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"business as usual . . ."

JOURNAL REVIEWS

Face Off . . . Plot Runs Out

by Claude Isaacs

Face Off, a new Canadian movie, opened last Friday night at the Paramount Theatre, in Halifax. It was shown in twenty other cities across Canada as well, and appropriately enough, involves ice hockey.

The flick stars Trudy Young and Art Hindle, along with Frank Moore, John Vennon, Austin Willis, George Armstrong and a host of Canadian talent. Miss Young is familiar to me because of her work on the CBC's "Razzle Dazzle" show, but Hindle is relatively unknown.

Mr. Hindle was born in Halifax, and raised in Toronto. He worked in a variety of jobs, including driving a cab and

modeling, before becoming an actor. He has a striking resemblance to Jim McKenney of the Leafs, who acts as his double for most of the "action" shots.

The story concerns a young Junior star, Billy Duke, being drafted by the Toronto Maple Leafs, who, by chance meets a moderately successful rock singer, Sherri Lee Nelson; and they fall in love.

Their love is the eventual destruction of them both; very reminiscent of the love between Gudrun and Gerald, in "Women in Love"; and also of the current movie "Love Story", in that Sherri Lee is doomed from the start.

Sherri Lee cannot cope with

life, let alone love, and she runs from it continually. She fears violence so much that she cannot even stand to see the "natural" violence between animals. As a rough, tough Hockey player, Billy represents all that Sherri Lee fears, and loving him destroys her.

The first twenty minutes of the film are great, but then it runs out of plot very quickly. The lack of a decent story is what keeps the movie from being as good as "Going Down the Road". I'm all for original material, but I'm sure they can write better "stuff" than this, though I'm not sure that Scott Young or producer John Bassett could, but I'm sure that there are Canadians somewhere who

could.

Perhaps it was just me, but I think director George McCowan has done too much work in television, because every once in a while you get the feeling there's going to be an advertisement.

McCowan directed "I Spy", "The FBI" and "The Invaders" for television, as well as the popular movie, "Run, Simon, Run".

Technically the movie is top notch. The photography, screenplay, dubbing and the like are all excellent. Another good point is the music, written by Frank Moore and scored by Ron Collier. The two songs "Billy" and "Winter Comes

Early" are beautifully matched to the screenplay. Canadian film crews are being recognized the world over, and Face Off will definitely be a help to them in this regard.

From a sports fan's point of view the movie was very interesting with its behind the scenes look at the "Leafs". The many actual game scenes are excellent, and one wished he could watch the whole game on the big screen in such vivid colours.

Despite the good performance of the actors, it is the producer's obvious illusions about the script that is the downfall of what could have been a great movie.

Billy Jack . . . A Unique Film

by Dave Kosub

For those of you who are still trying to recover from the cop-out films like 'Easy Rider', and the redundancy of the 'new' road pictures that have since cropped up, there's a sure-fire cure for you in Halifax.

Showing at the Oxford Theater this week is a film called "Billy Jack", that may restore your faith in film-making as a conscious and conscientious medium.

Billy Jack is not the normal meagre attempt of Hollywood producers to make a shit-smut buck under the pretense of bringing social awareness and self-criticism to the public.

In fact, major national and international film companies might even consider this picture to be one great slap in the face because, aside from the help that Warner Brothers afforded, the whole production owes its success not to business but to the combined efforts of the

National Student Film Organization.

There was some great acting in the film, particularly from Delores Taylor who played the director of 'Freedom School'.

The school was set up specifically for free expression and creativity. Its students weren't students in the traditional sense but just common, screwed-up people seeking a better alternative, not only to the conventional school system, but to the equally murderous mentality of urban society.

However, what rendered the film most moving and poignant was its ability to be almost entirely unsteretyped.

It immediately strikes one

that script was secondary to the simple but more realistic improvisational situation.

Despite heated polarization between the school and the towns people, most of the racism and outright fascism was seen to emanate from the power of one particularly fat businessman who owned the town in practically every way, and guided them in his comfortable way to murder and broken lives. Billy Jack was his counterpart, but, unlike most heroes and anti-heroes, Billy did almost as much damage.

Tom Laughlin, who played Billy Jack, did justice to a most colorful and distinctive role.

I suppose the best way to encourage people to see a unique film is to get them to ask



about it from their friends who did see it. I'm sure they'll agree with me when I say that all aspects of the film, camera work, screen play, sound, and setting, were second to none. Go see it and judge your own lives accordingly.

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Media manipulator

by Ken Waxman
THE GEORGIAN

Just outside of Saint John, New Brunswick, is the gleamingly modern Irving Oil refinery plant. Visitors to the site can listen to a strategically-placed intercom replay a taped message extolling the virtues of the refinery and K. C. Irving.

The Saint John "Telegraph-Journal" and "Evening Telegram", Moncton "Times" and "Transcript" and the Fredericton "Gleaner" are all the daily English-language newspapers in New Brunswick. Even a cursory perusal will show that the Irving Industry with as much deference in their pages as it is in the refinery's taped messages.

There's a reason for all this. Both the refinery and all the newspapers are owned by the same person: K. C. Irving.

"There were many situations in New Brunswick that cried out for media coverage — but they received little or no attention from the Irving group because of the danger of involving an Irving interest other than the mass media." — Sen. Charles McElman

For a long time Charles McElman was a political outsider — a Liberal in New Brunswick, a province that has traditionally elected Conservatives. Yet Charles McElman was also the man who brought the outsiders to power.

As full time Liberal Party organizer from 1954 on, he was probably the man most responsible for the Party's unexpected 1960 upset victory that brought Louis Robichaud to power and turned the once-outsider Liberals into the very pillars of the establishment.

After serving as Robichaud's executive assistant for six years, McElman was elevated to the Senate in 1966. In those hallowed chambers, McElman did the unthinkable for a New Brunswicker. He attacked K. C. Irving, and, more specifically, his interests within the media.

