The JOURNAL

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Students clap, laugh, question little

Regan jokes but no commitment

"Eighty-five, ninety, ninety-five, one hundred; ready or not, here I come; anyone hiding behind base is IT!" (Doiron Photo)

Gerald Regan knows how to make a joke of almost any subject.

He also knows how to answer any question without making a commitment — he's that good.

The premier demonstrated these and other political capacities at a question and answer session at Saint Mary's last Tuesday.

Beginning on a serious vein, Regan expressed concern over the present economic state of the province. He cited the cost of government responsibilities as the major consuming factor in terms of available monies. "The cost of responsibility is increasing at a faster rate than revenue", he said.

In an obvious attempt to show that his government is dollar-conscious, he explained, "Our legislation has come to little additional cost — five to ten million", however, he did not specify for what the additional cost was.

The result of this economic slowdown has meant that such public-oriented programs as Legal Aid have received little financial support. "The problem is strictly a financial one", Regan said. "However, we are committed to it. Everyone should have equal rights before the law."

The lack of management-labour harmony evoked a stream of angry aversion from Regan. "Illegal or unofficial work stopages cause an escalation of costs, and, therefore, other projects have been cancelled or postponed", he said. He cited the "inadequacy of labour laws as the major culprit. Our theory is that good laws make for good protection."

Although he placed most of the responsibility for labour-management disputes on labour, he thought that perhaps management could afford to take a cursory slap on the proverbial wrist. "In some cases management have not played the game as I would have liked them to", he said.

The question period manifested mainly in more controversial areas, such as the Government's takeover of the Nova Scotia Light and Power Company, succession duties, and the small increase (five per cent) in teachers' salaries.

On questioner had obviously done much research on the teachers' situation but Regan, in a mock retreat, sallied, "The thing I always fear is the person who has done research."

He explained that while he was in Sydney, a few days earlier, he talked with some teachers who were demonstrating outside of a building where he was to attend a meeting. After talking to them for a few minutes, he said that he would meet with them the next day. However, the next day the meeting didn't materialize because he "had to return to Halifax".

When the teachers demonstrated at the opening of the legislature he claimed to have wanted to go out and talk with them but, "I couldn't leave the Lieutenant-Governor", he said.

Students losing out on travel — Lamey

by Paul MacGillivray

Students are missing out on substantial reductions in travel costs through the Association of Students Councils' travel service due to lack of information, says Internal Affairs Rep. Dan Lamey.

One of Lamey's functions, as Internal Affairs Rep., is SMU Representative for AOSC.

"There are many SMU students going to Europe or the Caribbean who pay full fare, or go standby when they don't need to", Lamey said. "With AOSC, the flight would be cheaper, and they would have a guaranteed seat."

AOSC is mainly a student service organization. It was formed when the Canadian Union of Students fell apart three years ago, and the Student Travel aspect of CUS was picked up by AOSC.

It is an Ontario-based corporation with regional offices all over Canada; the atlantic regional office being in the Dal SUB.

AOSC is a student service organization, mainly concerned with student travel and related areas. It works through a travel agency, and books entire flights solely for student travel. A set schedule of departure and arrival points is provided by AOSC, but non-scheduled flights can be arranged if the demand is great enough.

AOSC can also arrange for fare reductions on trains, boats, or almost any other mode of travel.

Most services are open only to full-time students and their immediate families; this is restricted by international law.

The basis of the AOSC services is the International Student Travel Card, available for $2.00 from any AOSC office, and good for one year. This card (available to full-time students only) entitles the holder to reductions in travel, residences, restaurants, and charter flights, boats and trains in Europe.

