

The JOURNAL

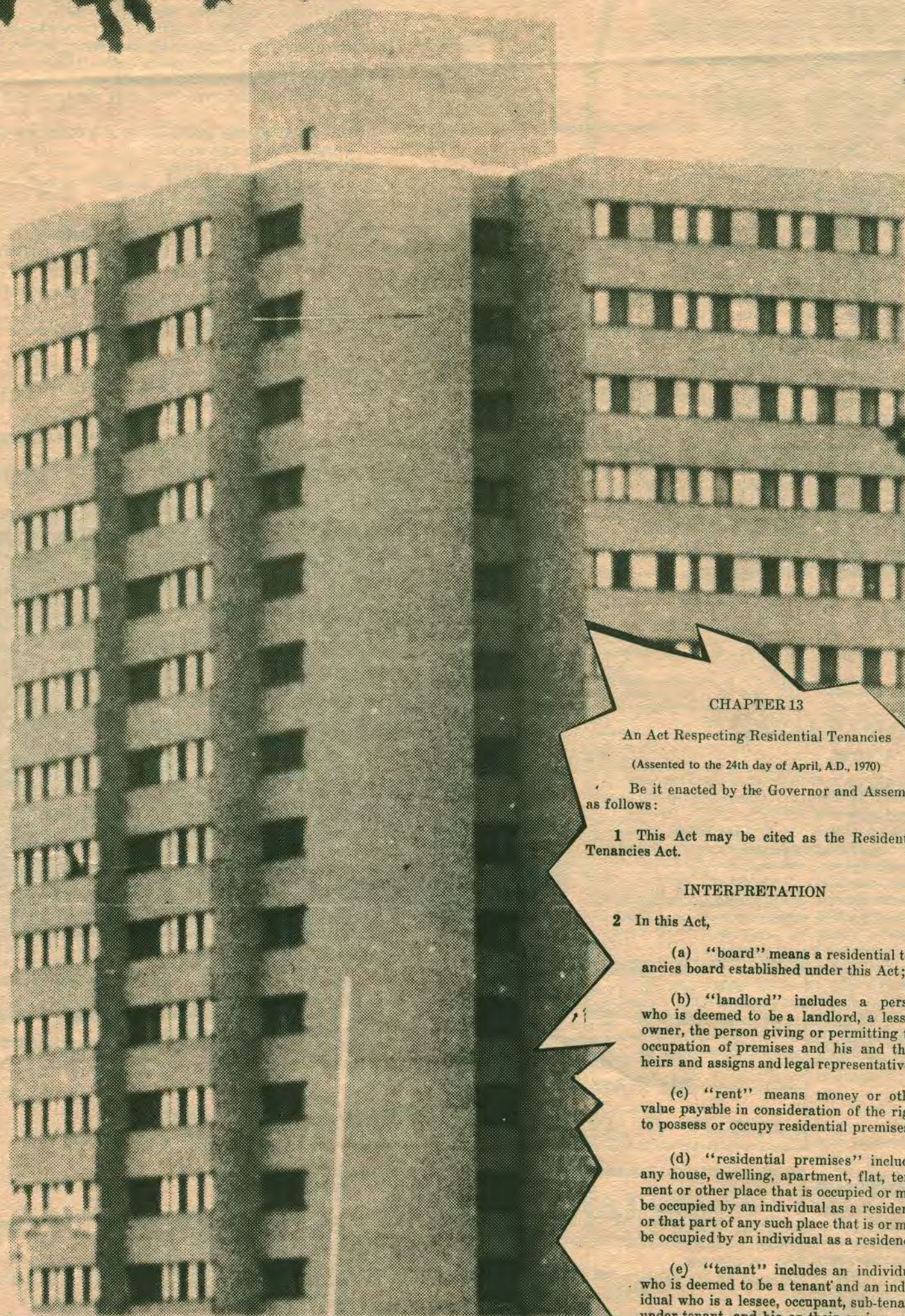
CIRCULATION
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LA LIBERTÉ DE LA PRESSE: "La raison se compose de vérités qu'il faut dire et de vérités qu'il faut faire." RIVAROL

September 22, 1970

HALIFAX, CANADA

VOLUME XXXVI NO. 3



CHAPTER 13

An Act Respecting Residential Tenancies

(Assented to the 24th day of April, A.D., 1970)

Be it enacted by the Governor and Assembly as follows:

1 This Act may be cited as the Residential Short title Tenancies Act.

INTERPRETATION

2 In this Act,

Interpretation

(a) "board" means a residential tenancies board established under this Act;

(b) "landlord" includes a person who is deemed to be a landlord, a lessor, owner, the person giving or permitting the occupation of premises and his and their heirs and assigns and legal representatives;

(c) "rent" means money or other value payable in consideration of the right to possess or occupy residential premises;

(d) "residential premises" includes any house, dwelling, apartment, flat, tenement or other place that is occupied or may be occupied by an individual as a residence or that part of any such place that is or may be occupied by an individual as a residence;

(e) "tenant" includes an individual who is deemed to be a tenant and an individual who is a lessee, occupant, sub-tenant, under-tenant, and his or their assigns and legal representatives.

Law contradicts residence big wigs See page 3

Poems of Pablo Neruda

Chilean poet, Marxist philosopher,
foreign diplomat, and humanist

No Hay Olvido: sonata

Si me preguntais en donde he estado
debo decir "Sucede".
Debo de habar del suelo que oscurecen las piedras,
del rio que durando se destruye:
no se sino las cosas que los pajaro pierden,
el mar dejado atras, o mi hermana llorando.
Por que tantas regiones, por que un dia
se junta con un dia? Por que una negra noche
se acumula en la boca? Por que muertos?

Si me preguntais de donde vengo, tengo que conversar
con cosas rotas,
con utensilios demasiado amargos,
con grandes bestias a menudo podrias
y con mi acongojado corazon.

No son recuerdos los que se han cruzado
ni es la paloma amarillenta que duerme en el olvido,
sino caras con lagrimas,
dedos en la garganta,
y lo que se desploma de las hojas:
la oscurida de un dia transcurrido,
de un dia alimentado con nuestra triste sangre.

He aqui violetas, golondrinas,
todo cuanto nos gusta y aparece
en las dulces tarjetas de larga cola
por donde se pase an el tiempo y la dulzura

Pero no pentremos mas alla de esos dientes,
no mordamos, las cascarras que el silencio acumula,
porque no se que contestar:
hay tantos muertos,
y tantos malecones que el sol rojo partia
y tantas cabezas que golpean los buques,
y tantas manos que han encerrado besos,
y tantas cosas que quiero olvidar.

There's no forgetting

Ask me where I have been
and I'll tell you: "Things keep on happening."
I must talk of the rubble that darkens the stones;
of the river's duration, destroying itself;
I know only the things that the birds have abandoned,
or the ocean behind me, or my sorrowing sister.
Why the distinctions of place? Why should day
follow day? Why must the blackness
of nighttime collect in our mouths? Why the dead?

If you question me: where have you come from, I must talk
with things falling away,
artifacts tart to the taste,
great, contankering beasts, as often as not,
and my own inconsolable heart.

Those who cross over with us, are no keepsakes,
nor the yellowing pigeon that sleeps in forgetfulness:
only the face with its tears,
the hands at our throats,
whatever the leafage dissevers:
the dark of an obsolete day,
a day that has tasted the grief in our blood.

Here are violets, swallows-
all things that delight us, the delicate tallies
that show in the lengthening train
through which pleasure and transciency pass.

Here let us halt, in the teeth of a barrier:
useless to know on the husks that the silence assembles.
For I come without answers:
see: the dying are legion,
legion, the breakwaters breached by the red of the sun,
the headpieces knocking the ship's side,
the hands closing over their kisses,
and legion the things I would give to oblivion.

Los Dictadores

Ha quedado un olor entre los canaverales:
una mezcla de sangre y cuerpo, un pentrante
petalo nauseabundo.
Entre los cocoteros las tumbas estan llenas
de huesos demolidos, de estertores callados.
El delicado satrapa conversa
con copas, cuellos y cordones de oro.
El pequeno palacio brilla como un reloj
y las rapidas risas enguantadas
atravesan a veces los pasillos
y se reunen a las voces muertas
y a la bocas azules frescamente enterradas.
cuya semilla cae sin cesar sobre elsuelo
y hace crecer sin luz sus grandes hojas ciegas.
El odio se ha formado escama a escama,
golpe a golpe, en el agua terrible del patano,
con un hocico lleno de legamo y silencio.

The Dictators

An odor stayed on in the cane fields:
carrion, blood, and a nausea
of harrowing petals.
Between coconut palms lay the graves, a stilled
strangulation, a festering surfeit of bones.
A finical satrap conversed
with wineglasses, collars and piping.
In the palace, all flashed like a clock-dial,
precipitate laughter in gloves, a moment
spanning the passageways, meeting
the newly killed voices and the buried blue mouths. Out of
sight,
lament was perpetual and fell, like a plant and its pollen,
forcing a lightness increase in the blinded, big leaves.
And bludgeon by bludgeon, on the terrible waters,
scale over scale in the bog,
the snout filled with silence and slime
and vendetta was born.

Juventud

Un perfume como una acida espada
de ciruelas en un camino,
los besos del azucar en los dientes,
las gotas vitales resbalando en los dedos,
la dulce pulpa erotica,
las eras, los pajares, los incitantes
sitios secretos de las casas anchas,
los colchones dormidos en el pasado, el agrio, valle verde
mirado desde arriba, desde el vidrio escondido:
como una lampara derribada en la lluvia.

Youth

Acid and sword blade: the fragrance
of plum in the pathways:
tooth's sweetmeat of kisses,
powrr and spilth on the fingers,
the yielding erotic of pulps,
hayricks and threshing floors, clandestine
recesses that tempt through the vastness of houses;
bolsters asleep in the past, the bitter green valley,
seen from above, from the glasses' concealment;
and drenching and flaring by turns, adolescence
like a lamp overturned in the rain.

Who's knocking on my door and who won't do it anymore?

Is Saint Mary's violating the legal rights of its residence students?

Last April the Residential Tenancies Act, containing rules for both tenants and landlords, was formally approved. When it came into effect in August it was applauded as a long needed tool



5. (1) No landlord shall grant a lease or possession or occupancy of residential premises to a tenant unless he has provided the tenant with a copy or reproduction of this Act." N.S. Residential Tenancies Act

of exhibiting the premises to prospective tenants."

The second exception states that entry must be made during daylight hours and written notice of the time of that entry given to the tenant at least twenty four hours in advance of entry.

Although representatives of the landlord - in this case St. Mary's University - rarely show prospective tenants around the residence, they presently may enter at any time.

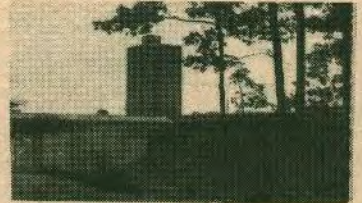
Although the Deans of Residence have stated in writing that they will be making periodic

prior warning to the occupants."

