

U of A students withdraw Senate reps: demand parity



Remember this? Well the accompanying story gives us an idea. Why not do what Alberta did?

EDMONTON (CUP) — Student councillors at the University of Alberta adopted the position of "parity or nothing" Monday (February 23) concerning student representation on the university's general faculty council (academic senate).

By a 20-10 margin, the council agreed to recall its two representatives on the GFC and all other representatives on administrative bodies until students received parity on the university-wide governing body.

According to student council vice-president Liz Law, the student decision would affect 39 students now sitting on a variety of administrative committees.

Acceptance of student parity would require the seating of 10 graduate and 38 undergraduate students on the general faculty council.

The student move came in the wake of a GFC refusal Monday to discuss the case of philosophy professor Ted Kemp, refused tenure at U of A despite widespread student acclaim for his teaching ability.

Philosophy department officials say Kemp has not fulfilled his PhD requirements, and that Kemp is not a good "professional" philosopher.

Monday, the GFC refused to put the Kemp case on the agenda despite strong urging from stu-

dent GFC representatives.

Student council president David Leadbeater said the GFC decision showed "the uselessness of token representation" on administration bodies at the university.

The student council also decided to continue agitating for discussion of Kemp's case, mandating Leadbeater to petition the GFC executive to call an emergency meeting within one week to discuss Kemp's tenure appeal and come to a final conclusion regarding the professor's future.

The council also agreed to sponsor a mass meeting — billed as the first "student-faculty assembly" — in order to discuss the issue with students.

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SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY

Lot of work

New residence rules in effect this week

by Dave Kosub

The new residence rules have been in effect since March 2 after a lot of work and a long, complicated process of committee deliberation and referral.

The new rules include longer visiting hours and less stringent curfew hours.

Following the residence crisis last fall, the Student Life Committee was set up to make a study of resident life, suggest a new set of rules concerning visiting hours and to present a new scheme to the administration for ratification.

The final scheme was the Kelly report drawn up by John Kelly, Mike deVerteul, and other contributors. It was then presented to the Student Life Committee for a final decision.

The Student Life Committee in turn sent it back to the designers for further elaboration on the specifics of the education program, rapport between Floor Representatives and tenants on personal hygiene, alcohol, drugs, and the fire alarm system. The report also suggested that after three weeks of education, the new rules be instituted. The report was then accepted by the Student Life Committee and its chairman Dr. Arthur P. Monahan.

The report was presented to Father Labelle who passed it on to Laurie Smith for the final decision. The suggestions were then put into action.

The Resource Committee was forged with a membership of seven students, five faculty members, and two administration officials, who discussed the problems and interests of residents with the neighbouring homes, with the residence managers and the deans. The ensuing report was accepted by the administration by the end of January the education program was initiated.

The floor representatives were appointed and after several encounters, a mass meeting of resident students was held in order to establish the Resource Committee, the Judicial Board and to receive applications for respective positions. Seven members of the Resource Committee were then appointed by the Floor Reps.

Two weeks after the initiation of the education program, a report was submitted to Bob

Doucet and to the Resource Committee and was discussed with respect to the success or failure of the program. After two hours of deliberation it was moved that the new hours and rules be accepted and initiated immediately. The motion was passed with 9 for, none against, and two abstentions in Chard and O'Byrne.

It was at this point that someone questioned the authority of the Resource Committee. Laurie Smith was contacted. He told the Resource Committee that they should submit their proposals

to the Student Life Committee and from there they would receive the approval or disapproval of Father Labelle.

Confused? So am I. But wait there's more.

On Sunday, February 22, the Floor Representatives held another meeting and complained that the authority of the Resource Committee was being usurped by constant referral to the Student Life Committee. However they decided to wait and to scrutinize the actions of the Committee over the next week.

On Wednesday February 25, at 4:00 P.M., the Student Life Committee met and passed the resolution of the Resource Committee to institute the new rules and to continue the education program over the next three weeks.

The following morning Laurie Smith placed the resolution before Father Labelle who on Friday gave his approval to the scheme provided that the education period continue.

The Resource Committee met on Monday to oversee all aspects

of the education program, and proposed an evaluation of the program after the required three weeks.

A message from Bob Doucet: "If our ideal goal is that of self-determination by each tenant, of visiting hours, then it is up to each and everyone of us to respect these new rules, the buildings, our neighbours, and to report any disturbances or damages of the same! "Responsibility now ensures more results in the future!"

Nothing fancy at the School for the Blind

by Mike Abraham



George Nahrebecky Photo

There are no signs on the wall here; there are no pretty pictures or fancy designs. Few of the people would be able to appreciate them.

The steps are covered with rubber matting, bounded on both sides by smooth rounded handrails. If someone falls its best not to have hard corners.

The school consists of two old, separate buildings, joined together by a well lit breezeway. Compared to the darkness of the two buildings, the light in the breezeway is almost a glare.

We were led into a richly furnished (though not in the modern sense), large room; consisting of a typical desk and chair; and a long, highly polished table which is used for board

meetings.

C.K. Allen is a middle aged, distinguished looking man. His job is superintendent and general overseer of The Halifax School For The Blind.

Allen says that the biggest problem facing the school is the present lack of funds. He explained that the school, contrary to general opinion, is a privately run institution.

The governments from the four Atlantic provinces contribute \$2300 per child (there are presently 165 full time students); but that money is only for maintenance, and does not cover capital expenditures.

The only other source of income comes from bequests. These are invested by the school,

to bring about the greatest possible gain.

The total income for 1968-69 (ending June 30/69) was \$402,867.46. Total expenditure for the same period was \$432,663.09. This leaves the school with a deficit of \$31,086.06. If this loss cannot be helped by larger governmental grants, teaching techniques and residence accommodations might be seriously affected. Teaching programmes may have to be curtailed.

At present teaching methods follow the same curriculum used by the Department of Education in Nova Scotia. Teacher qualifications are about the same as in any school in the provincial system, but teachers have to adjust themselves to thinking along the lines of a school for the visually handicapped.

"There are no special educational facilities to look after this problem in Canada, so we have to orient them ourselves," said Allen. Teachers undergo a special two-week orientation programme before they begin to teach any classes.

Classes are small (about 6-15 children in each class), and the type of education, while following the normal curriculum, are decidedly less formal.

In fact, it seems that the whole atmosphere of the school is one of a very informal, closely-knit family.

I couldn't help noticing a young couple standing in the hall holding hands, and that's not a com-

mon occurrence in most schools.

Teachers are encouraged not only to be less formal, but also more adventurous in their methods. They're able, through special self-evaluation meetings, to iron out many of the problems involved in teaching the visually handicapped.

