

Saint Mary's music policy not for students?

by Sara Gordon

The music program at Saint Mary's is plagued by "mismanagement" resulting in marginal participation by SMU students and a shortage of funds, according to one university official.

The program received a grant of over \$25,000 from the Department of Recreation this fall, to operate a program of musical instruction for the students of Saint Mary's University as well as members of the community.

According to one estimate, as few as 10 SMU students participate in the program, and the remaining 75 are from the outside community.

Sue MacLean of Student Services feels that the lack of student

participation is not a result of disinterest on the part of students. She cited one example. "A SMU student wanted a piano to practice on. I said, 'why not join the music program?', realizing they have the only piano available for student use on campus. The student went for an audition and was accepted as eligible for the music program. Hrvaje Hrestak, director of the program, told her he would contact her as soon as a piano was available. To date, this student has not been contacted".

Several members of the university administration agreed that the lack of Saint Mary's students in the program was a result of poor publicity on campus. "The program

was initiated in the summer" one commented, "and Hrestak publicized it at a time when few students were on campus. As a result, the program filled with people from the community at large, and there was not much space left for students from the university by the time they found out about it".

Another JOURNAL source indicated that at least one music teacher is instructing only one student while on the payroll of the music program, "and she brought him with her from the Conservatory, where he was her oboe student before the program was initiated. He is not a Saint Mary's student.

The JOURNAL contacted Robert Dietz, curator of the Saint Mary's

Art Gallery, for comment on the music program. Dietz has provided an outlet for musical expression on campus in the form of a series of six student lunch hour recitals, without any special budget. Dietz would say only, "if I had \$25,000 for a program, I could turn the world upside down", and refused to comment further, claiming "it is better to say nothing".

Hrestak was not available for comment on his program.

University sources have also disclosed dissatisfaction with the Department of Recreation offices on the fourth floor of the SUB. "The cultural federations were given space in the Student Centre under

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the journal

MARCH 8, 1976

SAINT MARY'S UNIVERSITY, HALIFAX, N.S.

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THE PAUL LYNCH STORY

SRC confronts ex - treasurer

by Frank Cassidy

The Students Representative Council has discovered that former Treasurer Paul Lynch paid himself in excess of \$2,800 in student funds during the past year without consent of Council.

Lynch's unauthorized allotments amounted to at least \$75 a week and covered his positions as Chairman of the PUB Board of Directors, Payroll Officer and supervisor of monies for social functions. These payments were in addition to the \$2,200 honorarium he received as SRC Treasurer.

Lynch told the new Council at its first meeting last Wednesday he felt there was nothing dishonest in what he did. Lynch also maintained he had been advised by the PUB Board of Directors to take a salary for himself because of his responsibilities as chairman.

However, board member Laurie Smith, Director of Student Counselling says although Lynch was told he could take a salary during the summer until a PUB manager was appointed, "certainly this did not apply after that. I do not recall the board directing Paul to take a salary during the year."

In addition, former Graduate Representative Rod Doiron, also a member of the board, told Council he was present at every board meeting except one three weeks ago "and I do not recollect this matter being discussed. I feel this money was used improperly."

Newly-elected SRC Treasurer Mike Arsenault charged Lynch took money for his services "without the sanction of Council" and that this was a practice "which we are

going to have to cut out."

However, the former treasurer justified his actions saying his policy of payment for services "was not unlike those of past treasurers" and that there was nothing dishonest in what he did. According to SRC records, Lynch also paid himself money on a variety of occasions for services that included \$25 on two occasions for rental to the SRC of carpentry tools owned by him. These expenditures were not approved by Council.

Council has decided to let the matter pass and former Grad. Rep. Doiron, a two year veteran of Council, told The Journal the situation involving Lynch "makes me really annoyed."

"Paul Lynch acted very well as treasurer and he was one of the people in the forefront of the movement to tighten up finances last year in an effort to save the Students Association from bankruptcy." Doiron also says a glaring contradiction exists when such a person "receives so much money". Lynch received approximately \$5,000 during his term of office, five times as much as The Journal budget -- slashed from \$8,000 the previous year because of a lack of student funds. Radio Saint Mary's suffered a similar fate, with that organization's budget cut to \$2,800.

SRC Treasurer Arsenault says it is really too late to do anything about the Lynch situation. "But this kind of thing won't happen again, at least not while I'm treasurer." Arsenault feels an investigation is not really warranted and "unless I receive complaints from students regarding the matter, we will just let it go."



Photo by STEPHEN

SMU CAPTAIN LEAPIN' LEE THOMAS

placeline

All submissions for the Information Page should be brought to the Journal office by Monday prior to publication.

Mon. March 1

Neptune Theatre present George Kelly's Production, "The TorchBearer. The play will run for three weeks, playing nightly Monday through Saturday. For further information contact Corrine Hartley-Robinson at 429-7300.

Mon. March 8

Dr. J. Lauwerys will speak on "The School and Values", at 8:30 p.m. in Theatre B of the Old Library Building. The Halifax Y.W.C.A. will present a panel discussion entitled "Catalyst, Challenge and Change", a theme on

International Womens Year. The debate will take place on March 8 at 7:30 at the Y, 1239 Barrington St.

Tues. March 9

BINGO NIGHT in the Gorsebrook Lounge 8 p.m.

Dr. Robert Moore, High Commissioner of Guyana, will speak on "The Pragmatic Socialism of Guyana" in Theatre A of the Old Library Building at 8:00 p.m.

The Jews: In literature and the Holocaust are a subject on CBC radio beginning at 9 p.m. The program is a documentary on the extermination of six million Jews during the Second World War.

Wed. March 10

The duo Barbirolli, oboist and Loveridge, pianist, will be in concert at Saint Mary's in the Theatre Auditorium, 8:30 p.m. Tickets available at the door \$1.50 for students and \$3 for the public.

Thurs. March 11

Mr. George Leonidas, Chairman of the Board of Coca Cola Ltd., will give a lecture on "An M.B.A.'s Role in Small Business in Nova Scotia" at 2:30 p.m., AC 160.

Fri. March 12

The Black Student Association will present a fashion show and dance in the Multi-Purpose Room from 9 p.m. - 1 a.m. Admission is \$4 for single students and \$7 for couples. A lunch and refreshments will be available. Advance tickets are on sale at the Multi-Cultural Centre, Old Library.

SENIOR CLASS - ALUMNI DANCE

There will be a semi-formal dance on March 19/76 for the Senior Class and Alumni of Saint Mary's. It will be held in the Multi-Purpose Room from 9 til 1. A reception, sponsored by the Alumni Association, will take place before the dance (from 8 til 9) in the Collanade of the Academic Complex. Tickets are \$6.00 per couple, and are to be had at the Senior Class office (Room 511) or from the SRC secretary on the fifth floor of the SUB.

SMU President's holiday may be cancelled

Although most students and professors expect a President's Holiday to be declared some time within the next two weeks, the University Administration has decided that it would be inadvisable at this time.

President Owen Carrigan requested the Student Council consider his recommendation that the holiday, originally planned for March 17, be cancelled. He claimed because it is late in the year, the time could be better spent in classes.

Student Council does not agree with the administration. Council members feel students and professors alike expect the holiday, and all students need a break at this time of year, in order to catch up on their studies. They pointed out that many

professors have announced the holiday to their classes, and since the President's Holiday would fall on a Wednesday, few students would use the day for partying rather than study.

"I expect that since Saint Patrick's day is traditionally a day of partying, the students will spend their time boogieing", commented Director of Student Services Bob Hayes.

But the consensus of Council was the day should be set aside as a day of study for students and thus they recommend that students should have the day off. Professors would be expected to be available in their offices as usual.

The administration has not yet made a decision about the holiday, but has agreed to consider the SRC objections to the cancellation.

Council 1976-1977

- President - Kevin Whelly
- VP Internal - Jim Dixon
- VP External - Jay Casey
- Treasurer - Mike Arsenau
- Day Hop Rep - Marty Aucoin
- Residence Rep - Gerry Pitman
- Arts Rep - Elmo Rankin
- Science Rep - Bob Ogilvie
- Commerce Rep - Roger Baronowski

- Graduate Rep will be decided upon at later date
- Freshman Rep (appointed by council) - Garth Emerson

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Mountie disciplined for breaking in on naked lady

LONDON (CUP) --- A member of the RCMP has been disciplined after he and two other members of the drug squad here entered the apartment of an unclad University of Western Ontario student as she was getting ready for a shower last April.

The officers used a writ of assistance, a blanket search warrant, on a raid which both Solicitor General Allmand and the London RCMP term "a mistake".

But Dee Lewis, a 29 year old graduate student, won't be content with the disciplining of one officer, a rare practice in the RCMP.

She wants writs of assistance banned altogether.

The writs give RCMP officers the right to enter any residence where they have reasonable and probable grounds to suspect a crime has been or is being committed.

Lewis feels the writs give the RCMP too much discretionary power about who, where, and when to search.

But Sergeant Edward Crystal of the RCMP said the writs are "jealously guarded" by the RCMP and are not abused by officers because they are essential in apprehending hard drug pushers.

Only four of the 14 members of the London drug squad have writs of assistance, which are issued by the Exchequer Court in Ottawa.

To guard against abuse, members who use writs of assistance in searches where they don't find any kind of drugs must appear before a Justice of the Peace to explain the actions, Crystal said.

But Lewis believes there is too much secrecy around the writs of assistance. She still doesn't know what action was taken against the officer or even what the writ of assistance said.

"They just walked in with the writ and then didn't search the place. I was

so upset I couldn't remember what was on the writ, just that it said writ of assistance and had an officers name on it".

Lewis said she did not know why the officers were in her apartment and only later learned that they had mistaken her husband for another man, by the same name who they suspected of trafficking.

Sgt. Crystal admitted no drugs were found in the apartment nor was a search undertaken.

"In this case, the writ was matter of experience, we were going to get a search warrant for the place anyways, the unfortunate part was the lady was naked".

After the raid, three RCMP officers came over to apologize to the Lewis' for the embarrassment and tried to persuade Mrs. Lewis not to complain about their mistaken raid.

"They asked me if I was going to the papers and I hadn't really thought of that, but if they didn't want me to, I figured I'd better", she said.

"They wanted me to think it was an honest mistake but I don't think it was an honest mistake, without a writ they probably wouldn't have come".

Lewis asked Solicitor-General Allmand for an inquiry into the use of writs but in a letter informing her of the disciplinary action against the officer, the minister refused to grant an inquiry into the blanket search warrant.

The solicitor-general also rejected requests from Lewis for copies of the writ, policy statements on how the writs are to be used, and statistics on how many writs have led to drug convictions.

She is pleased with the disciplinary action, but is bothered by the secrecy of the federal government.

According to Lewis, writs mean "they can just walk in anywhere they want on the grounds of suspicion, and that's dangerous".



Photo by Stephen

MacDonald defends controls

by Bob McIntyre

Minister of Finance Donald Macdonald, a large turn out of various businessmen and celebrity politicians wined, dined, and toasted at the Saint Mary's Second Annual Businessmen Dinner held February 18, 1976.

Interaction between students and businessmen characterized the atmosphere at Commerce faculty event. The highlight of the evening was the Macdonald address to the students and guests.

Macdonald, after a delicious buffet meal, defended the government's anti-inflation program by stressing the need for greater cooperation between the government, labor, and the private sector. Macdonald said the program is now in place and agreements between federal and provincial governments are necessary for implementation of the program in the public sector.

