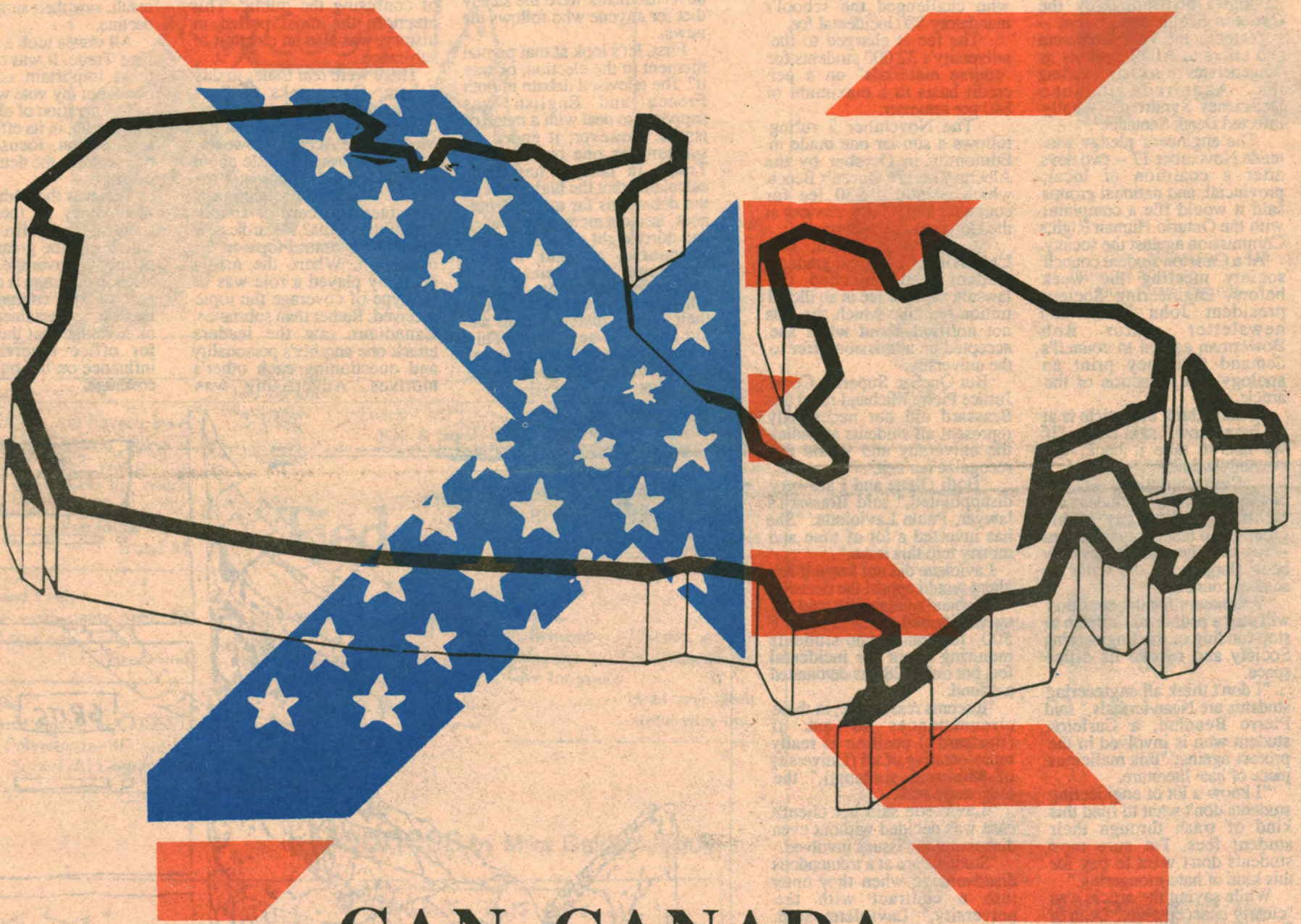


THE JOURNAL

VOL. 54 NO. 10 NOVEMBER 24, 1988



CAN CANADA SURVIVE?

BUMMER IN T.O.

TURNOVERS COST HUSKIES VANIER CUP

LARKIN'S FINAL PITCH FAILS

BY RYAN VAN HORNE

Last Thursday NDP candidate for the Halifax riding Ray Larkin predicted that he would be the one to unseat Tory Stewart McInnes. Mr. Larkin made what he called a naked political pitch and asked those who attended his talk here at Saint Mary's that if they wanted to defeat the Tories they should vote for him and not waste their vote on the Liberal candidate Mary Clancy. Few people heeded his advice however as Ms. Clancy is the new member of parliament for Halifax.

Mr. Larkin repeated time and again in his talk that he confronted Mr. McInnes with a number of issues that were ignored by the former MP. Mr. Larkin is referring to the series of all candidate meetings that were held here in Halifax and televised. Before the last debate the three parties were in a tie, according to Larkin, and after the debate his campaign office was flooded with calls by people showing their support.

Mr. Larkin was asked whether the support of the Halifax Dockyard workers would be enough to sway the vote in his favour. Halifax has traditionally been a bellweather riding and Mr. Larkin would have to buck a tradition in order to get elected. Before the election it appeared the support of the dockyard workers might carry the seat for the NDP,

especially after Ed Broadbent stopped in for a rally two weeks ago. At that rally a number of dockyard workers showed their unabashed support for the NDP.

It has become apparent that the majority of people who wanted to defeat Mr. McInnes thought that Ms. Clancy had a better chance. Mr. Larkin did not receive the support that many people thought he would. In fact he did not garner enough votes to recover his deposit. Under the Elections Act any candidate who receives half of the amount of votes for the winner will have their \$200 deposit returned. At the time this was written the vote count showed Ms. Clancy elected with 18,000 votes, Mr. McInnes received 15,000 while Mr. Larkin received only 7,000.

Ms. Clancy was an excellent candidate and should also prove to be an excellent Member of Parliament. Liberal leader John Turner has said during the campaign that he will select a woman from every province for his cabinet should he be elected. It is an empty statement however as the Liberals and New Democrats failed to hold the Conservatives to a minority government. It is the first time since Sir John A. MacDonald was in power that a Conservative has won a second consecutive majority government.