At one of these meetings, staff found communications problems between the school and residence.

The answer: house Mothers and teachers are now getting together to discuss how to blend the two environments (school and residence) closer together.

Many things are done to break down the isolation of a child in a school of this type. Programmes are being set up to give the child recreational and social exposure.

Starting this year, the Halifax Recreation Department will include children from the School for the Blind in their programme.

There haven't been any problems with sex or drugs in the school, Allen said, but they may arise in the near future.

He pointed out that the school will institute a programme of sex education. The course will be adapted to the age and mental level of the students and will be conducted by young married couples, all house parents, and a number of the teaching staff.

The school maintains a 'no interference' policy on religious instruction. The child attends the church of his choice.



Valerie: A Canadian movie makes it

A Canadian movie has finally made it! VALERIE, a movie made in Quebec, has become a box-office smash across Canada and has been shown in twenty-nine other countries around the world.

The movie stars Danielle Ouimet a French-Canadian actress, from Montreal. Miss Ouimet, recently in Halifax on a promotion tour, had an interview with me at the Lord Nelson Hotel. Although she doesn't speak English as a first language she can communicate quite well with it.

Miss Ouimet has been involved with the entertainment industry since she was 16. Now 22, she has done modeling, dress designing, decorating, radio, and most recently television. In fact, she has two shows on a television station in Montreal.

She made VALERIE in 1968 for a Montreal filming company named Cinepac. It is the story of a young girl who finds that her life in a convent is not satisfying her. Valerie decides that she wants to get out into the world so she has a motorcycle leader take her away from the convent.

She finds that he is not the man for her so she leaves him. After that she goes through several stages. First she becomes involved with some hippies, then she becomes a go-go dancer. A thirst for money leads her to prostitution. Finally she becomes involved with an artist and his

young son and she eventually marries the artist and becomes mother of the boy.

Miss Ouimet has already made another film for the same company. She plans to make yet another film very shortly in Toronto or Montreal. "I wouldn't be proud of myself if I made a successful movie in Canada and then went somewhere else," she said. She wants to see a thriving Canadian movie industry owned and run by Canadians.

VALERIE has already grossed over a million dollars in Canada. The film originally cost 85,000 dollars to make. Although it has received some bad reviews from the critics in Toronto; it has been generally accepted by the viewing public across Canada.

Her second film, INITIATION, is doing even better than VALERIE at the box-office. In a two week period in a Montreal theatre over 100,000 people came to see it. Miss Ouimet is quite enthused about her acting in it. "I have never had acting lessons. My singing, television shows, and my modeling have all aided my acting," she said.

Both movies were made in Montreal and are in French. The English version of Valerie has already been made but Initiation has yet to be dubbed. The crews of both movies were entirely Canadian.

Valerie will be showing at the Hyland theater starting today. Be patriotic; be there!

... just walking in the night,
in the rain ...
my boots adding to my headache ...
thinking of old times,
thinking of you.

... just heard your story,
wanted to help;
but that would be obtruding,
and undiplomatic.

so you've sold your bright smile,
your child-like thighs,
for an unpromised cheap-love,
in loveless disguise.

and why can't i reach out
through glass walls of thought?
and why can't i cry out
to help you stand up?

now the rain's stopped,
the shadows return ...

... wondering whether this is rain,
or a stray tear.

MIKE ABRAHAM



Mike Abraham Photo

Gaily Gaily: A lost message

By WAYNE GILLIS

"The boy ain't no good. His juices are all plugged up." With these amazing words from an old grandma GAILY GAILY starts one on the journey of a young man trying to find his identity in a corrupt world.

Ben Harvey (Beau Bridges) is a young man who was brought up in the almost Puritan atmosphere of a small Illinois town. Having only scant knowledge of the facts of life, he thinks he is evil when he feels natural sexual urges. This leads him to run

away from home to the "Big City" (Chicago).

Totally innocent and naive he has his wallet stolen by a man on the train whom he thinks is his friend. Starving and friendless he is taken in by a woman named Lill who gives him a room and finds him a job with a newspaperman named Sullivan played by Brian Keith. At Queen Lill's he meets a young girl named Adilene with whom he eventually sleeps.

All goes well until Ben learns that Lill is the Madame of a

brothel and Adilene is one of the whores in the house that he is living in. He becomes disillusioned and again runs away.

After that he becomes enmeshed in the graft and corruptness of Chicago's politics. After a few chases through the streets of the city he falls into a river and is pronounced dead. A quack doctor revives him and he attends his own funeral. The action peters out after this and the movie ends with everyone happy.

The movie centres around the Chicago of 1910. Corruptness in

politics is taken for granted by the majority of Chicago's residents. The press ignores the political mess and picks up any stories which are off-beat and sensationalist.

It is this turmoil to which Ben is exposed by Lill and Sullivan. Naive as he is, Ben is completely taken in by the seeming sincerity of these corrupt people. He goes through several different stages after learning that the world is evil; complete disillusionment with the power structure which leads him to join a labour movement whose slogan

is "Bread to the People." He soon leaves them also and takes the view that "Power is Everything." He then swings back to "Love and Peace". Finally he capitulates and joins the corrupt society.

This movie could have been much better. There is clearly room for an analogy with today's Chicago of Mayor Daley. There is also a great similarity with today's lost youth. Unfortunately Hollywood destroys the message the movie contains by squeezing it for laughs. They succeed; the movie is very funny.

Election Results

| | |
|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Arts | Len Coughlan |
| Commerce | Mike Murphy |
| Science | Ken Lottridge - acclaimed |
| Engineering | no candidates |
| Graduate | Malcolm Kendall - acclaimed |
| Residence | Mark Gilbert - acclaimed |
| Day Student | Ralph Holt |
| Internal Affairs | George Bradley |
| External Affairs | Roy Hanson |
| Cultural Affairs | Ron Parks |

Sun makes Halifax tour

In the style of Halifax Herald

Much in the news lately has been the report that big star, Mr. Golden Boy (Goldy) Sun will be in the Halifax area as part of his tour through North America. He is expected to perform his complete act for Nova Scotians, while other areas ranging west can expect minor performances. Sun will do his eclipse scene shortly after 1:30 AST in Halifax. Aiding in the act will be that other-well-known universal personality, Mr. Lumer. His last name isn't publicly known and he is better known as Moon in any case.

show that will blow your eyes, and so a warning has been issued that there is no safe way to watch the eclipse, directly. The eyes lens will focus the sun's rays in the pin-point style that a magnifying glass does with the sun's rays on a piece of paper. You can literally burn your eyes out. The worst danger is with children who would have to live the rest of their lives with damaged retinas. Doctors recommend watching the spectacle on T.V.