The government hopes to reduce the rate of growth by 24 percent in the next two years with cutbacks in government spending and a reduction in provincial government spending. Macdonald pointed out that labor settlements do have an upward push on the economy since two-thirds of the GNP is labor income. "Thus wage settlements do affect prices" he said. The program is there to direct itself not only at policies with regional disparities in mind, but it "seeks to be neutral in other economic problems other than inflation, unemployment structural policies."

Macdonald pointed out that free enterprise can not work without some kind of control. There were 10-million work days lost in Canada last year and "we have to find a better means to solve industrial management problems."

Price controls don't affect tuition

OTTAWA (CUP) --- "Ignore the price control guidelines in the fight against tuition fee increases" is the advice of NUS executive secretary Dan O'Connor as a result of his discussions with officials from the Anti-Inflation Board.

A few NUS member campuses faced with fee hikes asked O'Connor to contact the Board to see if the increases were disallowed under the guidelines.

According to a letter sent by O'Connor to NUS members on February 17, the answer is "no".

Officials told him that unless a province has signed an agreement with

the federal government to enter the program "there is no application of the guidelines" to the public sector, which includes universities and colleges.

And if the province has entered an agreement, the guidelines still don't apply because provinces are only under a "moral obligation" to "keep the guidelines in the back of their minds" when increasing prices of public sector services.

NATIVE ACTIVISTS FIGHT DEPORTATION

RCMP accused of violating human rights

EDMONTON (CUP) --- An Alberta Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association spokesperson has accused the RCMP of violating every section of the Bill of Rights in the treatment of two Native activists here.

Allegations by Frank Blackhorse reported by his lawyers indicate the RCMP may have arrested him without warrant, denied him his rights and subjected him to improper procedures.

A defense committee including members of the Alberta Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association is presently working on research into Native treaties to aid in the Blackhorse defense.

According to the lawyers, Blackhorse was arrested with two other men, Leonard Peltier and Ron Janvier, on February 6. Peltier and Blackhorse are members of the American Indian Movement (AIM) wanted in the US by the FBI.

The three were apparently kept overnight in Hinton, near where they were arrested.

Blackhorse and Janvier claim they had not been allowed to make telephone calls to contact a lawyer, nor were they advised of their rights. Blackhorse

claims he was detained without clothing and had not been allowed to smoke.

On February 7, after calls from a news reporter, the law firm of Wright, Chivers, Worton, Pollock and McBean were called in. Lawyer Barry Chivers later said there were "unusual security measures" surrounding the case.

Peltier was then sent to Vancouver. A local AIM member says he was told by an RCMP officer that no Indians would be allowed to see Blackhorse, but discovered that Peltier had been allowed visitors in Vancouver.

Although a report in the Edmonton Journal stated that the US government was expected to start extradition procedures to have Peltier and Blackhorse handed over on charges in the US, Blackhorse appeared February 9 before a department if immigration inquiry on charges that he had overstayed the three month period allowed to visitors in Canada.

It now appears that Blackhorse was arrested without a warrant. The immigration charges apparently only arose after he had been interrogated in Edmonton, and had nothing to do with the charges from the US.

The immigration hearing has been

adjourned until February 25 when his lawyers say they must proceed with charges concerning Native rights in North America.

Under the 1974 Jay Treaty, Native people have the long standing right to cross the border freely. Chivers argues that neither Canadian nor US immigration officers have any jurisdiction over Native people.

Asked why Blackhorse was subject to deportation rather than extradition, Chivers said he felt it was simply a matter of experience rather than proper procedure.

Extradition is a much more stringent process. In order to extradite a person a foreign government must establish a prima facie case - that is - they must convince a Canadian Court that the charges are justified by submitting the same kind of evidence that would be presented a preliminary hearings.

Deportation is much less subject to public scrutiny and can take a matter of a few days. The person being deported does not have to know the charges against them until the actual hearing.

This is what is happening in Blackhorse case, Chivers said.

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Lynch's activities need investigating

Recent revelations that former SRC Treasurer Paul Lynch paid himself for services rendered to the Students Association without authorization from Council is a situation that demands a full-scale investigation.

While no evidence exists at the present time to indicate former Treasurer Lynch mis-appropriated any student funds, the fact remains he, as a student representative, used his power of office to further his own gains.

Saint Mary's University students have been suffering from incompetency and poor use of funds by their student councils for several years. So much so, that last year, elected leaders considered disbanding the Students Association and declaring bankruptcy.

But through the efforts of Treasurer Lynch a go was made of it -- to the point where the association was finally getting its head above water. Student organizations such as Radio Saint Mary's and The Journal (two of the largest on campus) realized the tight situation and readily accepted severe budget cuts -- as did all other societies.

Then to turn around and discover that the man who was effectively spearheading a campaign of tight budgetary controls was making a pile of money -- my money and yours -- is a situation that we as students should not tolerate.

Former SRC Treasurer Lynch was paid a handsome honorarium of \$2,200 to carry out work in our interests. Any reasonable person would assume that his job definition would include writing payroll cheques for association employees. But apparently not. Mr. Lynch felt he deserved an extra \$25 a week. Not bad, indeed.

But the outrageous aspect is that he did not seek authorization from Students Council. Imagine. Much the same is true for the \$25 a week cheque he wrote himself as chairman of the Pub Board of Directors. Lynch's weak argument that some weeks he didn't write himself a cheque is poppycock. Former Graduate Representative Rod Doiron sums this situation better than most people. He says: "that's not a bad salary -- \$100 a month for a man who sits at a meeting for an hour and a half a month".

"As part of our attempt to cut back on costs, we decided to discontinue waiter-waitress service between 3 p.m. and 7p.m." says Doiron. "We saved about \$50 a week. Then we turn around and find out we are losing 50 percent of that saving to Paul Lynch". And then there was the \$25 a week we as students paid Paul Lynch for supervising money at student association sponsored activities, and as Lynch puts it "holding keys and other classified areas". But of course, there is no possible way we could expect a free service, of a person with our "interests" in mind. Again we are faced with the outrageous situation that elected student councillors did not in any way whatsoever approve of these payments to Mr. Lynch.

The whole situation reeks of the Steppenwolf fiasco that occurred five years ago. At that time, the Students Association lost \$15,000 because of loose controls placed on those responsible for our money -- and dammit -- we are still letting elected officials do relatively as they please.

However, this is no reflection on the new council which says it plans to exercise strict control upon themselves and not allow this type of stuff to occur again. SRC President Kevin Whelley emits an aura of responsibility and conscientiousness and it was Treasurer Arsenault who presented the Lynch case to council. Arsenault and Lynch have been personal friends for some time and the former's presentation in this light is commendable.

The Journal is annoyed to no end that a person who advocated strict controls lined his pockets in his own interests at a time when our student association's financial future hangs precariously. But it is our fault, yours and mine, for allowing it to occur in the first place.

Students at Saint Mary's ought to voice their opinion and demand that Student Council conduct an investigation into the matter.

— Frank Cassidy

Letters



To The Editor

RE: President's Message

I would like to take a brief moment to thank all of the students at St. Mary's University for letting me serve you over the past year. Although the year was troubled with faculty disputes, monetary problems and internal disorder, I firmly believe that the year was a successful one.

Along with an increase in more active involvement by students on

campus, finally, a firm stand was taken on your debt situation.

I would like to thank all of the heads of societies and clubs for their work this year, especially, the efforts of the Black Students' Society, The Journal, KAMP, The Chinese Society, Radio CKSM, and The Residence Society.

To you all the students at St. Mary's, I thank you.

Yours truly

Greg McHugh,
President

Journal gets 'bum' rap

To the Editor:

Did anyone notice the cover for the Christmas issue of the Journal? I'm referring to the "bum view". Was everyone proud of our paper for representing the students in such a light? I failed to see the

connection between the Christmas spirit and the cover. To say the least, I was disgusted and disappointed that it was even printed.

I can just hear those fellows taking the paper home for the
Continued on Page 8

the journal

the journal is a member of the Canadian University Press and adheres to the CUP Statement of Principles.

The opinions expressed on these pages are not necessarily those of the Student Association, the University, the Editor, or the Staff. Contributions are encouraged and welcomed from students, faculty, and other interested parties.

We regret that for reasons of style, lateness of arrival, or lack of space, we cannot guarantee that everything submitted will be printed. All submissions must be typed,

double-spaced, and signed, although under extenuating circumstances the author's name may not be published. Deadline is Monday prior to publication.

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Eric Wood

in an unprecedented move, the saint mary's university students' association, acting through the student judicial board, has arrested, charged and convicted a student journalist for immoral and illegal activities.

editor elect matthew adamson was picked up yesterday by five members of the campus police force and placed in the games room detention centre. bail has been waived.

adamson was elected at a staff meeting on saturday night and informers say the move is an attempt to stifle the largest newspaper on campus as well as interfering with the democratic process.

"we'll keep him in the detention centre until the snow covers the sub" according to

one src member. "we don't have to take that kind of guff from anyone."

another student council member, clod boring, indicated the elected members of council had the authority to act in whatever manner it saw fit. "we apologize for not issuing a warrant for adamson's arrest" he said. "but under the circumstances we had to work fast."

adamson was not represented at his trial and according to the convicted editor "i was charged and convicted before i knew what was going on."

"why, only last layout night i saw clod boring in the journal office inspecting an advertisement. he was very jovial and polite, calm cool and collected at the time" adamson said.

"i can't understand the situation, but i know i have little use for him."

the journal editor-elect says he plans to carry on his work from behind bars, and "i'll put out the paper from in here if i have to."

meanwhile, back at the ranch, it happened out of the blue -- just like that. neil came in roaring about the peeces and we didn't have room so brenda wracked her brains while bob fumed about other matters and sara pleaded please, please, please let us run sixteen pages. so brenda capitulated and we all pranced around the office and neil went out like a lamp and mary betholus said hi jack in cuba and was thrown in the hospital for life or death and stephen had a wild time in bermuda and is now as corrupt as the rest of the staff, and robert's pic appeared on the front page of the fourth mistake without a byline and a wild time was had by all at the university of kencrest after the hard hard test and then bob had to go for a walk.

frank claims that he is revolting and we all agree, especially when he gulps coffee.

and sara, who always said she wanted to retire before she reached 20, now gets her fond wish filled. at nineteen, she bids you, farewell, farewell, as she fades into not-so-oblivion. goodbye, to you too brenda. you done us right. thanks.



Journal editor-elect Matthew Adamson prepares his first paper from behind closed doors (ed. note: so to speak) after being thrown in jail for subversive activities on the fifth floor of the Student Centre.

WILL JOE CLARK EVER MAKE SUSSEX DRIVE?

The continuing saga of Conservatives in the Opposition

by Neil Sampson

So the Progressive Conservatives have a new leader, you say. Big deal. What is he going to do that Bob Stanfield failed to achieve? After all, you correctly point out, John George Diefenbaker is the only Conservative Prime Minister of the past 40-odd years. Yes, 1957-1963 -- or six short years, is the only period the P.C.s can call their own.

Since then, just like the previous two and a half decades, Canada has been Liberal. Not entirely, you say; after all there were many minority governments in that span. Yes, and the closest the Conservatives came to elected office since or previous to that brief jaunt was with a man who considered not running for the leadership in the first place.

Robert Stanfield was content in his placid Nova Scotia. His party controlled 40 of the 46 seats in the provincial legislature as a result of the May, 1967 election. That is quite an accomplishment in any province. It is even greater in Bob Stanfield's case.

In 1948, at the age of 34, Stanfield assumed the leadership of the Nova Scotia Conservative Party with not one member in the legislature.