Perhaps it was his senatorial immunity that suddenly emboldened McElman for the attack, or perhaps it was the late-sixties friction between the Liberals and Irving. But, no matter the reason, McElman revealed to the public the flagrant abuses of the Irving press.

The first inkling of the skirmishes to come was the outcry that was raised when Kieth Davey asked McElman to become a member of his commission on the Mass Media. He was characterized by the hostile press as a Liberal Party hack and a man out to get Irving. A December 1969 appearance by Irving, Fredericton "Daily Gleaner" editor Michael Wardell and Saint John "Telegraph-Journal" publisher "Ralph Costello", was remarkable only in the amount of venom that the Irving group spat out at McElman. Other than that, the only newsworthy connection between the committee and the Irving group was the fact that the RCMP had to be used to collect some of the information relating to the ownership of the newspapers — a move unprecedented in Canadian history — at least where "respectable businessmen" were concerned.

But then on March 10 and 11, 1971, in a speech to the Senate, McElman offered a far-ranging indictment of the Irving press. After detailing the vast conglomerate structure of the Irving Empire, he urged that a Press Review Board be set up "to ensure that the news business continues to be everybody's business".

He referred to the Toronto "Daily Star's" characterization of New Brunswick as "Irving's private empire, complete with its official press — print and electronic". Again he reiterated the theme of New Brunswick as a "journalistic disaster area" and outlined the

specific abuses in numbered and numbered detail.

Finally he called for a "free and independent press in New Brunswick"; a press that would be a watchdog of the Irving corporate structure and the provincial government.

This was one of the biggest news stories to affect New Brunswick in a long time, yet the Irving press was so docile and submissive to their master, and so used to sugar coating news that the story was either run without comment or held back so as to link it with attacks on McElman himself.

The New Brunswick press will be analyzed in detail later on, but to understand it and to understand New Brunswick, you have to understand K. C. Irving.

"Irving's got a piece of everything that goes down here and if he hasn't got it, it doesn't go". — local industrialist

K. C. Irving was born in Buctouche, New Brunswick in 1899 to a moderately well-off family — his father was in the logging business. He opened his first bank account at the age of five with the money he made selling the produce from his mother's vegetable garden. Today Irving lives in a \$250,000 home in Saint John and heads a giant conglomerate empire whose worth is estimated at \$400 million. His interests now include gas stations, oil refineries, pulp and paper mills, shipping transportation and the media.

Irving's success story could also have happened only in New Brunswick, for the man is virtually tied to the province, which he has not left for an extended period of time except for his days in the Royal Flying Corps, and a brief trip to the West in the early 'twenties. Yet Irving's success has also meant that there can be no other major capitalists in New Brunswick — his vast holdings and capital resources have allowed him to squeeze out anyone in competition with him.

"Expansion is the thing" — Irving Oil Co. slogan.

In reality Irving was almost literally forced into his position as a major capitalist of the Maritimes. As a bright

young man, home from his adventures in the West in 1921, he opened an agency to sell Ford cars and Imperial Oil in his native Buctouche. Later on, however, under pressure from his local rivals, Imperial (Esso) withdrew their franchise. Undeterred, he borrowed \$2000 from a local bank and with an old storage tank and a few trucks went into the oil business himself, importing his supplies from Oklahoma, South America, and the Middle East. Today, with 2000 service stations throughout the East, he owns what is easily the largest retail gas outlet in the Maritimes.

Irving purchased the first of his fleet of tankers a little later, when he had a falling out with the CNR. The Maritime representative of the company had threatened to transport his rival's products at a cheaper rate and force him out of business, and so angered Irving that he vowed to use tankers to the exclusion of the railroad. (This explains his later interest in the Chignecto Canal — it would benefit his own ships.)

From then on his interests naturally diversified. His oil interests led him to the construction of a refinery; his tankers interested him in the acquisition of the Saint John dry docks and his newspaper interests led him to the purchase of a pulp and paper mill. It would take too much space to list all the rest, suffice to say that they include a steel mill, the bus transit system for both Saint John and Moncton, a tanker terminal (Canaport) and the SMT provincial bus line. Incidentally, in his fifty years in business, there have never been any public stock offerings from any of his companies.

Irving's only passion is making money, and he excels at it. As Ralph Allen pointed out in "MacLean's", in the only major article on the man, Irving doesn't smoke, drink, listen to music, read, look at paintings, or fish. Outside of high finance, his only known activity is going to church on Sunday. It might have been Irving that Max Weber was referring to when he wrote "The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism".

"New Brunswick is proud, poor, and patriotic. Who keeps it that way? Irving". — worker at Irving's refinery.

It's obvious that with such far ranging businesses throughout the Maritimes, K. C. Irving would have interests in all matters that affect the area. In the fields of labour and education he's in favor of any change provided it doesn't rock the boat. His relationship with the government, however, is a little more complex.

Irving and the University of New Brunswick have a rather straightforward arrangement. Over the years he has given the campus \$10 million and in exchange has sat on the Board of Governors. His last appearance there, however, was in October 1968, when he helped oust radical professor Norman Strax whose most revolutionary act seemed to be the organization of a "book out" to protest the library regulations. Although the captive Irving press was clearly on the administration's side, the use of police to physically oust Strax earned the University censure from the Canadian Association of University Teachers.

Irving's proudest claim regarding labour is that he employs more New Brunswickers than anybody else. In fact, with 14,000 workers, he employs one-tenth of the province's work force, excluding the provincial government. The catch is that he also pays them what he feels like, which is usually far lower wages than in the rest of Canada.

