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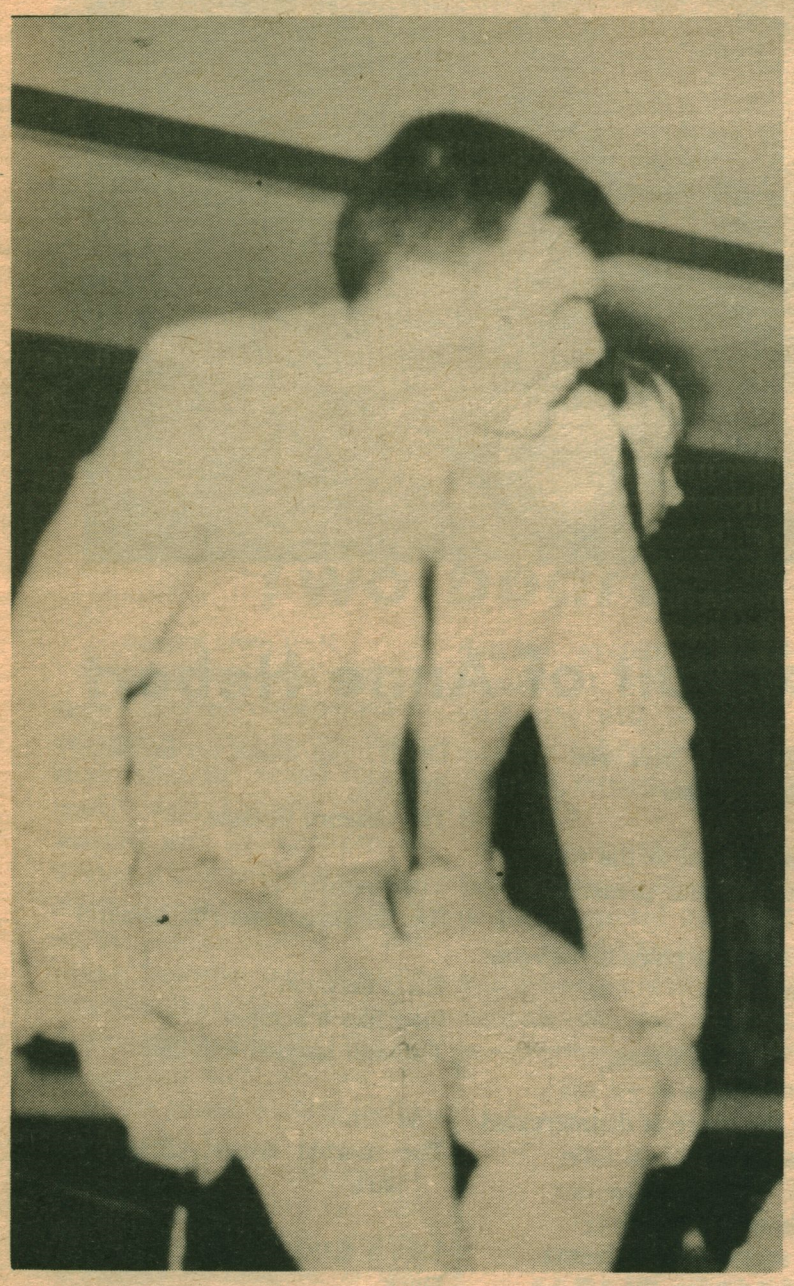
The JOURNAL

September 29, 1971 | St. Mary's University, Halifax | VOLUME XXXVII NO. 4

Two students evicted



Residence Dean of Men, Brian O'Byrne — a hard man . . . on and off the ice.

O'Byrne enforces non-existent rules

by JOURNAL
News Staff

Two St. Mary's Residence students were tried and found guilty by the Residence Judicial Board last Wednesday. As a result of this verdict, the two students have been ordered to leave the residence immediately.

Dave Miller (Arts II) was charged with "throwing an object (water) out of apartment 1604 on a fellow student and security guard" and also with "the responsibility of allowing the same action to be performed by a fellow student or guest."

Don Caley (Arts II) was charged with removing screens from residence windows, and with responsibility for allowing a student or guest to throw an object (water) out of a residence window.

The incident occurred on Sunday, Sept. 17, during a football game in St. Mary's Stadium. Caley and Miller were in Caley's room, in room 1604 of the old high-rise, watching the game from the window.

"We saw water come out of the residence somewhere below us. We looked down, and there were two guys below, a security guard, and some other guy who was a friend of one of Don's roommates," said Miller. "I don't think that either one got hit, I couldn't say for sure."

"So, this guy comes up into the room, and he wants to throw some water too. Now, we were charged with the responsibility of letting him throw the water. We could have stopped him, but we really didn't see the harm in it."

"We never signed anything or saw any rule about this," Miller said. "The only thing that we signed was the residence rules when we first moved in, and there's nothing in the rules about throwing things out the window, or the responsibility. The only thing that we did was take the screens off the windows."

The 1971-72 rules for the residence of St. Mary's state no rules concerning the throwing of objects out of windows, or of the responsibility of a resident for allowing a fellow resident or guest to perform the same action. However, rule 2-g states that "Under no circumstances are screens to be removed from windows. This is a most serious offence."

"We had the screens off," said Caley, "but we know for sure that ours were not the only screens off for watching the game."

"Shortly after the guy threw the water out, Brian O'Byrne came up to the room and told us to come down to his office after the game," Caley said.

(O'Byrne is the Dean of Men in Residence.)

"So, we went down to his office, and he was real mad; he wouldn't listen to us or anything. He asked us who threw the water, and we said neither one of us. And he said that he saw us do it. He said that he saw water come out of our window three times. So then he said, 'Be ready to leave tomorrow'."

"So, after that, I guess everybody started running around finding out what happened, and I guess they got us this Residence trial. I don't know about this. We asked Brian O'Byrne about this, and he said that there wasn't any. He said that he had the power to throw us out just like that."

Caley and Miller were later informed by O'Byrne that a Residence Judicial Board was being set up for them.

When asked by the two defendants whether or not they would require a defence council, O'Byrne replied that it wouldn't be necessary, that the hearing would be very informal.

Miller and Caley were summarily served with summonses stating the charges, and told that they were to appear before the Board on Wednesday, Sept. 22.

O'Byrne based his evidence on his own witnessing of the incident.

He said that he saw water being thrown out of 1604 three times. "The first time I was on the eighth floor of the Academic Building, and I was on the football field the second two times." He said that he specifically recognized the student involved.

Miller said that O'Byrne said that at first, O'Byrne mistook him for the floor Don, but later recognized him specifically as Dave Miller.

The board consisted of W. P. Launc, S.J., Mrs. E. Chard, Dean of Residence (Women), Keith Hotchkiss (Arts III), and Van-Roy Tobin (arts IV).

According to Caley, "We just walked in, and they broke us up. I told my story, and then Dave told them his story. We just sort of sat around in a circle, and they asked us questions. Brian O'Byrne wasn't in the room at this time. Dave still questioned the responsibility thing, even though Brian had told us before that if he wrote down every residence rule that he would have a book this thick."

Miller pleaded Not Guilty to both charges, and Caley pleaded guilty to the charge of removing screens, and Not Guilty to the responsibility charge.

The standard procedure for a Residence Judicial Board hearing, according to O'Byrne, is that "the student is charged, the charge is read, and then the student defends himself accordingly. There are no witnesses on anybody's part, either theirs or mine. They were charged with removing the screens from their windows, and they were charged with throwing an object out of the window, and they were charged with the responsibility for their guest throwing water out the window."

O'Byrne said, "These are unwritten rules of the residence which the residence is based on, the responsibility for student's actions within his own apartment. This is the whole basis on which the philosophy of the residence is designed."

After the trial was concluded, the students went back to their rooms and were informed of the verdict on Thursday, Sept. 23. They were summarily given until noon Friday to leave the residence.

The case has been appealed to the Interim Student Judicial Board.

Two Boards conflict

by Paul MacGillivray
Staff Writer

The trial of two residence students by the Residence Judicial Board last Wednesday has turned up a jurisdictional hassle between the Residence Judicial board and the Interim Student Judicial Board, according to ISJB Chairman Ken T. Langille.

"Once and for all," said Langille, "we're going to settle whether or not the Residence Board or the ISJB is legal. The hassle is more one of legal validity than one of jurisdiction."

Dave Miller (Arts 11) and Don Caley (Arts 11) were brought up before the Residence Judicial Board on two charges each. They were found guilty and ordered to leave the residence immediately. After appealing their case to the ISJB, Langille began to investigate the validity of the Residence Board with respect to the ISJB.

The Residence Judicial Board was set up last year under John McLaughlin, then President of the Residence Society. It was at roughly this same time that Academic Vice-president G. W. Tate S.J. set up the Committee on Discipline (Student), which was the forerunner of the ISJB. The purpose of the Committee was to formulate a report on the feasibility of an overall system of justice, administered by the students themselves. This report was then passed by the Students' Representative Council, the Senate and the Board of Governors. Edmund Morris then signed the report, as Interim President.

The SRC then appointed Langille and Residence Rep. Hugh Mosher to draw up a set of laws for students at St. Mary's.

Langille says that if the entire report was accepted, then the ISJB is the sole arbiter of student justice at St. Mary's, and the Residence Board's decision is invalid.

(cont'd on p. 3)

Looking through high windows

The lit page: with Dave Scott

Dedicated to Kingston Penitentiary

Hid deep in the heart of the city, haunted and old,
The shell of a Penitentiary still stands, a story told,
Deep are the night-dark shadows under the wall,
Breathlessly whispering downward the sunshines,
Shrouding the desolate towers in a stainless pall,
Fearful within me my own heart, failing, has died,
Alone here . . . There in the shadows, who was in sighed?

There, in the bastioned walls where the gateway stands,
Are there shadows within its shadows, wearing the strands
Back through the loom of past sorrow with pain-worn hands?
Shadows weeping a world grown cold and stark with pain,
Mourning once more the lights put out, put out again,
The loveliness broken and lost, the young men slain.

Has sorrow alone lived here for a hundred years?
Is only hatred immortal, men's craven fears?
Only the weeping of men, their useless tears?
For ever, courage unbeaten, valour of lame,
The unshaken victory of the men who name,
Nor fear, nor hate nor shame.

— Brian Dodge

*Brian is one of the prisoners charged with two counts of murder, and kidnapping.

Typical security at Kingston Penitentiary. (credit: Kingston Newsreel)

Portrait of Anne Hebert

The sunlight, here and there,
Touched a table

And a draught at the window
Announces your presence,

You take your place in the room
Without fuss,

Your delicate bones,
Your frock,
Have the grace of disinterested
passion.

Words are arrayed
Like surgical instruments
Neatly in trays.

Deftly, you make an incision.
Probing
The obscure disease.