This is a probable violation of the Residential Tenancies Act.

A possible second violation of the act concerns paragraph five - Requirements for Lease. It states that "No landlord shall grant a lease or possession or occupancy of residential premises to a tenant unless he has provided the tenant with a copy or reproduction of this Act."

St. Mary's residence administrators have not provided the residence students with a copy of the Residential Tenancies Act.



The St. Mary's academic calendar for the 1970-71 states that "The university reserves the right to make changes without notice in its published schedule of tuition, residence and other fees."

However, paragraph eight, subsection one, of the Residential Tenancies Act, says,

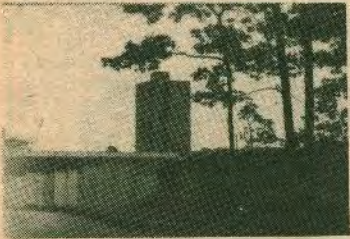
"When a landlord intends to increase the rent payable in respect of residential premises occupied by or in the possession of a tenant, the landlord shall give to the tenant a notice in writing stating his intention to increase the rent and the proposed amount of the increase at least three months before he receives, demands or negotiates an increase in rent payable by the tenant."

These apparent violations do not apply to the low rise residence, because they are not self contained units. In addition, according to Greg Warner of Dalhousie Legal Aid Society, who was instrumental in writing the Residence Tenancies Act, the owner did not surrender full control of the premises to the occupants.

However, they may apply to the high rise residence, where the units are self contained with bathroom and kitchen.

for the protection of tenants.

A comparison of the official St. Mary's residence guidelines and regulations reveals apparent



violations of the Residential Tenancies Act.

The first discrepancy concerns paragraph six, subsection six of the act which states "Except in an emergency, the landlord shall not enter the premises without the consent of the tenant . . ."

There are two exceptions to this regulation. The first is that the landlord may enter the premises only if "notice of termination of the tenancy has been given and the entry is at a reasonable hour for the purpose

"To ensure that an acceptable standard of cleanliness is maintained, room checks are to be expected without prior warning to the occupants. Disciplinary action may ensue from an unsatisfactory report being received from the deans of Residence."

SMU Residence guidelines and regulations

6. Entry of Premises - Except in the case of an emergency, the landlord shall not enter the premises without the consent of the tenant unless

(a) notice of termination of the tenancy has been given and the entry is at a reasonable hour for the purpose of exhibiting the premises to prospective tenants; or

(b) the entry is made during daylight hours and written notice of the time of entry has been given to the tenant at least twenty-four hours in advance of the entry."

N.S. Residential Tenancies Act

spot checks, they have not given written notice of the time of entry twenty-four hours in advance. They have stated in the Residence Guidelines and Regulations, "To ensure that an acceptable standard of cleanliness is maintained, room checks are to be expected without

According to Dalhousie Legal Aid, the agreement that students sign before being admitted to residence is a lease. However, prospective residence students has to sign this 'lease' and return it to the residence administrators before they could be granted registration in residence.

The fee story and who doesn't know about it.

Students who have been wondering why they have to pay the full \$605 tuition, when they are taking only three or four courses will have to go to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa for their answer.

The rule is, and has always been, so far as university government officials can remember, that students taking three to five courses in one year are classified as full time students and accordingly charged the full \$605.

Those taking more than the normal load (five courses, except the engineers, who normally take six courses per year) are charged \$120 per course. Students taking less than three courses per year are classified as part-time students and are charged \$120 per course.

According to a University Grants Committee document, "Full time intramural students (are those) whose primary occupation is personal attendance at a university or college, who are registered in a programme of studies that extend over a full academic year."

This is not a rule peculiar to St. Mary's. Apparently all universities have it.



CROESUS IN HIS COUNTINGHOUSE

St. Mary's registrar, K.J. Cleary said, "I don't know why universities right across the board have chosen three as the number. . . they just have."

He also said that the Senate had never dealt with this question to his knowledge.

SMU Comptroller, R.G. Deegan shed more light on the rule. He said that the St. Mary's decision was based on a rule of the University Grants Committee. He said that the government, through the UGC makes grants to the universities for each full time student. None are given for part-time students. To allocate these grants, the committee classifies those taking three or more courses per year as full time. Deegan added, "How it (the rule) came about in the first place, I couldn't tell you."

Mr. Robinson of the UGC said, "If the universities wanted to say that a student taking one course per year was full time, they could do it, but the University Grants Committee would not pay for it. In order to insure uniformity across the country, the Grants Committees take their rules from a procedure of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics."

Robinson said that this procedure was, "In order to keep a reasonable definition of a full time student. . . three courses are accepted generally across the Dominion of Canada."

The UGC follows the procedure of the DBS. The university elects to take the most economical course of action and so follows the ruling of the UGC thereby getting more grants per student.

It would seem that the initial reason for the entire chain of influence lies with the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

However, the DBS branch in Halifax is only an information gathering center. A DBS official said, "We are only a data-processing branch. Why don't you send to the Information Division in Ottawa. They might be able to help you."

What could be simpler?

COMING EVENTS

Student Centre, Third Floor

Monday	10:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
Tuesday	10:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
Wednesday	10:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
Thursday	10:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
Friday	10:30 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.
Saturday	10:00 a.m. to 10:30 p.m.
Sunday	12:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Any St. Mary's student with an I.D. card can use the Games Room. Fees will be posted in Games Room.

Compliments of
OLAND'S BREWERIES

Editorial

Something sickening pervades our university.
It stinks of repression and reaction.
It scares the hell out of me.

The Marxist-Leninists, who have been coming to our university lately, have made some 'ridiculous' charges. They call Saint Mary's students fascists. They call us reactionary. They call us lackeys of U.S. imperialism. Guess what? They're not so ridiculous. We're living up to their claims.

Why do people hate them so?
More importantly why do they fight them.
Words would do.
They're harmless.
Pay no attention to them and they might vanish.
But no.
SMU students don't like what they say.
'Run them out of here'
'Go back to China'
Etc., Etc., Etc.
Then our valiant students use force.
Wow!

Did you ever here of a man named Adolf Hitler?
He didn't like Communists.
He didn't like Jews.
He also decided to run them out.
The result:

Afew million dead Jews.

Afascist society.
A wrecked Europe.

In the so-called 'free world' we have a euphemistic right known as free speech.
This is very simple.
People are allowed to speak their piece.
Regardless of what they have to say.

I personally don't agree with Marxist-Leninist ideology.
I don't like Trudeau or Nixon or Kosygin.
At least I don't try to shoot them.

There is a hell of a lot wrong with our society.
Taking away our free speech is one way of making sure that we never make it well again.

Adolf could never take power here.
Could he?



Photo by George

The JOURNAL

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editor
business manager
news editor
photo editor
literary editor
sports editor
phone

it's just too much! while the journal was being smeared all over the airwaves, new staff just kept coming and coming and coming. led by stalwart photo editor ken langille the pics reached a new all time low. peter macpherson carried the banner against residence food while odd clisaacs made his triumphant entry sunday night. we finally found dave the porter. he was out carrying luggage. the journal workshop was a smashing success. a total of 36 glasses were broken over the weekend. sue perly dropped in from cup and showed us what we didn't know. in fact the whole paper has been revamped. ex boy editor, mike smith came back and made havoc wherever possible. he's everywhere. . .he's anywhere. - due to a lack of funds business manager frank cassidy nearly flipped his drawers when the mad mendicant francis abbott told him that we were going to 12 pages this week. peter alias kahil gibhrani saluted the waking world with another literary broadside which was immediately forgotten wayne gillis welcomes all new staff. . .cathy marshall debby radcliffe bernard cavalier ken langille and others too numerous to mention we love all you beautiful people.

profess to celebrate diversity and thus my views, should be the only ones put forth in this newsletter.

Sincerely
Michael Baxter

Object

Dear Sir:

We would like to make it known to you and your staff that we, the Residence Society strongly object to the type of literature contained in one poem in the latest edition of the JOURNAL. We feel that it was not the time or place for such literature.

Sincerely,
John G. McLaughlin
PRESIDENT

"...extremely annoyed..."

Dear Sir:

I only take the trouble to write this letter because I am extremely annoyed at the attitude of some students on this campus who should know better than to believe rumors before they can completely check them out. For the information of these students I wish to cite the following facts:

Respectfully,
Paul LeBlanc
President SRC

letters

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

interesting reading

Dear Sir:

The following is a copy of an editorial appearing in this week's newsletter from the Unitarian Universalist Church at 5500 Inglis St.

Probably some of your readers would be interested in hearing our guest speaker for the 11:00 a.m. service on Sunday, Sept. 27th. He is Dr. Edgar Friedenberg who has taken up an appointment on the faculty of Dalhousie University and who is widely known as the author of "The Vanishing Adolescent," "Coming of Age in America," and "Society's Children." Dr. Friedenberg is quite radical in his indictment of most of what goes on in our schools and is primarily concerned with the extension of compassion of the individual person.

THE PRUDISH RAKE

The August edition of Saturday Night features an article entitled "The Witchcraft of Obscenity," in which a Canadian director tells how his movie was condemned in a recent obscenity trial. Director John Hofsess illustrates, quite effectively, the crudeness and distorted value-systems of those who are entrusted with the defence of public morality.

On the local scene, we have been hearing a strong reaction to the printing of God/ Love by Lenore Kandel in the St. Mary's student's newspaper, The Journal. The general condemnation of the paper by Clive

Shaeffer (CHNS) was hardly unexpected, as he proceeded to categorize Alan Ginsberg and Avant Garde as representative of the New Left. (Come on now!) Subsequently, I have heard equally negative reactions to the poem from John Gilbert, and from the representative of a newly formed Student Orientation Committee, I had previously taken a copy of The Journal to my place of employment, CFB Dockyard, where it was castigated in righteous tones by men who could scarcely be considered paragons of virtue in the area of sexual morality.