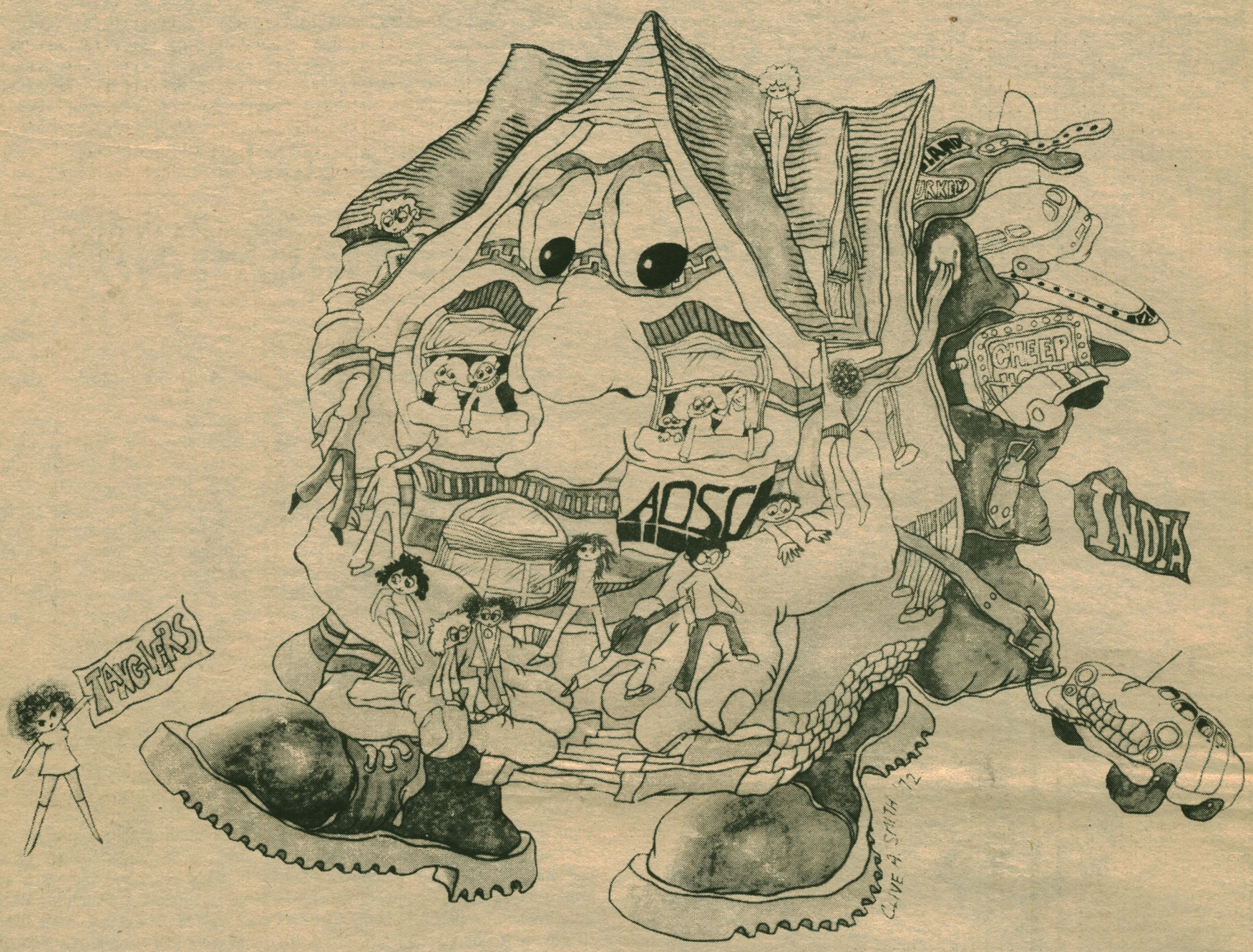
AOSC can also handle job applications for students who wish to work overseas.

AOSC is restricted by a supply-and-demand basis. Almost any travel arrangements can be made, providing enough students want to go to a particular place. The more students who take advantage of AOSC services, the more services can be offered, and those services already offered can be extended.

"The trouble is solely that the information is not getting to the students", said Lamey. "Our services would increase with the number of students interested in the services."

Lamey also said that the Maritimes was not getting service on a par with most other regions because the demand is not sufficient to warrant convenient charter flights. Only this summer has the atlantic regional office been able to get Halifax as a departure point; all previous international flights had left from Toronto. This left students in other parts of Canada with the trouble and expense of getting to Toronto before they could take advantage of AOSC flight services.

The 1972 flight schedule, as well as any additional information may be obtained from Dan Lamey, Room 501 (SUB) at St. Mary's, or from Rick Crouch, AOSC Atlantic Regional Office, in Room 415, in the Dal SUB. (Phone 424-2054 or 424-2146)



What on earth is AOSC?

Among other things, it's a little house in Toronto that is the rock bottom place to buy travel.

AOSC stands for Association of Student Councils, a non-profit organization owned and operated by the student bodies of 50 Canadian campuses.

As a member who may be thinking about going somewhere sometime, you are eligible for all kinds of special privileges and services you probably don't even know about.

You see, AOSC's principal function is to make available to students the best, most economical travel arrangements possible.

