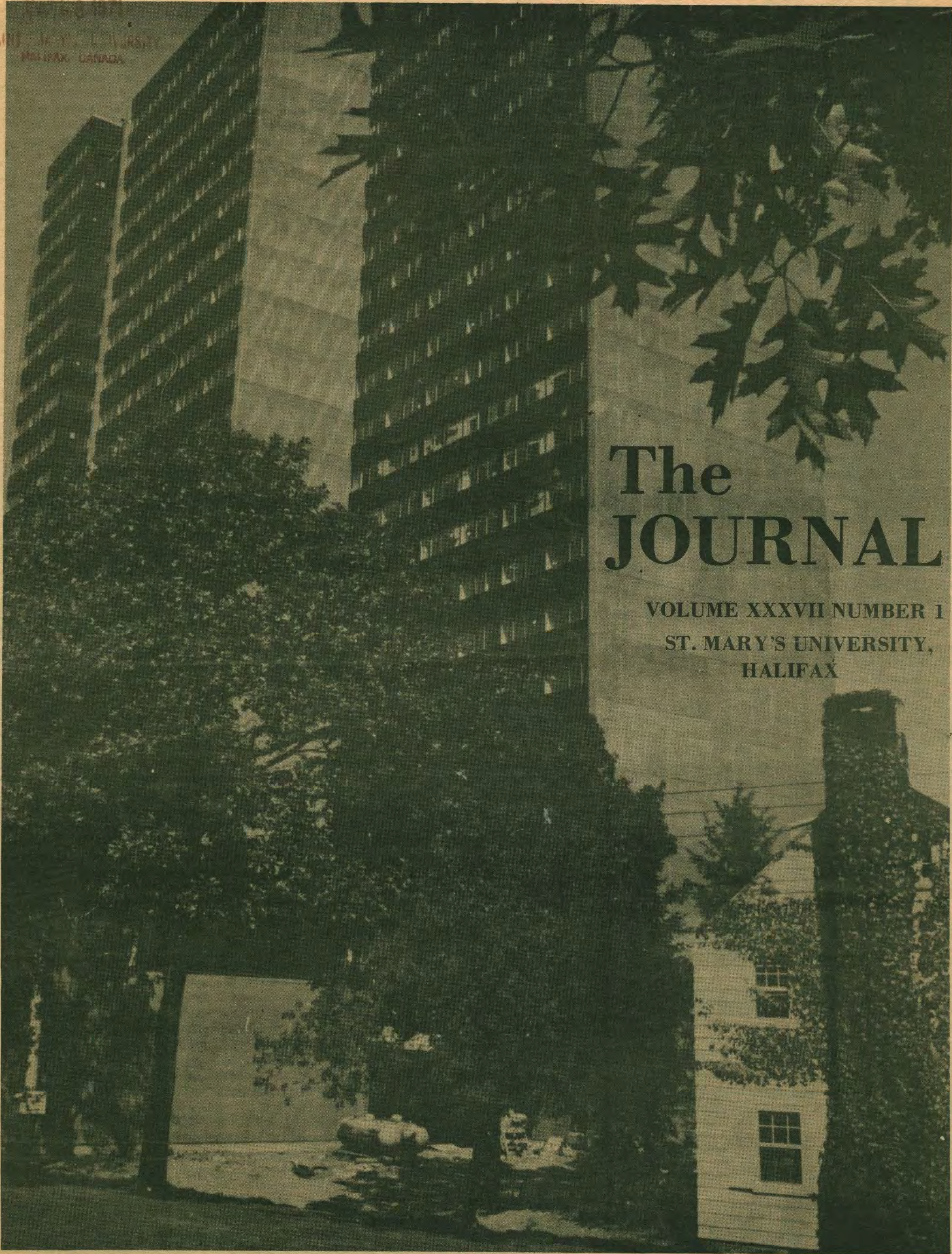


Complete copy -

Sept 8, 1971

LIBRARY

SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY
HALIFAX, CANADA



The JOURNAL

VOLUME XXXVII NUMBER 1
ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY,
HALIFAX

More activities planned for freshmen

by Debbie Williams
Staff Writer

Orientation is here again, and the theme of this year's activities is "Communication" according to Orientation Committee Chairman Murray McIntyre.

The Orientation program will be broader in scope this year, with students becoming

acquainted not only with the social aspects of Saint Mary's but also the academic features.

Students will get a chance to meet Dr. David Owen Carrigan, the newly installed president of Saint Mary's University this Sunday, September 12. It is hoped that Carrigan will give an outline of his policies at this time.

Today and tomorrow (Sep-

tember 8 and 9) new students will be able to find out more about courses that are being offered, from senior students and members of the faculty. This program starts at 9:00 a.m. in the gymnasium.

Socially, new students will have many opportunities to become acquainted with the university and with other students.

An upper classman and faculty smoker will be held Thursday, September 9 from 9:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. in the SUB. Upper classmen and women will be able to meet with friends and faculty. There will be a bar serving both beer and hard liquor. A local band, "The Brotherhood", will provide the music.

A dance featuring "The Universal Power" will be held Friday, September 10, from 8:00 p.m. to 1:00 a.m. in the gym. A canteen will be in operation.

Saturday, September 11, will see the Frosh auction festivities in the stadium. The Orientation Committee has requested that all freshmen attend "attired in their beanies" at 1:00 p.m. sharp.

Freshmen will then be auctioned off to the highest bidder, who will acquaint the new students to the university. After this formality, the "slaves" will be subjected to the wishes and desires of his or her "master."

That night is Klondike night. A gambling casino will be set up in the SUB cafeteria. There will be plenty to drink, with a bar set up. Klondike night starts at 9:00 p.m. and runs until 1:00 a.m.

Sunday, September 12, is Residence Day, which includes a rapport with Carrigan.

That night there will be movies in Theatres A and B in the Library and also a concert in the gym.

Classes begin Monday, September 13, and the various

societies on campus take over with their own activities.

Another dance will be held Friday, September 17, in the gym from 9 p.m. until 1:00 a.m.

All freshmen and women will take part in the Shinerama for Cystic Fibrosis the following day, Saturday (September 18) as a part of the "slave" deal.

Saturday night from 8:30 until 1:00 a.m., a night club will be held in the gym. The club will feature a bar, with extra special drinks. The group playing will be "The Brotherhood."

Sunday afternoon, September 19, will see the football Huskies take to the field for their first game of the year. It is an exhibition game against Sir George Williams University from Montreal. A pep rally will be held in the stadium at 10:00 a.m.

The Orientation Committee reminds all freshmen and freshmen that they must wear their beanies at all times during orientation.

"All frosh caught not wearing beanies will be taken in front of a judge and..." according to Committee Chairman Murray McIntyre.

"Officials will be on campus and the surrounding area throughout orientation to make sure the beanie rule is kept," McIntyre said.

Any information or suggestions concerning orientation should be made to Murray McIntyre or Mike Smith, room 507, Students' Centre.

