



Photo: Robert Bahadur



And this is what workin' on the Journal will get you

the Journal Editor gets just dessert

THE JOURNAL

A good man who goes wrong is just a bad man who has been found out.

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Saint Mary's University
February 4, 1981

Federal government gives Saint Mary's \$1.8 million

by Andrea Porter

It was announced last Friday, January 30th, that Saint Mary's will receive federal financial assistance of \$1.8 million for the 1982 Pan American Wheelchair Games which will be held at Saint Mary's in August of that year.

Gerald Regan, Minister of Fitness and Amateur Sport, made the announcement at a press conference.

The federal grant will be used for the installation of a synthetic surface, lighting, fencing and an all-weather track at Huskies Stadium. The artificial synthetic surface will be the first of its kind in the Atlantic region. Not only will the new installation be used for the Wheelchair Games but for the annual football Atlantic Bowl, and other track and field, soccer and field hockey competitions of an inter-collegiate or community nature.

Natural grassed facilities have traditionally been a major problem because of the high rate of deterioration when used during inclement weather.

In reference to the grant Regan said, "The role of Saint Mary's in the educational world is admirable yet the university's role in amateur athletics is particularly admirable regarding the hosting of the Pan American Wheelchair Games."

"The government has been communicating for sometime with Bob Hayes, former Di-

rector of Athletics and Student Services at Saint Mary's, Ken Osmond, the President of the university and Al Keith, acting Director of Athletics."

"The new facilities will be a boom to the track and field events, the community and the university in particular, commented Al Keith. Hopefully, Saint Mary's will have the most modern and best playing surface by next fall."

In addition to the \$1.8 million, the Ministry of Fitness and Amateur Sport will provide \$120,000 for transportation, accommodation and operating costs for the Wheelchair Games. Likewise, the municipal and provincial governments will contribute \$120,000.

Dr. Ken Osmond has been in contact with the Nova Scotian government concerning the possible construction of a recreation complex for Saint Mary's.

Says Dr. Osmond, "The university urgently requires new facilities to accommodate the needs of the community, and the handicapped.

Ken McRae, Vice-Chairperson of the Organizing Committee for the Pan American Wheelchair Games commented, "As an Alumni of the university, I'm extremely happy about the announcement. Saint Mary's is an ideal choice for the Games because of its accessibility, compactness, and ample facilities."

"The field is well suited for

archery. As well as the gymnasium, multi-purpose room and the theatre-auditorium will well accommodate the athletes. Modifications to the residences will have to be made."

According to Regan, Saint Mary's was chosen to host the Wheelchair Games due to its reputation as being sensitive to the needs of the handicapped in an educational environment."

Upon the announcement of the federal assistance, Halifax Mayor Ron Wallace said, "Since 1981 is the Year of the Disabled, it is appropriate that a great deal of attention be focused on the Pan American Wheelchair Games. The needs of the handicapped should not be dismissed as soon as the Year of the Disabled is over."

The 1982 Halifax Games will be the second time that the Games have been held in Canada. Initially, the Games were held in Winnipeg in 1967 and since then they have been hosted by South American and Caribbean countries. The Games are held every four years and some 500 disabled athletes from 20 countries are expected to participate.

Dr. Osmond sees the opportunity of hosting the Games as "a springboard to other things."

Changes in the field will begin as soon as possible to be ready in ample time for the 1982 Pan American Wheelchair Games.



Photo: Brian Crocker

Gerald Regan, Minister of Sports and Recreation, announced last Friday, Jan. 29, that the federal government will be donating 1.8 million dollars to Saint Mary's for the construction of an artificial playing surface and an all-weather track in preparation for the 1982 Pan-Am wheelchair games.

Take a Look is a free notice column open to all members of the university community and to the city community with something to offer our community. Submissions must be typed and double spaced.

TAKE A LOOK

Take a Look is a free notice column open to all members of the university community and to the city community with something to offer our community. Submissions must be typed and double spaced.

Two exhibitions of photographs will be on view next at Saint Mary's University Art Gallery.

A display of black and white photographs by Gary Wilson will open at 8 p.m. on Thursday, February 5. Mr. Wilson is a Halifax photographer and instructor at the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design. This show of 40 works will be exhibited in the main gallery until March 1.

Works by Michel Dompierre of St. Fabien, Quebec will follow from March 4 until March 22.

A new series of exhibitions—"art in a small space"—will also be introduced on the evening of February 5. First in this series will be paintings by Philip Willey of Wolfville, Nova Scotia. This exhibition continues until March 15. The series is curated by Sandra Hamm, Curatorial and Administrative Assistant at the Art Gallery.

Please note:

The Art Gallery will be closed from Monday, February 23 through Saturday, February 28 during the Winter Break. During that time the public is invited to attend the Kiwanis Music Festival competition which will be taking place in the main gallery. However, visitors will be able to view the current exhibition only during breaks in these sessions.

Archaeologist to speak

"Highlights of Atlantic Canada Archaeology" will be the topic of a public lecture by Dr. David L. Keenlyside at Saint Mary's University. The lecture will be given in Room 310 of the Saint Mary's Science Building on Thursday, February 5 at 8 p.m.