Says the man himself, "prior to deciding to seek the leadership in 1967 I felt around a bit to make my assessment of things and I came to the conclusion that there was no great demand for my services across Canada within the party, and I didn't find any such feeling in the country. I did not decide to seek the national leadership because I felt there was a demand for my services. I came to the conclusion that I was sufficiently concerned about a number of problems that existed and that I'd take a whack at it."

There was one group, it could be argued, that wanted Bob Stanfield in Ottawa. Gerry Regan, a Liberal MP who came home to guide his provincial troops, had seen his party (though not as leader) dwindle greatly in size from a strong position in 1948 when Stanfield first arrived on the scene, to a mere six MLAs in the May, 1967 election.

Thus off went Bob Stanfield to Toronto's Madison Square Gardens with Nova Scotia's blessing. Indeed, as the September convention progressed, Stanfield's support did likewise. Some say he entered the convention in about third place (behind Duff Roblin and Davie Fulton); however, his campaign blossomed there and his leadership gained steady momentum.

The results of the fifth ballot secured the verdict and gave Robert Lorne Stanfield the opportunity to take that "whack at the problems facing Canadians."

The rest is history. Bob Stanfield failed, three times in fact to become Prime Minister of Canada. During that time however, he never wavered on his opinions or convictions. His honesty and integrity were and still are for that matter, a welcomed blessing, especially in this post-Watergate era where the entire electorate has to seriously question its leaders' motives.

With this in his favor, why then did he fail to become Prime Minister? After three elections say

Stanfield it became obvious that "I wasn't their (people of Canada) idea of the sort of person they wanted to run the country."

However Bob Stanfield came close to seeing his goal materialize in the election of 1972, when he saw his forces rise from 72 to 107, just two less than the Liberals.

Political analysts however, point out that it was not so much a case of the people of Canada wanting the Progressive Conservatives, as it was a case of teaching Pierre Trudeau a lesson. Nevertheless, the Conservatives came close to victory and might have won had they projected to the Canadian electorate a strong-

consider himself a moderate; in fact many MPs may think likewise. However, as long as the Hellyers, the Horners and the O'Sullivans view him a "Red Tory", there will likely be tension in the PC caucus.

Yet every candidate called for unity within the party. How sincere they really were will soon be known. Whether it will be true unity, or unity on their terms, only time will tell.

Paul Hellyer in his speech to the delegates stated that he did not want to see a left-wing tail wagging the conservative dog. The opposite is likewise wrong, Mr. Hellyer.

I believe Robert H. Dishman had



er sense of unity.

Unity, you say - now you are getting down to the real nitty-gritty. That is a problem that has plagued the Conservative Party for years.

There are two so-called ideological factions within the P.C. Party -- the right-wing conservative group and the left-wing progressive element.

An interesting point however, is raised when one tries to talk to someone of the left persuasion, or the "Red Tories" as they are so unaffectionately called. You find that there is really no such animal, or very few indeed.

Many Members of Parliament who supposedly fit in this category are actually middle-of-the-road, if one was to put them in their place in the political spectrum. Sure there may be some abolitionists as far as capital punishment is concerned, and others may be pro-abortion but their stand on economic or external issues may be very moderate in comparison.

In other words, I contend that these differences are only as great as those among the people who believe in them. But as Stanfield said in his closing speech to the party, "there are some Conservatives who would rather fight than get elected."

Joe Clark, as the new leader, may

the right idea in his book, **The State of the Union**. Although it is American, the situation very much applies here. "To win an election ... a party must spread its appeal as widely as possible, placating dissident groups within its party, and garner support from the other party," (or in Canada's case parties). This opinion is echoed in John Fenton's **People and Parties in Politics** where the author states, "...a party must identify itself with the welfare of all groups in the nation if it is to enjoy any chance of success."

It has been said before, but it does not carry weight with those extreme factions within the Conservative Party, so once again: The Canadian electorate is not going to accept a left wing, and especially not a right wing PC Party as its government in Ottawa. They may elect 25 to 30 seats, but 25 or 30 seats do not a government make.

But I reiterate, "there are some Conservatives who would rather fight than get elected."

Joe Clark, the 36-year-old PM from Rocky Mountain in Alberta is faced with that same old song that plagued Bob Stanfield. For the party's sake, I hope he is tone deaf.

Perhaps for the country's sake as well. It was evident from the convention that Joe Clark has

support from all sections of the country. He had the third largest number of delegates from Quebec (after Claude Wagner and Brian Mulroney). That is quite an accomplishment for an Albertan.

One reason for this support is that Mr. Clark can converse in French fluently. As his wife Maureen McTeer said after her husband's fourth-ballot, come-from-behind victory over prominent Quebec MP Claude Wagner, "the people of Quebec were surprised to see how Joe was able to speak with them ... this is something they rarely heard from a Conservative, except perhaps from one of their own candidates."

Yes, Joe Clark had the support of the majority of delegates. But one question still persists. Will he have the support of his caucus?

In 1972, Robert Stanfield was a force to reckon with and the Liberals presented the House with the 'Official Languages Act'. 17 Conservative MPs (including Diefenbaker and Horner) voted against Stanfield and the party.

Now Clark and his contingency are faced with a bill that will, among other things, put an end to capital punishment. Clark, himself an abolitionist, will likely be faced with a confrontation similar to that of 1972. Indeed, this is likely considering that many Canadians wish to see capital punishment enforced.

The convention itself was not without its surprises. One of the biggest has to be York-Simcoe MP Sinclair Stevens' alignment with Clark. This came as a bit of a shock to people who felt that Stevens, considered a right wing member of the party would perhaps switch to Hellyer or Wagner. In fact Hellyer claims there was a verbal agreement whereas "whoever trailed on early ballots, would get out and throw his support to the leader." Sinclair "let's get down to basics" Stevens denied any such pact and supported the man he felt "could best lead the party to victory. I am foremost a Conservative."

Not to be outdone, Jack Horner pulled perhaps an even more startling move when he threw his support behind Claude Wagner. Is this the same Horner who just three and a half short years ago voted against the 'Official Languages Act'? Mr. Horner, who blames the press for his defeat, probably saw Wagner as the eventual winner and went with him to secure a place in any subsequent cabinet. Horner however has no real love for his fellow Albertan and new leader, but after his "performance" on Canada A.M., I imagine many Canadians' view of Horner is likewise without love.

Brian Mulroney did the right thing by releasing his delegates. By swinging support behind either Wagner or Clark, Mulroney would have succeeded in splitting his party even further.

Most candidates feel that the party came out of the convention more united than ever; how true that is will be known in the very near future. Whether Joe Clark can become Canada's 16th Prime Minister may also be known, and as soon as 1978.

1978 still is far off but every day will be needed to put the Conservative Party back on its feet in order to present to the electorate "the alternative government" Joe Clark refers to. So will the Clarks move into 24 Sussex Drive or will they be doomed to "Stornoway"? Stay tuned for further update.

INDUSTRIAL MURDERS

Striking Vilas workers urge boycott

By Lewis Gotthell
The McGill Daily
For Canadian University Press

Three hundred sixty-four striking trade unionists are asking all Quebecers to boycott all Molson Brewery brands of beer: Molson Export, Canadian, Brador, and Laurentide. These workers are employed by Vilas Furniture, the largest furniture manufacturing operation in Quebec. Vilas Furniture is owned by Molson's Companies Limited.

Most of us at McGill associate the name "Molson" solely with beer. Today, the Molson empire encompasses diverse commercial concerns; in fact, less than half of total company revenue is derived from their brewery operations. One of these alternative sources of revenue is Vilas Furniture.

There are three Vilas plants in Quebec. One in Montreal, another in Thurso, and the third in Cowansville.

The Cowansville Vilas trade union is affiliated to the Confederation of National Trade Unions, and belongs to the Federation of Wood and Building Workers.

The Vilas furniture workers were the first workers to organize collectively in the Cowansville region. After a long battle in 1965-1966, they signed their first collective agreement.

Bonus system

The union's last collective agreement expired on March 31, 1975. Now, entering their seventh month of strike activity, the Vilas workers continue to seek three major changes for their new collective agreement. Primarily, they want to abolish the bonus system of salary payment and replace it with a reasonable and secure hourly wage for all workers. Secondly, the union wishes to establish a clause which allows a worker to shut off his wood-cutting or milling machine the moment he believes that there is a serious technical fault in the functioning of his machine, and his own, or the work group's lives are endangered. The workers believe that, in such an instance, the machine should be immediately inspected and the worker reimbursed for lost working time. Thirdly, the trade union wishes to bar the company from arbitrarily transferring production from the Cowansville plant to any other Vilas plant, or independent sub-contractor.

The bonus pay system in effect before the strike as the mode of salary payment for production line workers is the major complaint of the union. The members will not go back to work until it is eliminated.

The system functions simply. A given worker is permitted a specified official time in which to complete his particular task on the production line. Those who execute their jobs rapidly, at a greater pace than the official time, earn a bonus in addition to their regular base salary. The workers feel that the time bonus system is an outdated, dehumanizing, and murderous method of extracting the greatest amount of labour from the production chain worker.

It is murderous because the unbearable cadence of the production line increases the danger and risks that the worker must take in front of his wood-cutting or milling machine, solely to complete his task within the

constantly decreasing official time period allowance. There have been three deaths in the past ten years at Cowansville Vilas. In the wood-cutting section of the plant, fifty percent of all workers have lost a finger or a hand through amputation due to industrial accidents.

Industrial murder

Industrial murder and assault is a crime that goes unpunished in Cowansville. In 1970, a man named Joseph St. Laurent was killed at work in the Vilas plant. The coroner-investigator of the Cowansville region concluded that the Vilas Furniture Company of Cowansville was criminally negligent in the death of St. Laurent. However, no charges were subsequently laid by the Ministry of Justice of Quebec against the furniture firm.

On the average at the Cowansville location there are six industrial accidents a month in which the victim requires medical care. Most injuries are related to the speed of the production

report stating that 75 safety modifications in the production process were needed. None was made. By July 29, the 364 Vilas workers had left the plant to begin their strike.

The Toronto official corroborated the fact about the safety inspector and his report. However, the official stated that immediate application of the safety recommendations was not required by the law. The official said that it is not mandatory for the company to do exactly what the government says to achieve the recommended safety features. The company has the right to dispute the safety report and may enter into discussion with the provincial safety officials to arrive at a "fair and equitable solution". The official claims that this is normal procedure in industrial safety affairs. He concluded by stating that this is exactly what Cowansville Vilas was doing after the safety report was tabled.

Carol Jobin, an official of the CNTU



"Nous Boycottons la bière Molson. Et toi?"

line. Tired or older workers find it difficult to keep up with the younger ones who complete their job at a quicker pace. The loss of a finger or a hand is often the result of fatigue, loss of concentration, or inability to keep up with the pace.

If everyone adequately adjusts to the official time rates and job specifications, the company often lowers the permitted job time or changes job specifications in order to avoid paying bonuses to all workers. The pay bonus is extremely hard to obtain when the company is forever changing its time rules and job outlines. Due to the problems inherent in adjusting to a new set of job duties and a new time allowance the workers find themselves enduring serious strain merely to match the time they are permitted for their given task. One of the workers at the Vilas plant with ten years of service has seen his salary drop from \$177 to \$100 per week because of these constant changes.

The bonus system has provoked dissension among the production line workers, and has led to unfair transfers along the line for older and senior workers. Conflicts developed because slower workers inevitably held back their neighbours on the line who had no choice but to follow the slower and subsequently lose their chance to gain a bonus sum of money.

Molson speaks

The company refuses to change pay programs. An official from the Toronto head office claimed that this is how all furniture workers are paid in Quebec and that Cowansville Vilas is not about to be the first firm to do otherwise.