Stewart McInnes And Ray Larkin Chat Three Weeks Before The Election

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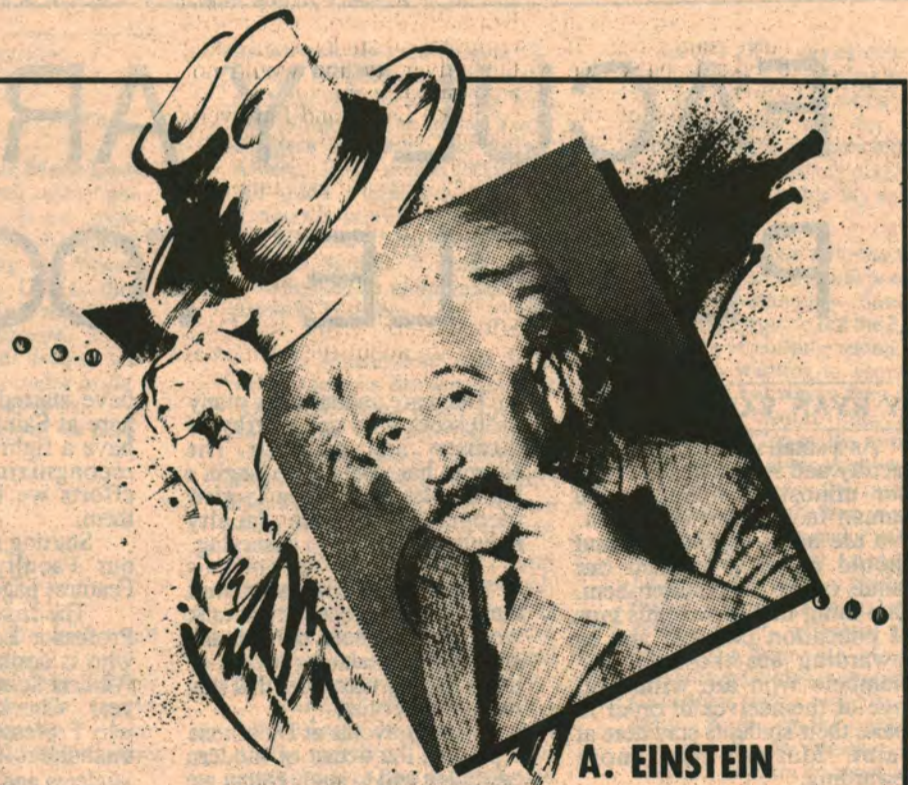
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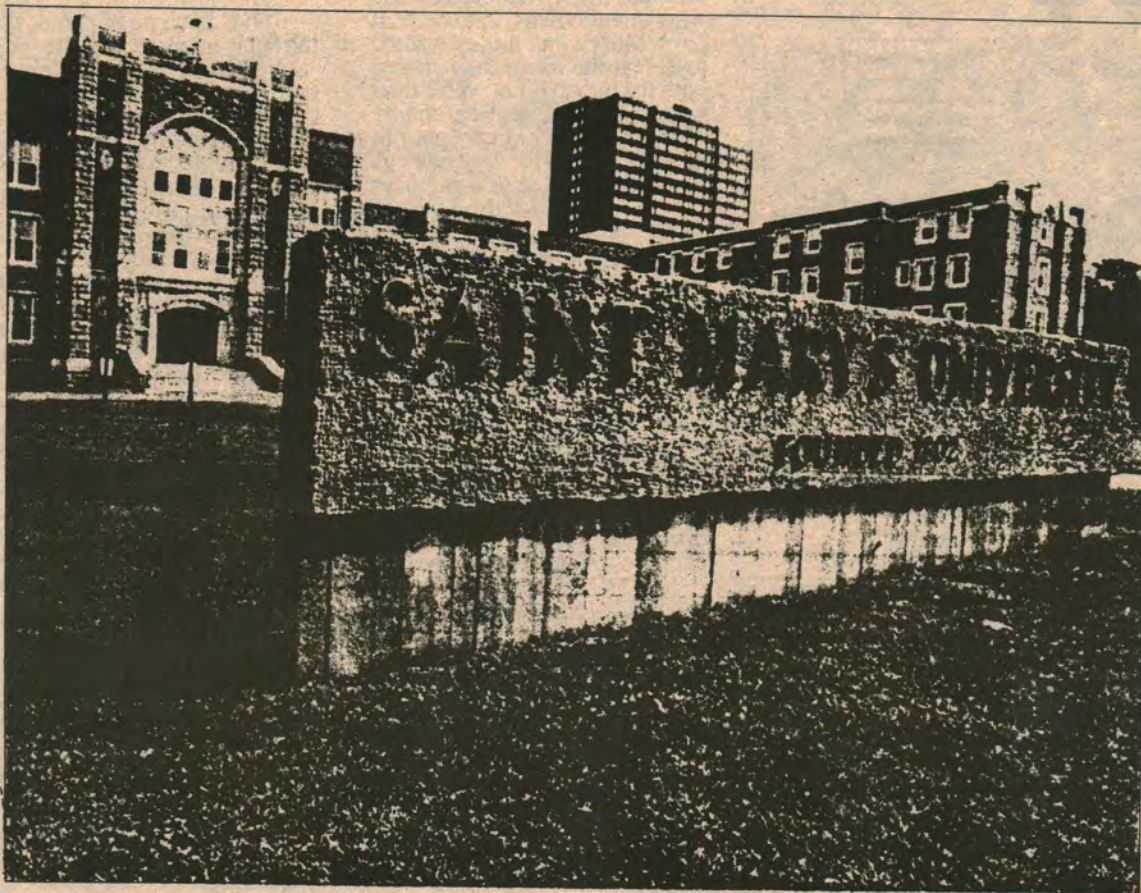
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A UNIVERSITY IN DECAY

BY PETER L. TWOHIG



Remember the bookstore at the beginning of the year? Many students could not purchase the required texts until three or four weeks into the year. This was an inconvenience for most of us. It was also a warning sign for things to come: an unbearably crowded library during peak daytime hours; a cafeteria in which it is difficult to find a seat, let alone a table, during lunch time; classes so large that students can retain a high degree of anonymity, whether they wish to or not; and yes, inadequate parking facilities for permit holders.