Your sensibility
Has the sure fingers of the blind

Each decision
Cuts like a scalpel
Through tangled emotion.

You defile
The morbid tissue, laying it
bare

Like a tatter of lace
Dark
On the paper.

D. G. Jones

A staff editorial:

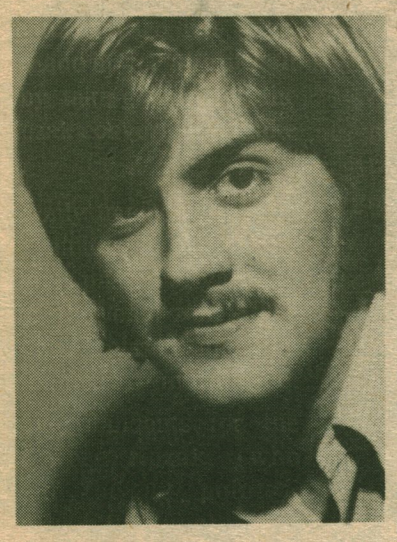
Residence: justice or a ruler's whim?

by JOURNAL staff

The expulsion of two students from the high-rise residence last week brings up a number of important questions as to the legality of the whole situation.

There are, of course, numerous questions as to the legality of the existence of the so called "Residence Judicial Board", but beyond this aspect and indeed, before this can even be debated, there is one bigger, overpowering priority to be considered; namely, the law of the land.

We are referring, of course, to a piece of legislation which, being a law of the province, can do nothing else, because of this distinction, but dwarf all other matters pertaining to "kangaroo court judicial boards," over reacting residence deans of men, or what have you. This, is The Residential Tenancies Act (assented to April 24th, 1970.)



Dave Miller

Don Caley

Firstly, does the act apply to a university residence?

Section 2 subsection (d) of the act states: "residential premises" includes any house, dwelling, apartment, flat, tenement or other place that is occupied or may be occupied by an individual as a residence or that part of any such place that is, or may be occupied by an individual as a residence."

There is, therefore, no doubt that the act does apply and, extending this premise to cover the actions of the residence dean of men and the Residential Judicial Board, we find that the actions perpetrated by these parties are not only illegal, but may be subject to multiple lawsuits as well.

For example, the accused stated that Brian O'Byrne, Residence Dean of Men, **entered their room** when he saw water being poured out of a residence window. According to section 6 subsection 6 of the Act: "Except in the case of an emergency, the landlord shall not enter the premises without the consent of the tenant **unless:**

(a) notice of termination of the tenancy has been given and the entry is at a reasonable hour for the purpose of exhibiting the premises to prospective tenants; **or**

(b) the entry is made during daylight hours and written notice of the time of the entry has been given to the tenant at least 24 hours in advance of the entry."

Another infraction was incurred by the Judicial Board's

(cont'd on p. 8)

Two boards conflict

(cont'd from p. 1)

"The problem is that we don't know if the report was passed in its entirety, that is, we don't know what the actual motion read," said Langille. "In a meeting with Dr. Carrigan on Friday, it was decided that, as it stands now, we (the ISJB) have all the powers outlined in this report. However, any decisions that we make in this case (of the two residence students) will be in question until we find out what the actual wording of the motion was."

The significance of the case of Caley and Miller vs. the Residence Judicial Board, according to Langille, is that the make-up, procedures, and validity of the Board will be brought out into the open, and that it "will give us a chance to study this."

"If the ISJB has all the powers outlined in the report, it will mean that there will be a definite system of student justice. It will mean that student's will be tried by students, indirectly of their own choosing, through application to the SRC."

The Interim Student Judicial Board presently consists of five people appointed by the SRC.

The Interim Student Judicial Board consists of two residence students, two day students, a chairman, and one to three replacement members. Members currently serving are Chairman Ken T. Langille (Arts 111), Chris Stark (Graduate), Meridith LeBlanc (Comm. 111), Steve Stone (Graduate), and John Joyce (Comm. V). Replacement members are Mike Abraham (Arts 111) and Paul MacGillivray (Science 111).

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4th Floor Board Room, SUB

WED., OCT. 6
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Carrigan's Investiture

SAT., OCT. 9
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Metro Street Services
An Analysis from
Two sides of a political fence

by Pauline Vaughan
Staff Reporter

Last week, we interviewed Michael Kendrick, Chairman of Metro Street Services, and this week we are covering an interview with David McKinnon, a member of New Morning Collective. McKinnon was present at almost all of the MSS meetings this summer, and consequently, New Morning, which was running a free food service in the city, that is still going on, offered most of the criticisms of Metro Street Services. McKinnon stressed that he was not offering personal opinion, but New Morning policy. The Journal asked him the same questions that we asked Kendrick.

Journal: What was the aim of Metro Street Services?

New Morning: The aim of Metro Street Services was to promote communication, cooperation, and a viable working force in the community. It served as a rationelle for irrelevancy.

Journal: What was the format of the Metro Street Services meetings?

New Morning: The meetings went in a circular direction beginning with Kendrick. Then all the other agencies went on to tell all the things they had done that week. There was no intercourse; it was all masturbation.

Journal: Why was Earth Week a failure?

New Morning: First of all, the plan was conceived of in isolation of the community. That means a lot of people sat down and decided that it would be cool to get involved in politics at some level, but they wanted to get involved at a safe level to promote that whole hippie-yippie trip — I can't figure out exactly why they did it. The thought that a cool thing to do would be ecology; since everybody's concerned with ecology, or so they thought. And they never investigated to see whether that premise was true, which meant, that in practise, what they did was they spent a lot of time, and they worked real hard to achieve this thing they called Earth Week . . . some of the displays were really good, and the papers they passed out were really good . . . but nobody came.

The reasons nobody came were, first of all, nobody did any investigation of the community to see if it was a community need. It was a need of the people involved in it, obviously; they worked their asses off. They didn't serve the people, they served themselves.

The second problem was, the propaganda which hit the people was "acceptable propaganda". It had to be stuff they could put on t.v. and radio, so their big concern was getting the media to support them, and getting the mayor to support them. By the time they got all these bureaucrats to support them, the people didn't want them anymore.

Journal: Why?

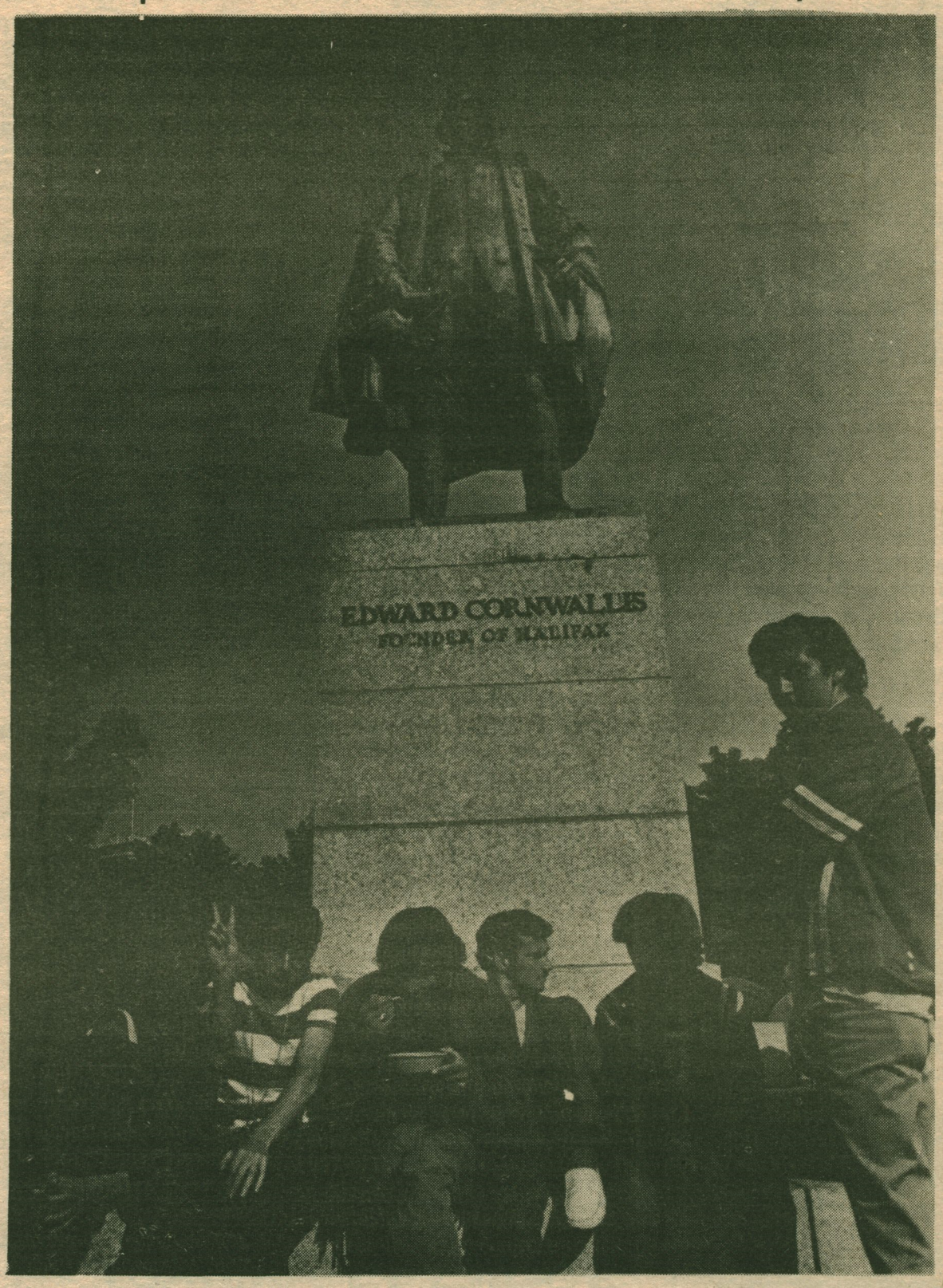
New Morning: Because if you want to talk about ecology, you want to talk about DOING something about it. Some of it had good political content and analysis, but it was so co-optive, that it was like something you'd seen on t.v. a hundred times. The cover of Ramparts said that the people who burned the Bank of America did more for ecology than all the teach-ins in history. And it's true. Maybe people here won't accept burning a bank yet, but they will certainly accept an elevation of the level of struggle. Right now, passive and non-existent resistance is what goes in the community, and the community leaders, and they don't do anything to move it above that level. The people look at it and yawn and walk away. And why shouldn't they . . . they've seen it all a hundred times.