This kind of spectacle doesn't happen often man, so dig it, but don't lose your cool and blow your eyes.

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Lakehead admin. backs down

THUNDER BAY (CUP) - The administration at Lakehead University has backed down in its attempts to fire sociology professor Victor Wightman.

In a letter received by Wightman Monday (February 23), administration president William Tamblin told the popular professor that "it has been decided not to insist upon the termination of your contract under the terms of the notice given by my letter of January 29, 1970".

At that time, Wightman was told that "budgetary considerations" had made his dismissal from Lakehead necessary. Wightman was reportedly fired

on the recommendation of department head Cecil French, who declared that his decision was backed by a majority of faculty in the department.

Subsequent investigation indicated faculty had not been consulted in the dismissal.

Wightman had supported a counter-bookstore set up in Thunder Bay to fight the high prices in the administration's bookstore - a move the Lakehead administration regarded as an affront.

Wightman was also heavily involved on a two-day November moratorium against the Vietnam war.

According to the administration, the rescinding of Wightman's notice of firing came as a result of a technicality: Tamblin's letter of January 29 did not reach the sociology professor until February 2 - two days after regulations declare such letters can be received during the academic year.

Wightman's firing had prompted large-scale protests at the Lakehead campus, climaxed with a two-day university-wide boycott of classes February 12 and 13, in which 50 per cent of Lakehead's 2,500 students were reported to participate.

U of S drops hard-line discipline code

SASKATOON (CUP) - The faculty council executive of the two-campus University of Saskatchewan senate decided Monday (February 23) to drop a proposed discipline code incorporating some of the strictest measures ever suggested for Canadian universities.

In a closed meeting, the executive agreed that the Carter committee report on student discipline should be dropped in favor of a dual review of student discipline at the U. of S.

The executive decision is expected to be ratified at a meeting of the senate Thursday (February 26).

In its place, the senate is expected to set up a committee including "adequate" student and faculty representation for both the Saskatoon and Regina cam-

pus of the university.

At the same time, a parity student-faculty committee is expected to be set up to examine current disciplinary regulations at the U of S' Saskatoon campus, pending a decision by the senate committee.

The reasons given for the executive decision were the refusal by both the Saskatoon student council and the administration at the U of S Regina campus to endorse the report.

The Saskatoon student council objected to the lack of student parity on the Carter committee, composed of six faculty and administrators and three students; the Regina administration declared it was not consulted at all in the process of formulating the report, which would have been binding on both campuses.

The report, released January 29, drew a storm of protest from students at both Saskatchewan campuses for its harsh stance on student discipline.

The report forbids any student action which "creates or which may reasonably be expected to create "disturbances of any kind; binds students to university discipline even for off-campus activity, forbids the use of public address systems on university property without authorization, and gives faculty the right to demand identification from students at any time.

At a meeting February 17 at the Regina campus, more than 1,000 students termed the report "an insufferable infringement" of student rights, and Regina campus autonomy, and demanded the report be withdrawn.

Panzers, playmates hold tournament

If you happen to hear the sound of gunfire, exploding bombs and clanking tanks at SMU on Saturday, March 7 don't be surprised. It will be the sounds of warfare from the first massive wargame tournament of the elite 48th Panzer corps.

The tournament will feature four games: Stalingrad, D-Day,

Afrika Korps, and Battle of the Bulge, all games from World War II. Half the corps will play the Allied side, and the other half the German. Supreme commanders coordinating the strategy on each side, Front Commanders handling the technical aspect of each side and Staff officers assisting the Supreme Comman-

ders, have all been assigned.

Ian MacKenzie is German Front Commander and Mark Teehan heads the Allied Armies.

The tournament will also feature displays of the various Avalon Hill wargames and magazines. Avalon Hill is the manufacturer of the games. There will also be refreshments

COMING EVENTS

March 7 - Saturday

Wargame Tournament

All day - 4th Floor Bio Chem

- 7 & 8 - S.M.U.D.S.

presents "Becket"

8 p.m. - SMU gym

March - 9 - 14 - Nova Scotia Region Dominion

Drama Festival

March 10 - Tuesday Theatre B - 1:00 to 3:00 p.m. -

JOURNAL Encounter Session...

come and tell us what you liked, didn't

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Focus: The World Economy: Year 2000

Let us assume that the world is at a stage of further economic growth similar to that of the first decade of the nineteenth century when new technology was rapidly being developed, applied, and dispersed, world productivity was increasing, and the western idea of growth and progress was being diffused throughout the world. Let us also assume that the economic trend of the past two decades will continue throughout this century, and that for the developed countries, at least, we are beginning a period of economic and political stability. Some of the most obvious long-run economic trends are urbanization, increasing affluence and leisure, and global industrialization and modernization.

Under these assumptions, the ten major powers by the end of

this century should be, the United States, Japan, West Germany, Canada, France, the United Kingdom, the U.S.S.R., Italy, China, and India. By the year 2000 the world population will have almost doubled, 58% will continue to be Asian, and the highest population growth rate, 2.7%, will be on the continents of Africa and South America. Gross world G.N.P. is expected to increase by the factor of 5, from 2.1 trillion dollars to 10.9 trillion dollars. This assumes an annual average growth rate of 4.8%.

International Production — production by multinational corporations and their foreign-based facilities — if it continues at its current annual rate of growth, 10%, which is twice the average of National C.N.P.'s — will be, by the end of this century, nearly the same as the aggregate of National C.N.P.'s. We are witnessing the development of an integrated multinational market in which most production will even-

tually show elements of multinational origin.

The present age of electronics will certainly make us an even more information-rich society by the year 2000 than we are today. This should change the Western-style of life considerably by the end of this century. Also, the Western world should witness a further development from a service-oriented society to one that services the services. It has been predicted for the United States that by the year 2000 only 2% of its population will be employed in producing the necessities of life. Automation will provide custom made goods, diminishing or eliminating the necessity of stores or the function of shopping. Also, since the presently developed countries of the West will have a greatly increased proportion of people in the 80 to the 100 plus age bracket and since these countries will be even more urbanized than today, it is imperative that the economic system be so organized that breakdowns are minimized. As a consequence of these developments, we will probably see a continuing trend of the working population to employment in government, non-profit private organizations, and the professions; to a greater cen-

tralization of government functions, and to a change from private enterprise to these other occupations as a most important source of innovation, prestige, and compensation in society.

Consumers will prefer the use of products more than ownership; products that will help the consumer to develop himself socially, intellectually, and morally. There will be an increasing concern for interpersonal development. Furthermore, we will see a shift from a producers' culture to a consumers' culture. Production patterns will change, greater efficiency will take place in the use of raw materials and a consequent reduction in raw material input per unit of finished product will occur.

