

THE JOURNAL

Fame, from a literary point of view, consists in having people know you have written a lot of stuff they haven't read.

Saint Mary's University

Volume 43

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Wednesday, March 11, 1981

Anti-union influence feared

Board of Governors expansion controversy

by Leo Jacobs

A proposal to expand the Board of Governors of this university is causing concern within the faculty. The executive of the Faculty Union are afraid the proposal will lead to an anti-union influence on the Board.

The current proposal, which was approved by the Board on January 30, asks for the power to elect ten more members. The Board presently appoints three of the thirty members on

the Board.

The rationale for this change, according to Ken Ozmon, Saint Mary's President, is to broaden community representation on the Board and to ensure that prominent Canadians, particularly from outside Halifax, become involved with St. Mary's and concerned with its future.

Before the expansion can become legal it must be presented as a Private Member's bill to the Provincial

Legislature. If the proposal is unanimously approved by the legislature the Board will be allowed to amend the University's Act of incorporation.

The bill before the Legislature would require unanimous consent to avoid debate.

Guy Chauvin, President of the Faculty Union, says that the intent of the proposal is "admirable", but "the boardrooms of the nation are fraught with anti-union sentiments".

The Faculty Union sees this as a problem and is proposing that three of the ten new members be chosen by the faculty. Their proposal will be expressed to the Board through Ozmon, says Chauvin.

The representatives that the faculty appointed would also be from the community, but they would be pro-union; "people like the head of the Canadian Civil Liberties Union", says Chauvin.

Ozmon suggested that Chauvin is over-reacting to the proposal; "The proposal's only motive is to broaden the base of the Board. It would be counter-productive for the Board to appoint members that hold negative attitudes towards unions, or students or university for that matter."

"The proposal is an attempt to increase financial support for Saint Mary's. The faculty union proposal would negate this", says Mike McNeil, SRC President and student representative on the Board.

According to McNeil, if the Board agrees to allocate three of the ten seats to the faculty, the students will ask for an equal increase in their representation.

"It's an insult to students that there is no equal representation as the faculty for students," says McNeil. The present composition of the Board allows for six representatives elected by the faculty and four by the students.

McNeil expressed anger with the Union executive, saying "the faculty are only out for the faculty", and that the stand so far being taken by the executive would end up killing the expansion proposal.

"At the meeting when the proposal was voted upon, it was unanimous—including all



Guy Chauvin-President of the Faculty Union

faculty representatives", commented McNeil.

In a memorandum circulated to faculty members by the Union executive it says that the Union "could lobby the legislature to try and prevent the passage of the required amendment. . .but this would be totally negative".

Chauvin says he has received some feedback from faculty members suggesting that they try to defeat the proposal, but says he is in favour of the proposal in principle and it is the possible repercussions he is worried about.

"Giving the new members honorary seats on the Board may be an alternative. That way they would not have voting rights", said Chauvin in the interview.

At a meeting of the Students' Council last Friday, a motion was unanimously passed stating that the Council was in favour of lobbying for increased representation if the faculty does not back down. The motion also requested that the Council meet to discuss the proposals with the Faculty Union executive.

SUNS meeting Strategies planned to combat cutbacks

by Carey Hewitt

At a SUNS conference held at St. F.X. on March 7th and 8th, 1981, the opening topic was that of the victory of the referendum for Canadian Federation of Students (CFS) at Saint Mary's. Student Representative Council President Mike McNeil spoke of the success of the referendum, as well as St. Mary's success of being the first university in Canada to become a member. Ideas for the promotion of CFS were discussed for the other universities hoping to join.

Once again the important issue was the detriments of tuition increase and possible to ways of blocking the increase were discussed thoroughly. Loretta Mullen, the SUNS chairperson presented a letter to be mailed to Prime Minister Trudeau on the issue. The main points in the letter were

"1. That the monies intended for higher education be used for higher education only

2. That the Nova Scotia agreement not include private schools or grade 12 in the definition of post-secondary education

3. The transfer of EPF (Established Programs Financing) not be terminated

4. That ties be implemented with respect to the transferring of monies from the federal government to the provincial government, so that the money would remain unaccounted for as it has in the past



5. That the federal government continue to recognize the importance of higher education in Canada and continue to support and encourage support of the post-secondary educational system."

The letter was written in a tone that displayed the concern of the students in a subtle way. Don Perry, an Atlantic Field Worker for SUNS expressed his feelings of the tone of the letter saying that it was much too passive considering the ex-

treme importance of the issue. Perry felt that the tone should be much more pressing and demanding if order to make the government realize the stressed concern posed by the students.

The letter to Trudeau was sent off early in the week.

SRC president, Mike McNeil proposed an idea of sending a brief along with this letter, but it was agreed to send the brief at a latter date. The

continued on page 8

The present composition of the Board is as follows:

- 4 ex-officio
- 2 appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council
- 1 appointed by the Society of Jesus
- 3 appointed by the Roman Catholic Episcopal Corporation
- 6 elected by the alumni
- 6 elected by the faculty
- 4 elected by the students
- 3 elected by the Board

Total 29

The current proposal would increase the number in the last category above to thirteen.

Take a Look is a free notice column open to all members of the university community and to the city community with something to offer our community. Submissions must be typed and double spaced.

TAKE A LOOK

Take a Look is a free notice column open to all members of the university community and to the city community with something to offer our community. Submissions must be typed and double spaced.

The Library announces a **BOOK-SALE** Thursday, March 19, 1981 from 9 a.m.-4 p.m. in the Library Conference Room.

BUY BOOKS BY THE POUND*—Used Books 25 cents/lb., New Books 50 cents/lb. Books in all subject areas. Everyone welcome.
*Prices will be calculated to the nearest pound.

There will be a meeting of all those interested persons in working on Orientation '81 on Wednesday, March 18 at 7:00 p.m. in the SUB quiet lounge. Your participation is requested.

Thank you
John Akkerman
V.P. Internal

The Honourable Dr. Cheddi B. Jagan, former Prime Minister of Guyana, will give a public lecture at Theatre A, Burke Education Centre, Saint Mary's University, on Wednesday, March 11 at 7:30 p.m. He will speak on the topic "The Caribbean—Forging a New Society".

The "Lunch with ART" program at Saint Mary's University Art Gallery on Friday, March 13 will feature Music for Guitar, Flute and Violin with Dale Kavanagh, Ruth Orenstein, and Ingrid Matheson. Performance starts at 12:30 p.m. and the public is invited.

Debra Meeks will speak on the topic "Irish Traditional Folk Songs in Halifax: A Preliminary Study" at the International Education Centre, Saint Mary's University on Monday, March 16 at 8 p.m. The public is invited.

Dr. Wallace Mills, Professor of History at Saint Mary's University, will speak on "Africa: The Uneven Road to Development" at the Halifax City Regional Library, 5381 Spring Garden Road, on Thursday, March 12 at 12 noon. The public is invited.

Special March Break Programs for children will take place at the Halifax City Regional Libraries—Main and North Branches during the week of March 17-21.

At the Main Library, 5381 Spring Garden Road, on Tuesday, March 17 the puppet show "Little Red Riding Hood" will be shown at 10:30 a.m. At 2:30 p.m. the puppet show "The Frog Prince" will be shown and at 7:00 p.m. the puppet show "Cinderella" can be seen.

On Thursday, March 12 at the Halifax City Regional Library, 5381 Spring Garden Road, Professor Wallace Mills of the History Department, St. Mary's University will discuss how the first two decades of independence in Africa have realized very few of the high expectations with which the newly independent nations were launched. A few areas blessed with oil and other mineral resources do have significant possibilities for economic development. Politicians and statesmen in Africa face a serious need to rectify and build positive political climates.

This talk is part of a series of noon-hour forums titled "Our World in the Eighties", co-sponsored by the International Education Centre and held at the Halifax City Regional Library, 5381 Spring Garden Road every Thursday from February 19-March 26, 1981.

On Friday, March 20 the puppet show "Little Red Riding Hood Goes to the Library" can be seen at 10:30 a.m., at 2:00 p.m. the film "Big Red" will be shown and at 3:30 p.m. the feature film "The Making of Star Wars" will be shown.

At the North Branch Library, 2285 Gottingen Street, on Tuesday, March 17 films for young children will be shown at 10:30 a.m. and the feature film "Big Red" will be shown at 7:00 p.m.

On Wednesday, March 18 there will be a Cartoon Special at 10:30 a.m. and at 2:30 p.m. the puppet show "Little Red Riding Hood Goes to the Library" will be performed.

A benefit concert will be held at 8 p.m. on Thursday, March 12, 1981 at Ginger's Tavern on Hollis Street for the Canadian Crossroads International (to raise funds to send volunteers overseas to do volunteer work in developing countries). Musicians performing will be the Jarvis Benoit Quartet, Billy & Cornelia, and Ronnie MacEachern.

OTTAWA, February 27, 1981—His Excellency the Right Honourable Edward Schreyer, Governor General of Canada, presented twenty-nine Bravery Decorations at a Bravery Investiture held in the Ballroom of Rideau Hall on Monday, March 9, 1981.

During the ceremony, His Excellency presented seven Stars of Courage and twenty-two Medals of Bravery.

The recipients of the Star of Courage are: Messrs. John Douglas Barnett of Don Mills, Ontario; Owen Lorne Jones of Tecumseh, Ontario (posthumous); Deputy Police Chief Thomas Grant Flanagan of Ottawa, Ontario; Messrs. Syed Jalaluddin of Mississauga, Ontario (posthumous); John Stanley MacKinnon of Dingwall, Victoria County, Nova Scotia; Mrs. Sharon O'Brien of Toronto, Ontario.

On Wednesday, March 18 the feature film "Big Red" will be shown at 10:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m. and at 7:00 p.m. and on Thursday, March 19 "Big Red" can be seen at 10:30 a.m., 2:30 p.m. and at 7:00 p.m. "Big Red" is about the training of a show dog and is 89 minutes long.

On Friday at the Main Library the film "The Making of Star Wars" can be seen at 10:30 a.m., 2:00 p.m. and at 7:00 p.m. and on Saturday the puppet show "Puss in Boots" will be performed at 10:30 a.m. and 11:30 a.m. At 12 noon the film "Big Red" will be shown, at 2:00 p.m. the Main Library will present Theatre de Marionnettes en Francais and Saturday Films will be shown at 3:00 p.m.

Tickets are available for all the above on the day of performance ONLY.

On Saturday, March 21 a Storytime will take place at 2:00 p.m. prior to the puppet show "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" at 2:30 p.m. At 3:00 p.m. the film "Big Red" will be shown.

Dear Students:

Are you interested in genetic engineering, the development of new weapon technologies, or the effects on society of new communication technologies? Are you concerned about Canada's support of research and development? In general, are you concerned about the role of science in our society?

If your answer is yes, you may wish to attend the first Canadian Student Pugwash conference on "Science in Society: Its Freedom and Regulation" at Carleton University in Ottawa from June 12 through 14.

Sparked by a manifesto issued by Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein, the first Pugwash Conference on Science and World Affairs was held in Pugwash, Nova Scotia in 1957. Canadian Student Pugwash continues this tradition by promoting the free discussion of science and ethics issues in the university community.

The first National Conference of Canadian Student Pugwash will bring

together 50 students and 25 eminent senior participants from academic, research, legal, administrative, and business circles. The five workshops and two major public debates will focus on different aspects of the freedom and regulation of science. The published proceedings will include a selection of student and senior papers.

The following are the workshop topics: Society's Support of Scientific Activity; International Security and the Regulation of Defence Technology; Biological Research and the Manipulation of Life Forms; The Freedom and Regulation of Social Research; and, The Freedom and Regulation of Communication and Information Storage Technologies.

While in Ottawa, all costs for the student participants will be covered by Canadian Student Pugwash. We may also be able to provide some travel assistance.

If you are interested, brochures and applications for this conference should be available at any natural science, social science, or philosophy department at your university. If you cannot find this information, please write to me at No. 806-474 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa K1N 6M9, and I will forward an application. Completed applications must be received in Ottawa by April 7.

Thank you.

Yours sincerely,
Fraser Homer-Dixon,
Conference Coordinator

Journal Meeting Wednesday 7 p.m.

LUNCH WITH ART

Tuesday March 17 at 12:30



Dr. Cyril Byrne

Readings through five centuries
of Irish Literature

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NEWS

Business needs universities

TORONTO (CUP)—Universities should be more responsive to labour market needs was the overriding opinion of educators gathered here March 3 for a conference on financing universities.

The conference, sponsored by the Canadian Association of University Teachers and the University of Toronto Institute for Policy Analysis, was, according to organizers, a response to the federal government's intention to severely cut back provincial funding of education. However, the question of government responsibility was not addressed in the conference's first session.

Instead, the focus of the session entitled "Population and Manpower Issues" was cooperation with the business sector. This would aid universities since, according to University of Waterloo dean of graduate studies Lynn Watt, "the universities represent a valuable resource of high quali-

fied manpower, research talent and new knowledge" which can play an important role in business.

Watt stressed the need for funding for research in science and engineering, but said the declining rate of PhD graduates will mean that should research funds increase dramatically, there would be shortage of qualified researchers.

Watt dismissed the notion of the unemployed PhD. "This pool of unemployed grads has never exceeded five per cent, far below the dire predictions of the late 60's," he said.

"In Ontario there continues to be a great deal of effort aimed at curtailing the growth of graduate schools when the problem is clearly that they are not expanding rapidly enough in the sciences and engineering," said Watt.

Jill Stocker, director of educational relations of the Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association, said corporations

and universities must work together, to their mutual advantage.

"Businessmen generally do not see universities as a service sector which can be of assistance to them, rarely do they seek solutions to corporate problems through university resources, and the result is a state of mutual myopia," she said.

The speakers agreed that the future of Canadian universities lies in efficient planning and increased productivity. David Foot, of the department of political economy at the University of Toronto, said understanding demographic trends can aid universities make full use of the educational "services" they produce.

Foot said it is a myth that university enrolment is declining, that in fact "overall total university enrolment in Canada can be expected to rise by 6.6 per cent over the next four years."

Objections raised to military grants for Concordia

MONTREAL (CUP)—Objections have been raised to an \$89,000 research grant awarded by the United States Air Force to Concordia University.

"I don't think any university should take military grants," said science and human affairs professor Fred Knelman.

The two-year grant, awarded to the engineering faculty in fall 1980, is destined for a project entitled cervical spine analysis for ejection injury prediction. It will be used for the mathematical and computer modelling of the spinal cord, the university's dean of engineering confirmed February 27.

In the past, said Knelman, seemingly innocuous grants given to universities by the Pentagon turned out to be for

extremely harmful purposes.

In one case, according to Knelman, McGill University was given a grant for research on emollients. The Pentagon said the research would be used for skin cream applications.