He's also not above strike-breaking. In 1948, he refused to accept the unanimous conciliation board recommendations for wage and hour adjustments in his Saint John Oil yard and 50 men went on strike. Irving was so angered by their intractability in sticking to their demands for fair wages, that he personally mounted the cab of one of his trucks and drove it through the picket line. The strike collapsed soon afterwards when the workers accepted Irving's terms.

Perhaps the most famous and frustrated anti-Irving strike was the one carried on for six months by the workers at his oil refinery in Saint John. The strike involved the workers seeking wage parity with the rest of Canada and it culminated with the burning of Irving's effigy at noon in the central square of Saint John. Irving didn't take the indignity lying down.

(cont'd. on p. 4)



Media manipulator: A

(cont'd. from p. 3)

First he went to the Supreme Court and received an injunction banning secondary picketing of his gas stations, and then another banning mass picketing, successfully limiting the strike to a couple of symbolic pickets at the plant gates. When the workers still refused to give in, he went on CHSJ radio (an Irving operation) and told the strikers to accept his terms for a graduated pay raise or else. Characteristically the two Saint John papers, the "Times-Globe" and the "Evening Telegraph-Journal" gave his pronouncements more space than any other strike news. With the press and most of the public against them, the strikers capitulated, went back to work on his terms, and have remained docile ever since.

The battle also gave rise to one of Irving's more famous pronouncements. When Claude Jodoin, then president of the Canadian Federation of Labour, offered his rather half-hearted support to the strikers, K. C. attacked him for one of the most obvious of reasons. It seemed that Jodoin, no matter what other sterling qualifications he might possess, lacked one important attribute. He was not a New Brunswicker.

"I don't believe in government subsidies except as a short term stop gap, or in very special cases. Where I believe government can be most helpful is in adjusting policies to create a climate in which business can make its own way." — K. C. Irving.

While Irving's relationships with the provincial and various municipal governments in New Brunswick are complex, they follow a certain formula. Whatever K. C. wants, K. C. gets.

It was the Conservative government that Robichaud succeeded which began the New Brunswick tradition of lending money to Irving to help finance his schemes. The reasoning was that the business that he would bring to the province would offset the loss. Of course, by virtually bankrolling every scheme, they helped to build up

his empire and left themselves wide open to any abuses his companies would perpetrate.

The Irving Company is above the law. When a 1951 anti-pollution bill was passed by the legislature, it was understood that Irving corporations were not included. This was part of a longstanding realization that Irving's companies could do just what they wanted to with the waterways. In fact, one agreement that the company made with the government allowed it to: "divert the flow of any watercourse, to such extent as it shall seem necessary or useful in connection with any operation of the company . . .

. . . If any resistance or opposition made by any person to the company, or any person acting for it, entering upon or taking possession of any land, a Judge of the Supreme Court may issue his warrant to the sheriff . . . directing him to put down such resistance and opposition and putting the company, or some person acting for it, in possession thereof"

A fine example of bare-faced power if there ever was one.

Politicians have always feared that opposing Irving is opposing progress, for Irving has made himself the apostle of New Brunswick and progress.

This brings up another point in regard to Irving's Maritime chauvinism. Never, in his speeches calling for more government grants to perpetuate New Brunswick ingenuity, and by inference K. C. Irving, does he mention that Standard Oil of California owns 51 per cent of his refinery and that Kimberly-Clark owns 35 per cent of his pulp and paper mill.

The construction of this same pulp and paper mill shows Irving's control of the province in an even more bizarre way. In 1958, in order to help out the American giant, Irving constructed the mill in Lancaster, a suburb of Saint John. In exchange for building the mill, he demanded a 30-year graduated tax concession and 25-year water agreements from the City Councils.

The only opposition came from Lancaster mayor Parker D. Mitchell, who went all the way to the Fredericton legislature to complain.

"Who could tell what Irving's dollars would be worth in 1988?" he asked.

Irving's press sprang into action. A front page editorial in the Saint John "Telegraph-Journal" attacked the mayor's protest as a "sorry spectacle . . . obstructionism". Irving himself replied in the Saint John "Times-Globe" that every encouragement should be given to new industries.

Despite Mayor Mitchell, the bill did pass, but with a 15-year instead of a 30-year provision. Within a couple of years the city had to raise water rates for householders as most of the water supply was being drained by the new mill.

When, in 1963, Louis Robichaud tried to remove these industry concessions to finance his Program for Equal Opportunity, the Irving media had a new villain to add to their lists.

At first, it seemed as if Robichaud's 1960 victory would make no difference to Irving. The two were all smiles during the first two years of the Liberal administration. The Acadian even went hat in hand to Ottawa when the Irving drydocks needed business and personally persuaded the Pearson government to give two contracts to Irving.

But once Robichaud's Equal Opportunity Program was unveiled, the two became a good deal less friendly. Irving wondered how Maritime industry could survive if not granted special concessions and said so in his newspapers. Robichaud stuck to the program.

There are those who say that Irving was so disenchanted with the Liberals after they unveiled the program, that it was he who persuaded Charles Van Horne, a former Irving trouble-shooter, to challenge Robichaud. It's said that Irving's money financed Van Horne's whirlwind campaigns, first for the Conservative leadership, and then for the premiership in 1967.

Although Robichaud was again victorious, and Van Horne faded from the scene, Irving must have been elated last year. Robichaud and the Liberals finally went down to defeat, and the new premier, Richard Hatfield, is an old line Tory and a firm supporter of big business.

It is for these reasons that New Brunswickers need an honest and muckraking print and electronic press and why the Irving interests work so hard to "protect" the public from this.

"Let's say it was half an hour before the paper's deadline and you got word . . . that an Irving Oil truck hit a car. You could not print that story unless you were able to get the managing editor (and) . . . the publisher. If you could not get to them you held the story no matter how serious the incident. It was unbelievable the way the paper protected Irving." — John Jones, former provincial editor of the "Telegraph-Journal".