All of this applies to the presently developed countries. It is highly unlikely that any of the presently developing countries will have a per capita income approaching that of the United States by the year 2000.

Though it may be possible to forecast the technological future, it is interesting to note, that many of the major scientific discoveries and inventions that will be well known by the end of the century will have occurred during the professional careers of this year's college graduates. With instant communication systems, the home may become the businessman's boardroom, obviating commuting long distances from home to office. Computers will be used for most trading and financial transactions; regulating the flow of inventories within companies and between the suppliers and users.

On what do these technological changes depend and how are they to be diffused throughout the world? Obviously, they depend upon the supply and encouragement of scientific and technical

staff. The major vehicle for their diffusion across national borders has been and will continue to be by the multinational corporations. The major obstacle to their diffusion may be the capacity of the cultures and institutions of the nations of the world to adapt to this rapid change.

The forecast of our future economic problem, and assuredly one will exist, necessitates a study of projected world resource supplies. It is commonly believed that resources are primarily a function of technological change and since the latter is changing at such a rapid rate there need be no worry about shortages. Scrap reclamation is forecasted to play an increasing role in meeting our metals demand.

What is even more thrilling to the imagination than damming the Amazon River and creating an inland Mediterranean Sea as a source of electrical power are the possibilities of ocean mining. The main obstacle that currently seems to be preventing undersea mining activity from matching the potential of the mineral deposits that are there is that of being able to secure legal control over the deposits and of being able to mine the deposit as each company sees fit.

It is predicted that shortly after the year 2000 man will have control over large-scale farming of the ocean, being able to supply approximately 20% of the world's food requirements by such means.

PROBLEMS - INCONSISTENCIES - DISINTEGRATIVE FORCES

Now that we have a picture of the world economic scene for the next 30 years, let us investigate some of the problems-inconsistencies - disintegrative forces that may significantly change this picture by the time the year 2000 is reached. First, let us look at those forces that are primarily economic. That which stands out quite prominently is the growing gap between the developed and the developing countries. By the year 2000 the developing countries will contain 75% of the world's population, but will account for only about the same proportion of world product as they did in 1965. In 1965 the per capita product of the developed world was 12 times that of the developing countries. It is estimated that by the year

2000 this factor will be 18.

The developing countries are subject to three main drains: (1) the brain drain, (2) natural resources drain, and (3) financial resources drain. The recipients of these drains are the developed countries. The extension of operation of multinational corporations, the developing countries, though these corporations have beneficial effects on these countries, have some negative effects, too. The problem is mainly one of incipient nationalism. These corporations, for the most part tend to shy away from joint ventures in the developing countries, preferring instead 100% ownership of their subsidiaries. There is a tendency for the centralization of control of product and market planning and this trend is expected to accelerate especially as trade restrictions decrease and it becomes more possible to organize the exchange of products components on an international basis.

A world economic problem of comparable magnitude is that of the state of the international monetary mechanism. A well-functioning international monetary system must possess the following characteristics: (1) an adequate adjustment mechanism, (2) an adequate supply of an acceptable means of international payment (liquidity), and (3) confidence in this means of payment. Weaknesses in any one of these three will affect the other two. Currently, the problem appears to be that of an inadequate adjustment mechanism and liquidity.

What are the current world political problems and their future consequences? No doubt, with modern systems of education and mass communications nationalism will increase in the developing countries in the next 30 years. Most nations should have nuclear weapons and missiles by then. It is also likely that the hub of world politics will shift to Asia. The case of India and Indonesia trying to develop effective nationhoods out of their hungry and unwieldy populations and the nuclear balance between Japan and China pose difficult problems for the future.

The biological problems concern themselves with shortages of raw materials and the pollution of our vital resources; air and water. The factors creating problems in this area are the world population growth rate, the economic growth culture, and that which is a result of both of these conditions: the disposal of waste materials.

Are we in danger of a shortage of raw materials in the near future? Our preceding comments seem to disavow such a claim. However, there are other scientific voices that are expounding

an opposite view. The minerals that are most important today are coal, iron, copper, aluminum, petroleum, and the fertilizer minerals. Very few industrial countries have sufficient internal sources of all these minerals and none have reserves adequate for the next century using foreseeable technology. Some of the metals most important to the economic well-being of the industrial countries lie either in communist countries or areas of political instability.

Wasteful and normal resource usage, soil spoliation and exhaustion, and water and air pollution are not endemic to North America — they are pandemic phenomena. Also, they have been with us for a long time. But only

the situation. The multinational corporation is providing a beneficial stimulus to regionalism, uniformity of tax structures, and the international monetary system. Whether or not nationalism may impede the development of incipient trading blocks, multinational corporations, with integrated production and marketing operations throughout the block, may provide the unifying force. This is one of the possible ways of reducing the income gap between developing and developed countries. The multinational corporations with their global operations and with the co-extensive development of multinational banking, will provide for the necessary quickening of the flow of goods, materials, personnel, and financial resources that will give strength, impetus, and fulfillment to these regional integrative forces.

temporarily, the liquidity crisis, but the ultimate solution to the international monetary problem will centre about the adoption of a multinational money. This will be a money that is used by all nations as a medium of exchange and a store of value and will be supplied and determined by a multinational central bank whose directors are a consortium of all nations, whose growth is determined by the needs of national and multinational trade, and whose backing is the confidence in the institution itself.

In the political arena, we see once again the catalyzing influence of the multinational corporation. These corporations may become literally citizens of the world, especially if there is established an International Companies Law that is administered by a supranational body composed of members from various countries and having the means to enforce its regulations. War becomes less likely, too, when, because of the existence of

less, if the present apparent lack of grave concern by governments, business, and mankind in general for the condition of our earth's natural and vital resources continues, the crisis that we have discussed will undoubtedly take place. Supranational institutions appear as the inevitable and only solution.

For transportation, besides the development of an integrated transportation system made possible by containerization and deep water ports, we are told that intercontinental freight shipment by rocket will occur by the end of this century. And for communications, coupled with such developments of the United States's Telstar and Canada's Telestat, not only are automatic language translators predicted before 1980, but the creation of a universal language is supposed to take place late in the 1990's.

By the year 2000, or possible much before that, the world should have a common system of measurement. It is predicted that by 1975 90% of the world's population will have converted to the metric system, leaving the United States and Canada the only major nations not using it.



until recently their effects were more localized and their scale relatively small. Now, it is possible for them to affect a whole region or continent within a few years or even a few days.

And as for the matter of food, a tripling of the world's food supply in the next 30 years will be needed to feed the six or seven billion people then expected. The likelihood of such an increase in the food supply seems very slim. The chances of a great many people starving to death before the end of this century appears to be unpreventable.