As Atlantic Provinces Archaeologist with the Museum of Man in Ottawa, Dr. Keenlyside is federal archaeologist responsible for archaeology in Atlantic Canada. He is also the director of numerous archaeological projects and is the producer of a film on archaeology in the Maritimes.

Dr. Keenlyside's lecture is sponsored by the Department of Anthropology, Saint Mary's University.

For more information, telephone Liz Stevens at 422-7361, extension 225.

This is a reminder to all societies booking facilities on campus:

It is imperative that the booking procedures are followed: particular note should be given to point no. 6. Should any group decide to neglect this condition, booking privileges for that group may be suspended.

Should any society wish to discuss these procedures, please feel free to contact Pat Lyall, Conference Co-ordinator.

BOOKING PROCEDURES [INTERNAL]

1. The initial inquiry for any facility must be made at least one (1) week in advance.
2. A booking form must be filled out, approved by SRC, and returned to the Conference Office for final approval.
3. All liquor requirements should be arranged with Mr. Harvey Mills. This must be done one (1) week prior to the event in order to facilitate the ordering of supplies. Empty bottles, along with any associated materials, must be returned to the Gorsebrook Lounge immediately following the function.
4. It is mandatory that all liquor functions be accompanied by Campus Police Officers (1 C.P. per 50 people). These officers are to be paid cash at the end of the event.
5. All requests for food service must be directed to Saga Foods.
6. The set-up and clean-up of the facility booked is the responsibility of the group in question. Should a facility be left in an unacceptable state, a cleaning fee will be levied to the group last using the facility.
7. The group in question will be held responsible for any damages to

University property incurred as a result of the function.

8. Should a group have any outstanding accounts resulting from charges levied for cleaning or damage, future use of University facilities will be denied until these accounts are settled.

9. Any changes made to the original booking must be communicated to the Conference Office immediately.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

AIESEC Saint Mary's would like to extend an apology to all those who were involved [involuntarily] in the unfortunate incident at the Ple Throw Auction this past Friday. Although we were not aware of the events that would take place that day, we feel we must accept responsibility for the actions of those involved. In future, we will ensure that such an incident will never take place.

Apologetically,
AIESEC Saint Mary's

Lunch with strings

"Lunch with Art", a performance series sponsored by the Saint Mary's University Art Gallery, will feature violinist Anne McIlveen Rapson and violist Burt Wathen on February 13. The recital will be held in the Art Gallery at 12:30 p.m., Friday, February 13. The program of duets by Hoffmeister, Mozart, and Martinu will be recorded by CBC Radio for broadcast on "Music East" in the spring.

Anne McIlveen Rapson is a native of Saint John, New Brunswick. She began her music studies in Saint John at the age of five. She moved to the southern United States at age fourteen and continued her violin studies there. Ms. Rapson studied at the New School of Music in Philadelphia and the Eastman School of Music in Rochester. Following three summers with the National Youth Orchestra and one

with the World Youth Orchestra in West Germany, she made her first appearances with the Atlantic Symphony Orchestra in 1971 and 1972 as a guest artist in the ASO's Young Artists series. She graduated from the University of Toronto in 1972 with her Bachelor of Music in Performance. She spent one year with the Toronto Symphony and five years with the Vancouver Symphony before returning to the Maritimes to join the Atlantic Symphony in 1979. In 1980 she won the post of concertmaster for the ASO and has just begun her first full season in that position.

Burt Wathen, a native of Sydney, Nova Scotia, received his early music education in Saint John, New Brunswick. He received scholarships to continue his studies at the Royal Conservatory of Toronto and the University of Toronto, studying under Victor Martin and Uri Mayer. He has also been awarded grants from the Nova Scotia Trust Fund and the Canada Council. During 1975-76, while a student in Toronto, he was principal violist with the National Youth Orchestra and remained with the Orchestra for another two years as a viola instructor. He was Professor of Music at the Academia Nazionale di Santa Cecilia in Rome from 1978 to 1979. In September, 1980, Mr. Wathen began his first season as Assistant Principal Viola with the Atlantic Symphony Orchestra.

Art Gallery doors open at 12:10. Admission is free.

For further information, telephone Liz Stevens at 422-7361, extension 225.

Old Canadian Saying—
Don't barf your cookies unless you can pay the fine. (Murchnt)

Crack a pack of Colts along with the beer.

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Human rights complaint against U of S paper

SASKATOON (CUP)—Publishers of the University of Saskatchewan's engineering newspaper, the Red Eye, have been ordered to appear before a provincial board of enquiry in connection with a complaint laid under the Saskatchewan human rights code.

The complaint came from the Saskatchewan Action Committee on the Status of Women which said the Red Eye publishes material which promotes violence and demeaning acts towards women and tends to deny women basic human rights.

The Saskatchewan Human Rights Commission has been unable to conciliate an agreement between the Red Eye and the complainants. The matter now goes before a provincial board of enquiry for further investigation.

Red Eye editor David Hoffer said the newspaper rejected the Human Rights Commission's conciliation "because we haven't done anything wrong" and any attempt to curb the Red Eye's editorial policy would "violate our right to freedom of expression."