"A person at McGill found out later that it (the findings) was being used for nerve gas," said Knelman.

According to Knelman, the findings from McGill enabled the Pentagon to create a nerve gas that would penetrate the body more quickly.

"One drop of it kills," he said.

Knelman also objects to the secrecy of many military grants.

Normally university research is open to the public.

But, when the Pentagon found

out about public agitation about its grants, he said, it often entered into private prior agreements with universities that research would remain secret.

Electrical engineering professor Serge Gracovetsky, responsible for the grant, refused to discuss the matter.

"I would rather not discuss that particular grant because it would be very easy for people to sensationalize and invent vis-a-vis the Air Force," he said.

"I would rather keep a low profile. I don't need the publicity," he said.

The Madhatter's Teaparty

Council Report
SRC Meeting of March 6, 1981
by Andrea Porter

This meeting was the first for newly elected Treasurer, Dougal MacDonald and vice-President Internal, John Akkerman. The new councillors do not officially take office until the 20th of this month. Both gave impressive performances.

As stated in the last council report, Charter Day was slated for April 9th while the last SRC function would follow on the 11th. Due to what seems to be administrative red tape, Charter Day has been pushed ahead to April 11th to ensure that no function succeed Charter Day. The proposed wine and cheese reception has been rejected by the societies. A compromise between the societies and council has been reached.

The traditional Charter Day banquet will be held on April 9th but unlike previous years tickets will be sold for the event rather than invitation only. Thus enabling all students to attend if they wish. The price of the tickets has yet to be determined though the maximum charge is set at six dollars. Only those persons on the Charter Day Committee will attend the banquet without purchasing a ticket. Since the SRC president out-going happens to be the incoming president, the position as head of the Charter Day Awards Committee has been passed down to the Vice-President External (out-going).

The Arts Assembly has been unanimously accepted by the SRC as an official society. The assembly will act as an umbrella organization for all individual arts societies.

The inquiry into the SRC's finances has come to another startling revelation. Being one of the last universities to do so, Saint Mary's distributes yearbooks free of charge to their graduating students. This gesture of goodwill has evolved into a 15,000 dollar loss. Yet another committee has been formed, this time to look into the financial management of the yearbook.

At long last, Saint Mary's is bringing in a big name band. In conjunction with Zapatas, Teenage Head will play at SMU, Saturday, March 20th. Preference will be given to Saint Mary's students though ticket sales will operate on a first come first serve basis.

Council will approach the executive of the Faculty Union to attend a council meeting to explain their position on the proposed Private Members Bill that will increase appointments to the Board of Governors from three to thirteen. The union perceives the appointments as anti-union thus demanding that the faculty pick three of the appointments to ensure union representation. The effect of the faculty's proposal will reduce student representation on the Board.

Motion was passed at the last council meeting that the yearly audit commence March 1st allowing for proper preparation of the budget. This year being no exception, the books will be closed and the auditors called in.

Charter day to be held

by Maribeth Gates

The Charter Day Committee chaired by Rob McLellan, has declared April 11 as Charter Day. The Charter Day banquet will be held on April 9th where a dinner will be served, various awards will be presented and a bash will end the evening.

The banquet will be open to the entire student body and faculty and admission tickets will go on sale soon (approximately \$5).

A committee will be se-

lected soon to decide on what awards and presentations will be made. All those interested in becoming part of this committee may pick up an application at the council office.

Charter Day is an honourable event at Saint Mary's where deserving students are recognized for their contributions to the school. Why not make this year's banquet a successful one, it's sure to be an event well-worth attending.

Yuri Rubinsky, Co-Ordinating Director of the Banff Publishing Workshop will discuss

Careers in Publishing

and the 1981 Workshop.

The broad field of publishing has room for enthusiastic and energetic people with interest in design, business, marketing as well as writing and editing on any number of specialized subject areas.

At the Banff Publishing Workshop, 7 September to 2 October, 24 publishing professionals will provide an overview of all aspects of book and magazine publishing in Canada. The Workshop is co-sponsored by The Banff Centre School of Fine Arts and School of Management. Further information will be available at the Careers Seminar or from the Banff Publishing Workshop, Inter-Arts, The Banff Centre, P O Box 1020, BANFF, Alberta TOL 0C0.

Dalhousie University
DATE: Monday, March 16, 1981
TIME: 2:30-4:30
PLACE: Haliburton Room, King's College
Administrative Bldg. 3rd Floor



EDITORIAL NOTES

Don't stop now.

by Greg Merchant

Okay, people, before the subject disappears and fades away, I must reiterate our concern over the Royal Bank moving out. Over the March break, I had come across a very interesting advertisement in the American Bankers Association magazine. The ad was for the Royal Bank's international services, primarily the American market. In big, black, bold letters, the ad exclaimed the mighty financial position of the Royal Bank and how its position could help those looking for their banking services. In fact, the ad told the reader that the Royal has over 62 BILLION in assets, this also in big, black, bold letters.

Friends, the figure of 62 billion means that the Royal is not just the largest bank in Canada, it is also the fourth or fifth largest bank in the WORLD.

Now the aspect of social responsibility becomes even more and more clear as the Royal is completely abrogating its responsibility. The larger a corporation is, the less it responds to public pressure. That is why I am taking the time to ask that we continue and increase the pressure or else the momentum that we gained should grind to a halt.

At this point, officials of the Royal have met with Dr. Ozmon and Paul Gouette. Mr. Gouette has told me that the Royal has made a few proposals to partially remedy the situation. The proposals include offering a check-cashing card to handicapped residents and students that would allow them to cash checks at St. Mary's Business Office. Well, that's great. The only problem is, this is nothing but a suggestion. Royal will have absolutely nothing to do with the administration of it. The school would. In other words, the Royal offered us something we already considered and at the same time bearing no responsibility for it. A step forward maybe, but not near enough.

Our next bone of contention with Royal is that they have not responded to our demands that they release financial statements for the St. Mary's branch. Again, I am aware that this is not required by law, but it certainly casts some dark shadows of doubt concerning the reality of a loss. In fact, I find it hard to believe that they would not release financial statements unless they have something to hide or fear. What does the Royal have to lose if they release the statements?

Now is the time to act. Again, I ask that the student body respond "en masse" to get this point across to Royal. Show your support for the handicapped, as well as yourselves and write to the Royal. Write to the regional manager. Write to the premier. Write to Gerald Regan. Write to whomever you think could help. Please, keep up the pressure and see you at the next demonstration.

STAFF BOX

The Journal is published each Wednesday of the academic year by the Saint Mary's University Student Association.

The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Student Association, the University, the editor, or the staff.

The Journal welcomes contributions from students, faculty, and other interested people. We regret that for reasons of style, policy, lateness of arrival, or lack of space, we cannot guarantee that everything will be published.

All submissions, including letters to the editor, must be typed double-spaced, and signed by an individual. If a writer has a good reason for the request, we'll grant anonymity.

The Journal is a member of Canadian University Press, and adheres to the CUP statement of principles.

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Thanks to the following persons from the underworld who've helped the Journal reach stardom: Greg Merchant, Linda Armstrong, Brenda Julien, Phil LeBlanc, Carey Hewitt, Sterling Harpell, Doreen Malone, and Lorraine MacDonald.

Letters to the Editor ...

Charter day on April 11th

Dear Students:

The Charter Day Awards Banquet will be held Thursday April 9. The purpose of the Awards Banquet is to recog-

nize those people, both students, and non-students, who have contributed to the STUDENT cause at SMU, to show appreciation to these people

for their efforts.

As an average student you may not see the people behind the scenes that try and "Do it all for you" for ex: societies, radio station, Journal, orientation, winter carnival, student politics, senate, board of governors, various committees both academic and non academic.

As the Chairman of the Charter Day Committee, I request any student who wishes to be on the committee to pick up an application on the 5th floor SRC office and submit the application no later than this Friday, March 13, 2:30 p.m. The applications will be screened and the committee members will be chosen on Sunday, March 15. There is no criteria for any committee members.

The committee will organize the events of the Banquet i.e. dinner, dance and awards. The committee will choose the students for the following awards: Certificate of Merit, Silver M, Gold M, Freshman of the Year, Junior, Senior and Sophomore as well as Student Leader, and Society of the Year. There are other awards too, such as Honorary Gold and Literary M's (usually non-students receive these two).

If you wish to submit the name(s) of students you think are worthy of an award please by all means do so. Forms will be made available to students which can also be picked up on the 5th floor Student Center. These forms will contain the various titles of the awards and the student can simply fill in the name adjacent the title.

Tickets for this years' Charter Day Banquet will be on sale from your society executive or they may be obtained at the SRC office for the low price of \$5 per student and \$10 for faculty and administration. As the St. Mary's community has heard about the deficit situation of the SRC, all students including the SRC and society executives will be required to pay the \$5 fee.

In past years the Charter Day Banquet has been select invitation only. So I hope students will take advantage of the fact that this year the banquet is open to every student and faculty and administration.

Thank-You
 Robert MacLellan
 Chairman Charter Day
 Committee

Too much media for Klan... detrimental to society

Dear Sir,

In response to the coverage your station has given to the announcement of the Ku Klux Klan setting up a headquarters in Halifax, Nova Scotia. . . .

We, The Nova Scotia Coalition Against the K.K.K., feel that your station has given free publicity to the Klan. The philosophies of this extremely bigoted organization have been aired on the television far too much already without sufficient critical analysis to follow. Although your station attempted to reveal the truth about the Klan, we feel that it failed to do so. The critique that followed was grossly inadequate. The time given to documented facts from reliable sources and interviews with people who have suffered from Klan activities was extremely disproportionate to the amount of time given to Klan interviews and activities. Your program was also divided into a four part series. The impact of the "truth" about the Klan was lessened due to this segmentation. It was also an obvious gimmick to draw more people into viewing ATV.

We would like to caution ATV News. Too much coverage of the K.K.K. would only be sensationalist and premature at this time and perpetuate the goals of the Klan.

The present day K.K.K. is an organized, rascist, money-making cult to benefit a very few individuals such as the so-called Grand Dukes and the Imperial Wizard. Their ideology is so very distorted and rascist it is difficult to understand why you would give them air time at all.

By interviewing Tom Zinck (noted Klansmember) on February 27, 1981 without a critical analysis, your station is only promoting the ideology of the Klan. To add insult to injury, you aired his interview not only once but twice.

To quote University of Toronto's Varsity newspaper: "The influential power of the media is unquestionable. However, responsibilities come with this power, one of which is to present an objective view of events. If we acknowledge that rascism has no scientific, objective basis in fact, then it is the duty of the media to suppress rascism. Today, rascist views in the media reflect journalist insensitivity and irresponsibility, as well as structural inequality in the social system."

So, as far as your attempt to be critical of the Klan is concerned, we feel that it was insufficient. In regards to the Klan, "Bad publicity is better than no publicity."

You should also be aware that leading Klan members are experts at manipulating the media.

Please! Do not institutionalize rascism!

Help our endeavor to promote equality, understanding and peaceful co-existence of all people in our province.

Yours truly,
 Cynthia Turpin
 [Spokesperson for the
 N.S. Coalition Against
 the K.K.K.]

Editor's Note—The Journal was asked to print this letter by N.S. Coalition against the KKK.

Visions of scholasticism dreams of indulgence

by Daniel O'Leary

As the warm summer days fast approach us I would like to ask your indulgence for a few moments so as I might be able to enumerate a couple of the countless educating experiences that I have endured in the previous seven months.

As a university student I must say that my perspective is possibly influenced by the eccentric nature of my peers; secondary educational institutions having at least its share of malcontents and non-producers. The reason that I am able to state this fact with a clear conscience is that I happen to be one of them—a malcontented nonproducer that is. For example, how is it that I can earn two thousand dollars during the summer, pay twelve hundred of it for tuition and books, live in a closet sized room for another twelve hundred, and still manage to keep myself supplied with alcohol and spiritual condiments for the study periods set aside for evenings and weekends?

The answer to this question is of course very simple. A person need only write to the government and grovel with a total loss of dignity to an overweight administrator with bad breath. After thus showing your worthiness to serve this

great nation as a student you will receive a sheet of paper entitling you to the unique opportunity of selling your soul to the government.

To maintain your interest, which by February has diminished considerably, the government also grants bur-sary cheques to students that, in their humble opinion, best deserve their patronage. It is with intoxicated relief and joy that many receive these cheques in early April to buy the books for their January semester.

Looking back in retrospect I must admit that the legends of sex, drugs, and booze do not in any way compromise the intense scholastic spirit that manifests itself religiously between breakfast and first class every Monday morning without fail. In fact, I am of the opinion that students generally display an amazing talent for rousing themselves into semiconsciousness in conditions which demand great heroism and fortitude and indeed conditions that would force the capitulation of less hardy souls. For instance, the weekly confrontation with Monday morning cuisine strikes horror into the heart of even the most hardened of the uninitiated observer. And who could possibly forget the

psychologically castrating effect of the pallor and nausea caused by the marathon enjoyment one inflicts upon oneself in the brief moments of freedom which begin Friday at lunch time and terminate in the early hours of Monday morning.

This picture of the ultimate torture of being allowed to make a place for oneself at an educational institution is offset by one very positive element however. This is, I'm sure, the deciding feature for many prospective students. As a matter of fact many commerce students (and, undeniably, a good many Arts and Science students) personify this element in a state passionate enough to qualify it with the status of an ideal. What I am rambling on about of course is the fact that as a student one need not seek the permanent employment which threatens to end the terrible punishment that one is forced to enjoy during the weekends and evenings of the eight months of intellectual immersion that constitute the necessary two semesters of the university year.

Anyway, I thank you for your indulgence and I hope to see you at our first study break in September. By the way, it's a B.Y.O.B.



THE JOURNAL

Applications are now open for the following Journal positions;

EDITOR

CUP EDITOR

SPORTS EDITOR

ENTERTAINMENT EDITOR

NEWS EDITOR

PRODUCTION MANAGER

PHOTO EDITOR

BUSINESS MANAGER

ADVERTISING MANAGER

These are elected positions; elections take place on March 25, 1981.

Candidates must be full-time students at Saint Mary's. Applications may be picked up in the Journal offices on the fifth floor of the O'Donnell-Hennessey Student Centre. More information about these positions can be obtained by contacting Eligio Gaudio c/o the Journal. Nominations close March 18, 1981.

Positions

The Editor is basically responsible for the general operation of the newspaper and the writing or coordinating the writing of: editorials, news stories, articles and advertising. The Editor has the ultimate responsibility of the newspaper's content.

The CUP Editor—(Canadian University Press) is responsible for covering CUP material and extracting same for local publication. The CUP Editor acts as a liaison between the local newspaper and CUP's regional and national offices.

