

# Profs vote on strike today

Negotiations between the Saint Mary's Faculty Union and the University's Board of Governors have halted and the union executive has called for a strike vote Tuesday and Wednesday. The Union can legally strike October 27.

The breakdown of talks between the respective bargaining teams has occurred over the "Entry" clause the Board is proposing. The clause calls for the entry or re-entry of administrators into the faculty (see the issues).

At an emergency meeting last Friday, Faculty Union president, Victor Catano stressed the urgency

of the situation to the faculty members and students in attendance. Catano is confident the faculty will vote in favour of strike action and called for the Board of

says binding arbitration is simply no answer in settling the dispute. Durnford expressed the fear that no matter who lost at arbitration they would be out to recoup their losses

See faculty-administration dispute page 3

Governors to agree to send the issue to binding arbitration. The request has been previously rejected by the Board on two occasions.

Board spokesman, Eric Durnford,

next year, and says third party settlement would only "aggravate a working relationship that is not the best".

The Students Representative

Council has called for an open forum to inform the students of the outstanding issues, in the theatre auditorium at 2 p.m. Wednesday. Union president, Victor Catano, will represent the faculty while Eric Durnford will represent the university. The debate will be chaired by SRC president, Kevin Whelley.

Whelley is hopeful that classes will be cancelled Wednesday afternoon so students will be free to attend the forum. Whelley says there are only "about 100 students in the university who know what's going on", and feels the forum will explain the outstanding issues.

## the journal

October 19, 1976

Saint Mary's University

Volume 42 Number 2

— 'Students-workers, one fight' —

## Students support CLC protest

OTTAWA (CUP) -- Pickets at university gates, student union shut-downs, striking support staff and the closing of two Quebec community colleges marked campus support of the Canadian Labour Congress day of protest Oct. 14.

In response to specific requests from both labour and student leaders to rally behind the day of opposition to the government's wage controls, the National Union of Students and many councils voted support in principle.

At Dalhousie University another 100 students marched off the campus to join local demonstrators. The Graduate Association voted \$500 to support staff who were the subject of an AIB rollback forcing them to repay the university \$100,000.

Many of the 200 support staff walked out for the day while faculty voted support in theory. About 15 per cent of classes were cancelled.

The only outspoken criticism given student's during the day came from New Brunswick Labor Council president Phil Booker who called student leaders "weak, lacking in organization and negative."

University of New Brunswick student president Jim Smith replied that students "have had enough with protests and marches." He said they are taking a "more mature" approach without labor support.

At Marianapolis College in Montreal joint student-faculty support caused a campus shut-down after a 3 p.m. student affairs committee decision to support the protest.

Faculty at the St. Lambert campus of Champlain College surprised students by failing to appear for work causing that campus to be

shut-down all day.

Student unions at Carleton University in Ottawa and the University of Regina locked their doors to beef up pickets at campus gates.

The Carleton contingent joined maintenance workers and faculty in a four hour picket that succeeded in blocking traffic until police diffused the action urging cars and buses through the line. The pickets joined about 3,000 demonstrators on Parliament Hill and in front of the Anti-Inflation Board offices.

At Regina 50 people mounted an early morning picket. Student picket lines were also set up at the universities of McGill, York, Manitoba, Toronto and Sir George Williams.

At York only half of the 12,000 campus population showed for classes or work. Fifty pickets at the six campus entrances advised people of the day of protest while law students marched outside Osgoode Hall.

At McGill only 10 per cent of the 300 support staff workers were on the job and many, along with students, joined a 15,000 strong march in Montreal.

At the U of Toronto all teaching assistants walked out while a spirited rally of 65 people heard student president Shirley French proclaim "students are labor". The group included representatives from the Faculty Reform Association and Graduate Assistant's Association. Both the law union and some library workers participated in picket lines started in one of the library buildings by the East Asian Students Course Union.

Buses were denied access to the University of Manitoba campus by 25 diligent pickets who refused to

allow police rerouting of the vehicles to deter their blockade. A few classes were cancelled as afternoon forums were held.

A hundred University of Alberta students marching in zero-degree weather received a warm welcome from demonstrators at the provincial legislative buildings. Representatives from campus organizations were greeted with worker

chants of "Students-Workers, one fight."

For Laval University faculty and Simon Fraser poly-pact unions labor's day of protest was a day like any other in the last five weeks. Both groups have been on strike since early September.

At Simon Fraser all unions have refused to cross picket lines since the strike began.

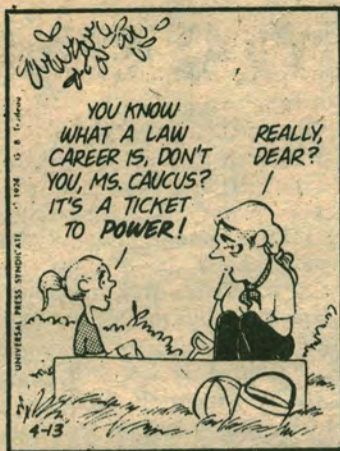


St. Mary's Faculty Union president, Victor Catano (seated on desk) outlines the issues and the union executives' position at the emergency union meeting last Friday afternoon. The union is taking a strike vote on Tuesday and Wednesday.

Photo by Robert CHAISSON

DOONESBURY

by Garry Trudeau



The Entertainment Functions Committee needs people to help with bookings, posters and generally to look after the running of the bashes. Any interested persons see Jim Dixon, fifth floor SUB.

The Dal N.D.P. Association is sponsoring the showing of the BBC documentary of life in Greece under a dictatorship from 1967-1974 — "Greece, the Seven Black Years" on Thursday, October 21 at 8 p.m. in the Auditorium of the Killam Library. Everyone is welcome.

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11:00

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1:30

Football Game - Acadia vs SMU

4:00

Post Game Celebrations in Gorsebrook Lounge

9:00 - 1:00

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12:00

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8:00

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#### Attention All New Brunswick Students

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FOR MORE INFORMATION PLEASE CONTACT SUSAN E. MACLEAN FINANCIAL AID OFFICER, STUDENT CENTRE 4th FLOOR OR CALL LOCAL 126

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ALL WELCOME  
PERSONAL INTERVIEWS WILL BE HELD NOVEMBER 3 AND 4 ON CAMPUS.

# Entry clause only stumbling block

Negotiations between the faculty union and the University's Board of Governors broke down over the "Entry" clause the board is proposing. The clause calls for the entry or re-entry of any "past, present or future" administrator, "whenever and howsoever determined" into the faculty. The Board feels this is a standard and essential incentive the university has to offer when it goes on the market to hire new staff, and has called the stipulation "an absolute demand".

The union has declared it is opposed to any clause allowing administrators to be "parachuted" into the faculty. The union, however, has offered a compromise allowing the entry of past and present administrators into the faculty if guarantees are made that this would not affect department personnel allotments. The union is concerned that junior faculty members will be bumped out of their jobs by the former administrators. The faculty union feels that the Board's latest proposal contains too many loopholes on this issue.

The faculty union also wants the administrators who will be entering the faculty to be screened by the University Appointments Committee, as are all regular faculty

appointments. The Board has turned this down, arguing that they only hire administrators with suitable academic qualifications anyway. The union does not agree and points out that the qualifications for Academic Deans in the board's final proposal is merely a recommendation to the Board to amend its bylaw on Academic Deans, not a stipu-

lated part of the contract.

The union is also concerned about the mention of "all duties, responsibilities, and obligations attendant on members of the bargaining unit". The union feels the inclusion of the above in the contract would be as an admission (by the union) that these duties, rights and obligations did exist. The union is

afraid the Duties, Rights and Obligations clauses submitted by the board and near unanimously rejected by the union earlier this year would be thus re-introduced.

Both bargaining teams have offered to have the other side redraft their final positions through the conciliator but no agreement was reached.



Members of the Students Representative Council mull over strategy at the council meeting Sunday. The SRC has organized a forum in the Theatre Auditorium on Wednesday so the Board of Governors and the Faculty Union can explain their respective positions to the students.

## Some councils slack on NSD

OTTAWA (CUP) — Several student unions have not been doing their jobs in initiating programs for a nation-wide student action this fall, the group responsible for co-ordinating the effort has charged.

The co-ordinating committee for National Student Day, a locally planned "day of discussion" on cutbacks in education financing and increasing tuition, criticized student unions for relying too heavily on national direction at the National Union of Student conference here October 1-3.

Only a few student unions presented detailed plans of activities for the November 9 day, which was planned as a decentralized, "grass-roots" effort at the spring NUS conference in Winnipeg last May.

The St. Mary's Student Representative Council, however, has approved several activities. A motion put forward by External Affairs Rep, Jay Casey, calls for a booth to be set up in the lobby of the SUB, a forum in the SUB cafeteria which tentatively includes representatives from various administrations in the university, student services, a student executive and the NUS field worker for the Atlantic region. Other events in the works are a celebrity roast (of which more details will be known at a later date) and bar, and a free Disco in the SUB cafeteria. As Casey dryly noted at Sunday's Council meeting, "It's our day and we might as well make the most of it".

NSD as planned involves extensive poster and pamphlet campaigns from local campuses, provincial or regional committees and the national committee.



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# comment

by Matt Adamson

Last year St. Mary's students were called upon to vote if they wanted the faculty union- Board of Governors contract dispute to be settled by binding arbitration. This year we are faced with the dubious opportunity again.

