book's growing word-of-mouth reputation now has resulted in this McClelland & Stewart release shortly to be followed by a **French** translation to be **published** by **Parti Pris.**

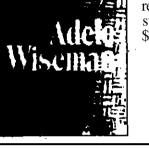
Fennario is a denizen of the inner city. "Give me sidewalks **anyday**," he says, staring glumly at the **green** and

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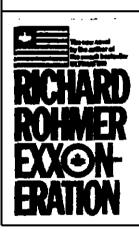
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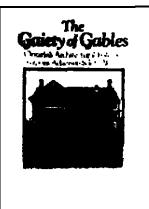
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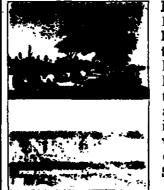
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splendid shores of Lake Massawippi. "All of the familiar landmarks were missing-the Stelco chimney, Northern Electric. Redpath Sugar, Five Roses Flour signs that I grew up with Yeah, bright lights big city. Nine o'clock in the morning and the CN brakemen are sitting in the Fulford Street Tavern having scold beer before going into the yard."

It's not that **Fennario** prefers concrete to trees. It's just that the city is full of people and talk. Without a Parachute moves with the easy. natural rhythm of conversation over beer with old friends. The streets and alleys, the neon-lit hallways and broken doors become a little less oppressive because stories are told and wild times are remembered:

Once a bunch of us carried two shopping bags full of snakes uptown and let them loose in a department store basement. We waited until the salesladies were looking the other way and then we dumped the snakes on the floor, a baker's dozen of them sparkling gold under the neon lights slithering away into dark corners and under the counters. We split the scene once little old ladies began convulsing, screaming blue murder. Big mystery back in the fifties, all sorts of speculations were made by the press. My mother sitting at the supper table weeks afterwards saying, "Oh Jim, they found another snake in Eaton's."

Fennario listens and **makes** legends with only slight exaggeration. His style is open, engaging and unpretentious. Neither his observations of the squalor and viciousness around him, nor the struggle with the depression that rises within **him** from time to time, **stifles** the journal's essential vitality and good **humour.** Although he is given at times to some easy political moralizing, it doesn't weigh .his narrative down, There's a touch of Brendan Behan in the way he takes the scruffiness of life with irony and compassion. Ass matter of fact, since his sense of dialogue is so good, end since he has been working on a play for the Centaur Theatre in Montreal, he may well provide the people of Point St. Charles with the same sort of high-spirited dramatic image that **Behan gave** to the people of working-class Dublin.

Coming Next month:

 Mel Watkins on The Mackenzie Pipeline
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WATCH OUT FOR CHARLIE'S GANG

Demeter on the frontier

And Some in Fire, by Dorothy Farmiloe, Allve Press, 141 pages, paper, unpriced.

By LINDA ROGERS

THIS BOOK BY poet and teacher Dorothy Familoe has all the mountains and valleys we usually expect in a first novel. Familoe is a writer of intelligence end compassion, whose love of ideas sometimes falls into didacticism and love of words to baroque description.

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THE BOREALIS PRESS LIMITED 9 ASHBURN DRIVE OTTAWA, CANADA K2E 6N4 224-6837 of a town in transition, leaving Venessa with only an unborn child and tbc thin hope for a future in the city, where the seasons may not be felt so cruelly. Farmiloe milks the Demeter myth, which works in spite of the hero overplaying it, because of Ven's real sympathy for her landscape and the victims of those who would corrupt it.

Farmiloe, from her position at the cortex of Venessa's intelligent and sensitive mind, draws the supporting characters according to plan. All the men, except Gord, the schoolteacher and shrill conscience of the North, are stock villains of the new feminist literatutu. It is in Hester, the Indian matriarch, that Vanessa finds a irue resonance. Hester lives in harmony with the realities of life and death. She is still proud in spite of the efforts of a town in flux to denigrate the Indian brother who was a part of the family united in the common determination to stay alive.

But Vcn knows that Hester and her kind arc **doomed**, so **she** leaves rather than **sacrifice** herself to the **decay** that has **already** cost her a daughter.

The square dance at the centre of the novel is the ritual pattern of life in the North. The dance, like much of the dialogue and description, is contrived. but somehow part of the mechanical process of a brain looking through conventional channels for solutions to conventional problems.

Superbly rendered is the **silent expression** of **the** love of a **mother** for **her child** and the land, which, according to myth and to habit, **will** regenerate itself.

Portage and Mainlining

Winnipeg Stories, edited by Joan Parr, Queenston House, 223 pages, \$2.25 paper.

Life³s Vagaries, by Step&GUI, Vesta Publications, 100 pages, \$2.50 paper.

By PAT BARCLAY

QUBBNSTON HOUSE, one of Canada's newest shoestring publishers, is the publisher of *Winnipeg Stories a* collection that includes contdbutions by Miriam Waddington, Fredelle Bruser Maynard, Chester Duncan, Maara Haas and a dozen more. An introduction by David Arnason, who teaches CanLit at the University of Manitoba, attempts to define the "Winnipeg style" that he says unites them: "Winnipeg is at once old and modern, provincial and cosmopolitan, radical and reactionary, a state of mind, a style [The stories share] the confident conviction that the experience of living in the city is worth exploring."

It's a brave concept and it helped cam Mm. Paw a grant from the Winnipeg 'Centennial **Committee**, but the stories themselves defy easy classification. Some of **them**, in **fact**, **can** hardly **be labelled** as short stories. **never** mind the regional distinction. (And **one**, "**The Baseball** Game" by W. **D. Valgardson**, has a hem **who voted** for Kennedy. a politician not celebrated for his Winnipeg style.)

The best story in the group was written by William Paluk, who is currently president of the Canadian Authors' Association. Winnipeg branch. It's called "The Back Door" and its heroine, Anna Novak, is a character to remember. (When her daughter Halia wants to marry an Anglo-Saxon named Henry Smith, Anna is chagrined: "I know our boy name Pitkowsky, call himself Pitt. So you could be Smitkowsky. But no, no") Sentimental, but also funny and compassionate.

Most of the "women's" stories, including those by Waddington and Maynard, have the misfortune to remind us of Alice Munro and what better use she makes of similar material. Others, such as "White Land, Blue Toe" by John Parr, sound strictly from high school. But *Winnipeg Stories* is still worth the time. Especially if you're a buddii short-story writer yourself, and need to know bow not to do it.

Speaking of short stories that arc not **really** short stories, let's take a look at *Life's Vagaries* by Stephen Gill. Gill is **Indian**, educated at Agm, Ottawa, and Oxford, and author of **half** a dozen other titles — **poetry**, critical studies, a grammar text, etc.

Gill's prose alternates between kindergarten-spare and nineteenth century-florid; someone better versed in the vagaries of English as it is taught in the former colonies could doubtless account for how his writing got that way. It's a handicap, but in his stories about contemporary village people caught in the webs of ancient traditions. Gill's voice rises above the verbal underbrush. He is sensitive, alert and subtle. If he can match his **prose** to **his** perceptions in future, perhaps his stories will come out more like stories. and less like scrambled messages transmitted In an unfamiliar code. \Box

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Fiction in d veil of tears

Angels of God, by Gildas O. Roberts, Torrance & Co., 76 pages, \$4.95 casebound.

The Gate at Madame T'sein's, by Duffy Paxton, Slerra Publishers, 99 pages, \$4.25 paper.

By P. L. SURETTE

THE FIRST OF THESE two novels, **Angels of God**, is a pathetic **tale** of a love **affair** between Gerald Davies, a teaching assistant at the University of **Cape** Town and a **coloured** student, **Yvonne Eickhoudt**. It should be of interest to those who enjoy the **frisson** of indignation occasioned by reading of the indignities visited upon the hapless inhabitants **of South Africa by the laws** of apartheid. Roberts invests the enforcers of South Africa's incredible laws with the grace of compassion, but fails to make bis slim **cast** of characters otherwise interesting.

The novel begins in the flippant manner of Kingsley Amis with Davies happily married in England and earning his bread with predictable discontent as a schoolmaster. The opening section forms a peculiar introduction to Davies' recollection of the love affair five years earlier. As **fiction**, the tale is spare and clumsy. The couple successfully escape South Africa after an embarrassing brush with the police enforcing the laws against miscegenation. But Yvonne is killed in a train accident on their wedding day. The only redeeming quality of the novel is the possibility that the story could be true.

It is much more difficult to find any redeeming qualities in *The Gate at Madame T sein's*. The story deals with the Chinese civil war, the Japanese invasion of China, and the revolution. **This** dramatic historical **backdrop** is **re**collected by an aged David Commerce and his similarly aged first love, **Mai Tsui** (*now* Madame **T'sein**) in modern Japan. The story is thoroughly **improb**ably **and extremely** diffuse. With a few alterations of **profession** the novel might fit well into the Sue Barton series.