Kathy Buswell of the action committee said her group's action is not an attempt to "shut down or strictly censor" the Red Eye. Rather, she said, it is an attempt to prevent further publication of material which violates the basic human rights of women.

Buswell also expressed concern that current Red Eye content creates an atmosphere which discourages women from entering the engineering field.

Currently, only 6 per cent of the engineering school at the

University of Saskatchewan are women.

The board of enquiry will

consist of appointments from the provincial attorney-general's office. According to the

attorney-general's office, the appointments will be respected members of the community.

McNeil's Media blitz

by Carey Hewitt

Over the past couple of weeks, Student Representative Council President Mike McNeil has received much media coverage regarding the unnecessary tuition increases.

On January 26, 1981, Mike McNeil appeared on CBC television to discuss the fact that post-secondary education was allocated 108.6 million dollars, of which only 103 million was spent.

During this interview McNeil said, "The facts were put forward to the public and I was

given time to express my discrepancies towards the 5.6 million dollars which has been diverted to things other than post-secondary education."

He has also had quite a bit of media coverage on C-100 in the past two weeks.

McNeil claims that he hopes to gain much more recognition in the near future by confronting the opposition party with the problem of tuition hikes, who would in turn gain support of the students by raising the issue.

The SRC President says, "If

we have the opposition party on our side, chances are more will be done about the apparent problem of tuition, mainly because the opposition party has a bigger public image and they would tend to raise a few more eyebrows."

Lastly, McNeil states, "If we are unable to place controls on increasing tuition costs for post-secondary education, I am afraid that it will become an elite system whereby only those from the wealthy families will be able to attend university or college."

Arts society finally getting underway

by Darcy Johns

Forty percent of all students at Saint Mary's University are Arts Students; these students have no joint representation as the Commerce Society does for example. This situation is being rectified this year by the establishing of the Arts Student Assembly.

The idea says Dr. T. Musial, Dean of Arts, was in a developing stage for about two years, but through the efforts of several people the organization is coming together.

One of the principle contributors was Eligio Gaudio (Arts Rep.). Says Gaudio, one of the reasons for the founding of an Arts Assembly was "I felt we (Arts Societies) didn't have enough clout, we had numerous little societies rather than one large one."

Dr. Musial feels that an Arts Assembly provides a much needed formal structure for a better channel of communication between the students and faculty and between the faculty and administration.

The idea for the Arts Assembly was first implemented by Eligio Gaudio. Letters proposing the idea were sent to the Dean of Arts and the various Arts Society Representatives. Several meetings were scheduled, the first one being October 29, 1981.

Attendance was a big problem at the first meeting, with only seven or eight people in attendance. Eligio Gaudio blames lack of publicity as the cause, nonetheless he said "there was a positive response and a willingness to pull together and help".

At the next meeting there was a better attendance, says Gaudio, and in that meeting "we set our goals in terms of what we wanted to achieve." To further that end, Tim Hill and John Hiltz were appointed

co-presidents.

There was another meeting with the Dean of Arts on December 3, 1980. Says Tim Hill, "Dr. Musial's suggestions were useful in initially organizing the assembly." Dr. Musial sees himself as informally acting in the capacity of an advisor at the request of the students.

In the December 3 meeting the aims of the assembly were

would prefer to hire arts students, because arts students realize that they have no training in the same way as Commerce students, and thus they are more eager to learn.

Also, says Tim Hill, few students realize that jobs open to Commerce students are also open to Arts students.

The other aims of the Assembly include:

—To assist societies in co-ordi-

portant; we need student input. The Assembly is there to realize students' needs.

—Possible Arts Dinner and/or Career Day—bring in employers from the business district of Halifax.

—To help the formation of Arts societies in departments where none exist. 40% of SMU students are Arts students, but there are only 4 active societies. The objective

Some of the items mentioned were representation and voting procedure.

The assembly will be comprised of elected and appointed officers. One representative from each society will become a member of the executive plus three elected officers from the Arts student body. The three members will consist of a chairman, a vice chairman and a secretary/treasurer. They will be responsible for the day to day running of the assembly.

The elections are to be held the second week in March. The candidates will be proposed and seconded, and there will either be a vote or a show of hands.