These descriptions are accurate for Saint Mary's. They are also the symptoms of an overcrowded institution. Saint Mary's enrollment continues to increase year after year, yet classroom space has largely remained the same. Furthermore, there are not enough Professors to deal with the increased numbers of students. It is not uncommon for a 200 level course to have well over 100 students enrolled. Second and third year courses have also been affected by increased enrollment. Instead of having classes in the smaller and more cosy department seminar rooms, numbers have forced these classes to move to the larger and more impersonal rooms. These rooms are not conducive to the presentation of papers or class discussions.

Saint Mary's used to be a small university. It was also a community. It is becoming less so each year. Larger classes mean less chances to get to know your classmates as well as your instructor. The lack of space where one can sit and talk, such as the cafeteria of yesteryear, aggravates this problem. The result is that Saint Mary's is becoming less of a community, especially for those of us who do not live on campus.

Finally, but most importantly, one must think of the quality of education. Large classes are a strain on both students and professors. Imagine for a moment what it must be like to attempt to teach a class of 125. And what if you don't understand something? Sometimes class discussions may lead to clearer understanding. It is hard to hold meaningful class discussion in such large numbers.

For the past four years, I have been a student at Saint Mary's. I will always retain the memories of my years here. The faculty and students that I have met have had a profound influence on me. Along the way, I even managed to receive a fine education. All students should have the same opportunity that I have had.

The university administration will soon have to address the problems generated by increased enrollment. The student population is quickly outstripping the university's structural confines. In order to guarantee a quality education for the future generations of Santamarians, the problems must be identified and corrected. Only then will students of Saint Mary's be able to have nothing but fond memories of their time at Saint Mary's.

FACULTY ARE PEOPLE TOO

BY RYAN VAN HORNE

As a small university we, the faculty and students, should do our utmost to maintain the human face of our education. We are not a degree mill and should strive to expand our minds rather than clutter them. One thing that makes this type of education possible and so rewarding are those faculty members who are willing to give of themselves in order to make their students stay here at Saint Mary's here more rewarding.

There are undoubtedly many professors who are worthy of mention and as such The Journal has decided to begin a feature that will serve to give recognition to the faculty members who are so deserving.

We at the Journal cannot make the selections ourselves so we need the help of you the students to make us aware of those faculty members that you feel are deserving.

Recent events at Dalhousie represent the decay of modern education and to some extent we

have started to feel the pinch here at Saint Mary's. We still have a fighting chance and by recognizing extraordinary efforts we hope to encourage them.

Starting next week look for our Faculty Profile on the Features page.

The first profile will be on Professor Edward J. McBride who is acting chairman of the Political Science Department this year. Check back and find out why Professor McBride has the unshakeable respect of his students and colleagues.

ELECTION

The Journal would like to announce the availability of 2 executive positions:

--News Editor

--Graphics Editor

Accordingly, the News Editor shall (a) act as the Editor in the absence of the Editor, (b) prepare and edit local and campus news stories, (c) manage newswriters and assign stories to those writers.

The Graphics Editor shall (a) prepare graphic material for publication ("cartoons").

Interested parties may submit a resume/portfolio highlighting relevant experience and a short letter explaining why they want the position to the *Journal*, fifth floor of the Student Centre. An honorarium (last semester approximately \$150.00 for the News Editor and \$120.00 for Graphics Editor) is involved.

Both positions are decided by a staff vote.

Deadline for applications: **Thursday, December 1**
Election Date: **Tuesday, December 6, 1988**

UNIVERSITY NEWS

BY RYAN VAN HORNE

Former MLA Edmund Morris has begun teaching at SMU this week. The Political Science Department has posted a notice on the door of Dr. Higgins office. The note informs students of Political Science 307 and 320 will be resuming classes this week. One wonders how the students will react to having such an individual as their professor. Mr. Morris did not run again in the September 6th election because of pressures from within the progressive conservative party.

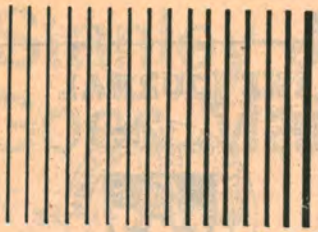
Saint Mary's



University

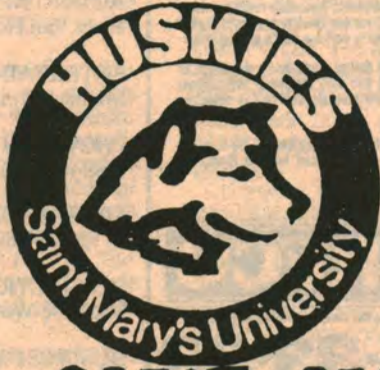
regardless of any blemishes he has amassed in the last year Mr. Morris nonetheless carries an impressive set of credentials. He received his M.A. in Political Science from Dalhousie and is also a Doctor of Civil Law. In 1969 he was Vice-president of Finance and Development before becoming the interim president in 1970.

In 1974 he entered politics when he was elected mayor of Halifax, a position he held for six years. In 1980 he offered himself as candidate for the Tories in the provincial election and won holding his seat in Province House for eight years.



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NEWS

THE DFA STRIKE IS OVER - OR IS IT?

BY D. MURRAY



Jack Daniel's Tennessee Whiskey is represented in Canada by FBM Distillery Ltd., Brampton, Ontario.

ONE VISITOR to Jack Daniel's Tennessee distillery reckoned this cave spring water started all the way up in Canada because it's always a cool 56°

We don't rightly know how far back this spring flows. But we know it goes farther back than a person can. And we know it's iron-free, and just right for making sippin' smooth Jack Daniel's Tennessee Whiskey. Even if we can't say this spring water starts in Canada, we're very proud some of it ends up in Canada as Jack Daniel's Tennessee Whiskey.



JACK DANIEL'S TENNESSEE WHISKEY

If you'd like a booklet about Jack Daniel's Whiskey, Write us here in Lynchburg, Tennessee, 37352, U.S.A.