The publishers. Sierra of Vancouver, deserve no thanks for making tbii book available. But if they **must** publish such books (and at hard-cove-r **prices)** one **might** expect **inem to correct**the misspellings of their authors. Duffy **Paxton** has difficulty **getting** even his **clichés** straight. At one highly dramatic point David informs her grand-daughter that **Mai Tsui** has **"left** this veil of **tears."**

Growing up abhorred

In Captivity, by Leib Braverman, translated from the Yiddish by Isaac Halper, Musza Halper, and Carla Wolfe, Jewish Dialog, Summer 1974 issue, 102 pages, \$2.50.

By GEORGE JONAS

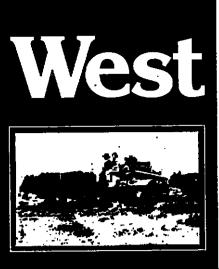
THE ATROCITY literature of the last 30 years is immense and it ranges from comic-book stories to **Solzhenitsyn**. By **now** the best **writers often** shy away **from** the brutal and extreme in fear of being too obvious. Understandably enough, they wish their work to be judged independently of its subject matter, as literature.

Leib Braverman has no such ambitions. He wishes to tell it the way he Saw and experienced it as one of the children a **stop away from** the gas ovens in **Birkenau**, one of the sub-camps of Auschwitz. It is precisely for this reason, it seems to me, that his book is especially worth reading. It achieves literary merit by aspiring to none, and reminds us that there is little subtlety **or** finesse in sheer horror.

Braverman writes about innocent victims. It's worth remembering that while all victims deserve compassion, not all are by definition innocent. Some may provoke the harsh, unjust and reprehensible measures taken against them, or contribute to the creation of the political circumstances to which they ultimately fall prey. Them have be& such victims among the inmates of the Gulag Archipelago, the Israelis and Arabs of the Middle East, or both sides of the Vietnam, Korean, and Second World Wars.

History is like a traffic accident in that its greatest penalties are assessed at random rather than by fault, end the totally innocent perish along with the half or completely guilty. Between 1939 and 1945 people were burned to death indiscriminately in Messerschmidts and Spitfires, Pearl Harbour and Hiroshima, the air-raid shelters of Dresden and the crematoria of Auschwitz.

Leib Braverman's victims in In Cap tivity are doubly innocent by being



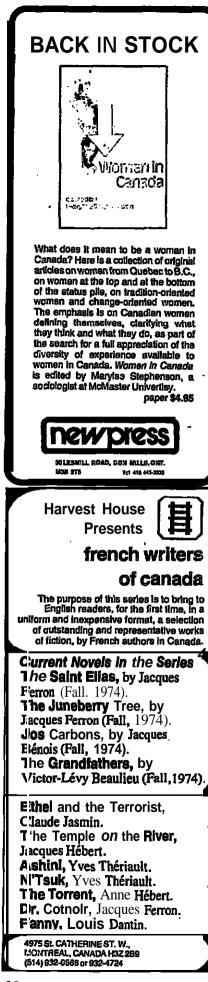
Salt of the Earth HEATHER ROBERTSON

The author of *Grass Roots* and *Reservations are for Indians* has delved into the letters, diaries and personal reminiscences of the thousands of pioneers who streamed westward and settled the Canadian prairies from the 1870's til 1914. Illustrated with 100 pages of

photographs collected from archives and original homesteading families, *Salt of the Earth* records the personal experiences of an amazing assortment of people – English, Ukrainian, Jewish, the Doukhobors – from the first breaking of the sod to the war years.

S17.50 Cloth Publication: November 2nd

James Lorimer & Company, Publishers



children between the ages of eight and 15. He **employs few** devices of plot or language. The greatest **literary** merit of **his book is truth.**

Chester and Chou in China

A Memoir of China in Revolution from the Boxer Rebellion to the People's Republic, by Chester Ronning, Pantheon Book, 306 pages, \$10.95 cloth.

The Diplomacy of, Constraint: Canada, the Korean War, and the United States, by Denis Stairs, U of T Press, 373 pages, \$15 cloth.

By J.A.S. EVANS.

THE NAME OF the Canadian diplomat Chester Ronning was one that kept cropping up every so often during the Vietnam War, and before that, the war in Korea. In Professor Denis Stairs' The Diplomacy of Constraint, which is a political scientist's account of the Korean War and Canada's role in it, Ronning appears in a footnote. "Mr. Ronning's habit of engaging in easy conversation with the Chinese delegates [at the 1954 Geneva conference.]" writes Stairs, "was for the Americans a constant source of annovance and suspicion. Walter Robertson, the American assistant secretary of state for Far **Eastern** affairs, had instructed his own staff to avoid any such informal contact with their Chinese opposite numbers, and he viewed Mr. Ronning's behaviour with considerable alarm." Not only could Ronning speak Chinese, for he was the son of a missionary to China, but he was also a longstanding acquaintance of Chou-en-Lai. He regarded Chiang-Kai-Shek as a cor-• rupt warlord at a time when Chiang still passed in Washington as a symbol of all that was righteous. His view was that the Communist revolution in China should be taken in the context of Chinese history, and not in terms of a global conflict between international Communism and' the. free world. As one who as a boy had seen the exploitation of China under the Manchus, and later, after the last emperor abdicated in 1912, the misery of the civil wars, be thought of the revolution as a good thing. He was viewed with alarm in Washington, and no wonder.

of course, that was before *détente*. Now that Ronning is retired and **living** in Camrose, Alberta. voices such as his have a better chance to be heard. One wonders, with a trace of cynicism, if an American publisher would have brought out a book like this, by a Canadian diplomat! in the 1960s. Ronning wrote it as a private memoir, he tells us, withotit any intention of publishing it, and it is a disjointed account, reading like an old man's reminiscences put down for his grandchildren. Yet, it is an important book for Canadians to read.

Throughout the 1950s and 1960s. Canada attempted to develop and maintain her own policies towards Com-'munist China. She never quite succeeded; successive American presidents from **Eisenhower** to 'Lyndon Johnson made it clear that they expected Canada not to stray far from U.S. doctrine on China, and Canada never dared recognize the People's Republic until the **U.S.** attitude softened. Moreover, the media in Canada never understood, or explained to the public hem, what Canada's position was. Yet Canada did manage to maintain a policy that had some degree of independence, and Chester Rotating played an **honourable** role in developing it.

After Canada and the **People's** Republic of China established diplomatic **relations** in **1970**, **Ronning** revisited China at **Chou-en-Lai's** invitation. His last chapter tells the story of **his trip**. China had changed, and for the **better**. The Chinese are **"so much** better off **now than before the liberation that there** is really no comparison."

Professor Denis Stairs' The Diplomacy of Constraint- is a more solid work, printed in the uncompromising type that the University of **Toronto** Press reserves for heavy books. It is, however, a careful study of the Canadian part in the **Korean** War, and since Canadian universities are often the last place we would look for a Canadian point of **view** on anything, I am **de**lighted to see this **study** by the **director** of Dalhousie University's Centre for **Foreign Policy** Studies. The book is mostly a history of events, and a good one. but no political scientist nowadays can write a mere history and expect to escape the maledictions of the behaviourists in his field. So in a final chapter, Stairs subjects Canada's role to a behaviourist analysis. How respectable!



A crock of jargon

Africville: The Life and Death of a Canadian Black Community, by Donald H. Clairmont and Dennis William Magill, McClelland & Stewart, 272 pages, \$4.95 cloth.

BY ALDEN NOWLAN

AFRICVILLE. THE black ghetto in Halifax. N.S.. could have bee" the handiwork of a perverse community planer determined to create the worst slum on earth. It was a" urban slum, set beside the city dump and cut in half by the railroad; and it was a rural slum, withshacks, a dirtroad, outdoor privies and polluted wells. In the mid-1960s the city decided to lance this festering boil. Africville's 400 inhabitants were relocated and it was bulldozed under. Practically everyone said, "Thank God for that."

'fhc authors of Africville: "The Life and Death of a Canadian Black Cornmunity," both of them professional sociologists, say that when their study was first proposed in 1967 they believed that the "Africville relocation might well be a model to follow." Laterthey became "more skeptical" of the "liberal welfare model of planned social change." The social and cultural climate had altered. Yes indeed. Between 1967 and 1974 the neckties got wider, the skirts got shorter and the sociologists switched brands. The thinking man used to smoke Relocation-Integration; now he prefers Ncighbourhood-Community, because it tastes good like a panacea should.

Fortunately, the latest intellectual fashions arc advertised nightly on television. There's "0 longer any excuse for anyone using an opinion or a detergent that is out of date.

Of course the destruction of Africville caused suffering. Poor and powerless people often suffer in their dealings with tribunes, sachems, bureaucrats and commissars. But bourgeois intellectuals who sentimentalize the slums — and such sentimentality is implicitin this book — strike me as being as frivolous as the eighteenth-century aristocrats who extolled the romantic shepherd and the noble savage. You can call a slum a sub-grouping with a collective identity, but it will still stink.

