

# THE NORTH<sub>ern</sub> LIGHT

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## All in the family

# Marat, deSade, Corday

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staff writer

It all hung together. There is no other way to describe Theatre Algoma's brilliantly successful production of "Marat-Sade".

"Marat-Sade" has the reputation of being one of the most popular and most difficult theatre pieces of the sixties. To present it successfully would be a difficult task for any professional company let alone for a fledgling theatre group. One is left with the question: if they're this good now, what will their second production be like?

It is difficult to explain the popularity of the play and even more difficult to explain why audiences find the Marquis' arguments so appealing.

We must remember when the play was written: 1964 or earlier. That was even before the most spectacular theatrical event of this century--the Vietnam war.

Peter Weiss is a good leftist and as such it is easy to imagine him wanting Marat to win in the great debate with de Sade. (At one point in one of de Sade's speeches I only just restrained myself from crying out, "bourgeois ideology".) Weiss, in part, a product of the fifties when rationality was still in vogue and any thoughts about a sensual approach to the universe were kept in the second drawer of your dresser between the hankies and the spare shoelaces.

The sixties changed all that. It was discovered that no matter how rational no matter how organized you were, you could only beat your head against the ossified tyranny of institutions grown more irrational. If you can't change the world, change yourself. Do your own thing! Enjoy! Enjoy!

Thus the play has come to hold meanings unimagined by the author, and to symbolise events that had yet to happen.

There is a subtle shift in emphasis in the Theatre Algoma production as compared with previous productions. The debate in the play is between de Sade who is against reason because he does not feel it can make men either better or happier, and Marat who feels that man can remake both himself and the world. Thus, the man whose only pleasure was to rule people seeks to smash the beliefs of the man whose only hope was to rule events.

The debate in the Theatre Algoma production tends to become three-sided with Charlotte Corday's revulsion at revolutionary excesses providing an interesting contrast to the gut-searing anguish of Marat who is faced with the necessity of crossing rivers of blood to reach his New Jerusalem. Both Marat and de Sade know you have to break eggs to make an omelet and as a result, the audience can pity Corday without, however, sympathising with her. This non-debate strengthens the position of Marat within the play and makes it much more difficult for de Sade to visibly triumph. In fact, it takes the last scene, in which the patients run amuck, for one to grudgingly

admit, that in the long run, the marquis might know what he's talking about.

I don't think this shift in emphasis does any great damage to the play but it does show how demanding the play is in both the individual roles and the interrelationships of all the actors.

Terry Rowlinson's first attempt at acting has resulted in a veritable tour de force. As a paranoid portraying an anguished revolutionary, he is both forceful and fearful. Thus he makes the play within the play very effective.

Renata Sierzputowski is another newcomer to the stage and her acting ability is very obvious. Unfortunately, it might be said that her abilities were a little too obvious. The part of Corday is very rigidly defined by the playwright. The patient playing Corday suffers from both sleeping sickness and melancholia, and the actress portraying her should often seem to be sleepwalking with her eyes open. I think it quite legitimate to do the Corday role with vigour and forcefulness as the patient temporarily shakes off the cobwebs of her mind. It is wrong to sustain the forcefulness for overly long periods. I tend to think the problem lies less with Ms. Sierzputowski's obvious talent for acting and more with the directing she received.

The part of de Sade is the one role in the play that offers the possibility of a wide range of interpretation. It is not a part like that of Corday which is rigidly defined. Every actor who does de Sade can hope to leave his mark on the part. I think Dwight Dutkiewicz does just that.

A case in point is the whipping scene. An actor might handle the scene as a case of a few strokes for old times sake and leave it at that. But not Dutkiewicz! Each stroke of the whip seems to strip away a handful of years until the suffering marquis is radiant in the memory of long-lost youth. Dutkiewicz also emphasises the play within the play by his expression of sly contempt for the audience.

The portrayal of de Sade must bring out the cerebral qualities of de Sade. He must seem a dark high priest of depravity and not merely an acolyte of pain. In

general Dutkiewicz captures this quality but it is clearly a pity that he has only three nights to build that part and not three hundred.

There is only one word to describe the rest of the cast: marvelous. Bob d'Amato deserves the highest praise for welding his actors into a well coordinated and cohesive unit. One generally supposes that supporting actors are somehow of a lesser breed than lead players, but it is very difficult to characterize any player as less than quite good. To say that a player had merely been adequate would be to insult him. If I praise those I name below, it does not mean that those I do not name are any less deserving of praise for their efforts.

It is truly significant that in the three performances that I took in, I did not catch one player out of his role.

The alcoholic chorus did a tremendous job with the musical numbers. They were a little sweet sounding because they consisted of three women and a man where the play calls for a reverse ratio.