As the few examples mentioned above have shown, news management is not a rarity in the Irving media — it's a fact of life.

Government commissions are not usually known for their radical points of view or for muckraking activities; but the Irving control is so obvious that the report of the Davey Commission came out against it.

On p. 89 of Volume 1, it notes the case of Laurier LaPierre addressing a student gathering, speaking against capitalism, the press and K. C. Irving, and incidentally coming out against unification of the Maritime provinces. The Commission then notes how the Maritime press covered the story.

The Moncton "Times" headlined the story "Maritime Union — Waste of Time and Resources". Of the 20 inches the article took up, one and a quarter were devoted to the attack on Irving, two inches covered LaPierre's comments on the press, and the rest of the article dealt with the Maritime Union and economic development. Nowhere did the word "socialism" appear.

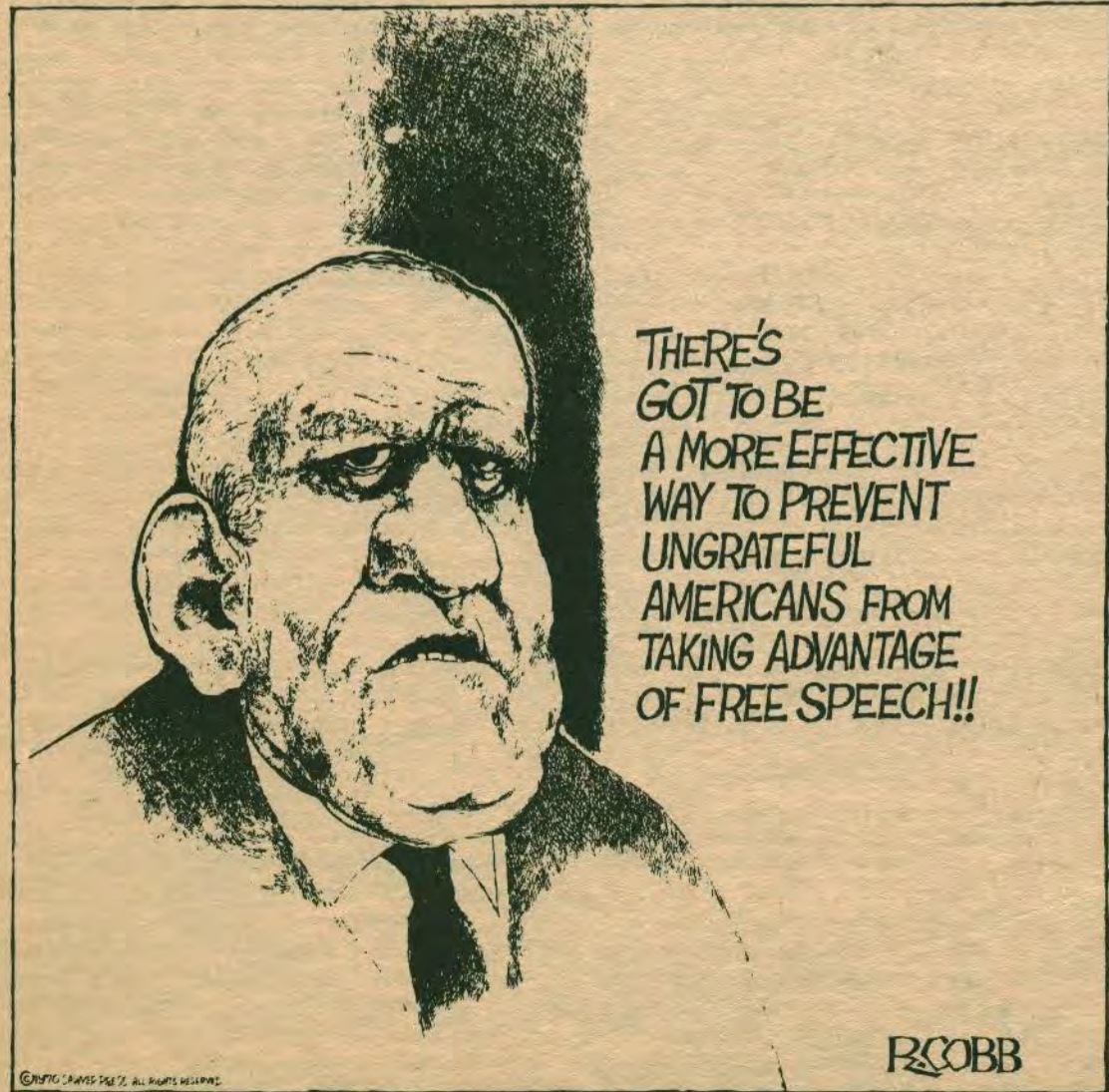
The Saint-John "Telegraph-Journal", Saint John and Fredericton "Gleaner" same story. Not one was any attack against business.

The Commission also Mysterious East, a radical the dailies in reporting the Brunswick Water Authority enforcing anti-pollution legislation manager of the New Brunswick Association — the lobbying pulp and paper industry.

The story was no doubt Irving owns both the five province's largest pulp and

Stories of news mismanagement and just plain hanky-panky more obvious:

*The Saint John "Telegraph-Journal" editorials condemning waste from the Irving pulp



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story of K. C. Irving and New Brunswick

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water pollution, but none
ge from Irving tankers or
lp mills that have turned

Saint John harbour and river into a mass discharge.

*John Jones, former provincial editor of the "Telegraph-Journal", relates how the paper could not report the cause of fire where houses burnt down from oil furnace explosions because, after all, K. C. Irving sells fuel oil.

*The "Telegraph-Journal" frequently allows the government to write its own news, and runs it as is. A government source told Ken Bagnell of the "Globe" magazine this emphatically — "If we send out 100 press releases, they'll print 100".

*In Irving newspapers, every obituary must run in the paper, for obituaries are privileged paid-for items, not fillers like news.