The DFA began their strike on Friday, November 4 and ended it 18 days later on November 22.

Wages were the major issue that led over 80% of 700 DFA members to walk out; wage issues such as pay equity between male and female members, parity with other Canadian universities, and a cost of living allowance (COLA). Other outstanding issues were medical insurance, pensions, workloads, and attrition. DFA officials say they made "great gains" on non-monetary issues and workloads. The union says that they are pleased with the monetary package even though they failed to get a COLA clause. Details of the settlement won't be revealed until after members have a chance to accept or reject the package.

There may be some dispute over the terms of the settlement, as some faculty feel that they did not get a good deal. The ratification vote will take place on Thursday night, November 24, and will determine the extent of dissent. DFA members are also upset because union officials called off the strike before the membership had a chance to vote on the contract. If the package is rejected, it won't be easy to get faculty out on the picket lines again. The DFA lost support at the beginning of the strike as 20% of its members crossed picket lines and continued to work.

An industrial inquiry was ordered by Tory Labour Minister Terry Donahoe. In this mediation process local labour lawyer, Bruce Outhouse, received contract pensions from the DFA and Dalhousie. He then recommended the settlement to which both sides agreed.

Most unions will not agree to this process. If the terms of the settlement, arrived at by the mediator, are unacceptable, the union could suffer a great deal of embarrassment as the mediator's report can be made public. A Tory Labour Minister

and certainly the employer would never let the union live it down. And the mainstream press, who are either neutral on strikes or openly supportive of the employer's side, would have a field day too. No union would want to suffer this kind of embarrassment nor give the employer the tool with which they'd be criticized.

The DFA has not been known as a militant union. In fact, the DFA has historically been cautious and conservative in its approach to negotiations. They place more faith in conciliation and compromised settlements than they do in their own activity (strike). The negotiation process itself means compromise from the word "go", no matter how valid and fair initial demands might be.

The DFA demonstrated an inability/refusal to seek the support of other unions both on and off campus. The DSA, representing 740 clerical and technical workers, may have been there as the strike began and continued their support throughout the days of it, but the DSA were also embroiled in contract negotiations with the university themselves and voluntarily supported the DFA. This was not without its strategic benefits for the DSA, for they had taken a strike vote and were able to show their strength and numbers without having to go on strike. They got a settlement just three days into the DFA strike.

In a press release, the DFA commented on the DSA settlement. They attributed the settlement to "the solidarity of our two associations." Noticeably missing was any comment on the CUPE settlement (CUPE represents 130 cleaners, ground workers, and mail sorters) and any reference to solidarity with this group of blue collar workers.

Dalhousie University settled with the DSA because they wanted to avert a strike with the largest union on campus, not because of DFA/DSA solidarity. That, and a little pressure from Labour Minister Donahoe during the DSA's conciliation process, and Dalhousie were

Dalhousie were quick to settle with this union. The DSA had an 85% vote in favour of strike action. It is a wonder why they gave in so soon themselves. But the DSA's conservative nature cannot be overlooked either. This is the first time its members supported strike action. Their agreement has yet to be ratified by its members, and word has it there will be some dissent by those who felt DSA officials settled too quickly.

When asked what they were doing about contacting other unions, the DFA official, Carolyn Savoy, said "nothing." When the DFA were asked about seeking student support on picket lines, President David Williams said, "They're welcome to join us." It seems that the very basic were overlooked for the negotiator's dream of coming away with a settlement no matter the cost, no matter the compromise. For all their talk of solidarity, the DFA seem to be quick on the theory and rhetoric of strike more than the practice of it.

This criticism may seem purely theoretical in light of the DFA's tentative agreement and its probable acceptance. But the threat of strike must be used to its fullest extent once it is employed. It is classic in that it is the only true means of power any worker could have -- control over their own labour. And of course, the most powerful form of strike is mass strike. Until workers feel pushed far enough, though, they won't use the mass or general strike -- as they did in B.C. a few years ago. Individual unions using strike as a negotiating strategy must organize it effectively, and that means not being passive about outside support. Otherwise, the union that uses it will fail and settle for a compromise about which they're not at all happy about and which provokes every union official into saying in defense "we got the best deal we could."

We must wait to see if the DFA membership agree with their union officials. Will they accept the compromise -- or not?

THE MEECH LAKE ACCORD: LAMENT FOR A NATION

BY R.A. BALMANOUKIAN

"It should be borne in mind that there is nothing more difficult to arrange, more doubtful of success, or more dangerous to carry through than initiating changes in a state's constitution."

Niccolo Machiavelli

It is not only Free Trade with which the government of Canada will now proceed as a result of the last federal election. The Meech Lake Accord, Prime Minister Mulroney's "seamless web" of constitutional amendments, is now all but certain to be entrenched.

It is the mistaken belief that Constitutions are dry, academic make-work projects for lawyers that Canadians have tended to ignore this issue. The Constitution, however, is all of us; it is the country in which you live, the education you receive and the rights you have.

It is on this principle that it is essential that Canadians know exactly what was agreed upon at Meech Lake on April 30, 1987. Before discussing the actual substance of the Accord, however, allow me to begin my comments with the view with which I write.

L. PATRIATION. 1982: PARADISE LOST

It was supposed to be our finest hour. Over 114 years after Canada became England's first self-governing dominion, the state had become a nation. Government ads proudly and hopefully proclaimed, "today, we can truly say, the future belongs to us."

Pierre Trudeau, the single combat warrior who fought so long and so hard for patriation, called it a "dismal failure."

Was he right? If so, why? If so, how?

First and foremost, was the tragedy of Quebec's exclusion in the patriation accord. The constitution of a nation must be that

of a nation, not of nine-tenths of the provinces and the central government. Even if a court says that the constitution applies to those unreconciled to its form (as it did), psychologically and perhaps morally, the nation is not complete. Certainly there could have been no constitutional package short of the status of sovereignty-association in Quebec which would have been acceptable to Rene Levesque and his separatist administration, but this made Quebec's isolation no less tragic.