The idea is to provide a service, not make a buck.

And it shows.

For example, you're offered the lowest dependable airfares available, on 60 charters flying between May 2 and September 18. This summer, through AOSC's affiliation with the international network of student organizations, you have access to another 5,000 special flights originating all over the world.

All in all, this results in some fairly incredible deals.

Say, for example, you wanted to fly Toronto—Hong Kong return. A normally-routed ticket would take you westward and allow one stopover . . . for about $1,200. AOSC can fly you the long way, through Europe, with unlimited stopovers, for $600.

Such fare savings of up to 75% make your flying a dirt-cheap proposition.

AOSC also offers a wide variety of land arrangements, all specially designed for students, all ridiculous bargains.

For example, you can spend 22 days in Turkey for $235 . . . sail the Greek Islands for a week on $54 . . . or go on a 72-day camping safari from London to Katmandu, 10,000 miles, for about $400.

If you're thinking of travelling, there is more you should know about. A whole lot more: lists of student restaurants and hotels, Eurail pass deals, special car-leasing arrangements, overseas job opportunities, the International Student Card . . .

AOSC. It's your organization. Use it.

Why not pick up more specific information from your student council office.

Or, contact our new Atlantic office:

AOSC
Dalhousie Student Union Bldg.
Room 415
Halifax
Telephone: (902) 424-2054
424-2146

They're from the USA

Mechanical narcs to locate fields of green

CAPE KENNEDY (CUPI-LNS) — Sometimes it seems that narcotics agents are everywhere: at your school, at your job, flying over the earth in satellites...flying over the earth in satellites????

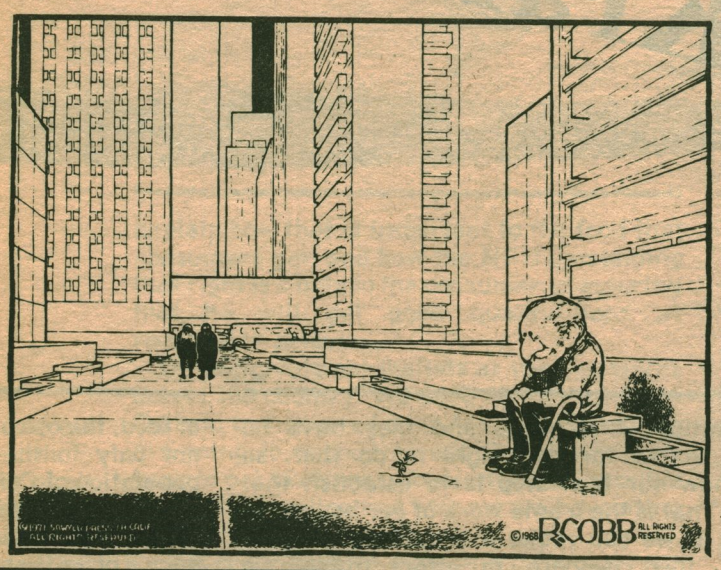
Far-fetched as this may sound now, in May or June it will become reality as the first satellite is launched from Cape Kennedy to test the effectiveness of sensors in locating fields of marijuana.

The U.S. government proposes to test the plan by growing three experimental pot fields — one in each of the varied climates of Arizona, Texas and Florida. Airplanes with sensors will fly over the fields, trying to determine the changes of heat and light reflection of dope plants in various stages of development.

Then the information will be supplied to the satellite, also equipped with sensors, and the satellites will then search for growing marijuana as well as doing their resource-surveying chores.

With all the money going into search and destroy missions against the evil weed, it's understandable that the Nixon administration was taken by surprise Monday (Feb. 14) when the government's commission on Marijuana and Drug Abuse recommended that the possession of marijuana not be a criminal offense.

Apparently they finally figured out that the cost of heavy penalties for smoke outweighs the "risk" of more liberal laws, but it is still just a committee recommendation. Nixon has in the past adopted a firm position against more liberal marijuana laws and it must be remembered that both in the States and Canada a possession rap can be an easy way of disposing of undesirables. One recent "for instance": in Texas last week, a black community organizer was put away for thirty years for possession of one joint.



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If you are interested in becoming a Youth Hostel member, buying a Student Railpass, going on a guided tour or just general information on European travel, call or write the following address. CYH membership fees are $10.00 senior, $5.00 junior (under 18).