The negotiations have degenerated to the point where they are non-existent, even though both sides claim they would let the other redraft their final proposals. Both sides claim they have the best interests of the university at heart but have threatened to disrupt classes, either by lockout or strike.

With the faculty union strike vote slated for Tuesday and Wednesday students now face the distinct possibility that classes could be cancelled.

Students are the admitted pawns in this struggle, and this

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

The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Student Association, the University, the Editor, or the staff. Contributions are welcomed from students, faculty and other interested parties.

We regret that for reasons of style, lateness of arrival or lack of space, we can not guarantee that everything submitted will be printed. All sub-

missions must be typed, double-spaced and signed, although under extenuating circumstances, the author's name may not be published. Deadline is Friday prior to publication.

The Journal is published every second Tuesday at Saint Mary's University, Halifax. It is printed in Kentville and typeset by Ford Publishing Company. Subscriptions are \$5.00 a year (cheap at the price).

Advertising rates are available on request. 422-5720.

Editor  
Business Manager  
Managing Editor

Matt Adamson  
Bob MacIntyre  
Frank Cassidy

Sara said we had one of these here mast heads in every issue last year so we figured we had better get back on the ball and make up for last week's journal not having one and we only mentioned sara first out of respect for her being the out going editor that she is and matthew is into the journal editor thing of spending more time in the office than other places like classes and neil won the illegal football pool again this week but that is the only source of income he has anyway and peter had a birthday and some one is still opening his mail and frank hasn't been around much this week so we don't know what to say about him and we beg trudy's forgiveness for not putting a byline on her story last week and allen is still lying.

This week's staff included:

Neil Sampson  
Sara Gordon  
Gary Gallant  
Allen Eagleson  
Trudy Gaudet  
Karen Mitchell  
Frank Cassidy  
Peter Vaughan  
Sue Johnson  
Jamie Morrison  
Robert Chaisson

week is the time to act. A forum is being held on Wednesday afternoon at 2:00 in the Theatre Auditorium. Representatives from the faculty union and the Board will be there to (hopefully) clearly explain their respective stands.

There are two possibilities which could stop a disruption of classes; either the issue is sent to a neutral third party for settlement or meaningful negotiations are resumed. The latter seems an unlikely prospect at this time because the breakdown between the negotiation teams seems so complete. The basic trust needed to settle this issue is now sadly lacking.

The Journal urges you to support binding arbitration in the opinion poll on Thursday.

It is the only guarantee we have that classes will be held on a regular basis.

## Letters

### Withdraw student fees

To the Editor,

It has recently come to our attention that from conciliation talks the faculty union recommended that the present contract dispute between itself and the University be resolved by binding arbitration, which has been rejected by the Administration of this university. In actuality, the faculty union had proposed previously that binding arbitration be used to settle the dispute long before conciliation talks began.

As the situation now stands, the Union has the right to strike in two weeks time. This strike now appears imminent in face of the fact that the Administration has threatened to lock the faculty out if they refuse to accept their contract proposals.

We, as students, are extremely concerned over the possibility of strike action. If a strike occurred that lasted any length of time, there would be a complete disruption of all classes, but the brunt of the disruption would occur in half-credit courses. A very important question needs to be asked, which is: Will we as students receive credit for half courses that are not completed due

to strike action by the faculty union? We do not believe that the present situation should be permitted to progress to a point where an answer to this question would be required, and an acceptance of binding arbitration by the Administration would ensure that the question would not even be posed. Therefore it is in the best interests of the students of this university that the contract dispute be submitted to binding arbitration.

What then is the Student Union, the supposed voice of the student body doing in relation to the present problem? As of last week, some student union representatives were collecting information from administration and union sources concerning the issues involved in the contract dispute. We suggest that the student union support the recommendation of binding arbitration in order to curtail possible strike action. As such, they would not have to concern themselves with the issues involved in the dispute and they would not have to come out pro-faculty or administration. In fact, if they pressured the administration to accept binding arbitration, they would be pro-student body.

In effect, the Student Union has taken no concrete action concerning the present dispute in spite of a possible disruption of all classes in the very near future. Therefore we do not believe that the student union is functioning as an effective voice of the students of this university and, as such, we are in the process of withdrawing financial support, in the form of student fees, from that body. It should be brought to the students' attention that these fees are not part of the tuition fees of this university and as such, payment of them is not required to receive grades for courses taken at this institution. We urge any student that feels that since the student union has failed to take action on matters of grave importance to us (or is in any other way dissatisfied with the activities of the Student Union) to also withdraw financial support from that body, until they do so.

Mike Spur      Brian Roberts  
Cyril Pearce    Alvera Strieck  
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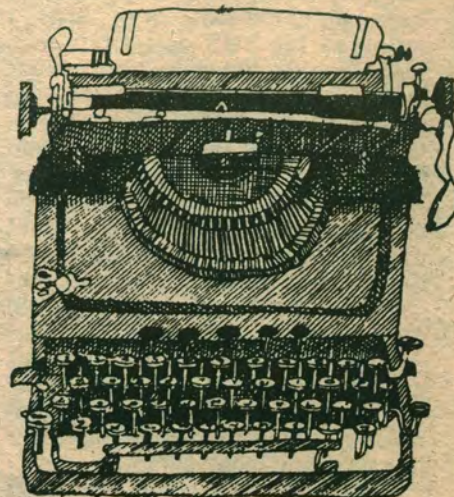
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# Black market essays banned

TORONTO (CUP) — Even though essay banks — distributors of pirate essays to university students — may not yet be considered illegal, two Ontario universities are acting to make it more difficult for the students who purchase the services.

The governing council at the University of Toronto voted March 22 to take action against the essay banks if a highly-paid legal firm they have hired can find any legal basis to do so. The council is lobbying the provincial government to prevent the companies from operating.

But the University of Waterloo faculty council was told recently that term paper services "do operate within the law", and, while legal action should be considered, there are many ways to discourage students from using the expensive and "extensive" services.

Following the University of Toronto, the Waterloo council voted to declare that "it is the right of instructors to orally question any student on the student's understanding of the material submitted in any written work before arriving at a final grade for that work".

The U of T's harsher method of control, set up by a working group on plagiarism, (an academic discipline code) makes the use of pirate essays illegal with penalties including expulsion for their use.

Academic affairs chairperson at the U of T, Bill Dunphy, said "we are looking for anything we can to cut off the companies and make it impossible for them to service students at the University of Toronto".

The U of T working group has recommended that teaching staff make a concerted effort to prevent

plagiarism by increasing personal contact with the students and avoid stereotyping of assignments.

A more stringent application of the academic discipline code has also been recommended to the Toronto council as well as the circulation of guides on plagiarism and the consideration of possible university wide English testing for all first year students to counter lack of writing skills.

## Mount faculty unionizes

A union of staff members of Mount Saint Vincent University has been certified by the Labour Relations Board of Nova Scotia.

Application for the union was made to the labour board on July 9 and notice of certification was granted on September 8.

The bargaining unit consists of all non-academic employees who perform clerical, technical, non-professional library, and other non-academic duties. Under this description, however, professional administrators of the university and persons employed in sensitive areas of administration are excluded.

No presiding officer of the union, known as the Mount Saint Vincent University Staff Association, has been elected to date.

## Council embarrassed

To the Editor,

It seems as though the Student Union is in an embarrassing situation again. In a recent press release issued by Mike Arseneau and titled "Saint Mary's Union Press Release", Mike embodies in this press release that "the Student Union of Saint Mary's University wishes to express its dissatisfaction with the faculty union in its latest attempt to exert pressure on the administration" and "the Student Union views this action as a deliberate and indiscriminate disruption of academic procedure". However, this is not the case or view of our Student Union.

That press release was a fumbling infraction on Mike's behalf, not our Student Union's. Our Student Union never endorsed or sanctioned that statement or position on the faculty-administration dispute. Mike's statement is a gross mistake, first because he did not follow the procedure for obtaining council's approval for endorsing such a statement, second he used our council's name for endorsing his personal opinions. To Mike Spurr, Cyril Pearce, Journal readers, students, administration and faculty people, I hope this may shed some light on the Student Union's alleged endorsement of the Mike Arseneau statement. To Mike I wish he had channeled that revenue and energy he had spent on the press release toward the Journal. God knows they need the money (besides that's their business to help us express our views and positions to the students). Personally I hope these kinds of mistakes in the future will not happen again to save our already ridiculed council from further criticism.

Jay Casey  
Vice-President External Affairs

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# The CIA and the media

The American press has spent the last year making a national sport of exposing the domestic crimes of its infamous CIA, thus providing many a reporter with the thrill of sensational scoops while projecting an overall image of raging responsibility and rigid objectivity.

The CIA's massive domestic surveillance, violations of charter, LSD experiments and assassination attempts have all been bannered across the front page giving the celebrated investigative journalists a field day amidst an anxious post-Watergate dryspell.

But the end of the rampage is

clearly in sight. American overseas interests have remained quite unaffected and we all must be reminded that beneath the newspaper's muck-raking headlines lies a history of CIA collaboration, co-optation and even direct manipulation of the press in the interest of the agency's public image and Cold War politics.

The two classic examples of press co-operation with the CIA both took place at the peak of the Cold War, an era when the mass media and the government harmoniously aligned their perspectives in "the interests of national security."