So help **me** God, Doctors **Magill** and **Clairmont** call bootleg joints and whore

houses "deviance service centres." I'd like to believe they were joking. It's distressing to think that anyone whose native tongue is English could keep a straight face while indulging in such silly-arsed sesquipedalianism. The academicians used to write in Latin. Now they write in jargonese. Digging out the facts in a book such as this is like trying to recover a ring that has slipped from your finger and dropped into the toilet bowl. □

Soft the sisters of yesteryear

The Woman Suffrage Movement in Canada, by Catherine L. Cleverdon, U of T Press, 324 pages, \$3.95 paper.

Privilege of Sex, edited by Eve Zaremba, Anansi, 173 pages, \$8.50 **cloth** and \$3.50 **paper.**

Anne Francis: An Autobiography, by Florence Bird, Clarke Irwin, 324 pages, \$8.85 cloth.

The Indomitable Lady Doctors, by Carlotta Hacker, Clarke Irwin, 239 pages, \$8.50 cloth.

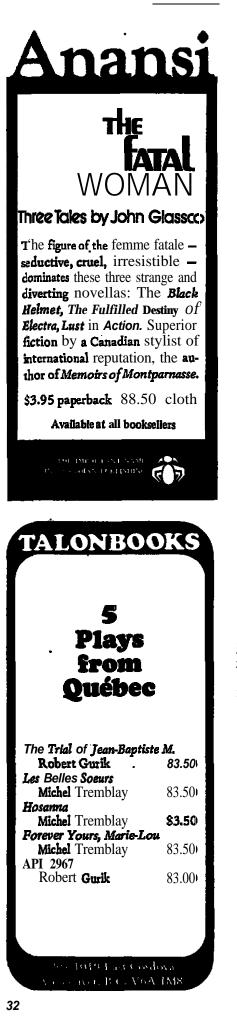
By MARGARET HOGAN

WOMAN'S SITUATION in 1974going-on-1973 is not exactly joymaking, but anyone with a short fuse can at least be grateful it's no longer the tom of the twentieth century, at which time a short-fused woman could justifiably have gone about in a permanent state of apoplexy. Or — if her sense of injustice was underdeveloped — at a slow simmer, as she tended the soup on the stove in the kitchen to whilh she was confined.

Patience — and apathy — prevailed, says Catherine Cleverdon in her history of the suffragette movement in Canada. Cleverdon, an American, wrote *Woman Suffrage* as a 1950 doctoral thesis — under the tutelage of an expatriate Canadian at Colombia University. This book is the only story of the movement we have; it's a balanced chronicle and no duller than any other thesis.

Outrage was the typical Canadian response to English suffragette militancy. English suffragette Bargar Wylie urged on a Canadian audience in 1912 with the words: "Don't be submissive. Don't be docile. Don't be ladylike. Don't dread being conspicuous. Remember you are fighting for





liberty... Go to Mr. Borden in your thousands and demand votes for women at this session." But like so many others she bombed in her attempt to rouse her audience to unwonted behaviour — the peaceful facts of the movement in this country mirror the mythology of Canada as a peaceable kingdom. A CCF campaigner points out most Canadian suffragettes were Liberal or, at least, liberal; Cleverdon's analysis suggests that Canadian women had only to ask for the franchise and they received it. Thus. the suffragettes in Canada weren't forged into militancy by **opposition** to their cause. Women, **Cleverdon** reminds us. were themselves the traitors in the cause, a distressing but common enough story in the history of the movement. Women, maybe even more than men, are threatened by a change in women's status — the Privileged women by the thought of getting up off their backsides, underprivileged women by the necessity of taking the responsibility for their own circumstances.

Ontario pioneered the national suffrage movement, but Prairie women (backed by Prairie men, as a logical extension of **that** kind of equality that characterized settler situations) were the first to get provincial franchises (in 1916). The vote was withheld from Quebec women -federally enfranchised in 1918 — until the umpteenth suffrage bill **finally passed the** provincial legislative assembly in 1940. The unrelentingly reactionary attitude of the Roman Catholic clergy had been of no belp to the women of Quebec.. The Quebec Church's attitude was **pecul**iarly French-Canadian, and bore little resemblance to the Vatican stance on suffrage. The Protestant clergy in the rest of Canada were in the main staunch supporters of the suffragettes.

Eve Zaremba's **Privilege of Sex** could serve as an introduction to **Cleverdon.** It's a social-history source book — diaries and letters of women in nineteenth-century. Canada strung together by editorial comment. We're taken from the letters of Anne Langton, an 1837 British immigrant-a woman who constantly stepped **over** the bounds of **accepted femininity** and then constantly curbed her tendencies - to a sampling of the autobiography of witty. indefatigable Nellie McClung, a pioneer suffragette. Although **McClung** is an appealing character, Zaremba's excerpt doesn't indicate this: instead we're given a holier-thanthou Nellie looking back on her childhood and crediting herself with an irritating superiority in her attitude toward women. Privilege of Sex, not incidentally, is loaded with typographical errors — which are a nuisance. Doesn't Anansi have proofreaders?

Many of the **suffragettes were** doctors, and hence are included in **Carlotta** Backer's *Indomitable Lady Doctors*, *but you* won't learn much about them from Hacker, who takes a **regrettable** names-dates-places (*all* the names, dates, places) rather than a human approach to her subjects. She thus achieves what is **more** of a grocery list than a book.

Fiily, there's Florence Bii (alias Anne Francis), broadcaster, journalist and bead of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada. As to the future, Mrs. Bird is sanguine. As for her book, well, it's a non-book that Clarke Irwin should have exercised judgment in not publishing. A curious potpourri of autobiography. wishywashy polemics, pats on the back for the author herself — who nevertheless seems a likeable person - and for nearly everybody else with whom she comes in contact. Everybody is described as intelligent, sensitive and what-have-you, except poor old Mackenzie King, The book is glib, superficial and lacking any sort of central focus, good for nothing but a doorstop — and a lightweight one at that. \Box

LEMON

The leaf protects the pock-marked yellow skin protects the flesh within.

Cold knife, frilled on one side, cuts through, everything bleeds.

Inside the wheel spinning tenspokes round from navel centre, teardrop rooms and seeds burst sour, wake up the sleeping lips give tongue to contrast.

Sweet smell gives way'to sour fruit and skin is warm although the heart is chill within. Earth's cool oceans douse the fire at centre.

(From *Music for Moondance*, by Linda Rogers, Fiddlehead, \$2.)

A hardcell for humanity

For Everyone a Garden, by Moshe Safdle, Tundra/Collins, 340 pages, \$25 cloth.

By MARSHALL MATSON

MOSHE SAFDIE'S Beyond Habitat was reprinted in paperback last year and now his **new book appears**, along with an exhibition at the National Gallery organized by the Museum of Art in Baltimore. Since 1971. Safdie has been working near Baltimore on **Coldspring** New **Town**, his most **ambitious project** since Expo '67.

The great principle of Safdie's work on habitations is to combine a high density of population — and thus the economic and **cultural** advantages of the city — with the private outdoor space of the village. This is achieved by building outdoor space into the structure through the use of living units clustered in overlapping fashion rather than exactly on top of each other as in the fully packed high rise. Thus the roof of one unit or space cell is the garden of another. The repetitive use of space cells implies in turn the industrialization of home building. The cells can be tamed out by an assembly-line process. And by supplying cells for mom than one building site, the cost of amenities such as gardens in high-density housing would be lowered.

Safdie's interest in industrialization is one indication of his practical side, his determination to get his unconventional designs built. Another indication is his readiness and ability to deal with people, especially in the community. The complex community relations of the **Coldspring** project are mentioned in the book. Bat the NFB film on the Project shows vividly how as an architect and planner Safdie became involved in harsh conflicts of race and class. Such practical humanity distinguishes him from an architectural fantasist like Paolo Soleri, whom incidentally Safdie admires: Soleri's city-as-a-building is designed on a totalitarian scale that overwhelms the individual, while Safdie's designs. with their comparable concern for environment, give him his own place in the sun.

Like **Beyond** Habitat. Snfdie's new book is full of ideas, **but** unlike it, **For Everyone a Garden** is a picture book. The text introduces **and** accompanies

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photos; plans, and sketches of his projects from the McGill thesis to his plans for the Western Wall plaza in Jerusalem. The writing is sometimes loose and repetitive (near the end a whole paragraph is repeated practically word for word), but the warm shaping energy of the man is present in his language. The book is a handsome one. The photos — some in **colour** — and the drawings are tine and informative; the jacket. illustration by Safdie's daughter Taal is particularly attractive. The pages look good, but they do not always read well. Page and figure numbers disappear too often, and occasionally captions are too remote from the pictures they explain. One is grateful for the index, but its typography and page references are puzzlingly inconsistent.