Iain Bates brought a remarkable breeziness to his portrayal of the Herald. He thoroughly mastered the technical difficulties of the role which required a good deal of movement about the stage and a constant reaction to events.

Michael Venna was an audience favorite with his sudden deadpan stares. His portrayal of Duperret brought a much needed comic relief to the play with the obvious contrast between his role in the play and his role as a patient.

It was a young cast but Pat Verdone typified those who were called upon to age as she became Simmonne Evrard.

Roy Tonkin was the madman and Lavoisier as well as miming two other roles. His remarkable versatility and strength of performance will make him readily sought after by local directors.

It was a happy stroke of accidental genius to have Voltaire played by the student body's first citizen.

My only major complaint is about the seating arrangements. The chairs were obviously arranged by an idiot.



Renata Sierzput

Renata Sierzputowski in rehearsal as CHARLOTTE CORDAY with Roy Tonkin in Background.

Steve Budge Photo



## EDUCATION COMMITTEE

On Friday, December 15, Student's Council passed a motion which officially recognized a new school organization called the Education Committee. What follows is an explanation of the rationale behind this committee and a list of the programs that we want to get into.

The one thing we wish to stress is that this is not a closed committee. We want to get a major portion of the student body involved, not just supporting, in some of the campaigns. For this reason, we have structured this body in a very loose way- we are completely open to any new projects that you feel are of importance.

It is apparent that the student level of involvement at Algoma College is not great. The problem is often termed apathy at this institution, but we as members of the Education Committee see it being more a reflection of the powerlessness students feel and experience here.

The Education Committee is drawing up a program intended to develop awareness and involvement. Our intentions are not limited to expelling information but also taking steps in formulating some form of action. For example, a Dams the Dams conference, which will be explained later, could be followed by concrete steps on the part of the students to organize people in Sault Ste. Marie to work on the campaign.

The following is a list of our programs and a brief summation of what they entail.

1) The Education Committee sees it-

self being of assistance to the Student's Council in the area of the Tuition Fee Strike. The members, because of their concern and interest in the issue, would be willing to handle publicity and organization for the strike in terms of posters and pamphlets aimed at educating the student body as to where their interests lie in this confrontation.

2) The Northern Light published an article entitled Water Division (Volume II, Number 25, October 25, 1972). The article explained a bit about the vast water division schemes that are being planned for Northern Ontario in the near future. It also talked about the organization formed in Thunder Bay in 1971- The Dam the Dams Campaign-whose aims are: to stop the planned water diversions scheme here in N.W. Ontario and to get a national movement to prevent other such schemes across the country. The demands of the campaign are 5:

- 1) full government disclosure of the water diversion issue
- 2) no export of water
- 3) no displacement of peoples
- 4) no export of power
- 5) Canadian resources for Canadian people

The Education Committee feels this article has received enough response here in Sault Ste. Marie to warrant considering asking various members of the campaign to come to speak here.

3) Another idea which has been suggested is to get a speaker from Quebec (ie. Charles Gagnon) to give us Quebec's

point of view on an independant socialist Quebec.

4) Interest has also been expressed in organizing a China conference in which people who have knowledge and or experience of some sort with the People's Republic of China would be invited to come to Algoma College. As with the Quebec issue, the feasibility of this conference depends upon the amount of interest that is shown.

5) A couple of articles have been written in the Northern Light about a Kraft Boycott. We are planning a number of things with regards to this issue. We feel it is important to present this to the citizens of this community through articles in the Sault Daily Star (if they will print them) and perhaps setting up a one day pickett line at some grocery store. Again student participation is a necessity if this campaign is to have any effect.

The following is a list of people who have already become involved in the Education Committee. Students who are interested in any of the programs mentioned or in some other program can contact any one of these people for additional information.

Jim Jodouin  
Don Shushkewich  
Ruth Galinas  
Pat Rooney  
Brian Raymond  
Deb Murray  
Sandy Turner  
Tim Wilson  
Linda Reid  
Laura McGuire

## letters

What are we doing at Algoma College or what is Algoma College doing to us?

I wonder how many people, who before they came to Algoma College, had any idea that it is possible to change society or that pollution is a structural problem. We were, most of us, born and raised in Sault Ste. Marie where little or nothing really happens. The better part of our lives has been a struggle against the climate and not against existing social structures. Actually, we are or were probably a very conservative (liberal; makes little or no difference because they work for the same ends) people willing to work and live in a system of values and institutions that never (at least as far as we could see) caused us too many problems. After all if we had trouble paying bills, it was because we hadn't worked hard enough or long enough or we hadn't budgeted right. Then we come to Algoma College and some people tell us that maybe our problems are part of a bigger problem which is related to the social system we live in and have accepted without much question.