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Please Don't Buy Products of the Kraftco Corpora

The National Farmers' Union of Canada has been conducting a boycott of the products of Kraft Corporation since late this summer. The boycott has since been reduced to products from Kraft's main non-unionized plants and does not include unionized subsidiaries such as Sealtest.

The boycott is being conducted as an effort by farmers, in this case dairy farmers, to gain collective bargaining rights and establish their right to have some control of their products; as opposed to having food controlled by large corporate interests like Kraft.

The boycott has meant demonstrations at Kraft plants and various grocery chains across the country. It also is a campaign directed at reaching and communicating with the urban population of Canada to try and get support for their struggle which deals with needs common to everybody (whether they be from urban or rural milieus) — the production and distribution of food.

The following is an interview with the national boycott co-ordinator for the NFU, Don Kossick:

CUP: Why do farmers want to boycott Kraft?

KOSSICK: To understand that, you have to have a background on what has been going on in rural Canada. To try and put it as straight as possible, farmers at the moment in Canada are powerless in any decisions that are being made in what happens in agriculture.

For example, they have no control over the price of their products, can't establish any price on that product. The price is established by Agro-business rather than themselves.

Agro-business are those involved in the marketing and processing of food. They control the prices, and the farmer has to take what they put forward. Because of that we have over 2/3 of the farmers geared up to be forced off the land in the next 10 to 15 years. We are losing a thousand farmers a month right now. The average age of the farmer is 58 years.

I would like to point out that since farmers have no control over their product, they also have no control over government policy, because it is government that decides what happens to food. They decide how it is marketed and produced. This is done in league with Agro-business corporations.

From that situation, farmers have been trying to organize to create a situation where they can have some say over what happens to their product, and essentially what happens to the economic situation of their land and what comes back to them at the farm level. More specifically, farmers and the farm population have no control over government policy which decides what is going to happen to agriculture in the next 10 or 15 years, and they have no control at all over their product. . .This means the prices that they get for that product. In a situation like this the farmer will obviously have a low income and a great possibility of being thrown off the land. The point is, are we going to do anything about it?

Well, now farmers are starting to do something about it and that is why we are having the Kraft boycott.

Dairymen in Ontario took a very conscious decision that in order to stabilize their income and to have some kind of security for the next 10 to 15 years, they must have some control over their product and some control over agriculture. The two main groups that they have to deal with are the Government which makes the policy, and the corporation which establishes the price and the marketing condition.

The reason that we are boycotting Kraft then, is to be able to sit down and tell Kraft what we want for our product and how we want to see the pricing and marketing of that product handled. What we want is a situation where we can decide, as farmers, the terms and conditions under which food is produced, processed and marketed. That is essentially the fight we are in.

The boycott means very simply that we're putting the pressure on Kraft so that we can, in fact, sit down with them and determine those conditions. Right now they have no recognition of farmers, and they have no belief in the farmers right to do that, so somehow our first step is to establish that right. That is the frame work of our boycott of Kraft. If we can make a breakthrough with Kraft, then we are in effect making a breakthrough with government and other Agro-business corporations. Once that is done a precedent is set for dealing with government and National Grain or any other business that is involved as Agro-business; McCains for example, in the Maritimes.

CUP: But why Kraft? Why not either take on all of the companies, or another company, or go into something like a milk-withholding action? Why a boycott of the Kraft Corporation?

KOSSICK: Kraft is a company that the dairymen have had to work with and recognize as a price-setter, and an organization which really does control markets and especially dairy. Kraft is the largest dairy monopoly in North America and it is very strong in Ontario. Ontario is a place where dairymen have been working very hard to establish some kind of situation where they can bargain collectively. Kraft is the biggest in the field and they took Kraft on.

They could have taken on a large number of Agro-businesses across the country at the same time, but in terms of resources, finance and strength, you can be much more effective concentrating on one group. Kraft has been more blatant in some ways in terms of controlling the dairy industry in Ontario. For example, there used to be 500 cheese factories in Ontario; now there are only 42.

Part of the process has been that Kraft has had a situation where they control the Ontario Milk Marketing Board. By control I mean that they can have the Milk Marketing Board administer quotas in such a way that the quotas get passed on to groups like Kraft and away from co-operative cheese factories which in a lot of ways helped out the farmer more than a large corporation like Kraft. So Kraft is very intent on establishing a situation where they control dairy from the farm level right to the supermarket level.