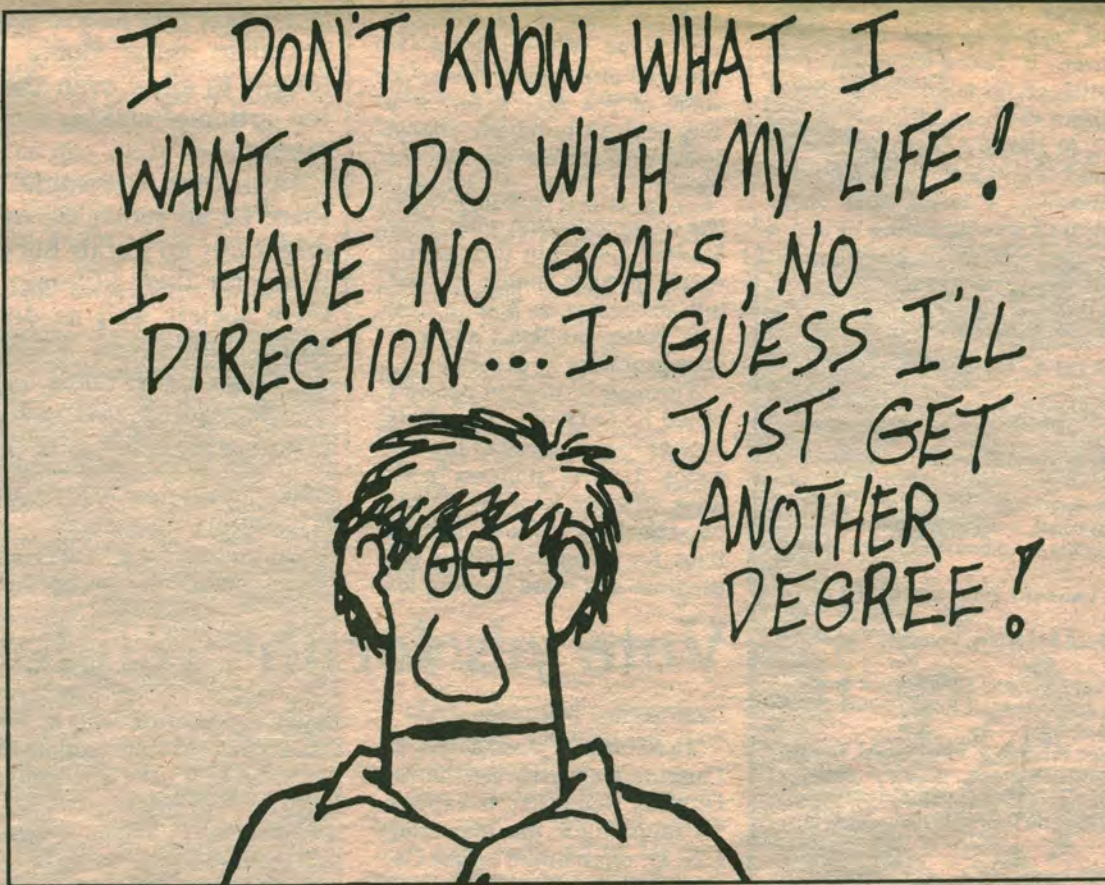
The present members of the assembly are:

Interior executive	
Co-chairmen	Tim Hill
Secretary/	John Hiltz
Treasurer	Darcy Johns
English Society	
Rep.	Steve Briggs
Sociology	
Society Rep.	Kirby Abat
Anthropology	
Society Rep.	Brian Crocker
Geography	
Society Rep.	Susan Coburn

Tim Hill says, "The interest is there and the hard work is being done, the first social event a smoker on February 6, 1981 is one in a long line of contributions. The Smoker is an Art assembly smoker sponsored by the Anthropology and Sociology societies. All Art students and Faculty are invited."

The Arts assembly says Tim Hill would like to thank Gary Hall, who has been instrumental in organizing and preparing publicity for the smoker.

Dr. Musial stresses that with enough planning guarantees us success in the years ahead, also that the success of the assembly depends on the support the students give us.



outlined.

Perhaps as Tim Hill pointed out, one of the most important long term goals of the Assembly is to make students aware of the value of a B.A. degree and its potential.

Dr. Musial stresses that it is important for students to understand the value of a B.A.

The irony of it, says Gaudio, is that many business people

nating activities; for example having joint social events such as the upcoming Anthropology-Sociology Smoker.

—Possible peer counselling for new students.

—To have an exchange of views with the Dean of Arts and the department chairmen. Eligio Gaudio stresses, "a regular channel to express student concern is very im-

stated by Dr. Musial is not to compete or interfere with present Arts societies, but to support them in every way possible.

A meeting was held on January 14, 1981 with the Dean of Arts in attendance; from that meeting a constitution was subsequently drawn up explicitly stating the regulations and aims of the assembly.



Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor,

It has been my experience in the past to take an interest in the practices and policies of the students here at Saint Mary's University. I find myself pondering the thought of where students would be today if they did not have a legally incorporated status at Saint Mary's.

Students have become more involved in the decisions af-

fecting the future at Saint Mary's, and especially the future of post-secondary education. However, due to a lack of continuity and high turnover, it takes time for new students to learn what type of input they can give.

At the last Student Council and the Campus Committee meeting, I heard that Saint Mary's was intending to join a

new national organization—the Canadian Federation of Students. I sincerely believe that a national student organization would be very helpful to students and their welfare. As some of you may know, it is very difficult to initiate change in some of the existing policies here

Therefore, effective communication with other Student Unions in the country would provide much needed information as to how to deal with policy problems and student problems in general.

The most important reason I would be in favour of students accepting this national organization is that students need more effective lobbying on the provincial and national level to fight for a better student aid program and more funding for

STAFF BOX

The Journal is published each Wednesday of the academic year by the Saint Mary's University Student Association.

The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the Student Association, the University, the editor, or the staff.

The Journal welcomes contributions from students, faculty, and other interested people. We regret that for reasons of style, policy, lateness of arrival, or lack of space, we cannot guarantee that everything will be published.