UNIFYING TENDENCIES

Lest we leave with a rather pessimistic outlook of the future, I have tried to discover unifying tendencies that might serve to ameliorate the dire predictions just mentioned.

Looking at the economic tendencies first, we are able to discern unifying trends in several areas. Though we have given the multinational corporations some low marks in our previous discussion, it is time to balance

such corporations, it becomes in nobody's interest to bomb customers, suppliers, and employees.

An important step toward political integration or unification may be that of pluralistic security communities as between the United States and Canada and possibly among the countries of Western Europe where war is unthinkable. It could be possible for such communities to spread throughout the world. The end result of this political integration and unification could be a world federal government patterned after the United States or the United Kingdom. And regardless of the multinational corporation, such ideas of international organization are increasingly being seriously discussed as not only possibilities but inevitabilities.

There appear to be no specific and major unifying trends with respect to our natural and vital resources that would tend to diminish the crisis situation that looms as inevitable by the end of this century. It may be, however, that through serendipitous and synergistic developments occasioned by an intertwining of the effects of the other more sanguine trends that a breakthrough in the solution of our natural and vital resources' problem will occur. Nevertheless,

in my opinion, there are only two other means of reducing or eliminating the forecasted widening of the developed versus developing countries' gap. Either the developing countries must align themselves more closely culturally, politically, and economically with one of the existing world powers or there must be instituted a world federation or parliament that can implement world fiscal policy directed towards rechanneling the developed world's productive powers to these developing countries. Either approach, however, will call for, initially, reduced per capita consumption growth rates in the developed countries, which if we believe the less optimistic forecasts of the world's resources, would not be an unwelcome happening.

One of the most complex unifying trends has to do with the International Monetary System. The reason for this is, that next to the control of its own military powers, control of money and credit, is the most sensitive power of national sovereignty. The recent adoption of Special Drawing Rights has alleviated

such corporations, it becomes in nobody's interest to bomb customers, suppliers, and employees.

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Our culture today is described as being sensate (empirical, agnostic, materialistic) and from which some new kind of religious stage is about to follow: a simple development of Christianity, a new synthesis of East and West, or something completely different. The termination of the old and the beginning of the new is supposed to take place not without some unpleasant events. One does not need to jar the door of religion open too far to perceive the ferment of change and forces of unity that are operative there also.

CONCLUSION

What we have observed, then, is that our original picture of the world of the year 2000 must be subjected to the broad, penetrating, dynamic, and disruptive strokes of rapid technological change, rapid population growth, and rapid growth of world production and trade; and that these forces are to be resisted by the natural constraints on the world's raw material supplies, pollution of the world's vital resources, the adaptability of culture, the adaptability of the social, economic, religious, and educational institutions, and the growing despairities between the developed and the developing countries. The inevitable appears to be some form of world government. The route is uncertain: peaceful evolution or cataclysmic change. The choice of the route forecasted I will leave to you.

As I See It: Pollution

by Francis Campbell

Twenty-five years ago, even twenty years ago, pollution was a word we knew but seldom used. Today it is found on the lips of nearly every man, woman and child, especially in North America. I don't mean to imply there wasn't pollution. There was indeed! It's only that in the last few years man is awakening to the shocking realization that he is committing, in the most insidious way, world genocide.

Ecologists tell us that there is a good possibility that in twenty five years there will be no life on this planet if we continue on our perilous path of self destruction. These aren't the rantings and ravings of sanitary fanatics but very sober and somber conclusions of eminent scientists. It cannot be construed as anything but a frightening declaration and condemnation of mankind's folly.

Placing the blame on past governments and generations will avail us nothing. We inherited a dirty, filthy mess and our job is to clean it up and PREVENT further contamination. Land, Sea and Air; three strikes and you're out! The pitches aren't quite across the plate but they are on the way with deadly accuracy and speed. I'm being factual when I say, this is one game where we are the pitchers and batters and the only chance we have of winning the game is that our pitches fade

out and we clean up the field.

We may be behind the rest of Canada here in N.S. in many and varied fields but when it comes to pollution we can hold our own with most provinces. Not a very enviable position to be in but we're there nevertheless. Many of our rivers, lakes, streams and ponds are well on their way to the death throes of contamination. In a few more years if you fall in Bedford Basin, you won't drown, you'll decay! Our unsightly smoke stacks, busses and automobiles are spewing forth enough filth to cover us with a blanket of poisonous dust that I'd be afraid to measure.

Recently an oil tanker grounded and broke up off the Cape Breton coast and for miles the sludge and oil slick has polluted the coast line and already marine and bird life has suffered and will continue to suffer for years to come.

So where do we go from here? I don't profess to know all the answers but I do know that if all levels of government don't pull up their socks and bring in legislation with barracuda teeth in it, we'll have had the biscuit! The danger of further oil pollution as things stand is a certainty and the governments, especially the federal government, can by a very large measure lessen this danger with penalties so severe that oil companies and ship owners will take every conceivable

precaution in the exploration or transportation of their product. Fines of a thousand or five thousand dollars for so heinous a crime of commission or omission are ridiculous and smack of catering or boot-licking wealthy corporations.

Ontario Hydro deserves a word of thanks if not praise for dipping into their coffers to the tune of 40,000,000 dollars spent or committed to air pollution control. In contrast our friends to the South (?) in New York State alone have set aside 930,000,000 dollars to overcome pollution in the Hudson river. A wise move as 13,000,000,000 dollars worth of commercial trade passes through it yearly.

When I started to write this article, I said to myself, "I'll write a strong, cool, factual and concise piece." But you know the more I read, hear, and think about this subject the more I blow my cool and want to stomp and rip the ass of every mother's son that is in a position to do something to curb or alleviate it but won't and even refuses to recognize it as an immediate problem. The federal government might have been conceived with charisma but if it doesn't smarten up, it and the fools (us included) that allow them to sit in their ivory towers and pontificate with passive indifference on secular materialism will die with pollutitis. Charisma is no antibiotic for pollution and neither is



Smithism.

If a guy is caught jacking deer out of season, he is fined and his rifle and car are confiscated. This is a pretty stiff penalty when you compare it to the wishy washy penalties handed out to large companies for polluting our water and land. Ships of large tonnage entering our harbours should be forced to place a fifty thousand dollar bond and confiscation of the vessel and forfeiture of the bond should be made a mandatory penalty for pollution of our waters. In fact, I'd extend this to our international twelve mile fishing limit.