*None of the papers have a regular Ottawa correspondent, but instead rely on syndicated columnists and Canadian Press dispatches to report rather than analyse the Capitol's news.

*No Irving paper carried the entire text of Sen. McElman's March speech attacking Irving. A characteristic performance was that of the Moncton Times, who defended Irving in an editorial and ran excerpts from McElman's speech

on the news page. The "Telegraph-Journal's" treatment was even more insidious. They held on to the story for one day then ran it along with a column by Richard Jackson, headlined "Venomous . . . Garbage . . . Scurrilous . . . MPs react to McElman charges", in which Jackson quoted anybody and everyone who could be found in opposition to McElman and could be counted upon to repeat any old charges against him.

*At the height of the 1963 strike against Irving, the Saint John "Evening-Telegram" ran four editorials. The first petitioned the CBC to revoke the decision to remove the Ed Sullivan Show. The second urged Canada to begin training its hockey team for the next winter Olympics; the third urged that a tunnel be built under the Elgin canal, and the fourth came out in favor of the flowers of Spring. A good way to avoid any local controversial issues.

*The "Telegraph-Journal" editorialized against the lack of fire-boats in the Saint John Harbour, Jan. 7, 1971, and implied that it was this that caused the loss of five lives on the Irvingstream. Yet when the coroner's inquest proved that it was the negligence of the crew that led to the fire, the story went unreported because of who owns the Irvingstream.

*Charles McElman was flayed by the Irving press when he revealed on March 11, 1969, that the Fredericton "Gleaner", the last independent English language newspaper had been bought by the Irving group. In an interview in the "Telegraph-Journal", Irving himself said that there was nothing secret about the transaction, and that it had taken place "some months" earlier.

Acutally, the "Gleaner" had been purchased on May 5, 1968, but outside of the publisher, Brigadier Michael Wardell, not one of the staff knew of the change until McElman revealed it. Most were shocked. One of the writers left.

These secret manipulations and omissions keep the Irving press in the sorry state that it is, and also help maintain his stranglehold on the province. For if the public knew more of Irving's manications, the resulting protests would no doubt shrink his profit margin.

You cannot bribe, nor twist
The British journalist,
But seeing what the man will do
Unbribed, there is no reason to.
—old newspaper credo

Although Irving only owns the five New Brunswick newspapers, and the CHSJ radio Saint John, CKCW radio Moncton and the television stations of those cities, it sometimes seems as if the entire Maritime media is run from Irving's blocklong office in the Golden Ball building in Saint John.

Take the case of the Atlantic Advocate, the Maritime region's glossy monthly magazine. Until Michael Wardell gave up the editorship last year, Irving was a charter member of the magazine's pantheon along with Lord Beaverbrook and Queen Elizabeth II.

Irving either appeared in the magazine in a series of heroic portraits, or as a respected source in articles dealing with the region's future. The desired impression was that the future of New Brunswick and the future of K. C. Irving were intertwined.

Whenever a new Irving industry made its appearance, the magazine saw this as an occasion for hosannas, and the event was covered extensively in text and photos with the solemnity and joy one would reserve for the second coming.

The magazine has improved slightly under the editorship of John Braddock, but what can one expect from a concern whose pages are filled with ads from Irving gas, Irving pulp and paper, Irving equipment, Canaport and Irving dry dock. Obviously the magazine wants to be as prosperous as New Brunswick and Irving.

This "handle-with-kid-gloves" ideal is reflected by almost all Maritime media. Even before Irving

bought the Fredericton "Gleaner", the editorial policy was actively pro-Irving, and he was once the subject of a fawning editorial applauding his ability to always get his way. The Halifax Chronicle-Herald took after Senator McElman following his Senate disclosures, and can generally be counted upon to say a good word about Irving.

Rumours abound, in fact, that Irving is interested in acquiring that paper, as well as the Halifax Mail Star, CHNS and the Cape Breton Post in Sydney. If this happened, Irving critics would have an even harder time broadcasting anything concerning the extent of his control and his conglomerate empire.

Frank Withers, news-director of CFBC, Saint John, can testify to the pressure the Irving interests can bring against out-of-favour individuals. In September 1962, when the Irving press was filled with plaudits about the Irvingstream, the company's new tanker, Withers revealed that the Irvingstream wasn't a new tanker at all but a refit. The boss of the drydocks phoned up to try to get the story off the air, and discover Withers' source. Although Withers refused to give information or to yank the story out, the company tracked down the source, and fired him on the spot.

Irving's control works in other ways too. When the Mysterious East, the young muckraking magazine was founded, they had trouble finding a printer. One told them that he would not print a magazine that might be critical of K. C. Irving, while a major industrial firm informed them that Irving was too good a customer for them to support a magazine allied against his newspaper empire.

Even the CBC isn't immune from Irving pressure. Any mention of the industrialist on the air by a commentator immediately brings a request for the script from his lawyers. This, in turn, intimidates the producers, who fearful of lawsuits, avoid using that particular commentator on the air for the next few months. Thus the cautious freelancer who wants to maintain his job security gives the subject of Irving and his interests a wide berth.

I make no apology for my attempts to build a better New Brunswick. I make no apology for the ownership of the newspapers, and I will not apologize to anyone as long as those newspapers are operated properly. — K. C. Irving.

What then can a New Brunswicker, anxious for the facts, do? Despite Irving's sanctimonious statements like the one above, it is obvious that the media in the province is designed for a specific interest group, and dedicated to the propagation of the benevolent K. C. Irving myth, no matter what the consequences.

The concerned New Brunswicker can sometimes get accurate news from the occasional courageous freelancer, or perhaps the Mysterious East, and hope that the situation will change. At least until Charles McElman's suggested Press Review Board comes into existence, that day seems far off.