The book was prepared with the aid of the Canada Council. It is & pressing to **note**, however, that despite the office Safdie has maintained in **Montreal**, since Expo '67 **none** of his **com**missions, **apparently**, **has** b e e n **Canadian**



Canadian Artists in **Exhibition: 1972-73**, hy the **Roundstone** Council for the **Arts, Roundstone Press, illus**bated, **255** pages, \$24.95 cloth.

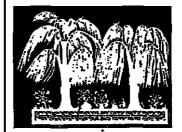
Eclectic Eve, by Janice Cameron et al., distributed by The Woman's Press, illustrated, unpaginated, \$3 paper.

BY WALTER KLEPAC

THE FIRS? OF these **books**, *Canadian Artists in Exhibition*, is an attempt to give the general reader as well as the art enthusiast a broad pictorial overview of recent work exhibited by Canadian **artists**. Oversized and **profusely** illustrated,. it presents **us with an almost** unwieldy assortment of present-day art -not all of which is well served by the sometimes dark and indistinct photographs.

In **their** earnest **desire** to be *impartial* — and representative of the various artists, media, styles and levels **of sophis**tication currently flourishing within the Canadian art **scene** — the editors constantly risk overwhelming and **confus**ing the ordinary reader. Crowded together on one page we find a. lurid, weakly drawn surrealistic fantasy, an all-too-pat and slickly rendered **for**-

A People's Art Rimitive, Naive, Provincial, and Folk Painting in Canada J.Russell Harper



This beautiful book, by the author of 'Painting in Canada', presents the art of ordinary folk from every corner of Can. ada, from the seventeenth century to modem times. Polk art is the reflection of life as it is seen and felt by people immersed in a variety of work and leisure. The paintings depict the original Canadians, religious and patriotic emotions, experiences in countryside and village, contacts with the open sea, the people themselves, and their leisure hours. This book will be a constant source of delight With 126 magnificent reproductions, 26 in colour and 100 in black and white. Early October. \$22.50°

The Mammals of Canada A.W.F.Banfield



Naturalists and all interested in Canada's wildlife will welcome this richly illustrated, definitive account of the 196 species of mammals known to have occurred in Canada in historic times. A companion volume to 'The Birds of Canada', it provides detailed descrip tions of the mammals-their history, characteristics, habits, reproductive patterns, and economic importance-accom pnnied by 46 colour plates and over 100 black and white drawings, and distribution maps for each species. Published for the National Museum of Natural Sciences, National Museums of Canada. Early October \$19.95*

'prices **are those suggested** at time **of publication**

University of Toronto Press



THE FATE OF THE **GRIFFON**

Harrison John **MacLean** solves one of the great Canadian mysteries — what happened to **LaSalle's** ship, first vessel to sail above Niagara Falls? The story of her discovery in a hidden cove on Lake Huron where she lay for 300 years — is exciting Canadian history. Illustrated. \$7.95

Griffin house

ONTARIO TOWNS

Ralph Greenhill travelled the province in all seasons and all weathers to record the changing face of our old buildings in 99 superb photographic plates. A matchless picture of our old towns, their streets, their shops and stores, their factories and houses, the very style and flavour of a way of life that is passing. Text by Douglas Richardson with 23 line drawings. 11 x 11 x 196 pages. \$25.

AN OBERON BOOK

malist painting, a trendy conceptual art piece, and the obligatory landscape inspired by the Group of Seven. This disorients the reader and tends to detract fmm the merits of the individual works themselves. Such crowding occurs because the editors have insisted on arranging the artists in strict alphabetical order. In this respect, the reference aspect of their project works against their book's coffee-table format. Readers of such books have come to expect every page to be visually and conceptually coherent at first glance. It can only be hoped that the editors of Canadian Artists will be able to strike a better balance between form and function in succeeding volumes. Their work is too important for them not to do so.

Because the descriptions of the artists contained in the book were submitted by the artists themselves (and hence &peed entirely on each individual's initiative. interest and veracity), one is 'wise not to judge an artist's importance by the length of his or her entry. In fact, there are a number of glaring omissions, among them such notables as Jack Bush, Robert Murray, and Jack Chambers.

While restricted to practising women artists living and working in or around Toronto, Eclectic Eve follows an approach roughly similar to that of Canadian Artists. Compiled and edited by a group of former Ontario College of Art students, *Eve* features a personal statement by each of the artists and devotes an entire page to a single rep resentative work. On the whole, Eve is a mild, pleasant. chatty little book. While the commentary offers little in the way of **critical** insight into the art of these women, it does provide the reader with a refreshingly candid and unpretentious view of their **roles** as women and as artists and of the present condition of the Toronto art scene. As a mat-&r of fact, it is interesting to find that the major difference between male and female **artists** seems to be not so much quality or intensity but attitude. There is little in *Eve* of the sort of High Art theoretical talk, with its heady suggestion of cosmic and universal significance, so common **among the** Adams of the art world. The artists interviewed in Eve share a belief that their own art is **important first** of all because it is **a** mode of self-expression. \Box

Coming next month:

• Abraham Rotstein on Hershel Hardin

Currying flavour with nationalists

Enjoying the Art of Canadian Cooking, by Jebaae Benoit, Pagurian Press, 192 pages, \$8.95 cloth

Pierre end Janet **Berton's Canadian Food** Guide, by Pierre and Janet **Berton**, McClelland & **Stewart**, 135 pages, \$7.95 cloth.

Canadian Country Reserves and Wines, by Blanche Pownall Garrett, James Lorimer & Company, 133 pages, \$8.95 cloth.

By CLIVE COCKING

"THE ESSENCE of cooking, I feel, lies in the tasting." says Janet Berton in *Pierre & Janet Berton's Canadian Food Guide.* That may sound to you like a humdrum commonplace — but it isn't. That is a profound statement. That is **pure** wisdom. So don't get obsessive about your pinches, teaspoonfuls, tablespoonfuls and cupfuls, listen to Mother Berton. She's right. I know (he said, grimly).

The arrival of these cookbooks for review was timely — and indicative of a certain genius on the part of the editors who must have sensed that I was ready for another major advance in my culinary skills. (I mean, being noted as a maker of rather lumpy, deformed but nonetheless tasty — omelets, isn't much of a reputation. is it?) And, after all, there really is only one way to review cookbooks -that's by getting out your pots and pans and messing around with some of the recipes.

It seemed **appropriate** to begin one evening by whipping up some of Lord Clive's Curry fmm the recipe in the Berton book, which originally dates from an 1870s Canadian cookbook. Like my imperialist namesake, I have a great fondness for curry diis. But there was one small problem, my knowledge of cayenne was sketchy: I had heard only that it was a *hottish* spice of some sort. The recipe called for half a teaspoonful of cayenne and half a teaspoonful it was.

I am convinced, now, that **this** is **the** carry that launched the Indian Mutiny! "Hot" isn't **the** word. **It doesn't just set** your **tongue aflame, it** fires **your** brain, your whole body -one dish of **this and** you feel distinctly rebellious.

In the interests of order and tranquillity, I would recommend that in making this curry dish you follow Mother Berton's rule and taste as you go. With considerably less cayenne it would be a very tasty dish for peace-loving Canadians.

I made Lord Clive's curry simply as a warm-up (ho, ho) to my *pièce* de résistance—adinner menu developed the following evening fmm Madame_ Benoit's book. First. an appetizer, Shrimp Dijon; a salad, her family's favourite, Tomato Cucumber Salad; and the main event, Steak au Poivre with Tomatoes Provençale. The wine was a good Californian, Paul Masson Pinot Noir. And for dessert them was camembert cheese and green grapes.

Following Mother **Berton's rule** this time, this novice chefs meal was acknowledged to be a success — though **personally I would** make **modifications** in much of it if done again. **The** steak, **sautéed** in oil and butter and served in a **consommé** and red wine sauce, was particularly excellent, if I **dp** say so myself.

On the wine-in-sauce business, I personally prefer to go easy on it. I would rather have the wine in my glass than in the pot and be sipping it while I cook. That way you enjoy the full bouquet of the wine and — if you drink enough — whatever comes out of the pot tastes superb.

Then wasn't enough time to do any of the recipes in Blanche Garrett's bock, although I marked a few for future adventures in the kitchen. The book contains quite a variety of traditional recipes f&jams, jellies, picklés, relishes, conserves and wines using native Canadian plants — everything from fiddleheads to blueberries to dandelions. It sort of takes you back to your mots.

Speaking of roots, one of the benefits of using the recipes in these three books is the sense of nationalist virtue one feels in doing'so. The Berton book (revised and expanded since its original publication in 1967) offers you a choice of almost 200 recipes from British Columbia salmon stuffed with oysters to Acadian Rapee Pie to Mrs. Berton's variety of historical and philosophical wrtings on food in Canada. To my mind, there's too **much** writing and too few interesting recipes to make the Berton book a mainstay in the kitchen There is a far better balance between historical footnotes and recipes in the Garrett book. Madame Benoit's new book simply contains such a mouthwatering collection of wholesome recipes that it's bound to become an essential book in Canadian kitchens.