New caterer obtained by SMU

Saint Mary's University has acquired a new food caterer in the form of Saga Food Services, a firm with headquarters in the United States. This move was made necessary by the resignation of Morstatt Food Services last Spring.

Under Saga Foods, a totally new organization exists in the operation of the residence and the SUB cafeterias.

A new system has been instituted where students eating in the residence have a choice of three meal plans.

The first one is a 21-meal plan. This means that a residence student may purchase a meal ticket that enables him or her to obtain 21 meals per week for one term, with unlimited second helpings except for meals where steak is being served.

The second plan is a 15-meal plan, which operates in the same way as the 21-meal plan.

The third meal plan is available to all students and faculty and consists of nine meals per week. The first term price for this meal plan is \$168.00.

In the SUB cafeteria, the set-up is more or less the same as with Morstatt Food Services, except that the variety of food has increased. Prices are generally the same.

Saga Food Services Director, Brian Borrowdale, has said that he plans to use student labor, but it will be limited because of the schedule of the individual student.

"The number of students to be employed depends on the class

schedule and the number of hours a student can work," Borrowdale said.

"Students will basically work in the serving of food," he added.

Approximately 12 positions will be open for students for each meal. These include lineservers, waitresses, condiment girl, beverage man, dishroom workers and checkers.

Wages begin at \$1.40 an hour, with a four percent vacation pay each pay.

The residence dining hall will be open during meal hours only. Breakfast will be served from 7:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. from Mondays to Fridays, 8:00 a.m. to 10:30 on Saturdays and from

8:30 a.m. to 10:30 on Sundays.

Lunch will be served from 11:15 a.m. to 1:15 p.m. Mondays to Fridays and from 12 a.m. to 1 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays.

Supper will be served from 4:45 to 6:30 Monday through Friday and from 5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. Saturdays and Sundays.

The Student Centre cafeteria will be open from 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. Mondays through Saturdays. Sandwiches and beverages will be available at all times with full-course meals being served for two hours during breakfast, lunch and supper.

Prices will depend on what is eaten.



students sampling food from new caterers, Saga Foods Ltd. (John Daigle photo)

Parking fees begin

by Paul MacGillivray
Staff Writer

A parking fee will be initiated at Saint Mary's this year, to the tune of \$10.00 per car, for the year, according to administration officials.

The decision came down from Administration President David Owen Carrigan, who decided upon this over several other fee plans.

Director of Personnel and Physical Services Richard Ratcliffe said that a plan based on the distance between the university and the residence of the student (a plan akin to the one used at Dalhousie) was being considered, but was rejected.

The plan was based on the principle that the further away from the university the student lived, the more he would pay and, conversely, the closer he lived, the less he would pay, Ratcliffe said.

Another rejected plan was to charge \$15.00 per car for the year, instead of \$10.00. Ratcliffe said that "Upon recon-

sideration, Dr. Carrigan decided that a \$10.00 fee would be sufficient."

The purpose of the fees, according to Ratcliffe, was to help with the cost of maintenance and policing of the parking area.

"The fee money is intended to cover the cost of maintaining the parking area," Ratcliffe said, "such things as repairing roads, snowplowing, painting signs, paying commissionaires, and paying the cost of printing up the stickers themselves."

Another reason for the fees is to provide a system of allotting the parking spaces available.

"We have approximately 500 spaces, with a population of over 3,000," Ratcliffe said. "It becomes a case of administering the spaces available as best we can."

Information pamphlets on parking are available at the commissionaire's office, located in the basement of the administration building. A booth will be set up in the rink during registration and parking fees may be paid at that time.

Page 2, THE JOURNAL, September 5, 1971

COLOR TV
STEREOS
CASSETTES
DELIVERY & PICK-UP

19" (B&W) TV Rental
\$4.00 weekly \$12.50 monthly

12" (B & W) TV Rental
\$10.00 per month

15" Color TV Rental
\$12.50 2 wks
\$20 1 month
\$35 2 months

BLACK & WHITE TV
RADIO
TAPES
SERVICE

ARGYLE
Drop in and see our display of Stereo Components.

10% discount on merchandise with student card.

ARGYLE TV SALES & SERVICE • RENTALS
2063 GOTTINGEN ST. PHONE 422-5930

The JOURNAL

welcomes all new students to join the staff. We are in room 526 on the 5th floor of the SUB. Come on up and see us. There will be a staff meeting for anyone interested Monday, September 13, at 6:30 p.m. in the office.

New Academic complex ready for fall term

by Peter Birdsall
Staff Writer

The new Saint Mary's University Academic-Residence complex should be ready for full occupancy by October 25, according to Edmund Morris, Vice-President in charge of Finance and Development.

"Classes will begin in the academic spaces on September 13 (first two floors). All rooms will be ready, except for the 240-seat lecture theatre and the multi-purpose room on the second floor," Morris said.

"The multi-purpose room, measuring 70 by 80 feet, is nearly as large as the present gymnasium. It can be used for academic, as well as recreational purposes," he said.

The high rise tower contains 30 academic offices and 30 academic teaching spaces. There is also an "Information Retrieval Centre," which embodies many new innovations and ideas for teaching of foreign languages.

Morris outlined some of these innovations.

"The student only has to bring a headset to the language lab. Each student will sit in one of the eight positions at one of the octagonal carels," Morris said.

"The controls for his headset, recording the speed and level, are located in a panel in front of him. Evaluation and monitoring of all tapes will be done in a central control booth by one of the Information Centre's staff.

"Although there are eight carels under construction, giving a full capacity of 64 units, we will be only equipping 40 of them this year," he said.

"The Information Retrieval Centre should be ready for use between September 25 and October 12."

Morris pointed out that all construction had been on schedule.

"Despite the seven-week construction strike in 1970, the building will be delivered on time. The university officially took legal possession August 31," Morris said.

Morris gave some statistics on the new building.

Apart from the academic teaching units (this term covers seminar rooms, lecture

theatres, the multi-purpose room, the Information Retrieval Centre and several rooms with portable, dividing walls), there is also an art gallery.

"Responsibility units" for students are located in the top 20 floors. The basement houses a 103-car garage. There are also lounges, meeting rooms, washrooms and other facilities.

The first two floors contain 81,000 sq. ft. of academic space.

"It might be of interest to students to know that this is slightly more than the total area of the present administration building," Morris said.

The cost of the entire building has not exceeded the original estimate presented by Interim President Morris to the Board of Governors over a year ago.

"More than a year ago, when I presented the plan for the Academic-Residence complex, the construction cost was estimated to be approximately \$6.6 million," Morris said.

"We have only had one additional cost over the contract price, and that was for the rooftop facility to house the Reverend Burke-Gaffeny Observatory. The university paid for the rooftop facility and the concrete base needed to support the telescope and dome. The total cost of construction was approximately \$22,000. I was able to contact an anonymous donor who will pay for the dome and telescope," Morris said.

"There is also a classroom in the observatory where students and staff can talk about their work. A passageway connects the dome and the classroom."