We are taking them on because they are the ones that are leading the way in that type of process. If we don't stop them we don't stop anybody. They are the Big Daddies. So our strategy has been to take on Kraft in Ontario where the base of dairymen is. By winning the right to collective bargaining with Kraft, the trend setter in the dairy industry, we feel that we will be making a big breakthrough.

CUP: How do you intend to develop your Kraft boycott? Are you working across Canada or regionally?

KOSSICK: Why a strategy such as a boycott in the first place? We feel that the production of food, the use of food, and so on i not only to the farmers but to population of Canada. It is to the b people in Canada to be able to get g food at a price that they can afford such a price that both the person w it and the person who is produ benefit.

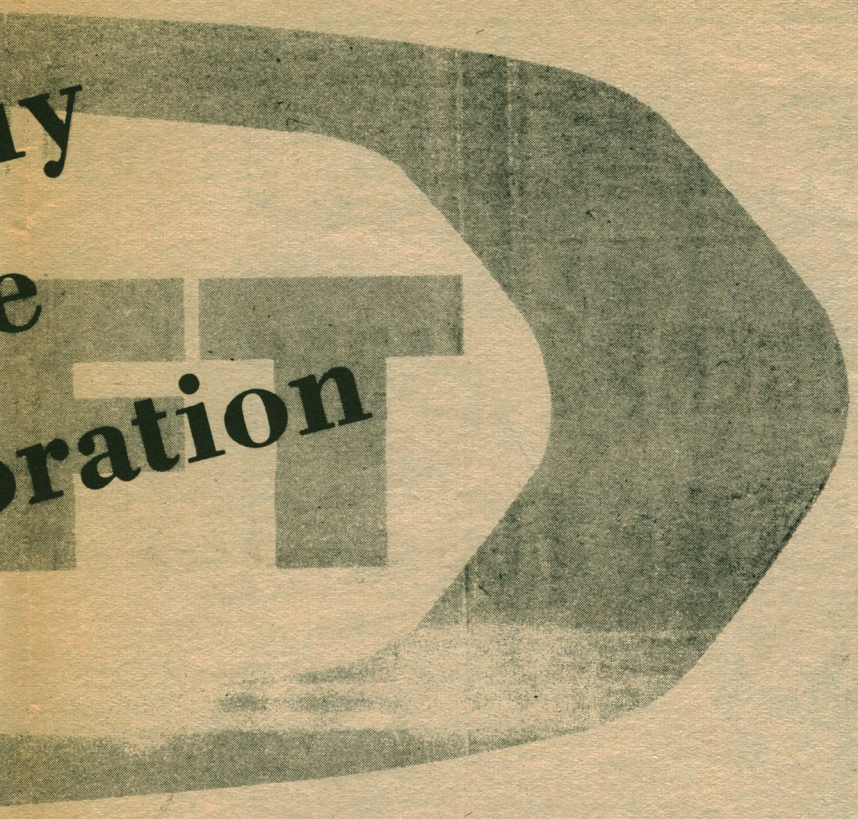
It was in this light that we emb boycott. We feel that having a boyc economic sledgehammer on Kraft boycott, we get a chance to talk to and other groups about what we a do and why we are doing it. One th happened often, when certain g tried to secure certain rights, is tha establishment has done a very g isolating them so that they appear who are only in there for their ow not for the good of anybody else. through a boycott, we can really g to consumers and other groups th intend to produce food of good qual good price so that both we can s they get what they need.

Through the boycott, we get the c into cities and talk to the people ab really going on in rural Canada an to understand that there needs to b between both groups. We feel that t positive than dumping milk or milk. Those tactics of wasting n would not win support for us consumers.

When Kraft has millions of dolla control the media, obviously they up the wasting of food and thereb consumer and farmer at each othe Part of our problem is that cons paying very high prices for our pr the farmer is getting extremely lo his production. Consumers think th prices they pay are because of t when actually you have Kraft mak off in the middle ground betwee sumer and the producer and nobod that.

We are trying to expose Kraft what they are doing as part of the business structure in Canada. We boycott is the most effective way o and that's what is going to powerful corporations like Kraft.

We are intending to do and t sumers by hitting certain specifi Ontario and eventually right acr At these various centres such a Sarnia, Cornwall and later on Edmonton, Moose Jaw, Charlottet going into the supermarkets and to explain that farmers are tryin right of collective bargaining o themselves and for their product.



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explain how that is important to the food that consumers get, and how the NFU demanding that right is a help to the consumer in assuring that he will get good quality food at reasonable prices.