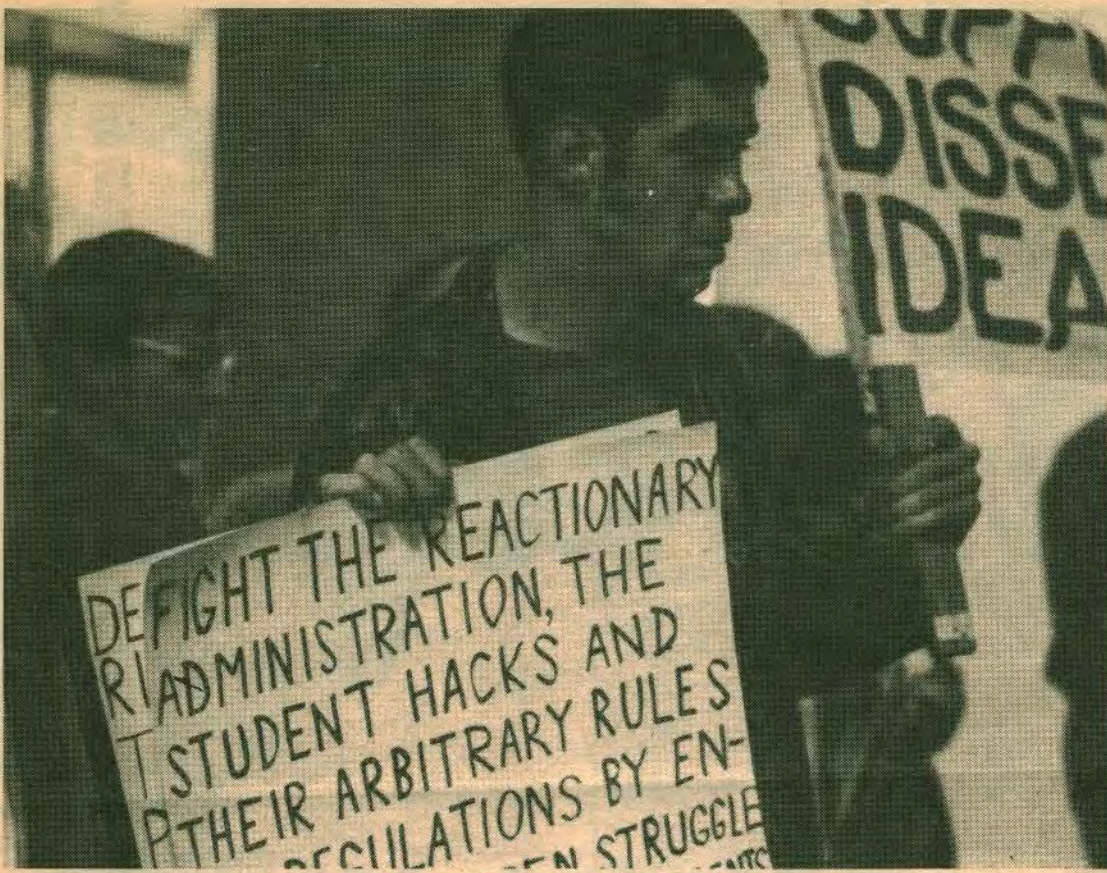
The poem is certainly erotic, but I didn't think it was cheap, and it certainly does not warrant the sort of reaction that has been forthcoming. That it has produced such is indicative of the puritanical hangups that pervade in our society, and that are, to a large extent, the products of our Judaic-Christian traditions. Western theology had a dualistic conception of man, with the higher "spiritual" nature, consisting of mind and will, split apart from and opposed to the sensual and merely physical, natural body, to whose whims and desires he must succumb. The aberrating effects of such a distortion of vision are most effectively portrayed by Alan Watts in his book "Nature, Man, and Woman" \$1.65. From the jacket of the book "Hostility to nature is characteristic of our culture, and is the root of our personal anxiety and loneliness, our fear of feeling, and our

reluctance to love. Watts discusses the origins of this alienation from nature in Christianity and Western thought, contrasted with the Chinese philosophy of the Tao and its vision of nature as an organic whole in which man is fully included and feels at home."

I wonder if those who are so uptight about such a poem are not reluctant to associate a healthy and uninhibited sexuality with love. The feelings that are so eloquently expressed by Lenore Kandel are certainly not debasing to any imagined higher quality of relationship between the human male and female.

Common to all of the criticism that I've heard is an attitude that these poor innocent students are apt to be corrupted by exposure to such vulgarity, that those who are supposed to be acting "in loco parentis" are failing in their duties when students are not protected from such evil influences. The saying that evil is in the mind of the beholder is perhaps most appropriate here, I would believe that it is probable that a good many of these innocent children who are supposedly being led down a wayward path of depravity, would wonder what the fuss is all about. To the extent that it is so, it is indicative of a positive trend in our cultural values.

Well that is my opinion, but I don't expect everyone to share it, and if anyone wishes to dissent it would be appreciated if you would contribute such to the newsletter. After all, we do



A member of Dalhousie Student Movement watches the crowd during Friday's "mass - democratic meeting."

Photo by George Nahrebecky

Students hoot DSM

About 150 students hooted and hollered during a three-hour "mass-democratic meeting" staged by five members of the Dalhousie Student Movement (Anti-imperialist) Friday at noon. But few students appeared to understand the underlying causes of the demonstration, held in the lobby of the Student Centre.

The DSM members were angered when two of them were arrested for selling their newspaper, "The People's Canada Daily News" on campus. They claimed they had a "democratic right to disseminate progressive ideas."

Students were confused by the rhetoric that the DSM members used to denounce their opponents but most of the students this reporter spoke to agreed that the DSM had a right to sell their newspaper. But students complained that the issue was never clearly brought to the fore.

Some members of the crowd harassed the DSM into a confrontation which flared briefly into violence when a student attacked one member of the DSM and tore down a placard of Mao-tse-tung.

While some students disapproved the main opposition to the DSM seemed to come from the administration. Building and Grounds Supervisor Russ He said that the university Lownds was the man who called the police, Wednesday

(Sept. 16), but he said yesterday he had no comment on the incident. "You'll have to speak to (Assistant to the President for Student Affairs Laurie) Smith or (Interim President Edmund) Morris about that," he said.

Mr. Lownds would not say why he had called the police, nor would he say who had told him to do so, or whether he had called them on his own initiative.

Interim President Edmund Morris said yesterday that during his term of office "The policy will not be to call the police," but he didn't say who had ordered the police called.

He hinted that some reprimands were in order. "I have talked with the concerned officers of administration," he said.

But he placed the blame for Friday's confrontation squarely on the shoulders of the DSM. "That group," he said, "is entering the university without approaching either the Students' Representative Council or the administration for authentication."

Saint Mary's has provided facilities to the DSM previously he said. Last winter the DSM held meetings in rooms made available to them by the SMU administration.

"That group is familiar with the procedures for authentication," said Morris. He said that the university deserved some advance

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Police end SMU occupation

As the day-long battle for the administration building ended, the police, clothed in their white helmets and gas masks, moved onto the campus behind a cloud of tear gas. Moving with brisk efficiency they trotted into the building in single file.

Resistance to them was almost non-existent. Student occupiers of the building had been nearly gassed into unconsciousness and those who retained enough energy to resist were quickly overcome.

Arrests after the three day battle for control of the campus of Saint Mary's University totalled 350; the damage to buildings and property amounted to nearly \$3 million. The Halifax university had undergone a struggle as senseless in its violence as it was tragic in its consequences. More than that, nothing was solved by the 72 hours of confrontation that engulfed the 2,500-student campus.

The rift was opened between students and administration when administrators refused to reconsider their decision to throw members of the Dalhousie student Movement off the campus. The DSM, a Maoist-oriented group which publishes the newspaper "People's Canada Daily News" was originally thrown off campus, when Building and Grounds Supervisor Russ Lownds called Halifax City Police to prevent them from selling their newspaper.

Charges were dropped in Halifax Magistrate's Court, but the DSM was not satisfied. Claiming they had a democratic right to "disseminate progressive ideas" they returned to Saint Mary's two days later.

About 150 student gathered to listen to the DSM in the lobby of the Student Centre, a five-story building in the centre of the campus. Their reaction to the five DSM members was originally negative, but support for the five protestors soared when administrators again sent in the police.

Shouting "Down with fascism" and "Smash imperialism" the five DSM members were dragged off by City Police and charged with obstruction, charges that were mysteriously dropped the next day.

Meanwhile, students on the campus had been to see interim president Edmund Morris. Morris told them that the matter was outside his jurisdiction and advised them to speak to City Police Chief G.O. Robertson.

Chief Robertson told student leaders that his men had been called to the campus by university officials. He said that the university was private property and was governed by the university administration.

The students tried to reach the president again for further clarification, but he was unavailable. Meanwhile sympathetic students on campus were selling copies of the People's Canada Daily News.

The measure of the conflict that flared on the campus was taken when one of the

newspaper sellers was attacked and beaten by other students. Other students sympathetic to the DSM cause formed a vigilante group and beat the next attack off with fists and sticks.

But that and other similar incidents were only indications of the depth of the confrontation that flared next day when Morris announced that no students would be permitted to sell the paper on campus.

"This garbage will not be tolerated on campus. It is contrary to the Christian and humanist principles of this institution," said Morris. He said students selling the paper would be expelled and non-students charged with trespassing and malicious mischief. (Student objected, saying that freedom of the press was at issue. They noted that the anti-labour Halifax Chronicle-Herald was sold on campus.)

That was the last straw for students already angered at the police presence on campus. At 4:30 a.m. Sunday, 75 students occupied Morris' office in the university's administration building.

They were joined by nearly 700 students, mostly from the university's residence complex. President Morris gave the students ten minutes to withdraw from his office, when he arrived on Monday morning.

They replied that they would withdraw when "Political freedoms are guaranteed on this campus." Morris, who talked to the students from the hall outside his office, replied that "All political freedoms are guaranteed on this campus, but we will not tolerate agitators who come in from outside to subvert and destroy."

Five minutes later, Halifax City Police made their third invasion of the campus in five days. The battle was joined when a milling crowd of about 100 students refused to let police into the administration building.

The police moved in with billy-clubs and tear gas, but were thrown back by barricades just inside the buildings main lobby. The students moved quickly to consolidate their control of the building.

They threw up barricades on the each of the entrances to the building and conducted classes on how to deal with tear gas attacks. The most popular reading inside the occupation on was "The Strawberry Statement", a description of the Columbia occupation by James Kunen, who took part in the 1968 demonstration at the New York university.

The occupation was doomed from the start. The occupiers had too many places to defend and too little material to defend them with. More, the continuing attrition of three days of police attacks left them without the ability to resist when the final attack came. After the occupation was forcibly brought to

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"The streets of our country are in turmoil. The universities are filled with students rebelling and rioting. Communists are seeking to destroy our country. Russia is threatening us with her might and the Republic is in danger. Yes, danger from within and without. We need law and order. Yes, without law and order our nation cannot survive. Elect us and we will restore law and order."

—Adolf Hitler, Hamburg, 1932

Styles For The Man Who is *Now!*

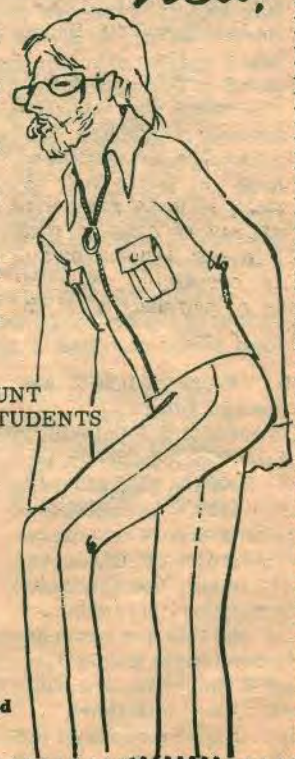
Exciting men's fashions from Le Chateau are just made for you... things that sing and things that swing — and they're all just waiting for you at Le Chateau! 10,000 slacks, 5,000 shirts, 1,200 suits... man, it's too much! Come in... you'll like the high fashion and the low pressure.