Students will be able to occupy the first 10 floors of the residence by September 12. The final 10 floors should be completed by October 25.

"As of September 1, the university had received ap-

plications for all the available accommodations. That is approximately 600 male and 200 female students," Morris said.

"However, it has been our experience that about 10 percent of these students do not intend to occupy these suites, even though they have made a cash deposit.

"Although I dislike this phrase, accommodations will have to be on a first-come, first-serve basis.

"Those rooms in the residence complex, ready for occupation by September 12, are in the north projection of the building," he said.

"The configuration of the suites has been altered from those in the low rise and high rise buildings. The high rise tower contains 17 floors of apartments. Four students occupy each suite, which also has kitchen facilities," Morris said.

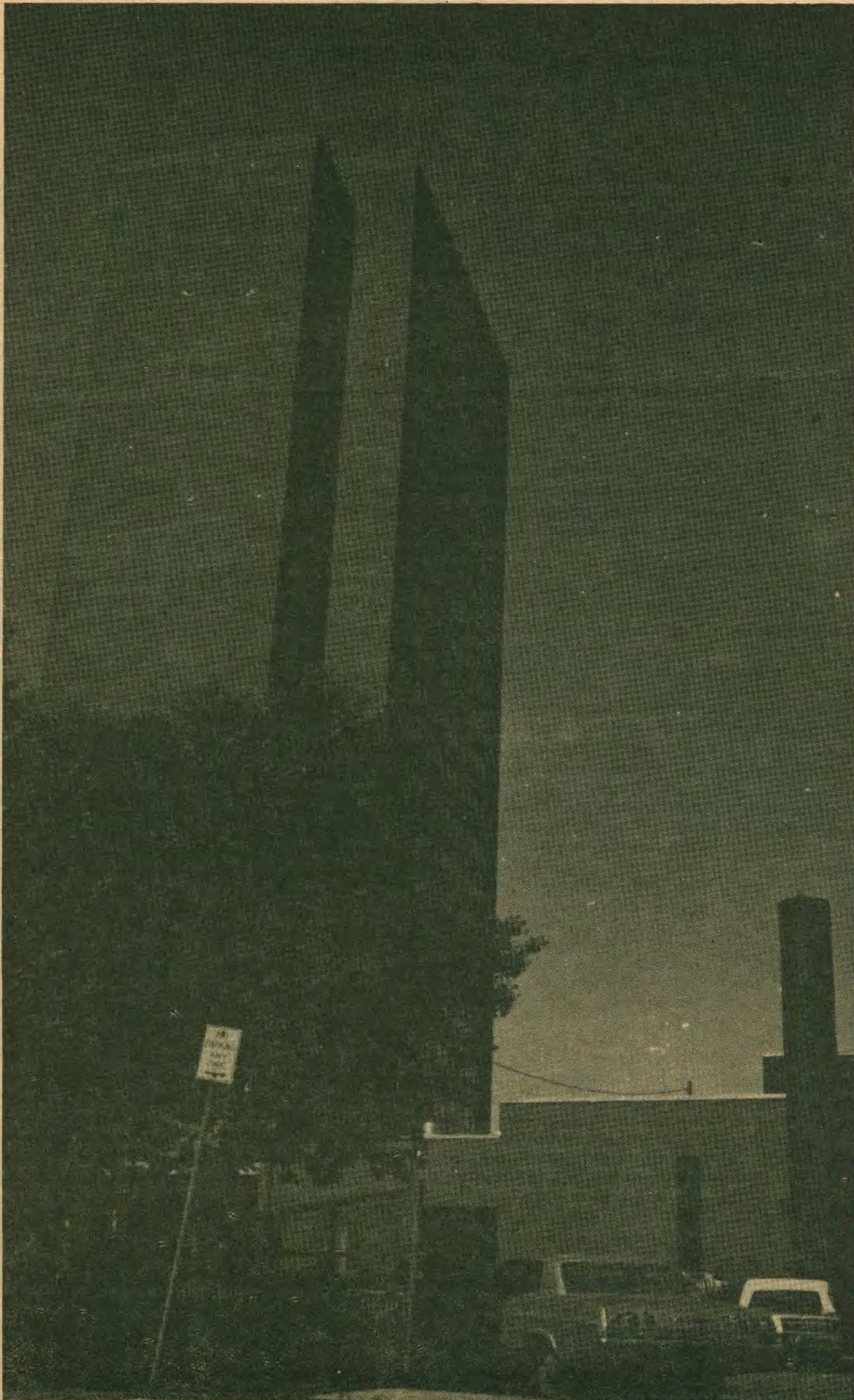
"The low rise has responsibility units, 18 on each floor. There are two double and two single rooms in each unit in the low rise.

"The new residence complex has four suites per floor, each housing six students, who will have a choice of one double room and four single rooms in each of the units.

"On the south side of the tower core, there is a mixture of one and two-bedroom suites. These are the so-called family and accommodation units and contain kitchen facilities. They will be leased on a 12-month basis to students, faculty and administrative staff."

Morris said that he was pleased with the entire project.

"It's extremely satisfying for me to see the building completed on time and to the exact specifications which I presented over a year ago."



towering 23 stories over Saint Mary's, the Academic-Residence complex is the only one of its kind in Canada. (John Daigle photo)