The News Editor is responsible for obtaining and coordinating the coverage of news stories.

The Entertainment Editor is basically responsible for co-ordinating both the coverage of entertainment events and the writing of entertainment copy.

The Photo Editor is basically responsible for (the) coverage of photoworthy events and the preparation of these photos.

The Business/ Advertising Manager is responsible for the obtaining, training, supervising and paying advertising staff to assist s/he in procuring local advertising for the newspaper.

S/he shall be responsible for keeping proper and accurate financial and advertising records for the Journal.

The Business/ Advertising Manager is also responsible for soliciting subscriptions to the Journal and in overseeing and ensuring the newspapers' distribution.

The Business/ Advertising Manager will hold office for one year beginning May 1 and will be selected before that date if someone suitable is found.

The Sports Editor is basically responsible for co-ordinating both the coverage of sports events and the writing of sports copy.

The Production Manager is basically responsible for the Lay-out and design of the newspaper and ensuring that adequate supplies are available.

A Soviet student is constantly reminded to subjugate his own interests to University life in the

by FRED MURPHY
reprinted from the MUSE by CANADIAN
UNIVERSITY PRESS

Oleg Shmelof, a 27 year old engineer, defected from the Soviet Union on June 5, 1980 at Gander Airport while en route to an assignment in Cuba. He attended a technical university in Moscow from 1971 to 1977.

In the Soviet Union citizens are completely dependent on the state for even their basic human needs. As well the state uses deception, propaganda, and even brutal force to achieve total control over its citizens. The technology of repression, however, had developed more subtle methods for keeping citizens in than were used in Stalin's time when millions of Russians were sent to death camps. The state uses different methods to promote citizens allegiance to and compliance with the state depending on their age, position, and even geographical region. University students are subjected to perhaps the most rigorous applications of the instruments the state uses to bring up obedient servants for the regime.

From Grade school through to graduating from university a Soviet student is constantly reminded he has to subjugate his own interests to the interests of the state, suppress his individuality, and conform to a model. Every student is also aware that he is accompanied throughout his life by a character report on which his future depends. This indirectly but powerfully influences students, especially university students, to conform to the state's precepts of good behavior. A student's background is one of the most important factors the authorities consider when a student applies to a university. On the application forms students are asked about relatives, nationality, and in an indirect way about relatives who had suffered under Stalin's regime. At many universities Jews are not

"... A Soviet lawyer is told what to think not how to think. (He) must learn to tolerate Article 77 of the Soviet penal Code which allows for the prolongation of prison terms and the execution of prisoners without any legal procedure."

accepted at all, but they are not denied the right to apply, after all the Soviet constitution states "all citizens are equal". The application process has a mechanism for weeding out students with bad character reports and Jews. These undesirable applicants may often obtain outstanding marks results in math, physics and chemistry, but exams in history and literature can be graded arbitrarily. If the administration wants to fail the student they can give him a poor mark in these subjects and it is pointless for the student to argue because in the Soviet Union there is no logical approach to history or literature. Even if a student has passed these two stages there remains an interview with a panel that can ask an applicant any question they wish. This panel can deny admission to anyone on the basis of the interview and their decision is final.

When applying to a university in Moscow an outsider finds Muscovites seem to be more equal. Since an outsider has to compete for a residence permit to live in Moscow along with competing for admission to the university, he faces a competition for admission that can be up to 10 times greater than the Muscovite faces. Successful applicants from outside Moscow are given temporary residence permits which expire after one and a half to two years and have to be re-applied for. This re-

application process again places a student at the mercy of the state and provides the state with a lever for influencing a student's behavior.

Students at technical universities have to receive a security clearance during their university career. This clearance functions as another means the administration uses for dismissing or disciplining students whose behavior is deemed unacceptable. Students at technical universities cannot continue their studies without a security clearance. A student's answers to a questionnaire, his character report, and reports from the social organizations he is involved with are all taken into consideration when the administration decides whether or not to grant a student his security clearance. This clearance is granted with a set of conditions he must comply with so as not to void his security clearance. For instance, the student may be forbidden all contact with foreigners. Clearance is also required for courses in military education which are a necessary part of the curriculum for males at most universities.

"While at university, a student has to work for up to three months every year on a collective farm."

Perhaps the most important lesson a Soviet university student learns is that he must please the state to get ahead and to avoid trouble. A student's devotion to the state is measured by his degree of participation in activities sponsored by the Young Communist League (YCL) and the Student Union which are under the total control of the Communist party. These organizations also sponsor numerous social activities that are designed, it would seem, to insure that students have little time to spend alone. The YCL organizes a range of activities which students are required to participate in. These include a socialist competition, work on police auxiliaries, free weekend labour, indoctrination sessions billed as lectures, and rallies. When visiting heads of state are in Moscow the YCL is responsible for rounding up students to line the streets to greet the visitors. A whole day of classes is usually cancelled for this type of event as well as for May Day and Revolution Day rallies in Red Square. The YCL and the administration also make sure every student participates in elections—on the ballots there is always only one candidate for each position. Character reports on every student are written by the administration and the YCL annually. The YCL also forces students to write character reports on each other. Most students just write that so-and-so is a good person but in some cases envy, hatred, or jealousy may cause one student to give another a bad report. These character reports introduce students to the fact that they have to judge and be judged in terms of allegiance to the state.

Privileges are distributed to students not only according to their academic performance but also according to their participation in social activities and their degree of advancement in the YCL and student union. These privileges include special

"... a student must work for three years at a job the state appoints him to before he is allowed to apply for work elsewhere."

Lenin scholarships, trips to winter and summer recreation camps, admission to popular hockey games, concerts, plays, and parties, and the best rooms in the dormitories. In fact, during times when rooms in dormitories are scarce, only YCL activists get rooms, while other students are forced to seek housing on the expensive black market. More important than what a student may gain by his activities is what he may lose because of apathy

or not partaking in YCL activities. The YCL can give a student a bad character report that can plague him for life or the YCL could take away his room in the dormitory. Even worse the YCL could recommend the student be dismissed from university. "Marxism... is distorted beyond recognition. Only those parts of Marx which the current regime finds useful for its purposes are studied."

sity in which case he is automatically drafted. Students have to get used to having their lives controlled by YCL activists. In later life this translates into being controlled by Communist party members. Students are also exposed to a basic truth of the Communist system that success and the privileges of the Soviet system are attained, as YCL activists well know, by showing one's devotion to the state.



Students are paid for obligatory summer work. This work is called building detachment assignment and is organized by the YCL. Students are not allowed to work independently, but must work in groups whose organization is based on the YCL structure. Each group has its own political watchdog who takes care of brainwashing activities, makes sure that students donate to various funds such as the Vietnam and Chile funds, and who volunteers his group of workers for free Saturday labour. This summer work program is designed so that the state's control over student's minds and behavior is not slackened during the summer months. There is a great variety of building detachment jobs ranging from agricultural and construction work to jobs as vendors or porters on trains. The money a student earns for his two months of summer work varies from 100 to 1500 rubles. Another type of summer work is 'Communist' building detachment work done by unpaid volunteers who hope to put good marks on their record which will benefit them in their careers. A good record is of great importance to students of law, or foreign relations; in these disciplines the Communist party is only interested in students who have shown they are attached to the party/puppet strings.

Academic freedom is curtailed as much as personal freedom in Soviet universities. Once a student chooses his profession all his courses are prescribed; there is no choice of courses or professors. Every student must take courses in the history of the Communist party, Marxist philosophy, Marxist political economy, and "scientific" communism. Soviet history, as presented in textbooks, is merely a chain of events chosen from Soviet history to suit current Soviet policy. There is no mention in Soviet history of the mass killings carried out under Lenin's and Stalin's rules or of power struggles within the Communist party. The textbooks for history are changed every two to four years, just as in George Orwell's 1984, the Ministry of Truth changes historical records to suit its regimes policies.

the interests of the state

Soviet Union

Since this subject has no logical structure and its content changes, a student has no way of knowing how well he's doing and bad marks can be given arbitrarily, thus providing the state with a powerful lever to weed out undesirables. That is why the demands of Polish students to abolish compulsory courses in Marxism are so important. Marxism, as presented in Soviet universities, is distorted beyond recognition. The development of Marx as a philosopher is not studied and early Marx is absolutely off limits. Only those parts of Marx which the current regime finds useful for its purposes are studied. Marx's statement that, "A censored press only serves to demoralize. That greatest of vices, hypocrisy, is inseparable from it", would never be seen in a textbook on Marx. Students must also take "scientific" communism and are required to pass an oral final examination in this course before a board of examiners who have before them the Student's character report. The student can never be certain he can pass this exam unless he has shown he has been obedient and conformist.

Free thinking in disciplines such as history, philosophy, psychology, and law is unheard of. Students in these disciplines undergo a rigorous selection process for many of them will eventually man the Soviet propaganda machine and administration. Applicants to law schools and foreign relations school are often selected on a family basis—a fact well known among Soviet students. At law school many students are weeded out during studies so only those who have proved themselves to be absolute conformists and have good academic standing continue to the end of their studies. For the most part, a Soviet lawyer is told **what** to think not **how** to think. A Soviet lawyer must learn to tolerate Article 77 of the Soviet penal code which allows for the prolongation of prison terms and the execution of prisoners without any legal procedure. He also learns to tolerate show trials and the fabricated charges the state uses to rid itself of dissidents or anyone it disapproves of. Soviet psychiatrists, if they wish to get anywhere, must accept without questions that anti-Soviet activity is a form of schizophrenia and that psychology is, as is history, what the state says it is. The study of Marxist and other philosophies has gotten many Soviet philosophers into trouble and into prison. At the technical university O. Shmelof was attending, a philosophy professor who taught critical thinking instead of passive acceptance was fired in 1974 after several warnings from the university's administration. During previous regimes state interference in academic affairs reached even higher levels of absurdity. Under Stalin's reign a famous biologist, Vavilov, was murdered for holding views on biology that Stalin disagreed with. The study of cybernetics during Stalin's time was disapproved of and scientists conducting research on it was dismissed and even imprisoned. At the same time the Americans were using cybernetics during the Korean war to computerize bomb sights. Shortly after Stalin's reign the ban on cybernetics was lifted by the imprisoned scientists were not released. At present, however, research in the sciences is not interfered with directly, yet all research scientists know they have to participate in brainwashing sessions, join the Communist party and partake in its activities, and do compulsory agricultural work to be able to continue with their research work.

After graduating a student has to work for three years at a job the state appoints him to before he is allowed to apply for work elsewhere. Moscow citizens are appointed to jobs in Moscow and graduates from outside Moscow can be sent anywhere unless they have obtained a Moscow residence permit. Before July 1978, an outsider had to be married for six months to a Moscow citizen to obtain a

"At one university in Moscow a group of students were dismissed and sent to the army for mildly protesting about the quality of food in their university's cafeteria."

residence permit, but because of the influx of outsiders who had arranged marriages of convenience this period was increased to three years. Soviet citizens are anxious to live in Moscow, Leningrad, or Kiev because the standard of living in these cities is far better than anywhere else in the Soviet Union. These cities are artificial paradises, by Soviet standards, not western standards, which are created as showpieces for foreigners and havens for the administrative hierarchy. After a graduate's three year appointment is finished he can, in theory, move where he wishes. When he attempts to move, however, he has to contend with a vicious circle of conditions for moving. He cannot obtain a residence permit if he has no job in the city he wishes to move to. If he has no residence permit, he cannot obtain housing and he cannot obtain housing unless he has a job. A person cannot break out of this circle on his own, he has to induce the local administration to intervene on his behalf. Whether or not the local administration will help the applicant depends on local labour needs and how well the applicant has behaved and shown his devotion to the state. The state's grip on a graduate is not relinquished at graduation!

The state controls the distribution of housing, income, privileges, higher education, and promotions. Needless to say, if a graduate wishes to further his education his academic performance is not the only factor taken into account by the authorities when he applies for graduate school. His references from the Communist Party and the YCL, which he is a member of until age 28, can tip the scale either way.

"Marx' statement that "A censored press only serves to demoralize. That greatest of vices, hypocrisy, is inseparable from it" would never be seen in a textbook on Marx."

Besides being dismissed on the recommendation of the YCL students can also be dismissed for bad marks or a refusal to do farm work—a necessary part of a student's obligation while at university. At one university in Moscow a group of students were dismissed and sent to the army for mildly protesting about the quality of the food at their cafeteria. Students in vulnerable positions because of bad marks or bad character reports are often given the choice of a trip to the army or collaboration with the KGB, who keep students under close watch. The YCL hierarchy are also approached and offered collaboration with the KGB; if they refuse their downfall in the YCL is inevitable.

While at university a student has to work up to three months every year on a collective farm. In addition the student may spend many of his weekends doing compulsory free labour, part of his so-called socialist obligation, organized by the YCL. In the fall every year students are required to help with the harvest. In the Moscow region a student has to work for a month on a potato or wheat farm, while students in southern regions can spend up to three months working in cotton fields. Discipline is very strict at these work camps and refusal to work leads to an automatic dismissal. Weekend free labour while university is on often involves menial labour on a construction site. The work is usually trivial, unorganized and inefficient. It is designed more or less to waste time than to accomplish anything.



In the Soviet Union there is no open market in housing; the factory or institution a graduate is assigned to work at allocates housing. A person can live up to twenty years in a dormitory while waiting to get an apartment. References from the Communist Party, the YCL, and the trade union one belongs to have to be re-submitted when applying for an apartment. One's professional performance and social activity can speed up the application process considerably. People living in dormitories are given only temporary residence permits and are dependent on the good graces of the state to have that permit renewed. If the permit isn't renewed the person has no right to medical service and can be arrested for not having a residence permit.

The system of privileges Soviet students became acquainted with through the YCL during their time at university plays an important role in their later life. Those who are most active professionally with the Communist Party or with their Trade Union, find that the services of the state are more available to them than others. For instance, they find it easier to place their children in daycare centres and they get trips to resorts for themselves and their children at greatly reduced prices. In the provinces where food stores only contain basic items such as bread, cereals, and milk, the distribution of fish, meat, eggs, butter and sausages is done through food cards given out at work. When demand exceeds supply the social activists are given preference. Upper level Communist party members in the Soviet Union enjoy the most privileges. They have access to the best food the Soviet Union and

"Every student must take courses in the history of the Communist party, Marxist philosophy, Marxist political economy, and "scientific" communism."

the West offers all year around as well as access to Western products which they can buy at special stores that only they can shop at!

The most fundamental feature of the Soviet system is that it places its citizens in a situation where they are dependent on the state for their basic human needs, freedom, housing, jobs, and in some cases food. This state of affairs is able to transform a person's psychological make-up and efface their humanity in a way analogous to Patricia Hearst's transformation when her kidnapers controlled her basic human needs. At least 20 million people were killed by Stalin's regime—murders were not invited from the outside. The system existing in the Soviet Union today is not so obviously brutal—it no longer kills people, it kills what makes them human. A Soviet citizen has to learn to suppress his conscience and mind and submit to the blueprint the state has drawn for him.