We are giving out leaflets at various stores across the country. We have hit 17 centres in Ontario and covered over 75 chain stores. We are going to expand across Canada, and we hope to get to as many consumers as possible about the situation and why we are boycotting Kraft.

This is our general plan, and it involves not only farmers but farm women, and farm youth. We intend to go across the country talking to consumers trying to create knowledge in people which will stop them from buying from Kraft. This will obviously effect Kraft in terms of money not going through the cash registers.

Kraft has spent millions of dollars on some very soft advertising. They claim to produce the best quality of food, they have the image of being a nice benevolent Canadian company in a free market system. We have had people go into stores after we have started boycotting Kraft and say that they never knew that Kraft was multi-national or as powerful as it was, or how many products it controls. Our contention is, that in a huge corporation like Kraft the quality will go down because they want to maximize their profit and in doing so, they cause unnecessary expenses to both the consumer and the producer.

This is what we are trying to point out and this is what people are starting to understand. We are starting with Kraft because we have to start somewhere, and through that we will go on to other groups who are selling food to the detriment of both the consumer and the producer. It is an awareness campaign that will put pressure on Kraft.

CUP: Has there been any response from organized labour?

KOSSICK: Actually the response has been even greater than we expected. Organized labour has come through very well. For example, Unions who have a history in Canada of being for the working people of Canada for example CUPE, the largest organized group in Canada — with 150,000 members — passed a very strong resolution supporting us, and promised to put out information about what was going on with the Kraft boycott and to help us when we get into direct activity.

We have gotten support from other groups such as Church groups and community organizations. It is a matter of people getting informed and wanting to help us.

When a group seeks to support us, we ask for a message of support. We feel it is very important to give public support. We then ask that they distribute information among the group, and that when we come to town they help us out.

For example, I was in Moose Jaw and the District Labour Council there supported us. They are going to be giving out information and giving messages of support. I'm quite sure that when we go in there to picket the stores we are going to be getting support from them. We are tying in very much with the working man of this country; trying to get their support and using that as pressure to put on Kraft.

We have been getting the support of university students and so on, and consumers who are interested. People are starting to realize that food is just as primary a resource as oil or energy. We have had a lot of debate on the control of that. By our actions we have really pointed out to the people that the food that is produced is in the same position of being controlled by multi-national corporations, or of being controlled by the people of this country.

If anything is going to come out of the Kraft boycott, it will have to be the awareness of urban people about what is happening in rural Canada. We stand to lose control of our primary resource of food. People are going to be made aware of how groups like Kraft or National Grain operate. They have not been aware of this because of the media and the way newspapers have treated the actions of those groups.

That is why it is important that there be formed some kind of an alliance between the urban and rural population. Since farmers only constitute seven per cent of the population, we really don't have much of a chance unless we make the rounds of the country to show how urban and rural interests are common. Once the powerful corporations like Kraft have complete control over the food industry, the quality of food is going to go down, and the price is going to go up. It will be easy for them to raise the price of cheese every year and people will not be able to do anything about it because there will be no one to organize with in the rural areas. My point is that we need to have this boycott in order to fill people in on what's going on so that we can organize in order to have good food produced for the people of Canada, and controlled by the people of Canada.

CUP: What has been the reaction both from Kraft, and from the consumer groups in urban centres that you have contacted so far?

KOSSICK: Kraft is being very sneaky with the whole thing. One of the reasons why Kraft is so powerful is that they do have a lot of influence with certain government agencies particularly in the field of agriculture. They have put pressure on those government agencies to put pressure on us. We are getting accusations of being irresponsible and outrageously militant and unfair to a responsible corporation such as Kraft.

We feel that these tactics on the part of Kraft and the government will increase. They tell us that farmers have no right to be critical of a benevolent corporation such as Kraft who is trying to help the people of Canada.

As we expand our boycott, this pressure will increase in the form of advertising campaigns. For example they have a big sale campaign going on which might be attributed to the boycott. Kraft is doing everything it can to sell Kraft right now. Consumer groups are interested in more information and are indicating that they will support us. We are also willing to support other groups in issues such as pollution which is also of importance to rural people.

Kraft will obviously go right to the core of our organizational strength, so we have been trying very hard to organize Kraft boycotts in our own rural areas. Because of this we have made sure that these stores are very well informed about what is going on.

To really explain to people in urban areas about the boycott, you have to talk about their own situation. You have to talk about the quality of food they are getting in their store, and what it means to have food controlled by Kraft.