When questioned about the frequency of industrial accidents at Cowansville Vilas, the official stated that "the industrial safety record at the plant was no worse than any other furniture plant in Quebec".

In June 1975, a government safety inspector visited the plant and issued a

and the negotiator for the union in this conflict, responds to this position by asking a pertinent question—"When should there ever be a compromise concerning the health and safety of 364 men"?

No safety modification is too expensive if it means guarding against the loss of a limb or the death of a worker.

Jobin continued by claiming that the "unofficial negotiation between the government and company officials inevitably leads to the abandonment of the original safety plan".

Moreover, the willingness of the government to follow through with the inspection and verification of the implementation of recommended safety features is often tempered by the financial clout that major corporations, like the Molson Company Limited, carry in this province in the economic and political arenas.

Evidently, the Liberal government prefers to retain the support of major financial backers and remain in power, rather than protect the lives and health of those who work in the province of Quebec.

Present wages

A corollary of the union's stand to abolish the bonus pay system is its monetary position. The trade union wishes to boost the base salary (the pre-strike average was \$2.40 an hour) by forty percent, and subsequently add \$1.95 an hour across the board to all production line employees. The final figure would represent the hourly wage for the individual employee and permit him to enjoy a secure and reliable source of income—a right that is inalienable in any democratic society.

For those ninety employees who work off the line, a similar hike is demanded. Their pre-strike average was \$2.83 an hour.

Out of 364 employees at Vilas, one hundred men from the production line and other departments, were making

\$2.60 an hour which in June 1975 was equivalent to the minimum wage.

The final major demand of the union is a clause which would bar the company from transferring production orders from the Cowansville plant to another Vilas branch or independent sub-contractor.

The threat of transferring production has historically been management's weapon to persuade employees to alter their work behaviour. Management should not have the capability to use such a weapon to dissuade employees from exercising their legal rights according to the Labour Code, or their collective agreements. Moreover, by barring production transfers, the union is seeking to fulfill a fundamental democratic right, the right to a reasonable and secure income for all organized trade union members.

According to Ms. Jobin, the CNTU negotiator, the Vilas management has maintained an intransigent position. It is not willing to compromise and work out a mutually compatible accord, which Jobin believes is possible. Jobin believes that the company is out to break the union. The company also wishes to avoid the demonstration effect that a workers' victory in Cowansville Vilas might have for workers in other Vilas plants and the rest of the Cowansville region. The company has shifted unfinished production from the Cowansville plant to other branches and independent sub-contractors.

The strike begins

Negotiations for the fourth collective agreement began on Feb. 20, 1975. Accord was reached on a number of minor points. The question of the bonus pay system remained the major obstacle to a resolution of the impasse. The third collective agreement at Vilas expired March 31, 1975, and the right to strike was obtained on June 6, 1975. On July 29, the unionists struck the plant and production was interrupted. On Nov. 19, the company issued a comprehensive offer to the union. However, the bonus pay system was still included in the terms of their offer. On Nov. 25, a general assembly of the strikers rejected the company offer and reaffirmed their drive to abolish the bonus pay system.

After the Nov. 25 rejection of the company offer, the mayor and clergy of Cowansville in association with the Vilas management pressured the union to hold another vote. The clergy suspected that the first vote had been improperly managed. To rally their forces, and to prove to the clergy and mayor of Cowansville that their vote was a fair one and that this kind of political pressure was doomed to failure, the union held a second vote in which the clergy acted as scrutineers. The vote was a secret ballot affair. It took place in early February. The company's offers were again rejected.

This vote was a significant point in the short history of the Vilas strike. Throughout the Christmas holiday season, the company had used a journal of the Eastern Townships, "La Voix de L'Estrie", to publicize their case in full-page ads costing \$3000 each.

The ads aimed to generate dissension within the ranks and families of the strikers by emphasizing the generosity of the company offers and the cheerful spirit of the holiday season.

According to Ms. Jobin, the trade unionists have remained on strike and will continue to fight, not because they wish to become political martyrs or make trade union history, but because they strongly feel that their demands are reasonable and justified. They are willing to return to work only for a reasonable hourly wage and their union security intact.

During the assembly of early January, the strikers demanded the services of a special mediator from the Ministry of Labour. On Jan. 25-26 the mediator, Roger Pilotte, met with company and union officials for 36 consecutive hours. Pilotte issued a series of recommendations which the

McGill Daily boycotts ads

MONTREAL (CUP) --- A university newspaper here has refused to accept advertisements from Molson Breweries and has urged other Quebec newspapers to act accordingly.

In a letter to the Molson company and the agency that handles its advertising account, the editors of the McGill Daily, published by the McGill University Students Association, said they have decided to refuse all advertising of Molson's products until an amicable settlement is reached in the strike.

continued from page 6

union immediately rejected. Jobin claims that Pilotte wrote his report without reading the full text of the union's position and offer.

At this time the parties again find themselves locked in a serious impasse. The company refuses to concede ground on any of the three major union demands, while the union refuses to concede on the issue of the abolition of the incentive time system.

The most recent chapter in the development of the Vilas strike was a major demonstration in Cowansville on the night of Monday, Feb. 9. Striking workers from Uniroyal, Heatex plastics company, Greb shoes, and Plessisville Hosiery plus trade unionists from the CNTU Central Councils of Sherbrooke and St. Hyacinthe, joined the strikers from Cowansville Vilas in a march through the streets of Cowansville and past the large Vilas plant which dominates the lower half of the town.

A rally was held in the St. Leon community hall of Cowansville immediately after the "manifestation". The speeches of Alderic Doucet, president of the Vilas trade union, Michel Bourdon, president of the "Federation des travailleurs de Bâti-ments et Bois", and Michel Chartrand, president of the Montreal Central Council of the CNTU, reaffirmed the union's drive to obtain safe working conditions and a fair working wage. The assembly of 900 workers chanted "On n'en boit plus de Molson—la biere des boss". The noise, applause, and activity in the hall boosted the militancy and solidarity of all those present—all workers presently involved in labour conflicts.

The Vilas strike is naturally very important for all those participating in it

or affected by its length and hardship. It is also extremely important for all other organized or non-organized workers in the Cowansville area. In the past, each collective agreement at Vilas has served as a measure by which most other companies in the Cowansville region calculate their own wage bill and rates. A victory for the Vilas strikers could well serve the entire Cowansville working class community, and give the trade union movement a much-needed boost to combat the intense attacks and opposition it encounters today, more than ever, at all levels of government and business circles.

The final outcome of the strike cannot be predicted. Even if one believes that the workers at Vilas have been treated unjustly, and that the union's demands are fair and right, it is important to realize that the concepts of justice and right have no part in the final, real resolution of the strike. In reality, industrial relations are power relations. Strikes are open battles in which either side, management or labour, defends and seeks to strengthen their own material interests and their freedom to act and control as many aspects of the work process as possible. If you believe, however, that it is a basic and inalienable right for a worker to demand and obtain at least a reasonable and secure salary along with safe working conditions, then there is no reason for you not to support the cause of the 364 furniture workers at Vilas.

The families of the workers at Vilas, and the workers themselves need your support, if they are going to win their battle. Show your support by publicizing and joining in the boycott of Molson Export, Laurentide, Canadian, and Brador beers, all brands of the Molson Companies Limited.



Photo by Tony Conolly

Daniel Rodier. Scholarship student. Dedicated to becoming a marine biologist.

Will he make it?

No, he won't.

Danny's a brilliant student. There's no end to what he wants to learn. Yet Danny's no hermit. He really enjoys a good time.

That's the problem. It's not that he sets out to drink too much, but once Danny starts he often forgets he has a limit, and then it's too late.

Danny would be wise to see a doctor, except he says it's just a phase he's going through. His work hasn't suffered yet. But if Danny doesn't change, it soon will.

And, no, Danny won't make it.

Yes, he will.

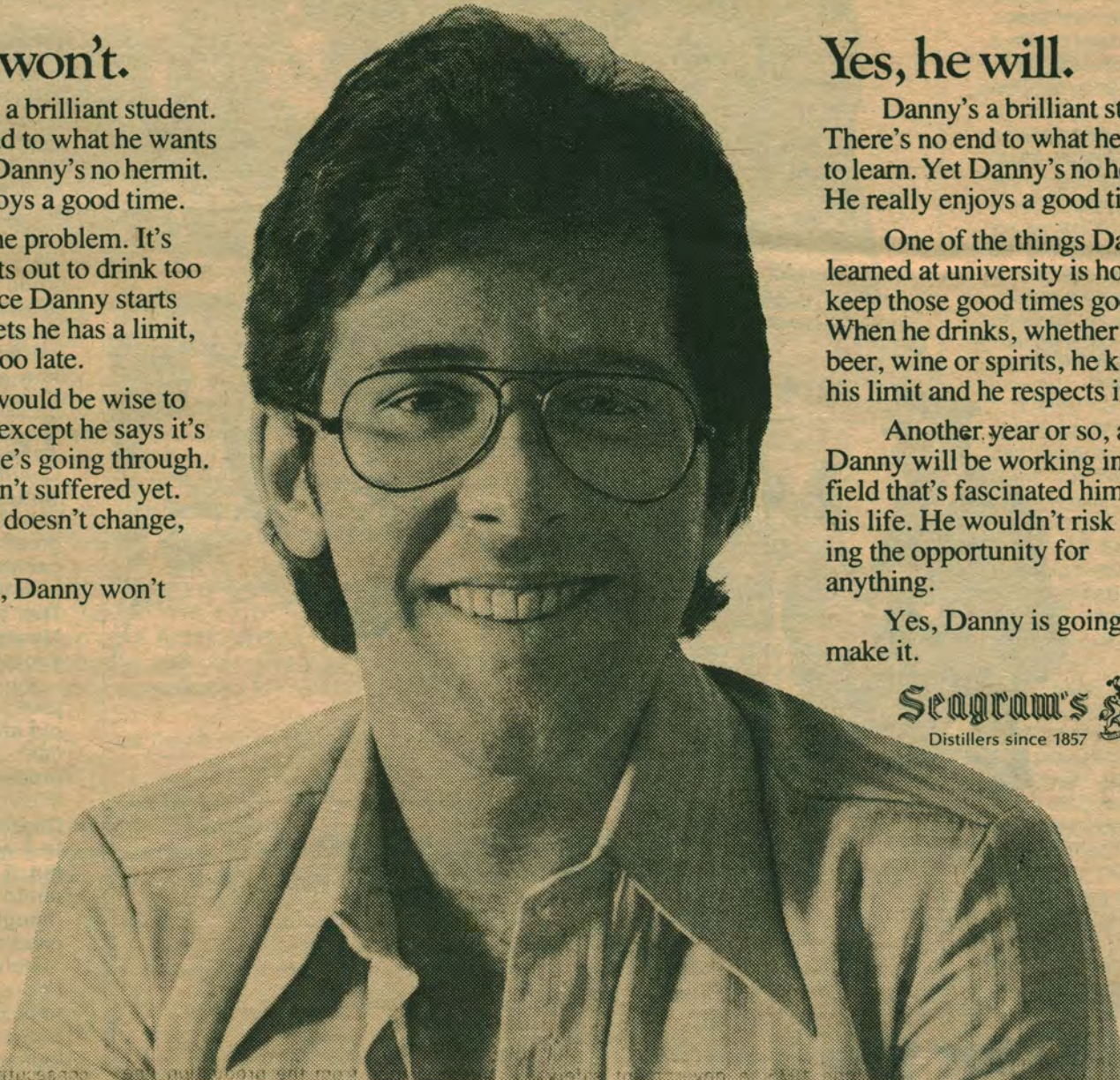
Danny's a brilliant student. There's no end to what he wants to learn. Yet Danny's no hermit. He really enjoys a good time.