SUNS symposium and other strategies

continued from page 1

brief will be well researched by economic students to include equations relating to the result of a tuition increase of the economy of Atlantic Canada. The brief will in-depth and carefully planned to include facts and figures on the impact of an EPF cut. Once the brief

has been completed, copies will be circulated to the Members of Parliament in Ottawa. Hopefully this will add to the pressure on the government already being applied by the students and councils.

A motion was passed at the conference with regards to holding a symposium in June. The exact date will be

discussed at the next conference as it has not yet been established.

This symposium will be opened to Union Reps, administration, students and the opposition party. Al MacEachern will be formally invited as well as Francis Fox, and Bill Gillis, the Member of Parliament for Antigonish.

The symposium is to be held at St. F.X. University. The purpose of this meeting is to discuss further the issues mentioned in the letter sent off to Trudeau as well as any other ideas of any importance.

Other ideas proposed action contributed by SUNS members were

1. Meeting with the Provin-

cial Government at legislature

2. A mass lobby on legislature

3. A petition at each university against cutbacks and tuition increase to be sent to the federal and provincial governments

7. The research of exact figures regarding the contributions of the federal and provincial governments to be placed on a graph and made available to the students.

8. Meetings with Terry Donahoe, the Minister of Education

9. Promotion of the idea of education as an industry important to our economy

Don Perry expressed the importance of Universities as an industry in Atlantic Canada. A great percentage of the cities population is composed of students who support the economy in more ways than one. A few examples are the food services we employ, paper industries and general entertainment. If the government were to pose cutbacks and increase tuition, and the student population was to decrease significantly, the economy as well as the students would be losing out. This again is one important problem that we can face the government with.

At one point the conference became tense when Loretta Mullen proposed a march to be held in two weeks time. Many members of SUNS felt this to be too soon as there are other issues being held at that time as well as elections and exams. A majority of the members proposed that a latter date would be more appropriate. The reason that the march was to be held in two weeks time was to apply as much immediate pressure on the government as possible. There was much conflict on the topic but it was finally decided that the march should be held in the fall of 1981. This would be a strategic move as it would mean continuous pressure being paced on the government with the symposium, the brief and the letter to Trudeau as well as the other tactics mentioned.

An advantage of having the march in the fall would be that the promotion of it could be integrated into orientation week in September. In this way, the new students could be made immediately aware so they could become actively involved. This would of course include the previous students too.

The SUNS conference was rather lengthy and resulted in many new ideas and course of action. The next SUNS conference will beheld at Mt. St. Allison on the weekend of March 21st.

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American aptitude test may be discriminating

(ZNS)—The Educational Testing Service (E-T-S) which administers scholastic aptitude tests for entrance into colleges and medical and law schools may also be selling lists containing the names of white students to certain schools which request them.

The E-T-S, located in Princeton, New Jersey, has been

under fire in recent months from groups charging its testing procedures are unfair to minorities because the exams contain racially biased questions.

A Chicago-based publication, In These Times, is reporting the testing service may also be providing lists of white students to colleges which ask for them, through a

little known sideline enterprise called the Student Search Service (S-S-S).

The publication says that S-S-S claims it only supplies colleges and scholarship agencies with overall information about students for scholarship mailing lists. However, In These Times charges that for

11 cents a name, S-S-S also breaks down lists of students by race, as well as by income bracket and test score.

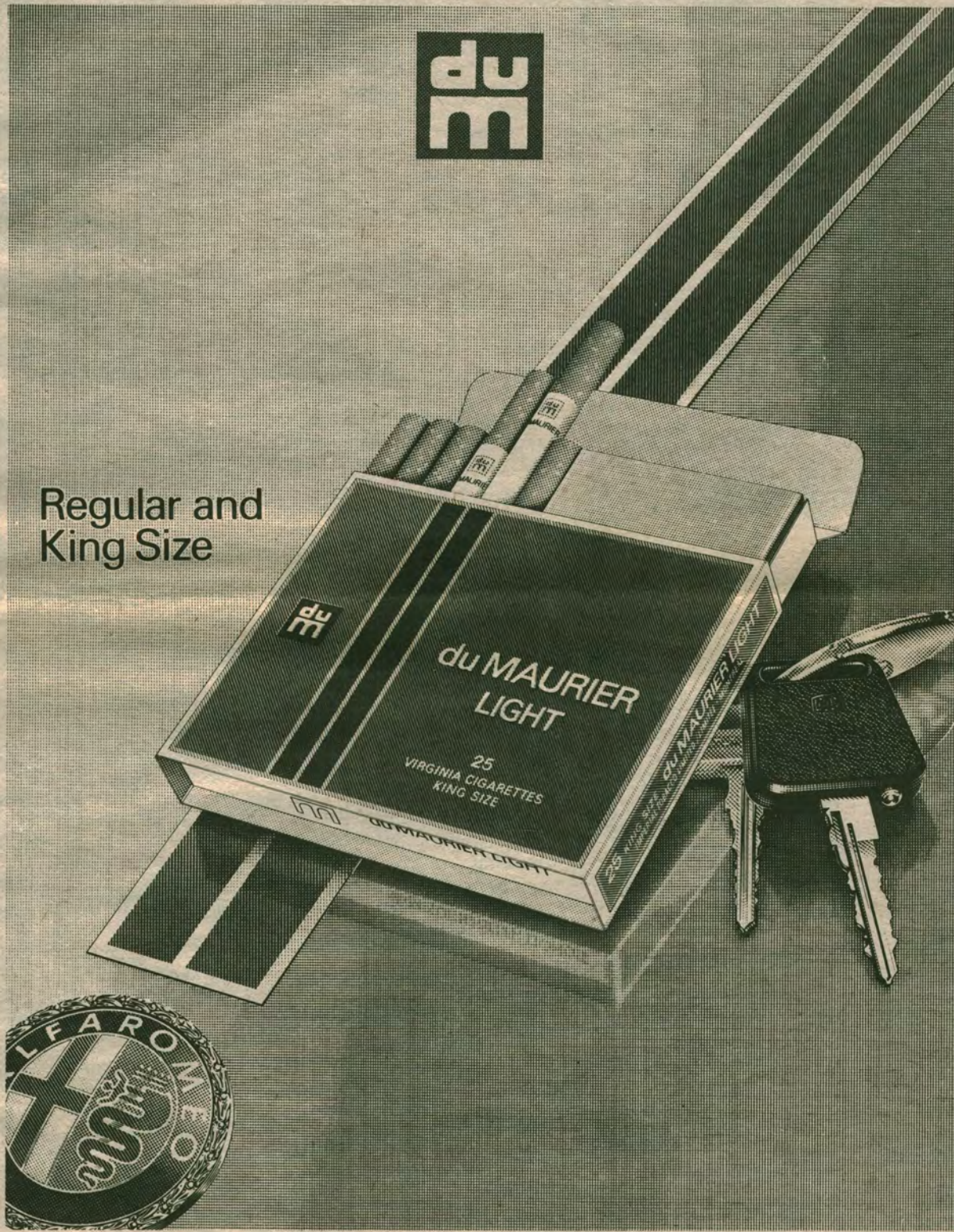
The publication says that this data, instead of enabling agencies or schools to target prospective students as claimed, might actually help them overlook minority stu-

dents and concentrate on whites only.

Darly Stevens, the head of the S-S-S, said that in 1979-80, 11 colleges asked the service to supply them with a "white list", of these 11, six also asked for black lists, while the remaining five wanted lists of whites only.

NEW

Regular and King Size



du MAURIER LIGHT

Light. Yet distinctly du Maurier.

Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked — avoid inhaling.
Av. per cigarette: King Size: 11 mg "tar", 1.0 mg. nicotine. Regular: 9 mg "tar", 0.9 mg nicotine.

Election time again for the Board of



My name is David White and I am running for a position on the Board of Governors. The Board of Governors is the ultimate governing body on this campus. It is composed of individuals who make decisions that effect the lives of all students in some way or another. As a student representative on this Board, one must be willing to devote his time and energy for the betterment of the students.

I am presently in my third year in the Commerce program and I have worked as a campus policeman and functions bartender all three years. In times of rising costs, including tuition, the Board of Governors becomes an even more important body and, therefore, you need someone who will represent you in the best possible way. I can. Your issues are mine. By casting a vote for me you are casting a vote for yourself. Remember the name, David White, when you are casting your vote next week. I have the time and energy needed to represent you in the best possible way.



Hello, my name is Mike McNeil and I am running for re-election to the University Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors is the most important body in the university community. It deals with all matters relating to the operation of the university. As a present member of the executive of the Board of Governors, I feel that I can provide valuable and knowledgeable leadership for the student reps. As President of the Students' Association, I feel that it is my duty to represent the interests of the students and the association to the Board to insure that the organization and its members receive their proper treatment and respect as the largest and most important constituency within the St. Mary's community. In fact, in most universities in Canada, the student president holds an

ex-official position on the university governing body because of the importance of clear communication between the students and the university.

For continued leadership, strong representation, and good student/university relations, vote MCNEIL for Board of Governors.



My name is Bruce Cooke, I would like to inform you that I am offering myself as a candidate for the Board of Governors and the Senate of Saint Mary's University.

I view these positions as extremely beneficial to the student body. I feel strongly that I could, make a valuable contribution to life here on campus.

These positions provide for a liaison between the administration and we the students of the university. Student input at this level is necessary and important, with regard to voicing student concerns such as rising tuition costs, course evaluation, etc.

My background in politics and community organizations, I feel will give me an advantage in representing you to the administration. Previously, I have served as former president of a Provincial Youth Commission, managed a Parliamentary campaign for Dick Boyce in the federal constituency of Halifax West, member of Sackville N.S. Chamber of Commerce, and former member of Sackville Lake District Recreation Association (Planning Committee).

I ask you for your support for my candidacy. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact me at 422-9789 or at Saint Mary's University High rise 2 14-2-3.

I offer my desire and ability. I will devote as much of my time as possible to working with you to achieve your goals.



Hello, my name is Nick Falcon and I hope to gain your support in my bids for positions on the Senate and Board of Governors of St. Mary's.

Presently, the students are entitled to 4 representatives on the Board of Governors, which constitutes less than 17% (4 out of 24) representation. The Board is now looking to open up 10 more positions, of which none will be offered to students. This will give us less than a 12% block vote. If I am elected to the Board of Governors, I will fight for more student representation as the Board is the ultimate policy making body for the university, and students must be heard at this level.

I would also attempt to pass motions which will grant part-time students full rights as students in the University community. Of course, at the same time, I would expect that the part-time students would take on the responsibilities that this entails.

This year I have been involved in trying to get student evaluations reinstated throughout the university. The place to get this accomplished is in the Senate which chiefly deals with the internal administrative policies of the university.

Also this year I have been approached over a number of problems ranging from the intimidation of students seeking representation at departmental meetings to the sexual harassment of female students. These kinds of problems must be dealt with by the Senate via investigations and concerted positive action such as reprimands and dismissals.

If elected, I hope to establish good rapport with the student representatives on Senate subcommittees in order to attend meetings of the Senate well prepared to further the needs of the student body. I also will submit written reports of the proceedings at both the Senate and Board of Governors meetings to the S.R.C. and to the *Journal* so that students can remain informed as to the policy decisions emanating from these two bodies.

Lastly, I would like to say that I hope I can get your support, and that if elected I would like to elicit as much student input as to the needs and goals of students at St. Mary's as possible so that I may act on your behalf at each of these boards.

Nick Falcon



Hello, my name is John Akkerman. On March 16 and 17, I will again ask for your support as I am running for a seat on the Senate.

The Senate is a university body composed of faculty, administration representatives and students, which deals primarily with the academic matters of the university.

I feel that the student council, as a representative of students, requires strong representation on the Senate if it is to function as effectively as possible.

As a member of the S.R.C. executive I am offering my services to fill that capacity.

Sincerely,
John Akkerman
Vice President Internal



Dear Fellow Students:

My name is Sydney Knight, and I am a second year Arts student concentrating in political science. As a concerned and loyal Santamarian, I am truly honoured to announce my candidacy for a position on the Senate.

Sound representation and participation is an essential element in any democratic institution. Our University's Senate is no exception. But these principles by themselves could be reduced to mere rhetoric if not upheld by a vigilant, approachable and dedicated individual. I do not pretend to be the panacea for all student ills, for such is Utopian. I can, however, promise and will endeavor to deliver to the best of my ability sound, honest, and unbiased representation of students' interests.

Over the past year, I have served as President of the Saint Mary's University Caribbean Students' Society. During my tenure of office, I have gained immeasurable insight into the process of decision-making. And my position has enabled me to interact with individuals at all levels of University life. By virtue of this experience, I am confident of my ability to represent you, my fellow students, on the Senate.

I do not deem it appropriate, through this limited medium, to embark upon any lengthy discussion respecting my own opinion vis-a-vis the many issues which will no doubt arise within the jurisdiction of the Senate. And I am none the worse for this. For surely, it is you, the student body, who will determine the issues. It is your fate which will be at stake. My

humble role will be to represent your collective opinions. But it is imperative that you make the first step in this, a joint endeavor toward progress.

SO BE WISE, EXERCISE YOUR FRANCHISE.

VOTE KNIGHT, YOUR CHOICE IS RIGHT.

Sincerely,
Sydney Knight



Fellow Students:

My name is Keith Robertson. I am campaigning for two positions in next week's election. One position is the off-campus representative and the other is for a seat on the Senate.

This is my third year of full time studies at S.M.U. I will be graduating with my Bachelor of Arts degree in May/81. Next year I intend to return to S.M.U. to continue my education.

During my three years as a S.M.U. student I have been actively involved in a variety of capacities:

1. Saint Mary's Campus Police 1978-1981;
2. President Anthropology Society (2 years) 1979-80, 1980-81;
3. S.R.C. Hiring Committee (elected) 1979-80, 1980-81;
4. S.R.C. Scholarship Committee (elected) 1980-81;
5. Student Center Night Manager 1980-1981;
6. Information Services (S.M.U. representative) 1980;
7. Off-campus Society member 1979-1980, 1980-1981.

As you can see, I have been concerned with several aspects of our university life. I believe that with this experience I will be a responsible student representative.

As your off-campus representative I will attend all S.R.C. meetings. At these meetings I will be responsible for relaying **Your** concerns. I will also be available for committee work on council which will best enhance the life for off-campus students.

The other position I have chosen to campaign for is on the Senate. The Senate is the group of students, administration, and faculty who decide the academic policies for our university. There are only five student positions on the Senate. For this reason I believe it is important to have experienced people representing us all.