The future of the daily press was illustrated by an interesting event that happened last year. Irving has always maintained that he bought up the province's press to keep it from falling into the hands of "outsiders" (a term he reserves for non-New Brunswickers). Yet, at that time, a group from the Mysterious East rounded up the necessary money and offered to buy the Fredericton "Gleaner" from him.

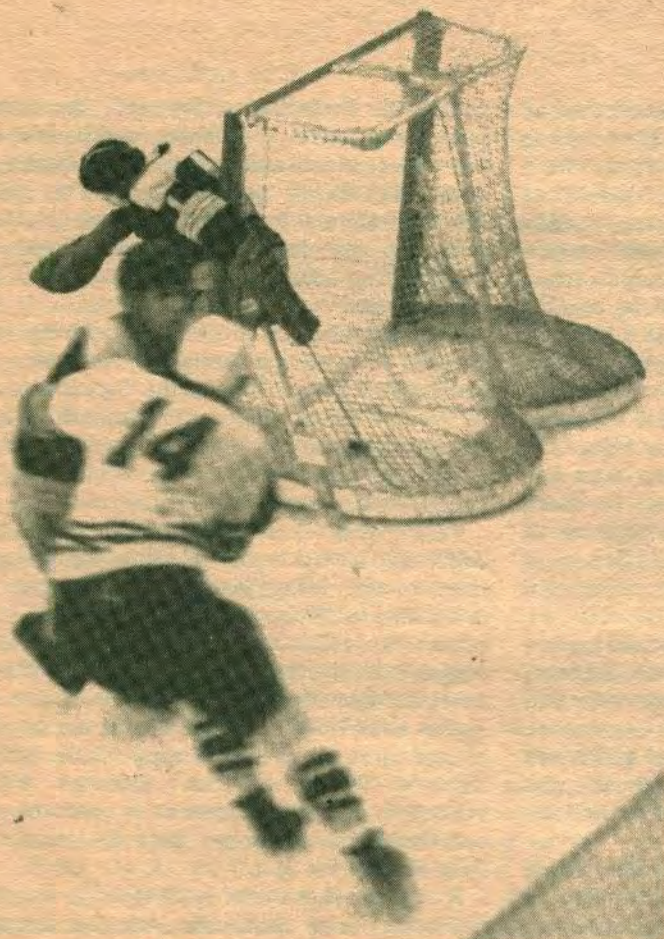
After a short discussion, he said he wasn't interested in selling. Most of the prospective buyers had only been in the province an average of five years — as compared with his 71 — so they didn't qualify as "New Brunswickers".

And so, until some native provincials with money, social consciousness and know-how can free it, the media in New Brunswick will remain the private property of K. C. Irving.



(Daigle photo)

HUSKIES OUTROAR TIGERS



Two players seem to be whispering sweet nothings into each other's ears as Goalie eavesdrops. Scene is from action at last Wednesday's hockey game in which St. Mary's beat Dal 10-4.

by Dennis Huck

Before the hockey season began it seemed everyone was picking Dalhousie to be the powerhouse in the Atlantic Intercollegiate League this season.

And why not!

They had basically the same team as last year which broke all scoring records for this league and finished a close second to Saint Mary's.

Also, they had, supposedly, picked up some excellent hockey players to go along with the veterans.

However, for the second time in three weeks the Saint Mary's Huskies showed the 'Dal stars' what hockey is really about, while humiliating them to the tune of 10-4 last Wednesday night at the Halifax Forum.

The Huskies proved that teams, and not individuals, win hockey games, as they played excellent positional hockey while each player on the Dal team tried to see if he could go through the whole Huskies' team. This resulted with Dal being caught out of position on numerous occasions as proven with S.M.U. having four clean breakaways.

The Huskies got off to a quick two goal lead as Larry Curry and Bob Mullins scored before the seven minute mark in the

game.

Mullin's goal was a beautiful three way passing play as Mike Quinn fed Richie Bayes who, conveniently, was standing in front of the Dal net. Bayes then slid the puck to Mullins who scored easily.

At the fifteen minute mark Richie Bayes missed a great opportunity to make it 3-0, when he just missed the right hand corner on a clean breakaway.

A minute later, Greg McCullough scored for Dal, and the first period ended with S.M.U. leading 2-1.

In the second period both teams scored twice, giving the Huskies a one goal lead after two periods.

Naud, for the Tigers, tied the score at the 18 second mark as Tim Ripley was serving a penalty for sitting on the puck. Kenny Martin got that one back forty seconds later as he tipped in a pass from Dennis Murphy. Curry was also given an assist on the play.

At the 14 minute mark McCullough again scored an unassisted goal for Dal, beating Chuck Goddard with a slapshot from just inside the blueline.

Three minutes later Curry again upped our lead to one scoring his second goal of the evening. Randy Crowell and Ray Monette were credited with

assists.

The period was marked by a fight between hardrock defenceman Bob Warner of Saint Mary's, and Laberge of Dal, which Warner won decisively.

In the third period it was all Saint Mary's as they (the Huskies) pumped in six goals.

Richie Bayes scored at the 11 second mark. Dal had two men in the penalty box, and Bayes just walked in to beat Dal's goalie.

Two minutes later, Dale Turner gave the Huskies a three goal lead, with a slapshot to the upper lefthand corner.

After this Dal gave up and the Huskies scored four more goals with Dal getting only one.

Mike Quinn scored two of these while Crowell and Turner got the others.

The only tense moment Dal gave us in this period was when Dal's Greg McCullough speared Mike Quinn, who had just scored Saint Mary's ninth goal.

Quinn lay on the ice for a few minutes but no serious injury incurred.

Although the whole team played well, special praise should be given to Larry Curry, who played one of the best games I've yet seen him play. He not only played a steady defensive game, but scored two goals and added two assists. Tim Ripley also played an excellent game on defence, while Bayes, Martin and Crowell were standouts up front.