If you are what you eat. Canadian nationalists would be wise to plan their meals from these cookbooks. In fact, I would like to offer a few selections that would make the Ideal Canadian Nationalist's Dinner: Oysters Canadian. French-Canadian Pea Soup (of course), Coquilles Eskimo (Arctic char), and Winnipeg Butter Sirloin with Manitoba wild rice, fiddleheads and young P.E.I. potatoes. On the side, bannock with Saskatoon and apricot jam. For dessert, tipsy cake. And wash it all down with maple beer.

Now doesn't that sound tasty — and so Canadian **too!**

Mutterings in the auad

Towers Besieged: The Dilemma of the **Creative** University, by Cyril 8. **Belshaw**, McClelland & Stewart, \$5.95 paper.

BY ROBERT CARLGRRN

ALTHOUGH THE storm of radicalism that assailed the. universities. in the 1960s seems to have receded, the substantive issues of value and purpose that provoked it remain largely **unclarified** and unresolved. Students and faculty alike are generally dissatisfied: with the existing institutions, even if the student population has lost or suppressed its critical voice and though most teach &s have chosen to swallow their discontents and get on with the job. In *Towers* Besieged, Cyril **Belshaw**, a social scientist at the University of British Columbia, proposes to identify the chief causes of discontent by first defining the nature of the, university's informing values and goals, and by then showing how existing structures and practices within the university converge to frustrate their fulfillment.

No one would dispute the "three criteria specific to universities" as Belshaw states them. A university should: (a) engender an ability to ask questions and to use evidence, logic and intuitive judgment; (b) expand cultural resources; and (c) develop the powers of scientific, aesthetic and moral judgment. Difficulties emerge only when we begin to ask whether there may not be other, less abstract goals and values for universities, and in particular whether these may not impinge directly upon the great sociopolitical issues of modern society.



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Paper \$1.75



Publishing Co. Ltd., P.O. Box 247,' Toronto, Ont. **M4P 2G5,** (416) **486-9808** Although Belshaw would deny the university a direct role in reforming society, he shows that within the institution itself there are almost limitless possibilities for reform. He offers an exhaustive program Of structural reorganization aimed at countering bureaucracy in the higher echelons of administration and at making faculties and departments better able to fulfil their obligations to tbe university as a whole.

Most of the **reforms** he recommends **seem** salutary enough. Academic **senates**, he suggests, should discourage attempts by professional associations to impose --oriented values on curricula, Laymen should have no **representation** on **governing** bodies; he observes that **corporate** spokesmen, who often control university boards **of trus**tees. can **use their** position of **power** to **tempt** faculty into "compromising **academic** functions **and** values in the interests of **corporate** and political **ser**vice."

Less plausibly, he argues that university programs should be redefined so that each discipline can be viewed comprehensively: the science program, for example, would be required to incorporate knowledge of the aesthetic. literary. moral, and even political dimensions of ik constituent disciplines. This proposal seems to **derive** from "the holistic trend in contemporary anthropology," which assumes that culture, in the broadest sense, embraces virtually everything we can experience; think about or imagine. It's easy to foresee the enormous difficulties that such extensive changes would entail for students and teachers alike. Belshaw's theoretical ideal of education for the "whole student" will probably have to wait until we ordinary mortals have eternal lives and the wisdom of gods.

Despite Belshaw's concern for genuinely innovative reform, Towers **Besieged** is an essentially conservative document with aims that could be endorsed almost without cavil by the same corporate elite he would exclude from university boards. The ideology of radicalism is of course categorically repudiated; the university. he maintains, must be defended from revolutionaries who would destroy the present structures and replace them with organizations designed to intervene **directly** in the affairs **of** society. lie ascribes the theoretical underpinning of the radical position to such writers as **Ivan Illich** (who is dismissed as a **posturing** demagogue) and Paul Goodman and Herbert Marcuse (who are regarded as self-deluded. though intelligent and sincere). These men are castigated for having provided the radical movements with a spurious intellectual respectability.

Not surprisingly. **Belshaw** would **refuse** to allow **students** mom than **an advisory role** in the conduct of **univer**sity **affairs;** his general position is that decision-making most **remain exclusively** in the hands of faculty.

To his **credit**, **Belshaw usually** avoids the kind of **abstruse** blather **so** commonly found in the writings of social **scientists**; but all too often the text becomes fuzzily abstract and tediously prolix. *Towers Besieged is* not easy reading. The question is whether this is owing more to the **inherent complexity** of the subject matter or to the author's **deficiencies** as a stylist.

WE ARE WHAT WE MAP continued from page 1

natural universe.': Yes - and no! For **unless** the external \Box aNrel universe is made convincingly present, we suspect "the poet's attitude" towards it. And in recent Canadian poetry - particularly the poetry of young men coming out of the **Prairies** — the landscape has enguifed myth and theme and stands in **direct** relation to man. The epigraph to the spring, 1974, issue of artscanada (which is devoted to "Maps and Mapping" and to which I shall come back),. is **from** Stephen Leacock, and though it comes from a book called Funny *Pieces*, it is the sort of folly that attains wisdom: "What the English feel about the Armada and the Scottish about Bannockburn, the Canadian, consciously or not, 'feels about the vast geography of Canada."

In terms of maps and mapping, there can surely be no better compendium of the geography of Canada than the massive National Atlas of Canada, prepared by the Surveys and Mapping Branch of the Department of Energy, Mines and **Resources** and published by Macmillan. Here you will find none of the pictorial embellishments of Jacobean maps, for an austere informational restraint is inevitably the tone of such a volume in.1974. bet the information so severely **presented** is rich and vast. and certainly ik **usefulness** and fascination extend far beyond the world of professional geographers.

There 'are no general maps in this atlas. just as there is no gazetteer; the compilers have assumed that such needs are already met in other available volumes. Apart from a brief preface,

and a good geographical bibliography, the National Atlas consists only of maps, and each of its 254 maps conveys specialized information on a single subject. The mass of facts and even concepk thus transmitted is extraordinary. If you wish to know about the rate of recession of the last ice age or the way the land rebounded from it, or to find out about earthquake-prone areas or the growing season in Prince Albert, or to trace where the explorers went or relate the names of old fur-trading posts to poink on the land; if you are interested in the spread of populations or railways, or in Canadian meteorology or zoology or botany — it is all here. The agronomist and the economist. the political scientist and the ethnologist: the Atlas provides charts for them all. Man as *collective being, man in relation to his natural and humanized environment, is here displayed through colours and lines adapted to myriad purposes. The basic symbol is always the same; the shape of Canada on a less distorting projection than Mercator's -the world's second largest country reduced to a fifteen-millionth and shown on two square feet of paper. But 254 repetitions allow for amazing variations, and many times that number of written pages would be needed to convey the sheer quantity of information that the National Atlas graphically projects. It is a triumph of organization

In trying to play the role of Canadian Balzac, MacLennan has missed the role of Canadian Hazlitt for which he was much better fitted.

which becomes that very rare thing, a collective masterpiece.

In quite another way, maps figure in artscanada's special issue on "Maps and Mapping." True. the opening item is a well-illustrated historical piece on the varieties of Canadian maps by the geographer John Warkentin, but the remainder of the issue is principally concerned with the trend among younger Canadian painters to find maps 8 point of takeoff for exploring what one writer calls "borderlines of art and experience." It is a way of getting back to the landscape, seen through a screen of geographical schematization. But I confess that I found nothing among the paintings and graphics. inspired by maps and reproduced in ariscanada that was as aesthetically appealing as the best of the real maps accompanying

Warkentin's article. notably an eighteenth-century topographical map by Des Barres of the Nova Scotia coastline and a satellite map of the Winnipeg area that would have ranked high if it had been transformed Into a painting in the high age of Abstract Impressionism.

But in the last resort, for writers, geography must be distilled into words. and this Hugh MacLennan has done in his latest massive work, Rivers of Canada. Thirteen years ago. in 1961. MacLennan published his Seven Rivers of Canada, but this is quite a different book, embracing many more rivers and prepared for in a whole series of recent travels. It is a book whose immediate visual appeal is considerable. There are many **commissioned** photographs by John de Visser, whose lyrical touch is splendid in colour, but whose blackand-whites are surprisingly less subtle in their tonality than the Notman photographs included among the old photographs and prints recording the past of the rivers. In most respects. including the clarity of print and of reproduction, the production of the book is excellent, though the paper is a little No glossy; one notes, however. with regret that Macmillan should have found it necessary to have this so completely Canadian book printed in Italy.

Yet it is the words that matter; the illustrations and the typography merely reinforce what by any standards must be regarded as a remarkable combination of travel narrative and topographical description,' of history and philosophizing about and around history.