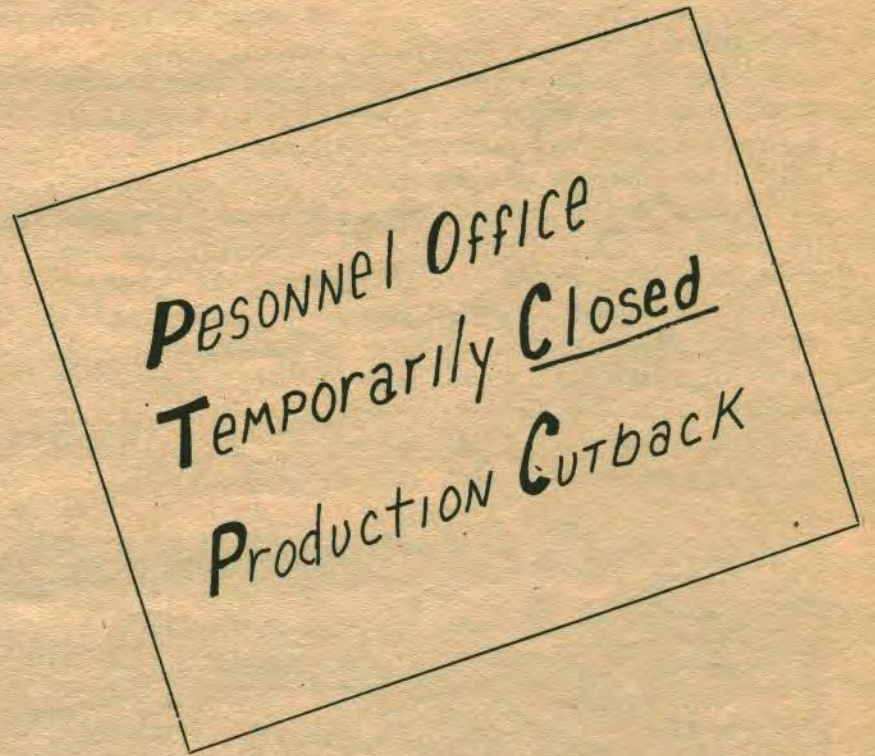
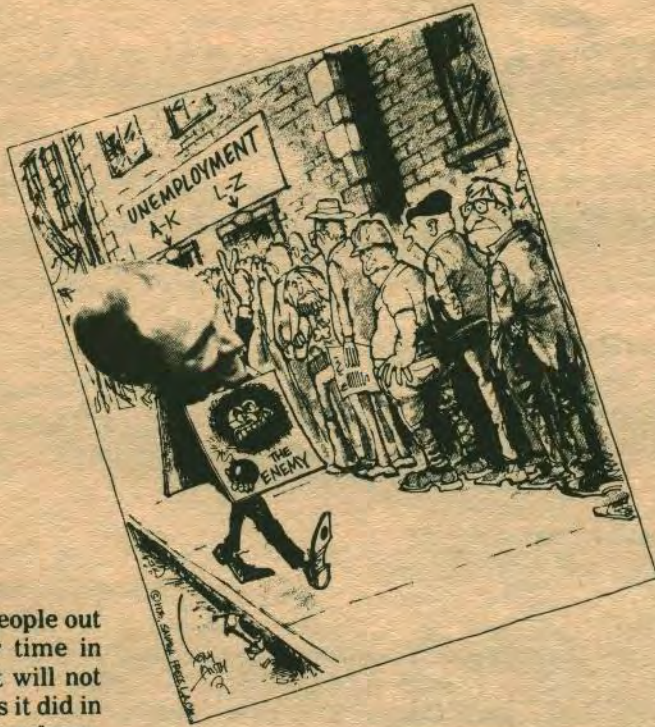
Welcome to SMU

all freshmen

The rising tide of unemployment unc

... or 10 reasons why you can't find a job

by Cy Gonick
graphics The Cheron



1 THERE ARE NOW more people out of work than at any other time in Canadian history. Unemployment will not reach the catastrophic proportions it did in the 1930's — 25 percent of the labour force, but close to a million Canadians are out of work, through no choice of their own: 677,000 officially unemployed as of February, 1971 — 100,000 unemployed who are in manpower training courses — and over 100,000 who have recently left the labour force or never entered because of the obvious lack of jobs. Nor does this take into account the hundreds of thousands permanently unemployed — the native people and many of the residents of the Maritimes, the Gaspé and other marginal and depressed regions.

The basic irrationality of capitalism as an economic system is forced upon us as a fact of life. Why irrational? Because this economic system, not national disaster or primitive technology, deprives men and women of basic economic security.

Except for one or two years during the Korean war, Canada has never been without substantial unemployment in the post WW II period — a period of unprecedented "prosperity". Unemployment rises sporadically to 6-7-8-9-10 percent of the labour force, and it is always higher in certain weak regions. But it is also important to note that unemployment is a permanent, continuing and universal feature of capitalism.

2 IN A RATIONALLY ordered economy, the amount of output produced and the amount of labour performed would depend on the available productive capacity, the specific needs and wants of society, and the preference of people regarding work and leisure. In a capitalist economy production and the consequent demand for labour depend not on the needs of people, but on the profit of producers, and profit has a tendency to fluctuate widely from year to year.

3 TO UNDERSTAND the instability of the capitalist economy, consider first the situation of the business sector. Each year businesses pay out wages and salaries to employees, rent and interest to other capitalists and dividends to their shareholders. What remains is held as undistributed profits and depreciation allowances. The totality of this flow of money is called national income.

Where do they get these revenues from? From their sales of goods and services to consumers, to other businesses and to governments. If they take in 100 billion dollars of sales a year they disburse 100 billion dollars in wages, salaries, profits, etc. But if the total demand for goods and

services decline and sales drop off they will find that they have excess supplies that they cannot sell at current prices. Production is in excess of sales; supply exceeds demand. Inventories pile up. They cannot sustain the same level of production and employment. It is not profitable to do so. Labour is cut, so is output. Disbursement of wages, salaries, dividends, etc., necessarily decline; national income drops. Output falls, labour is unemployed and capital underutilized — not because the real need for basic goods is less — but because it is temporarily unprofitable to produce the previous level of output and employ the previous number of workers. The downturn continues until something causes total spending to rise again.

Consumption expenditure is very stable. The volatile and undependable sector of the economy is investment. . . . sales of new equipment, plant and machinery, office buildings, housing, inventories and the like. Investment in a capitalist economy is necessarily speculative. Each business has to estimate, in isolation one from the other, the prospect of its future growth and its prospect of profiting from an investment in new equipment or a new plant.

Whether or not it actually earns the expected rate of return depends on what happens to prices and cost in the years ahead, whether or not a new technological breakthrough renders its newly purchased equipment obsolete. It also depends on the decisions of rival companies — how much they expand; it depends on the possibility of consumers changing their tastes and in the case of raw materials, on depletion and the discovery of alternate sources, also on the opening up of foreign markets and tariff changes.

In short, investment in a capitalist economy is a leap of faith. To some extent, modern research methods have reduced the risk. Nevertheless, investment spending remains highly unreliable, uncorrelated and unrelated to real needs. With no comprehensive coordination of investment plans by the various enterprises or by governments, investment decisions are based solely on expected profits, and this, ultimately, is guess work

That is why investment spending is so volatile. Sometimes the guesses are wrong. Excess capacity inevitably shows itself as a result of the over-exuberance of businessmen during periods of prosperity. Production is then cut and future investment plans shelved with consequent effects on output and unemployment.

4 BECAUSE OF THE PARTICULAR structure of the Canadian economy, investment in Canada has an unusual rhythm. Canada is a resource satellite of the USA. Investment booms invariably mirror the demand for resources by the USA, and because of the special economics of the resource industries, investment occurs in clusters. To increase productive capacity in the resource industries by small amounts is not efficient. If expansion is to occur, there are economies to be gained by large expansion in capacity. And this also requires accompanying large public expenditures in transportation and power. Capacity is, therefore, built up much beyond current demand, resulting in years of underutilization and a resulting drag on future investment spending.

The investment boom of the mid 1950's illustrates the point. As indicated by the figures below, 1957 and 1958 saw a vast expansion of capacity in the resources industry, reflecting the growing US need for Canadian resources. These years also saw large public expenditures on the St. Lawrence seaway in order to ship iron from Labrador to the USA. By the late 1950's the post WW II — Korean war economic boom had petered out in both Canada and the USA and the slow-down of the economy aggravated the effects of the large amount of excess capacity that was being built up in Canada's resources sector. Investment spending fell off from 1957 and did not begin to expand again until after 1961. The years in between were

years of economic stagnation; low incomes per capita and high rates of unemployment. With the large amount of excess capacity built up in the mid 1950's, less new investment spending could be justified in subsequent years. The resulting drop in business revenues forced a cut-back of production and jobs.