All submissions, including letters to the editor, must be typed double-spaced, and signed by an individual. If a writer has a good reason for the request, we'll grant anonymity.

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The Journal would like to thank the following persons for their outstanding contributions towards the eventual demise of the paper: Gred Merchant, Doreen Malone, Kevin Biggs, David Hodgson, Brenda Julien, Linda Armstrong, Sterling Harpell, Phil LeBlanc, Kim Snider, Carey Hewitt and those too shy to add their names to the staff list.

Editorial

by Daniel O'Leary

The last ten years have not been particularly good ones for those associated with universities who, with some sort of fanatical zeal, continue to insist that students should be at least functionally literate at the post secondary level of education. We all know what kind of ridiculous ideas become vogue with these types of extremists.

First they begin by trying to force students to learn to read and then they finish by expecting them to write too. When it comes to a confrontation situation, these same fanatics would be as bold as to suggest that the fundamentals for this "English revival" should actually be taught at the high school level.

I would ask these people whether this would mean that even those studying to be commerce students would have to learn to read, write, and speak, the English language. What a terrible waste of time such a study would be. These students would arrive at universities with a completely misconceived belief as to the real essence of the post secondary educational experience. The university should not be construed to be a place of learning for such intangible and abstract subjects as literacy.

Today we have progressed to a point where the average student no longer worries him or herself with the tedious task of learning to write. The obvious superiority of this system over what has been the case in the past is so obvious that discussion of it is unnecessary.

We have come a long way from the times when students had their intellectual freedom stunted by regressive educators who went so far as to actually insist that their students be able to spell words of as many as three syllables—excessive to even the most backward of educators today.

I would just like to take this opportunity to congratulate those noble revolutionaries who have fought to allow even the most inarticulate student the option of making a career in the academic community.

In the future it would be wise for us to insist that there be no returning to standards of English that might put an unfair burden on those students who, if not for their illiteracy, might have been able to serve society well as doctors, lawyers, professors, and accountants.

Let us fight for a progressive world. A world where reading and writing be left to scribes and priests, and kept out of the schools.

the rapidly depleting resources the university has today.

In the interest of all students, I urge you to vote yes in the

upcoming referendum on February 18.

Thank you,
 Father J.J. Hennessey

Vote yes for the referendum

Dear Editor:

The Students' Association of Carleton University in Ottawa, Ontario, would like to express its support for the upcoming S.M.U. referendum on the Canadian Federation of Students (C.F.S.). We hope that the students at St. Mary's will vote for the creation of a Canadian federation which will work for the mutual benefit of students all across Canada.

The problems of rising tuition fees, underfunding, cut-backs in courses and professors and inadequate student aid programs are not unique to any province. Only through the col-

lective action of students in all the provinces, can any real goals be met. The Canadian Federation of Students will be instrumental in helping us attain these goals.

But beyond the political world, a wider ranging service world is finally opening up to students. With the amalgamation of the Association of Student councils (A.O.S.C.) in C.F.S., services such as the Canadian University Travel Service and the International Student Identity Card become just a springboard to the limitless possibilities. I'm sure we will soon be seeing the creation

of Student insurance programs, block booking of bands and perhaps Canadian speakers' series. The potential to be achieved is awesome.

On February 16th-20, 1981, Carleton students will also be voting on whether to join the Canadian Federation of Students. We call upon St. Mary's students to vote yes in their referendum. Together, we can only grow stronger.

Sincerely,
 Liz Altorf,
 Vice-President External,
 Carleton University
 Students' Assoc.

Research spending increasing slowly, maybe too slowly?

by Barry Ward
reprinted from the Charlatan
by Canadian University Press

Canada's research spending, after slipping for more than a decade, is showing signs of recovery.

But it still remains a poor cousin to other industrial nations.

Canada currently spends 0.9 per cent on its gross national product (GNP) of over \$260 billion on research. Until a reversal last year, this figure had been in decline since 1967 when the nation spent 1.28 per cent of the GNP on research.

The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council expects to distribute \$37.8 million this fiscal year, which ends March 31, up from \$32.8 million last year.

The Medical Research Council expects to channel about \$64.3 million into all kinds of research, up 17 per cent from last year.

The largest council is the Natural Sciences and Engineering Council (NSERC) which will allot about \$158.9 million to those fields.

This is up 34 per cent from the year before but only slightly higher, taking inflation into consideration, than the level of such spending a decade ago.

Roberts said the government's role in research is different than industry's.

"It has long been accepted that the primary role for government in this area has been to support what is called basic or fundamental research," he said.

NSERC's stated purpose, for example, is to "promote and support the development and maintenance of research and the provision of highly qualified manpower" in 21 fields ranging from agriculture to computing services to experimental psychology to space research.

The true picture, however, is not quite this rosy.

One problem is hinted at in the NSERC Awards Guide, which makes it clear the operating grants are "in aid of research and are not intended to cover the full or indirect costs of the research."

Universities facing funding restraints must foot the bill when it comes to such things as maintenance costs, technical support staff, libraries, computers and administrative duties.

This means universities, facing funding restraints, must foot the bill when it comes to such things as maintenance costs, technical support staff, libraries, computers, and administrative duties.