One of the things Danny's learned at university is how to keep those good times good. When he drinks, whether it's beer, wine or spirits, he knows his limit and he respects it.

Another year or so, and Danny will be working in a field that's fascinated him all his life. He wouldn't risk spoiling the opportunity for anything.

Yes, Danny is going to make it.

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'GIVE US LAND'

Metis heritage is being destroyed

EDMONTON (CUP) ---- "Essentially and for all intents and purposes we are squatters on this land ... show me justice in this country and I'll kiss your ass in front of the Post Office".

Speaking for the Metis Association of Alberta January 31, Harry Daniels used these words to outline the dilemma Metis face in Canada today.

Metis are trying, he said, to maintain their culture in face of social ostracism and government ineptitude. Furthermore they are not recognized as having aboriginal rights, and are left "homeless in our own land".

"We have a culture that is unique

to this world", he said. "We cannot maintain it under our present situation. It's a fight for survival. Either the Metis people are alcoholic, on welfare, in jail, or transients ... this is what we've been relegated to since our heritage was destroyed".

The root of the problem as he sees it is that the Metis have not been provided land to live on, as treaty Indians have. "Once we have land, we have equity", he stated. "Given these things we could become economically independent and not have to depend on welfare".

Daniels feels there is hope, if the government will be sympathetic to

the needs of the Metis, and if the Metis begin attacking the situation step by step. "You can't have poor people who are struggling for survival begin by combatting corporations", he pointed out.

The scheme Daniels envisages

would have the Metis people in ownership of land in the mid-Canada corridor, where most of them now live. Given time, land and cooperation he feels they could begin to rise above their present situation.

'UNCONVENTIONAL' P.R MAN

Employee appeals dismissal

MONTREAL (CUP) ---- A senior information officer at Concordia University is appealing his recent dismissal despite insinuations that he may suffer financially if he does so.

Fired without notice February 17, Malcolm Stone said his letter of dismissal stated that his severance pay arrangements would be made at the discretion of the administration.

"This can only mean 'take the fall and we'll make you rich'", Stone said. "But I'm hanging by my thumbs telling the whole story. I'm proud of my work over the last ten years".

"I feel brutalized", he said. "I don't know why it's happening. Maybe the university feels the operation is unconventional in that I wear a beard, have long hair, and don't wear a suit".

Although the administration letter reports that the dismissal was made in light of on-going budgetary considerations and the jobs were believed to be at a "redundant level of administration", there are allegations that Stone's own analysis of the dismissal may be the correct one.

A university official who asked to remain anonymous said that Stone has a "bad" attitude, and that the dismissal came as no surprise.

"I had recommended his firing for three years. I'm happy it was done but not the way it was done", he said.

And according to the Executive Assistant to the Rector at Concordia, Michael Sheldon, Stone "was a good information officer but he did things sometimes that were not suitable". He did not elaborate on what "unsuitable" meant.

But according to Glen Allen of MacLean's magazine "he was a very good information officer and had a good department. They don't know what they are losing".

"I had the highest respect for him", said John Yorston, city desk editor for the Montreal Star. "He was a guy you could call and get a straight answer from. A good PR man".

Stone's appeal will be heard by Concordia Rector John O'Brien sometime in the near future.

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Music program

Continued from Page 1

the agreement that they were to act as a service for the students in return for the use of its facilities "claims one JOURNAL source who refused to be identified. "They wanted the space and SMU wanted the publicity. It was understood that any federation conferences would be held on campus, and would in turn benefit the image of Saint Mary's. However, at least one group has held its conference elsewhere. I feel that the whole issue of outside recreational groups present on campus is nothing less than a public relations tool" said the source

Letters

Continued from Page 4

holiday season: "This is a university life, Mom. There's me posing a group photo at one of the football games, second from the left. Don't you think that's my better side?" The picture wasn't even a Saint Mary's effort, but an import from another university.

Fun is fun, but anyone knows a joke in poor taste. Surely if we are old enough to obtain a degree, we can turn our minds to more productive things. Did anyone know it was Human Rights Day on December 10? An article pertaining to it was submitted to The Journal, but it was misplaced. I'll bet that photo was the talk of the office though. No chance of it being misplaced.

Before we can speak of human rights, we must learn what it means to be human. Let us hope that in the future our paper will reflect the higher nature of humanity.

M. Grindlay



One hundred and twenty students participated in the "Bermuda Holiday" organized by the Saint Mary's Residence Society, during Study Break. Pictured here is a group of students outside Town Hall in Saint George, Bermuda, where they were welcomed to the town by the Mayor. (Photo by Stephen)

Gerald Ford's clemency program was a loss, like the war

DENVER (CPS-CUP) --- Remember President Ford's clemency program for Vietnam War draft resisters and military deserters? The program that was going to "bind up the nation's wounds"?

More than a year after its inception and several months after its official expiration, the results of that program are in.

The program that would give draft resisters the right to earn their way back into the American fold failed. Miserably. And yet, at the same time, a bill in the Senate that would give the other major approach a chance - total amnesty for those whose only crime was to oppose an illegal and immoral war - has almost no chance of even

reaching the Senate floor.

Charles Goodell, chairperson of the President's Clemency Board, declared the clemency program was "a partial success overall". But the statistics tell a different story.

Of the more than 113,000 men eligible to apply for clemency, less than 22,000 - or about 2 percent - applied. And only 14,000 received pardons.

Under President Ford's program, those eligible for pardon include draft resisters in exile, those who had been convicted and given prison sentences for draft resistance, military deserters still at large, and servicemen who had gone AWOL and been prosecuted and/or given dishonorable discharges. A person would apply for a pardon, go before either the Department of Defense or the US Justice Department, and he allotted up to two years of alternative service. He would also have to reaffirm his loyalty to the US Constitution.

As soon as the clemency program went into effect, a boycott among draft resisters in Canada and other places was organized, protesting the idea that these people were criminals who had to be punished for their actions.

The program was also plagued by an enormous dropout rate. Of the 4500 military deserters who turned up for the process, almost 3000 dropped out.

One reason for this, according to Barry Linn of the National Committee for Universal Unconditional Amnesty, was that, even when they had earned their pardon these deserters were only entitled to a special clemency discharge, which still attached a stigma to their actions and barred them from GI benefits. When the deserters signed up for the program, they were automatically given dishonorable discharges which, though it might also prevent them from receiving benefits, at least protected them from legal prosecution under military law. So, once they were given dishonorable discharges, many servicemen saw no reason to continue with the program and earn their clemency discharge.

There is also another major problem. Where are the jobs that are supposed to earn these people their way back into society? "They don't exist", said Linn. "The Selective Service office (which is in charge of finding jobs for program participants) is supposed to find non-competitive jobs. But there are no non-competitive jobs. Some places have unemployment rates of 12 percent.

Of more than 2,600 service men for example, charged or convicted of absenteeism, who signed up for the program, 2000 are still looking for their alternative service jobs, according to official statistics.

Many opponents of the program argue that there are people still suffering for anti-war "crimes" who cannot even apply for pardons.

For example, men who never registered for the draft are not on the Defense Department's official list of draft resisters and therefore do not qualify.

According to former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, these may number close to one million people.



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United States may resume draft

WASHINGTON (GUARDIAN - CUP) --- According to recent news reports, mass military draft registration for 1976 will soon be announced, effectively bringing back the American Selective Service

system. Although the authority of the American president to draft people into the armed forces was allowed to lapse at the end of 1973, Selective Service officials have been quietly

working up an ominous new plan. On a certain day in March, soon to be announced, a mandatory mass draft registration will be conducted for all males between the ages of 18 and 26. The one day mass registration will be repeated annually.

While there are no immediate plans for induction of the people registered, they will constitute a "stand by" draft ready to be mobilized by Selective Service should some "national emergency" occur.

Lottery numbers will be given to all 18 year olds, so a call up system will be ready.

The mass registrations will be

conducted mainly at colleges and high schools, in keeping with the new government campaign of projecting the military as a natural part of everyday life.

Council appoints Freshman Representative

First-year Arts student Garth Emerson has been appointed Freshman Representative, filling a position left vacant by the resignation of Marty Aucoin, who was elected Day-Hop Rep. during the recent non-executive elections.

Emerson was ratified during the first meeting of the new council held last Wednesday evening in accordance with Saint Mary's Student Association By-laws.

The new Freshman representative takes office immediately and will sit on Council until September, when an election will be held to find a new member.

Bailey's clients punished anyway

SAN FRANCISCO (ZNS-CUP) --- One of the more illuminating quotes of the week comes from Attorney F. Lee Bailey, one of the lawyers who was defending Patty Hearst.

Bailey says: "My clients want freedom, not justice. I get paid for seeing that my clients have every break the law allows. I have knowingly defended a number of guilty men. But the guilty never escape unscratched. My fees are sufficient punishment for anyone."

WHY LIVE A LIFE WITHOUT MEANING?

Too many of us are in places we don't want to be. Doing things we really don't want to be doing. Sometimes, it's because we can't think of anything better to do—but that's no way to live.

Since you have only one life to live, you might as well live it with joy . . . with a feeling of satisfaction and accomplishment . . . and the knowledge that you are giving, not taking. Why not decide to live for the best . . . for a great purpose . . . for something bigger than you are?

If you want to change the direction of your life, you might investigate the Paulist way of living. The Paulists are a small group of Catholic priests dedicated to preach-

ing the Gospel of Christ to the North American people. For over 100 years the Paulists have done this through the communication arts—books, publications, television and radio—on college campuses, in parishes, in missions in North America, in downtown centers, in working with young and old. Because we are flexible, we continually pioneer new approaches. To do this we need dedicated, innovative men to carry on our work.

To find out what road God has chosen us to walk is one of the most important tasks of our life.

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THE CHRONICLE-HERALD

Thursday, March 4, 1976

Gunman killed

DETROIT (UPI) — A gunman barricaded on the sixth floor of a hotel shot a policeman, a police captain and the hotel manager Wednesday before a police sharpshooter shot him to death.

The policeman who led an hour-long gun battle described the scene as a "nightmare."

Police identified two of the injured as HENRY Cartarian, 53, manager of the near downtown Addison Hotel, and Martin Fuhrman, 25, a five-year veteran of the police force.

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8 p.m.

Gorsebrook Lounge

Remember those crooks from Winter Carnival who had the colored wheel where you bet on the colour of your choice to win?

Well, those gangsters have just got back from a jail term at the O.K. Corral for stealing horses from the Mounties, and they'll be showing up at the Gorsebrook Lounge for one night only, to rob you blind at Bingo!

Led by the indubitably corrupt Blaine Whynott, they're going to knock you dead with their Bingo Bonanza Getaway, Tuesday March 9 at 8 p.m., in the Gorsebrook Lounge, which will be open for business as usual, but with (heh, heh) a slight extortion charge at the doorway.

Don't be the last person on your floor with any money left.

Don't be the only person in residence to remain unrobbed!!

Don't you like to play Bingo? Are you masochist enough to try it?

Come in with your pockets full of money, and leave with only your undershorts! Join the JOURNAL for an evening of piracy on the high seas at the Gorsebrook, Tuesday, March 9, at 8 p.m.



RAPE

The most misunderstood crime

by Sue Shalala

Jane sat in a restaurant with three male friends. They invited her to a party, saying other girls would be there; no one else showed up, they all drank beer and after being threatened with a knife she was raped.