For strong and experienced leadership, VOTE KEITH ROBERTON March 16 & 17.

Governors, Senate and SRC

NO
PHOTO
AVAILABLE



Hello, my name is Paul O'Connell, and I'm running for a position on the Academic Senate. I'm an Arts student in my third year of the Honours English program. I've been a member of Radio Saint Mary's ever since I started at Saint Mary's and last year I held the position of Program Director.

In an election of this kind, it is difficult to manufacture any issues because there are none, really. All I can do is promise to be receptive to student concerns and do my best to bring them to the attention of the Senate. One thing I can promise to do is to try to increase student representation on the Senate, student apathy notwithstanding. Students at Saint Mary's make up the vast majority of the university community, and yet they only have five members out of twenty-nine on the Senate.

We've seen in the past year that people listen to us when we have a gripe and sometimes we can even manage to change things. Witness the repeal of the 1.5 ban on extra-curricular activities, primarily due to student protest. We can do something if we give enough of a shit. Next Monday and Tuesday, give at least enough of a shit to vote, hopefully for me. Thank you.

Hi, my name is Toni Maioni and I'm running for the position of Residence Representative. I am a first year Arts student living on campus here at S.M.U. I'm a member of the Residence Society and have been actively involved in the S.R.C. this year.

As a member of the Students Union of Nova Scotia (S.U.N.S.) I have represented Saint Mary's at four plenaries and worked in the "Yes C.F.S." campaign. I am also a member of Radio Saint Mary's.

The main role of the Residence Rep. is to establish good contacts between the S.R.C. and the on-campus students. I feel I can effectively represent these students, as well as the student population in general. I would work to promote the interests and concerns of residents in such areas as the food committee and the improvement of life on campus. WE Residence students make up one third of the students at S.M.U. and need good representation in S.R.C. I think I can do this because of my interest in campus life and my involvement in Council.

I plan to live on campus next year and, if elected, will provide a responsible voice for residence students. Thank you for your time and I ask for your support next Monday and Tuesday.

Hello, my name is Stephen Beed and I am the only candidate for the position as the Science Representative on the S.R.C. in the upcoming elections. Presently I am completing my second year of an intended 5-year Honors Program in chemistry.

As the science representative on the S.R.C. I hope to provide a strong voice on council for science students so that next year science societies would not be looking at a more than 50% cut in their operating budgets, as was the case this year. I am also concerned about lack of co-operation between the different societies, a problem that might be resolved by forming a science assembly similar to the Arts or Commerce Societies presently at S.M.U. The organization of a special orientation event in September for freshmen/ette science students would also be a priority for me so that they would feel that they were active members of the science faculty. New students must be encouraged to join the science societies in which they are interested. Involvement in such a group is usually very rewarding.

Science Saturday, an annual event sponsored by the science faculty to introduce the provinces high school students to science at S.M.U., is on a five year trial period. Next year, 81-82, is the fifth year of this trial period. If it is decided that Science Saturday should not be continued it might be a good idea for the students to organize a similar activity.

I think I have some good ideas that can become reality if I receive your support. Going into office with a large "yes" vote can only strengthen my position. Vote "yes" for Beed.

Sincerely
Stephen Beed



Hi! My name is Maribeth Gates and I'm running for the position of Off-Campus Representative in the up-coming council election.

I'm a first year arts student, a resident of Dartmouth and have been involved with our student newspaper, **The Journal**, for several months.

I feel that communications between the S.R.C. and the off-campus student body are greatly inadequate. Many students are not aware of the great number of societies and activities available to them here at S.M.U. and my desire would be to help them become better informed.

Student apathy has reached towering proportions here at Saint Mary's. By making the off-campus students aware and involved, I know that this situation could be rectified.

The major role of the Off-Campus Rep. is to strengthen the lines of communication between the S.R.C. and the off-campus students. It is a job I feel I could do well. I am very enthusiastic about representing you, the off-campus students, on council.

For better communication and representation choose Maribeth Gates for off-campus rep. Thank you for your time and the best of luck to all candidates.



If you're reading this then you've obviously taken some interest in the up-coming S.R.C. elections. I would like to briefly give you my reasons for running for Arts Rep. on the S.R.C. and the objectives I will pursue—and achieve—while in office.

I am running for Arts Rep. because I saw no one else forthcoming who would represent your interests as I think they should be represented. During the past year I have had the opportunity as co-chairman to be involved in the setting up of the Arts Students Assembly. The Assembly, comprising the different Arts Societies that are active this year, is beginning to find its feet and will soon, as I am sure, become a major asset for us all. It's been recognized officially by the S.R.C., held it's first social event, is today holding it's first job opportunity talk from a prominent local employer, and plans are well developed for

more employer "talk" sessions, peer counselling for September registration and a variety of other events for next year. But my interests don't stop here!

I propose to adopt the following policies and objectives for the 1981/2 year, should you elect me:

(1) Be readily accessible to the individual student, take into consideration needs and opinions, and above all, not become a 'sleeper'.

(2) Work closely with our Arts students organizations and assist them in attaining their goals.

(3) Support the efforts of the new S.R.C. to achieve financial stability through effective management and proper controls.

(4) Keep myself informed on matters of concern to Arts students, and canvas opinion from the Arts students themselves.

(5) Look into the feasibility of, and actively promote the idea of, a week-end gathering of potential Arts graduate employers. I envisage this taking place in the month of February with a yet undetermined format. Comments and suggestions on this would be welcomed.

You've taken the time to read this, please take the time to vote. Remember, my goals are your goals. Your vote does count. Without it I may not!

On the 16th & 17th March, vote TIM HILL.

THANK YOU.



Hello again, my name is David Hendsbee and I'm running for the position of Commerce Representative in the upcoming Student Council elections. Presently, I am a member of AIESEC, the Off Campus Society and the Commerce Society.

The position of Commerce Representative is a vehicle for Commerce Students to be represented to SRC. As Commerce Rep., I will be fully interested in all activities of the societies I represent such as the National Congress of AIESEC which is to be held here in February of 1982. Another issue would be student representation in the Commerce faculty meetings.

I will be pleased to be your representative on SRC next year. Thank you for reading and please VOTE.

David Hendsbee

Election Information

Elections will Be Held March 16 & 17

Senate

John Akkerman
Bruce Cooke
Sydney Knight
Nick Falcon
Paul O'Connell
Keith Robertson

Off-Campus

Maribeth Gates
Keith Robertson

Science

Stephen Beed

Engineering

Allan Barkhouse
Dave Pye

Commerce

Rick Reynolds
Dave Hendsbee

Board of Governors

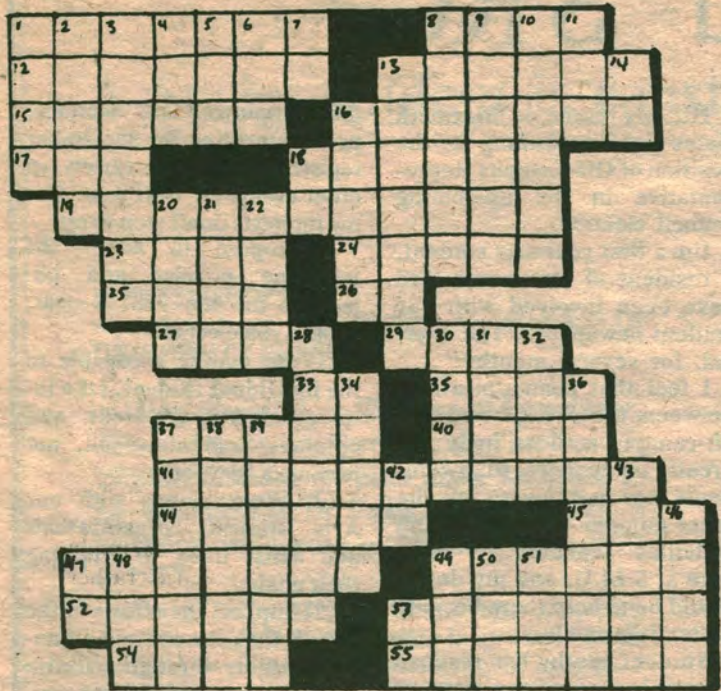
Bruce Cooke
Nick Falcon
Mike McNeil
Rick Reynolds
Dave White

Arts

Joe Beuckx
Tim Hill

Residence

Toni Maioni



Henry the Puzzle Maniac

down



1. Honey, sweetheart, etc.
2. Herb's a guitar picker
3. Greedy
4. "_____ Girlwatcher", old song, 2 words
5. King, in Spain
6. Type measures
7. Holy sort [abbr.]
8. Planted anew
9. Overdue, as a bill
10. Backs of boats
11. Sea bird
13. Curb
14. One of the 4 B's at SMU
16. Spelled [var.]
18. Reagan country
20. Stouts
21. Partner of muck
22. Fencing sword
28. Avenues
30. The killer whale
31. Jacket
32. Aware of
34. Dawns
36. Long lost Amelia
37. Rough
38. Big wheels at the Monastery
39. Copies, of a magazine
42. U.S. State, abbr.
43. Bumpkin
46. Yield
47. Another of the 4 B's
48. Knave of clubs
49. One of a sucky disco couple
50. Argentinian V.P. under Peron
51. French word
53. Steamship [abbr.]

across

1. Wants
8. Low down plan
12. Periodic table item
13. Metro or shopping
15. Puts down
16. Hang
17. Region of Morocco
18. Outburst
19. Half of a close set of brothers
23. Slide
24. Hits the runway
25. Nowhere else
26. Seventh note
27. Watches
29. Crazy Mexican
33. Maharaji Mahesh Yogi's specialty
35. Barrett's a gossip
37. Sadat's where it is!
40. These brothers play with Levon Helm
41. Burke-Gaffney is one
44. Not present
45. Ad _____ [for this purpose]
47. Granola cruncher's salad fare
49. Construct anew
52. Indian classes
53. Enjoyed every bite
54. If it's the captain's, let him clean it up!
55. _____ slew [Washington's horse?]

LUNCH WITH ART



Friday March 13
12:30 Music for
Guitar Flute Violin

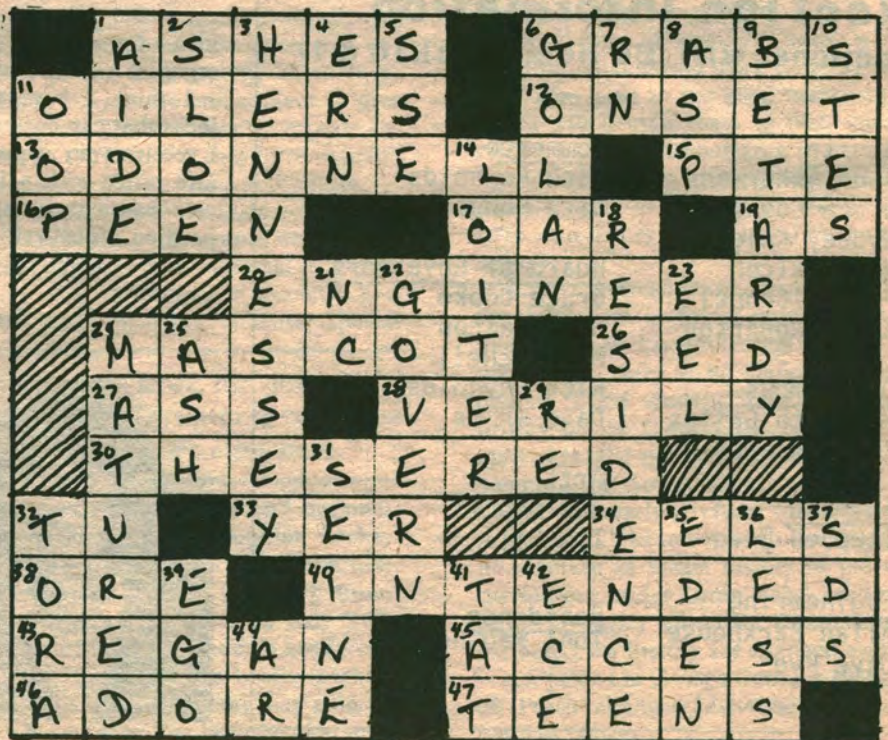
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Answer to last issue's puzzle



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Homicide at SMU

by Greg Merchant

The Eighth Floor Publishing Company is at this time responsible for the deaths of a number of St. Mary's students as they are running a nasty game called "Killer Extravaganza". It's incredible, but true, there are murderers running amuck at St. Mary's.

The game started Tuesday, March 3rd, at 7:00 p.m. There were hits recorded as early as 7:03 as all hell broke loose quickly in scenes reminiscent of 1920's Chicago. Paranoia is setting in deeply among students as they are locking their doors and staying in to avoid certain death.

The game works like this. Each assassin gets a photo of his/her victim. The photograph gives the victim's name and address on the back. It is now the assassin's job to "hit" their victim with a dart gun that is provided. When the victim is silenced, their assignment is passed on to the killer who moves on to kill their new victim. When some-

body is gunned down, victim and assassin must report to an obituary board where the victim's obituary is handed in. It is the obituary board's job to keep track of the slaughter. Eventually, there will be only two assassins left whose victims are each other. The victor wins the contempt of all non-violent people.

There are a few rules in the game. (Whatever happened to "all's fair in love and war"?) There are no kills permitted in the classroom. The logic being that a classroom murder could upset the class and disrupt the learning process. There are also no kills permitted off campus. There's no sense of spreading the blood and gore into the real world. The most distressing rule is that a victim's only defence is to run or hide as the killer is not their victim. Finally, there may not be more than two witnesses to an assassination, not including the assassin and the victim.

Tribute to Father

JoAnn Noakes

It was just one of the usual bashes, attendance a little low perhaps because of the long weekend but what it lacked in quantity it made up in quality. Ryan's Fancy is always popular with at least some of the students.

While sitting there, enjoying the music, I glanced at the door where the band comes and goes and saw the old gentleman slowly walk in and stand unobtrusively by the door. But the face was well known and a young student immediately pulled back a chair in honest welcome. I recognized him too from the things my student husband had told me and the striking portrait on the wall by the MiniMart. He sat there unobtrusively, tapping his fingers to the music. He seemed to enjoy the band.

When the band returned from a break one of the members paid tribute to his friend of many years. Without

hesitation the old gentleman received a spontaneous standing ovation. As the band played a song in his honour he left as quietly as he had arrived.

No matter what Saint Mary's may take pride in, or feel it lacks, I have been impressed that it can lay claim to something which goes beyond athletics or academics to the realm of humanity. The spirit of Saint Mary's, based on the respect of one person for another, is reflected in Fr. Hennessey and will continue to show itself, in gratitude for his years of service and caring whenever he is made welcome by those most dearest to him—the students.