APPROXIMATE PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN CAPACITY IN TWO-YEAR PERIOD

Commodity	1957 and 1958	Percent Increase
Newsprint	15	15
Woodpulp	15	15
Aluminum	16	16
Nickel	9	9
Copper	15	15
Asbestos	13	13
Iron Ore	26	26
Petroleum Crude	60	60
Petroleum Refined	22	22
Cement	25	25
Iron and Steel	15	15
Electric Power	25	25

Source: Wm. C. Hood, "The Demand for Labour", in Proceedings of the Special Committee of the Senate on Manpower and Employment No.2.

The pattern seems to be repeating itself now. During the investment boom of the mid 1950's, investment accounted for an amazing 26 percent plus of gross national product. During the years of stagnation it fell off to between 21-23 percent of GNP. During the mid 1960's another investment boom, again centered in the resources sector, public utility and also manufacturing, caused investment spending to rise to 24-25 percent of GNP. The boom was undoubtedly connected to the escalation of the Vietnam war and the resulting resource requirements, military equipment and other related goods. Only a vast, immediate and continued expansion of output could have justified such a large increase in capacity. This was not forthcoming. The present deterioration of profit expectations is partly a result of this over-extension. Some of the pertinent investment figures are listed below

	CAPITAL EXPENDITURE		
	Average Annual Rate of Growth		
	Mining & Petroleum	Utilities	Manufacturing
1961 - 1966	18.02	12.6	21.0
1966 - 1970	0.06	-0.7	2.7

nder Trudeau...

SORRY,
NO HELP
NEEDED

ONLY
EXPERIENCED
WAITRESS
Need Apply

depletion allowances and other tax concessions. The goal of sustained employment is probably unattainable with this kind of dependence on capital-intensive resource industries. Along with the export of raw materials goes the export of jobs. For every job created in Canada to extract raw materials, several jobs are being created in the industrialized countries. The burden of this unbalanced economic situation gets more severe as the size of the labour force increases. Connected with the heavy reliance on resources development is also the seasonal character of much work in Canada. Canada has more seasonal unemployment than most countries in the world. This seasonal unemployment is discounted in the determination of unemployment rates, but it is unemployment nevertheless and its impact on the unemployed differs little from cyclical unemployment.

5 NO DOUBT THE SATELLITE structure of the economy, with its heavy emphasis on resources, explains why canadian booms and busts are usually more severe and longer in duration than those of the USA and other mature industrial nations. Certain economic forces that are uniquely canadian, such as the large wheat sales to the USSR and China, and government policies that occasionally deviate from those of Washington, as well as Canada's far greater dependence on raw material production, means that the canadian economy is not a perfect mirror image of the american economy. Nevertheless, it remains senseless to talk of the canadian economy except in the context of economic conditions in the USA. The canadian economy has been all but incorporated into the american economy.

Unemployment in Canada is part of north american unemployment. The most direct connection is resources. A large US demand for canadian resources supports a booming export trade and sponsors sporadic bursts of investment spending. A slow-down in exports to the US or the build-up of excess capacity in the resources industry are among the causes of virtually every major canadian downturn. A second connection is in manufacturing where most production originates in branch-plants of american companies. It is widely suspected that during recession years american parent

companies, under pressure to preserve american jobs, contract production in branch-plants and lay off canadian labour.

The second Annual Review of the Economic Council of Canada released in december, 1965, is most explicit about the incorporation of Canada into the United States economy.

"The peaks and troughs of business fluctuations in Canada have rarely diverged by as much as three months from the corresponding turning points in the US economy."

The mechanisms by which business conditions in the US are transferred to Canada are also revealed in this report.

"...Over the post war period, exports of canadian goods to the United States and imports of goods from that country have been equivalent, respectively, to one-quarter and one-third of all goods production in Canada. There is also extended interconnections between business concerns across the border, while close links between financial markets and institutions are reflected in flows of both short-time and long-term capital in interest rate and stock market changes. At the same time, the canadian economy has demonstrated a strong sensitivity to price development in the United States, along with a persistent tendency for similar trends in costs and profits."

What triggered the american recession was a decision in july, 1969, to level off and then cut US military spending. Defence and aircraft contracts have been dropping steadily since then. What caused the Nixon administration to undertake a large cutback was the concern over inflation and resulting balance of payments problems and the urgent demands for more domestic programs. Credit restraints and high interest rates had a considerable impact on US housing construction. Since canadian interest rates are always set at about a point higher than US rates, housing construction here also slackened off at the same time.

6 IT WOULD BE WRONG to insist that nothing has changed in the conduct of capitalist economies over recent decades. Prior to WW II, western governments resigned themselves to periodic depressions. They stood by helplessly as economic downturns brought massive unemployment and catastrophic declines in living standards. At the end of the war, parliament passed the employment act, accepting full responsibility for full employment and declaring it a primary goal of government. Since then, with varying degrees of enthusiasm, the federal government has actively in-

tervened to reduce the degree of decline in the economy during periods of recession. Like all western governments, it has followed the lessons and prescriptions of the british economist, John Maynard Keynes, who wrote that periodic unemployment was inherent in capitalism, but the effect could be ameliorated by active government intervention. This is done by varying government spending and tax rates, and the supply of money and interest rates. In particular, during economic downturns brought about by a decline in total spending, appropriate keynesian policy would be some combination of increasing government spending, reducing tax rates (leaving consumers with more purchasing power and reducing the cost of business) and increasing the supply of credit, while reducing the rate of interest.

Prior to World War II it would have been impossible to effectively practice keynesian policy because the size of the public sector (the government's budget) was too small. The Americans tried to apply keynesian prescriptions during the Great Depression. It underlay the New Deal effort. But it failed, by and large because the public sector was too small (24 percent of GNP when Franklin Delano Roosevelt took office). Manipulation of the federal budget could have little impact on the stalled economy. But the size of government expenditure and its share in the total economy rose spectacularly during World War II. It fell back after the war, but its place in the economy was much greater than before the war, and over the past two decades it has gradually increased as a portion of GNP. This gives the government a real lever in the economy.

In the mid 1920's total canadian government expenditures on goods and services stood at 9 percent; it now exceeds 20 percent. Total government expenditures which stood at 12 per cent during the 1920's, stand today at about 35 percent of GNP. This includes the 20 percent expenditures on goods and services as well as "transfer payments" — taxes transferred from one section of the population and shifted to others. Most social security programs fall into this latter category.

The importance of the size of the public sector may be seen from the fact that in the 20's business investment was far larger than government spending. Business investment accounted for 20-25 percent of GNP while, as we have seen, government spending accounts for 35 percent. The larger the public sector, the greater is the impact of any change in government spending and tax policy. Moreover, the large public sector cushions the shock of a fall in investment. It places the floor of economic activity at a far higher level than during the 20's and 30's.