The famous U-2 incident of

August, 1960 in which an American spy plane was shot down over the Soviet Union, produced mass fear of nuclear confrontation. Yet *Washington Post* newsman Chalmers Roberts can write, in retrospect, that he was aware of the spy missions undertaken throughout the fifties yet had remained silent. "We took the position that the national interest came before the story because we knew the United States very much needed to discover the secrets of Soviet missileery," Roberts explained.

Then came the Bay of Pigs invasion, organized and botched by the CIA, much to the dismay of the

ambitious Kennedy cabinet. It is now fully documented that several publications were on to the story before the fiasco occurred. *The New Republic*, the voice of America's liberal elite, submitted the galleys of its Bay of Pigs scoop to President Kennedy and then complied with his request that it be withheld.

Tad Szulc of *The New York Times* had uncovered the plans for the entire operation and had prepared his story for a four-column, front-page layout until it was cut and toned down by the *Times* bureau chief "out of concern for the safety of the men who were preparing to offer their lives on the beaches of Cuba."

Think how different things might have been if the public had been informed of the United States' precarious spy adventures or its secret war on Cuba back in the early sixties. Why was the press so scared to let loose with it?

The problem lies in the fact that the people who run the news media are not mechanical teletype machines, but are human beings who share the same social life, outlook and attitudes as the political officials whom they write about. At the height of the Cold War, a phone call or friendly chat with the Commander-in-Chief could summon up patriotism in any newsman.

The logistics of the reporting process also provide a key. A reporter cannot alienate a contact or source, by publishing dangerous exposures. As John D. Marks and Victor Marchetti remark in *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence*, all of the CIA and government officials operate through an "old-boy network" of journalists who are friendly to the CIA and who either agree with the idea of "national security" or, as Timesman Tom Wicker puts it, "don't want to let an agent be killed in Timbuctoo."

This cozy press relationship also pervades the direct coverage of the CIA itself. When the CIA feels the need for a public relations uplift, it can also rely on *Time* magazine for a cover story that tells it just like the CIA wants it told. Former CIA director Richard Helms, himself a former journalist, encouraged *Newsweek* with an inside story on the agency which played up, according to plan, the CIA's overt enclave of liberal intellectuals when in reality, two-thirds of the CIA secret budget was going to the much sleazier covert operations.

The CIA can cater to its friendly journalists by baiting and rewarding them with scoops and exclusives. Hal Hendrix won a Pulitzer Prize in 1962 for his reporting of the Cuban missile crisis, based completely on CIA leaks.

The Agency also conducts close relations with certain publishing houses which often aim for the best-seller list with corrosive indictments of communism. These are written by CIA produced defectors, whenever there is a need to remind the public of the "atrocities of Marxism."

On the international scene, the set-up is even more scandalous. CIA men often debrief returning foreign correspondents to fill in gaps in their intelligence reports.

Continued on page 11

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roof for your accommodation.

Technically speaking, the Multi-media room is a mechanical maze of tape recorders, cassettes, films and various machines designed to furnish you with the very latest in learning methods.

You can even take the cute blonde in your ten-thirty class to the movies! Wednesday noons, the best in N.F.B. viewing can be seen at no cost. Cartoons preceding the main feature, of course, but you'll have to bring your own popcorn. Posters pasted around campus will tell you what, where, and when.

Orientation to the numerous library facilities began in September and is a continuous process. It

started with cookies and tea and although supplies have since been exhausted, it would not be a total loss to become familiar with your library. Tour can be arranged by professors for individual classes, dealing with a particular subject or just general introduction. They take place in the conference room, last from 10-15 minutes and will be offered until November.

Is there a subject not covered, a service not provided? The staff is receptive to your comments and even criticisms. Preferably, discreet criticisms.

The library is yours. If you know your alphabet, you've got it made. Otherwise, you'll just have to ask.

by Caron Mitchell

## APEC meeting

Saskatchewan Premier Allan Blakeney and Minister of Regional Economic Expansion Marcel Lesard will be keynote speakers at the annual conference of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council on Oct. 24-26, in Halifax.

Theme of this year's conference is "Assessment '76", which will provide an in-depth analysis of the various federal-provincial incentive programs available to firms in the Atlantic region.

A native of Bridgewater and a graduate of Dalhousie University, Premier Blakeney began his political career when he was elected to the Saskatchewan Legislature in 1960 as an NDP member. He became party leader in 1970 while in opposition and led the NDP to victory in the 1971 and 1975 elections.

Under his leadership, major new policies dealing with forest industries, oil, uranium, and potash were introduced. He has created pioneering programs to ensure that provincial farm lands will stay in the hands of the people and be passed on to new generations of farmers.

A native of Alma, Que., Mr. Lesard began his political career in 1962 when he was elected to the House of Commons as a Social Credit member. Defeated as an independent in 1965, he was re-elected as a Liberal member in 1965, 1972, 1974.

He was named parliamentary secretary to the Minister of Agriculture in 1970 and appointed Minister of Regional Economic Expansion in 1975.

## Engineering is one thing. Engineering for us is quite another.

There's nothing dull about engineering your own challenge. And that's where your Engineering career in the Canadian Armed Forces begins. From there, your career possibilities are unlimited. In the Canadian Forces, the different engineering disciplines are divided into 5 major classifications:

- Maritime Engineering
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You'll work with varied and sophisticated equipment on challenging projects in many parts of the world, face the responsibilities of leadership entrusted to you as an officer in the Canadian Armed Forces, and you'll enjoy the opportunity of working in all fields of engineering without being overly limited to any one.

Accepted qualified applicants will be given officer rank on entry, and an excellent salary along with many benefits. Security, promotions and opportunities for post-graduate training all add up to a worthwhile and personally rewarding career. If that's what you're looking for, it's time we got together.

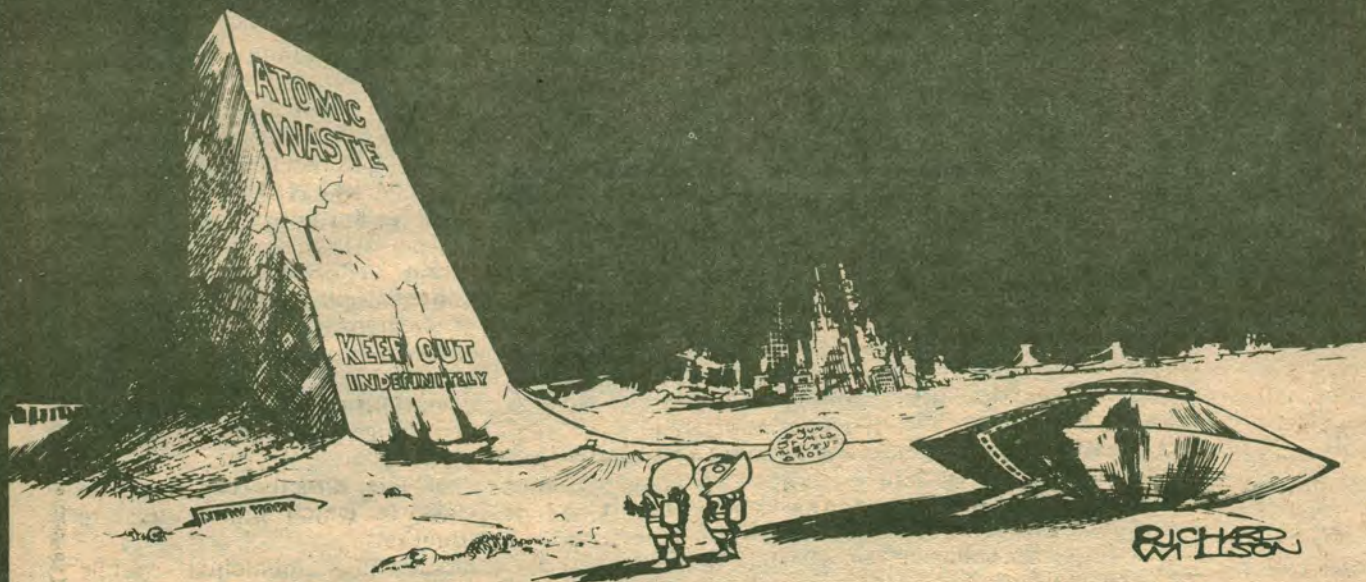
Write, including your engineering qualifications to date, to the Director of Recruiting and Selection, National Defence Headquarters, Ottawa, Ontario, or visit your nearest Canadian Armed Forces Recruiting Centre, listed under "Recruiting" in the Yellow Pages.



ASK US  
ABOUT YOU.



THE CANADIAN  
ARMED FORCES.



"Presumably a shrine for one of their primitive religious cults."

Part two

# Nuclear power Consider some action

In order to terminate a scandal like the premature licensing of nuclear power plants, it is necessary to be realistic.

Never before has a serious effort been made to halt a \$40-billion industry dead in its tracks. Winning a moratorium on the deployment of nuclear power plants will require one of the largest citizen efforts of all time. It will require active pressure on Congress and on utility directors by about a million Americans who are enraged by the threat of nuclear electricity to our health, genetic integrity, and our national security - a million citizens who are willing to work against any candidate or utility director who fails to support a moratorium.

In order to exert pressure, the national constituency for a nuclear power moratorium must first do two things. It must identify the individuals who already support a moratorium, because nothing is so easily dismissed as a group which can't prove for whom it speaks. Second, the moratorium movement must enlarge its constituency, fast, while the country is still getting only a few percent of its energy from nuclear power.