If Metro Street Services came across something which may or may not be relevant to the community, they did no organizing about it. They went on t.v. a couple of times, but what freak that you know watches t.v.? They don't have t.v.'s and the ones that do are too busy watching Mod Squad to be watching I.D. They were aiming their propaganda at the middle class t.v. watchers, who could sit back and say, "Oh, yeah, there are some good freaks, and the Trudeau government is supporting them, and the Trudeau government's nice," and they're putting more brownie points for the Trudeau government.

Journal: Why, in your opinion, was New Morning not accepted into MSS?

New Morning: First of all, I don't think it's in my opinion. I think that it's quite clear, because at the time of the meeting, we forced, before the vote, various people to say whether or not they were for or against us, and why. Most organizations said they were voting against us. Seven voted against us and four voted for us. Four of them stated that the reason they voted against us was they were afraid of losing their grants. The other three

New Morning



didn't say anything. The three that voted for us weren't afraid of money, or they knew we were going to lose. We knew we weren't going to be accepted; I mean there was plotting going on, all the Ottawa bureaucrats showed up at that meeting, just to check out what was happening. There was Doug McKercher and Dave Smith from the Non-Medical Use of Drugs, Brian Phillips from the Secretary of State, Alistair Watt from the Nova Scotia Youth Agency, and another guy about 45 years old. Alistair Watt talked, and so did the guy from Secretary of State. Smitty talked for a couple of minutes, and the other two sat there with their mouths shut. They all talked against us getting accepted. Alistair Watt admitted that he was against our application because we were revolutionaries, and though he didn't have any problem accepting our programmes, he didn't think it would go over too good with getting grants. And that was stated at that meeting several times by several people.

We pointed out that half of them weren't going to get more money anyway, and the half that would, were so irrelevant that we weren't worried about them. The decision was made before the meeting. We handed them more briefs than any other organization; they knew more about us than any other organization; and we did more actual work on the street than any other organization and everybody agreed to those things, but they didn't want us to have formal membership because it would look bad.

Journal: Were these Ottawa bureaucrats listened to by the members of MSS?

New Morning: They had the power of the government behind them, they got listened to. They were very authoritative when they spoke. They were the people who could give the yes or no for future grants. In a lot of cases, whether explicit or implicit, a bad report from them was a bad report for the organization, which meant the odds of you getting more money went down.

Journal: Would you say, then, that the members of Metro Street Services were more interested in money for their own selves than in helping the

(cont'd on p. 11)

Information Services to be more efficient

by Frank Cassidy
and
Gail Webber
Staff Writers

"The most important function of Information Services will be the collection of a core of material from all aspects of the university environment."

This word comes from Information Services Co-Ordinator John Parker who feels that along with the role of a collection centre, Information Services will also act as a news storing agency and a news dispersing agency.

The organization which was begun last summer, will, according to Parker, "gather information from different sources such as DBS (Dominion Bureau of Statistics) and CAUT (Canadian Association of University Teachers)." This information will be stored in the university.

Parker said that the reason that the university is gathering this information is "so that the president, vice-presidents, committees and committees of Senate who are studying particular areas of the university can come up to us and get the information that they need."

Information Services will also act as a co-ordinator of all communications within, as well as outside of the university.

"We are supposed to control all internal and external publications," Parker said.

"What I mean by control is insuring that there is continuity in all publications even though the raw materials come from the same place," Parker said.

"We would like to get some continuity in our publications," he added.

The formation of Information Services was possibly a move to tighten the cost of the university's expenditures on the release of university information, according to Parker.

"As far as economy goes, it is possible that this is an economic move," he said. "We can get more work out of the staff that is involved."

The creation of Information Services was also a result of a closer evaluation of the university on the part of outside sources.

"Governments and the community in general are down on the university," Parker said.

"They are not down on them, they are just taking a closer look at them, than they were before and it's going to be the universities that are well prepared and have well documented their case, that are going to have an advantage. If the crunch gets any tighter than it is, plus the fact that dealing with the government, you have to have the backup material, this is another use of Information Services."

"This way we are one step ahead of the game," Parker said.

Although all information concerning the university will be channeled through Information Services, there will be little change in the publication procedures of the administration newsletter 'This Week.'

"The Information Office will still operate as it did before, more than any other organization," Parker said.

"In other words, we won't be bothering them too much."

"What I will be doing will be sitting with the information officer in a group," Parker said. "We will discuss such things as continuity and design and if we have some sticky publication schedule, we can talk about them."

Parker also said that the formation had nothing to do with the resignation of former Information Officer Ken Frederick.

"The formation of Information Services came about before Ken Frederick resigned," Parker said.

"I have no indication that Ken resigned because of Information Services. Up to the point when he left, he went vigorously into it and he and I were quite excited about it," he said.

Parker also said that the success of a publication like 'This Week' depends to a great extent on the people in the university.

"The success of a publication like that depends to a large part on the faculty," Parker said.

"If the faculty don't come to the information officer and say 'I'm doing this', it just won't work because we won't have the time to phone each faculty member each week."

"If we can build up this rapport," Parker said, "The thing can work properly."

But I can tell you that for the year that we've had 'This Week' that it has just been invaluable," Parker said.

"I think that we have a pretty good set up and I think that it will work," Parker said.

Information Officer John Parker explains set up of new service. (Nahrebecky Photo)

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The prison

Oppression . . . a result o

People in Canada go to prison for one of two sorts of activity defined as crimes; against people and against material property. Most of the people in penitentiaries are from the lower classes, the classes that don't wield the power controlling and directing our various sorts of work. And most are young, around the age of twenty-four.

In a society dominated by capital, all of us are compelled to consume the worthless items that industry puts a high price on, but while all of us are compelled by certain pressures only the middle class has the use of money to live within the regulations made by the rulers. Working class, lumpen, and young people don't have the property to invest in the battleship "U.S. Capital".

When someone lives outside the law, the action is the manifestation of frustration. The roots of the frustration lie in the contradiction between what capitalist pressure makes us aspire to, and what we are objectively capable of through our status in class society. In capitalist society where a man's pride is measured through his income, often an unemployed man will beat a woman not realizing that the industry against which he grieves causes her suffering too. Rather than making her submissive to him, they should offer each other support and together they can learn to be stronger than the company.

Since we know that the real criminal in this case is the company, why isn't it on trial!

Middle class people don't own actually much property, but they're different from the lower classes because they believe they can achieve what they aspire to.

In the present day, the possibility of owning more is the enticement that keeps them in debt up to their ears. So they eat more and drive around inside two tons of the planet in the shape of a car. And they spend more money than they're given the use of to buy something else from a factory which they've never seen.

If they can't live up to the purchasing schedule capitalism requires of them, they feel humiliated because of the subjection of their personal lives to objects which they've purchased to represent them. But the humiliation in their "failure" is nothing. All of their life is a mistake.

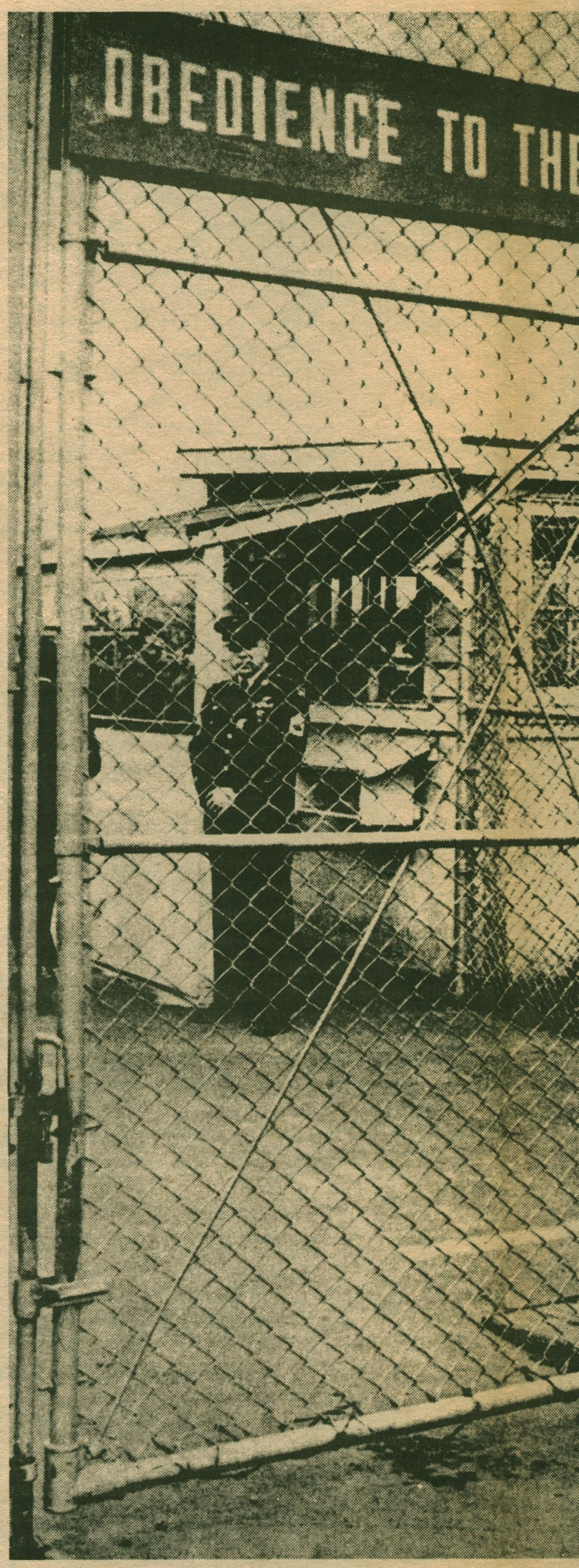
The humiliation the welfare receiver is **made** to feel by the state is more real. That person is on welfare because of class, and welfare is one way the power in the state keeps control of the oppressed classes.

It used to be that the ruling class had control in slightly different ways in Canada. Religion was a very strong institution, and in Quebec has continued to be until very recently. That was a rural tradition, and people confused their oppression with faith. To the extent that rural society at the turn of the century offered certain satisfactions that are denied or imposed upon by modern conditions, the ruling class that time was not particularly threatened.

Many people were bound to the soil they cultivated for survival. At the same time, many could not read and as a result, there was ignorance among the people about communities apart from their own.