(And for you swinging chicks—A Women's Boutique is featured at our Spring Garden Road store!)

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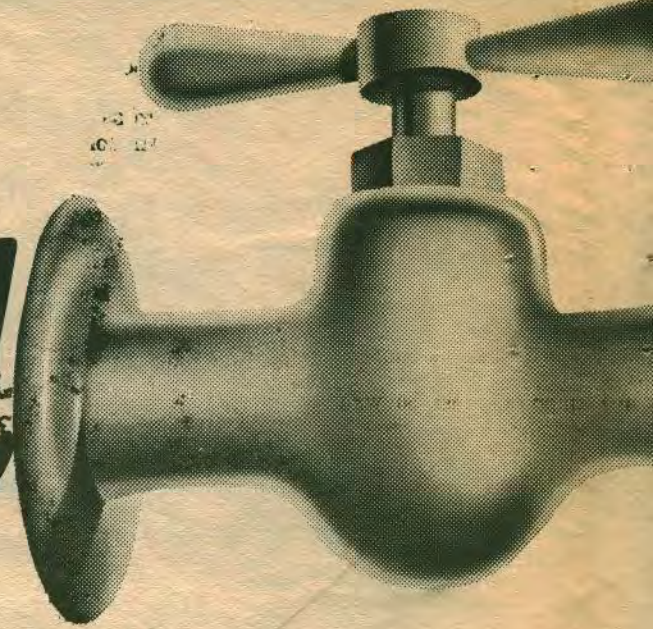
Le Chateau

- 2179 Gottingen Street
- 5520 Spring Garden Road
- Scotia Square





Canada



By Leo Johnson
 Assistant Professor of History at the University of
 Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario.

A bitter truth which Canadians must be made to face if we are to remain an independent people: today the dominant class in Canada, the businessmen and corporate managers, have become a subversive quisling army engaged in the destruction of Canadian nationhood.

It is not in terms of their birth or citizenship that the Canadian business elite is un-Canadian -- most in fact were born and raised in Canada -- but it is their outlook which is un-Canadian: their primary concern is to achieve the greatest amount of profit from the operations and management of the corporations they control.

The problem and source of danger for Canada from this elite is that they have almost unanimously concluded that U.S. capital is and must be dominant in Canada, and that Canadian development is necessarily dependent upon and subordinate to the drive of American international corporations to integrate the world's economy into a single gigantic economic empire.

What is it the United States wants from Canada?

It wants our minerals, our power, our oil and gas, our timber, and above all, our water. Today the United States faces a crisis in raw materials.

For a century the Americans have raped and destroyed half a continent. In the greed for profits, conservation was ignored and the environment destroyed, millions of acres devastated by exploitative mining, urban blight and wasteful farming practices. Pollution and wastage are destroying what little remains of a vast wealth of water and natural resources.

Today, the Americans, who make up only 6 1/2 per cent of the world's population, consume, waste and destroy almost half of the world's energy and resources.

It uses half the world's steel, more than half its oil, and 80 per cent of its natural gas. Moreover, the rate of consumption is increasing. By 1980 it is estimated that Americans will consume 80 per cent of the world's energy.

But a crisis is at hand. There are not endless supplies of anything -- and already 33 separate minerals are on the U.S. government's critical list. Today the U.S. imports: 30 per cent of its oil; 50 per cent of its lead; 50 per cent of its potash; 55 per cent of its zinc; 75 per cent of its copper; 90 per cent of its gold; 95 per cent of its bauxite; 95 per cent of its manganese; and 95 per cent of its asbestos.

As demand in the U.S. grows, greater and greater amounts of goods must be imported. Canada inevitably has become the focus of America's need and greed.

Fred Knelman, writing in a recent issue of Weekend magazine (June 27, 1970) clearly states the problem facing Canada: "History has witnessed the rise and decline of supreme world powers from ancient Greece to Britain of the 19th Century. Each in its own time was a major consumer and producer. But nothing in the past compares to the world's localized affluence in the United States today.

"What was once obtained by war and piracy, a technique not entirely abandoned (South East Asia, Latin America, Greece, and others) is now obtained by blackmail, barter or investment. There is truly an imperialist principle in resource exploitation and the resource drain to the United States, a glutton which consumes and is planning to consume the great proportion of the world's energies and non-renewable resources."

In Canada, the primary means of grabbing off Canadian resources is by the corporate takeover -- a process which has long since reached a crisis stage.

Since 1963, over 600 Canadian firms have been taken over by foreign firms.

Contributing to this total in the past seven years were:

- 1963 -- 35 takeovers;
- 1964 -- 87 takeovers;
- 1965 -- 74 takeovers;
- 1966 -- 74 takeovers;
- 1967 -- 79 takeovers;
- 1968 -- 155 takeovers;
- 1969 -- 102 takeovers;

In 1966 non-residents owned 57.5 per cent of mining, quarrying and oil wells, and 56.4 per cent of manufacturing. Within that 56.4 per cent, however, are some highly significant figures:

Wood industries	27.2 per cent foreign owned
Paper and allied industries	40.5 per cent foreign owned

Non-metallic mineral products	46.5 per cent foreign owned
Primary metal industries	56.8 per cent foreign owned
Chemicals and chemical products	84.3 per cent foreign owned
Petroleum and coal products	97.9 per cent foreign owned

In the Canadian north there are some 304 million acres leased out for foreign oil and gas exploration companies -- 69.1 per cent -- an incredible give-away.

The most frightening aspect of current events are two proposals of recent years: the Mid-Canada Corridor and NAWAPA -- the North American Water and Power Association.

The Mid-Canada Corridor, simple enough, is a proposal that the federal government spend millions of dollars on a transportation network to enable corporations to cheaply and easily rip out the resources and ship them south. In other words to get Canadians to spend their tax dollars to subsidize the rape of their own resources -- just as was done with the C.P.R. a century ago.

NAWAPA is even more frightening. The U.S. now uses 400 billion gallons of water per year. By 1980 it will use 900 billion gallons. But a special commission set up by Lyndon B. Johnson made it clear that by 1980 all the U.S. water supplies will be polluted. NAWAPA

is America's answer. Instead of living within its means and cleaning up its polluted lakes and rivers, the Americans are proposing to dam up Canadian rivers flowing north, and by building a huge series of canals, take Canada's water south. It will be, without doubt, the biggest resource steal in history.

All this has been and is being done with the most massive and clever propaganda campaign in history. "Resource Rape" is called "Resource Development." The take-over of Canadian resources is called "Continental energy and resources planning and utilization." American corporate take-overs are called "investment" and ripping the minerals out and shipping the south is called "increasing Canadian exports." The worse part of this "big lie" technique is that the take-over of Canada is being managed and engineered by Canadian businessmen justified and facilitated by Canadian politicians, and financed by Canadian savings and profits created by Canadian workers.

What is completely ignored is that the export of raw materials is in reality the export of Canadian jobs -- and the destruction of Canada's future. Resource extraction provides fewer than 100,000 jobs in Canada, but the refining and manufacturing of these same resources creates millions of jobs in the U.S., Europe, and Japan.

The ultimate irony is the huge Brinco hydro project in Newfoundland where the electricity will be sent south to smelt Newfoundland iron ore in Pittsburg and Cleveland.

The tragedy of all this is that there is no need to sell out Canada's future. Actual foreign cash makes up only a small part -- in 1968 less than 15% of foreign investment in Canada. The remainder of the capital invested represented retained profits (made possible by no capital gains tax) depreciation, depletion allowances and capital funds obtained from Canadian banks, trusts and insurance companies. A major cause of the drastic credit squeeze of the past few years was the huge amount of borrowing by foreign corporations to finance Canadian takeovers and expansions. Canadian savings were being lent by Canadian banks and other agencies, to buy out Canada.

In Canada, one class, and one class alone has been the major beneficiary of this sell-out -- the Canadian business and managerial elite who were well paid for their work, and who stepped into high paid jobs in the branch plants created by the takeovers.

Where does the government stand in all this? Despite a few belated bleats from Joe Greene, Minister of Energy and Resources, it is apparent that they accept the over-all trend of events. Indeed, the long list of top businessmen who step smoothly from boardroom to cabinet post and back to boardroom reads like a roll call of the Cabinet itself.

Robert Winters provided the ultimate example of the kind of businessman-politician which sets government policy:

- 1) 1948 Minister of Reconstruction and Supply
- 2) 1950-1953 - Minister of Resources and Development
- 3) 1953-1957 Minister of Public Works. Winters was defeated in 1957.
- 4) Re: 1961 from Financial Post DIRECTORY OF DIRECTORS

President	Rio Tinto Mining Co. of Canada (British)
"	Preston Mines Limited
"	Rio Algom Mines Limited
"	Rio Tinto Dow Limited



“Nowhere is there ever the assertion that Canada is not for sale.

The only question is the price.”

Resource	Percentages represent proportion of total Canadian production exported to the U.S.					
	1970	%	1980	%	1990	%
Uranium	2,000 tons	50	4,900 tons	70	9,000 tons	90
Iron Ore	30,000,000 tons	80	60,000,000 tons	90	250,000,000 tons	95
Lead	25,000 tons	55	50,000 tons	70	100,000 tons	90
Mercury	5,000 76-lb. flasks	15	10,000 flasks	30	25,000 flasks	90
Copper	155,000 tons	50	300,000 tons	70	600,000 tons	95
Potash	3,000,000 tons	98	4,000,000 tons		6,000,000 tons	
Zinc	160,000 tons	50	250,000 tons	70	400,000 tons	90
Gold	3,000,000 oz	98	4,000,000 oz		6,000,000 oz	
Petroleum	145,000,000 barrels	95	300,000,000 barrels		1 billion barrels	
Natural Gas	1.6 trillion cu. ft.	98	3 trillion cu. ft.		6 trillion cu. ft.	
Water			100 billion gals	20	200 billion gals	40



- Vice Pres. and Director Canada Permanent Trust Co.
- Director Bathurst Power and Paper Co. Ltd.
- ” Crown Life Insurance Co.
- ” Ford Motor of Canada Ltd. (U.S.)
- ” Globe Indemnity Co. of Canada
- ” Hudson Bay Insurance Co.
- ” Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
- ” Liverpool Manitoba Life Insurance Co.
- ” Rothmans of Pall Mall, Can. Ltd.
- ” Triarch Corporation

EDUCATION

- Chairman, Board of Governors, York University
- Member, Board of Regents, Mount Allison University
- Member, Corp of Massachusetts Institute of Technology
- 5) 1966-1968 Minister of Trade and Commerce
- 6) RE 1969 from Financial Post **DIRECTORY OF DIRECTORS**
- President Brazilian Light and Power
- Director Alcan Aluminum Ltd.
- ” British American Ass. Co.
- ” Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce
- ” Caterpillar Tractor Co.
- ” Crown Life Insurance Co.
- ” Crush International Ltd.
- ” Canadair Ltd.
- ” Ford Motor Company of Canada
- ” International Business Machines
- ” Western Ass. Co.
- ” Imperial Guarantee and Accident Insurance Co.
- ” British Empire Associates Co.