A study of six universities found the cost of indirect expenditures as a percentage of direct expenditures varied from a low of 47 per cent to a high of 63 per cent.

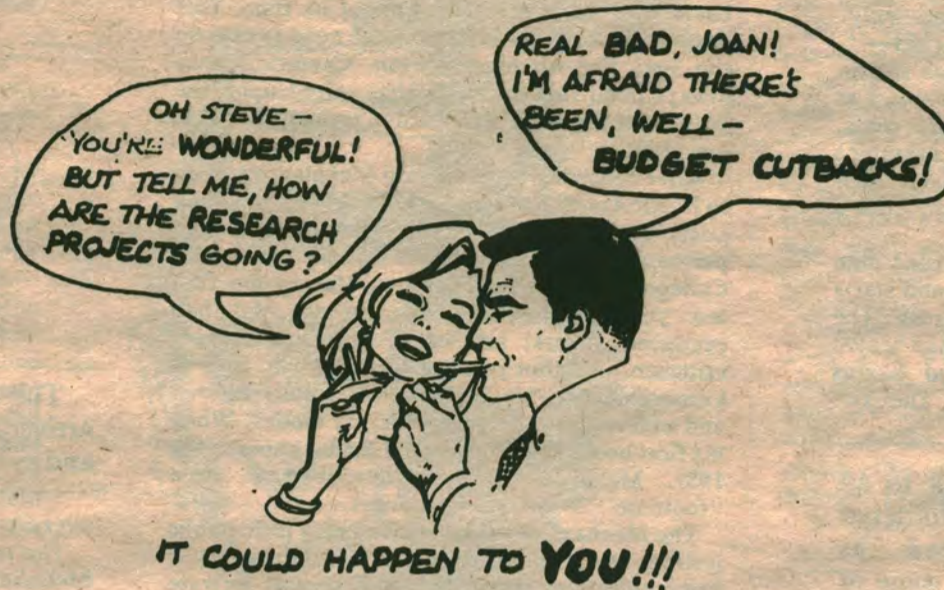
In 1967, Statistics Canada estimated universities were bearing 48 per cent of the cost of research in the natural sciences, somewhat less

than the nearly 70 per cent of the early 1960's but still high.

Furthermore, grant money cannot be used for salaries for the

lack of research in the private sector.

In his speech, Roberts acknowledged some of the difficulties.



recipient, families, other faculty members who are able to apply for grants, or secretaries, apart from typists for reports.

As a result, universities must pay the full cost of professor's salaries, even for the time spent on research. Only students who act as research assistants can be paid from the grant.

Partly to alleviate this problem, the W.E.R. Steacie Memorial Fellowships grant professors an amount equal to their university salaries to allow them to devote themselves full-time to research.

A concern recently expressed was the danger posed to future research by the lack of new blood being brought into universities because of hiring restraints.

One of these handicaps is the predominance of resource activity in the Canadian economy as opposed to manufacturing. Another is the small size and fragmented nature of our national market.

"One of these handicaps is the predominance of resource activity in the Canadian economy, as opposed to manufacturing. Another is the small size and fragmented nature of our national market."

Foreign ownership of Canadian industry is also a big problem.

Roberts said multinationals operating in Canada usually spend less money on research than Canadian companies. Most of the money they do spend, he continued, is on marketing and product promotion research.

Furthermore, Roberts said many Canadian industries are too small to carry out "in-house" research, making the universities' role more important.

The research problems could be changing. Roberts quoted a recent survey which showed Canadian firms intend to increase research investment by 17.5 per cent.

The federal government has programs to boost research by private industry. As an indication of government support, in 1979, private industry contributed about one-third of the \$2.4 billion spent on research but spent half the money.

The difference came from the taxpayers.

As well, the NSERC-administered Project Research Applicable in Industry (PRAI) grants to university staff provide funding for projects which can be applied in Canadian industry.

These projects must be in collaboration with private companies. The

stated purpose of these grants is to stimulate industry.

For example, a University of Toronto engineering professor has been working with Linear Technology Inc. of Burlington, Ont. on integrated circuit components for hearing aids and heart pacers.

Several developments have been incorporated into products.

Another type of grant aimed at short-term economic benefits are strategic grants. This four-year old program channels money into areas of national concern such as energy and environmental toxicology.

Such grants have been taking an ever increasing share of available NSERC money. This year, almost \$18 million has been distributed, up \$7 million from last year.

One of the grants went to a Montreal researcher who is looking into the possibility of using buildings themselves instead of expensive solar panels as solar collectors.

Another strategic grant, at the University of Sherbrooke, is aimed at reducing the toxicity of asbestos fibres.

NSERC is working on a five year plan which began in 1979. It proposes to expand the funding to "targeted research" such as strategic and PRAI grants which encourage research tied to industry.

As research goes, so goes the country.

In comparison, the United States and West Germany spend about 2.2 per cent of their GNP's on research (although much of the American figure goes to military research).

The corresponding figures for Japan and France are 1.9 per cent and 1.8 per cent.