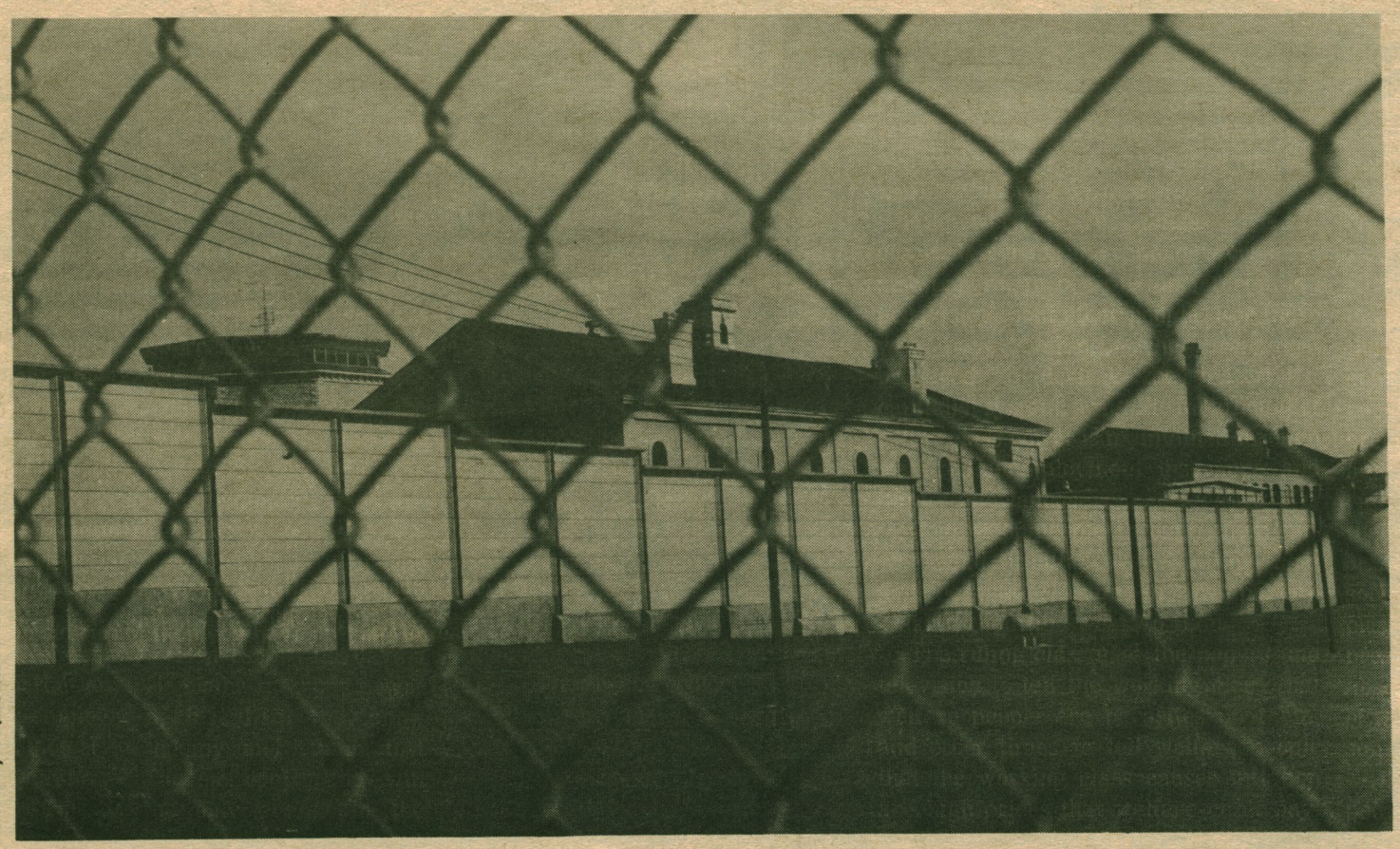
As trade union history shows, it's when that ignorance begins to disappear that the ruling class is threatened. The end of World War I, with the returning veterans, product changes, and resulting mass unemployment gave people a new understanding of the economic roots of their oppression.

As labour banded together in illegal unions to fight, our rulers used their army to smash the organized work force



The entrance to the second largest U.S. m

If you succumb, then you ha



from the outside looking in. (photo credit Kingston Newsreel)

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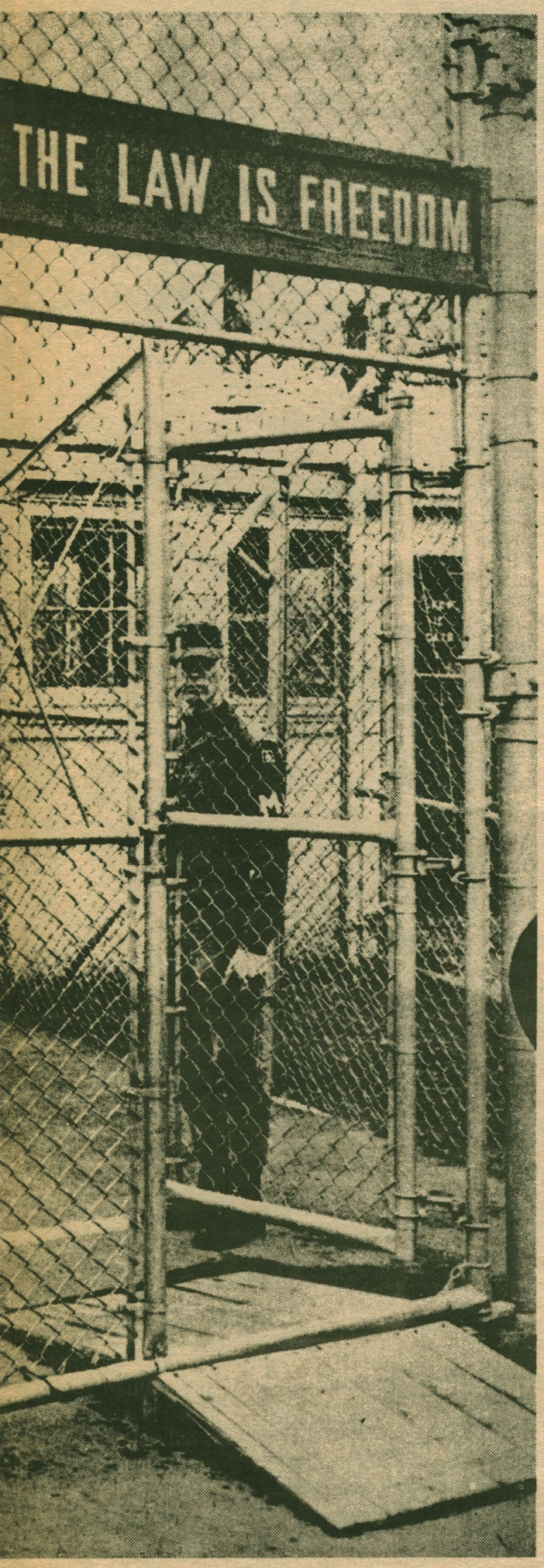

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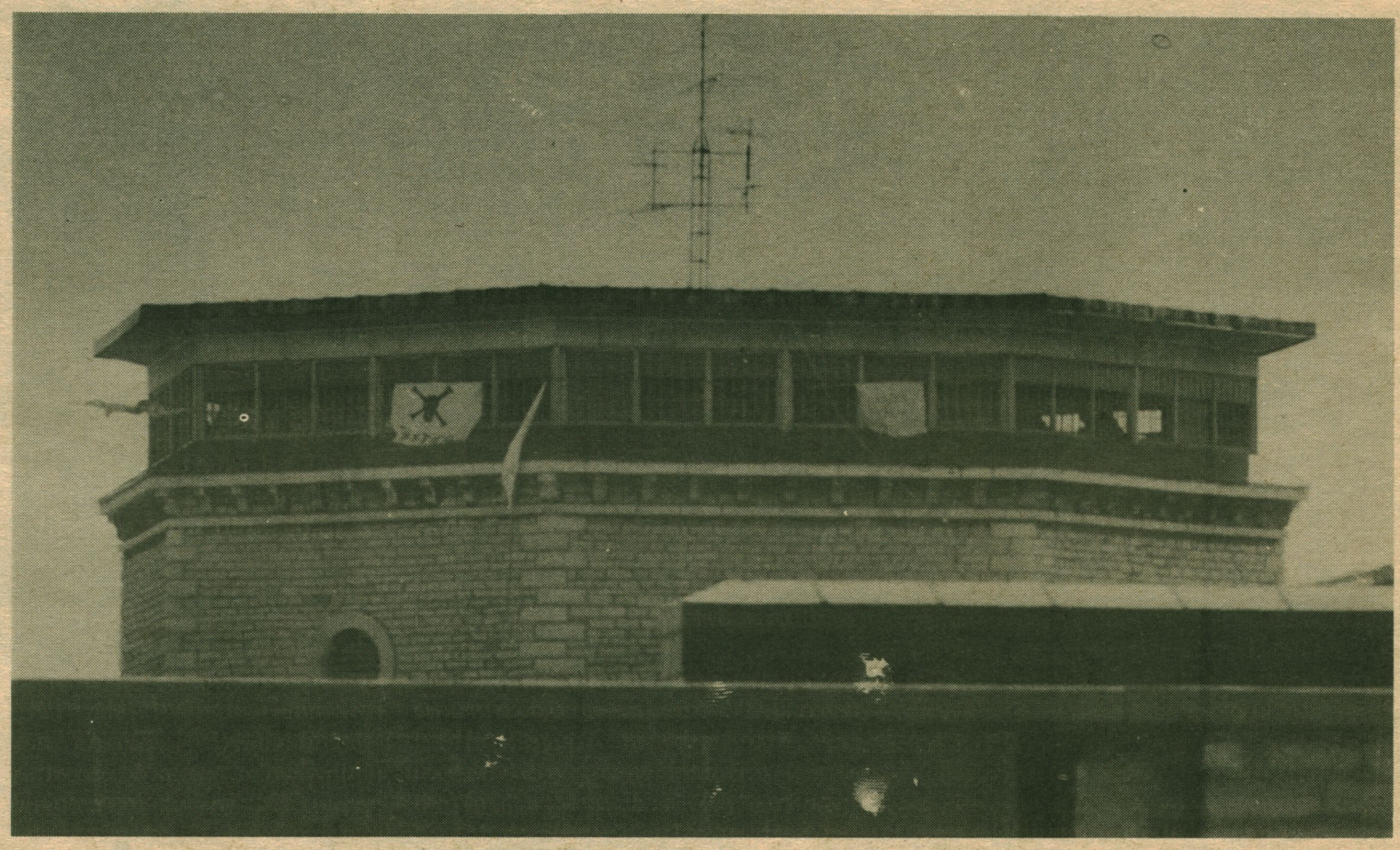


Kingston Penitentiary. (photo credit Kingston Newsreel)

and maintain oppression. Realizing that open use of the military wasn't too sophisticated, the capitalists simply made those trades that were not a threat legal so that their interests became the same as the bosses: more company profits — higher wages. They turned the original purpose of the movement against the people when workers began to **support** capitalism for greater material benefits.

The methods of the rulers in keeping our oppression have changed in modern times. Now most people can read, and watch television and have other ways of learning about each other.

The power of the ruling class is used to control television and radio networks and newspapers, to control the information people get about other people. For those who have nothing, who are most prepared to destroy the materialist capitalist system, a significant amount of ruling class power is maintained through welfare, unemployment insurance and family allowances.