Who is likely to join the moratorium movement? I think the potential allies would include religious leaders, health people, environmentalists, business and civic groups, farmers, veterans' groups, peace and disarmament people and civil liberties people. Let's consider them more closely.

**Religious leaders.** The nuclear power issue is essentially a moral issue, not a technical one. Radioactive nuclear pollutants which escape into the environment can kill and maim living creatures for centuries after we have enjoyed our electricity. One of the well-known effects of exposure to extra radioactivity is extra genetic injury. As John Francis of the Scottish Council of Churches has said: "The minimum morality of man is to leave the gene-pool of humanity intact."

Nuclear power plants today are creating long-lived radio-active poisons which will have to be kept out of the environment for 100,000 years. Unless stopped, the plants in the U.S. alone will have produced enough radioactive garbage and plutonium in the next thirty years to kill or maim almost every living thing on Earth. Will our generation make the future of life subordinate to the future of the nuclear power industry? Shall we make the future of life depend on success or failure in containing the radioactive by-products of nuclear electricity? In effect, the nuclear power industry has started to use the entire planet as a laboratory for its radioactive containment experiment, and us as its involuntary guinea-pigs.

Objection to this experiment does not require technical expertise; it requires common observation of human fallibility, and an ability to distinguish between gambles which are proper and gambles which are immoral.

Leading nuclear experts like Dr. Alvin

Weinberg, director of Oak Ridge Nuclear Laboratory, Dr. Albert Crewe, former director of Argonne Nuclear Laboratory, and Dr. Hannes Alfvén, 1970 Nobel Laureate in physics at University of California at San Diego, acknowledge that unsuspected or uncorrected deficiencies in nuclear power technology could create "catastrophe for the human race," "serious danger for the entire population of the world," or "a total poisoning of the planet." Obviously, nuclear electricity is one of the most profound moral issues of our time.

**Health people.** I feel that natural-food people and other private citizens who cherish good health have been the most courageous activists in this issue so far.

I do not mean the official "guardians of public health" in the government, the National Academy of Sciences, or the National Council on Radiation Protection. They set the presently permissible dose of nuclear radiation in 1957 at a level which they estimated at that time might well cause a five to 10 percent increase in cancer and a quarter of a million "defective babies." Such consequences were apparently acceptable to them. Even today, they continue to support that dose-level, or they keep their objections wrapped safely in silence.

Chronic exposure of our population to the legally permissible dose of radiation could easily reverse all advances in public health during the last 25 years. In tacit acknowledgement of this outrage, the nuclear power people have started promising never to give us more than one percent of the permissible dose.

*The whole trouble is that they are making promises which may be impossible to keep.*

The 150 nuclear plants already planned or operating will produce more long-lived radioactivity in this country every year than about 130,000 Hiroshima bombs. Ask any nuclear enthusiast **what gives** him such confidence that imperfect human beings will manage to keep 99.99 percent of that radio-activity under perfect and perpetual control, and then evaluate the vacant answers carefully.

In its February, 1972 editorial, the American Journal of Public Health warned its readers that there needs to be "an increasing awareness of the consequences, actual or potential, that mistakes (in nuclear technology) may entail for present or future generations."

The probability that nuclear electricity will create irreversible nuclear pollution is beginning to trouble many experts in the biological sciences, but if such experts are too timid to rock the nuclear boat, their intellectual "awareness" will be utterly irrelevant.

**Environmentalists.** Many environmentalists have been fooled into thinking nuclear power is "clean," when in fact, it is the dirtiest technology conceived so far by man.

Nuclear energy is "clean" only the way coal is "Clean." They are both clean, provided you keep their deadly pollutants out of the environment.

Unfortunately, though nuclear pollutants are far more toxic than those from fossil-fuels, we do not have the foggiest notion how to cope with them. The Europeans continue to dump some radioactive waste in the ocean; we pump, dribble, and bury some of ours in the ground, release some to the air, and put the rest in tanks.

Failure of the cooling system for a single storage tank of liquid waste at the nuclear fuel-reprocessing plant in South Carolina, for instance, could require the evacuation of Washington, D.C., most of Maryland, most of Delaware, a good part of Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina. Few environmentalists yet know these things.

Environmentalists are concerned about the strip-mining of coal, but many do not seem to understand that open-pit mining for nuclear fuel is common. As the AEC awkwardly put it, "This operation requires the

ruin the economy of a huge country, and lead to an uncontrolled shut-down from coast to coast to consider an immediate moratorium in a responsible position.

Most people who are uncomfortable with the unsolved problems of nuclear power at first by saying, "If it is a bad idea, the government would shut it down." Decent people tend to be conservative and assume that the government will act for the people's best interests. It took attention to a 1971 booklet by the American Medical Association (AMA) that environmentally induced cancer, costing Americans about \$38 billion a year, "an even greater price," the AMA says, "is paid in human suffering."

In allowing literally murderous chemical pollution to develop, the government clearly failed to protect the best interests of its citizens. To prevent nuclear pollution, citizens must look out for themselves.

Once a substantial number

*"The utility directors who assure us that there won't ever be a serious nuclear accident, or a devastating accumulation of minor leaks, or thefts of plutonium, or acts of sabotage, war and God*

*against nuclear power plants, are telling us that the nuclear industry presents a miracle. In any other situation of public responsibility, people who make such delusions would have their actions examined."*

stripping off of all the often enormous rock quantities overlying the deposit."

The residues left from uranium mining and milling contain radium, with a radioactive half-life of 1600 years. Already there are 90 million tons of radioactive uranium "tailings," most from our weapons program, eroding into our Western river-systems. This unsolved problem will grow immense, and immensely alarming to environmentalists, if we go ahead with nuclear electricity.

**Business and civic groups.** These groups generally favor anything which is good for the economy. Since nuclear electricity poses an unprecedented threat to the economy, they are potential moratorium-supporters.

When those in business understand that a single nuclear accident can do twice the property damage of Hurricane Agnes, totally

joined the moratorium movement will have potential for nuclear power." Then what? They will exert pressure on two kinds of people to definitely stop the premature deployment of nuclear power plants: members of Congress and directors of electric utilities.

Whether or not state governments prohibit the operation of nuclear power plants within a state is not clear to point out, however, that nuclear power plants out of your control can make you safe from them. A nuclear plant accident could kill people on the seashore for even greater damage. An accident or sabotage at one of the fuel reprocessing plants in Illinois or New York could



Furthermore, trucks, trains and barges carrying radioactive garbage and plutonium will spread the danger of radioactive catastrophe far and wide. In short, there will be no place to hide from the nuclear power industry.

In 1954, Congress passed the Atomic Energy Act which directs the AEC to provide for "a program to encourage widespread participation in the development and utilization of atomic energy for peaceful purposes to the maximum extent consistent with the common defense and security and with the health and safety of the public."

Congress can easily achieve a moratorium by deciding that operation of nuclear power plants is not yet consistent with health, safety and security, and by passing a law to revoke licenses.

In my opinion, Congress must also provide fair compensation for financial loss and hardship which a moratorium could otherwise inflict on licensees and on employees of facilities, contractors and agencies affected by the moratorium. We must do away with the ruthless idea that we can throw human beings on the junk heap when we want to change public policy.

It is important for citizens who want a moratorium to keep their eyes on the ball, and not to dissipate their energy on side-issues. The transfer of the AEC's regulatory staff to some other agency, the further elaboration of Environmental "102" statements, underground siting of power plants, states' right, perhaps even repeal of the Price-Anderson Act, are issues on which nuclear promoters would love us to spend a few years while the AEC goes right on licensing nuclear power plants.

"Victory" on any or all of those issues might do little or nothing to stop the daily increase of radioactive poison and plutonium in this country. Only a moratorium is certain to achieve the real goal.

In my opinion, people who want a moratorium should concentrate with single-minded energy on that one issue. They can pressure their senators and representatives to do the following things:

1. To co-sponsor the moratorium bill which I am introducing again in the Senate, and to introduce a moratorium bill for the first time in the House.
2. To try to achieve consideration of a moratorium by the Full Senate and House when the AEC's annual budget "authorization" bill comes to a vote, usually in the spring.
3. To press publicly and repeatedly for hearings on a moratorium before Congress. The Joint Committee on Atomic Energy may be persuaded to take up this issue if a great number of senators and representatives insist on it, or if other Committees decide to discuss a nuclear power moratorium in connection with air and water contamination, consumer protection, public health, economic policy, national security, and a host of other matters affected by nuclear power. Citizens need to know on exactly which subcommittees in Congress their own representatives sit.

Citizens can let each of their representatives know that they are paying close attention to what he does, or fails to do, to win a moratorium; constituents can provide very good publicity and campaign help for moratorium-supporters, and poor publicity and election opposition for nuclear-supporters and fence-sitters.

They may become the most ardent moratorium-supporters of all when they realize that most of their property insurance policies specifically exclude damage from nuclear power plants. Furthermore, the Price-Anderson Act (Section 170 of the Atomic Energy Act) sets the limit for a utility's public liability at \$560 million per nuclear accident, with the tax-payers (including the victims) paying about 80 percent and the utility, 20 percent. Any damage over \$560 million is simply not covered, although

damage could exceed \$7 billion per accident according to the AEC. And the figure could be an underestimate because power plants today are at least five times larger than the plant considered in the AEC damage estimate. Chambers of Commerce may start fighting nuclear power harder than anyone when they learn how Price-Anderson protection for the nuclear industry is leaving every other industry unprotected.