The greatest accomplishment of any student here would be to live up to the high standards of excellence this loving man sees in each and every student he meets.

May his presence be felt by all for many years to come.

Sex gets ball going

(ZNS)—A phony inter-department campus memo sent to the newspaper at Fairleigh-Dickinson University has landed that newspaper in major trouble.

The memo was printed in such a way that it appeared to be an official statement from the school's psychology department. It asked the newspaper to solicit volunteers for an experiment on the effects of marijuana smoking on sexual behavior.

The school newspaper, The

Metro, published the contents of the memo, which sought volunteers in male-female pairs who were asked to bring sleeping bags or blankets to an all-night, pot-smoking workshop. In addition to free pot and the extra-curricular activity involved, participants were also promised two hours of psychology credit.

The memo turned out to be a fraud. University officials are conducting a full investigation into the incident.

News Briefs

Undies replace tupperware

(ZNS)—Move over Tupperware and make way for... erotica.

Newsweek magazine is reporting that women who once attended neighborhood Tupperware parties are now going to home get-togethers to sample such wares as revealing lingerie, g-strings, peek-a-boo undies and sexual gadgets that once would have shocked "respectable" women.

Newsweek says that one company called "Just for Play," which started just two years ago in New York, already has 800 sales representatives working in ten states who sell erotica in suburban livingrooms.

Newsweek says the new entrepreneurs claim that, by taking erotica into homes, they are helping middle class women discover there's nothing wrong with having an adventurous attitude toward sex.

The magazine quotes Debbie Spiegelglass, a sales manager at "Just for Play," as saying women can buy certain items they wouldn't go into a

store for. Spiegelglass says "They don't have to go to 42nd Street in New York or the combat zone in Boston to get what they want."

Pot-smoking workshop a fraud

(ZNS)—The old myth that sex before a big game can diminish athletic prowess has once again been debunked.

Donald Cooper, the director of the Oklahoma State University Hospital and a team physician for the big eight college athletic conference, says he has found no specific correlation between normal sexual activity and athletic performance.

Cooper says, in fact, that

the forced celibacy imposed by many coaches on their teams before games may actually diminish performance rather than enhance it.

Cooper says that one major league pitcher told him his sinker ball pitch always works best after sex. He adds a famous female opera singer said she would never appear on stage unless she had sex before the performance.

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obituary

I paid three bills to play a game
 A ruthless 'killer' I became
 My victim card close to my heart
 I sought my prey with trusty dart.
 A D-House girl had got the nod
 A pretty face and gorgeous bod'
 Bot how to get within her lair
 To smite this D-2 quarry fair?
 "Pizza Man" would never work
 And "land shark" would imply a jerk
 I chose instead to bide my time
 While dreaming of my heinous crime.
 My friends were falling one by one
 And so I tightly clutched my gun.
 For hours on end I skulked and hid
 Like Paul and Rick and David did.
 For two whole days I lived this way
 'Til something said "today's the day".
 On Thursday morn' I rose at dawn
 To 'waste' the girl I'd settled on.
 Beneath the cafeteria stair
 I sat with visions of her there.
 For 90 minutes I endured
 For 90 minutes I was bored
 'Til suddenly she passed my way
 And all alone! 'Twas child's play!
 I snuck behind 'til all was done
 And there you have it, victim one.
 I'd finally found the sport in it
 Yet I was scared of being 'hit'
 And so with victim two in hand
 I left the scene to take a stand
 Within my room where I was sure
 That I'd be safe—I locked the door.
 It wasn't long before there came
 A knock, and then my Christian name:
 My Polish friend had come to call
 And stood there knocking in the hall.
 I opened up my door to him
 And noticed that the hall was dim.
 I pulled him in and locked the door
 Just as I had short time before.
 "You're paranoid," he smiled and said
 (But later he would see me dead)
 I told him that I lived in fear:
 "My killer could be right out there!"
 Of course he did not understand
 And thus cruel fate had played its hand
 For minutes later he went out
 To make a phone call I've no doubt
 And then as well, Greg crossed the hall
 To wash his glasses, that was all
 And so with two friends so close by
 I felt secure (but wonder, why?)
 A D-House girl I spied ahead
 And thought that I was surely dead
 But no, I made it to my room
 And locked my door, so close to doom.
 My Polish friend then said "all clear"
 So I appeared without a fear.
 Out from the shower room she leapt
 (No doubt that's where the girl had slept)
 And planted dart upon my chest
 And so I face eternal rest . . .
 Before I end my tragic tale
 A word to those who strive but fail:
 When two friends stand outside your door
 Imploring you to hide no more
 Remember me who bit the dust,
 There's really no one you can trust!

Bill Philpott (R.I.P.)

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Peanut Butter Cookies

Thursday afternoon brings Sandra
 To the grocery store
 To buy ingredients for peanut butter cookies
 That she'll make while watching the soap operas
 and smoking canibus

The cookies will be gone before
 The next sunrise that passes by her twenty fourth floor
 window
 She'll be a super woman when
 Peanut butter cookies give her strength to
 jump manholes while
 running pub crawls to win first prize
 and stay up all night drinking and playing the piano

Did you know the virtues of peanut butter cookies?
 What they do to your imagination?
 Sandra gave one to Jack
 And he sang an opera
 He was a motive, a total work of romantic art
 A mulity personality
 Everybody said he was an unanswered question,
 All because of
 Peanut Butter Cookies.

Frank Fay

Again and Again

Oh lustful vanity
 Why oh why
 Do dark sorrows
 Of loneliness afflict
 My spirit?
 Alone, the torment burns
 Deep and laughs
 To scorn in its bitter
 Selfishness.
 Gone anon, woes
 Unceasing,
 Desire gripped emotions
 Clutch unreleasing.

Torn apart, gripped anew
 Black-tipped sorrow
 Spears the fallen prey
 Weak-willed and struggling
 Child of today,

Gross repetition
 Earnest desire; sin
 Will bring this lonely body
 To nothing from within.

On Insanity

They told her to be still,
 And to act right—the way you are supposed to.
 Don't scratch or suck or bite.
 It's not healthy.
 Stop clucking like a little hen.
 Please trust me.
 Now help yourself into this straitjacket.

Mary Oliver

LUX

Drama society presenting major production

Saint Mary's University Dramatic Society (S.M.U.D.S.) will present as its major spring production, **Table Manners and Round and Round the Garden**, the first and third plays from the comic trilogy, **The Norman Conquests** by British playwright Alan Ayckbourn.

The plays portray the troubles and dubious triumphs of the romantic Norman, resulting from his inadequate attempts to involve himself in turn with his sister-in-law, his brother-in-law's wife, and finally his own wife. He invites his sister-in-law Annie to spend the weekend with him at the unromantic but convenient East Grinstead. Sarah, married to Annie's brother Reg, gets wind of Norman's designs, and manages to talk her out of it. All six (counting Norman's wife Ruth and Annie's boyfriend Tom) descend on the house for the weekend with typical Ayckbourn consequences.

Ayckbourn wrote of **The Norman Conquests** that it was an "exploration of offstage action", for the action of all three plays is simultaneous, not consecutive, presenting different but complementary glimpses of Norman's fateful weekend. They can be presented independently, and viewed in any order.

THE AUTHOR

Alan Ayckbourn was born in 1939, and has been involved in theatre since the age of 17. He has been writing successful comedies since 1959, and operates, as director of productions, his own company in Scarborough—the Library Theatre Company, where **The Norman Conquests** were first presented in 1973. A reviewer has written of him that he is "witty because he can miraculously transmute the ordinary base metal of our naturalistic speech" with a "sustained comic truth which matches the constructional craft".

THE CAST

Playing Norman is Dominic Larkin, who has been acting with Saint Mary's since 1975, with roles such as Macbeth in 1979, and Higgins in 1980's **Pygmalion**. Last December, he took the part of Cromwell in Jeremy Akerman's production of **A Man for All Seasons**.

Erin Murphy (Ruth) joined the Society in 1979 with **The Importance of Being Earnest**, and also played in **Pygmalion**.

Annie is played by Anita Price who took the role of Mrs. Higgins in **Pygmalion** as well as working on last summer's production of **The Changeling**.

Paul Gillis (Reg) acted in **She Stoops to Conquer** (1978), and **Macbeth**. In January, he made his directing debut with Leacock's **The Raft**.

John D. Farrell, as Tom,

first acted with the Society in last November's **The Man Who Came To Dinner**.

Barbara Ruse is making her stage debut as Sarah.

THE DIRECTOR

Faith Ward has had a distinguished career in both professional and amateur theatre. When she was eighteen she was awarded the Leverhulme Scholarship to the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art in London, and later worked in

Ottawa as Carleton University's Director of Drama. She has directed eleven plays for Saint Mary's since moving to Halifax in 1965. She has also appeared at Neptune in "The Boyfriend", "My Three Angels", "Harvey", "John and the Missus", "A Doll's House", and is currently in rehearsal for Tony Randall's production of "The Diary of a Scoundrel". Her husband, Stephen Ward, is directing

HIT's new production, "Merry Widows".

Table Manners and Round and Round the Garden will run in repertory (alternating nights) from **March 17 to March 22**. **Table Manners** opens on Tuesday, March 17, at 8:00 p.m., in Saint Mary's University Gymnasium, and also runs on Thursday, March 19, and Saturday, March 21. **Round and Round the Garden** opens on Wednesday, March

18, and continues on Friday, March 20, and Sunday, March 22.

Tickets are \$3 for adults/ \$2 for students & senior citizens, and will be available at the door. One ticket will gain admission (by retaining and presenting the stub) to both plays.

The SMUDS' productions promise to be both interesting and entertaining as usual. Make a point to be there.

Lightning zaps Grafton St. Café

by Lorraine MacDonald

Lightning, an original new wave group from the Halifax area, entertained at the Grafton Street Cafe on Saturday, March 7. And entertain they did.

The group played two excellent sets with a 20 minute break between (and only 20 minutes it was too). The first set consisted mostly of their own material, including personal favorites "Silverstreak" and "Transparent". The band also excellently presented their version of Randy Neuman's "Cars". The set ended with an as yet unnamed instrumental.

Although the audience at the Grafton Street Cafe consisted mostly of a much younger crowd, 15-16 year olds, with a minority of older members, the music was enthusiastically accepted and everyone was ready

to hear more.

In the second set, the band came back with such cuts as "Shock Music", "Dirty Water", "Dyin' Twice" and the merry "Merry-Go-Round". Carolyn Sandford performed all excellently and the harmony with Ann White was complimentary. If it wasn't Carolyn's roving wide eyes that held the crowd's attention, it was the sheer energy of the band. The encore more than satisfied with two very good cuts "Rockin' Blues" and "Girls Talk Dirty Too".

The vast majority of their set is their own material, Kurt Haughn and Ann White writing almost all of their songs. They were an enlightening treat for Saturday night entertainment. After the blues and disco overload, it sure was a most

pleasant change.

This band is going places, and fast. Band members Carolyn Sandford, Ann White, Kirk Ross, Kurt Haughn and Don White combine to produce one of the most original and unique sounds ever to rise from the Maritimes.

The band has played a few local clubs and bars, and the fortunate crowds who managed to experience their sound were no doubt far from disappointed. The smooth, perfectly meshed keyboards of Ann White and Kurt Haughn compliment superbly the powerful energetic vocals of Carolyn Sandford.

Lightning plays absent a lead guitar, but nothing is missing from the music, which has been described as resembling the techno-pop creations

of Kraftwerk. An uptempo beat, lively lyrics and clean keyboards characterize every cut.

Lightning was formed only seven months ago, but already has stirred enough interest in the local music industry to cut a demo tape at Halifax's Acolyte Productions. The band admits that in order to make it big, i.e. nationally successful, they will have to take their product to Toronto, then perhaps even to the U.S. or Europe. Let's hope they don't desert us entirely, and come back to perform for us once in awhile. Several record companies have been eyeing them recently, and the band hopes to land a recording contract with one of them. No doubt they will be successful.

Black and white with colour

by Frank Fay

On February 22, Sherry Lee Hunter performed a series of mime skits titled **BLACK AND WHITE WITH COLOR**, to a captive audience of forty.

Using simple lighting, white face or mask, and imaginative costumes, she created a world around her.

In one skit she took a picture off the wall, expanded it, climbed into it, walked down a beach, paddled a canoe, fell asleep and had a dream about taking pictures. Her dream was compatible with Gary Wilson's pictures that were on display at that time. She then awoke, paddled the canoe back to land, climbed out of the picture, contracted it, and put it on the wall. I was impressed with her mime style, everything that she created was accounted for, and the audience knew what was pantomimed and why.

After the show down at

Gingers she told me she teaches mime in Halifax, and has studied in Toronto and Berkley. She says she does mime to relieve the pressure of her own life. Through movement rhythm and the personification of images she is able to mellow her life.



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Interviews will be held March 24 to April 3, 1981.

SPORTS

Lose 96-94 in overtime

Huskies out; wait 'til next year

by Eddie Westlake

The St. Mary's Huskies will not be going to the National basketball championships this year as they were defeated by the St. F.X. X-men 96-94 in the semi-final of the AUSA playoffs this past weekend in Fredericton.

The Huskies who at one time trailed the X-men by 14 points battled back to tie their opponents and send the game into overtime. But they came away without a win as Tom Sullivan's jumper with 3 seconds remaining in the overtime period put the X-men into the final against the Acadia Axemen.

Ron Blommers was the leading scorer with 30 points and grabbed 12 rebounds. Roberson added 24 points to the attack.

Mark Brodie led the X-men scoring punch with 29, followed by Tom Sullivan with 21 points.

The Huskies, down by 11 at the half and as much as 14 in the second half, fought back to tie the score with 20 seconds remaining and the Huskies with possession. The Huskies killed the clock successfully, but the shot by Roberson bounced off the rim forcing the game into overtime.

Throughout the overtime clash the teams exchanged baskets, and with 3 seconds remaining, Sullivan scored to give the X-men the win.

Blommers was selected to the all-star team at the tourney. The Huskies had no players chosen to the AUSA first team all-stars, but placed two on the second team, Rick

Plato and Mike Roberson being the only selections.

The Huskies showed their competitiveness against the X-men as they fought back to give the X-men a tough time. The X-men went on to defeat the Acadia Axemen in the final (96-95 in overtime).

The conference had a lot of surprises this year for all the teams as Dal and UNB gave the top three a battle every time on the court. The Huskies, however, lost a lot of games, mainly close ones, during the season and the same occurred to them at the playoffs.

The division has always been a tough one and will continue to be so in the future. However, all isn't over in this division. If the Axemen and X-men both win their opening

game at the Nationals, they will meet in the next round.