The amount Canada spends falls embarrassingly short of the 2.5 per cent figure for 1980 recommended by the Senate Special Committee on Science Policy in 1972.

The Trudeau government has promised to raise research and development spending in the country to 1.5 per cent of the GNP by 1983.

In a recent speech to the Toronto meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, John Roberts, the federal minister of state for science and technology, defended the government's research record.

Indeed, in terms of dollars, the statistics seem to support him.

In 1979, of total research and development funds of \$2388.9 million, the government provided about half. Private industry contributed just over \$809 million while universities spent \$333 million on research.

The final \$100 million was split between private non-profit agencies like the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, and foreign sources.

In 1980, government funding jumped 19 per cent, or over \$200 million.

Much of the federal money is distributed through granting councils.



Partly in response to this looming crisis, NSERC introduced a program of university research fellowships. In 1980, about 100 were offered at up to \$23,000 per annum.

Perhaps a more serious problem facing research in Canada is the

Was Marshall McLuhan the

by Matthew Fraser
reprinted from the *Varsity*
by Canadian University Press

Marshall McLuhan is addressing a large group at a symposium on surrealism. He takes the podium and immediately lapses into the obscure and disjointed speaking style that made him famous a decade before. The literary allusions he tosses off are so arcane that not even the most practised pseudos nod their heads approvingly.

"We all remember when Swift said—", McLuhan remarks, and with casual ease ties in the seemingly irrelevant quote to the subject at hand. People are beginning to shift in their seats.

"Of course newspapers are the best examples of surrealism today," continues McLuhan. "Just look at the front page of any major daily. It's a surreal experience."

And then something happens. A bearded man in the front row leaps up out of his seat and starts screaming at McLuhan in staccato Spanish. The audience is astonished. Suddenly a woman seated next to the man also stands up and begins translating the tirade into English. The two

Someone once likened his work to an LSD trip. McLuhan replied: I am flattered to hear my work described as hallucinogenic but I suspect that some of my critics find me a bad trip.

languages lash out in machine gun cacophony. Evidently the man is a surrealist artist. Evidently the man disagrees with MacLuhan. The translation renders the man's heated anger into a personal invective against MacLuhan.

MacLuhan, with a wry smile on his face, waits patiently for the man to finish, which he refuses to water, still smiling. He has succeeded again. A symposium on surrealism is now surrealism itself.

Marshall McLuhan never ceased to be amused by his detractors. In fact they were his best publicity. And as for surrealism, that too he didn't mind. When someone once likened his work to an LSD trip, McLuhan replied: "I am very flattered to hear my work described as hallucinogenic, but I suspect that some of my critics find me a bad trip."

The trip began on July 21, 1911 in Edmonton, Alberta, an unlikely birthplace for the "prophet of the electronic age". McLuhan's early years were dominated by his colourful and theatrical mother, Elizabeth Hall. When McLuhan was only ten his family picked up and moved east to Winnipeg. Of his early years McLuhan later recalled: "The advantage of being born a Westerner is partly the unimpeded view that it provides of more densely settled areas. A Canadian enjoys somewhat the same advantage in relation to the United States, or to Europe."

After earning two degrees from the University of Manitoba, McLuhan decided against becoming an engineer, as he had planned. "I read my way out of engineering and into English literature," he said years later. So, McLuhan set off for Trinity College, Cambridge.

McLuhan attended Cambridge University at a particularly exciting time. He sat in the classes of F.R. Leavis and I.A. Richards, who with his "practical criticism" was blowing the lid of the literary establishment. McLuhan fell under the influence of both these great scholars. It was also at this time that McLuhan converted to Catholicism. The seeds of his conversion were nourished by a collection of G.K. Chesterton's essays. **What's Wrong With the World.** At Cambridge, McLuhan distinguished himself as an accomplished oarsman, and when he wasn't rowing he was satisfying his logophobic obsession. For hours at a time he would sit in the library pouring over the Oxford English Dictionary.

McLuhan's doctoral dissertation was entitled, "The Place of Thomas Nashe in the Learning of his Time", for which he received a Ph.D in 1942.

McLuhan always regarded his Cambridge days as an extremely rewarding period in his life. "Cambridge conferred on me its bland acceptance of the contemporary world as a scene to be understood and controlled. Cambridge has never been involved in the commerce of its time. This seems to have absolved it from the need to oppose the age. For whatever reason, Cambridge has always been rich in minds that seized upon the pattern of their period in order to foster its best possibilities."

After receiving his doctorate McLuhan returned to North America where he held various teaching posts at Catholic universities before finding a permanent academic home at St. Michael's College, University of Toronto. During the first few years of his academic career, McLuhan produced several articles of standard literary criticism, but after reading Harold Innis' **Bias of Communication** his outlook was totally altered and widened beyond purely literary modes. When his first book, **The Mechanical Bride**, appeared in 1951, McLuhan modestly described it as a "footnote" to the work of Innis.

The Mechanical Bride received very little public notice, but it established McLuhan as a communications specialist and several private grants and chairmanships were offered and accepted. As his reputation began to grow steadily during the 1950s, U of T president Claude Bissel found it difficult to compete with the many huge salary offers McLuhan was getting from American universities. Some special accommodation had to be made to keep McLuhan on campus. So in 1963 McLuhan was made director of his own Centre for Culture and Technology. He was released from half of his teaching responsibilities so that he could devote much of his time to the work of the Centre.