- Chairman, Board of Governors, York University
- Member, Board of Regents, Mount Allison University
- Life Member, Corp. of Massachusetts Institute of Technology

Nor is the record of the Progressive Conservatives any better. Knelman points out the role of politicians today; “Beginning with the bargaining over out British Columbia water resources, a cold war in resources began which will increase in intensity in the next few decades. These actions include President Nixon’s instructions to his state department to examine with Canada a continental energy plan; Prime Minister Trudeau’s move to prevent the sale of Dennison Mines to the United States’ Continental Oil Company, thus preventing foreign control of 90 per cent of Canada’s uranium; President Nixon’s naked power play in restricting oil imports from Canada “during the period of transition to an alternative United States-Canada energy policy.”

Within this framework we can easily understand present political maneuvering and manipulation as a simple jockeying for position by political front men for Canadian corporate owners trying to get a better price: **NOWHERE IS THERE EVER THE ASSERTION THAT CANADA IS NOT FOR SALE. THE ONLY QUESTION IS THE PRICE.**



Victory For Huskies

JOURNAL

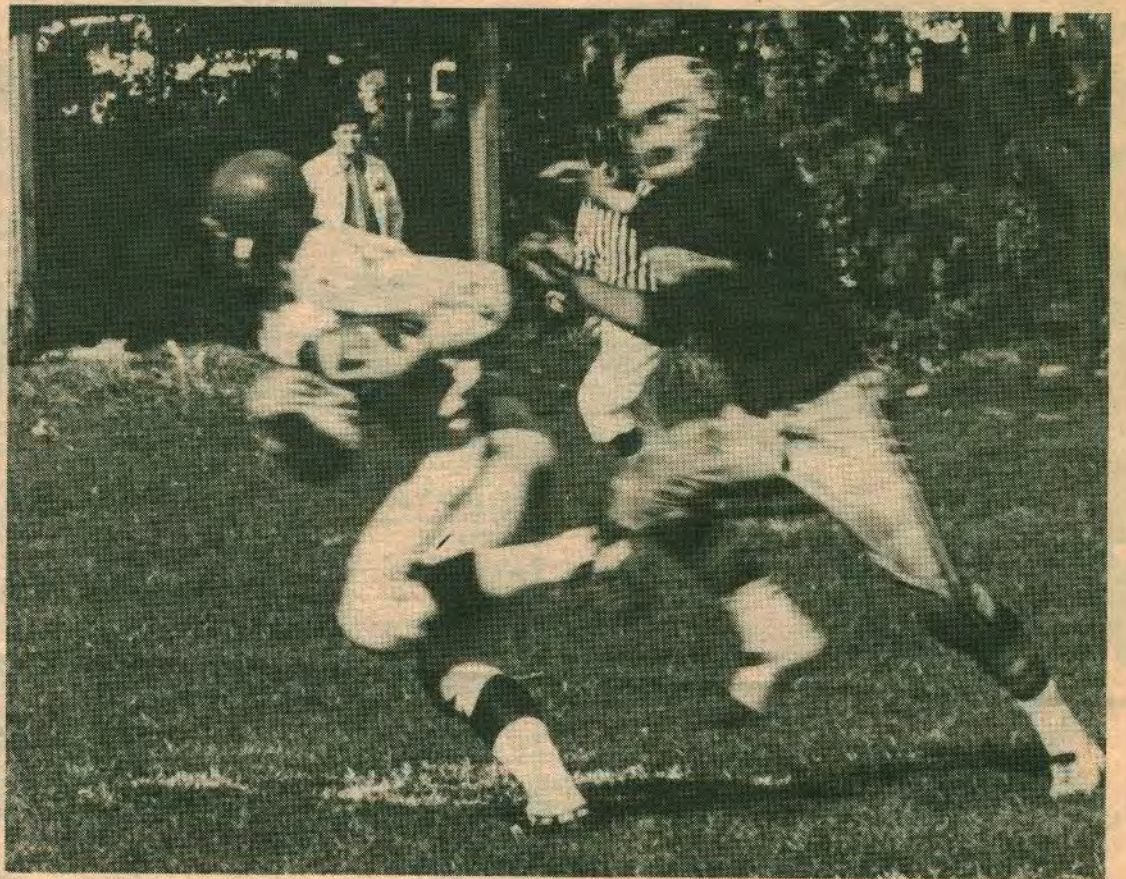
SPORTS

with Claude Isaacs

SPACE RACE

One of the things that is lacking in this university is the absence of proper facilities for weight training, and calisthenics. Over in the gym there is a fine mat for wrestling, but just now it's rolled up on the floor going to waste. If the space was available to put the mat down permanently it could be taken advantage of properly.

The sports department reports that money is available to properly equip a weight training room, but for some reason the space cannot be found. What the administration is saying is that in this whole university there is not one single room that could be made available for this purpose.



Gotcha!

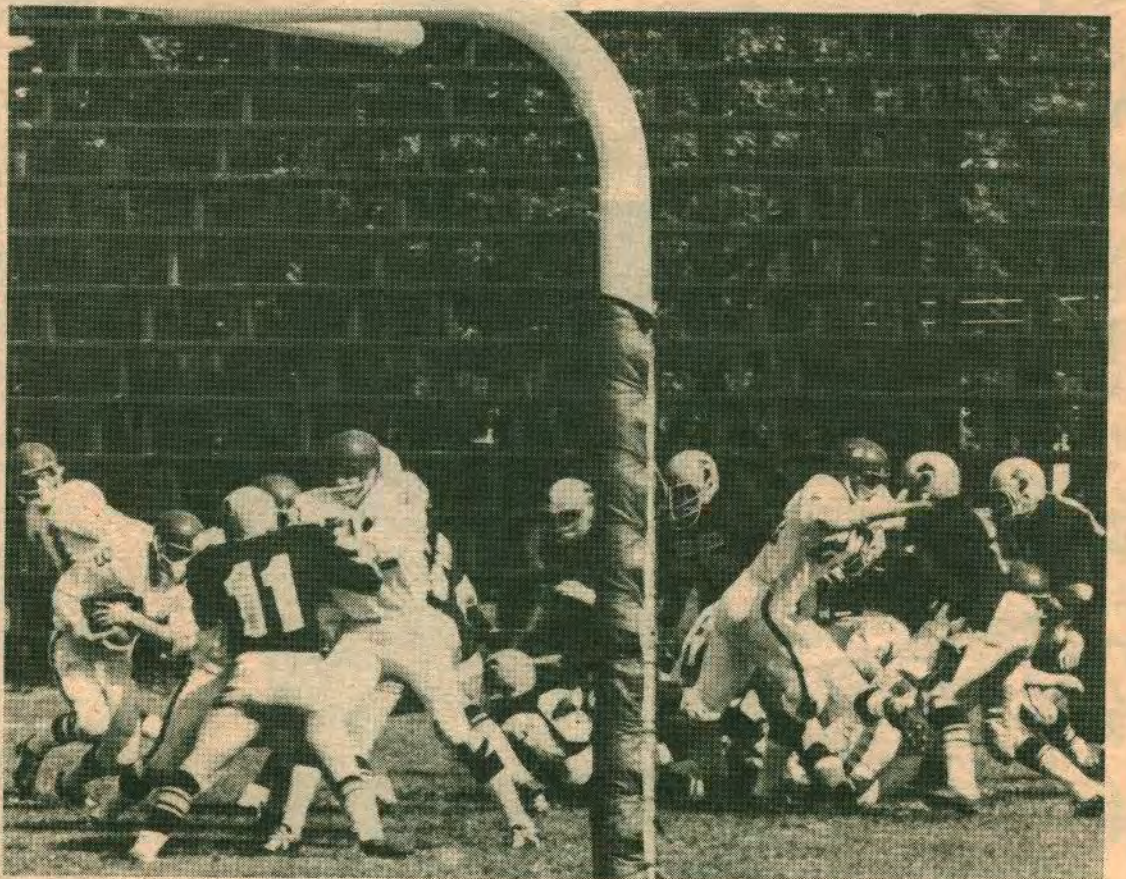
Potato Famines don't Help, Girls!

Institutional food is starchy. Residence life gets pretty starchy after awhile, too. And if lethargy sets in, you may as well forget this year, and drop out right now.

The Athletic Department doesn't want you to drop out, and so they're offering lots of help. Work out your frustrations and get rid of a few pounds with a game of basketball and/or flag football; tennis and/or badminton; field hockey and/or softball. Take part in all of them if you like, and many more that will be offered throughout the year. And don't be afraid getting to look like King Kong; the ugliest set of muscles I've ever seen were on a ballerina.

Don't sit on your bums all year. SMU men notice when they start to spread, and you happen to be the other reason they're here.

We have the teams we need for field hockey and flag football from the residence girls, and we're in desperate need for day-hops to play. Practices started yesterday, but if you're interested, it's still not too late. See Mrs. Vaughan in the office in the gym any day this week, but as soon as possible, between 1:00 and 2:00. Intramaurals start in one week, and then the varsity teams will be picked. Get out there and try to hold up your school's name while you lose weight. Sneaky, huh?



Number 8, Daley breaks through the Waterloo line.

Cheerleaders Wanted!