The task MacLennan set himself is a massive one when one considers that Canada has more fresh water than any other country in the world, more great rivers and mom lakes linked with those rivers and thus impossible to ignore. The complexity of the task is further compounded when one remembers that historically the rivers formed the great Canadian network of transport and communications, by which the fur traders explored the land and by which American expectations were frustrated through the westward thrust that eventually made Canada viable as a nation; beside the rivers, moreover. rose most of the important Canadian towns -Toronto. a lake city, and Vancouver, a marine-inlet city, being the notable exceptions.

Inevitably there are unevennesses in tone, and variations — mainly regional — in the degree of knowledge and understanding McLennan applies to his



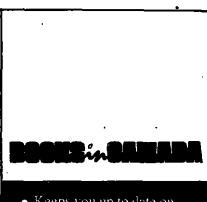
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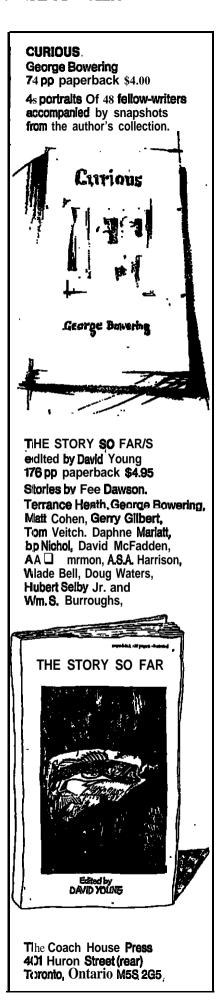
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rivers. The narrative loses in intimacy. but perhaps gains in grandeur, as he proceeds west and north. His chapter on his native province is called "Streams of Nova Scotia," and there he is writing of tiny hurrying waterways with a lyric clarity not impaired by the occasional nostalgic clouds that Boat over from his boyhood. Later there is a chapter on "Waters of Ontario," and if the rivers here am somewhat larger, they are still not the giants that rank chapters to themselves, but the small rivers that are pastoral in appeal, and endowed with the sense of **history** that **permeates** Canada's only thoroughly humanized landscape outside **Prince** Edward Island, that of Southern Ontario.

The great rivers of Canada-the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa and the St. John. the Red, the Saskatchewan and the Mackenzie, the Saguenay, the Hamilton and the Miramichi, are all given chapters to themselves; the best are perhaps those on the St. Lawrence, which draws on MacLennan's experience of half a life spent in Montreal and has therefore a rather impressively ruminative quality, and that on the Mackenzie, which is based mainly on a single vivid experience and has all the direct actuality of **fine travel** writing.

Inevitably — except perhaps for Maritimers and Southern Ontarians readers will be disappointed that rivers they love are scantily treated or perhaps not even mentioned. Those who know the North will miss the great sweeps of the **Thelon**, the **Kazan** and the Back making their solitary ways through the Barren Land. And, as a man from beyond the Great Divide. I am disappointed that the chapter entitled "The Wild Waters of B.C." has no mom for such delightful waters, which give special character to their regions, as the Similkameen and the Kettle, the Slocan and the Skagit (now under the threat of destruction by American greed for power). I am even more disappointed to find no more than the name of the great Skeena: no mention of its Indian villages with their groves of totem poles, of its formidable canyon, of the splendid and unknown mountains that tower over its course and that of its tributary. the **Bukeley**. But these are local grouses, and for the work as a whole, the sense it gives of rivers as the central geographical influences on Canadian life, its stirring individual portraits of rivers, one can have only admiration.

Rivers of Canada will certainly rank among MacLennan's best books, and it leaves one with an opinion to be uneas-



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ily recorded, that in trying to play the role of Canadian Balzac, MacLennan has missed the role of Canadian Hazlitt for which he was much better fitted. It is always a hard thing to say of a man that his greatest possibilities may not have been fulfilled by the books at which he toiled the hardest — in MacLennan's case his novels, none of which was achieved without a prodigious amount of application. Them is, in contrast: such a sureness and such an apparent effortlessness about MacLennan when he writes reflectively and talks of his own experiences or of that collective experience called history. that one senses that to be his natural field of writing. When one turns to his novels with this thought in mind, their best passages are - sure enough -descriptions of landscapes or journeys through landscapes, accounts of dramatic collective events with historical implications. and didactic passages in which he discusses. at great cost to the fictional unity of his works, issues that are of urgent importance to Canadians or to mankind in general.

With some writers one is never in doubt: the medium in which they write fits their talents like a glove. But Mac-Lennan is so consistently good with non-fictional elements, whether in his novels or elsewhere, and so gauche at times in his rendering of the inner lives of invented people, that one is tempted to see him as a great literary geographer, a great historian of our attitudes and moms. but a novelist larger in texture and ambition than in achievement. One is also tempted to speculate that, if our age had valued the essay as our nineteenth-century ancestors did in the days of the great English and Scottish quarterlies, MacLennan might have been content with Hazlitt's role --- that of the superb essayist. \Box

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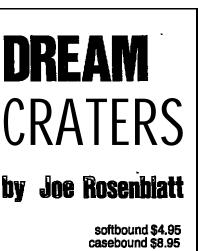
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A report on the handicraft school of writing

By. LINDA SANDLER

THE SEVENTH annual Writers' Workshop, organized by Gerald Lampert. convened for two weeks in August at New College, University of Toronto. The workshop was well publicized; the brochure featured an array of Canadian writers; 100 students from all over Canada and 10 states in the U.S. enrolled, each paying a fee of \$115. The idea behind creative writing courses is that writing is a craft and the master craftsman's hard-learned techniques can be taught. Clearly. two weeks is not **enough** time for hatching writers, so the bait in this case was the chance of meeting known writers who would evaluate your work and perhaps help you to publish it.

Because **the** workshop was a private enterprise — a private risk — numbers counted and the screening process was minimal. Amend a smallhard center of good writers, there was an encrustation of hangers-on and earnest aspirants; the unevenness of talent complicated the instructor's job and spread patches of boredom through most of the classes. Yet the two weeks were surprisingly valuable; a workshop that succeeds in attracting a group of good writers - as

YOU HAVE DISEASES IN YOUR MANUSCRIPT

instructors and as students — can't go far wrong.

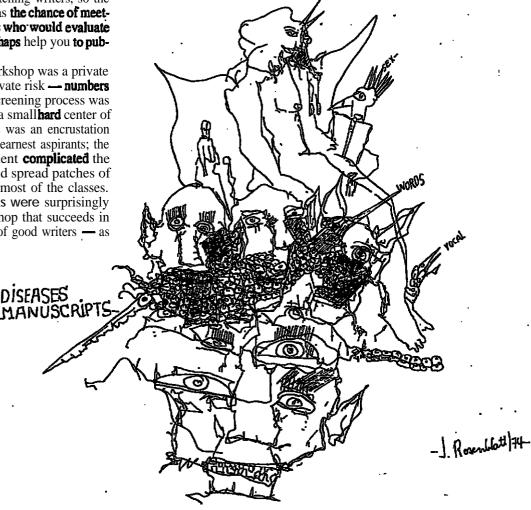
Two points are crucial to any remarks on the function of the workshop: (I) there is a special value in hearing a working writer (as opposed to an academic) talk about. writing techniques; (2) if you want constructive advice about your own writing, you will not go to a writer unless he is capable of understanding your intentions. The second point was primarily a problem in the fiction field, where three out of five instructors had an exclusive bias towards what I will call "middle-class psychological realism" (rounded characters in sexual conflict). When I heard stylized writing (political, intellectual or expressionist) discounted. it occurred to me that had Camus been there. he **would** have advised them to play down the i&as and fill in with man/woman stuff. This means that for quite a few writers the **real** value of the workshop was not the professional evaulation of their work. but ideas received and debated among writers. New possibilities opened up.

The workshop **operated on** a seminar system; time was divided between lec-

tures and the reading and discussion of manuscripts — the cells in the abysmal maze of New College seemed to impose a rigid schoolish form on the classes. Students were assigned to tutors but as the unofficial **rating** system got going, we moved around among instructors without much ceremony. Anyone with staying power could attend all classes in all four fields. I went to **all** but one at least once.

Drama was undoubtedly the best division. Harvey Markowitz gave a humorous and professional set of lectures on dramatic theory and craft-a complete **strategy** for a do-it-yourself theatre in what he called "the jungle of **art.''** John Herbert has the rare power of communicating insights. He is supremely theatrical and knows every angle of his att: writing, acting, design, and direction. He used class assignments as springboards for extraordinary analyses of method and value, insisting always that the essentials of art ate social and psychological insight. The classes were punctuated with his virtuoso representations of flamenco dancing, Garbo and Bette Davis.