Debby hitchhiked to school nearly every day. Once, the young driver took a side street, parked in a deserted lot and raped her.

Anne met Dick at a pub where they spent a few hours talking and getting to know one another. She invited him to her apartment so that he could call a taxi and was raped.

Scenes like this are happening with frightening frequency throughout Canada- in parks, alleys, homes, apartments, elevators and on college campuses. In 1974 there were 1600 reported rapes in Canada. In Nova Scotia, statistics for three-quarters of 1975 indicate 124 indecent assaults- the heading for rapes, indecent assaults and other sexual offences under R.C.M.P. jurisdictions. This does not include any such offences for metro areas in Nova Scotia such as Halifax, Dartmouth, Sydney, or Truro.

Now multiply those figures with any number from 3 to 10 and you will get the actual number of rapes.

Yet, 90% of rape victims remain silent and less than 40% of accused rapists are convicted.

As ugly as rape itself is, the most lasting scars are often emotional, not physical. And most of the time the very institutions- police, hospitals, courts- which should be protecting and supporting victims are contributing to their further humiliation and mental abuse.

Rape was a crime that no one talked about until some five years ago; then young women started meeting in small groups to discuss

the problems of being female. There rape came up with a frequency that astonished them all. In some groups more than half the women had been sexually assaulted but had never mentioned it before. "I used to think I was a real weirdo for having been raped", one said. Finally the boldest spoke out in public and now the victims, actual and potential, are fighting back- and they're beginning to win.

PORTRAIT OF THE RAPIST

Contrary to popular belief, rapists are not sex-crazed maniacs. Nor are they always strangers or sick or crazy. They may just as easily be the "boy next door" as some "dirty old man".

Dr. Menachim Amir, whose detailed studies of rapes in Philadelphia have become the bible of researchers, classifies rapists into three types:

1. psychopaths, a small minority;
2. pals, who go along with the group culture in order to be accepted by their peers;
3. provers, who rape in order to prove their masculinity, their superiority over women and so on.

The typical rapist usually has an anti-social and aggressive personality. He consistently commits the same offence. He most often comes from an unstable and violent family. He is aged 15 - 30. 60% of all rapes are committed by men who are at least acquainted with the victim.

All people in our society are taught to act out certain roles according to their sex. Males are expected to be aggressive, dominant and powerful over the weaker female. Women are taught to be submissive, passive and to "capitulate" (in varying forms) to men. Men are taught to be people who take charge of situations, who go after what they want. Women, on

the other hand, are expected to be gentle, polite, and are not taught confidence in their physical strength and abilities. Rape is simply at the extreme of this continuum of male-aggressive, female-passive patterns.

WHERE DO RAPES HAPPEN?

Most rapes happen in big cities, and indoors- usually in or just outside the victim's or attacker's home. Weekends and nights, especially the hours between 11 p.m. and 2 a.m. are the most common times for rapes - and summer is the peak period. Most victims are under 30; the average age is 22.

Rape is shrugged off as not important enough for society's best efforts. Responsibility keeps getting shifted, with the victim blamed for being victimized. Men and women are denied intelligent relationships, hampered by old myths and tales about our sexuality. We must learn to communicate and accept each other's feelings in a mutually respectful way.

There are a large number of myths which surround the concept of rape:

MYTH

The woman who gets raped asks for it by her dress and behavior.

TRUTH

Most rapes (53 - 90%) are planned in advance.

MYTH

The rapist is a sex - starved deviant.

TRUTH

The rapist is 15 - 30 years old, happily married and scores "normal" on psychological exams.

MYTH

Raping a healthy woman is like trying to thread a moving needle.

TRUTH

She is petrified and is being threatened with a weapon, most often a knife.

MYTH

Women dream of being sexually mastered by a man. They may protest at first, but eventually they love it.

TRUTH

"It was disgusting, degrading, humiliating. Even worse, it was a violation of my right to decide who I want to do what with".

Such myths would no doubt be amusing if they weren't so tragic and destructive. The very idea that a woman could enjoy being attacked, that she could enjoy being exposed to injury and death, that she could enjoy being treated in a humiliating and brutal fashion is really preposterous.

TACTICS FOR SELF DEFENSE

- STAY ALERT.

- If you suspect that you are being followed, FIND OUT. Cross the street, speed up, turn around and look.

- If attacked on the street and you make it up to a porch of a lighted house- remember, you are not dropping in for a visit. If no one comes to the door immediately- do not stand there and politely ring the doorbell again- BREAK THE GLASS.

- If attacked, yell FIRE, MURDER- not "help"; no-one will. In an elevator press the emergency button.

- Always ask servicemen (deliverymen, phone company, gas or electric) for identification. READ IT.

- Living in residence often gives a student a false sense of security. Always lock your room upon leaving. If the doorbell rings at night and you are alone and not expecting anyone, call out in a loud voice, "Sit still, John, I'll get it".

- Be cautious when entering secluded areas such as laundry rooms or underground parking. Don't get bogged down with heavy bags in case you need to move fast. Carry your keys so that you could throw them at an attacker's face.

- If you must hitch hike, choose your ride carefully. Don't be afraid to say NO THANKS. Light up a cigarette- it is a useful weapon. If you get into trouble, put your cigarette out in your attacker's face.

WHAT TO DO IF YOU'VE BEEN RAPED

Inform the first reliable person available.

Keep all evidence such as torn clothing.

Go to the Hospital.

Report it to the police or get a friend to. You need not press charges.

Talk to someone such as a rape relief volunteer for support and information.

Have follow-up tests.

Halifax Rape Relief is a group of women who have come together to provide moral support to victims of rape or sexual assault. We give support and information. We are available in crisis situation on a 24-hour, 7 days a week basis. We will accompany a woman to the police station, hospital and courts if she so desires. We can provide information about the police investigation, medical needs and legal procedures. We have a community education program with speakers and reading material available on request. We will provide any professional referrals requested. We can file anonymous Third Party Reports. To contact Halifax Rape Relief phone 422-7444 or write P.O. Box 5052, Armdale, Nova Scotia.

A view from the inside



Editor's note: Igor Hansen, the federal ombudsman, is conducting an inquiry into beatings and gassings reported by prisoners at Millhaven Penitentiary last summer. The inquiry, which will resume on March 22 and 23, has heard testimony from over eighty witnesses during the past three weeks, and has turned up some very surprising testimony from the prison staff.

In this second column, MacDonald explains some of the testimony given at the inquiry.

Locky MacDonald is an inmate of Millhaven Penitentiary.

by Locky MacDonald

I have obtained a portion of some testimony from an ex-guard and a senior prison administration official which was presented at the prison inquiry. I think that this sort of testimony, coming from people like this, should give you a good idea of the situation in Millhaven last summer.

The ex-guard testified he resigned his job as guard because of frustration and disgust with the penal system at Millhaven. He claims he saw at least two gassings while he was at Millhaven; once it was used to remove an inmate from his cell, and the second time it was sprayed at a segregation range which had inmates housed there. He felt that standing orders were not followed; he said gas was used on the range without authorization, and without the medical staff being notified. He said there is a lack of respect on the part of the guards for the prisoners, and that at times prisoners would write a request to see the doctor, only to have the guard rip it up.

He told some officers at Millhaven who wanted only to have control and order at all times, and he felt that rehabilitation was being ignored.

The ex-guard felt that guards should be screened thoroughly and subjected to a psychological test before getting the jobs.

The senior administration official told the inquiry that the majority of guards at Millhaven have emotional problems and should not be working there. He said there are some good guards, but that some get their kicks out of exerting their authority. He said that sadistic might be too strong a word for it, but he claims many guards are simply too immature for the responsibility they are given.

Then he told of the older guards, those who have been around for a while. He claims these older men are unable to cope with the new policies and programs, which, they feel, put their lives in jeopardy.

For a senior official here to speak out as he did is nothing short of amazing, but he can't be the only one to think this way about the guards - the older hard-line guard, the emotionally unfit power-pushers, and the immature guards. But yet, after this admission, the administration still tells the public that a certain hard core of prisoners is still the cause of the trouble. How do they expect men to react when they see other inmates gassed and beaten over a small and simple problem? We can't close our eyes and pretend not to see; we have to react in such a way that we bring these injustices to the public view.

I see the ex-guard as a person who took the job here in hopes of maybe helping someone, in some way or another, and to try to get something done in the direction of rehabilitation. I think he was very sincere about the matter, and after seeing what actually was going on here, realized it would take some very strong influence from people in the right places to change what is going on. He could see there was no hope of doing this, in view of the injustice here at Millhaven. But guards are like that in all the penitentiaries across Canada.

The idea of psychological tests and screening is a good one. Before they started a living-unit concept at Springhill, all the guards had to write tests to qualify as living unit officers; only the guard who passed could come in contact with the prisoners; the others were put on duty away from the guys. It isn't the complete answer, but it's a step in the right direction.

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With good training and equipment, today's Militia is an integral part of the Canadian Armed Forces. Limited vacancies now exist for private recruits. Also some vacancies exist for officers under the Reserve Officers Entry Scheme (RESO). Inquire at the Recruiting Centre, Halifax Armouries. Telephone 426-4079.

THE JOURNAL NEEDS STAFF



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Tia Skia:
Add 1 1/2 ounces of delicious Tia Maria to nature's most perfect food, hot milk.



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so many
ways ...

world's most delicious coffee liqueur

Guards pinch underwear

PROVIDENCE (CUP) ---- Prisoners at the Rhode Island Prison say robbery is a problem inside the state prison and have asked the state to reimburse them for property stolen from their cells.

The claims were presented by lawyers representing 35 prisoners to a claims committee of the state general assembly. The lawyers say the prisoners' property was taken while they were in court or at the hospital.

The lawyers said some prisoners suspect guards have stolen the goods and smuggled them out of the prison.

Several legislators criticized the corrections department for failing to maintain proper security. Some also expressed surprise at the kind of items reported stolen - radios, a television set, an \$800 diamond ring, and five pairs of silk underwear.

NATIVE LAND SETTLEMENTS WEEK

OTTAWA (CUP) ---- March 7-13 is Native Land Settlement Week in Canada, a time for Southern Canadians to show their support for the Native people of the Northwest Territories.

The special Week is being organized by CASNP in conjunction with Inuit Tapirisat of Canada, the Indian Brotherhood and Metis Association of the Northwest Territories, National Indian Brotherhood and other national organizations.

NATIVE LAND SETTLEMENTS IN THE NORTH

Corporate power versus native people

by Collin Gribbons

special to Canadian University Press
OTTAWA (CUP) ---- We're becoming more interested in oil these days. Canada - land of boundless resources, the great well of untapped energy supplies, provider of heat for the cold winters of the American midwest - is finally beginning to feel the energy squeeze. Some say it's because the National Energy Board has been conned all along by the oil companies into believing there were abundant reserves. Some claim the country has pursued a shortsighted extraction policy and an even worse course of foreign export. Whatever the cause, though, the cheap oil is running out and Canadians are starting to feel the pinch.

In an atmosphere of apparent shortage, the oil companies are finding it very easy to prepare the Canadian public for the worst. Shortages will mean higher prices. More money will be needed for exploration and "research" if Canada is to reduce its dependency on foreign oil. What big oil is really preparing Canadians for is a massive exploitation project in the north - the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline.

What the oil industry doesn't tell you in its slick public relations productions is that the land the pipeline is going

been consulted as to what type of development would take place on their land. In order to ensure that they can control industrial activity to preserve their way of life, they are now making land settlement proposals to the government.