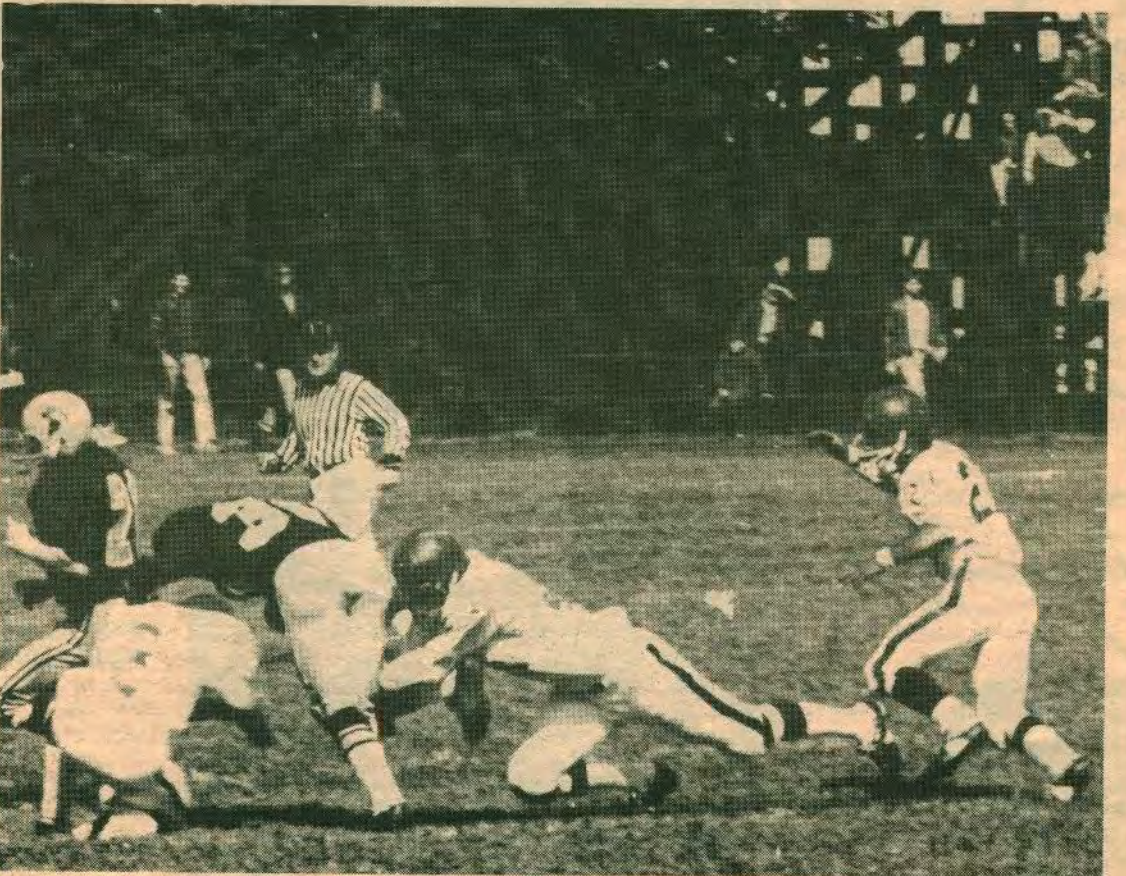
Girls interested in being cheerleaders are urged to contact Mr. Vern Creighton at the SMU arena.

Intramural Changing Areas

People who are wondering about dressing facilities for the intramurals can wonder no longer. Guys can use the dressing rooms in the rink, as well as a row of lockers next to the basketball team's dressing room. There will be a room available on the main floor of the residence next to the mail office.

Men's tackle Football

Wed., Sept. 23	
Frosh A vs Frosh B	7:30
Sophomores vs Education	8:30
Sunday, Sept. 27th	
Juniors vs Seniors	1:30
Frosh A vs Education	2:30
Sophomores vs Frosh B	3:30
Wed., Sept. 30	
Frosh B vs Seniors	7:30
Sophomores vs Juniors	8:30
Sunday, October 4th	
Frosh A vs Seniors	1:30
Education vs Juniors	2:30



Dimitroff and Acumba tackle a Waterloo Warrior.

Huskies avenge defeat - dump Warriors



Under watchful eyes, Warriors down again!

The Saint Mary's Huskies avenged the defeat handed them last year by the University of

Waterloo at their home ball park, by returning the favour with a 32-22 victory here at the SMU

stadium. The game was played under excellent conditions before a crowd of seven thousand, on Sunday afternoon.

After the opening kickoff the defensive squad of the Huskies held the Warriors to only five yards and they were forced to kick the ball. Feeling was very high as the offense trotted onto

the field for their first play of the afternoon. Bill Robinson, at starting quarterback, made a great call in sending number 15 Conrad Kozak deep up the middle for a pass.

Kozak was about five yards behind the defenders when he looked up at Robinson's perfect pass. The ball seemed to float endlessly as Kozak ran along underneath. Finally he reached out and pulled it and went on to score on a play that went 78 yards. It was the Huskies first

offensive play, and the score was 7-0 after Robert's convert, and with only 3 minutes and 2 seconds played.

The defence was looking great after a lackluster performance a week ago, and exactly six minutes later Stan Daley was on the receiving end of another

Robinson touchdown pass. Roberts was again good for the convert and the score was 14-0.

Less than two minutes later the defense made another key play. This time it was on an attempted punt by the University of

Waterloo. A high snap from centre sent the ball high over Crosby's head. The ball bounced

downfield and was recovered by number 51, Cole. Saint Mary's was set up for what looked like another touchdown from the ten yard line, but this time Robinson was getting a good rush from the Warriors.

The Huskies settled for a field goal, by Roberts, and at the 11:35 mark of the first quarter the score was 17-0 for SMU.

However, this was not the end. Saint Mary's continued to dominate the game, holding Waterloo to a total of only 21 yards in the first quarter. After marching downfield, Daley took it over for the touchdown. Saint Mary's was out in front 24-0 at the end of the first quarter. This was truly an amazing performance against the highly rated Waterloo Warriors, who were fresh from a 37-0 defeat of the Saint Francis Xavier X-men.

Things tightened up in the second quarter, though Saint Mary's continued to dominate the play. However they were unable to mount another sustained drive to paydirt. Unfortunately Waterloo was, and they put 7 on the board with 2:45 remaining in the half. There was no further scoring and the elated Huskies took a 24-7 lead to dressing room.

As might be expected things changed in the second half. Waterloo spotters had been busy and it was evident as they ran to the outside with number 25, Akelaitis, and number 20, McLellan. The Warriors had been stunned by the brisk Saint Mary's opening, but now they were ready to fight back.

After moving the ball into range, Lapensse attempted a field goal. It was wide and Florio

was attempting to run the ball out of the end zone when he was met by a hoard of fierce Warriors.

The Huskies still were unable to put together a series of first downs as the strong Waterloo defence was putting up a tough fight along the line, as well as tight pass coverage. Waterloo were able to score again making it 24-15, and at that point looked like they might pull a big comeback on the Huskies. This was not to be, as the nine point spread was close as the Warriors got.

After a big interception by number 3, Rick Acumba, the maroon and white moved the ball into the five yard line of Waterloo. A penalty put the ball on the two and one half, but the Warriors came up with a great goal line stand. Waterloo took over first and ten on their own one yard line.

Things looked bad for the Huskies as they went thirty yards on their first play. Saint Mary's were not to be denied as number 40, Clare intercepted another Durocher pass. It was a beautiful play on Clare's part. He read the play perfectly, and cut in front of the intended receiver at the last moment to pick it off.

He took it deep into Waterloo territory. Robinson shot a pass to number 73, Derek Roberts and SMU were out in front 32-15. The extra point came on a rouge by Clare, just previous to the touchdown series.

The ball was teed up for the kickoff, and Clarke, who had been averaging 58.5 on the kickoffs pounded it well downfield. The ball was taken by number 32, Roy who made a great runback of ninety-nine yards for the touchdown. Needless to say, he never should have gotten the yards he did, as about five Huskies had good shots at him.

The Warriors were back in a position to make a comeback as they were only ten points behind

at this point.

The rules point that there are only sixty minutes in a game, and in sixty minutes the Huskies outscored Waterloo, 32-22. It was a very exciting game, and a big one for SMU. Al Keith has a team on his hands. Atlantic Bowl here we come.

Statistics:	SMU	Waterloo
Yards Rushing	158	120
Yards Passing	262	150
Total	420	270
Pass Attempts	23	10
Pass Comp.	16	5
Interceptions	2	1
1st downs	17	13
Offensive plays	56	39

Racing Experience Anyone?

Would anyone who has had previous racing experience in stocks, drags, or motorcycle racing please get in touch with Bruce Buntain, or leave name, address, phone number, and racing experience in the Journal office. Five or six names are needed for a possible race against Dalhousie. Cars will be provided.

Bruce Buntain - 423-6556 - Journal Office

Intramural schedule

Mens Softball		
Wed., Sept. 23rd.	12:30	
Sophomores Vs. Faculty		Field #1
Juniors vs. Frosh B		Field #2
Seniors vs Education		Field #3
Thurs., Sept. 24th	12:30	
Frosh A vs Frosh B		Field #1
Sophomores vs. Education		Field #2
Juniors vs. Seniors		Field #3
Mon., Sept 28th	12:30	
Faculty vs Education		Field #1
Frosh vs Seniors		Field #2
Soph. vs Juniors		Field #3
Tues., Sept. 29th	12:30	
Frosh B vs Seniors		Field #1
Faculty vs Juniors		Field #2
Frosh vs Soph.		Field #3

Info officer has tough job

Ken Frederick, who has been "hired to communicate", says his job is not easy. Within his tight schedule he has to find time to fight the university's paper dynasty-with all its secrecy and infighting-for information releases.

Frederick, new head of the information offices, says he is doing the job of three men. In addition to producing the newsletter he has to edit or write news releases, organize press conferences, do photography for the various releases and place ads in magazines and newspapers.

This week the latest in a succession of university newsletters made its appearance. "this week", put out by the information office intends to establish consistent communication within the university.

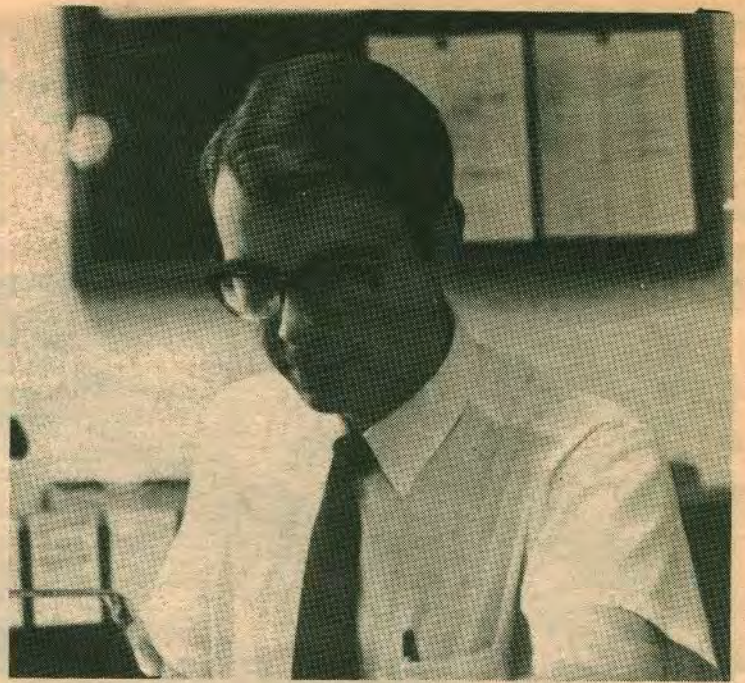
"this week" is filled with information, but is still not as useful as the "old grape vine" which rebels against the bureaucratic system. The grape vine, however doesn't help those people who have few contacts. For instance it has been common knowledge that Dr. O. Carrigan will be the new president of the university. That information still hadn't been officially released by early last week.