Control of people through their survival, and simultaneously guilting them and degrading them in the papers. Making them too weak to fight.

The ruling class uses the papers and television to tell the working class that welfare people are parasites on them, and other times to tell welfare people that the working class causes inflation and high prices that welfare can't pay.

The truth is the capitalists are parasites on both the lumpen classes and the working class. Both must pay the higher prices. Everyone is used by the capitalist power.

The ruling class makes the law, and the law it makes protects what is most valuable to it. The ruling class does not cherish people as much as property. An act against property by someone from the lower classes is punished because that act is potentially an act against capitalism itself.

It isn't a concern to the battleship when men and women among the lower classes harm each other. To the extent that the people who suffer most from the contradictions and frustrations are the people who will, one day, be the most prepared to act in a revolutionary way against capitalist society, to the same extent the law takes a political interest in their custody.

A prison is a microcosm of class society. There is no liberalism. The prisoners who acted out of their oppression before conviction are oppressed absolutely. The contradictions are those of slavery, not of middle class consumerism.

Prisoners are not only isolated from people in other communities; they are isolated from each other as well. There is no event in their day from which they may gain strength. If they break discipline, they are subject to solitary confinement for periods of months. The violence, loneliness and powerlessness of their former oppression is multiplied many times.

The screws, on the other hand, are the agents of the ruling class, and the violence and power of that class is demonstrated at the whim of the guard. It is the intolerable history of oppression experienced through the life of the people now in prisons that makes it necessary for the state to increase their brutality.

While many prisoners may not have a coherent analysis of the methods power has employed against them, they know the face of the enemy, and it is against this first appearance of control they will act. This is the only enemy in the microcosm. Within the microcosm, an act against the screw is the only possible act against the ruling class.

JOURNAL buys SUB

Saves from royal takeover

by Frank Cassidy
and
Gail Brewer

The Saint Mary's University Students' Centre has been purchased by The JOURNAL in a last ditch attempt to save a takeover by the British Crown.

This move came as a result of the university's failure to keep up with payments to the London based monarchy, who hold the first mortgage on The Students' Centre.

The deed to the building was handed over to the JOURNAL by Demitrius the Dealer yesterday (September 24) for the total sum of $500,000.

Demetrius is the Atlantic area real estate agent for the British Crown. This was two-thirds of the original cost of the building, and payment is to be made in four allotments, with the last payment being made in March, 1973.

JOURNAL Editor Frank Cassidy felt that this was an imperative move because of the urgency of the situation.

"I don't know what would have happened," Cassidy said, after the deed had been handed over to the JOURNAL, "if the British Crown had taken over the SUB. They might have closed the SUB down, or changed it into a Royal Stable."

By purchasing the SUB, the JOURNAL is no longer in the position where it could expand into a daily paper, as had been planned, according to JOURNAL News Editor Paul MacGillivray.

"We had planned to go daily in an attempt to run the Halifax papers out of business," said MacGillivray. "However, we had to re-evaluate our priorities, and we felt that this move was most urgent. Going daily will just have to wait until next year, when we get a bigger council grant."

JOURNAL Business Manager Mike Abraham felt quite optimistic over the purchase saying, "Now that we own the SUB, we will also administer it. That means that we will be able to charge rent for the two floors that aren't used by the students.

"Let me make that clearer," he said. "The university uses two floors of the SUB; that is, the book store on the second floor and several administration offices which are located on the fourth floor.

"We will be able to charge them rent and given the money to the Students' Association to get them out of the financial difficulties that they are now experiencing," Abraham said.

"But better than that, now that I think about it, I think we will take over the Students' Association and we will be responsible for the allotment of monies to the various societies that come under its jurisdiction.

Cassidy also felt that the purchase was a sound investment for the future.

"The SUB was designed for eight floors," he said. "One of the first things that we would do would be to build the three floor addition on top of the existing five floors and open up a hostel for anyone who needs a place to crash.

"This is very important because the federal government has refused to provide a hostel in the metro area this winter," Cassidy said.

Abraham said that construction would begin very soon.

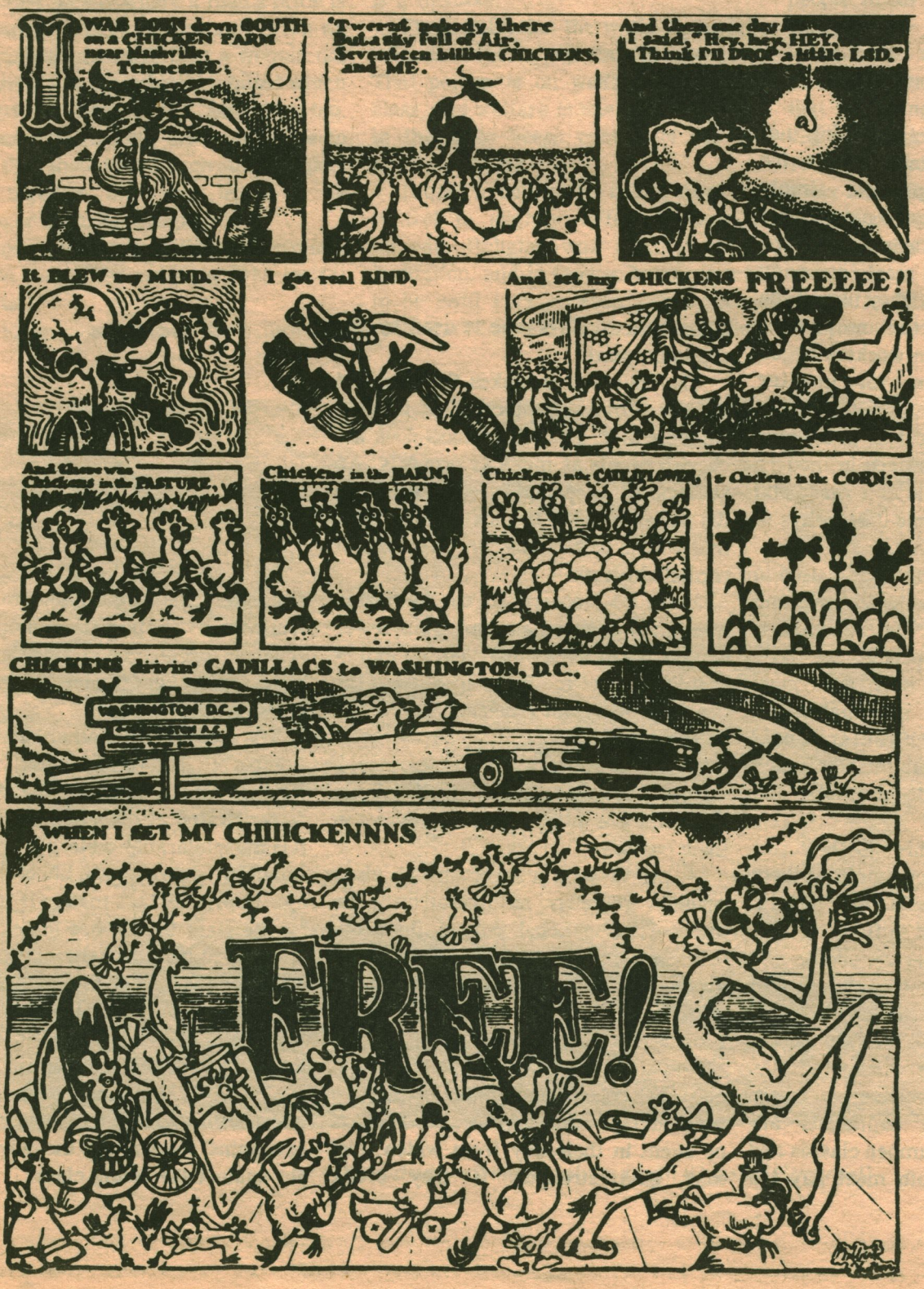
"We expect that construction should begin within the month," he said.

"We only have a few problems that need to be ironed out. That is, it will be necessary to obtain a bank loan in order to pay for the project," he added.

"Advertisement revenue has not been coming in yet, because we don't send out our bills until the end of the month, and this is the first month of publication," said Abraham.

"Barring any unforeseen problems, like an early fall of blue snow, the addition should be completed before Christmas," he said.

JOURNAL Editor Frank Cassidy making first payment to Demitrius, crown representative. (Moore photo)



A ruler's whim?

(cont'd from p. 3)

decision that the students were to be removed from residence immediately. This contravenes section 7, subsection (1) of the Act, which states:

Except where the landlord and tenant agree in writing, upon a period of notice, notice to quit residential premises shall be given,

(a) if the residential premises are let from year to year, by the landlord or tenant at least three months before the expiration of any such year;

(b) if the residential premises are let from month to month,

(i) by the landlord at least three months, and

(ii) by the tenant at least one month, before the expiration of any such month;

(c) if the residential premises are let from week to week,

(i) by the landlord at least four weeks, and

(ii) by the tenant at least one week, before the expiration of any such week."

The residence rooms being let from September to December, and from January to May, would probably, under the act, be classified as being let on a monthly basis and therefore would require under the act, a notice of not less than three months.

The recourse to these two students seems to be a situation where they could either:

(i) sue for being removed from residence without notice, or

(ii) sue for defamation of character, or

(iii) sue O'Byrne, as representative of the landlord (in this case, Saint Mary's University) for illegally entering their room, or sue for technical assault (Section 34, Criminal Code) for illegally forcing their removal from place of residence.

(iv) demand complete reinstatement of themselves in residence, and

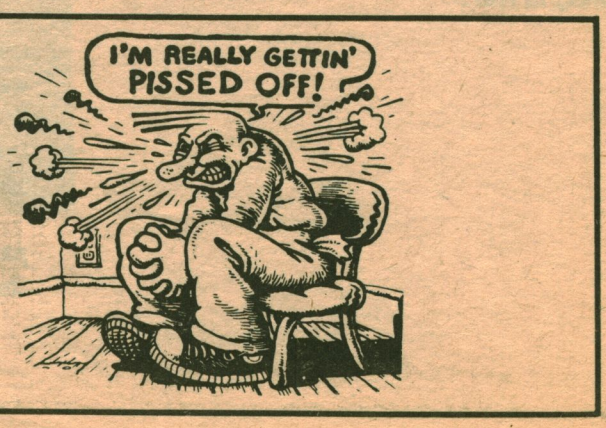
(v) demand a public apology from a spokesman for the university, and

(vi) demand the immediate replacement of the residence dean of men by someone who would be less prone to overreact.

If the situation in residence is left standing the way it is at present, every person living in residence is subject to arbitrary expulsion because of this dangerous precedent.

Therefore, we call for the Student's Council and the Residence Society to stand behind the students. Now is the time to stand up for our rights.