Landed industry should be given comparable punishment. Maybe then precautions would be taken that would be legally and morally just. It is imperative that

the imperious and arrogant attitude of the people and corporations responsible for our mass pollution be dealt with by severe and harsh laws. If they have no moral sense of responsibility let them answer to punitive measures that will instill the kind of fear in them that will keep them in line. I know you can't legislate morality per se but you can put a damper on the free wheeling carelessness of pigs that live in sterile pens and care nothing about the cleanliness of the rest of the world.

An ounce of prevention is still worth a pound of cure and unless we purchase tons of both, it's game over. Love for the human family is the coin, the only coin that has the purchasing power we need.

Encounter: Stirring up interest

By Wayne Gillis

Encounter has come and gone from Halifax-Dartmouth. It didn't solve our problems. It didn't give us any concrete proposals with which to clear up our pollution nor did it solve our racial tension. However it did stir up interest and speculation about the future of our area.

What was Encounter and what did it do? The Encounter on Urban Development was a project of the Voluntary Economic Planning Board of Nova Scotia to give some kind of an overall development procedure for Metro. To accomplish this the team of 12 experts on Urban Living acted as a catalyst provoking comments and questions from Metro residents.

Encounter started on February 22 and ended on February 28, 1970. Professor Joe Scanlon of Carleton University, a member of the team, probably summed it up when he said, "In six days of February in Halifax we spent one year."

The team got up at 7:00 o'clock in the morning, had sessions all day long, evening "On the Town" sessions with Metro residents, and finally got back into bed around 3:00 or 4:00 o'clock in the morning, if at all!

During those grueling hours the Encounter team met with such diverse elements of the society

as the Provincial and Municipal Governments, members of minority groups, planners, students, teachers, administrators, scientists, businessmen, labour leaders and practically anyone else in the community who had anything to say.

The members of the panel included economists, sociologists, urban environment specialists, industrialists, a labour leader, and other persons relating to community development. They came from all parts of North America; there were Americans and Canadians; whites and a black; members of the Establishment and rebels; but unfortunately there were no women. Women's liberationists didn't like this situation and the panel members weren't entirely enthusiastic about it either!

The panel found out about as many aspects of Metro life as was possible. Most came to like the Metro area but they found many things wrong with it.

Scott Greer compared it with the deep southern United States.

"Both have a depressed economy, both have a hierarchical class structure, both have a polite strict society, and both have racial discrimination. The only difference between Halifax and South Carolina is that Halifax is colder," he said.

Rev. Lucius Walker of the American Council of Churches

called the city "Halifax Mississippi." The panelists were given the impression that the citizen were apologetic towards outsiders. They also found that Halifax has a very conservative element in its society which fights against change.

The mass media came in for a beating from the encounter team also. The local daily newspaper was put down severely for failing to report even news to the people. The fourth Estate was praised for its crusading way of informing the people. Radio and television came in for their share of criticism also. Greer referred to local programming as a "cultural wasteland". He did however, think that we have a fine theatre and symphony orchestra which aren't used to the greatest advantage.

Rampant political patronage in Nova Scotia was denounced as "inefficient and ridiculous".

"The Halifax area has too many governments all competing with and impeding each other," they said.

Halifax has one great crippling feature in its make up. People with just causes are splintered into factions often opposing each other and never working in harmony to achieve a common goal. This is the one great drawback we face. Organizations such as the Environmental Council are a step on the way.



Photo by Ken Langille

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The ultimate editorial

LE CHATEAU
2179 Gottingen Street
Halifax, N.S.

This is a thank you not - in nine parts.

Thanks to Mike deVerteuil for leading the revolution and making our predictions come true.

Thanks to the football team for waking us up.

Thanks to Henry Labelle for providing us with many pages of interesting and informative news coverage. To you, Henry, we present the JOURNAL trophy for News Event of the Year. Congrats.

Thanks to the Students' Representative Council for waffling on the Senate issue.

And a further thanks for the only unanimous vote of the year; on the budget.

Thanks to g. harvey thomgeirt for making the masthead the best-read part of the paper.

Thanks to Dal Radio for believing the great heliport hoax. Proves they'll believe anything if its written the right way.

Thanks to the Students Centre for opening.

And last but not least; thanks to the people who produced the JOURNAL while I was editor; carole, bruce, francis, frank, doug, steve, dave, wayne, john, ken, mike, peter, george, mike p, dave m, peter b, tom, and the many others I have probably forgotten. Thanks gang.



"Actually, I'm a right-of-center commerce student - but haircuts now cost \$2.50; jeans are 6 per cent less than slacks; what I save on shaving-gear gives me a ten-year subscription to Financial Post-and I pay my broker's commissions by getting suits and jackets at Salvation Army stores."

Familiar Situations Department

LEAN AND HUNGRY

by George Kopp

FATHER MALONE, CALLING IN THE COPS MAY HAVE BEEN A TACTICAL (OR SHOULD I SAY CLERICAL) ERROR.

LOOK HERE, AS A PRIEST, I REGARD THE STUDENTS AND FACULTY OF LOYOLA AS MY FLOCK, AND ALTHOUGH I NEVER MET A MAN I DIDN'T LOVE, SOMETIMES A STRAY SHEEP NEEDS A GOOD KICK IN THE PANTS.

SO IN OTHER WORDS YOU REGARD YOURSELF AS THE MORAL POLICE-MAN OF LOYOLA. WHO GIVES YOU YOUR AUTHORITY?

I, HEH HEH, HAVE CONNECTIONS, YOU KNOW.

WELL, NEVER, MIND. BUT DON'T YOU THINK THAT THE COPS MIGHT POLARIZE THE SITUATION? ISN'T IT YOUR GOAL TO BRING THE PARTIES TOGETHER?

THE DOOR TO MY OFFICE IS ALWAYS OPEN.

YEAH, BUT THE COPS ARE GUARDING THE DOOR TO THE BUILDING!

LET ME ASK YOU THIS: WOULD A SHEPHERD LET HIS SHEEP INTO THE LIVING ROOM?



letters

Interlocking directorates

Dear Sir:
Morstatt's laundry
Morstatt's Mini-Market
Morstatt's (residence) cafeteria
Morstatt's (SUB) cafeteria
How many more?

All at:
St. Morstatt's University
rick

The JOURNAL as pig

Dear Editor:
Re: February 12th issue of the Journal.

We, the undersigned female students, would like to give our heartfelt thanks to you for the extensive coverage you gave the football game between Mount Saint Vincent and Saint Mary's girls last February 6th, and also for the attitude the Journal has apparently taken with regard to the game. Specifically, we are referring to the caption under

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

the picture on page six which suggests a complete mockery of the spirit and participation which was shown by us during Winter Carnival.