It is essential that, psychologically as well as legally, Quebec become part of Canada in addition to Canada becoming part of Quebec. I realize the importance of, and support any effort to make the province of Quebec a willing partner in this nation's constitutional evolution. Anything short of that weakens the nations psychological well-being and the fibre of the national unity of "One Canada" for which Pierre Trudeau and the federalist forces fought, particularly during the referendum.

That having been said, I cannot and do not believe that this agreement should come at any price. Constitutions should be derived through good will, and "in the interests of Canada and of its people's," not through psychological and political blackmail. It is in the interests of Quebec as well as of the other ten governments that Quebec become party to the nation's fundamental law. As it is in all parties' interests, it is a form of blackmail to lay down "preconditions", as has the government of Quebec.

It must, however, be remembered that Quebec is a full and equal partner with the other provinces, not an equal partner with the central authority. No price should have to be paid to have a nation. If one begins to speak of "winners" and "losers" in such a context, there can be no real and viable nation.

Thus, the 1982 Constitution was, indeed, a paradise lost. The need to make Quebec a willing and full partner in the Canadian federation was of utmost importance, in spite of the shining patriation package with our own amending formula and Charter of Rights which had for so long eluded us.

Now, the eleven first ministers have agreed to a series of amendments which will inextricably change the nature of Canada. Quebec will finally sign the Constitution, a desirable end by any standard. However, this should not stop anyone from asking serious questions about the substance of the agreement itself (just as the noble ideal of patriation in 1982 did not, and should not have, stop anyone from examining the details of the various proposals and agreements-- all Canadians have wanted patriation for decades, but it never stopped them from asking questions about or at constitutional conferences).

The question we, as Canadians, must all ask ourselves is, on balance, is the Constitutional Accord good for Canada? Does it protect the fundamental values and beliefs which make us Canadian, with a separate identity from other nations with the moral authority and strength to achieve the national objectives--for which we exist? Does psychological well-being

carry so high a weight that it outweighs almost any legal construct that may go with it? In short, is our process, of constitutional evolution headed in the right direction?

I hope that I may effectively communicate to you my belief that the answer to all of the above is "no".

II. THE DISTINCT SOCIETY: ONE CANADA VS. DEUX NATIONS

Ever since Faribault told Diefenbaker that Canada contained "deux nations", Quebec governments have demanded an expression of it in the Constitution. It has gone under various names --

"deux nations", "special status", "principle homeland of the French language in North America", "community of communities", and, finally, "distinct society".

It is this last concept that has worked its way into Meech Lake (more properly cited as The Constitution Amendment, 1987). It is embodied in a clause directing the courts to interpret the constitution keeping in mind that Quebec constitutes, within Canada, a distinct society". This is to be applied to the whole constitution, from 1867 on, including the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms and the relative powers of the federal and provincial governments. Furthermore, the government of Quebec is given the authority to "preserve and promote" the "fundamental characteristic" that Quebec is mostly French, while the other provinces and the federal government are only allowed to "preserve" the regionalism of the status quo.

What does all this mean?

A red flag should be raised on the fact that even the first ministers do not seem to know. Premier Bourassa has assured his province that it reduces the federal power in many substantial fields. Conversely, other first ministers, such as former premier Richard Hatfield of New Brunswick, say that the "distinct society" clause is only to guide courts, and then only in the case of doubt.

For my part, I would point to the wording of the clause for its meaning. It does not act as a guideline for interpretation or an explanation of ensuing clauses, as would a preambulatory clause. It is a binding, operative clause, specifying or limiting that interpretive directive to no area of constitutional law, except for aboriginal rights. As some groups have asserted, this even includes the Charter of Rights, which was meant to foster the concept of one, unhyphenated Canada where all Canadians would have the same rights or protections.

Quebec, as a "distinct society", would have far-reaching legislative authority in matters which, in virtually any other federal state, are the responsibility of the central authority. Given a liberal interpretation, this clause would become the real residual authority in the province of Quebec. This would come about as Quebec statutes gave the provincial government expanded taxing authority to raise revenue to promote its distinctiveness, entitle it to foreign representation in order to promote its distinct identity on a world level, make French the sole operative language in the province of Quebec, to make all systems distinctly French, and so on. No other province has most, or even many of these powers. Nor should it have. Quebec, according to Meech Lake, is given no new explicit powers to "preserve and promote" its distinctness, but since the entire constitution, including division of powers, is to be interpreted with this distinctness in mind, it probably isn't necessary in order to bring about a transfer of real legislative authority to the provincial administration.

Probably even more important than the legislative and jurisdictional effects of this clause is its long-term ability to all but destroy the One Canada concept. A distinct society is, almost by definition, a ghettoized society. The primary

purpose of the Constitution Amendment is to bring Quebec "back into Canada" psychologically and morally. But not only does this, at Quebec's own request, push it back again, but it compels the legislature to "promote" that ghettoization. Canadians, of any language or culture, deserve better. Canada was formed, in John A. MacDonald's words, as "one people and one government". That means that Canadians of any ethnic origin, or of either of the two main linguistic groups, were to feel at home anywhere in Canada. Section (2) (1) (a) now effectively ignores Acadians, Metis, Franco-Ontarians, and Anglo-Quebecers. The existence of these people has also been a "fundamental characteristic" of Canada. Now they are being told they are anomalies.

...a con document w is accepte people a legislators render the

state totally That would given the a power, to e governed by --Pierre Ellic

Canada, unlike the United States, has built its character and its unity out of its diversity and its regional, linguistic, racial, and social tolerance, an approach which I would maintain has made us far richer in these respects than our American counterparts. My ideal Canada would reflect that as it has been historically -- as the Fathers of Confederation intended it to be. Under the strong central effect of our federal government and protected by fundamental constitutional rights, all Canadians should be able to be themselves - culturally, linguistically,

Welcome Home, Terry



BY NANCY DUXBURY

Recently returned from sold out concerts at Expo '88 in Brisbane, Australia, the Terry Kelly Band was warmly greeted by an enthusiastic crowd at the Cohn Sunday night.

The concert was intimate and informal, yet overflowing with energy. The audience, filling most of the lower level of the Cohn, was made up of all ages, all devoted fans.