Poetry, like drama, was well balanced. John Robert Colombo gave a





dashing exposition of verse forms and metres — in five days the free versifier could acquire a well of information that would save **him** a year of scrambling for rhythmic control. He attacked manuscripts with **vigour** but followed the golden rule, evaluating each poem in its own terms. P. K. Page set up the creative functions of the brain and moved into language games related to the sound qualities of poetry (verbal music being a function of the intuitive lobe of the brain). Her assignment was **imaginative**; she suggested we give a group of poems the unity of a book, with visual designs and **progression** of theme. bill bissett — wait for it! — is an eloquent exponent of concrete poetry. He has a **coherent** theory of language. expression and social awareness: he has a gift for freeing people trapped in **cliché** or rigid forms. He insists, too, that the **pome** takes precedence over self-expression, although this aesthetic tends to get swamped by his strong emphasis on liberating the word. the line and the rhythm.

The novelists were of uneven quality, as teachers and **counsellors.** And aside from Martin Myers, they used **their** own work exclusively to demonstrate writing skills.

The presence of Austin **Clarke**, as of Herbert, is more important **than** the **structure** of his class; **Clarke** is the **experience**. His interest in teaching

fluctuates; he is offhand about manuscripts. But when he chooses to discuss **his** art he does so with brilliance. And his emphasis on significant action in a wide social context sets him apart from the other novelists. Gerald Lampert gave a well-constructed course. He fo**cused** on psychological realism and used game theory (improvised drama) to illustrate conflict through dialogue. Lampert's teaching was more imaginative than hi criticism, which was narrowly biased towards hi own kind of writing. James **Bacque's course** had no **discernable** plan or order, so that the inevitable voluble women held the **floor** - spreading devastating boredom. Bacque took a census of. our expectations and was startled to hear that formal problems were our priority. His real interest is style; he regards form as an offshoot of style. Bacque gave careful attention to manuscripts, and like Lampert, advised several people to drop ideas and take up characters. I did not visit Alice **Denham's** class (the single American instructor). Those who did attend found her criticism intelligent and her classes reasonably interesting. although she apparently shares the bias of Bacque and **Lampert**. Myers effaced himself somewhat by choosing the permanent **role** of chairman while students read from their scripts. He then invited comments from each member of the **audience**. closing with his own comment. Myers' annulment of his presence was a considerable loss, but it did give writers the rare chance of gauging a wide average response to their work. The merit of the system depends of course on the presence of one or two alert critics.

Lotta Dempsey and Val Clery are veteran journalists who know their trade. In terms of information alone common facts about markets as well as inside dope on editors — the courses were useful. Dempsey tackled the hack side with great vitality; Clery did upper-middlebrow radio and journalism. Both instructors discussed tactics and research; Clery offered a competent analysis of the devices of New Journalism.

That's the teaching side. The evening **kulchur** was part of the **real** vitality of the program: there were readings of work in **progress** by each instructor, talks by **publishers** and journalists. and a performance by the **Four Horsemen**, reminiscent of the chanting of the inmates of **Charenton**. There were small gatherings and large **parties**, with the unexceptionable undercurrents of sex, ambition and friendship. The workshop was only secondarily a social event, but one of the undeniable joys was the chance of meeting a range of writers, known and unknown. Very few people felt they had wasted their time or money. The workshop didn't quite **cor**respond to its advertised phantom, but it did have a **real** value.



By GARY MICHAEL DAULT

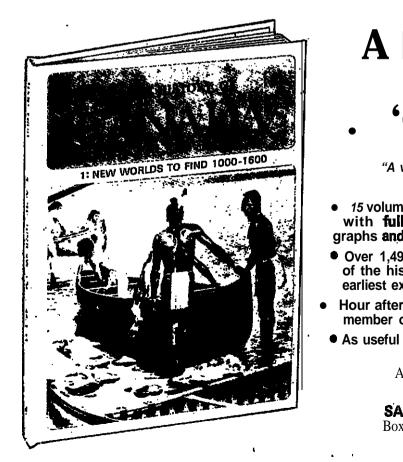
JON VICKERS SAID on CBC radio a short time ago that if he felt his role. the audience wouldn't. He was speaking. of course. of singing. And in particular he was speaking of singing a dramatic role. Implicit in what Vickers said, however, is an argument for the virtues of artifice over reality and a hint about the major difficulty with the Martin Ransohoff film of James Houston's The White Dawn.

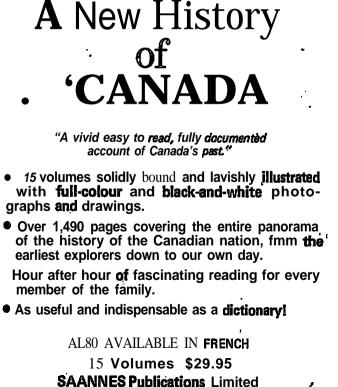
Houston's novel and hence the film concerns the fate of three of the crew of a New Bedford fishing vessel that is spending a part of **1896** decimating the whale **population** of **Baffin** Bay. The three are separated from their ship and are ultimately (after what does not look like much suffering) taken in and nursed back to health by a tribe of gentle and benevolent **Eskimos**. The **remainder** of the film deals with the **varieties** of unhappiness and with the **jejune** plans for exploiting theii hosts by two of the three, Lou Gossett and Warren **Oates**, and with how the **third**, Timothy Bottoms, gradually becomes what he beholds (as **Edmund** Carpenter almost put it).

In the first place. The White Dawn is possibly, the most derivative film ever made. No one should be fooled by the fact that it makes use of genuine Eskimos who speak their own language (with sub-titles) or that it was filmed in the Canadian Arctic. There is nothing hen that persuasively suggests an idea of North. What is suggested is a northern Western. And the only amusement or instruction afforded a weary audience is for it to sit compiling filmic equations and lists of stock bits of business.

Into the microcosm of the larger world that is the **Eskimo** community come three **Melvillean** characters. Lou Gossett who plays **Portagee is Quee**-

queeg, Id and dark Otherness - a man, the natives think, possibly not unlike themselves. They are destined to be disappointed of **course**. Portages is a spoiled article, a real super-fly bad-ass black, wily and corrupt. Warren Oates is an impoverished Ahab, a poor man's Robert Newton. who tries most of the time to **be** the hearty old salt of the I'll-be-a-son-of-a-fishektilil variety, a James Coburn cowboy hanging around from The Hired Hand. He introduces the **tribe** to gambling and in a flat and supremely **bathetic** scene he acquaints them with the evils of drinking what looks like cranberry sauce but is apparently alcohol. Timothy Bottoms, the. blond, inevitably victimized Sandy Dennis of male sensitivity, quivers his lower lip, keeps his eyes vaguely focussed, and becomes a parody of the sacrificial Billy Budd. As Kakuktak (the name the Eskimos give him), he strives to understand their ways. He feels the honesty of their customs and behaviour. He feels strangely at home. His innocence, needless to say, is not appealingly drawn. Looking as if he possesses a law degree from The Paper Chase he undergoes painfully embarrassing love scenes. (These, by the





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way. just in terms of tit-show would have earned the film an R rating if it' weren't that the young ladies are just Eskimo girls. So it's all right. Beautiful in fact. Anthropologically virtuous.) Bottoms is actually made to run with his native lady in a quasi-slow-motion over the tundra to Henry Mancini's music (at this point the film looks a little like Women in Love). Sometimes Bottoms gets to muse abstractly into her devoted but uncomprehending eyes about his beloved Sen Francisco and the rose-covered home he will take her to when they get out of this mess (the screenwriters have suddenly forgotten his Ronald Colemanish empathy with this frozen Shangri-la). Everyone seems cranky and humiliated at having to mouth the awful dialogue provided by Houston, Ransohoff. and someone called Thomas_ Rickman. But strangely, the Eskimos seem magically excused from the high-school play going on around them; they maintain a haunting sweetness throughout the film.

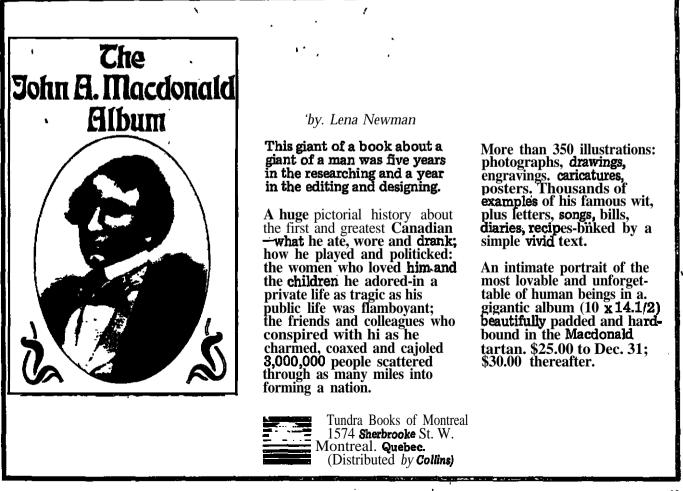
As if the totally inept screenplay weren't enough, the film also suffers fmm the most wilfully perverse and inappropriate direction since Billy

Wilder's One, Two, Three. It is directed by Philip Kaufman but in a sense shows no sign of being **directed** at all. There is no development of character or intermingling of character. Events (and there are not many of them) occur with no lead-in or build-up or any other attempt at cinematic coherence. Things just happen. The tribe decides to move the location of their camp. for example. So they do. No result of the move is ever shown. The shaman suddenly appears — for no reason. Then he is gone again. A seal is slain. So it goes. It's as if everything in the **film**, every event in rime or **object** in space, were **cinematically** equal to everything else. (The film is not intelligent enough to have arrived at this as a serious deliberate' experimental evocation of North.) Nor are you ever told where on the screen to look, or why. The essential problem for the director, I suppose, one he fails even to recognize let alone solve, is that spatially the North resolves itself filmically into one large figure-ground problem. Static clumps of people stand around looking for some place to. go and when no place is suggested to them they continue to stand around where they were. Editing

must have been another problem. When you have to cut fmm snow to more snow, nothing happens on the screen. And nothing continues to come from nothing for what seems like all of the 15 hours Ransohoff claims originally to have shot.