The catastrophic drop in incomes and unemployment that occurred during the Great Depression is unlikely to reoccur today. Even without deliberate decisions of government to intervene to affect the level of national income, the large public sector assures a certain amount of stability automatically. As incomes drop during a recession, for example, transfer payments in the form of unemployment insurance, welfare, etc., rise to bolster purchasing power, and taxes collected fall off. This is the primary reason why consumption spending remains fairly steady even though wage and salary payments fall during periods of modest unemployment. Another factor stabilizing the economy has been the relative growth of the service sector, which responds only sluggishly to the ups and downs in the general economy.

The fact that public spending in the United States is mostly connected with the

continued on page 6

preparation for war is, of course, unfortunate. That this has profound implications for the economic and social destiny of America goes without saying. In Canada and west Europe a far smaller proportion of government spending is allotted for arms production. Whatever are the long-term implications, the short-term effects are the same — major government support and even sponsorship of key industries in the economy, providing a large profitable outlet for investment dollars.

That the economy is considerably more stable now compared to before WW II is easily revealed by the shorter length of economic contraction during recession and the greater length of economic expansion. In the post-war period there have been three full cycles with the low points coming in 1953-54, 1957-58 and 1960-61. The business expansion which began in 1961 and extended until the end of 1969 is the longest uninterrupted expansion in modern history. Comparisons with previous periods are as follows:

Period	Contractions		Expansions	
	No.	Av. Duration	No.	Av. Duration
1873-1896	6	24	5	26
1919-1938	4	23	4	36
1946-1969	3	12	4	51

Before WW II, major depressions occurred about once every two decades, involving severe and protracted declines in economic activity, extremely high rates of unemployment and a large slack in the utilization of productive capacity. A major depression has been avoided by both Canada and the U.S. since WW II, thereby greatly cutting down on the average severity and average duration of economic declines. On the other hand, the recovery after the '57 recession was incomplete, involving large amounts of unemployed even at the peak stages of the expansion.

The large size of the public sector, the "automatic stabilizers" and the deliberate effort of government to intervene to reduce the impact of business decisions on unemployment nevertheless functions in the same unplanned private enterprise system. Disastrous depressions may be a thing of the past. But these solutions have brought about a new disease, chronic inflation.

7 TEMPORARY DOSES of massive unemployment and the threat of massive unemployment have played a useful role in a capitalist economy. It puts labour "in its place". During an economic boom, trade unions are in a strong position to make demands for large wage increases. Businesses are eager to maintain their market share and anxious to avoid a strike. During the early stages of a boom, while there is still some unused capacity, productivity increases are large enough to absorb increased wages without increasing labour costs, and profit margins can be preserved without raising prices. As the boom proceeds, businesses have to pass the wage increases on to the consumer to protect their profit margins. Very often, these price increases exceed the increases in labour costs, as they did in the mid 1960's.

The inflationary process may begin in a few industries which have experienced large increases in demand. Business naturally raises prices to take advantage of the situation, thereby reaping higher profits. There may still be excess capacity in other industries and some amount of unemployment in the economy. But since

other industries would have to lower their prices to offset the price increases in the accelerating industries, there will be a general rise in the average price level. Bottlenecks are bound to appear in the rapidly expanding sectors.

Labour costs and material costs rise sharply. Prices of certain products therefore rise. Each business passes its cost increases onto others. An upward push is imparted to the general price level. As the boom expands, bottlenecks appear in more and more industries. With a general shortage of labour and material, the inflation becomes general. As higher wages are eaten away by the increased cost of living, workers become more militant in their wage demands. The increased wages infringe on profit margins. To protect their profit margins, businesses increase prices still more. The process leads upon itself.

The function that economic depressions have historically performed is to kill off the inflation. At the height of the inflation, labour is usually able to increase its share of the national income as businesses find themselves unable to pass on all of their cost increases to consumers. The depression is needed to establish the old division of income. But because of the inflexibilities in the economy today, the inflationary process does not die easy. For example, though unemployment began to rise in early 1970, wages were still reacting to the accelerated price increases and low unemployment of the past few years. And as much as they are able to, businesses pass these on as price increases.

To bring the inflation to an end in a monopoly economy requires a prolonged period of economic stagnation and massive unemployment. This point was being approached in February and March of 1971 when, under the threat of company bankruptcy and permanent lay offs, unions were willing to accept contracts that offered no wage increases or actual cuts in wages. The most notable instances were Massey Ferguson (very modest increases) and Dunlop and Acme Screw and Gear, all of Ontario, but many other less noted instances occurred in most provinces across the country. To cite one such example, 25 employees of the Penner Highway Service of Manitoba agreed to go along with a wage freeze after being threatened with bankruptcy. In this instance the federal conciliation board recommended wage increases of \$2.00 to \$2.25 an hour. But the workers buckled under company pressure.

The struggle over wages is in reality a struggle over the distribution of income between workers and employers — labour and capital. High rates of employment favour the labouring classes. Its share of total income tends to rise. Businesses attempt to recover their share by raising prices. Modern capitalism, then, features permanent unemployment and permanent inflation. The inevitable build-up of excess capacity leads to unemployment. The inevitable build-up of inflationary forces leads to price increases. A high political cost is attached to both, and governments are forever adjusting from one situation to another.

8 WHY IS INFLATION a problem? That governments have been unconcerned about the helpless victims of inflation — old age pensioners, welfare recipients and people working at the minimum wages — is evident by their refusal to make frequent adjustments in pensions, welfare allowances and

minimum wages to compensate for the squeeze on their miserable incomes. No, Ottawa's concern lies elsewhere. It lies with the banking interests and other money lenders who lose when the real value of their loans is diminished by inflation. It is also concerned for business interests in general which find it increasingly difficult to pass higher costs on to consumers during the late stages of the boom. Finally, Ottawa is terribly concerned about the welfare of our exporters. If the price of Canadian goods rises faster than those of other countries, export trade is retarded, and foreign producers have easier access to Canadian markets. Trudeau has been obsessed with inflation. He is far more concerned about it than president Nixon. This is mainly because of the colonial structure of the Canadian economy, far more dependent on international trade for its welfare than is the USA and other industrial nations.

9 UNEMPLOYMENT REMAINS a permanent feature of capitalist economies. Nevertheless, the large public sector and government determination to keep unemployment within limits necessarily make inflation a permanent affliction as well. When it reaches 4 percent, 5 percent, 6 percent a year, business and banking pressure on government becomes unbearable and some action is necessary to bring it down to acceptable limits.

The action taken has been called by some "planned recession": a deliberate attempt by government to throw people out of work, thereby cutting their purchasing power and scaring those who manage to hold their jobs enough to undercut union militancy. The means used is large increases in taxes, reduced growth in government spending, higher interest rates and tighter credit. The optimal strategy is not to bring the economy to a grinding halt, but to ease into a situation of gradually increased unemployment — to 5 percent or 6 percent of the labour force — just enough to eliminate the strategic bottlenecks and to discourage union demands. The inflationary thrust would be halted and within 12 to 18 months the economy would have recovered to its previous level, stimulated by the need to replace run-down inventories and used-up equipment.