The Dene and Inuit are asking for hundreds of thousands of square miles of land in the Northwest Territories. On February 27, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada is scheduled to make its land claims submission to the Federal government. The Dene are expected to follow suit a couple of months later. They will demand outright ownership of some of the land - 250,000 square miles for the Inuit - and exclusive hunting, fishing and trapping rights to the rest.

The Native people don't want an Alaskan-style land settlement, or a James Bay-style agreement. Although they would receive money for such a pact, that form of compensation is not overly important to them. What matters much more than that is the land.

"Within European society, land means property, or real estate," says a spokesman for the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories. "It is a commodity with a price that can be bought and sold. But to Indian people, land is the essence of our way of life, of

compiling the Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Study, an exhaustive, three-volume inquiry into the land use patterns of the Inuit people in the north. His team of researchers interviewed almost every adult Inuit hunter. And they found that, even though the people can work at construction jobs or other wage-earning activities for part of the year, they still depend on the land to make their living. The Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories has completed a similar study, which reaches the same conclusions. So the land is still very important to the people.

Freeman's study, in fact, found that people range over thousand of square miles in search of game. In Resolute Bay, for example, the average hunter travels over 6,400 square miles in search of polar bear, and 1500 for caribou. Land use in the Territories is not intensive - it's extremely extensive, because of the land and the climate.

"When you consider the unbelievably barren nature of the Arctic terrain and the effects of a climate that is harsh and cruel by southern standards, 250,000 square miles is not really very much," says Ken Mason, public relations director for Inuit Tapirisat.

"Look at it this way. In the fertile agricultural areas of Ontario, according to Statistics Canada, the average farm earning 51% or more of its revenue from livestock covers an area of 209.1 acres.

"In Alberta, where grazing land is not as lush and the climate somewhat more severe, the average livestock operation requires 1,025.5 acres.

"In the Arctic, it takes up to tens of square miles to support one caribou."

The developers do not, of course, share the point of view of the Native people. For them, the north is a rich resource hinterland, an area to exploit to feed the industry of southern Canada and the United States.

The Canadian government has long shared this point of view. In 1899 and 1921, the government signed treaties with the Dene, when mineral wealth was discovered and the developers wanted to use the land. But new evidence has arisen to show that the people did not understand what they were signing, and that some of the signatures on the treaties were forged by government negotiators. Whenever development has taken place, the Indians have been tricked into giving away their land.

"Treaty 8 was signed in 1899, three years after the discovery of gold in the Yukon," according to the Indian Brotherhood. "Treaty 11, further north, was signed in 1921, one year after oil was discovered at Norman Wells.

"The intent of these treaties had nothing to do with adequate provisions for the particular developmental needs of Indian people. Quite the opposite, the intent was genocidal. Since that time, our people have been struggling to stay alive, both physically and culturally, in the face of policies and programs stemming from the same colonial and genocidal approach embodied in the treaties.

"The lesson we have learned from the past 75 years is that any settlement proposed by the government which seeks to extinguish our rights in this same tradition is to be rejected."

The Federal government, to the Dene and Inuit of the Northwest Territories, is not a body to represent people's needs. Inuit Tapirisat president James Arvaluk recently called the north "Canada's forgotten colony." To both the Dene and the Inuit, the government is a colonial power.

James Wah-Shee, former President of the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories, spelled out clearly the ways colonialism manifests itself in the north:

"It consists, in the first place, of years of effort by the dominant society to destroy our language, our culture

and our institutions. Other men's truths are taught to our children. Our way of life is said to be irrelevant to the modern world. The wisdom of our old people is ignored. In short, our essence as Indian people is degraded and we are made to feel the inferiority of the colonized.

"Or consider the mundane matter of oil and gas, and the proposed pipeline. When we Indian people try to protect our rights we are told by the companies and government that we must not stand in the way of projects that will benefit all Canadians. Well, let us assume for the moment that the gas is really needed in the south, and that is a very big assumption given the way in which the companies manipulate figures. Let us further assume that the companies and a government which listens to them very carefully are really able to define the public interest, and that is another very big assumption. What would still be true is that the rights of Indian people would be being pushed aside for what is at best the convenience and minor comforts of an affluent society. That is surely colonialism of a very real nature no matter what rhetoric is used."

Pursuing the line of thought further, Wah Shee points out that the companies operating in the north are the same ones which are engaged in heavy overseas exploitation, especially in the third world.

"Let me give you a couple of examples," he says. "The first is Falconbridge Nickel, a company with large Canadian operations, though it is ultimately controlled by Superior Oil of Texas. In the Mackenzie District, Falconbridge owns Giant Yellowknife Mines, which has become infamous for producing arsenic as well as gold with predictable bad effects on the native people and the workers. As well, Falconbridge's sister company, Canadian Superior Oil, is a member of the Arctic Gas consortium that wants to build the gas pipeline.

"When it comes to the third world, Falconbridge has a record that I know many of you know of and strenuously object to. It operates in the Dominican Republic, the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia. I suppose a company that practices that kind of racism abroad doesn't find it too burdensome to its conscience to put a little arsenic into the drinking water of the Indian people of the Yellowknife band."

Brascan, which has practiced "literal genocide" against Indian people in Brazil, is also operating in the north.

"Already Brascan owns minority interests in the Hudson's Bay Company, in Elf Oil which has oil and gas rights in the western Arctic, and Magnorth Petroleum, which holds 14 million offshore acres in the Arctic islands."

In attempting to pursue their own way of life, and preserve their culture, language and identity, the Native people are running into direct opposition to the Federal government and the developers it represents in the north.

"There are, in fact, two norths", says the Indian Brotherhood. "On the one hand, there is the north as the last frontier of the big developers for whom the name of the game is resource exploitation, and to whom we Indian people are a nuisance and a relic of the past. On the other hand, there is the north that is the homeland of the original people, now struggling to assert our right to self-determination and resolved to build a world in which we can flourish indefinitely."

The land claims of the Native people in the north are not a threat to southerners, as some hysterical writers would have us believe. Rather, they represent the just aspirations of an oppressed minority. They should be given the same support which Canadians have given to oppressed people the world over.

through is already occupied and used by someone else. The native people of the Northwest Territories are the inhabitants, and if development is not carefully controlled in the north, it will ruin their way of life.

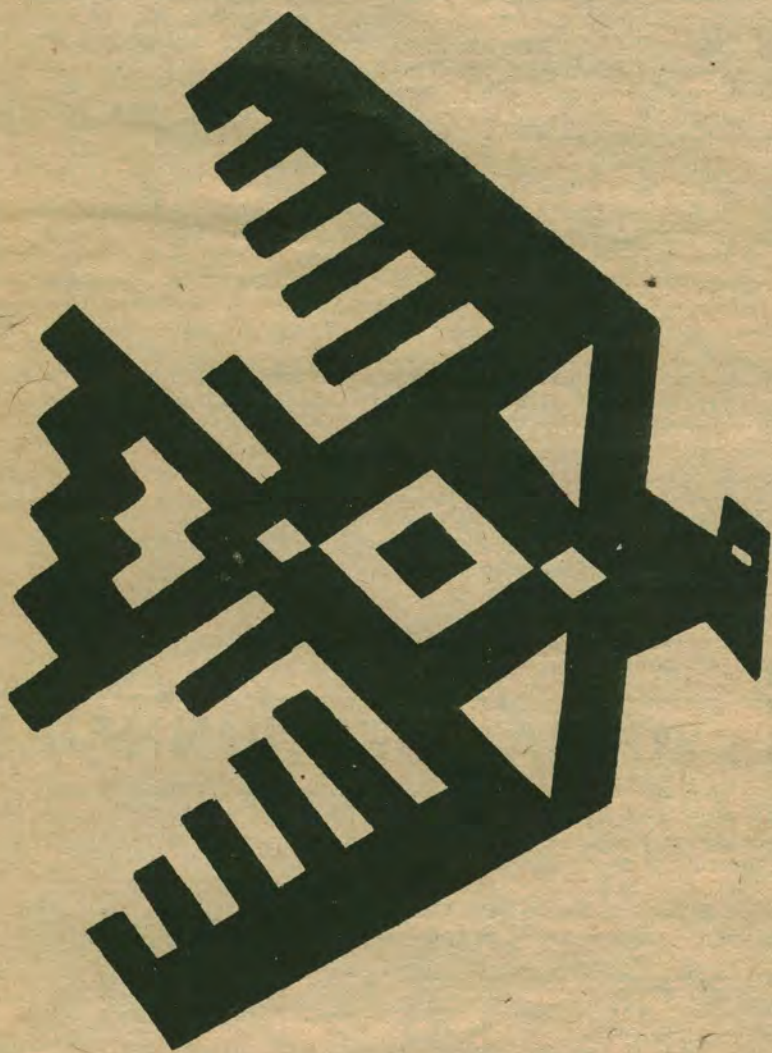
"Don't think for a moment that because we now live in settlements we are no longer dependent on the land," says James Arvaluk, president of the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (National Eskimo Brotherhood). "The Inuit still live in a hunting, fishing and trapping economy. The land, the seas and the wildlife are essential to us, as much as vegetables and bread are essential to you."

The same is true for the Indian people of the Northwest Territories - the Dene. Together, the Native people of the north are preparing the present claims to vast amounts of land in the north to the Federal government. They have never

our very being and existence. It is not something alien to ourselves but something we must live in harmony with."

"When Indian people say they own the land, the response of the government, representing the powerful developers, is to say 'even if you do, that simply means we will pay you money to buy away your aboriginal title and that is, in fact, what happened in both Alaska and James Bay.' They find it difficult to understand us when we say 'to sell your land would like selling your soul, and if you force us to do that, you are engaging in an act of cultural genocide.'"

Even now, with the advent of white technology in the Northwest Territories, the Native people use the land extensively. McMaster University Professor Milton Freeman and over 100 researchers spent over two years



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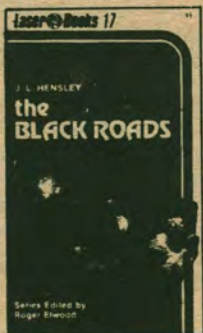
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16. KANE'S ODYSSEY

Jeff Clinton

Rufus Kane, a rebel, flees from a tightly controlled, isolated commune to safety in a large city. But a friend betrays him and his incredible trial reveals a world gone mad. Law and order are absolute and human rights have vanished. Rufus becomes a rebel with a cause: the creation of a world fit for men.



17. THE BLACK ROADS

J. L. Hensley

Sam Church is a trained killer, a member of the infamous Red Roadmen. But Sam refuses to kill and is imprisoned and tortured for his nonconformity. He escapes and races across the continent in a running duel that will end in death - his own or the tyranny that reigns on the Black Roads.



18. LEGACY

J. F. Bone

A fighter, Sam Williams is marooned on the bleak world of Arthe. Soon he joins the local police... and is fighting for his life. The enemy? The drug that drives men mad. Tonocaine! In an action-packed adventure, Williams trails a madman lusty for power across the strange, forbidden planet. But the madman is chasing him, too!

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Erroyl Bing gets set to release his patented fade away jumper over Manitoba's Doug Freeth. Bing collected 32 points against the Bisons. Photo by Stephen / Cassidy

Bisons nix Huskie hopes

by Matthew Adamson

The St. Mary's Huskies lost out in their bid for Canada's Collegiate basketball crown. The Huskies, who enjoyed the CIAU's number one ranking for a sizeable portion of the regular season, came up short in the final losing 82-69 to the University of Manitoba Bisons.

The Huskies had previously defeated the Concordia Stingers 67-53 and the Laurentian Voyageurs 65-57 in the elimination rounds to reach the championship game.