If the situation is not dealt with now, the rights of each and every one of us will be in jeopardy.



letters

Letters should be addressed to the Editor, JOURNAL, Saint Mary's University. They should be typed and double-spaced. They should by signed, but a pseudonym will be used if requested. For legal reasons unsigned letters cannot be printed.

OFY — A view from the government's side

The Editor, Journal

Dear Sir:

I would like to comment on your editorial "relevant projects passed over by OFY" (of September 15, 1971).

First of all, OFY was more than a "scheme to provide summer employment for students." It was a programme designed to give youth and not just students a chance to use some initiative in picking projects that would be of benefit to them and to their community.

If one accepts the idea as presented in the editorial that OFY was a "make work" program — and I do not accept this idea — then who is to say what is relevant and what is helpful.

The editorial writer suggested that since OFY was a "make work" program that it was hard to make projects relevant and/ or helpful. Then he goes on to make the statement that "this danger was nowhere more manifest than in the Halifax area." I presume when the editorial writer makes a grandiose statement like that one, that he is speaking from his experience of other areas in Canada. Or was he? Maybe a few examples would help to clarify the statement.

The writer made reference to three Halifax students who got $3,000 to go across Canada collecting litter — and suggested that it was a blatent rip-off. Was this project relevant and/ or helpful? It gave three students a chance to see Canada. It gave them a chance to do something for the community of Canada as a whole — they collected litter. The taxpayer has to pay for litter collection through the Department of Highways anyway.

It also enabled three students to pay for part of this year's education. So what are the criteria you use to decide what is relevant and/ or helpful.

The editorial writer then brings up another project and accuses OFY of being at fault because it passed over a relevant project. Well, in case the writer wasn't aware of it, one of the criteria for accepting a project for OFY was to decide whether it was a service that could or should be provided by another government agency. The project mentioned was a research project to survey the lakes in the Dartmouth area for possible mangenese contamination. The fact that the Department of the Environment financed the project to the tune of $14,200 is indication enough that the particular project did not meet one of the requirements of OFY.

After suggesting the litter clear-up as a "blatent rip-off" and accusing OFY of passing over a relevant project — the survey in Dartmouth — the editorial writer claims that the Government bungled things in other parts of Canada. He mentions the money given to the University of Montreal to supply free beer and show Charlie Chaplin movies during registration and suggests that this was an irrelevant project. Does he take exception to giving away free beer and showing Charlie Chaplin movies? What could be more relevant during registration week than to have a friendly atmosphere, and what better way of relieving tension than a couple of beers?

The writer also questions the purposes of the OFY program. Again I must point out that it was aimed at youth and not just students, and it was organized to give young people an opportunity to do something meaningful for themselves and others this past summer, and the program was more than one of providing money and keeping people occupied.

Definitely, there were political reasons for setting up the OFY program. Canada's unemployment situation was bad before the summer, and with all the students coming out of university and college, something had to be done, and quickly. The quickness of getting the program into operation accounts for its many drawbacks.

The program was set up to ease the unemployment situation among youth and no one else. The whole unemployment problem cannot be solved so easily. Priority situations take precedence.

In this past summer, youth unemployment was felt to be an important issue so the government did something about it. And because the government attempted to solve an area of the unemployment problem — youth unemployment — does not mean that it was ignoring the unemployed breadwinner.

Another point I disagree with is this one where the editorial writer suggests that because the government allowed youth to be occupied during the past summer, then OFY "was an attempt to diminish or halt student unrest on Canadian campuses". Does that mean the editorial writer feels that unrest is necessarily a good thing and should be encouraged to happen. I think that it is good that change should come about, and constructive criticism should be encouraged but it doesn't necessarily have to come about the way it has "across the border".

One final point. The philosophy of the Opportunities for Youth Program is a noble one but I disagree with the editorial writer's suggestions that "all philosophies are noble."

Opportunities for Youth found out what young people wanted to do and gave them the chance to do it. During this coming year, the whole program is to be studied in detail and, hopefully, "blatant rip-offs" will be avoided and no "relevant projects" will be passed over.

Gary McVeigh
Bachelor of Education
Program
1218 Church St., Halifax

Editor's Note:

Mr. McVeigh was a member of the Opportunities for Youth Evaluation Task Force in Newfoundland this past summer.

About those Yearbooks . . .

Dear Editor:

I recently read, with great interest, a letter from Pat O'Malley, former Business Manager of the Santamarian. Mr. O'Malley appeared to be replying to a recent article which appeared in the JOURNAL. In this article, I stated that the yearbooks which were supposed to be circulated this fall would be delayed until February, 1972. The reason for the apparent delay was due to the lateness of mailing the final layout mats to Intercollegiate Press in Winnipeg.

My statements were based on the general trend followed by O'Malley and Luke Vostermans, former editor. They have wasted a whole month waiting for layout mats to complete the remaining 32 pages. O'Malley told me that 170 pages were completed but not mailed due to the lack of these mats. Little progress has been done, and with Vostermans in Europe, little progress seems to be done in the near future.

However, I agree with Pat in saying that one should not rush or push a Yearbook. A good yearbook takes more time and devotion than a poor one. It has to be done right, if it is to be done at all. My predecessor has valid reasons for delaying the books. He wanted to do a good job and thusly is taking his time in doing so. I feel that his book will be one of the best books that SMU will ever have to date.

A Yearbook is something that has to be cherished and will act as a source of rich college memories in years to come.

Ken T. Langille
Editor
The Santamarian 1971-1972

The JOURNAL

The JOURNAL is a member of the Canadian University Press (CUP), adheres to the CUP statement of principles, and would like to think of itself as an agent of social change. It is the official undergraduate publication at Saint Mary's University, and we try to get it out every Tuesday during the academic year.

The editor regrets that for reasons of style, lateness of arrival, or lack of space, he cannot guarantee everything submitted will be printed, but all contributions are welcome from students, faculty, and others interested.

Advertising rates on request.

Subscriptions $3.00 a year. (cheap at the price)

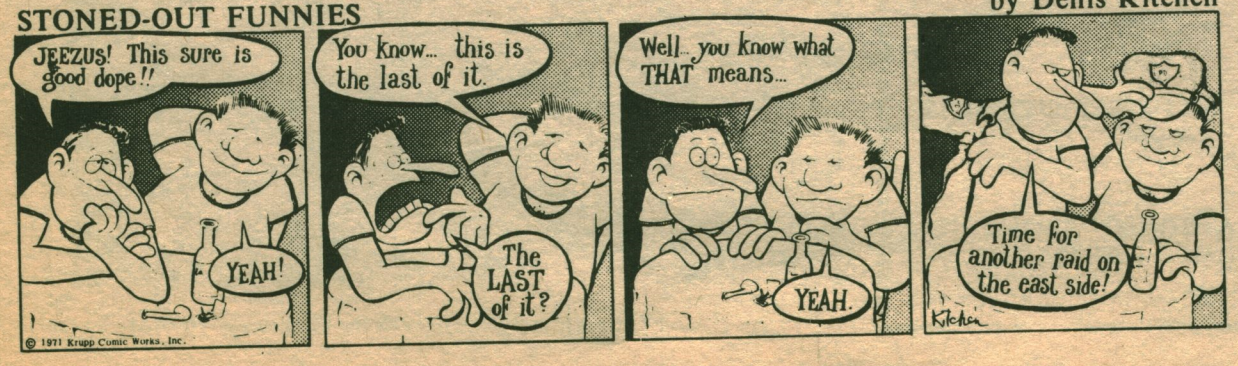
Frank Cassidy — Editor
Mike Abraham — Business Manager
Phone — 423-6556

oh, ho ho, george finally came back and is all delighted at all the photogs, which means he doesn't have to do 'em all. abe the business doorknob moved into his own office where he is now very happy, 'cause frank's stuff is no longer all over his desk and paul the newsy editor got hold of a scandal and it hit page one. gail is mad because every time that she was supposed to be here to learn stuff, frank wasn't and she hasn't come back since, so we bought the sub and demitrius got in the paper in all his gory or should that be glory. john the mad lensman has been around and always looks stoned or maybe it's because he is meditating on the values of life and debbie the williams, although she will always be a ratcliffe to us, was busy all week sending out thanksss and didn't do her power story, though we'll get it next week. gerry and paul presti went out to cover the football game from opposite ends of the goalposts and jane was hard at work with paul on the residence fiasco. claude and denis have been deciding among themselves as to what to do and klod might have a job with the stale-star. ugh. pauline the boodreau has finished her article feature with boy revolutionary dave and had to retype it so that we could count it. oh yeah, derek our resident artist did it again and also gave us the free schools for nothing and then we all preceeded to herring cove home of vaughan, cassidy and vaughan and had a party, where everyone just sat around 'cause that's all that they could do. so from this den of iniquity, we leave again until next week, when we will again bring you the news from the university's trucking championships.

JOURNAL

Staff meeting
Sunday nights
at 6:00 p.m.

STONED-OUT FUNNIES — by Denis Kitchen



Huskies show offensive, defensive strength

Vanquish former BFC champions 31-7

by Claude Isaacs
and Dave Garroway

Fine passing from Bill Robinson and great defensive work by the Saint Mary's team powered them to a 31-7 rout over the defending BFC champions, University of New Brunswick Red Bombers.

Ralph Porcynally set up the Huskies score with a 41 yard run. Stan Daley took it over to make it 6-0.

Conrad Kozak started off the second half by kicking a 25 yard field goal.

The first half ended 16-1, the Bombers trapping Tuck Jones in the end zone for a single.

The Huskies completely dominated the second half. Henry Mayer, a defensive standout for the Huskies, stepped in front of a Davis pass and ran it back 35 yards to paydirt.

Saint Mary's front four are very strong and the Bombers were able to scratch only a few yards up the middle. Twice the Bombers were able to sustain drives to within ten yards of the Huskies goal line, using sweeps and ten yard buttonhook passes. Both times they were halted by a great defensive effort.