The game was played in good fun but many hours were spent in serious preparation. We went on the field as "A TEAM" to represent the spirit of Saint Mary's Winter Carnival, not as a cheap sideshow to be reduced to the brunt of your ignorant comments. Sincerely thanking you:

Sharon Burke; Linda Murray; Marita MacKnight; Barb Moreton; Kathi Lee Brickenden; Mary Kelcher; Karen MacKenzie; Pat Warne; Linda Connolly; Angela Power; Kathi MacDonald; Denise D'eon; Mary Ellen Donovan; Bernadette Flemming.

Congrats, Smith

Dear Sir:

Since I was supporting the other candidate last year, I was somewhat dismayed by the political manoeuvring that had Mike Smith appointed as editor of the JOURNAL. Not wishing to be narrow-minded, I opted to give Smith a chance, because he did

have some good ideas regarding the operation of the paper.

At the first of the year, there was some concern as to the discretion practised in appointing Smith as editor. The paper then became politically oriented, and this over-riding tone caused great unrest among the students. During the second semester, there was another change in the attitude of the editor. That particular attitude remained for the duration of the year. Now I don't want to be considered one of Smith's boys; I voted against him during the staff election and I have often been labeled a conservative since then. So you know my position. But Smith has done a tremendous job for this student newspaper and I feel that he deserves some recognition for his efforts.

The Journal, disregarding personal feelings about content, has become a more technically produced paper. The standard that it has achieved in presenting information and the information that it presents, exceeds any expectation.

So may I extend my congratulations to you, Mike, for your efforts in raising the Journal from the abysmal state in which you received it. Peace!

Brian MacInnis Arts IV

THE JOURNAL

THE JOURNAL is a member of CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS, and adheres to the CUP Statement of Principles. Opinions expressed herein are not those of the SMUSA or SMU administration. Letters to the editor should be typewritten and double spaced. Pseudonyms will be used at request but all letters must be signed - or they will not be printed.

mike smith editor-in-chief
bruce smith business manager
francis abbot managing editor
ken langille photo editor
423-6556 phone
mike power literary editor
bob vaison focus editor
claudie isaacs sports editor

oh woe is us up here on the cold fifth floor for 'tis the last week of rule for boy editor smyt (or smith). He now leaves for places unknown to anyone, klod isaccs literally blew his mind in charlettetown at the a.i.a.a. tournament over the weekend. meanwhile george nahrebecky lives in glory over his 2 pics. mike abraham did the blind school thing whilst dave kosub grooved over his residence bit. everyone is happy 'cause ken didn't get all the pics for he was delivering oil. francis left early because he didn't want to know if he got elected or not. while wayne the gill (is) critiqued the movies, dave garroway did the acadia basketball game which we won. frank the hopalong cassidy promised to deliver the cafeteria for the third straight week and will do so as soon as he feels strong enough to lift it. francis campbell gave us all a pollution lecture. mother tucker jones sends his regards from sunny florida to all of the beautiful and g. harv. is still cryin' cause mike's goin'. sorrowful good-bye from g. harvey thomgeirt who says that his inspiration shall live on.

Huskies cop AIAA championship in two straight

by Claude Isaacs

I won't bother to complain about the worse than lousy officiating, nor shall I comment on the less than poor facilities provided by UPEI for the playing of the AIAA tournament. All that matters is that we won the tournament, and when you think about that, complaints seem petty, indeed.

The first game saw Saint Thomas against SMU, and the Tommies were really up for the game, as they stormed on to the ice and skated hard for the first twenty minutes. Saint Thomas has some good hockey players, and they really looked good last Saturday. At 11:13 of the first period Cameron went off for hooking, and just forty seconds later STU were on the scoreboard 1-0. They were able to protect their lead until the end of the first period, but everyone was sure that Saint Mary's would come back.

It was only twelve above outside the rink, but inside it was about fifty below, and between periods a large part of the crowd went outside to warm up.

It wasn't long after the start of the second that ol' Red Dog, Ron Hindson made it 1-1. The game stayed pretty even for a while, but you could slowly see that as Saint Thomas were losing steam, the Huskies were gathering it.

At about the 16 minute mark of the period, the face off was to the left of the STU goalie. Carl Boswick won the face-off, took one step around the Tommie player, and coolly fired it in the short side. It was a fine play and it put the Huskies out in front to stay at 2-1.

Huskies dominated the play for the last few minutes of the second period, and the puck never left the STU end. Finally Cameron blasted it in from about thirty

feet out and the period ended 3-1. The third period was all SMU as Cameron picked up a pair of goals in rapid succession, at 5:12, and 5:42. The Tommies lost all hope of winning now, but the Huskies never let up at 16:25 Maxwell scored, and Ed Hebert scored the last tally at 19:03, on a nice play from Ron Hindson. Final score was 7-1.

The stage was set for Sunday's game against the men who call themselves X, (the Saturday night game against UNB had been a complete washout for X), and the miserable UPEI cold storage and refrigeration plant, (which you might mistake for a rink) was jammed to its rusty rafters. A great shouting match ensued between the SMU and the X fans, but we had the advantage of an enthusiastic trumpet player (bugle blower?) and to my mind drowned out their pitiful efforts.

By the time the game got underway the atmosphere was so tense, we could have had thunder and lightning right there inside the "rink". But it didn't, and the game started, and man, were they ever skating!

Ed Hebert looked like the great player he is, as he made one of his patented "moves" to get around the X defence and fire a hard wrist shot past Chartier.

It was a pretty play but it had a bad effect on the Huskies. They stopped skating. They stopped forechecking. The men who sign their name with an X started to move in on Goddard and get good shots off. What they finally got was a cheap goal, as an X man centered the puck and it went past Goddard off a skate or something. X started to roll.

At 17:20, on a bang, bang play, and with good passing they fired a hard shot past Goddard to go

ahead 2-1. About 2 minutes later Pierre Page scored a beautiful goal, as he flew down right wing, broke through the defence, and swept it past a sprawling Goddard. The third period ended three to one for X and things were looking pretty bad for Saint Mary's at that point.

Boucher must be some great kind of coach, cause when the Huskies re-appeared for the second period they were a different team. In less than three minutes they scored three goals to go ahead of X 4-3. Capitalizing on a few mistakes and pressing the play resulted in goals by McNally, Maxwell and O'Byrne. O'Byrne's goal went in off an arm, but it was the one they owed us from the first period. At 16:45 Ed Hebert scored his second on another pretty play and the Huskies went ahead by two.

The lead was short lived, as a minute later John Payette made it 5-4. Things were still tense as the fans knew it was not over yet, and prepared for the dramatic finish to a great tournament.