Now this presents a problem. On the one hand, we can follow up on what they say and see if it's true and if so what can we do. Or on the other hand, we can get rid of these trouble makers and return to our nice easy way of life of trying to make ends meet. If we follow the second proposal, which for notations sake we will call the

right hand approach, we have a further problem. That being "What is the role and purpose of the university in our society"? Is the university to help us understand who we are and how we got this way, or is it to tell us we are and we should accept that fact and everything that goes with it. Or maybe the university is here so we can make more money at a higher paying job because we learn more skills which are beneficial to higher paying jobs. The last two are probably the easiest things for us to do because we never really wanted to question anything and find out who we are anyway. But the last two support a system that the left hand (the so called trouble-makers above) groups tell us is our big problem which causes our little problems. So many problems a person hardly knows where to begin or who to believe. Well, I know where I'm going to begin even if I don't know who to believe. I'm going to put together all the things I know and all the things I see and maybe then I'll know who to believe. Firstly, I thought I was fairly

well off until I went shopping and found I couldn't afford the things I needed (fresh food, clothing, rent, etc.). But then I got some credit and everything was fine until the end of the month. What this all adds up to is maybe we can be poor and not realize it. Second: I couldn't find the quality in things that should be there in an advanced technical society (my car was always in need of repairs, television needed tubes, washing machine broke down, etc.). What this adds up to is that maybe we aren't as advanced as we think we are. Or if you relate to the first contradiction maybe we really are poor because we can't afford the quality of things which will keep us

well off (and so because its usually repairs that take the major portion of our budget.). We could persue these contradictions for ever and we would find that by accepting our "system" we have been screwed.

So maybe we should listen to these people that the right hand approach called trouble makers and find out just what the hell is going on. Unfortunately, if the budget proposals go through, these people will not be around and we will go on receiving the same old non-education we have been getting from these senile liberals who support and are part of the right hand approach.

So. "What are we doing at Algoma College?" You and me, together can change the history of the entire world and we will because we are getting tired of being screwed everywhere we turn.

-KOBASON

In a real society, one senseless death is a loss to the society. The death of a young boy is a senseless waste of life when it is reasonable to assume his life could have been saved by continuing the search rather than calling it off because of MONEY.

In a real society, the non-working segment could be enlisted to search for the lost until they are found. This would be a humanistic approach that allows the unemployed people to do a meaningful service for society.

Lynn Bovingdon



One of the favourite pastimes of chess players is composing lists of the ten best chessplayers of all times. I don't intend to list my ten best but i would like to point out that Bobby Fischer once composed such a list. It included such names as Tarrasch, Tchigorin, Steinitz, Tal and Larsen. It did not include the name of Mikhail Botvinnik.

Botvinnik rightfully belongs on any list that has more than three names on it. Botvinnik, born 1911, held the world's championship of chess from 1948 until 1963 with the exception of the years 1957 and 1960. Both times he lost a match and regained the title the following year. He would have probably regained the title in 1964 had not the International Chess Federation abolished the mandatory rematch for defeated champions. Botvinnik decided it was too arduous for a man of his years to go through the long series of elimination matches needed to challenge the world title holder.

The secret of Botvinnik's success lay in his ability to thoroughly prepare for his matches. He laid down rigorous standards for physical and mental preparation for meeting his opponents. His methods lay the groundwork for the successful Soviet school of chess.

"100 selected games of chess by M. M. Botvinnik is a careful selection of games played by Botvinnik before he became champion of the world. His notes are sensible and show great insight without getting the reader involved in long and tedious lines of analysis. The game below is from the period covered by the book but is not in it.

The appearance of "Grandmaster of chess" by Paul Keres details the career of the main rival to Botvinnik's crown. Keres, born 1916, was often and sadly called "Paul the second". After placing third in the 1948 world championship, Keres was never able to do better than come second to the eventual challengers to Botvinnik. Thus the two men were never to have their match, and one of the most important pages of chess history was left unwritten.

The book covers his career from his early years up to 1962, and contains eighty beautiful and well-annotated games. Keres is still playing today and has been seeded into the next round of eliminations for the world championship. The game below was won by him only last year. His opponent was a promising young Dutch player.

Botvinnik-Chekhov, Reti, Moscow, 1935.