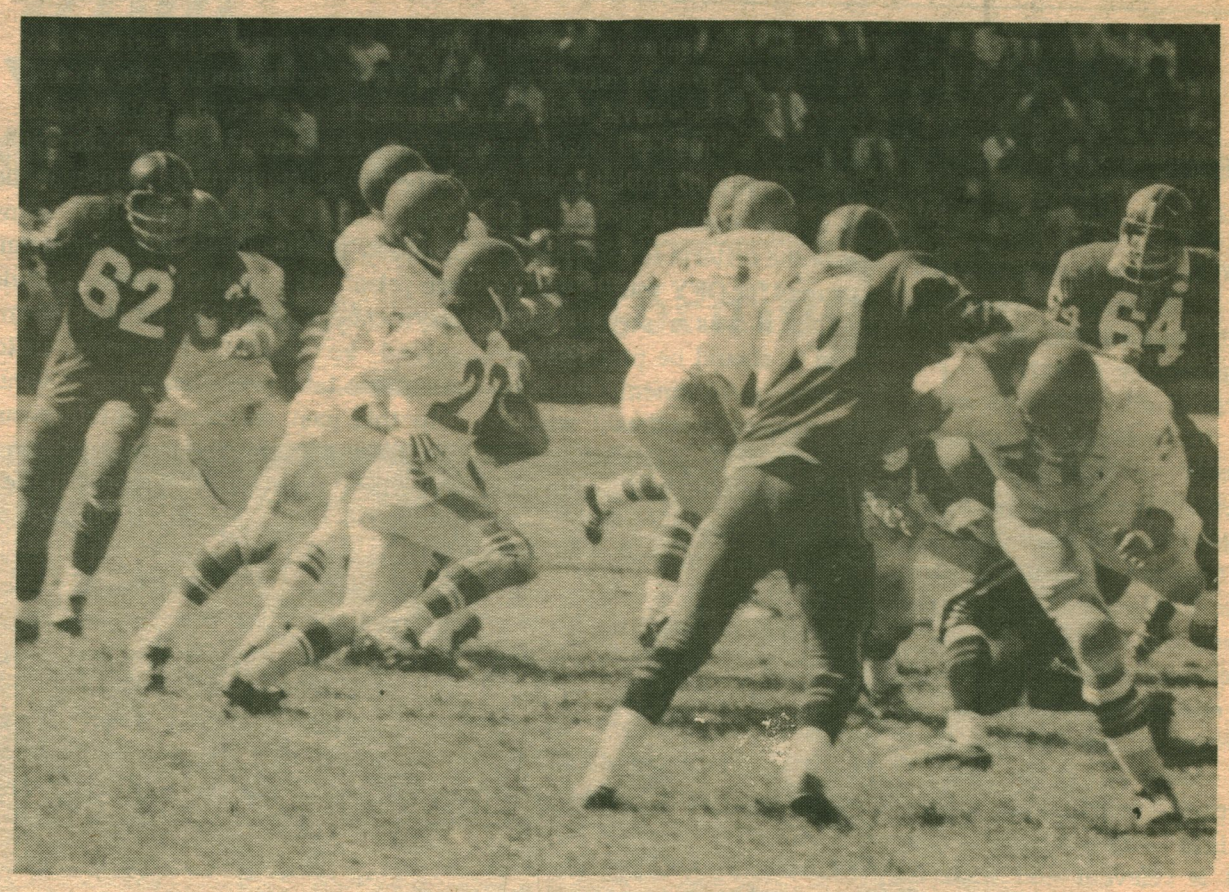
Hopkins kicked a single for the Huskies to start the second half. Soon after, a 30 yard aerial to Kozak halted UNB's hopes of a comeback.

After having a 125 yard touchdown run called back in the first half Jones intercepted a pass in UNB territory and ran it back 24 yards to the 8 yard line. Porcynally made up for a first half fumble by taking it in for the score. Kozak converted to make it 31-1.

UNB's only touchdown came with five minutes to play in the game. Davis passed 31 yards to Irvine in the end zone. The convert was missed and the score remained 31-7 at full time.

Offensive standouts for the Huskies were Kozak, (who accounted for 12 points), Porcynally, Santucci, and Daley. Defensive leaders were Tuck Jones, Fraser MacDonald, White and Mayer. Kevin Connelly, Pat Crowley and Bill Miller also turned in good games.

Irrvine, Pryde and Porteus saw most of the offensive work for UNB while Rick Kaupp was outstanding on defence.



No. 22 Santacci breaks up the middle. (Diamond Photo)

JOURNAL SPORTS

Soccer hopes high

by DENIS HUCK

What could be a highly successful season, begins Saturday for the soccer team with a game against UNB.

After a dismal season last year, in which the Huskies won only one game, the team feels confident that it can be a contender for the league title this year.

The Huskies began practice on the 5th of September, with 45 hopefuls turning out; an increase of almost 20 from last year.

While there was an improvement in the quantity of players turning out, Head Coach Roy Clements believes there is a big improvement in the quality also.

The team has basically the same nucleus as last year's squad, and the year's experience can do nothing but help the team.

Some of the returning players from last year's squad are: goaltender John Carroll, the two Farah brothers, Frank and Mike, Van Roy, Ron Whitehead, Lennox Philips and Bob Eisener.

Clements is also very high on three rookies, Frank Lesage, who comes from St. Catherines, Ont., Neil Poontip, from the West Indies, and Luccio Fusco.

Another plus for the team this year has been the helping hand of Eddie Escobar, a one-time star of the Huskies, who is assisting Clements this year.

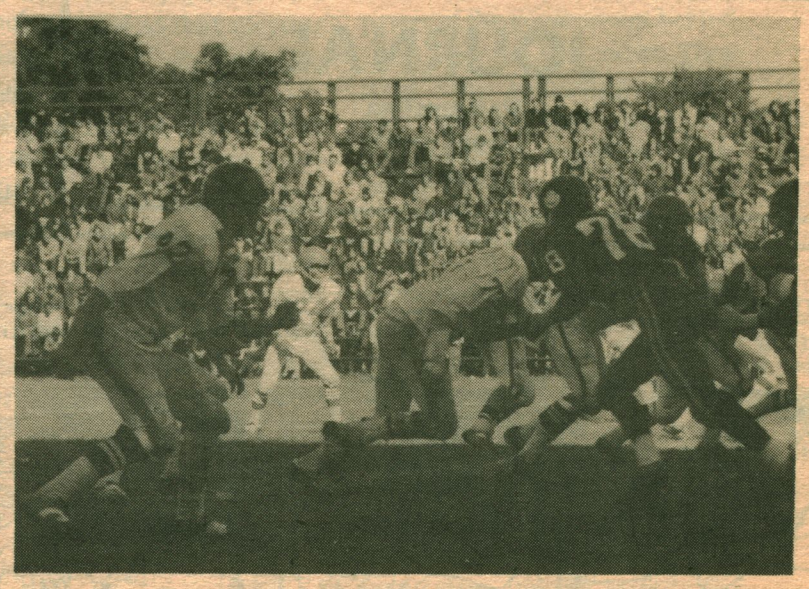
The teams strength this year seems to be the forward line and a strong bench.

Clements is also pleased with the high spirit on the team and its eagerness to work.

The Huskies are not only looking for an improvement on last year's record, but are hoping for more student support.

"Some student support would be greatly appreciated and would no doubt help the team greatly. Last year we had the worst home attendance of any team in the league," Clements said.

The team will have to be vastly improved from last year to give Memorial and Dalhousie a run for the title; but don't forget it only took a year for the Mets to move from the cellar to the top.



Lines clash as Huskie defense moves in. (Diamond Photo)

classified

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WANTED TO GIVE AWAY — one Tortoise Shell kitten; house trained; three months old. Phone 477-2282 or 423-6556.

WANTED TO. GIVE AWAY — one lovable, but dumb doggie. This dog has all the extras . . . tail, head and legs. House trained. Preferably home outside the city. Phone 423-6556 or 477-2282.

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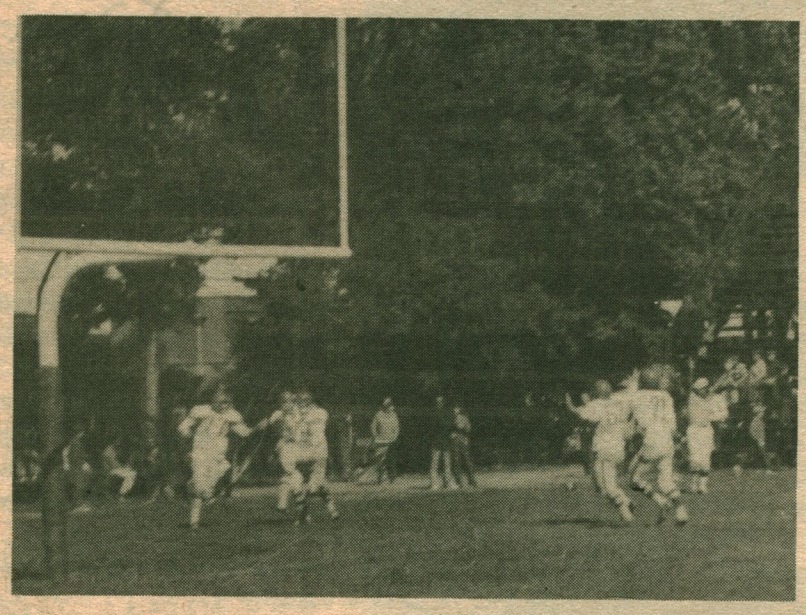

Mayer ecstatic after returning interception for T.D. (Diamond Photo)

CBC-T.V. — free guided tours at 1890 Bell Road between 1 and 6:00 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays.

JOURNAL
Staff meeting Sunday nights at 6:00 p.m.

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Metro Street Services
A view from New Morning Collective

(cont'd from p. 4)

people on the street?

New Morning: Some people were interested in street services, some were interested in more money. A "write-a-brief-to-get-more-money-to-write-a-brief" syndrome exists.

Journal: Do you think that the organizations in MSS were relevant organizations?

New Morning: I don't think that many of them were relevant to anything except themselves. To some degree Drug Crisis was. We had problems with Drug Crisis, but we generally supported it.

We spent months arguing with the bureaucrats at Crossroads '71 about going out and meeting the people, and getting the people to come to the place. And the bureaucrats would say yes, and we'd come back in a week and nothing would be done. Their criticism of us was that we didn't go out and do that work. We did that a few times, and people did come. People were interested, but you had to talk to them about it. Our other criticism was that the bureaucrats sat around and did fuck-all, and collected their $1,000. But the hostel there did put up quite a few people, I understand. We don't generally have a criticism of it, we don't have a praise of it either.

Journal: Do you think that Halifax Information was a relevant organization:

New Morning: No.

Journal: What about the Street Medical Centre?

New Morning: I think that in terms of helping people out physically, there was an important service to be provided to the community. Drug Crisis and Medical Aid were the two organizations which related most to the needs of the people.

Journal: David Smith, from the Non-Medical Use of Drugs Programme, said that there was a need for communications between Drug Crisis and Medical Aid and the community, and that most of the people in Halifax thought that Medical Aid was nothing more than a V.D. clinic. There was also no liason between Drug Crisis and the Victoria General Emergency Ward. Would you agree with this?

New Morning: Yes. I feel that this would be fair criticism of both of these organizations. Most of the people I know did use Medical Aid as a V.D. clinic. Neither place provided any help for people doing zip (amphetamines), not even to pass out valium or vitamin C.

Kids on the street, non-transients on the street, hard-core drug-users on the street just don't trust Headquarters operations.