Kraft sees one of its biggest markets in the future in institutional food. They are counting on the fact that 95 per cent of the population will be concentrated in Montreal, Toronto and Vancouver. They intend to operate huge cafeterias or institutional food setups. That means that the quality of food will go down. Everyone will be eating inorganic food full of preservatives. When you start talking about things like this to the consumer, showing exactly what is going to happen to the food they eat, and what's going to happen to the rural community of Canada, you start to get a basis for alliance and things are going to start to happen. They start to see food as a primary resource being controlled by someone other than the people.

CUP: Is there anything that you would like to add to this?

KOSSICK: We are just into the boycott. It's going to take a long time I think. In order to expand the boycott we will have to talk to a lot of people. One thing that has really bown our minds is trying to operate in Ontario where there are eight million people mostly living in urban centres. This is a very difficult job.

It almost seems that it is a designed plan that the urban and rural centres are isolated from each other and it is really affecting us. We have to develop strategies of reaching the people and we know now that it is not going to happen overnight. We also expect to have more response from Kraft as our actions progress.

But our basic need is to have a rural and urban alliance on this question if we are going to defeat multi-national organizations in their attempt to totally control food in Canada. We need support of urban Canada for the benefit of us all.

from The Varsity

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 Wednesday 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.

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Frank Cassidy — Editor
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if you really want to know why gerry is walking around with his bottom lip hanging down by his toes, and why john daigle has retreated somewhere into his mind, and why jimmy has a passion for stealing pens, and why frank sits in the middle of the floor sucking his toes, and why abe is dying from an ulcer that he apparently willed on himself, and why george is who-knows-where (possibly in an intensive care unit somewhere) and why paul macgillvary can't stop smiling (even when he tries) and why derek is lost even though he's home in bed... yes, if you really want to know, then I'll tell you why!!!

ITS BECAUSE WE'RE ALL MAD UP HERE! THAT'S WHY!!!

hyuck, hyuck, hyuck...zilch, crackle, sphlirt.

Huskies favoured for third straight crown

by Denis Huck

The hockey Huskies will attempt to win their third consecutive Atlantic Intercollegiate championship this weekend at the Halifax Forum.

Right now the Huskies would have to rate as favorites to win the tournament on the basis of their first place finish. Saint Mary's had little problem with second place UPEI and third place Dal, defeating both twice rather easily, and although the Memorial squad were able to split their series with the Huskies, they had the home ice advantage, with a number of Huskies sidelined because of injuries.

In preparation for the championship, the Huskies have been practicing twice daily since the beginning of the March break. Although a number of the Huskie players were suffering from a variety of injuries at the end of the regular season, all should be ready for the opening game against Memorial.

The big question still lingers whether any of the teams have the strength to knock off the Saint Mary's team. If there is an upset, Memorial will probably be the spoilers. They had a reasonably good defense and have excellent goaltending with Doug Grant in net.

U.P.E.I. Panthers are too penalty prone and Dal's defense and goaltending is very questionable. They seem to have little hope of an upset.

Still sticking with hockey, Canada's return to international hockey was disappointing with the Canadian team losing both their games with the Russians during the Student Games. Many people are questioning the thinking behind sending an all-star collegiate team. How can you expect a team jell with only one week's practice together?

Wouldn't it have much better if the number one team in the country was sent?

The selection of players should also be questioned. Saint Mary's has had the second best team in the country over the past two years and yet only placed one man on the original squad. Granted, Tim Ripley was later called up, but that was only to replace Dal's Greg McCullough who was injured. How Chuck Goddard, who has not only shown that he is the best intercollegiate goalie in the country the past three seasons, but also a clutch performer, and Richie Bayes can be omitted from the all-star rooster is puzzling most hockey fans in the area.

SMU Goalie Chuck Goddard will play an important role in AIAA playoffs.