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COMING EVENTS

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 27

Hockey: SMU at UNB, 7:00 p.m.
Basketball: SMU at Mt. A, 3:00 p.m.

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 28

Hockey: SMU at STU, 2:00 p.m.
Basketball: SMU at UPEI, 2:00 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1

Film — Theater A, 7:00 and 9:00. Bob Dylan in "Don't Look Back". Subscription: \$1.00.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 6

Elections — 9-7 in Residence; 9-5 in SUB. 1 student for rep. on Senate; 1 student for rep. on Board of Governors.

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The JOURNAL

We would like to extend special thanks to the makers of EXPORT "A" for their interest in helping to support our Atlantic Bowl Game on November 13 at Saint Mary's University Stadium.

SMU Student Council

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Students to suffer as . . .

YEAR BOOK GROWS FAT

an editorial

As the result of continuous SRC budget meetings, The JOURNAL has learned that next year's monetary picture has been pretty well decided upon.

One particular item that stands out like a sore thumb is a grant to the Yearbook of \$14,000.00.

Of this, \$8,000.00 is allotted to "debts accumulated" by the yearbook staff of 1970-71.

The remainder, all \$6,000.00 of it, goes toward the financing of this year's effort, which, by the way, is being undertaken under the direction of the notorious Ken T. Langille.

Langille, besides being yearbook Director, has also acquired many titles (Director of Public Relations for the

SRC, Editor of the handbook, and Director of Operations, to name a few) which have enabled him to attain a comfortable 'in' with the Students Council.

We recognize the need for a yearbook. We also recognize Langille's efforts to help council in the undertaking of many efforts.

However, we feel that a grant of this size (compared with, for example, \$200.00 to The Movement for Christian Action, or \$800.00 to The Helpline) is blatant patronage.

We urge students to demand that the SRC reverse this decision so that students will not suffer any loss of services that many more important organizations could potentially offer.



letters

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

Starving after class

Editor
The JOURNAL

Dear Sir:

At the beginning of this year I obtained a notice which stated the SUB cafeteria was to be open until 11:00 p.m. each weekday night, except on Fridays.

Tonight, November 16, I went

into the cafeteria after my last class and I found the facilities closed except for the syrup pop machine.

The reason for this (as was explained to me) was that the SUB cafeteria was to close when there were not too many people who desired food.

If they close because there are not enough people to serve, then I may assume they are only interested in obtaining a profit. It is disgusting to see this.

Yours truly
starving after class

Can't have sandwich

Dear Sir:

On Wednesday, November 7, I had my evening meal at the residence cafeteria. After the meal, I attempted to remove some bread from the room with peanut butter somewhere in the middle.

A gentleman, I think the cafeteria manager, relieved me

of my burden. He said he would throw my goods away. A better use would be to patch a crack, if one should come about, in the ice cream scoop. The peanut butter and Ben's enriched would mend the hole admirably.

Les Swain
High Rise 2
Arts III

Cheaper

Nov. 12, 1971
(20th century)

Dear Sir:

I came across this, one of the true antiques of St. Mary's, and found it a pleasant interlude in these times of drastic change and the accompanying trauma. This machine, used for marking the white lines on the football and soccer fields, must have been created by some great art-logical mind of the past.

I regret to announce it has since been retired (to the stud or to the home for disabled and pensioner line-markers — I'm not sure), and has been replaced by a modern contraction, that does the job twice as fast and twice as efficient. I would like to take this opportunity on behalf of any concerned students of St. Mary's, to express our profound thanks for many years of valuable service, to our well beloved line-marker, which was replaced through no fault of its own.

Yours truly,
Tony Milne
Apt. 604, H.R.I.,
S.M.U. Halifax.



Marking machine

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
Mike Abraham
Phone

Editor
Business Manager
423-6556

all gleefully this week is abe since frank is going away and won't be round or triangle because he won't be bugged at all except everyone else will make up for his absence with much agitation. paul who returned from geology (heh, heh, heh) went with peter the bearded to survey the situation in prospecting with the wife of the latter in the van with the dogs. gerry the foggy pic taker din't see any action this week as didn't george but daigle did, the mad lensman type and jim cuvelier just walked in with his new coat and derek the perpetual spaced the type while gail who hasn't had anything to do all week went to work. allbirds peter the ba is lonesome witout gladys. dennis the huckster got the score while photogs, writers, layouts, and sympathizers ran madly around ye olde orifice as our erroneous editor exited. There's nothing worse than a panicky doornob.

Catholics Beaten In Irish Prisons

LONDON (UPI-LNS) — A report released on Monday (Nov. 8), indicates that prisoners being detained in jails in Northern Ireland have suffered "savage beatings" and torture following the imposition of a government act that allows internment without charge or trial.

Amnesty International, a private organization that acts on the behalf of political prisoners around the world, issued the report following investigations it has conducted in Ulster since the passage of the internment bill Aug. 9.

The London-based group has called for an international commission of inquiry into the brutal treatment of over 880 prisoners arrested as suspected terrorists since August.

The report is based on the experiences of some of those arrested and divides the abuses of prisoners into two categories, the first dealing with prisoners released within 48 hours of arrest, and the second with men suffering prolonged internment under the law.

The Amnesty International report said that these men made allegations of "extremely brutal cruelties coupled with psychologically disorienting techniques to break the will".

Among the experiences of those detained under the law are the following:

"... After about two hours I was interrogated by two Special Branch men whom I didn't recognize. They asked me about the activities of my brother and two neighbors, was I in the

IRA, etc. I said 'I am a pacifist'. They wanted to know was I in a pacifist organization, what books I read, etc."