"But we need the power" is a refrain which will fade out as more people come to know that there are several safe and insurable ways to get "the power," gasified coal, direct and indirect solar energy (including the wind), and geothermal heat could easily supply all of this country's energy demand (electrical and non-electrical) without the operation of a single nuclear power plant, ever. Incidentally, I predict that the alternatives to nuclear electricity will reach "commercial readiness" with breath-taking speed as soon as a nuclear moratorium seems certain.

**Farmers.** The country's farmers all stand to lose a great deal from nuclear electricity. The AEC's own "Brookhaven Report" estimates that one major nuclear accident (or act of sabotage) could radioactively contaminate 150,000 square miles of agricultural land, which is the equivalent of a square with one side reaching from Chicago to Cincinnati, or from New York City to Richmond, Va.

It is worth noting that the Bethlehem Steel Corporation intervened in January, 1972 against a nuclear power plant proposed near its billion-dollar steel complex east of Gary, Indiana.

**Veterans' groups.** Veterans' groups, like the American Legion, do not yet realize that nuclear power plants, each loaded with as much radioactivity as several hundred Hiroshima-bombs, can make this country indefensible. Nuclear power plants are vulnerable to conventional warheads from airplanes and submarines, not to mention sabotage and blackmail by terrorists.\*

**Peace and disarmament people.** The AEC is officially concerned about a "black market" in nuclear fuel, especially plutonium, which is more valuable than heroin or gold, and which makes excellent atom-bombs. The theft of plutonium could put private atom-bombs into the possession of terrorists, maniacs, gangsters, or foreign agents.

This probability is taken very seriously indeed by high government officials, who issue reports and regulations, but admit having no sure solution. The nuclear industry has already experienced trouble accounting for all the plutonium it handles; a loss-rate of one to two percent per year has been common.

It takes only 20 pounds of plutonium, or less, to make an atom-bomb. If we go ahead with nuclear electricity, we will have an inventory of about two million pounds of plutonium in this country by the year 2000.

By 1980, fifty countries will have enough plutonium from nuclear power plants and research reactors to make several thousand atom-bombs. Just a one-percent diversion of this plutonium per year into atom-bombs would make a farce out of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

**Civil liberties people.** In a nuclear

economy, efforts to prevent diversion of plutonium may fail, no matter how greatly security measures are extended. When and if enough plutonium gets diverted for someone actually to make threats against this country with private atom-bombs, the emergency could easily provoke a nationwide panic and a martial-law situation lasting indefinitely. The possibility that nuclear electricity may end up wiping out our traditional American freedoms and civil liberties is a matter which deserves a great deal of consideration.

If you want utilities to stop building nuclear power plants, you must distinguish between "moral victories" and effective action. For instance, to challenge a rate-increase or to show that the choice of nuclear electricity will cause power rates to go up, is a "moral victory." But if the "embarrassed" utility just goes right ahead building nuclear power plants anyway, what have you gained for your effort?

I believe citizens directly control three kinds of power to which utility directors might pay attention:

1. A campaign for municipal "public power" to replace a private utility which builds nuclear power plants; publicly owned power is accountable to the tax-payers, not the stockholders.
2. A pledge signed by thousands of customers not to pay their electric bills if the utility continues ignoring their desire to have non-nuclear electricity.
3. Lawsuits against the utility directors personally. Since utility directors permit and even actively select nuclear power plants, perhaps a court would find them irresponsible or even incompetent, in view of the technology's potential hazards which are so widely acknowledged today - even by the RAND Corporation.

The utility directors who assure us that there won't ever be a serious nuclear accident, or a devastating accumulation of minor leaks, or thefts of plutonium, or acts of sabotage, war, and God against nuclear power plants, are really telling us that the nuclear industry represents a miracle. In any other position of public responsibility, people with such delusions would have their heads examined.

If you think that sane energy policies will prevail in time just because they are sane, think again. Was it sane, for instance, to foul our air and water to literally sickening degrees?

And if you think that the desires of even a majority automatically prevail because this is a democracy, how do you account for the fact that the majority is still denied basic desires like full employment, fair taxes, strong consumer protection, honest police departments, and an end to organized crime and dope-pushing?

In the real world of politics, ordinary people can win only if they get organized to exert vote-power and publicity-power strong enough to counter the financial power of the special interests.

The financial power of the nuclear interests is huge. A "plutonium economy" is inevitable unless enough citizens start fighting for the "inalienable" right to life for themselves and for innocent generations unborn.

\*On November 15, after this article was written, hijackers who had seized a Southern Airways jet threatened to send the aircraft crashing into the Oak Ridge nuclear power plant in Tennessee. The plant was evacuated and though the threat was not carried out, it was obvious that the authorities had no way of dealing with the situation.

This feature written by

Senator Mike Gravel

Drawings this article by Richard Willson, reprinted from Stockholm Conference Eco, copyright © 1972 by Friends of the Earth.



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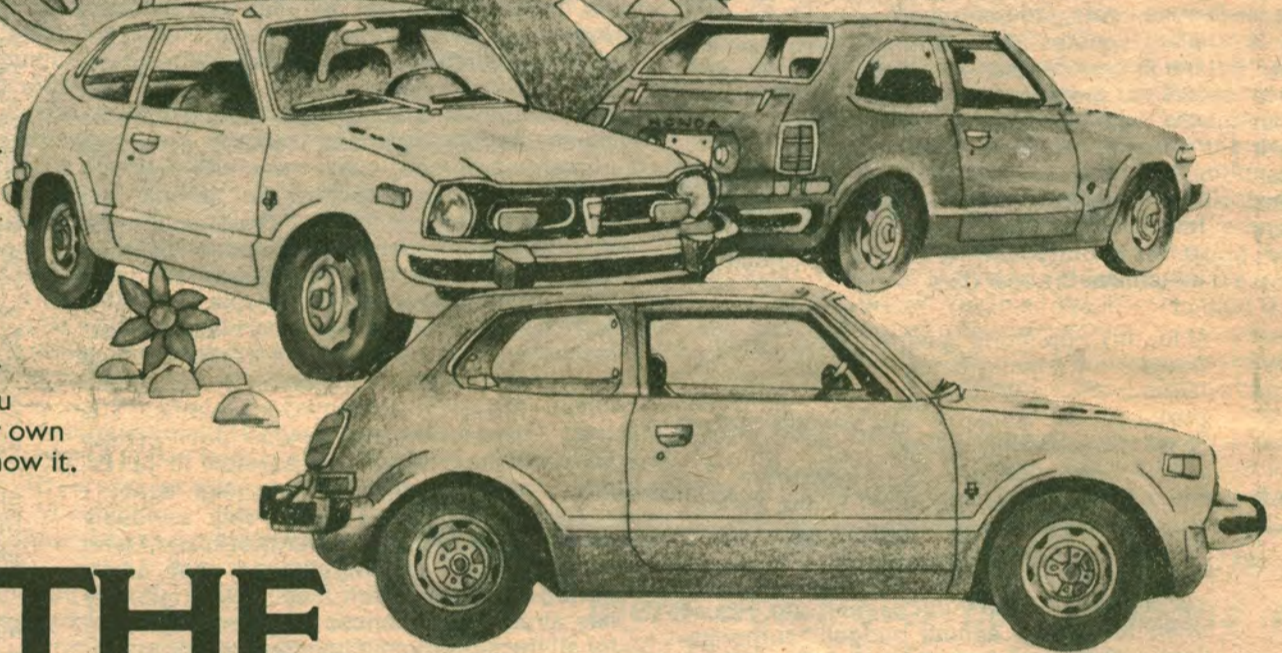
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# WIN ONE OF THREE HONDA CIVICS



**H**ere's how you enter.

**C**omplete and send in the entry form below. Carefully read the rules and regulations and answer the four easy questions on long distance calling. The answers to the questions are contained in the introductory pages of your telephone directory. Mail the completed entry form below in time to be received by October 31st, 1976, and who knows, you could be driving around in your own new Honda Civic before you know it.



## IN THE LONG DISTANCE SWEEPSTAKES.

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### Rules & Regulations

1. To enter, complete the official entry form. Mail to:  
"LONG DISTANCE SWEEPSTAKES"  
Box 8109  
TORONTO, Ontario  
M5W 1S8

Contest closes with entries received as of October 31, 1976.

2. There will be three winners determined. Each winner will receive a 1976 Honda Civic automobile, model SBA, 2-door sedan, which will include 1237 cc engine, 4 speed all synchromesh transmission, power assisted front disc brakes, full interior carpeting, tinted glass windows, rear window defroster, 2-speed heavy-duty heater/defroster, locking fuel filler door, 2-speed wiper washers, and re-settable trip odometer. Manufacturer's suggested list price F.O.B. Toronto—\$3,159.00. Dealer may sell for less. Price does not include destination and pre-delivery charges, license, and taxes because these factors vary from region to region. Prizes must be accepted as awarded. Only one prize per family. Winners agree to accept responsibility for licenses and insurance. Prizes will be delivered to the Honda dealership nearest to the winner's residence in Canada.