Whether or not things will work out so smoothly depends on underlying circumstances. If large amounts of excess capacity have not been built up in the boom period, then chances are fairly good that the economic downturn will be short-lived. But so will the dampening effect on inflation. As the economy achieves high rates of employment, inflationary pressures are soon re-established. If, on the other hand, there has been a build-up of excess capacity in important sectors, this will act as a drag on the economy and the recovery could take 3 or 4 years before the unemployment rate falls back to the "normal" 4 percent. The latter appears to be the situation today. The prolonged "prosperity", beginning in 1961, and subject only to a temporary slowdown in 1966-67, has apparently built up capacity beyond the point that can be profitably used. If this is the case, then Canada will have unemployment rates varying between 5-7 percent until 1974-75.

There are two other methods to stem inflation, which do not involve rising unemployment. One is wage-price controls, such as were used during WW II, involving not only the setting of prices and wages but also, necessarily, government

determination of what will be produced and how it will be distributed. This would be a giant step towards central planning, totally unacceptable to business except in war time. Moreover, unless it is made permanent, price-wage control cannot solve the continuing problem of inflation — because it leaves untouched the underlying economic forces which set it in motion. It is useful only in a situation where inflation is caused by temporary events, for example, a war. It does not touch the chronic tendency toward inflation that accompanies high unemployment.

The second approach is wage-price guidelines that sets upper limits in wage increases and lays down rules for price changes. It requires voluntary co-operation mixed with various forms of government pressure. This approach has been widely used in west European countries and recently in Canada. It has never worked, in part because inevitably it involves formulas which tie the working class to its existing share of the national income. It amounts to a severe restriction on the workers' right to win as much as they are able to win. For this reason it has never been acceptable to the trade union movement.

10 THERE IS NO WORKABLE solution to chronic inflation that does not involve mass unemployment. The Nixon administration realized this in the summer of 1969 and took steps to engineer a recession. The Trudeau administration toyed with wage-price guidelines but, rightly assuming that they would not work, simultaneously curbed expansionary forces by traditional methods. The difference between Nixon and Trudeau is that Trudeau is a logician and carries things through to their logical conclusion. He pulled in the reins far more than Nixon was willing to do. Nixon proved to be more pragmatic. He felt he had to avoid another summer of black rioting and more bombings in major urban centers. Forced unemployment through excessively restrictive government policy would only add to his domestic problems. Trudeau was willing to chance similar uprisings in Canada. His policies were bound to add to the underlying ferment in Quebec. At the time the war measures act was invoked the unemployment rate in Quebec was approaching 10 percent.

Many critics of the government are now coming forward with a severe condemnation of the Trudeau administration; they offer the usual sort of solutions to solve the unemployment: lower taxes and increased government spending. Many of these are the same critics of the government's anti-inflationary program. Only twelve months ago they were urging the government to take even firmer steps to halt inflation. It should come as no surprise that they do not see the connection between the solutions they advocated 12 months ago and the problems that exist today. That a more vigorous expansionist policy would help create more jobs is undeniable. What is also undeniable is that in due time it would also recreate the inflation problem. This is the new cycle in modern capitalism: massive inflation replaced by massive unemployment, replaced by massive inflation. As ever before, it is the most oppressed among the people who are required to make the sacrifices necessary to solve the problems of the most privileged.

Cy Gonick is managing editor of the magazine Canadian Dimension

The calendar — a review — or

"We encourage self-discipline but if yours doesn't parallel ours, we reserve the right to kick you out."

by Frank Abbott
Journal Calendar
Reviewer

There has never been such a calendar.

I suppose that goes as far as university calendars go, the Saint Mary's job is fairly average, although even that almost raises it to the level of the commonplace. Unfortunately, there are some sections where the authors forgot themselves and began to play at being gods and goddesses, although the wise book reviewer can spot them at once. This reviewer is certainly no exception.

The authorship is either collective or else the calendar is the work of a single writer working overtime. Whatever the case, no one person seems to want to take the credit for having produced such a massive work.

The section on student behavior is a typical section where the reviewer is almost sure that a lone writer worked overtime to finish it. Not only is it not too well polished, but placed as it is innocuously between the section between student affairs and the medical health services, one would almost ignore it completely, or at best give it only passing attention in favor of the more action-packed sections on finance that occur later. This was very clever since the six paragraphs on behavior, while not being the best horror picture material (and therefore unimportant) make the most frightening reading of the whole book. That is, unless you include some of the courses.

From my great knowledge of things mediocre, it would seem that the authors try to employ the doctrine of contradictions when making a point. That is, they make a point, and then turn around and contradict themselves. They don't seem to realize that it doesn't work thataway. At one point in the painful narrative, they say: "The University cannot be expected to prepare students for leadership without attempting to influence their spirit as well as their mind." Then they contradict themselves slightly by the following prosy remark: "...self discipline should be the aim of each individual student."

In sooth, this is truly a mind boggle, almost reaching the level of the next one: "The University sees little need, however, to issue detailed regulations concerning discipline, since self-discipline... etc." Truly this is a fine upstanding thing to say, and it is also so uncharacteristic

of the University, that the reviewer can be excused if he takes a second look and reads a little farther that: "The registration of the student is considered an acceptance of regulations." (which don't exist, remember, since "The University sees little need...")

Now, if one were of a suspicious nature, one would almost think that the university would like to make up its own rules to meet a situation as it occurs, so that whatever happened, rules would be broken and punishment would be exacted from the guilty. Thus the university would have wide powers over the student body by following the rules — which don't exist. In their haste to meet a deadline, the authors undoubtedly did not notice this, or the next paragraph either which seems to have been borrowed from the universally known and in some quarters approved rules at Notre Dame, an American football seminary, to wit: "The University reserves the right to take appropriate action to prevent any individual or group from interfering with the learning process or to censure or to penalize students who are guilty of breaches of school discipline." It is doubtless a more coincidence than the "learning process" takes place at the same time as the jobs of the writers of the book, i.e. during business hours.

A companion paragraph to this one is the following: "It should be understood that the university reserves the right, not only to suspend or dismiss students, but also to name the conditions under which they may remain in the University." Evil people have been known to translate this into the following: "We encourage self-discipline, we even order it, but if yours doesn't parallel ours, we reserve the right to kick you out."

Altogether, one would say that the thing isn't the most original piece of writing that came out of Saint Mary's, and this is pretty sad for a place that is so good at reserving this and that. To be good at reserving while being so poor at originality shows that:

1) The University's Originality Department has to be beefed up to the level of the Reserving Department, or, conversely

2) The Reserving Department's budget must be drastically slashed so that it can come down to the low level of the Originality Department. There are of course reasons why this cannot be done:

a) There isn't enough



Scenes from the Academic Calendar where "... the authors forgot themselves and play at being gods." From left to right, an assortment of various gods.

originality here to make even a decent-sized anteroom, let alone a full department, and even:

b) Why not stick to something that one is good at (reserving) instead of trying a dangerous and unknown thing that one isn't quite as good at (originality). Anything else would be evil if not pernicious.