"At about 5 or 6 p.m., I was forced to run a gauntlet over an obstacle course of rough filling, broken bricks and glass. I went through a hole in the wall of Crumlin Road Jail and was thrown into a ditch. I was lined up with others and a sergeant in the military police forced us to answer his question: 'What are you?' The answer was: 'We are animals, sir'. We chorused this several times..."

signed Brenda Anderson, age 23.

"At 3:45 a.m. on Monday, Aug. 9, four soldiers broke down my front door, and came upstairs with guns at the ready. There were six soldiers outside.

I was told that I was being arrested under The Special Powers Act. I was given 30 seconds to get a towel and shaving kit into a sandbag they gave me."

"I said: 'I'm not the one you're looking for, as I only moved into this house a couple of days ago.' I showed them a letter to identify myself. I was taken downstairs and made to lie prone on the floor while they radioed headquarters. A little while later they said, 'Come on, you'll do'."

"I was thrown into a lorry and taken to Paulett Ave. They called me a 'Catholic bastard'. They said, 'You'll need more than your medals and the Virgin Mary to save you now'."

"Later I was taken by four military policemen along with

four other prisoners. I was forced to run over broken glass and rough stones without shoes to a helicopter. I spent only 15 seconds in the helicopter and then I was pushed out into the hands of military policemen."

"I was forced to crawl between these policemen back to the building. They kicked me on the hands, legs, ribs and kidney area. All the time they kept saying things like 'You are good Catholic dogs, and we are your masters...'"

signed Henry Bennett, age 25.

There has been mounting criticism of the Special Powers Act throughout the world, including a protest march of over 10,000 people held in London, Oct. 31.

HUSKIES EDGE DAL . . . TAKE TOURNEY

by Don Evans

To say that the St. Mary's Invitational Basketball tournament was exciting to the last minute, could be the understatement of the year.

The Friday night game between St. Mary's and Memorial looked at times like a mediocre high school game. However, there were periods of good basketball and flashes of brilliance from Brian Kavanaugh of the Beothuks who led his team in scoring with 19 points. He was also named to the tournament all star team. St. Mary's handled Memorial easily, but looked sloppy in their 78-42 win.

The big game Friday was the Dal-Acadia confrontation. In that game Acadia got behind 11 to 2 very early and were unable to catch the Tigers.

Acadia appeared to be the more polished of the two teams

but they committed fouls which allowed Dal 36 points from the foul line.

The 36 points and an 86.3% average from the foul line are both new tournament records.

Another new record is Steve Pound's 35 points against Dal for the most points in one game. Pound also set a record on Saturday night when he added 16 points for a tournament total of 51. However, Pound's performance couldn't beat the team effort of the Tigers who had 5 players with over 10 points led by John Cassidy with 18.

The Acadia-Dal game was high calibre basketball. Both teams showed good coaching and great individual ability and it was the foul shots which gave Dal an 86-71 victory.

Saturday night's consolation game between Acadia and Memorial was a re-run of the tournament opener between St.

Mary's and Memorial. The Beothuks were never really in the game, but they never quit. They showed drive and desire and their hustle made the Axemen appear sloppy at times.

Steve Pound was again the outstanding man on the floor showing great ball handling and shooting, as well as good floor leadership. Great man to man defence by Brian Kavanaugh kept his scoring down to 16 points for the night as the Axemen waltzed to a 92-57 win.

If the championship game is an indicator of the tightness of this league, then we're in for one exciting season.

Dal started fast and broke into a 12-4 lead. It began to look like a replay of the Dal-Acadia game the night before, only it was the Huskies who were trying to catch up.

With about 3 minutes left in the game, St. Mary's got the lead for the first time. The lead changed hands a couple of times

until the Huskies managed to stay ahead by 2 points.

Peter Sprogis got 2 shots from the foul line, but he missed them both. However, the Huskies held on to win 49-47.

I feel that the major part of the credit for this win has to go to John Gallinaugh. He wasn't off the floor once during the game. His excellent ball handling and cool play were the focal point of the Huskies' offence with a helping hand from Mickey Fox to the tune of 16 points.

As great as Gallinaugh was on offence, he equalled his performance on defence by constantly harassing the Dal ball carrier and by helping to cause numerous turnovers which kept St. Mary's in the game.

The Huskies got timely relief from Peter Halpin who came off the bench to do a great job under the boards.

The Huskies, as a whole, deserve a great deal of credit for the win. As a unit, they

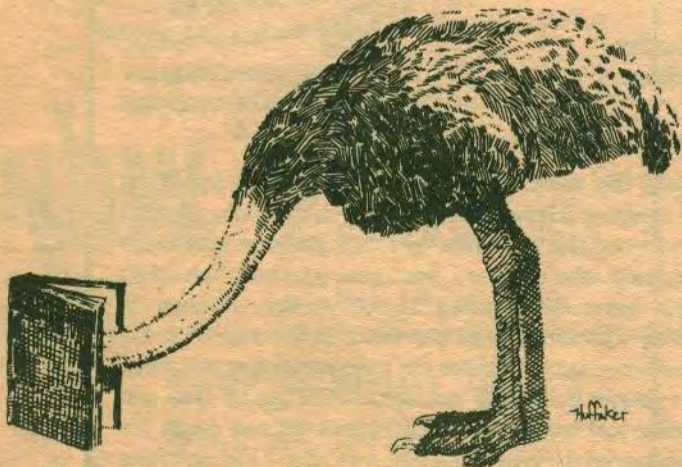
played a fantastic defensive game and more than deserve the tournament championship on the basis of this game.

This year there were six players named to the tournament all-star team: Brian Peters, Dal; Albert Slaunwhite, Dal; Brian Kavanaugh, Memorial; Mickey Fox, SMU; and Steve Pound, Acadia; who also captured the Most Valuable Player award with 21 votes.

Runner-up for MVP was Brian Kavanaugh of Memorial with 20 votes.

The most rebounds award went to Jey Wells of Acadia.

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