Frederick's experience in the information field began at the University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee where he was public relations officer for the student government. He worked on the student paper, THE POST for two and a half years, ending as editor. Frederick obtained his B.Sc. in journalism and went on to Marquette University in Milwaukee for a masters in

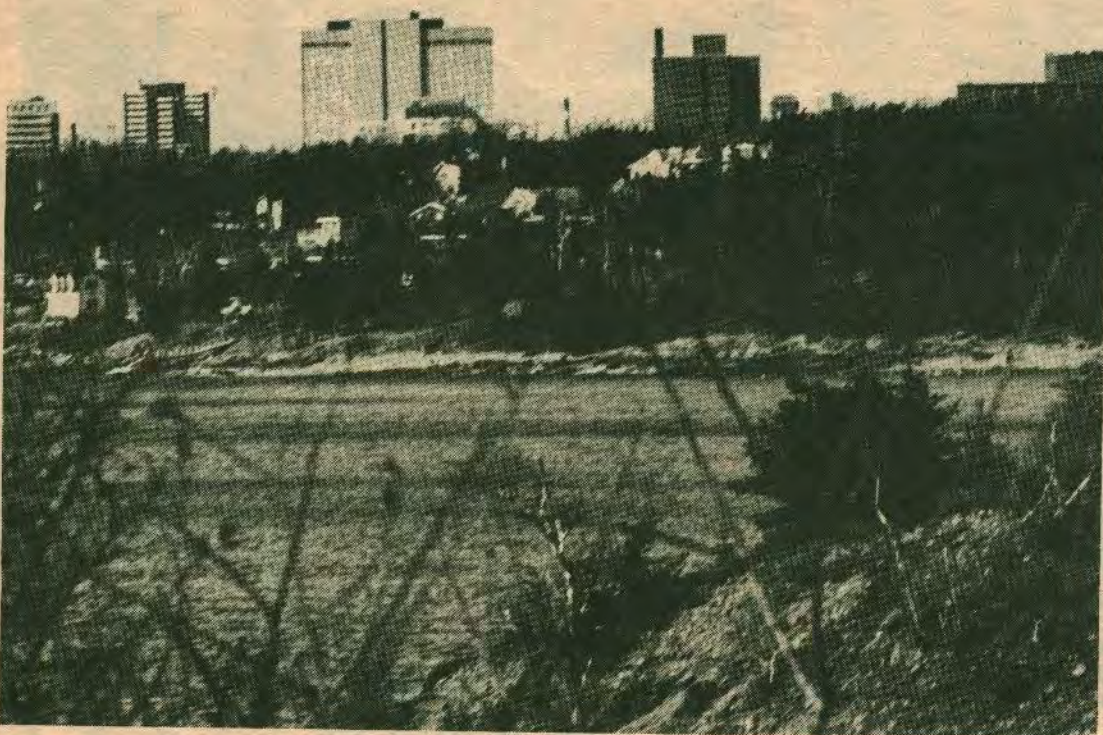
journalism. He is now in the process of completing his thesis.

Since leaving university in 1967, Frederick has worked in public relations and journalism. In Toronto he was Editorial Assistant in a public relations firm, and Publications Editor in a Toronto firm which specializes in industrial public relations. He became "turned off" because "how can you write good stuff about fibre glass and plastic tubing all the time?" Frederick did some free lance work and then went to Campus Magazine as Managing Editor.

He left Campus for St. Mary's, taking up his position in rooms 127-128 of the Administration Building, because, as he says, "for every professor, student and secretary here, there is a story."



SMU's new Information Officer Ken Frederick hard at work in his main floor office. His job - to let the world (the real one) know what's going on here.



Pretty Halifax?

Ex photog marries

Ex-Journal photog., Pete Vaughan, just got married, and



our man on the honeymoon was there to catch all the details.

The lovely bride was attired in the traditional floor-length white gown with matching red sash and a long black veil. The elaborate veil was illuminated with a flashing red light.

The groom, also, had put on his best Sunday clothes, consisting of clean white jeans, with a matching Madras jacket, and under it was his best football sweatshirt. He wore no socks, so that no one could call him a snob, but he did wear his good sailing sneakers. His outfit was complemented with orange drinking-hat, and some sort of small brown pint-sized bottle sticking out of a back pocket.

Music was supplied by our own organist who came up with a lovely rendition of "Can't Get No Satisfaction."

An elaborate reception was held in the dark-room of the Journal Office. All 150 guests

were served small relish sandwiches with the crusts cut-off (kosher and classy, you know) and Developing Chemical, so the crowd would disperse quickly, and the Happy Couple could be on their way. At one point the groom was seen in a corner playing with the newly acquired ring on his finger, and was heard to say, "Man, does that feel alien."

NEXT WEEK: OUR MAN ON THE HONEYMOON REPORTS ON THE WEDDING NIGHT.

CLASSIFIED

Books for sale: Sociology 121, Broom and Selznick, English 127-The American tradition in Literature, Shakespeares - Arden - King Lear, The Tempest, and Julius Caesar. 429-0879 or 423-6556.



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Council beat

By GARY LANGILLE

It began again as it ended almost four months before; a divided, lackluster council. The difference was that the hope for better things had vanished as quickly as the formal niceties of welcoming back the council for the new year.

There was no 30 point program for reform, in fact no program at all. Some members didn't even know each other's names, a few cared less. Where was the 'think tank' gang that had all the answers, where were the campaign platforms now?

The three main items of business were the proposed bar (lounge), the first edition of the JOURNAL, and the Steppenwolf concert.

Blake Hauser charged that SRC President Paul LeBlanc had done nothing on the (lounge) all summer. He said that he had been promised by LeBlanc that it would be ready by the first of September. LeBlanc replied that financial backing was dependent on more information that was as yet not compiled. After a lengthy discussion a committee was set up to clear up the matter.

The JOURNAL came under the council's menacing eye, when Residence Representative Mark Gilbert moved that those responsible for the presentation of the God Love poem should be forced to resign. This was seconded by Vice-President Cameron Crowell. Arts Rep. Rick Coughlin agreed with Gilbert about the article, but said the people responsible should not be fired, just given a "word of caution," but this "type of trash" should not be in the paper. Chuck Goddard, a member of the gallery said that the president of the council had promised to clean up the JOURNAL in his campaign. LeBlanc replied that "... council should not act as censors." Treasurer Bill Grandy agreed with the president and Day Hop Rep., Ralph Holt said that the article was a matter of taste. He believed that taste was a "matter of personal judgement," and that "taste has changed."

Dean of men, Ken Bendelier said that he felt the paper had a responsibility to the community it served. Much of the criticism from the community was directed at Saint Mary's and the students. He said "If the paper was really interested in serving the community, they would not distribute this sort of stuff."

Journal Editor Francis Abbott replied that all comments were welcome, and that he would be happy to hear anyone who had opinions about the Journal. Abbott said that the poem was being criticized on personal moral grounds and not on literary grounds. He said opinions he received were about equally divided. Abbott said that the literary page was trying to present, "good literature printed and written in the world of literature now." Gilbert's motion was defeated unanimously. He abstained from voting on it.

The Steppenwolf concert came under attack from the gallery. Jerry Kelly, Chuck Goddard, and Chuck LeCain pointed to the lack of a quorum at council meetings held to decide to hold this event. This, they charged, was a technical illegality, and felt that council should give a full explanation to the student body for this conduct. The concert was supposed to have lost between \$2,500 and \$5000.

Other items discussed, were a new phone for External Affairs Rep., Roy Hanson; George Bradley, a social committee to co-ordinate campus social activities, headed by Radio Saint Mary's permission for to go commercial; elections to be held for Cultural Affairs Rep., Engineering Rep., Board of Governors and Senate positions.

Two key areas stood out in council that desperately need attention. One is direction and leadership. The council certainly lacks it from the top down. It is functioning only at the will of a few concerned members. There is great disunity, poor attentiveness and disinterest among the council members. The council also lacks 'integrity' in itself. The members don't trust one another, and are likewise not trusted by their constituents. These two factors can be connected. They have to get together to decide where they are going and how. Trust only comes through good deeds and 'hard work'. We can play a part by not only pushing them, but also by giving them a helping hand.

Charlebois au Canada anglais

ROBERT CHARLEBOIS a vu son nom déjà écrit en caractères psychédé- liques à travers toute la scène musicale du Québec. C'est un pionnier dans l'exercice de l'art difficile qui consiste à marier ensemble le jocal du Canada français et les disciplines et attitudes du rock nord-américain. Pionnier ou pas, CHARLEBOIS ne se repose pas sur ses lauriers et semble s'être donné pour mot d'ordre le changement perpétuel.

Il ne s'aventure que rarement au Canada anglais et, lorsqu'il quitte le Québec, la réaction qu'il obtient l'étonne et suscite chez lui un peu de confusion. L'an dernier, au Festival Pop de Toronto, il s'était présenté accompagné d'un orchestre rock au son lourd qui offrait un fond de jazz libre pour un tour de chant endiablé.

Pour l'oeil, il présentait un spectacle inoubliable (vêtu d'un élégant pantalon en lamé d'argent et d'une chemise jockey aux couleurs de l'équipe des Canadiens de Montréal), mais sur le plan musical, il avait fait une impression particulièrement profonde. Son tour de chant figurait au programme entre les Blood, Sweat and Tears et Steppenwolf, deux des plus solides groupes pop à cette époque, mais CHARLEBOIS réussit quand même à capter l'attention des critiques rock et à soulever les applaudissements enthousiastes d'un auditoire de 30.000 personnes.

Cette année, de retour à Toronto pour le Festival Express, le festival transcanadien de rock, que le maire Drapeau de Montréal a fait échouer, CHARLEBOIS avait adopté un son différent, une attitude différente et il n'a trouvé que de l'indifférence de la part de l'auditoire. La déception éprouvée par CHARLEBOIS devant la réaction torontoise se changea toutefois en exaltation à mesure que la tournée du Festival Express se poursuivait.

Les auditoires de Winnipeg et Calgary ne lui ont pas ménagé leurs applaudissements. Ce qui importe encore plus pour CHARLE-

BOIS, c'est l'expérience du voyage en train de chemin de fer spécialement réservé pour les participants au festival. Ce voyage en train lui a donné, ainsi qu'à ses musiciens, l'occasion d'improviser avec ses compagnons de voyage, groupe de gens de grand talent parmi lesquels figuraient les San Francisco's Grateful Dead, le guitariste blues Buddy Guy, les groupes rock anglais Ten Years After et Traffic, Ian et Sylvia et The Great Speckled Bird, Bonnie and Delaney and Friends, et Janis Joplin, ce chanteur bien particulier du jazz.