1 Nf3 d5 2 c4 e6 3 b3 Nf6 4 Bb2 Be7 5 e3 0-0 6 Be2 c6 7 0-0 Nbd7 8 Nc3 a6 9 Nd4 dxc4 10 bxc4 Nc5 11 f4 Qc7 12 Nf3 Rd1 13 Qc2 Ncd7 14 d4 c5 15 Ne5 b6 16 Bd3 cxd4 17 exd4 Bb7 18 Qe2 Nf8 19 Nd1 Ra7 20 Nf2 Qb8 21 Nh3 h6 22 Ng5 hxg5 23 fxg5 N8d7 24 Nxf7 Kxf7 25 g6+ Kg8 26 Qxe6+ Kh8 27 Qh3+ Kg8 28 Bf5 Nf8 29 Be6+ Nxe6 30 Qxe6+ Kh8 31 Qh3+ Kg8 32 Rxf6 Bxf6 33 Qh7+ Kf8 34 Re1 Be5 35 Qh8+ Ke7 36 Qxg7+ Kd6 37 Qxe4+ Kd7 38 Qf5+ Kc6 39 d5+ Kc5 40 Ba3+ Kxc4 41 Qe4+ Kc3 42 Bb4+ Kb2 43 Qh1 mate.

Timman-Keres, Nimzo Indian, IBM Amsterdam, 1971.

1 d4 Nf6 2 c4 e6 3 Nc3 Bb4 4 e3 c5 5 Nf3 b6 6 Be2 Bb7 7 0-0 0-0 8 Na4 Qe7 9 a3 Ba5 10 dxc5 bxc5 11 Nxc5 Qxc5 12 b4 Qc7 13 bxa5 Ng4 14 g3 Nc6 15 Bd2 Nxa5 16 Ng5 Nf6 17 Bb4 Rfc8 18 Bh5 Nxc4 19 Bxf7+ Kh8 20 Qd4 h6 21 f4 hxg5 22 fxg5 Qc6 23 Ra2 Ne5 24 gxf6 Qh1+ 25 Kf2 Qg2+ (0:1)

LOCAL SUCCESS! Professor Maris Pone won the open Swiss tournament held at the YMCA two weeks ago. He and Peter Gibson of Bawating were tied after five rounds with four points each, but Pone had the higher tie-break.

COMING ATTRACTION! International Master, Lawrence Day, the fourth strongest chess player in Canada, is scheduled to give a simultaneous chess exhibition at Algoma College on Saturday, January 20 from twelve noon until seven o'clock in the auditorium. He hopes to play 100 people.

CANADIAN SUCCESS! Duncan Suttles of Vancouver scored 9 points in the fifteen round San Antonio grandmaster chess tourney that ended Friday. His score was one point above the grandmaster norm for the event, and he will become a grandmaster for life if he has an equal success in the next three years. The tourney was a three-way tie between Karpov, Petrosian (both USSR), and Portisch of Hungary. Each scored 10 1/2 points. Bobby Fischer did not attend the meet because he felt the field was too weak and the \$4000 first prize was too small.

**DON'T MISS**  
**THE MUMMING**  
**OF**  
**ST. GEORGE**  
**DECEMBER 22<sup>ND</sup> 3PM**  
**IN THE AUDITORIUM**

**D A R E**  
**-made by scabs**  
**C O O K I E S**

**DON'T BUY DARE COOKIES!**

The Union of worker's at Dare Foods Ltd. have instituted a boycott of Dare Cookies which is supported by the Ontario Federation of Labour. The worker's have been on strike for six months now and the company has yet to negotiate with them. The latest offer made by the company was presented not to the union, but to the government mediator. The offer itself included:

- no union shop
- no retroactive pay
- ten employees will not be rehired, the names to be released after the union agrees to this condition
- ten employees to be suspended until May 1, 1973, the names to be released after the union agrees to this condition
- no negotiation on these points.

The boycott to date is putting a great deal of pressure on the company to bargain in good faith. The company, however has used every tactic of intimidation available. Earlier in the strike they used the services of the notorious strike and union busting firm Canadian Driver Pool. Now they are threatening lawsuit to the student newspapers which have supported the boycott. Because there is nothing illegal about the boycott, however, this is purely intimidation.

The boycott has gained the cooperation of some large food chains. Steinburg's was the first to decide not to carry Dare products after their on-hand stock had been sold. Loblaw's, A & P Weo, Dominion and highway Market have followed suit.

This intimidation can be shoved back down the throats of the Dare management by writing to:

DARE FOODS LTD.,  
2481 KINGSWAY DRIVE,  
KITCHENER, ONTARIO.  
(attn. pig-headed managers)  
and don't buy Dare Cookies!

-Jim Jodouin

**Dare Foods Ltd. —producer of Dare Cookies**  
**has refused to negotiate with its striking employees**  
**for six months. Intimidation, threats and arrogance**  
**have characterized the company's approach to**  
**the predominantly female work force.**

**Help Dare workers protect their union**  
**and win a fair contract.**

**DON'T BUY**  
**DARE COOKIES!**

**(and tell your friends not to, either)**



Introducing  
a great new ale.

**ENCORE**

The ale that tastes like more.



Have we got an ale for you!  
It's called Encore.  
And it's brewed smooth  
and easy-drinking  
so it always tastes great.  
Have an Encore.  
The ale that tastes like more.