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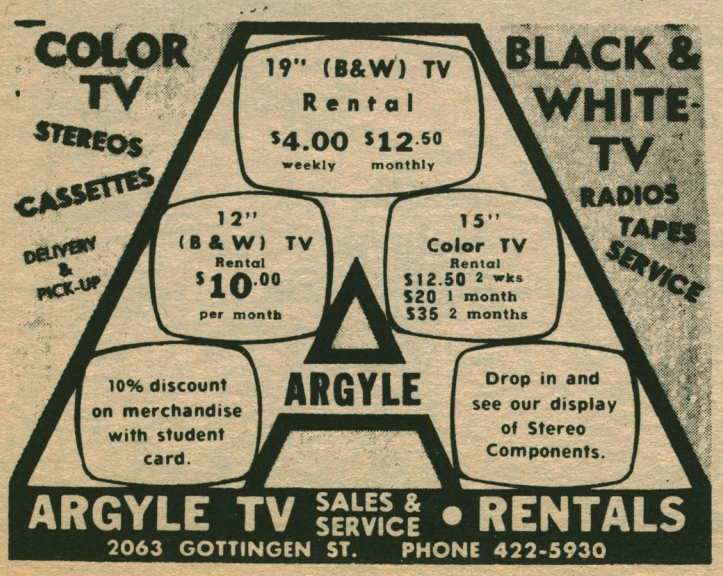

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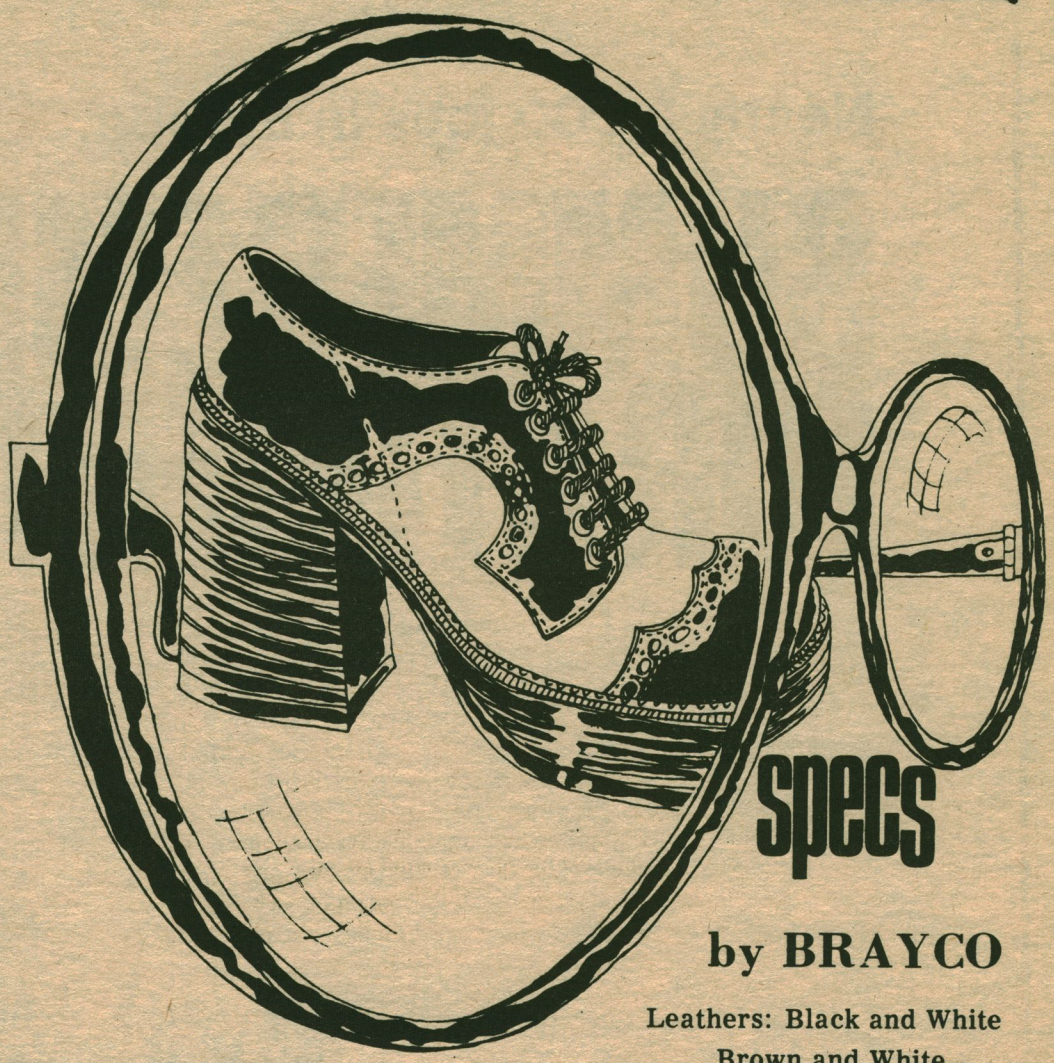

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