3. Selections will be made from eligible entries received by the contest judges. Entrants whose names are chosen, and whose questionnaires are completed correctly will be contacted and

required to first correctly answer a time-limited, skill-testing question during a pre-arranged telephone interview before being declared a winner. Decisions of the judges are final. By entering, contestants agree to the use of their name and address and photograph in any forthcoming publicity in the event of being declared a winner.

4. Contest is open only to students who are registered as full-time or part-time at any accredited Canadian University or College, except employees and members of their immediate families of Trans Canada Telephone System, its advertising agencies, or the independent judging organization. This contest is subject to all Federal, Provincial and Municipal Laws.

### Official Entry Form

Print your answers to each question on the entry form. Only one entry per person. Mail completed entry with name, address and all other information as requested on the entry form, in time to be received by midnight, October 31st, 1976.

### Here are the easy questions:

- When placing a long distance call, it is cheaper to:
  - have the operator place call;  direct dial
- You can save more money on your long distance telephone call if you:
  - call person-to-person;  call station-to-station

3. According to your local telephone directory during what hours, Monday to Saturday, can you save the most money when you direct dial your call:

from \_\_\_\_\_ a.m. to \_\_\_\_\_ a.m. from \_\_\_\_\_ (your location)  
p.m. to \_\_\_\_\_ p.m. (location of your choice).

Date of telephone directory you are using \_\_\_\_\_

4. What are the two important things to remember in order to save up to 60% on your long distance calls?

(a) \_\_\_\_\_

(b) \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City/Town \_\_\_\_\_

Postal Code \_\_\_\_\_

Tel. No. (your own or where you can be reached) \_\_\_\_\_

University Attending \_\_\_\_\_

# Partners in deception

Continued from page 6

But even worse, the Washington Star-News reported that the CIA had up to forty full-time journalists around the world on its payroll. It seems that journalists can often penetrate places that are off-limits to agents masquerading as diplomats, businessmen, or military attaches.

The overseas journalists are actually part of a much larger network of CIA affiliates who, since the agency's inception in 1974, have worked to discredit communism by

buying influence in labour organizations, charitable foundations, student groups and of course, the press. It takes lots of money to buy the services of people at Reuters, Agence-France Presse, Tass, and Hsinhua, the Chinese news agency.

Writing in the **Columbia Journalism Review**, Stuart Loory describes the CIA's process of "floating a story." A CIA agent, assigned to carry out a mission of shaming the Soviets as an irresponsible superpower, would enlist a Reuters man

under CIA contract and give him a phony story (he may or may not be aware of the deception), describing a non-existent Soviet nuclear weapons test. The reporter would then pass the story on to a Stockholm correspondent, explaining that he had to protect the source by having the story emanate from the Swedish capital. Once the story is put on the wires, a competing wire service will often duplicate it and presto—the world reads fiction on page one.



## 1977 B.B.A. Graduates

interested in a career in public accounting  
leading to qualification as a Chartered Accountant  
are invited to meet  
with our representative on campus

Thursday, October 28, 1976

Friday, October 29, 1976

Appointments may be arranged with  
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Charlottetown	Hamilton	Saint John	Woodstock
Corner Brook	Kentville	St. John's	Yarmouth



The JOURNAL still needs a business manager. Honorarium is involved, short office hours. *Journal staff meeting 2:00 Thursday.*

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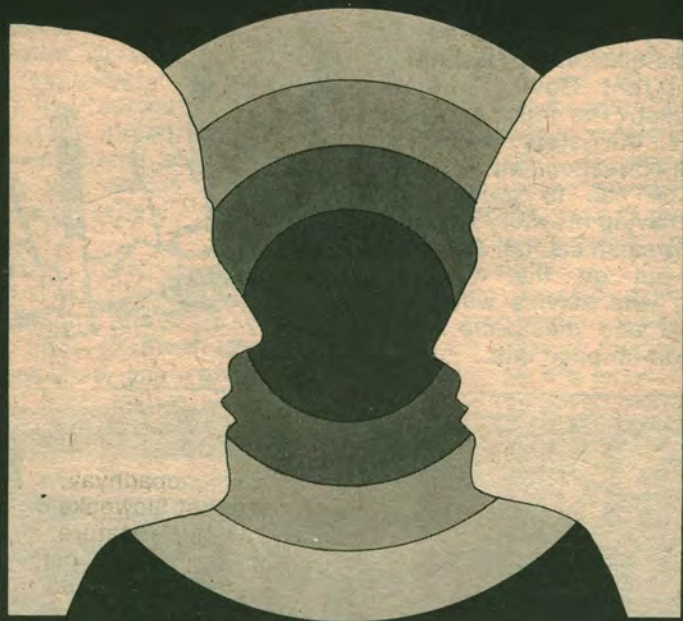
Send for a free Recipe Guide: Southern Comfort Corporation, P.O. Box 775, Place Bonaventure, Montréal, Québec H5A 1E1

## Students dig NS history

In search of some of Nova Scotia's 'missing' history, anthropology students at Saint Mary's University have begun the archaeological excavation of Fort Sackville at the head of Bedford Basin.

The Fort, built in 1749, was one of the first outposts established by Governor Edward Cornwallis to defend the settlement of Halifax against overland attacks by the French and their Indian allies. Strategically located on the summit of a hill, the Fort commanded a broad view of Bedford Basin and the Sackville River. Its first commander was Captain John Gorham who, with his complement of sixty New England Rangers, scouted the Basin and were responsible for the protection of travellers on the road between Halifax and Minas (Windsor).

Fort Sackville served as an active military post until the beginning of this century. Its last remaining structure was destroyed by fire on July 4, 1912.



# Would you accept a job from a perfect stranger?

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It works, and we've been getting a lot of good people that way. If you'd like to talk with us, you can arrange it through the Student Placement Office on campus. Or write to the Personnel Manager, CIBC, at the regional location most convenient to you: 5171 George St., Halifax; 1155 Dorchester Blvd. W., Montreal; Commerce Court, Toronto; 375 Main St., Winnipeg; 1867 Hamilton St., Regina; 309-8th Ave. SW, Calgary; 640 W. Hastings St., Vancouver.

**A GOOD FUTURE STARTS WITH  
A GOOD INTERVIEW**



**CANADIAN IMPERIAL  
BANK OF COMMERCE**

**We'll be on campus**

**Oct. 28, 29, 1976**

## Food committee

The S.U.B. food committee held its first meeting of the new year last Friday. This new committee was formed during the summer months by day-hop rep. Marty Aucoin. The purpose of the committee is to provide the students an opportunity to discuss schemes with Saga officials which will provide the best services possible. Among the various issues discussed were:  
10c coffee in the SUB cafe each weekday from 8 a.m. to 10 a.m.,

The establishment of "Dollar Day" specials which will begin this Thursday.

The posting of menus that will allow students to know what is to be served a week in advance.

Any day hop student with suggestions and / or the desire to join the committee should leave their names and suggestions with the S.R.C. secretary on the 5th floor of the SUB. Saga Foods and the SUB Food Committee are working in conjunction to provide you with good service. This is your opportunity to have a say as to what you eat.  
Bon Appétit

## Folk Club

### SECOND WIND

A Folk Side Of The Campus - Lewis Benvie

*It was his turn and he wished to express himself. In looking to the past he had some regrets. There were the kindnesses that might have been and opportunities ignored. Often decisions were lamented but time moves on.*

*He may take a trip or join a group later to regret it. However, in his experience he had never met or heard another human lament being one. As he knelt reaching for his guitar, he paused for moment listening to those who had come to hear - then slowly he began singing what some would come to say, were the lyrics to a simple song.*

In trying to explain folk music, I found the best approach to be had from experience itself. The word folk means people or groups. To appreciate what is more than definition one need only recognize their own feelings hummed in tune while alone in the shower or sitting with some friends by a camp fire. Rewarding it is to find yourself no different than they, who by comparison, are no different than you. Enjoy the Coffee House each and every Sunday night from 7-12 in the cafeteria of the Student Union Building. There is a small charge of 75 cents. Because of this monetary syndrome which they are compelled to obey, the folk club offers you free at the door - invisible folk singers. With a little love they are much easier to care for than pet rocks.

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# Nuclear power in the Maritimes

by Trudy Gaudet

In an age of nuclear research and energy, it may well be expected that sooner or later some form would reach the Maritimes. This major accomplishment took place in the early summer of 1975 when a nuclear reactor became functional at the Science Department of Dalhousie University.

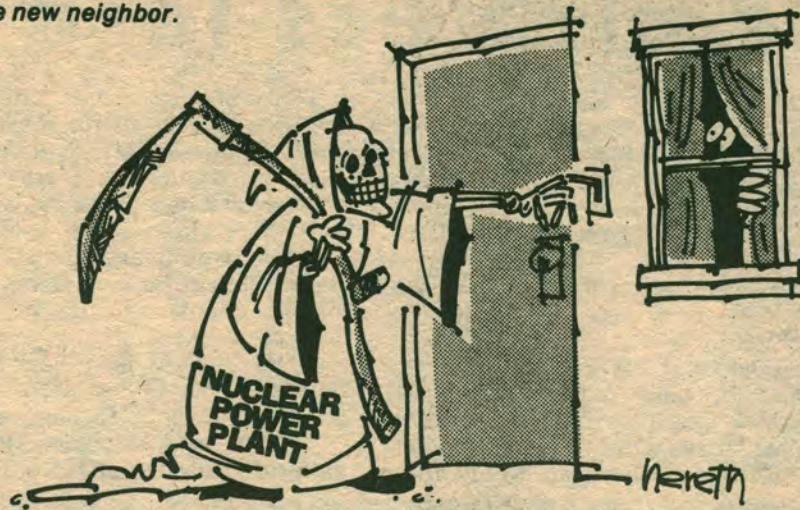
The reactor was christened, Slowpoke (Safe Low Power Critical Equipment) and is affiliated with Slowpokes in Alberta, Ontario and Quebec. It is a safe, reliable, low-cost pool-type nuclear reactor designed to operate automatically for extended periods of ten years. When the ten year period is up, the core of the reactor is sent to the Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., in Ontario (AECL) and is replaced. Slowpoke can be turned on and off with a flick of a switch. The safety of operation is assured by limiting the maximum excess reactivity and thus permitting use of the inborn negative temperature coefficient as the safety mechanism.