Both teams were really trying hard, but it was Gerry Cameron, who scored first, to put SMU in the lead 6-4. Right after that Maxwell took a cheap penalty, but before it was up two more Huskies went off giving X a two man advantage for close to three minutes. Things really looked bad now but somehow the defence and some great stops by Goddard held them to one goal, when they could have scored two or three.

With a little over a minute remaining, and trailing 6-5, X drew their goalie and were really putting on the pressure. I don't know how Goddard stopped some of those shots, but he did, and finally time ran out on the Xaviers. Saint Mary's had won their

second straight AIAA championship, and all I can say was that it was great, simply great.

Next week they have got the

best chance ever to win the nationals, and if the student council was worth a dam they'd be subsidizing the trip over.

SMU - 72 Acadia - 69 Huskies dump Acadia for play off berth

by Tucker Jones

Saint Mary's hearts beat proudly here last Tuesday night as the Huskies made a phenomenal comeback in the second half to defeat the highly-rated Acadia Axemen 72-69.

In the first two minutes of play the Huskies came on strong and threatened to break the game wide open. Such determination inspired the team and the sometimes loyal fans. As the game wore on, Acadia, true to their playing form, built up a substantial lead of 32-16 toward the four minute mark of the first half. A couple of quick baskets by Mike Chambers and Dennis Reardon, closed the gap to 32-20 which set the stage for the second half.

To start the second half, Coach Goodwin made two brilliant moves. First he put a full court press on the Axemen, which stymied their supposed good ball handling, and enabled us to score consistently. Goodwin also removed guard Dave Macpherson, (through no fault of his own, as he was playing a very aggressive game), and substituted Luddy Bartkus for more rebounding and shooting advantage. Although this was superb strategy on Goodwin's part it left all the ball handling responsibilities to Billy Thomas, but Thomas's cool ball handling allowed the forwards to hit for the much needed baskets. Spectators were in a fever pitch as neither team could hold a lead. The score see-sawed between the two determined teams, but at the 8:50 mark Saint Mary's

took the lead to stay. With Al Brown blocking out Acadia's Eaton and Faulkener, Phil Carney and Mike Chambers were able to grab the rebounds. As Carney, Chambers and the hot-shooting Dennis Reardon, who was hitting from all over. The Axemen were never able to take the lead.

In a fitting finish with about three seconds to go, the last play was a long out of bounds pass from Al Brown to Dennis Reardon to close the game at 72-69.

It was Al Brown and Dennis Reardon night, and it proved memorable to both. Al Brown played a great defence, and intimidated the Axemen with his superior height. Dennis Reardon, shooting very well from the outside proved to be a dominating figure in keeping the Huskies in contention in the important second half.

The win gave the Huskies a first place with Dalhousie, each with records of 9 and 2.

Saint Mary's shooting in the first half was very poor as they hit on only 8 of 42 floor shots. In the second half the Huskies dominated, both offensively and defensively to push the Axemen into submission. Their shooting became better by making 21 out of 37 shots, and from the foul line they made 14 of 17.

| SMU scoring | |
|----------------|-----|
| Al Brown | -8 |
| Dennis Reardon | -26 |
| Bill Thomas | -12 |
| Phil Carney | -15 |
| Luddy Bartkus | -2 |
| Mike Chambers | -9 |

B B Huskies down Mount A - 66-55

by Dave Garroay

Friday night the Huskies beat the Mount Allison Hawks in the last regular season game, at Mount A. They seemed to have little difficulty in clipping the wings off the Hawks. Reardon and Brown, in their last games, did themselves well; Reardon getting 21 points and Brown having a better night with eighteen. Billy Thomas, who of late, has had difficulty in getting the ball to go in the basket, got a pleasing sixteen points.

Simons, the only Hawk who had any style in the previous game (also a loss) seems to be the only one who can score well against SMU on the Hawk team. STATS FOR MOUNT ALLISON GAME

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| MOUNT A | SMU |
| Simons-16 | Brown-18 |

| | |
|--------------|------------|
| Wood-10 | Reardon-21 |
| Blackstone-2 | Chambers-4 |
| Goss-10 | Carney-6 |
| Horn-9 | Thomas-16 |
| Meadows-2 | Bartkus-1 |
| Estey-6 | |

Next Tuesday is the day to watch (by now that will be the last Tuesday since I write this on Sunday) Dal loses to SMU and heads for the Championship in Waterloo. Since Acadia was rated No. 1 and Dal No. 2 across Canada and SMU will have beaten them both there doesn't seem to be much doubt that the basketball team will be champs and beat the hockey team to bringing a Canadian Championship home. Anyway good luck I hope next week my Typewriter can ring with success.

SPORTS EDITORIAL

Last Friday night the Basketball game between Dalhousie St. Francis Xavier was heard over SMU Radio. The purpose was "to show the people around here what a good, well produced program sounds like." Radio Saint Mary's are peeved cause the SRC won't give them any money. "Dal has 35 thousand dollars worth of equipment". Radio SMU wants twenty thousand to buy the equipment they need to give the kind of service that Dal has.

Sometimes people around here really bug me. They ain't got nothing and they want everything. Look, there are only 22 hundred students here, so how the hell are we going to get the money to have what the big colleges have? I'll be damned if I am going to pay 25 bucks in student fees, when they are only paying 2 or three at YORK. The people who never get involved in extracurricular activities never get their money's worth out of that anyway.

A guy named Tuck Jones did some sports copy for us this week, and I hope he'd like to do some more. I'd like to talk a few things over with him, if we can ever get into the office at the same time. Would you believe it? There's a guy writing sports and I don't even know what he looks like.

The basketball team really showed what kind of stuff they're made of last Tuesday night coming back to beat Acadia in the basketball game of the year. The win tied them

with Dalhousie for first place in the league. Each team has nine wins and two losses. They are a great bunch of players and they continue to amaze me.

I guess the biggest laff this week was a letter from the girls football team. They complained about the caption under the picture of their game. It just goes to show you how uptight everybody is around this place. It was probably the best and funniest caption this year, but it offended those virgin-pure ladies of the football team. If you have the paper get it out and look at it and see for yourselves what it was all about. I'm still laughing.

I, for one, am glad that we don't have any cheerleaders this year. Frankly, cheerleaders bug me. Sure they're nice to look at, but do they really do any good? Most of the time they don't know what's going on, are yelling in the wrong places. I had to say this, I love to get letters, and I know they got to come now.

I got to say something else about SMU radio. They don't sound too bad right now, as far as I'm concerned, but I wonder if they are really worth an extra five bucks. They want to sound like a professional Radio station, but what's so great about a professional radio station? How about some originality?

Now, let's see, that's the girls football team, Radio SMU and most of the students on my back. Not bad for one week, eh Smith?

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