These authors have evidently grappled with this problem, for it shows in their work, and it comes up in their solution: Ignore it and it might go away. Unfortunately we cannot ignore the calendar because IT won't go away, so we offer the authors two small pieces of advice:

1) either burn the whole thing up and start all over again, or
2) compromise by leaving out the bad sections and filling the blanks.

Revelation and Tradition teaches us, however, that there are inescapable results of both:

1) Burning causes a minor pollution problem, but probably far less than the actual work, it should be noted.

2) Compromise is wishy-washy but probably far better. We suggest that the behavior section be dropped, and the following be included under the list of student activities: (pp. 12-13)

"JOURNAL": It is the student newspaper run by the students (add whatever humanistic endeavour seems worthwhile).

"ELVES": They dance nightly on the village green. (also for humanistic purposes)

These were left out of this year's calendar.

The JOURNAL

The JOURNAL is a member of the Canadian University Press (CUP), adheres to the CUP statement of principles, and would like to think of itself as an agent of social change. It is the official undergraduate publication at Saint Mary's University, and we try to get it out every Tuesday during the academic year.

The editor regrets that for reasons of style, lateness of arrival, or lack of space, he cannot guarantee everything submitted will be printed, but all contributions are welcome from students, faculty, and others interested.

Advertising rates on request.

Subscriptions \$3.00 a year. (cheap at the price)

Frank Cassidy
Mike Abraham
Phone

Editor
Business Manager
423-6556

what's happening around here moaned frank as he tried to find ways to put out the first issue all by himself because everyone decided that the first of september was just a great time to take their vacation... or get married, yuc, yuc, yuc, which is what debbie went and did and george is in montreal as is gerry along with abe the business man who is still working on the trains instead of on ads which is why we have none and paul the alchemist is still rowing on the dartmouth lakes but comes in more than anyone else but then there is john the daigle who found a place to live and he did all the pics for us, not to forget claude who hasn't answered his phone since last sunday, which is why he must be away with everyone else and derek who just got back from everywhere else across canada with his beard which he grew since he was away and joe who decided to go to dal to play football but tore his tendons in his leg and can't now, not to mention peter allbirds and his pet seagull gladys virbonavich who are going to bridge macgillivary, sin capital of highland scotland next week for a while to breath the healthier and write for cup or mug, i think. keep on truckin'

As football team begins to take shape

by Claude Isaacs

After only three days of practise, the Huskies are taking shape very quickly. The great mob of the first day is dwindling as guys fall by the wayside, "cutting themselves" as Huskie Coach Al Keith puts it.

Keith is hesitant with comments and predictions about this year's team. All he says is that he expects the team to be 30 percent stronger than last year, which really doesn't mean much, because that's what he says every year. He will say he is "pleased with the new crop of rookies" and expects a couple of them to develop into fine players.

The Huskies have a couple of new coaches this year, in the persons of John Schneider, a former player who will be

coaching receivers and kickers, and Doug Wright, of Shearwater fame, who will be looking after linebackers and defensive backs. Last year's star player, Bill Baldwin, is back this year as a coach of offensive backs, as is Spooks McLeod, the defensive coach.

It is unfortunate that we have to go to press before the alumnae game because that game will probably be a good indication of the team's potential.

The alumnae comprise some pretty tough old ballplayers, including Al Keith, Kevin Florio, Darrel Burgess, Bill Baldwin, Eric Beddis and "a host of other former greats."

The AIAA football schedule is a tough one. Not because of the number of games, or the

number of tough ones, but because there are only six games and every one is a must. If we lose one game, you're out. The team has to stay "up" for every game.

Last year the short season really hurt us. Statistically we had the best team in Canada, even with our 5-1 record. This

year I'm looking forward to the Lobster Trap game, with Dalhousie. It will be played at Saint Mary's and as you may know neither team has ever won the game at home, (until this year).

I haven't heard much about the other teams this year but I'm sure they'll be tough.

Acadia was starting to look good last year, and St. F.X. never stays down for long. I don't think we have to worry about UNB because we play them here. UPEI are tough to play at home, but come hell or high water, Dal will field another team of chokers.



gridiron hopefuls having fun performing calisthenics as caught in candid by JOURNAL photog John Daigle. (note arrows pointing to balls)

JOURNAL
SPORTS
with Claude Isaacs



one gridiron hopeful with eye on the football. Photo by John Daigle, arrow by Cupid

New parking regulations

Won't solve parking problem

comment by
Claude Isaacs

For the first time, students at Saint Mary's will have to pay a fee to park on campus. The fee will depend on what type of parking you want and how many cars you have.

General parking is ten dollars for the year and is the type most will want. Extra cars are two bucks each, providing the same person is driving both of them. Reserved parking is available in the residence parking lot for seven dollars a month, and underground parking for ten dollars a month, which works out to about 35 cents a day.

That's not bad by most people's standards, but when you used to be able to park for free, even ten bucks a year seems like a lot. Those of us who pay the parking fee should receive something more for our money than we got in the past.

What did we get in the past? Often we got angry and parked on the grass, or sidewalk or something because of the shortage of space. Then we got a little piece of paper on our windshield that told us we had just violated parking regulations. But there were no parking regulations, until now. I just hope that they are enforced, because all the bloody regulations in the world aren't worth a damn if they're not enforced.

Now it would seem that a university that knows that it has

only a limited space would try to make maximum use of what it has. The new regulations are part of the means to that end, but only part. What else?

Well, for one thing, how about re-lining the Bio-chem parking lot so that so much precious space isn't wasted. How about an area for small cars only, because they only take up half the space of an American barge?

There's a lot of space behind

the rink that could be put to better use. All we need is some wooden barriers and fences like they use at (barf) Dalhousie to mark off the rows, and the students can make their own spaces. I believe we could park 100 more cars at Saint Mary's if the space was used properly. That's a twenty per cent increase in both space and revenues for a very small financial outlay. How about that?



football player about to catch ball. John Daigle photo (note arrow)

Formal Wear RENTALS
Black or White Tuxedos and Accessories Available from Stock
Rubin's
Scotia Square
Phone 429-5936

SAFE, LEGAL ABORTION
LET US HELP YOU
Guidance for
• Certified Gynecologists
• Choice of Top Private Clinics and Hospitals
• Appointments Available Within 24 Hours
(212) TR 7-8562
MRS. SAUL
CERTIFIED ABORTION REFERRAL
All Inquiries Confidential

STAIRS PHARMACY
(JUST A FEW STEPS FROM THE RESIDENCE)
DRUGS - COSMETICS - CARDS
MAGAZINES - GIFTS
DISCOUNT ON PRESCRIPTIONS FOR STUDENTS
OPEN 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. FREE DELIVERY
586 TOWER RD. 423-8429