Slowpoke is used solely for research purposes at Dalhousie and is run by the Trace Analysis Research Centre there. Dr. Chattopadhyay of Trace Analysis, in an interview, believes wholeheartedly in the safety of the reactor. He emphasized the fact that people are under the mistaken belief that Slowpoke is used to produce nuclear energy, when, in fact, it is used just for research purposes. Aside from the negative safety aspect, people have been reiterating upon, there are many positive aspects which should not be ignored.

There are many fields where research through Slowpoke takes

The new neighbor.

Dave Hereth, LNS



place. In Agriculture, for instance, the detecting of pesticide residues on crops is aided greatly. In Criminology, the identification of gunpowder could possibly aid in the capture of criminals. In Health and Medicine, the measuring of concen-

trations of toxic elements and their role in neoplastic diseases are being observed. Studies currently underway dealing with Multiple Sclerosis have come up with a theory that this disease may actually be caused by a lack of or too much of trace

elements such as copper. Slowpoke also proves to be effective in pollution control in which trace toxic elements in environmental materials and identification of pollution sources may be detected.

Dr. Chattopadhyay went on to say that the nuclear core lies beneath 15 feet of bedrock. This ten offers maximum safety. The reason for the 20-foot pool of water is to cool the reactor should the core heat exceed a certain level. Heat would then be removed from the water through cooling coils. Therefore, the reactor's cooling system is a closed system and needs none of the constant circulation of water which is necessary for an ordinary power reactor.

Dr. Chattopadhyay, in closing, stressed that Slowpoke operates at a very low temperature and power output. The Doctor, before coming to Dalhousie, worked with the University of Toronto as a Chemistry professor as well as a nuclear researcher.

## Women's Field hockey

St. Mary's, after whipping Acadia 4-1 and dropping a 2-0 decision to Dalhousie, now sport a 6-2-0 record in AUAA field hockey action and still have an excellent chance of making the playoffs.

Jerri Sharkey fired three goals to pace SMU's attack against Acadia, with Malinda Donovan firing the fourth goal.

Cathy Mullane's squad will get a tough test today when they face the St. F.X. X-Ettes in Antigonish. They then meet Mount Allison and UPEI on the road before finishing up against the Dal Tigerettes at Dalhousie.

Trade between Canada and South America boomed last year, the South African Information Ministry reports: Canadian exports to South Africa increased by 36 per cent, while imports from that country rose 65 per cent.

Canadian exports, mainly trucks and tractors, motor vehicle parts and sulphur, totalled \$143 million in 1975, compared with \$105 million in 1974. Canada imported \$223 million worth of goods, compared with \$135 million. The principal imports were raw sugar, iron and steel alloys, fruit and canned products.

Canada is now South Africa's eighth-largest trading partner. (*Globe and Mail*, 4/6/76).

What if there were a list?

A list that said:  
 Our finest actors  
 weren't allowed to act.  
 Our best writers  
 weren't allowed to write.  
 Our funniest comedians  
 weren't allowed to make  
 us laugh.

What would it be like if  
 there were such a list?  
 It would be like America in 1953.



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PG PARENTAL GUIDANCE SUGGESTED  
 SOME MATERIAL MAY NOT BE SUITABLE FOR PRETEENAGERS



# Dal soccer players lose eligibility

By Neil Sampson

In a letter to The JOURNAL, a Dalhousie University student has accused Saint Mary's University of causing himself and a "colleague" of losing their soccer eligibility.

Kevin Doyle and Phil Boyle lost their eligibility to play soccer at Dalhousie this year because both had played an association game subsequent to the commencement of the AUSA soccer season.

The ruling on the subject, a result of the 1976 annual AUSA meeting states: "That because of the short overlap of association and inter-collegiate soccer seasons, it is recommended that a varsity soccer play be permitted to finish his season with his association team up to the official beginning of the AUSA soccer schedule (first league game)".

To serve as a preventative for any confusion or misinterpretation of the ruling a clarification was moved by Nancy Buzzell (Dal) and seconded by Bob Hayes reading: "That the intent of 23 (a) is that up to the date of the first AUSA league game, players can participate on both university and association teams".

Despite this clarification, two fine players are not playing soccer this year.

Who is to blame?

Doyle, obviously hurt by the AUSA's decision, blames Saint Mary's, saying it protested his eligibility.

Bob Hayes and Huskies soccer coach, Roy Clements told The JOURNAL, "no protest was made by Saint Mary's on Doyle and Boyle's eligibility or any player on any other team at Dalhousie for that matter". Hayes went on to add,

"although that doesn't mean that there couldn't have been one".

"If we (SMU) wanted to be real dirty", Hayes said, "we could have waited until the end of the season, then present a protest to the AUSA which would have resulted in Dalhousie losing their games. But that is now how I like to run things".

Doyle and Boyle are not the only ones to have suffered from an AUSA executive decision. Indeed many players, not only from Dalhousie and Saint Mary's, but from

Richards said he "honestly thought it (the ruling) meant first team game, not first league game". He went on to say "there was no malice intended by Dalhousie. I'm sorry if it appears that way".

If Richards is apologetic towards Saint Mary's, he is anything but in his comments on the governing body (AUSA).

"The AUSA is retarding the development of soccer in the Atlantic Region", Richards said.

"It is senior soccer that is suffering because of rules such as

he has to abandon his association team at a time when it needs him the most" (play-offs), Richards told The JOURNAL.

Regardless of one's opinion of the ruling, the AUSA made the only decision it could have given the circumstances.

There are several players on the Huskies team and on squads throughout the region who had to make a decision and did so. A verdict contrary to the ruling would have been unfair to them.

If the ruling is discriminating to soccer, it is up to the soccer coaches in the region to apply pressure on their Athletic Directors to have it corrected at the next annual meeting.

Richards would like to see the Union come to some arrangement. "Either do away with it or have some greater understanding of the game of soccer".

Says Richards, "I'd like to see soccer developed...I don't like to see rules that stifle its development".

## SPORTS

other Atlantic universities have been forced to sit on the sidelines while their teams either struggled or rolled along.

Dalhousie soccer coach Tony Richards apologized for Doyle's statements saying, "Kevin (Doyle) has been very distressed as a result of the decision and obviously acted with haste".

"It is not Roy's (Clements) or Saint Mary's fault Kevin and Phil are not playing. If anyone is to blame, it is Dalhousie or myself. I misinterpreted the ruling...I assume responsibility" said Richards.

"Clements only quoted the ruling as it exists. It is his right to question a player's eligibility; and that is all he did. It was the university (Dal) which brought it before the AUSA hoping for a favourable decision", Richards told The JOURNAL.

those of the AUSA, not university soccer, and that is bad for the game. If a player decides he wants to continue playing soccer into the fall,

## 20th fishing competition

The 20th annual International University Sports Fishing Seminar and Competition has closed its doors for another year. Twelve teams (six Canadian and six American) participated in three days of deep sea fishing off Cape St. Mary and Wedgeport, on the south shore of Nova Scotia.

University of Massachusetts pulled well ahead on the first day with their catch of 610 pounds, adding 227 Tuesday and 105 Wednesday, giving them a total of 942 pounds to win the match. Second place Yale University was a distant second with 553 pounds, and a Canadian and American team tied for third place with 372 pounds each -- University of New Brunswick and Princeton. The remainder of the standings are as follows:

4th place	St. Francis Xavier University	367
5th place	University of Western Ontario	317
6th place	Harvard University	275
7th place	Dalhousie University	262
8th place	Dartmouth College	219
9th place	University of Toronto	198
10th place	Saint Mary's University	186
10th place	Lock Haven State College	186

No tuna were boated this year, although two were sighted. Cod (Gadus Callarias) and mackerel (Scomber Scombrus) were the species most often caught.

The University Cup (awarded to the team gathering the most points; scored by point per pound of fish)

was captured by University of Massachusetts with their team of Coach Tunner Brosky, Captain Dave Provost, Blake Keedy, Jim Budzinski, and John Nickerson.

Winner of the Bluenose Trophy (awarded to the team catching the largest fish) was Princeton University with Neal Ivory landing a 35 pound cod on the last day of competition.

The Nova Scotia International Trophy (combined scores of teams -- U.S. vs. Canada) was won by the six American teams with a point total of 2547, followed by the Canadian schools with their combined total of 1702 points.