Both teams are well equipped—Acadia with MVP Ted Upshaw and Rookie of the Year Larry Hampton and Coach of the Year Ian MacMillan. The X-men however countered with 1st team all conference Mark Brodie, Verouj Gurunlian and 2nd team all conference Tom Sullivan. so there will be one more big war before the season is out.

The Huskies, who surprised a lot of people in the second half, showed that you can never count the Huskies out until they're out, as I have stressed to many people throughout the year. They proved me correct as they battled all the top teams to the final buzzer.

But before I finish, I'd just like to say "Watch out for the Huskies next year." There may be many surprises for those honest SMU Supporters.



Mike Roberson was one of the two Huskie basketball players selected to the 2nd team All-Conference.



Rum flavoured.
Wine dipped.

Crack a pack of Colts along with the cards.

BALLS & PUCKS

by E.W.

This past week the St. Mary's basketball Huskies were denied from repeating as the AUSA champs. The Huskies lost to the St. F.X. X-men on Friday 96-94 in overtime. The X-men went on to defeat the Acadia Axemen 96-95 in overtime in the championship tilt on Saturday. Both these teams will be going to the nationals. . .With the CIAU coming to an end in athletics, the NCAA playoffs begin this week with 48 teams vying for the playoffs in hopes that they can become one of the final four. Look for the DePaul Blue Demons, led by Mark Aguirre and Terry Bradshaw, to be one of those (and maybe even the Champions). So, it looks like the televisions will be packed on the weekends as the students will no longer be studying on weekends. . .The NBA also approaches the end of its regular season as the Sixers and Celtics continue to battle for the conference title and best record in the NBA. The "Magic Man" Erving Johnson has returned to the L.A. Lakers lineup but has not been able to spark the team as he did last year. But, watch out for Magic, Kareem Abdul Jabbar and the Lakers in the playoffs as they try to repeat as champs. . .Montreal lost its first game in 14 starts as the Winnipeg Jets defeated the Canadiens 4-2 in Winnipeg. The Kings had a very dismal week as they dropped farther behind to divisions leading Montreal, but the biggest shock was the loss of leftwinger Charlie Simmer for the rest of the season and playoffs as he suffered a broken leg against the Leafs. . .In one month's time Canadian Heavyweight Champ Trevor Berbick will try to defeat and take the title from the WBC Champ Larry Holmes on April 11. . .The N.S. team of Alan Darragh was not in the thick of things at the Brier, going 3-8 in the preliminary rounds. Manitoba defeated Northern Ontario in the championship game after Northern Ontario had gone undefeated during the preliminaries. . .The Huskies had four hockey players placed on the all conference team. Those being goaltender Mark Locken, defenseman Kevin Reinhart and forwards Darren Pickrem and Tom MacDonell. The basketball team had two members placed on the 2nd all-conference team as Rick Plato and Mike Roberson were selected. . .

March 1981

ARCUP International

The politics of poverty in the periphery

By Timothy Shaw

"It's the same the whole world over
It's the poor what gets the blame
It's the rich what gets the pleasure
Isn't it a blooming shame."
—Song from the 1914-1918 war

"Current trends point to a sombre future for the world economy and international relations. A painful outlook for the poorer countries with no end to poverty and hunger, continuing world stagnation combined with inflation . . . the 1980s could witness even greater catastrophes than the 1930s."

—North-South
(Brandt Commission Report)
(1980)

The world now contains more poor people than ever; and their numbers are projected to continue to increase into the foreseeable future. Paradoxically, this post-war explosion in the ranks of the poor coincided with the movement towards decolonization in the Third World; just when the problems produced by colonialism were intensifying the colonial masters retreated to the comforts of their own surroundings. The new post-colonial leaders were immediately confronted with massive difficulties exacerbated by their peoples' wild dreams: how to control populations growing at exponential rates with great expectations about the golden age of independence?

Awareness about the intractable problems of poverty in the Third World grew slowly in the sixties—the decade of independence—but faster in the seventies—the second UN Development Decade. The 1980s have opened in an ambivalent mood. Development strategies are being reassessed given the lack of either growth or redistribution since independence. Moreover, the general global economic crisis from the mid-1970s onwards has produced a widespread re-evaluation of international economic relations and institutions. There is a danger that the plight of the poor will be overlooked as the very rich and middling rich countries scramble to salvage their own affluence. "Protectionism" and "reindustrialization" in the North threaten to take away even the marginal gains that the Third World has made in the last twenty or thirty years.

The poor continue to grow

Because of low levels of economic growth and high levels of population growth "the number of people in absolute poverty has increased," according to the latest **World Development Report**. And the "gap" continues to widen. Over the last 30 years, the economies of the industrialized and middle-income countries have grown by 3% per annum; those of

the low-income countries by just 1.3% each year. By contrast, the populations of the former groups have grown by 1% or 2.5% per annum; of the latter by 2.4% each year. So income per person in the industrialized countries has almost trebled in 30 years from \$3,841 to \$9,684; in the middle-income countries it has more than doubled from \$625 to \$1,521; whereas in the low-income countries it did not even double between 1950 and 1980, just rising from \$164 to \$245 per person.

The Basic Human Needs of a growing number of people are not being met as the year 2000 approaches. As the Brandt Commission points out:

"Precisely how many people in the Third World live in such conditions of poverty, no one can say. The International Labour Office estimated the number of destitute at 700 million in the early 1970s. World Bank estimates today put them at 800 million. This suggests that almost 40% of the people in the South are

World coalitions—have begun to demand changes in the structure of the global economy to turn around such asymmetries and to permit the Third World to develop itself without having to subsidize growth in the First World. The Non-aligned were initially concerned with the Cold War and bipolarity; now they are demanding a New International Economic Order (NIEO) as a prerequisite for development and the satisfaction of Basic Human Needs in the Third World. Hence the special general assemblies of the United Nations on international development and the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (the Paris dialogue). But the range of issues is lengthy—trade, technology, finance, labour, energy, commodities, industrialization, corporations, etc.—and the number of actors is large. Progress has been retarded by the general recession in the global economy since the mid-1970s. The prospects for the Brandt Commission's "mini-summit" this summer in Mexico City are not good.

primary issue. In 1964 Lyndon Baines Johnson asserted that "For the first time in our history it is possible to conquer poverty." Yet, there is more poverty now than ever and protectionist pressures in the North may retard progress in the South. Unless the Nonaligned continue to demand a NIEO we may even lose sight of international inequalities let alone begin to do anything about them. As the Brandt Commission laments:

Few people in the North have any detailed conception of the extent of poverty in the Third World or of the forms that it takes. Many hundreds of millions of people in the poorer countries are preoccupied solely with survival and elementary needs . . . In the North, ordinary men and women face genuine economic problems - uncertainty, inflation, the fear if not the reality of unemployment. But they rarely face anything resembling the total deprivation found in the South. Ordinary people in the South would not find it credible that the societies of the North regard themselves as anything other than wealthy.

Given inherited structures of international exchange, the North has grown because of the South. Processes of international dependence and underdevelopment mean that those of us who live reasonably comfortable lives in the North cannot escape from some recognition and responsibility of our association with the poverty of the South. As George Bernard Shaw said in **Man and Superman**: "I am a gentleman: I live by robbing the poor." The global poor are now demanding reparations and redistribution from the international aristocrats, not to catch-up or emulate but merely to begin to be able to satisfy their Basic Human Needs. President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania expressed the Third World's frustration well in 1977:

The complaint of the poor nations against the present system is not only that we are poor both in absolute terms and in the comparison with the rich nations. It is also that within the existing structure of economic interaction we must remain poor, and get relatively poorer, whatever we do.

Timothy M. Shaw is an Associate Professor of Political Science at Dalhousie. He has recently authored a monograph for its Centre for Foreign Policy Studies on **Towards an International Political Economy for the 1980s: from dependence to (inter)dependence**. It deals with several of the issues discussed in this article and includes two comments from experts in the field. It is available for \$2.50 (\$2.00 for students) from Room 351 in the Arts & Administration Building at Dalhousie.



surviving - but only barely surviving - in . . . poverty . . . with incomes judged insufficient to secure the basic necessities of life.

The irrelevance of independence

Such poverty poses major political, as well as social and economic, problems for the new leaders of the Third World: instability and **coups** have their roots in the inability of these states to alleviate suffering. Despite the very considerable efforts made by national regimes and international organizations, standards of education, health, communications and services have not improved significantly since independence. Poverty cannot be attacked successfully without changes in the global as well as the local economy. The Third World was incorporated into the world system decades ago and the benefits of international exchange have flowed to the North, to advance its industrialization and affluence.

The Nonaligned States, and the Group of 77 in UNCTAD—two collective Third

From interdependence to isolationism?

However, disorder in the world system should act as an incentive to cooperation, restructuring and redistribution. As is pointed out in **North-South**, there is a mutual interest in moving beyond the post-war Bretton Woods system and towards some form of NIEO:

While the international system has become much more complicated, with more independent nations, more institutions and more centres of influence, it has also become much more interdependent. More and more local problems can only be solved through international solutions . . . the achievement of economic growth in one country depends increasingly on the performance of others.

However, even if awareness of interdependence expands, a tension remains over whether poverty in the Third World or inflation in the First World is the

Aid for underdevelopment: the carrots and the sticks

By Eleanor MacLean

Many things have been called aid: from the CLC, CUSO, OXFAM and the major Canadian churches' support for Nicaragua's successful literacy Campaign last year; to the funding—by both the US and USSR—of massive hydroelectric projects in Egypt; to Canadian business sending candy and junk food to the wounded and homeless survivors of a Caribbean hurricane; to the US's exporting of cattle prodders for torture in other countries.

In each case, these different kinds of "aid" have in fact aided someone. But the question is **who** have they aided?

What is the aid doing?

Multilateral aid—originating from an international pool of funding—frequently does not serve the interests of the people living in the recipient countries. In 1978, the World Bank, an international lending institution dominated by western funding, sent over 25 percent of its loans to four countries known for their repressive and anti-democratic regimes—Brazil, South Korea, Indonesia and the Philippines. This has not resulted in an improvement in living conditions for the people of these countries. The real income of Filipinos un-

"Aid is used by Congress both as a carrot and a stick, to reward or punish recipients depending on how the US regards their behaviours."

—US Congressman Frank Church

der the rule of Ferdinand Marcos, for example, has declined steadily since 1972. Unions are outlawed and workers earn an average of about \$2.00 a day.

Three-quarters of the World Bank's loans still go to commercial developments (electric power, railroads, highways, mining and manufacturing projects). In this way, World Bank loans finance the expensive infrastructure of a country, paving the way (sometimes quite literally!) for giant global corporations to invest there, their profits typically leaving the area as quickly as they are made.

The World Bank also promotes large-scale export agriculture instead of small-scale subsistence food production. Non-food crops such as tea, tobacco, jute and rubber received \$258.5 million in 1978, and food for export (explicitly designated as such) such as sugar, vegetables and cashews got another \$221 million. In Latin America, a startling 79% of the Bank's agricultural credit subsidizes livestock production destined for tiny local elites and export markets, according to researcher Bob Carty of the Latin American Working Group. In Latin America, 7% of all landowners possess 93% of the arable land.

In Brazil between 1960 and 1970, 6,300,000 peasant farmers had to leave rural areas to join the ranks of the unemployed in and around the cities. Food riots have erupted in recent years in Brazil, where crops for export, like soybeans, replaced food such as black beans and potatoes (those staples rose in price by 400% and 300% respectively). Milk became unavailable as dairy cattle were slaughtered to be exported as hamburger

meat.

Some experts claim that large-scale aid eventually "trickles down" to help the poor. One might ask them how they would explain a survey taken in 1971 which found that workers in the sugar-producing North-East of Brazil had a level of nutrition inferior to that of slaves in the same area of 1880.

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The Coady Institute's brand of international

By Faye Chisholm

Constructive help from the west in loosening the knot of third world underdevelopment often needs to have more profound impact than temporary relief through loans and food grants. Detached from business interests and political mileage are aid programs and opportunities offering citizens of impoverished countries self-help through education.

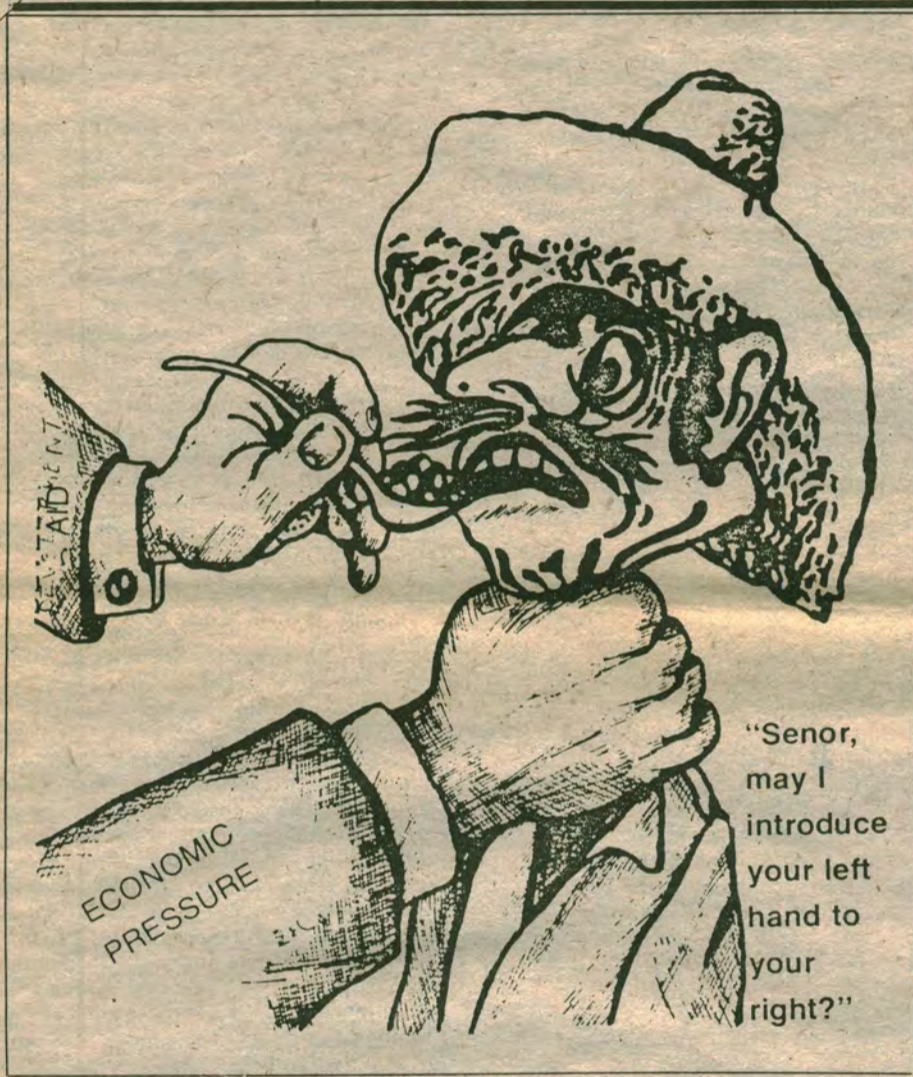
St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, has since the 1920's been rooted in a co-operative movement that sought to better the lives of rural farmers and fishermen in Nova Scotia. Now its Coady Institute uses the principles of the Antigonish movement—collective self-help action through co-operatives and credit unions—to offer students from underdeveloped nations the knowledge that could mean a shift from desolation.