Originally from St. John's, Terry attended school in Halifax and has made this area his home, as have the rest of his Nova Scotian-bred band members.

The band, made up of Creighton Doane (drums), Floyd King (bass), Rick Edgett (guitar), and Terry Kelly (acoustic guitar and piano), demonstrated that they were a solid, cohesive team of great musical talent and ability, finally enjoying the success they well deserve.

Both of his albums were well covered, including his hit from a few years ago, "Driving To Mexico", and his present release, "How Far Can A Little Girl Fall" (which, he assured the audience, was not a sexist song).

Underlined by a strong yet easy style, Terry's songs vary from slow ballads to fast dance tunes. They usually deal with family relationships and of interactions between generations.

The music played ranged from rock 'n' roll favourites such as "Twistin' the Night Away" and "Old Time Rock and Roll" to a soulful rendition of "Why Me Lord?"

Judging from the reactions of the audience, Terry is also respected for helping to keep traditional Maritime songs alive and active.

The concert began with a stirring performance of "The Last of Barret's Privateers", sung in three part harmony

without instrumental accompaniment. "Kelly's Mountain", "Out on the Myra", "Sonny's Dream", and "Mary Mac" brought out the Maritime soul in the members of the audience and cheers from a large group of Cape Bretoners in the back.

The audience was quick to respond to any invitation to clap their hands and sing, and heartily threw unlimited enthusiasm into a "Battle of the Sexes" loudness competition during "Mama Likes To Rock 'n' Roll".

Two new songs, just completed for an upcoming third album, strongly demonstrated the fast progress the group is making and seemed to be a forerunning sign to watch this band as they head upwards to the top.

Closing with "Stay a little bit longer...", Terry vocalized the wish of every member of the audience that night.

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Cochrane's Victory Day

BY SAM DISCUS

Tom Cochrane's new album, "Victory Day", is one of few albums that are worth buying just for one song. That song is "Big League", one that received marginal airplay a few months back.

This song is powerful, not only musically, but because it breaks new ground in Canadian rock culture.

Tom Cochrane lives up to his Canadian roots and produces the first song about our national pastime. John Fogerty glorified baseball with "Centerfield" and Bruce Hornsby did the same to basketball with "The Old Playground". With "Big League", Cochrane fills a gaping hole in our national musical identity, and who would be better qualified to do it.

Born the son of a bush pilot in a northern mining town, he grew up in surroundings that have produced the best hockey players in the world.

The song is told from the viewpoint of a father whose son has a promising hockey career dashed when a car accident takes his life.

Admittedly, Cochrane says his style is simple, "Quite a few

of them (the songs) were written on the acoustic guitar and reproduced from there. So in their own way, they are folk rock songs."

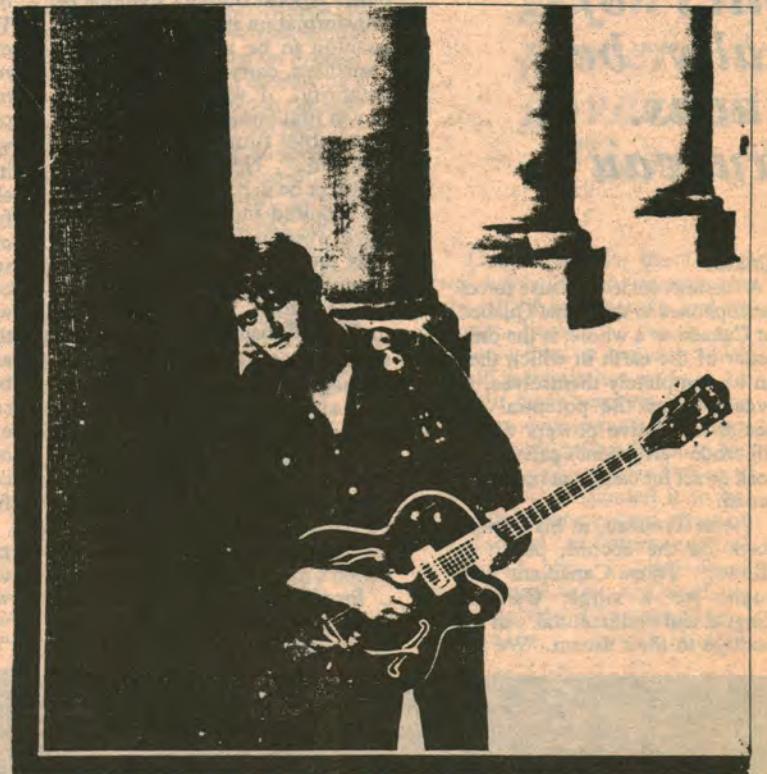
Cochrane trained to be a journalist but sought a more emotional medium to portray his views on the quest for the "Canadian Dream". A restlessness comes through in his songs to suggest that he has chosen his profession well.

On "Victory Day", recorded on Capitol Records, Cochrane pumps out some more solid hits to accompany the ones from his previous five albums. The title track provides a sober picture of life from the viewpoint of a battered wife, and does a good job of relaying a sense of frustration a woman feels when her trust is betrayed.

Other songs worth mentioning are "Good Times", "Calling America", "Good Man (Feeling Bad)", and "Not So Far Away".

Although it is worth buying the album just to have access to "Big League", the rest of the album constitutes one of Cochrane's strongest

compilations. A definite must for any mainstream record collection.



Stanley Jordan Goes Mainstream

BY KEVIN MARTIN

"Flying Home", the new EMI album by Stanley Jordan, takes on a more mainstream sound than any of his previous vinyl offerings. Every song proves that he is an innovative, individualistic, guitar virtuoso with strong jazz styling in his sound.

The album contains nine songs, only one of which stands out on the first listen. That is "Stairway To Heaven", the Zeppelin mega-hit. Jordan does an excellent instrumental version that has enough strength to stand up to any remake of the classic song. The rest of the cuts on the album seem to fade into the background compared to that cut.

I found myself listening to the album three or four times before I wanted to decide what I thought about it. I still found

that no songs were particularly great. Two other tunes worth mentioning are "The Music's Gonna Change" and the title cut, "Flying Home". At some points on the album it almost sounds as if you're listening to a Muzak machine.