Director of this fishing match, Bob Hayes, wrapped up the tournament with this comment, "Univer-

sity of Massachusetts has now won this award six times, while the 1976 second place Yale team has captured it five years. I'm pleased to have this friendly rivalry between the two schools since it adds more color and enjoyment to our seminar and competition."

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# Huskies blank UNB and Dal

Under Canadian rules a football team is supposed to throw the ball in order to win games. But Jim Clark and his St. Mary's Huskies, running a Houston-veer offence are out to prove that old maxim wrong.

In their last two games the Huskies have blanked their opponents 71-0 on the power of 647 yards rushing and just 160 yards in the air. In each of those two games, the Huskies completed only three passes.

Keying the offence for the St. Mary's squad has been quarterback Glenn Sever, who, when he isn't running the ball himself, has such quality running backs as Joey Digiantomaso, Mike Hannon, Frazer Gardella and Eddie Kulis to hand off to.

There are also quality receivers to pass to, led by senior Kevin Shaw. Along with him are 5-foot-6 Ed Wojtowicz, Eddie Wells and Darcy Gray, and tight end Randy Lashua.

But the real secret to the Huskies success offensively has been the play of a powerful offensive line, led by another senior, Mike Curry. In games to date, and particularly last weekend against the Dalhousie Tigers, the Huskies owned the line of scrimmage, and another old football adage has it that that is where games are won and lost.

A perennial all-conference performer, Curry usually starts the game at center, but moves over to snap the ball on kicking plays, and has seen some time at offensive tackle, as in the Dal game when he moved over to throw a great block on All-Canadian defensive lineman Mike Riley as Sever went 14 yards for his second touchdown. Curry, one of only two members of the Huskies 1973 College Bowl champion team still with the squad, gives up 60 pounds to the 280 pound Riley.

Other star performers on the line to date have been regular center Hans Himmelman, an all-conference team member last year; Charlie Sardo, the other regular guard who sat out most of last year with a broken leg; and tackles Larry

Fullerton, Andrew Knapp and Carlo Szamsovari. Dean Gamble has also done a fine job when subbing at guard.

Whether the Huskies can continue to win without throwing the ball remains to be seen. But when they have to, the SMU offence has proven that they can pass. Sever to Shaw was a deadly combination when the Huskies dropped the Acadia Axemen last month.

But Clarke's philosophy has been to run the ball and pass when the defence over reacts. Against UNB Red Bombers the Huskies completed only three passes, but they all came back-to-back and culminated in Sever's seven-yard scoring strike to Shaw.

The other two SMU majors came on short runs by Sever and Digiantomaso in the first half.

The rest of the work was done by an aggressive defence that held the Bombers to just 83 yards of total offence as the St. Mary's club rolled up 290 yards.

Against the Tigers at Huskies Stadium the defence was even stingier as they gave up just 35 yards in total offence.

Particularly outstanding against Dal was SMU's lucky-number-7 Charlie Gardella, who constantly harassed Dal ball carriers in their own backfield from his outside linebacker post.

Leading a defensive line that allowed Tiger running backs only 47 yards on the ground were Hector Pothier, Canada's outstanding college lineman last year and the other member of the 1973 College Bowl winner, Bill Anstie, Ron Galli, Donny Martin, Keith McLeod, and Bob Coolen.

The line was also a major factor in Dal quarterback Tom Evan's poor passing stats of 4 of 15 for 28 yards. Evans was constantly being forced to ground the ball because of the rush and was sacked five times (twice by Gardella) for losses of 40 yards, and a two-point safety touch.

An improving defensive backfield helped out the team effort with

interceptions by Ray Ford, Danny Duval and Don Bourlier.

But the highlight of that game had to be the running game, which averaged almost eight yards a carry in piling up 426 yards.

Pacing the attack were Sever, with 123 yards on seven carries, Digiantomaso with 95 yards, Hannon with 78, Kulis with 67, backup quarterback Mickey Stringham with 39, and Frazer Gardella with 24.

redeem himself on St. Mary's next possession with a 14 yard scamper to pay dirt.

Mickey Stringham then took over the controls for the Maroon and White and led them to touchdown runs of three yards by Hannon and Digiantomaso, and 28 yards by himself.

In that game, however, the Huskies completed only three of 12 pass attempts for 64 yards.

The Huskies will get their first



Quarterback Glenn Sever looks down field for a possible receiver as he rolls out during the Huskies 50-0 pounding of the Dalhousie Tigers at Huskies Stadium Saturday afternoon. Sever led the Huskies attack with 123 yards on seven carries and scored two touchdowns. Coming up to force the play is Dal defensive back Keith Seiforth.

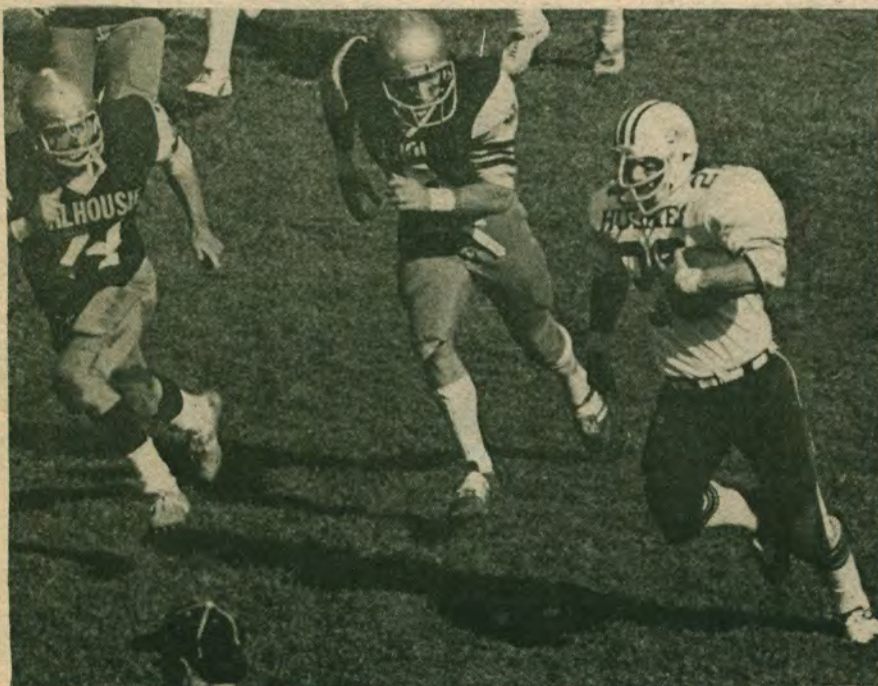
[Photo by Jamie Morrison]

Sever sparked the offence early in the second quarter, after a scoreless opening 15 minutes, with a sensational 55-yard run for the first touchdown. The Huskies then roared to a pair of majors on runs of two-yards by Gardella, and five-yards by Hannon to run up a 21-0 half time score.

After being sacked on a third-and-three play from the Dal 13-yard line on the Huskies' first series of the second half, Sever came back to

real test in three weeks when they host the Acadia Axemen this Saturday. If the Huskies win, tie, or stay within 13 points of the Axemen, whom they beat 35-22 in their first encounter, they will take first place in the AUFC and home field advantage in all playoff action.

If, on the other hand, they lose by two converted touchdowns or more, Acadia will capture first place and the right to host any playoff games against St. Mary's.



Moe Hannon sweeps around the left end for one of his two touchdowns that helped the Huskies bury the Dal Tigers 50-0 and build up a 5-0 record in the AUFC at SMU Saturday. Hannon lugged the ball 16 times for 78 yards in the Lobster Trap "Classic" which saw St. Mary's roll up 426 yards along the ground. Trying to stop the SMU running back are [74] Sergio Greguoldo and [5] Jim Neale of the Tigers.

[Photo by Jamie Morrison]

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# **A MESSAGE TO THE UNIVERSITY COMMUNITY**

from The Executive of

## **SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY FACULTY UNION**

Negotiations between the University Board of Governors and the Faculty Union have reached an impasse over the scrutiny of the academic qualifications of academic administrators hired by the University. The Board of Governors does not want its administrators subject to the same standards of academic quality that apply to ordinary faculty. They wish ex-administrators to have the right to automatically assume teaching positions, even if this means that a better qualified faculty member will lose his job.

The Faculty Union finds this position unacceptable both from the standpoint of job security for its members and the potential damage that may be inflicted on academic programs.

The Faculty Union has offered several compromise positions to the Board's negotiators on this item. Their response has been that their position is final. They have told us that unless we accept their absolute demand there will be no contract. They have led us to believe that they will lock us out.

The Faculty Union asked that the outstanding issue be submitted to a neutral arbitrator and that both parties agree to be bound by his report. This procedure would prevent any disruption of the campus. The Board's negotiators rejected this offer.

The Union Executive can only conclude that certain individuals on the Board of Governors wish to precipitate a strike in the hope of smashing the Union. Why else have they rejected binding arbitration? Why else have they refused to negotiate meaningfully on this issue?

### **THE FACULTY UNION DOES NOT WISH TO STRIKE!**

However, we will not work without a contract. We will not tolerate a condition where our salaries are frozen at last year's levels by lack of a Collective Agreement. We will not be placed in a position where we can be locked out.

### **THE FACULTY UNION DOES NOT WISH TO STRIKE!**

But by refusing binding arbitration, the Board of Governors has left us no option.

The Board of Governors must be held accountable for its irresponsible attitude which has precipitated this current crisis.