Avant de quitter Toronto, en route pour Winnipeg et Calgary, CHARLEBOIS déclarait à des amis: "Je ne peux manquer de profiter de la rencontre de ces gens et de pouvoir jouer avec eux. Il est inévitable qu'il reste quelque chose des vibrations de leur musique. Par la suite, je me rends jusqu'à Vancouver, revois des amis et voir pour la première fois l'Océan Pacifique."

Dans la tournée du Festival Express, CHARLEBOIS a présenté à ses auditoires anglophones ce qu'il a appelé son Stainless Steel Spit Band, désignation qui lui est venue à l'esprit, on peut le supposer, parce qu'il utilise maintenant une guitare acoustique à corps fait d'acier inoxydable.

Le son qu'il a présenté diffère radicalement du hard rock que ses auditoires de Toronto l'avaient entendu jouer auparavant. Pour lui, c'était un retour à certaines racines et attitudes folkloriques du début de sa carrière.

CHARLEBOIS a fait l'acquisition de sa première guitare il y a huit ans, après avoir passé une enfance remplie de leçons de piano. Au début, il jouait de façon très élisabéthaine à la guitare, c'est-à-dire que son style était un style classique adapté aux disciplines des styles folkloriques modernes. Après l'adulation dont il a été l'objet comme jeune chansonnier à l'étoile montante, il s'orienta vers le rock pour les mêmes motifs qui inspirent bien des jeunes à le faire,

attiré par ce qu'il appelle "le plaisir de jouer avec l'électronique".

Après son travail dans le style rock, auquel s'ajoutaient des surprises visuelles sur scène et sa chevelure en broussaille (qui est encore un élément de son attrait), son retour aux sources folkloriques a étonné nombre de ses admirateurs. "Notre musique présente toujours le rythme rock, dit-il. Pour moi, ce que nous faisons maintenant, c'est du rock et du réel!"

CHARLEBOIS est intrigué aussi par cet autre bastion de la culture française en Amérique du Nord, la région des Cajun dans les bayous de la Louisiane. Un de ses oncles a acheté dernièrement pour lui un disque de vieilles chansons Cajun intitulé French Chansons de la Louisiane. Deux de ces chansons font maintenant partie du répertoire de CHARLEBOIS. Il y reste bien peu de la tradition française, en dehors des paroles, et CHARLEBOIS les chante en un riche accent du sud.

L'utilisation des chansons Cajun permet à CHARLEBOIS d'envisager les possibilités d'une carrière permanente au Canada anglais et aux États-Unis. "Je crois qu'une telle carrière est possible, dit-il, où je chanterais en jocal, ce qui en somme est ma langue de tous les jours."

"Quand Aznavour et Bécud chantent en anglais, c'est pour eux toute une réalisation, un nouveau défi. Pour moi, chanter entièrement en anglais, équivaudrait à me dénaturiser. En somme, qu'est-ce que cela veut dire "anglais"? Des accents du Texas, du Cockney ou de New York? Pour ceux que la musique intéresse et que des sons particuliers attirent, l'orientation de la chanson importe peu; l'auditeur absorbe les sons comme tels et imagine le reste."

Toutes les parties des États-Unis et du Canada ont leur propre accent, et, dans le contexte nord-



américain, mon genre de jocal représente tout simplement un de ces accents."

Après son voyage transcanadien, CHARLEBOIS attendait avec impatience deux nouvelles aventures. Dans le premier cas, il s'agissait d'un engagement avec l'Orchestre symphonique de Montréal, à la Place des Arts. Dans l'autre cas, il s'agissait de se rendre au concours international de la chanson qui se tenait à Sopot (Pologne). Pour cet engagement, il devait être appuyé par un orchestre de 110 instruments.

Pendant qu'il rappelait les foules du Festival Express de Toronto, il parlait de son voyage en Pologne. "Écoutez, dit-il, je n'ai jamais travaillé avec plus de 26 musiciens, soit la section du rythme, les instruments à vent et parfois quelques instruments à cordes. Qu'est-ce que ce sera lorsqu'il y aura plus de 100 musiciens? Je n'en ai pas la moindre idée parce que je ne l'ai jamais fait. Cependant, si quelqu'un m'avait dit, lorsque j'étais chansonnier, que dans cinq ans je travaillerais avec un grand orchestre, j'aurais tout simplement répondu: Non vraiment ce n'est pas pour moi..."

Il avait envisagé de chanter une de ses nouvelles chansons au concours de Sopot, ainsi qu'une version française d'une chanson polonaise. Lorsqu'on l'invita à représenter le Québec à ce concours, on lui offrit l'occasion de travailler avec les musiciens de son choix. "J'aurais pu choisir un simple groupe rock, — basse, batterie, guitare et orgue, — ou j'aurais pu recourir à un gros orchestre de jazz, genre Buddy Rich.

J'ai opté pour un orchestre complet, poursuit-il. Écoutez, je sais que j'ai assez d'oreille pour chanter devant 110 musiciens et porter attention à tous et chacun d'eux.

Toutefois, lorsqu'on est l'étoile dans un pays étranger, on ne peut pas se permettre d'erreur, parce que pour quiconque commet une erreur, c'est fini. Cet orchestre de 110 musiciens fondrait tout simplement comme un gros morceau de caramel qu'on ne pourrait pas reformer."

Il est peu probable que cela se produise et CHARLEBOIS le sait bien. Maintenant qu'il vient de subir un nouvel examen dans son propre pays, CHARLEBOIS est plus que prêt pour de nouvelles explorations musicales à l'étranger. □

LE COMPOSITEUR CANADIEN,
septembre 1970

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Critic's choice

Start the Revolution without me

Although the pertinence of the history that this film portrays is doubtful, the accuracy of its humour is well felt. Action occurs mostly in 1789 between two sets of brothers, one of French nobility and the other, of course, of peasant stock. According to this movie's historians, who might have been writing for Harvard Lampoon, the famous French Revolution could have been avoided.

A more sophisticated "Carry-On" gang experience filled with embarrassing repercussions. Donald Sutherland, Canadian-born actor, portrays his roles most effectively as does narrator/conspirator Orson Wells whose presence implies this movie's standards.

Introduction to this film is cleverly done so is the ending which could be nostalgic if not for a consistent mood carried by interwoven action.

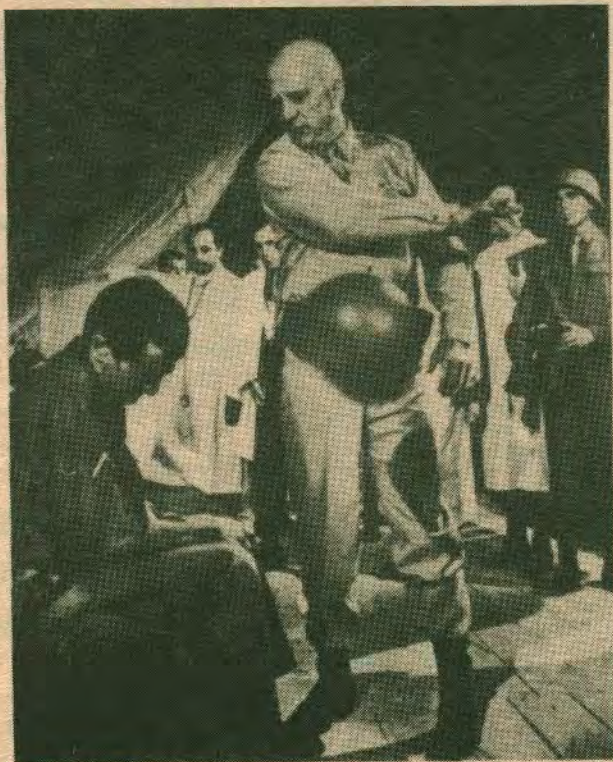
All in all, a very funny, good movie.

Patton

"Patton" is a superb movie. It tells the story of a man and a war with passionate intensity, compassionate humanity and a brilliant and balanced realism. Never monotonous, never glorifying never gutsy but not just gory, hard but not callous, tender but not sentimental, it above all speaks a sensitive language of realism about a subject which is mostly dealt with in varying shades of unreality.

George C. Scott, as Patton, calls on all the knowledge and experience of a long acting career to make Patton real and alive. Patton the mystic, Patton the military genius, Patton the romantic warrior lost in the 20th Century, Patton, the hard, irreverent, cursing, son of a bitch all become the various facets of one unique, amazing man.

The character development of Patton, the action in the movie, the portrayal of the Allied commander's infighting, the development of Omar Bradley's character and his relationship with Patton, and the battle scenes with their story of men who bleed and die are all moulded into a dialectical unity where none of the parts are superfluous and all contribute to the whole.



SCOTT (AS PATTON) SLAPS G.I., SENDS HELMET FLYING

A refreshing reprieve from generals who are their uniforms, plastic soldiers who never die, and armies of men who all wish to die in glory for their country, Patton is a combination of the beautiful sensitivity with all the techniques, director, and actors necessary to make a masterpiece.

Students hoot DSM

notice that groups such as the DSM wanted to use SMU facilities.

According to Morris, the main issue at stake is DSM disregard for established procedures. The DSM on the other hand claim that they were thrown off campus because they were disseminating "progressive ideas." To support their claims they note that the Halifax Chronicle-Herald, the Toronto Globe and Mail and the 4th Estate are sold on campus. Mr. Morris said that the two dailies had gone through channels to sell their paper on campus, but he wasn't sure about the 4th Estate.

Chronicle-Herald Circulation Manager Frank Huelin said yesterday that "I know all universities want to have our newspaper available. As far as I know, it's a matter of course." He said he did not know what procedures the Herald had gone through to receive permission to sell on campus.

Mr. Morris said that all groups, wishing to use university facilities would have to apply under the same regulations. The procedure, he said, "is to be applied with calm and even justice to all groups who approach the university for authentication."

Police end SMU occupation

an end, President Morris issued a discipline code designed to prevent future demonstrations. Its main provisions were aimed at preventing students from organizing.

The first thing that the declaration forbade was assembly of more than 20 students without permission from the president's office. That provision excludes classes, but says that students who disrupt classes will be expelled without appeal.

Morris said that since political action groups were responsible for the three-day holocaust, they would also be banned, if they had more than 10 members.

He disbanded all existing political clubs with the exception of the Liberal Youth club and the Progressive-Conservative Youth.

The most controversial aspect of the

declaration was its fourth provision, which says that printing, selling or distributing pamphlets or literature "aimed at subversion" is forbidden. Morris said violators would be expelled summarily.

But the campus is not entirely quiet yet. A short-haired Commerce student is likely to hiss "pig" as he passes one of the 50 policemen still stationed on the campus and the smell of tear gas is sickeningly strong inside the classrooms in the administration building. On the surface, all is calm. But beneath the surface is a bitter resentment of an administration which called police on campus rather than discuss a freedom of the press which is after all guaranteed by the Canadian Bill of Rights.



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