With half its funding provided by the Federal Canadian International Development Agency, the Coady Institute offers two study programs—one, a community diploma course taking six months, and the second, a five-week co-operative study program.

The shorter course has an enrolment of 36 students from 26 countries, and focuses directly on the operation and management of credit unions. The diploma program, taught this year to 52 students from 21 countries, explores the workings of public administration in implementing changes. Co-operatives are included in its scope.

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ARCUP International

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Lest these startling figures from Brazil leave the impression that the problem called underdevelopment is "over there", we should remember that Canada lost 50% of its farmers from 1951 to 1976, and continues to lose them. Food security is daily growing more fragile, as Canada continues to grow more dependent on food imports (though remaining a net ex-



te's
onal aid

ied the Coady philosophy since the institute's formal launch in 1958.

In the 1920's and 30's, Father J. Thompkins, founder of the Antigonish movement, and later Father M.M. Coady, promoted the principles of co-operatives and credit unions as a means of improving the destitute lives of farmers and fishermen in rural Nova Scotian communities.

Coady believed in a healthy mixture of private and public ownership in society, "a society where all the people participate in the economic processes and get their fair share of the wealth which all help to create . . . in a democracy, the people don't sit in the economic bleachers, they all play the game."

It was Thompkins' conviction that education should serve a practical purpose in giving people insight into their problems, and encouraging each to play an active role in effecting change. "The job of all educators," Coady wrote, "is to give the mass man a chance to appreciate his rich heritage and to express himself."

Individual expression in the Coady's curriculum includes a major independent project required of students, involving an economically-sound project practically linked to the economic area that is home to the student. An assigned guide consults with the student, but the project's success calls on independence through preparation and initiative.

Strongly tied through the university to the Roman Catholic efforts in the Third World, the Coady Institute's work in 1975 was endorsed by Mother Theresa of Calcutta: "Your leadership role is deservedly acknowledged and universally acclaimed."

porter of food because of grain).

A nice illustration of World Bank designs to create dependency in "underdeveloped" countries comes from a World Bank country report on Papua New Guinea (PNG): "A characteristic of PNG's subsistence agriculture is its relative richness: over much of the country nature's bounty produces enough to eat with relatively little expenditure of effort. The root crops that dominate subsistence farming are 'plant and wait' crops, requiring little disciplined cultivation . . . Until enough subsistence farmers have their traditional life styles changed by the growth of new consumption wants, this labour constraint may make it difficult to introduce new crops."

Bilateral aid, channeled directly from a supporting country to the recipient, also tends to serve the donor country much better. Justifying Canada's bilateral programme, the President of the Canadian International Development Agency, said in 1973:

"We know that 80%-90% of this money is currently being spent in Canada, on Canadian goods, commodities and services . . ."

This is the rationale given to

"Seven out of ten Canadians thought that their country's aid should be increased or maintained."

businessmen for Canadian bilateral aid. Another government document says aid provides an initial source of financing for the export of Canadian goods and services to poor countries. It provides Canadians "with the kind of knowledge and experience which help support the expansion of Canada in commercial interests overseas." Most of Canada's \$1.25 billion (approx. 0.43% of GNP) in aid is in the form of multilateral or bilateral aid.

"Aid," US Congressman Frank Church once said, "is used by Congress both as a carrot and a stick to reward or punish recipients depending on how the US regards their behaviour." It's since been called a "weapon" by Reagan administration officials, and that goes for financial, food, scientific—and military—aid.

El Salvador

At present, several different kinds of aid are pouring into the small Central American country of El Salvador. The glaring contrast between what is called "aid" to this country sheds light on the interests each kind of aid represents.

Helicopters and howitzers

In 1980, over 10,000 people met violent deaths in El Salvador, in the bombing and strafing of towns and villages, and in kidnappings and assassinations, in city squares and markets. These acts were carried out by the junta's security forces and right-wing death squads. They included the assassinations, among others, of some 60 professors of the National University and eight Christian Democratic mayors. The most famous victims have been Archbishop Romero and the four American missionaries. The death toll is still mounting right now, at about 1,000 every month.

The military hardware needed to carry

out this massive repression, is another example of foreign aid.

U.S. President Reagan has recently announced resumption of this aid to the junta (suspended temporarily because of the American killings). His official spokesperson on Latin America and Ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick expressed the need to support "moderate autocrats friendly to American interests." By American interests, Kirkpatrick means American business interests.

Medical aid

Yet El Salvador is receiving another brand of aid as well—this kind not from the American administration, but from ordinary Americans—and Canadians, and Germans, Dutch and others. Through independent, non-governmental organizations this aid is going **not** to the junta but to the popular resistance movement, the FDR (Democratic Revolutionary Front, a coalition of all popular opposition movements).

In Nova Scotia, student councils, the Latin America Information Group, OXFAM, churches and other groups have raised money for Medical Aid, with benefit concerts and fundraising letter campaigns. Throughout the country Canadians are also registering their political views with the government: even as early as last fall the Canadian Government had received more mail about El Salvador and the atrocities of the U.S.-backed regime than it had over Vietnam or Biafra.

Solidarity, not charity

The people of El Salvador, and of Zimbabwe and other Third World countries don't need "hand-outs". They don't want "sympathy". They want justice and ask for the solidarity of world citizens in their pursuit of it. Their need is urgent.

Support for Medical Aid to El Salvador, the Nicaraguan Literacy and Health Campaigns, Zimbabwean reconstruction are all visible proof that many Canadians are not standing idly by in the face of the grotesque inequalities in the world or the calculated suppression of popular movements. Their objective is to end needless world poverty. It is the equitable distribution of wealth and power amongst all peoples, and health, food and shelter for all.

A recent poll conducted by a private firm for CIDA found that seven out of ten Canadians thought that their country's aid should be increased or maintained. Of these, almost half—46%—thought it should be channeled through voluntary development organizations.

This short poem, written in the midst of tremendous struggles in southern Africa, hints at what this other kind of "aid" is about:

*Solidarity
is not an act of charity
but mutual aid between forces
fighting for the same objective.*

Eleanor MacLean is on the staff of the Halifax branch of OXFAM-CANADA, a group working to assist underdeveloped countries through self-help and long-term development projects. OXFAM is active in the Caribbean, Southern Africa and South American nations. Its operations are largely dependent on public support. The group's Halifax offices are located at 1649 Barrington Street, Halifax, N.S. B3J 3G5.

Name games in Aid

"When I use a word," Humpty Dumpty said, in rather a scornful tone, "it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less."

"The question is," said Alice, "whether you can make words mean so many different things."

"The question is," said Humpty Dumpty, "which is to be master—that's all."

—Through the Looking Glass

Words can have a way of clouding reality sometimes. What are "vital interests"? What do we mean by "aid" to the "less fortunate"? What do others mean by using the same words? Why are some "less fortunate than others"?

"Underdeveloped" and "less developed countries" have only been in existence since the early 1960s, when the terms became commonly used—right about the time many nations, especially in Africa, were gaining political independence. Before that they were called "the colonies".

This change of terminology is significant. As the political reality of colonies became unacceptable, the language of bureaucracy came up with "underdeveloped" countries. (Were they falling victim to a mysterious, dreaded disease—"Underdevelopment"—genetic in nature perhaps?)

The unequal relations in reality between rich and poor continued, but the vocabulary used to describe that reality underwent change.

The most recent nomenclature for relations between the same countries is the "North-South Dialogue". The distinguishing feature is supposed to be geographical location. No doubt buried in the volumes of the Brandt Commission are eminently logical explanations for Australia and New Zealand being considered part of the "North" . . .

—E. MacL.

Only in South Africa, you say?

Black rights in the 1980's: the Canadian back yard

By Alan Christensen

Canadians have been shocked in recent years by the popularity of the Ku Klux Klan in this country. They are shocked because they have always considered racism and racial discrimination to be an "American problem". However, says Rocky Burnley Jones, who was involved in the Afro-Canadian Liberation Movement in the 1960's and more recently ran as a provincial NDP candidate in a Halifax riding, black people have always been oppressed in Nova Scotia.

In fact, says Jones, the situation Nova Scotian blacks are in is not very different from that of blacks in the southern United States. Up until 15 years ago there were still discriminatory laws which were not unlike the notorious apartheid laws of South Africa. Until the 1950's blacks were still kept separate from whites in a New Glasgow theatre. In 1965 a black girl was not permitted to be buried in a Halifax graveyard, because it was reserved by law for whites only.

Furthermore, says Jones, "I don't believe that the relative position of blacks (in Nova Scotia) has changed one iota in the last ten years." In saying this, he blames many groups—including himself, for not being more vocal in the face of inaction. However, he maintains that most of the blame for the lack of change in the black plight can be placed firmly on the shoulders of the provincial and federal governments.

While he admits that Nova Scotia's Human Rights law has been quite effective in eliminating job discrimination, he also maintains that the problem for blacks and other minorities goes much deeper than discrimination. In the past, blacks were generally excluded from the mainstream of society and were usually forced to live on the outskirts of white communities, performing the most low paying, menial jobs in the towns. Only in Cape Breton were blacks in any degree allowed to work in the more high-paying factory and mine jobs, alongside white workers. As well, Cape Breton was the only place where the unions included black workers in their membership.

"I don't believe that the relative position of blacks (in Nova Scotia) has changed one iota in the last ten years."

This to Jones speaks of a need for more effective affirmative action programs, to get blacks and other minorities into the workforce "so that they can develop their own potential". Jones says that without effective affirmative action programs, it's not necessary to discriminate against blacks in order to keep them out of the more skilled and high-paying jobs.

Today's ghettos simply look nicer

Ghetto living is another part of life which has not disappeared for many of the provinces' blacks. In fact, says Jones, the ghetto of today is more likely to be a

huge government-owned housing project—such as Uniacke Square—which he says tends to isolate blacks. When people are identified at a low-income status, according to Jones, and are isolated from the rest of the community, they are jailed at the low-income levels.

Black groups lullaby-ed with government funds

The groups available to voice these concerns are almost non-existent, adds Jones, who says that in the sixties there was a large civil rights movement in the black community which paralleled the black civil rights movement in the United States. These groups, including the Afro-Canadian Liberation Movement of which Jones himself was a part, were co-opted by the government of the day, according to Jones. When these groups were organized, he says, "the government came along and said 'Hey, you're rocking the boat, but we'll help you rock the boat. We'll give you money and we'll set up one organization to speak for all of you.' So they created the BUF (Black United Front)."

"Whether it be boom times or bad times, blacks are the last hired, the first fired."

The BUF, he says, has isolated itself from the black community. It "speaks for all of us (the black community) directly to government and never to the community." The BUF does nothing to affect the lives of blacks in Nova Scotia by Jones' account.

Blacks, he says, are also becoming more interested in the political process—but it's still difficult for them to rise to any position of power in the political system. He points to the voting results when he ran in the Halifax-Needham riding for the NDP in a 1978 provincial election. While he picked up support in the black areas which had not previously voted heavily for the NDP, he lost ground in some of the traditionally NDP white working class neighborhoods. "The working class white in this area," according to Jones, "has yet to develop enough politically to separate race from politics."

An uneasy picture: one can see that Canadians, who always have looked smugly at racial problems in the U.S., Great Britain and South Africa, should take another look at their own backyards. The findings are surprising.

Provincial government tokenism?

Jones points an accusing finger at the Nova Scotia government for maintaining only "token affirmative action programs". He notes there is only one person to co-ordinate the needs of the designated minorities in Nova Scotia. He also accuses the provincial government of not allocating money to affirmative action, and of not elevating blacks in the civil ser-



vice. "In fact," he says, "it may be that the percentage of blacks in the civil service would be less than what it was ten years ago, or the relative position of blacks within the civil service may be less."

Duncan McNab of the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission said he'd "not wish to agree or disagree" with Jones' allegations. The HRC is charged with enforcing the provisions of the Nova Scotia Human Rights Act, and spearheads affirmative action programs in hiring, among other measures. He said the Commission has done "a great deal of work enforcing the Human Rights Act, particularly over the past ten years." McNab insists that there has been progress in human rights—in general—in that time.

Specific Human Rights Commission activities included school conference programs and affirmative action drives in education and employment fronts, "designed", says Duncan McNab, "to improve the status of the visible minorities".

Rocky Jones also says that the crown corporations of the federal government are no better in their token commitments to black employment. The entire maritimes operations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, he pronounces, have only two blacks on staff.

CBC Public Relations officer Gordon Smith can't be sure about that. "There's no place on employment forms to indicate a person's colour," he says. Smith says the provisions of the Human Rights Code, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of colour or other social factors, are strictly enforced in CBC hiring practices. A check with the broadcasting network's Human Resources offices might unearth a breakdown of employed blacks, he says. Five hundred and eighty employees work in the CBC's six Maritime centres.

A frequently-heard chorus in the realm of the black situation is that tough economic times are behind the present plight of Nova Scotia's blacks. Not according to Rocky Jones: "Whether it be boom times or hard times," he says,

"blacks are the last hired, the first fired."

Black issues: filler for the local media

The local media is by Jones' account "a very racist industry". He says there are almost no blacks in the local media fields and they have done almost nothing to assist the black community, particularly in shaping public attitude. "Except for the odd interview to fill in time," charges Jones, the media has ignored blacks.

Education has often been mentioned as a solution to the problems of black peo-

The ghetto of today is more likely to be a huge government-owned housing project . . . which tends to isolate blacks.

ple. There are problems with this attitude, says Jones, because "education doesn't eliminate racism". First of all, he says, schools do not relate to the needs of black students. Jones compared the situation of a black student to that of an Acadian student attending an English school—the values and aspirations, he says, may be different from those of the system. "You have to be exceptional to make it through."

He noted that many blacks go through university "only to find the same barriers to employment and a lot of the same social barriers". Jones says that blacks, by and large, do not get the advantages of the university facilities although they pay taxes. Blacks are also used by universities to attract grants to study the black status—with no eventual benefits to the black community.

Only Dalhousie University, he says, has made any attempt at establishing an affirmative action education program (called the Transition Year Program). St. Francis Xavier University has also instituted an affirmative action program on its campus.