Jordan wants to increase his audience by going more commercial. He may lose some original fans and gain new ones but, on the whole, he seems to have been more credible when playing jazz or fusion style pieces.

If you're into Stanley Jordan, buy the album; if you're into great guitar playing, listen to the album; and if you're into music you want to play at a party, leave the album in the store. With Jordan's style each listener must be left to make up their own mind - and above all - you must be in the mood to listen to it.

Short, Sharp, And Shocked

BY ANDRE BRISON

Sorry Tracy, but I've got a new girl now. She's short, sharp, and shocked -- Michelle Shocked.

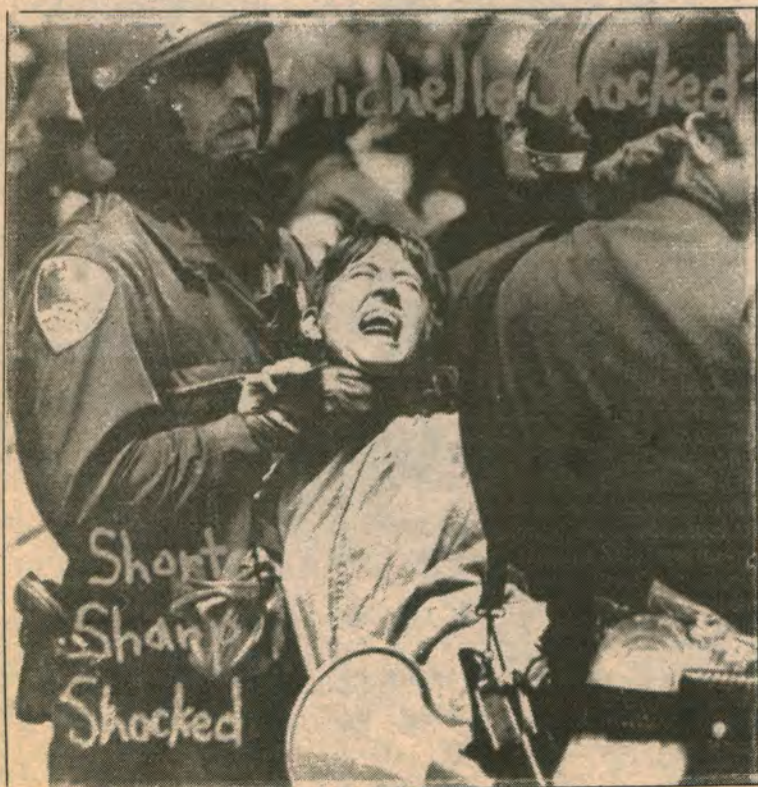
This Texas-born guitarist-singer-songwriter got her big break, oddly enough, thanks to a walkman recording of a special performance given at an outdoor folk festival in Kerrville, Texas, during the summer of 1986. Accompanied only by her guitar, some crickets, and the occasional passing truck (all of which are audible), Shocked filled an entire tape which later became her appropriately titled debut album - The Texas Campfire Tapes.

On her second and latest album (available on Polygram Records) Short, Sharp and Shocked, you won't hear any crickets or passing trucks; however, what you will hear is an excellently produced (thanks to Pete Anderson, who also plays guitar on the album) fine working of many different

styles. From the country sounding "Gladewater" and "Hello Hopeville" to the folksy "Memories of East Texas" and bluesy "Graffiti Limbo", Shocked exhibits both wit and humour as well as sensitivity in her writing. Michelle can turn ordinary situations such as making a beer run ("Gladewater") and children playing with matches ("VFD - Volunteer Fire Department") into entertaining and even comical songs.

Some of the other points of interest on the album are the haunting "Anchorage", which tells of a letter from a distant friend; "If Love Was A Train", a wonderful upbeat R&R tune, and also a punk reworking of "Fogtown" which originally appeared on the Campfire Tapes.

The album is strong with great writing and musicianship all the way through; making it one of the best releases of the year and well worth purchasing, even if you've never been to Texas.



THE HUNGRY PUBLIC

BY BJORN FILMSEHER

"Woman gives birth to dinosaur" or "Elvis helped me lose 60 pounds". We have all seen these captions as we push our carts toward the checkout counter, and even if we ridicule them, we cannot help but take notice.

"A Cry In the Dark" is about the more sinister element which lurks beneath such journalism. It is the true story of how a modern society's need for sensationalism could override the justice system itself.

The story is that of Michael Chamberlain, a seventh day adventist minister, and his wife, Lindy. During their vacation at Ayer's Rock, in Australia's Northern Territory, their baby daughter, Azaria, is taken from the family tent by a dingo (a type of wild dog, native to Australia).

The couple's naivety and stoic acceptance of the event is at first glance unnerving, but we are soon able to identify with them as simple living people buffeted by forces beyond their control.

Meryl Streep scores a resounding success as Lindy, and responds flawlessly to each stage of the film. No one can look more haggard and war-weary than Sam Neill, and as her husband Michael, they are perfectly matched.

What the Chamberlains are forced to endure is an ordeal comparable to that by fire or water, but is all the more chillingly real because it is abuse by their own compatriots. The ugliness is not only the exploitation by the media but the fact that without a hungry public, the nightmare never could have happened.

The film includes continuous

footage showing a cross-section of Australians watching both passively and actively as their fellow citizens are worn down. We are able to see the raw anatomy of media hype, from suggestive tabloids to full-blown displays of bloodstained baby clothes.

Soon people "remember" that the mother always wore black or that the baby's clothes were neatly folded when they were found. Ironically, Lindy's first moments of sanctity occur only when she is imprisoned after a trial that was decided before it began.