All of this is unfortunate, because the novel Houston wrote wasn't at all a bad book. Its value lay in its precise and detailed presentation of Eskimo life. When you grew impatient with. the slender plot you could enjoy the intimale and convincing evocation of Eskimo ways. It bad a dogged authenticity. All of this is **swept away** in the. film. We could have suffered the inanities if we had been given some anthropological detail. It would have been all right, for example, to have seen how to make a snow house. But in the film, as soon as the first cut is made in the ice, Henry Mancini starts his Aaron Copland barn-raising music, and instead of the building **process we** get a close-up of Timothy **Bottoms** trying to look alert.

The book made intelligent use of an aged bur classically satisfying device for purveying **its** detail and motivations. The entire novel is **narrated by** a 'misshapen, and **therefore objectified**



and distanced, **member** of the tribe who because be is **regarded** by the others as less than a man, has the literary freedom of movement of the omniscient narrator of **nineteenth-century** fiction. In the film, this narrator should have been accurately replaced by the **cam**em. It was not. and as a **result** the film has absolutely no value as a **documentary**. No dramatic value. No literary value. No cinematic value. No ethnographic value. Two and a half million dollars for the slowest **film** this **side** of **Song of Norway**.

As I was saying about artifice and reality, nobody who knows anything about art ever allows them to get mixed up. The fact is, that in **The White Dawn** the real Arctic looks flat dull and stupid. The people in it, look like slow-moving organizations of bad colour against nothing. Just as you can't write a novel by taping your friends, vou can't film a movie about the Arctic in the Arctic. It should have been done in Wales. say, or on Paramount's back lot. If you want an audience to think it's North you can't **leave** anything to chance. You have to build it vourself. 🗖

IN BRIEF

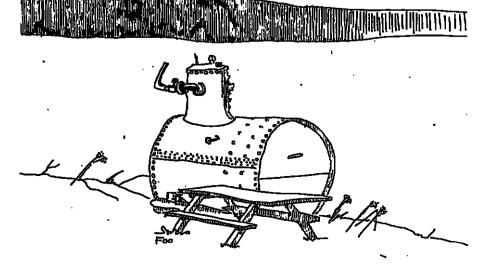
JOHN FRASER argues in Violence in the Arts (Macmillan, \$7.50) that violence in serious art reveals valuable social and psychological facts; such works as *King Lear*, Brown's *Brig* and **Céline's novels show** that violence is the operational law under the **veneer** of civilization — the violator **mirrors** our own destructive tendencies. But he points out that violence is now intellectually respectable; critics have switched from disdaining violence as the stuff of mass entertainment to sanctioning gratuitous violence in art. This is a strange study. Fraser is clearly fascinated by violence, and its current vogue has impelled him to formulate a moral framework for his interest. His combined involvement in the subject and recoil from irresponsible violence results in a weirdly perceptive exploration of attitudes to it. LS

NAN SHIPLEY's short and expensive paperback titled *Churchill: Canada's Northern Gateway* (Bum9 and MacEachern, \$3.75) contains some history. lots of anecdotes. and a massive sense of grievance. According to the author. Churchill has been shortchanged an&neglected by the government. The chapters consist of **uncon**nected paragraphs, quotations from a wide variety of **sources**, a lot of northern booster talk. and information on whales, polar bears. **flying**, etc. No mention is made of the **insurance** rates that **govern** shipping into Hudson Bay. Nor is the plight of the native people discussed. Ms. Shipley writes well, and knows a lot. Unfortunately she has not created a coherent book about a fascinating part of the North. JL

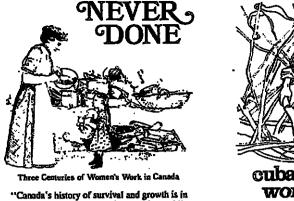
ANNA LEVERIDGE emigrated to Canada in July, 1883, with her six childnn to reioin her husband who had fled a crippling debt in England the previous year. Your Loving Anna: Letters from the Ontario Frontier (U of T **Press**, \$2.95) is a series of her letters home: We see the astonishing strength and optimism of a woman who overnight exchanged the comforts and civilization of England for the fly-infested, rocky country north of Coe Hill in Hastings County, Ontario. The pioneering shanty life demanded not heroics but ingenuity, patience and grinding hard work; Anna's letters make a moving reminder of how difficult and how rewarding was life in Ontario 90 years ago. RR

A **138-PAGE** bibliographical guide to 28 Manitoba writers, *connections: Writers and the Land, has* been pub **lished** as a provincial Centennial project by the Manitoba School Library Audio-Visual Association (\$5.00. 191 **Harcourt** Street, Winnipeg). The book **contains** sections on such well-known figures as Ralph **Connor.** James Grav. Paul **Hiebert**. Dorothy **Livesay**. Nellie McClung, Ernest Thompson Seton, Rudy Wiebe, Adele Wiseman and Scott Young. And on such unwellknown figures as Henry G.L. Strange and Kathleen Redman Strange. connections is sloppily edited and written — it was **produced** by a committee and feels like it. Given the **book's** title, one would expect at least a brief attempt to explore what, if anything, is **distinc**tively Manitoban about the writers included. No such thing happens. The idea of such a **book** is a good one. and perhaps someone should now y to do the thing right. MW

FASTEN YOUR SEAT belts, Spencer (William Dunmore's Collision **Heinemann**, \$7.95) is a thriller and a half. As Bomb Run suggested. **Dunmore's natural** position as a storyteller is in the right-hand seat of the flight deck at 32,000 feet. This time up he presents a British 707 pilot suffering from **epileptic blackouts, an** American DC-8 pilot under severe emotional stress, and a novice Canadian flyer joy-riding in hi private plane.. They converge in a violent thunderstorm over Toronto Interna**tional.** The climax is as taut as it is surprising. Readers who have wondered what would happen if Arthur Hailey's phenomenal powers of research were ever combined with creative writing ability now have an answer. The publishers warn that Collision should "not be read at any point of departure or during the course of **flight** on an aircraft." Roger, we copy. DM



ONE OF THE things revealed by the Canada Council's recent publication, An Analysis Of Performing Arts Occupations by Christine Panasuk, is that Canada Council social scientists arc as unreadable and as foolish as social scientists anywhere. We learn, for exam-' ple, on page one in a summary of their major findings, that "Performing artists (male and female) without spouses, on average had. no dependents while males and females with spouses had 2 and 1 dependents, respectively." Despite this, those in-terested in the role of women in the performing arts will find some of the statistics in this pamphlet fascinating. There were 21 composers surveyed; one was a woman. Of 69 directors, nine were women; of 26 designers, five were women; of 22 playwrights, three were women; of 42 stage managers, nine were women. The mean income of male directors, stage managers and designers was \$7.500; that of women was \$4,500. And so on. The pamphlet is available from the Canada Council on request. MW



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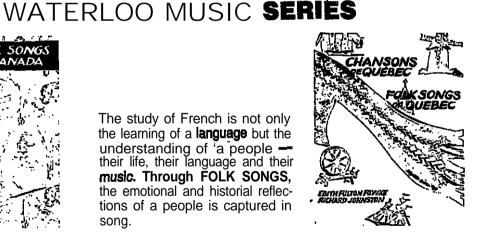


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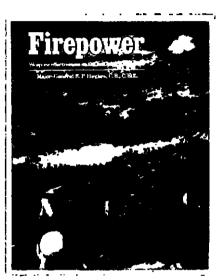
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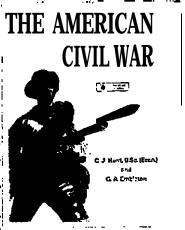
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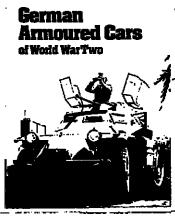
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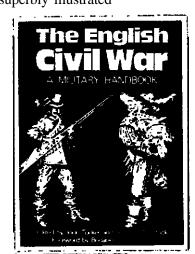
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