The Bisons whipped the Windsor Lancers 97-69 and the Waterloo Warriors 87-77 to gain a berth in the nationally televised final.

Manitoba Coach Don Hunter's strategy of plugging up the middle and trying to hold Lee Thomas in check paid off as the Huskies were forced to take most of their shots from well out. Even with Darrel Rumsey, one of Canada's premier defensive centers, rarely more than half a step away, Thomas managed to hit 66 percent of shots for 17 points.

After leading 37-33 at the half the Bisons began to hit over a swarming St. Mary's defence with demoralizing regularity. Rick Watts, Manitoba's all time leading scorer, went seven for seven from the floor in the second half and netted 25 points for the afternoon. Guard Mark Riley, named the games most Valuable Player, repeatedly came through in the clutch and collected a total of 21 points.

The Huskies battled back to come within two points near the third quarter, but the Bisons tightened and quickly put the lid on the Huskies rally. Manitoba's lead hovered around 11 points from that time on.

Both clubs concentrated on keeping their defensive boards cleared with Manitoba enjoying a statistical but not obvious 37-35 advantage in total rebounding. Lee Thomas and Erroyl Bing lead the Huskies hauling down 15 and 11 rebounds respectively, while Darrel Rumsey and Rick Watts had 13 each for the Bisons.

Erroyl Bing's 32 points was the only bright light in the Huskies offense as the team shot 41 percent from the floor. Fred Perry also had 12 points.

The victory was especially gratifying for western fans as this year was the third consecutive time the Bisons had reached the national final.

Erroyl Bing, Lee Thomas, Ron Pusharick (Concordia), Trevor Briggs (Waterloo), and Rick Watts (Manitoba) were voted the Tournaments all-stars.

MASS MEDIA QUESTIONNAIRE

What is your opinion of the mass media? Do you find newspapers, radio, television fair or too one-sided? Do you think objectivity is reality or myth? If you would like to express your opinion, why not submit your answers for the following six questions to Suite 516 of the Student Union Building or phone 423-6556.

This study is being undertaken by two Saint Mary's students in conjunction with a Political Science course. Your responses would be appreciated. Thank-you.

1. How much faith do you place on information presented to you by the media?

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| Radio: | Television | Newspapers: |
| a) a great deal | c) very little | |
| b) a fair amount | d) none at all | |

2. Do you think the media accurately relates issues presented to the public?

- a) Yes
- b) Sometimes
- c) No

3. Is news reporting, in your opinion, objective?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Don't know

4. Does the media tend to slant or bias news to parallel personal beliefs or editorial policies?

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) Don't know

5. Do you believe the media are acting in the public interest?

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| A. Radio | B. Television | C. Newspapers |
| a) All of the time | c) Some of the time | |
| b) Most of the time | d) Not at all | |

6. Which of the media, in your opinion, are the fairest in terms of issues presentation?

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------|-------------------|----------|
| | Very Fair | Fair | Not Fair |
| The Chronicle-Herald | | | |
| Canadian Press | | | |
| The 4th Estate | | | |
| | CBC | CJCH | |
| | ATV | CFDR | |
| | CHNS | Freelance Writers | |



JOURNAL

SPORTS

CIAU All-Canadian awards are a sham

The Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union has ignored its number one ranked team - the Saint Mary's Basketball Huskies - in balloting for the All-Canadian first team All-Stars.

SMU centre Lee Thomas, All-Conference four years in a row and a former All-Canadian, has been passed over in this year's selections. The Newark, N.J. native and team captain led the conference this season with a 60.2 per cent shooting average while averaging 12.5 rebounds per game.

This year it seems All-Canadian first team awards are given to only natives of Canada. The reasoning behind this apparent policy is, at best, illogical since foreigners - specifically Americans - are allowed to play collegiate basketball in Canada.

Thomas was not the only player to suffer from the CIAU's maneuver. Laurier University's Chuck Chambliss, from Wisconsin, who averaged 31 points per game this season, also made the second All-Canadian squad.

The point is not that both players lost out on the first team selections, but that they were never in the running in the first place.

The obvious undertone in the CIAU's action is their antagonistic and isolationist attitude concerning Americans. Although it is debatable whether foreign-trained players should be allowed to play in this country, it is difficult to understand the CIAU's underhanded tactics in their vociferous attempts to make Canadian Basketball truly Canadian.

They are not only making fools of themselves, but also hurting Canada. Our basketball credibility will be next to zero when people realize that the voting for our top awards is a sham.

And it's too bad.

People should be judged on their ability and desire, not on their nationality.

If Americans are not eligible for All-Canadian first team awards, the CIAU should spell it out. This type of backstabbing has no place in sport.

-Matthew Adamson



Photo by Stephen

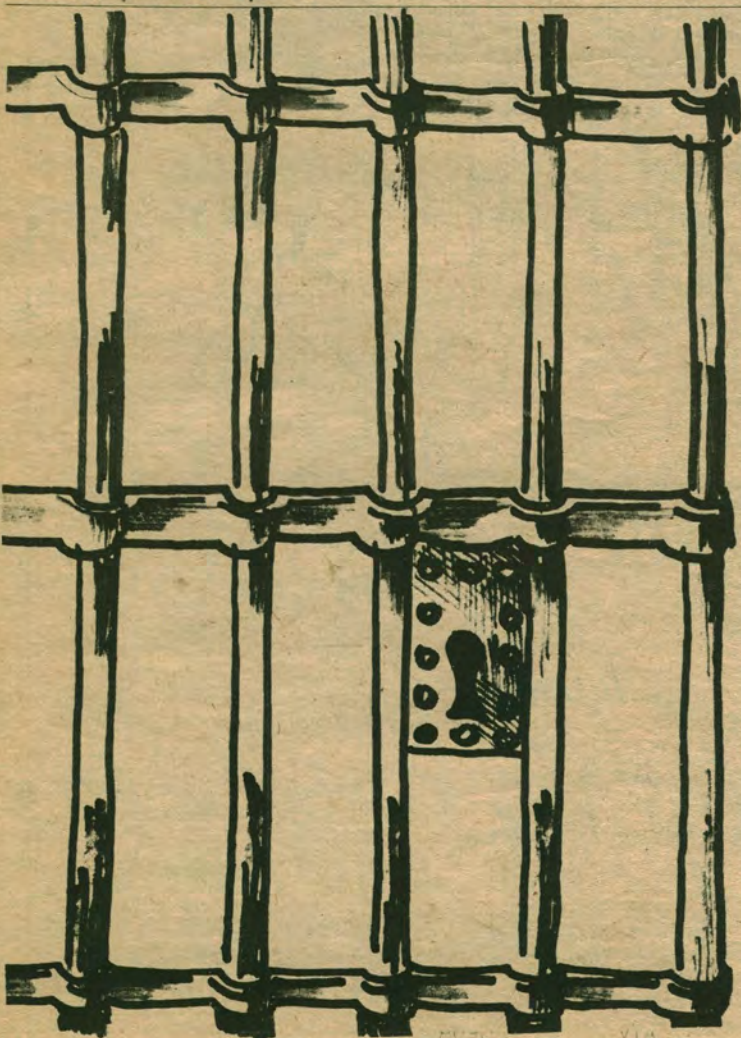
St. Mary's coach Ed Hall and assistant coach Mickey Fox pensively watch the Huskies chances of a national championship slip away.

INTRAMURAL BASKETBALL

FINAL STANDINGS

NBA	W-L	ABA	W-L
		Colonels	7-0
		Nets	6-1
Cletics	7-0	Pacers	5-2
Lakers	5-2	*Cougars	3-4
Braves	5-2	Spurs	3-4
Warriors	4-3	Nuggets	2-5
Bullets	3-4	Stars	2-5
Suns	2-5	Squires	0-7
Knicks	2-5		
Bucks	0-7		

*Awarded playoff berth by virtue of win over Spurs.



AVOID THE HASSLE OF YOUR LIFE

WHEN TRAVELING OUTSIDE CANADA DON'T:

- Carry anything across an international border for a stranger
- Work in a foreign country without permission
- Run out of money
- Deal in illegal currency or black market
- Fail to have a ticket 'home'
- Forget or lose your identification (passport, or other)
- Fail to obtain a visa when required
- Violate local laws and offend customs and sensibilities
- Possess illegal drugs

Warm up to a Frozen Matador.

Frozen Matador
 1½ oz. Arandas Tequila
 2 oz. pineapple juice
 ½ oz. lime juice
 ½ cup crushed ice
 1 cocktail pineapple stick

Put Arandas Tequila, pineapple juice, lime juice and crushed ice into blender or shaker. Blend at low speed 10 to 15 seconds. Pour into pre-chilled, deep-saucer champagne glass. Add pineapple stick. Or pour over rocks into pre-chilled old-fashioned glass. Add ice cubes to fill glass.

Arandas Tequila.
 The Mixable Mexicano.



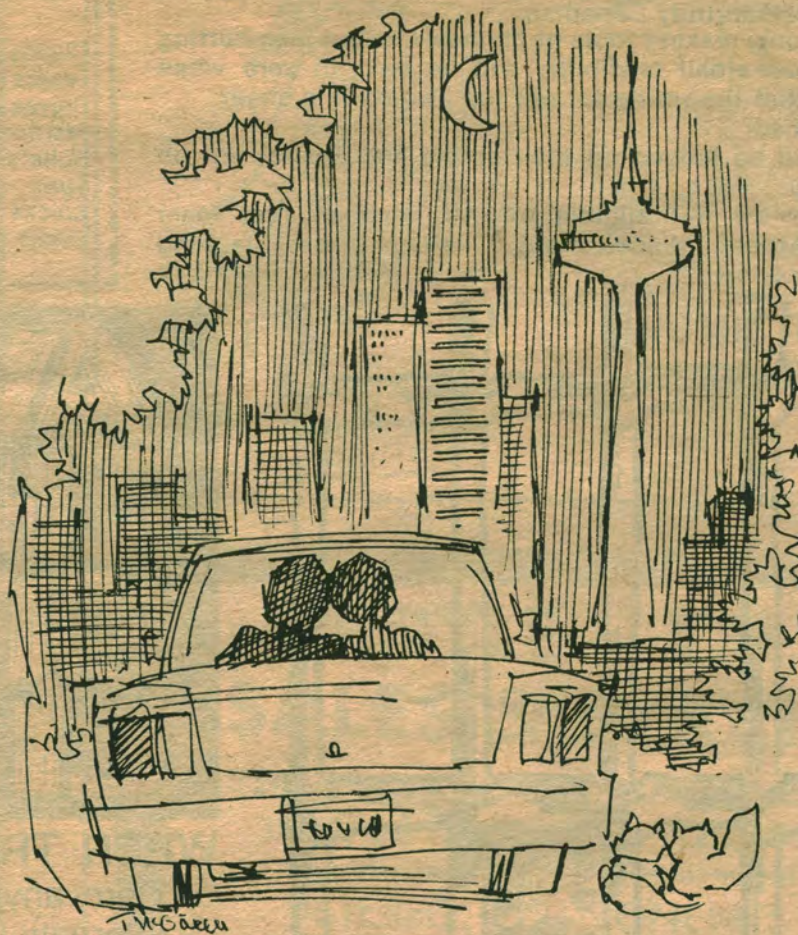
Save this recipe and watch for others.

To the victors, the spoils



Photo by Stephen

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA BISONS



"Love is Beautiful"

"Carole will you marry me?"
 The answer — was it yes or no?
 Christ asks, Will you follow me?
 Your answer, is it yes or no?"

The Redemptorist Priests

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