Journal: Why?

New Morning: Because historically, Digger House has operated not to serve their needs, but to serve the needs of a fictional street person: this model, which has somehow been conjured up in the minds of a few people at Digger House of the ideal hippie. He's into starships, and everything else; he doesn't knock off stores, he doesn't hurt other people, has concerns other than getting his dope, and at the same time has problems as a result of non-existent problems — like kids aren't fucked-up by the system, they just decided that the system was no good, and therefore they go out. And within that model the speed freak doesn't fit, and so there's no way of dealing with him. Drug Aid provided an aid to middle class kids. The kid living downtown would go nowhere near that place.

Journal: Do you think the people working in Drug Aid were competent?

New Morning: The only way you can judge that is in terms of success. The kids working there were all into this "help a freak trip" and they weren't even freaks. But that's not the point. It doesn't matter who the individual is, as long as he's not freaking somebody out. From what I understand to this point, they haven't been freaking people out. They're middle class kids, but then the people they're relating to are from that middle class bag. In terms of relating to zip freaks, there's no way. But they never had to run across that, because zip freaks wouldn't go there.

Journal: Do you think that Gandalf accomplished anything this summer?

New Morning: The people who were on the staff became more aware of what they were doing. The second thing was, it did provide the things that it said it would provide, to some degree; that of being an information service. It also provided money for street freaks. Most street people didn't read it, I don't think. Now that's a guesstimate, but I just imagine that most people didn't bother reading it.

Journal: Why?

New Morning: Because it wasn't relevant to them.

Journal: Metro Street Services offered a lot of criticism of New Morning, didn't it?

New Morning: Yes. Of course, we were constantly offering criticism of MSS. They responded to that, not by picking out any of the good things in us, but by constantly picking out the bad. It was quite clear that they needed us, whenever we tried to leave, they'd beg us to stay . . . literally. Maybe we were a scapegoat, maybe we were the most relevant people, and they could say they were associated with us. It was probably a composite of both.

Journal: Do you think that Metro Street Services accomplished anything?

New Morning: No. It didn't even make the people on it aware.

Journal: Aware of what?

New Morning: Aware of what they were doing, of why they were doing it, and how to move out of that bag. It didn't even learn from its experience. It didn't do any criticism of itself, it didn't do any criticism of the community at large, it never developed any analysis, and from the lack of analysis, it never did anything. Because it never developed any analysis, the people in it are highly unlikely to move onto anything else.

Dave MacKinnon, New Morning Representative. (Daigle Photo)

Police seek compulsory I.D.'s

CALGARY (CUP) — At a meeting of over 400 Canadian chiefs of police, a motion was passed urging that all citizens be required to carry ID cards at all times.

The Association of Canadian Chiefs of Police felt that this would greatly aid the police in the event of disasters.

"I don't believe it would be asking too much to require every person to carry and be required to produce such a document on demand by a police officer" said ACCP president F. G. Carroll of London, Ont.

Earlier this year Quebec Justice Minister Jerome Choquette was considering making the carrying of ID cards obligatory for all Quebec citizens. This plan has not yet been introduced.

Among the many riot and crowd control devices on display at the convention held here between Aug. 30 and Sept. 3, was a moderately priced weapon known as the stun gun available for only $38.

Any police force in the country can purchase this item which fires small canvas bags containing a half a pound of number eight bird shot.

At 300 feet the stun gun will knock the average-sized man flat on his back; it is considered non-lethal.

Although prior to the convention it was promised that the ACCP would reveal its stand on wiretapping, no information was released even though it was one of the topics of discussion.

"What should I spend on a music system?"

At AUDIOWORLD we sell and service a variety of carefully chosen stereo music systems, ranging in price from about $200 to several thousand dollars. If you come in and specify the price range that you are interested in, we'll tell you what we recommend, and why we recommend it as the best choice for your amount of money.

But what happens if you come in and ask us: **"What should I spend for a stereo system?"** If you don't give a salesman a price range to work with, he usually finds it difficult to give you an answer, because he's afraid he won't succeed in parting you from a large amount of money. You, on the other hand, want to spend the minimum amount for a system that will satisfy you. If you don't know what that amount is, between you and the salesman starts one of those time-consuming "games people play." This particular game is complicated by the large variety of stereo components available, and all the conflicting advertising claims made for this equipment.

We at AUDIOWORLD think that the question "What should I spend?" deserves a straight answer. Without knowing anything about you, we're willing to risk such an answer: **You probably should spend $298.** Why are we so sure?

The system we have for $298 is not just a good value (although we do think it's actually the best value now available in hi-fi equipment), nor is it just a question of it sounding "good for the money." Our $298 PIONEER/ GARRARD/ HARMAN KARDON system is unique among all other systems that can be put together: it is a stereo/ phonograph system that is nothing less than the right, completely satisfying choice for most people with a demanding interest in music and sound, at a price far lower than such a system would have cost just a few years ago.

Obviously a statement as grand as the one we've just made is subject to all kinds of qualifications. But we'll stick our necks out on this stereo system because fewer "Ifs", "Ands" or "Buts" apply to it than to any other system we sell. Our $298 PIONEER/ GARRARD/ HARMAN KARDON system does the following:

1. It reproduces the entire frequency range of all music, at levels which will comfortably fill the average-to-large listening room.

2. It sounds convincing not only on the best recordings, but on the great majority of recordings of all kinds.

3. It has enough controls and features to satisfy the needs of most music lovers, without the expense of unnecessary frills.

4. Its performance and durability are such that it's highly unlikely that you would want to change any of the components for a very long time.

5. It's simple to operate, and the components are small and attractive enough so that the system won't dominate your listening room.

6. There is ample flexibility for adding such niceties as a tape recorder or auxiliary speakers.

7. It is fully guaranteed for two years, parts and labor, by our own service department.

The equipment:

A long list of specifications on each component in a music system tells you little about how all the components will sound together — as a system. Each component depends upon each other component for best performance. The components in our $298 system each complement each other. Herewith some pertinent details:

The Harman Kardon HK20 Loudspeakers.

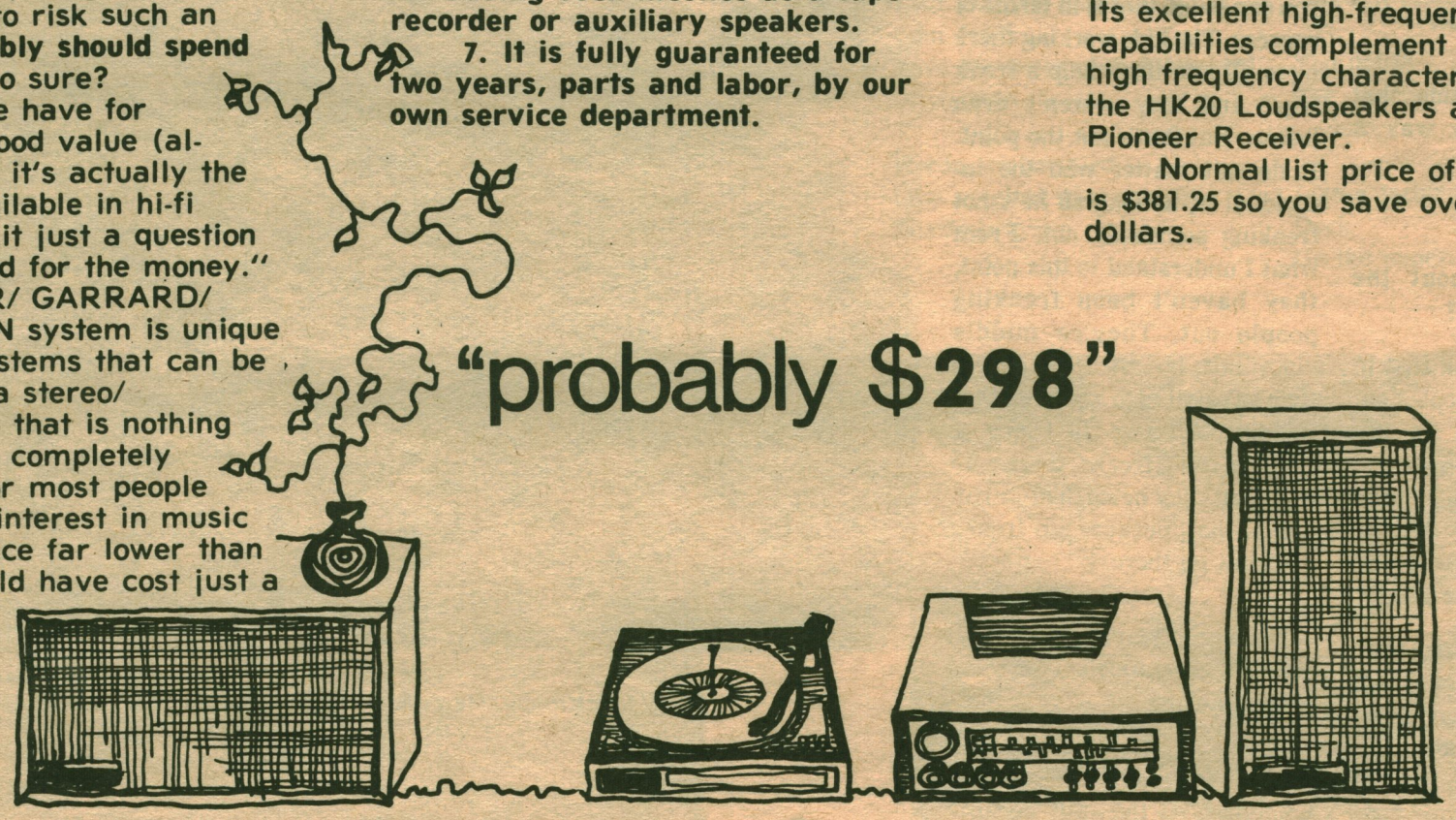
The HK20 Loudspeaker has over and over again proved true the claim originally made for it: it provides the kind of performance associated with speakers then and now costing far more.

The Pioneer SA500 Amplifier is yet another example of the wonderful way in which your inflated dollar now buys more real performance in Hi-Fi equipment than ever before. Forty-four watts of music power and sixteen watts RMS per channel at less than .5% (1/ 2 of one percent) distortion. (You can also get a matching AM FM Stereo tuner for only $98 more.)

The Garrard Automatic Changer does its job smoothly and reliably; its heavy platter turns records quietly at a constant speed. There is a gentle automatic changing mechanism and a convenient cueing control. The Shure cartridge picks up and transmits all the sound there is on the record, at a record-saving two gram tracking force. Its excellent high-frequency capabilities complement the fine high frequency characteristics of the HK20 Loudspeakers and the Pioneer Receiver.

Normal list price of this system is $381.25 so you save over eighty dollars.

"probably $298"



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