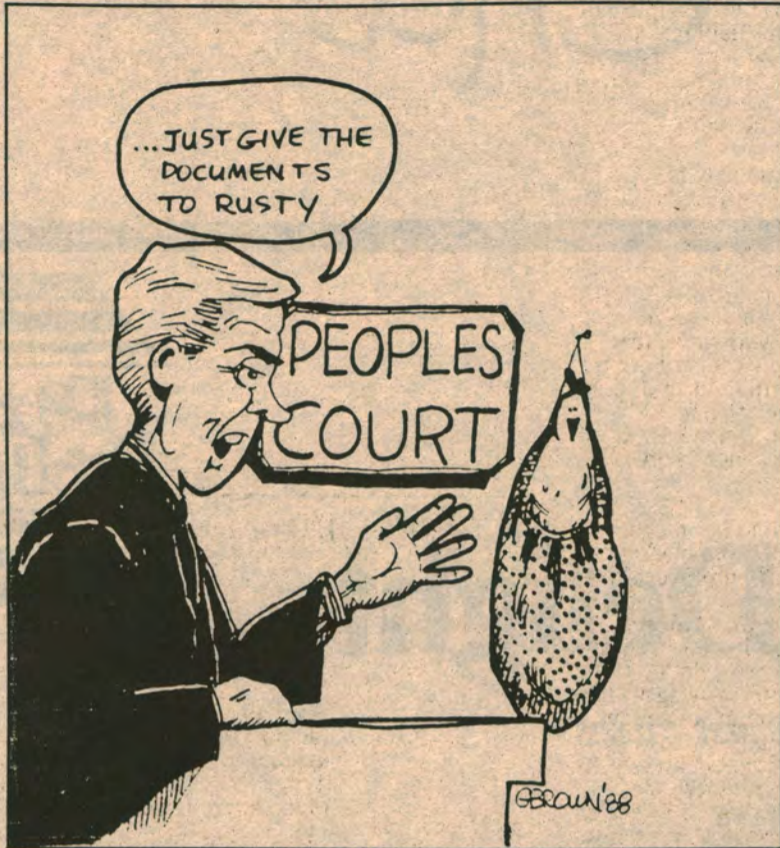
It is not that we are asked to feel guilty the next time we choose meatier reading over a literary journal, but simply to be wary of rule by the media...mediocracy.

"A Cry In the Dark" is currently playing at Park Lane Cinemas.

Fun Stuff

On the Wild Side

by Greg Brown



Super Dave,
Heard that you haven't been PERFORMING any physical stunts lately. Mark was getting tired of sleeping on the couch anyway.

You know who,
S and M

Duane and Paul,
Please wear name tags, I'd like to know who's who.

The Friend

Dear Kiss,
I heard you're a CLOSET Vicious Polyester fan!!!

Luff, Styx (HALL-ographer)

Dear Boomer,
We miss "The Loney Gut"!!

Kiss & Styx

Fieds

Jim R.
Still waiting for a visit. One which I am awake for.

Early to bed

Ras Plas, (Bulldawg)
Happy Birthday!!

Sis

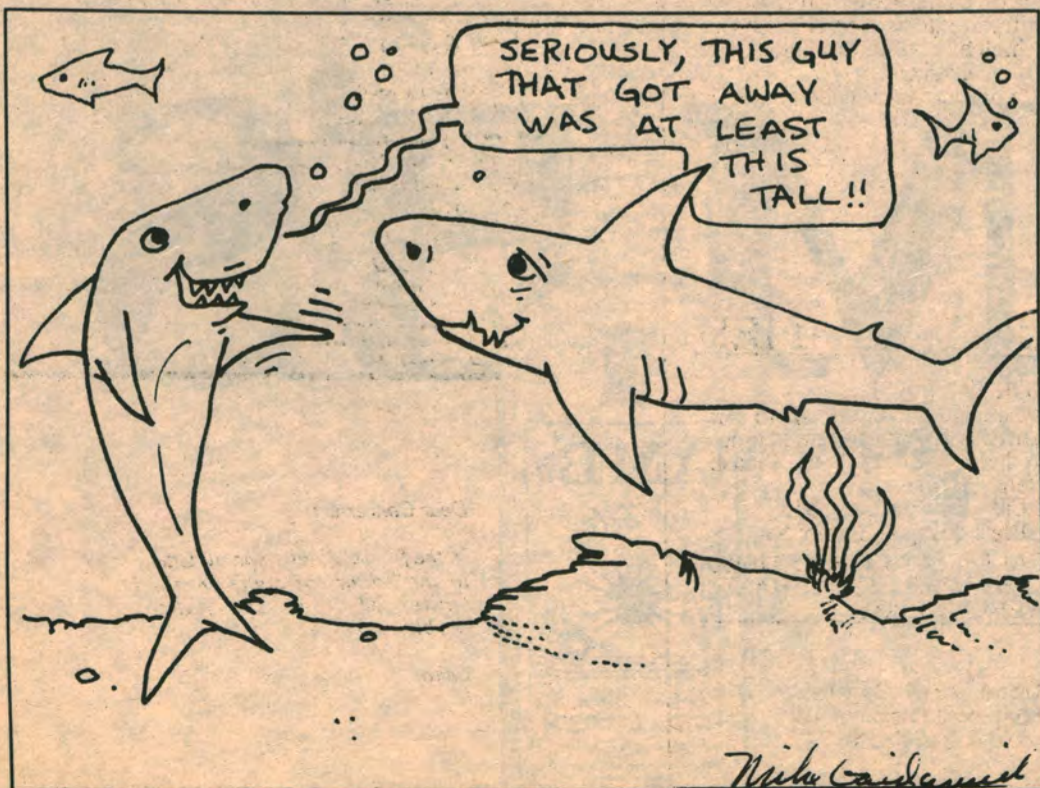
A., S., J., R., (my men)
RAROOOOOOOOOOOO!!!

Ruffees

Roy B.
Remember, I want you to show me I'm saving all my love for you.

Head over Heels
(total wipe out)

Madness by Mike Gaidamasciuk



QUESTION OF THE WEEK :

WHO IS KEN OZMON?

Carlton Munroe, 2nd year
Arts
"Yes."



Ian Morrison, 4th year
Political Science
"He's a very famous person."

Danielle Perigord, 4th year
Commerce
"He's the President of the university."



Dean Durford, 4th year Arts
"President of the university."

Pat Taylor, 2nd year Political
Science/Philosophy
"Isn't he a hockey player?"



The End



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