In 1964 the "McLuhan Explosion" hit the world with megaton impact, and the fallout has still not cleared. With the publication of **Understanding**



Krokodil/Moscow

The messiah of the electronic age had arrived. McLuhan explained everything and everyone listened.

every minute of it.

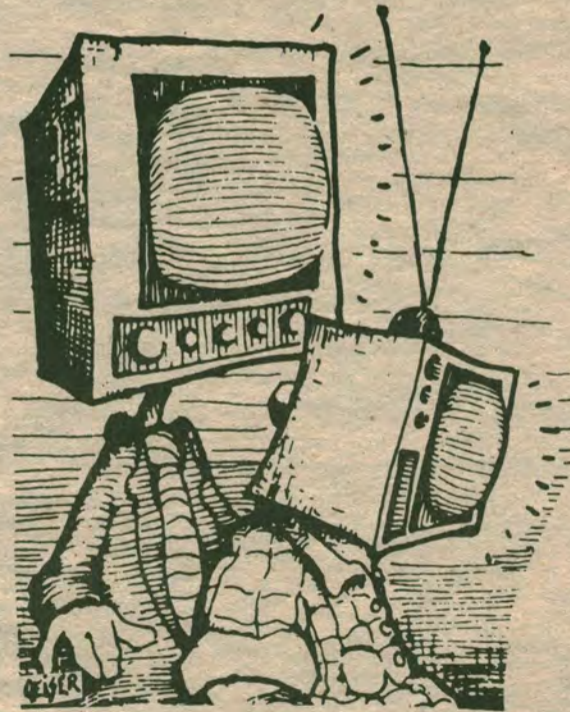
The messiah of the electronic age had arrived. McLuhan explained everything and everyone listened. The success of the Beatles, Presidential elections, hybrid forms of pop art—McLuhan could explain the cause, effects, and results of everything, and the massive influence of television figured prominently in his answers. The medium was the message in the global village.

During the 1960s, McLuhan was quoted everywhere and his advice was sought by everyone, from multinational corporations to world political leaders. Bell Telephone paid him a huge fee to be informed that they didn't understand the function of the telephone. For a tidy sum he told General Motors that the car was obsolete. Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau hired him to help whip his own television image into shape. No one understood what McLuhan was talking about, but they listened—"just in case he is right."

By 1968 the "McLuhan Rumour" had swept the face of the earth. He was promoted to that special clique of intellectual giants—Freud, Marx, Darwin—whose theories are internationally known without necessarily having been read. McLuhan left U of T after being appointed to the Albert Schweitzer Chair in Humanities at Fordham University, a position which paid \$100,000 a year. **Playboy** interviewed McLuhan and hailed him as the "high priest of popcult and metaphysician of media". On the popular TV show **Laugh-In** the comic-poet Henry Gibson frequently asked: "Marshall McLuhan, what are you doin'?"

And what was Marshall McLuhan doing? He claimed to be merely "probing" and asking questions to which he himself did not have the answers. This kind of response and in fact the whole McLuhan myth proved too much for many academics and communications people, and the anti-McLuhan flags began to wave. Academics frankly did not enjoy one of its own parading around the globe as a philosophical Mad Hatter. McLuhan had committed the unpardonable by crossing the line between high and popular culture, between Keats and Dylan. Furthermore, McLuhan's obscurity and unorthodox method of presentation infuriated the scholarly world with its insistence on formality and convention.

"Impure nonsense, nonsense adulterated by sense", was how one critic described McLuhan's work. Another observed that "there is a vested interest in obscurantism, and McLuhan can be credited with a novel and bizarre form of obscurantism. It is that of writing a travesty of knowledge." Important thinkers like George Steiner wrestled to make sense of McLuhan, while others dismissed him as an intellectual clown...



Media Marshall McLuhan soared like a rocket to the corridors of his Gutenberg Galaxy, and from there imparted his wisdom on the world. The darling of the TV generation and guru of the intellectual jet set, McLuhan became the hottest academic property and the most in-demand lecturer on the entire planet. No one was more surprised than McLuhan himself. But he loved

medium's messenger ?

McLuhan answered his critics by setting himself apart from his "probes" and free-for-all theorizing. His work was "multi-level prose", he claimed, and he was interested in recognizing patterns, not ideas.

"I am resolutely opposed to all innovation," McLuhan asserted. "But I am determined to

"Marshall McLuhan is one of the most famous Canadians that America has ever produced.

understand it. I am not going to let the juggernaut roll over me. As for ballyhoo and notoriety, it is a pain."

His critics remained unimpressed, however, and refused to consider McLuhan's probing as anything but piffle. Some of McLuhan's harshest critics were Canadians. He was viewed as strictly an American phenomenon by his fellow countrymen, and this was partly true. The novelist Anthony Burgess once remarked that "Marshall McLuhan and John Kenneth Galbraith are the two most famous Canadians that America has ever produced." While American universities hounded McLuhan to walk amongst their spires and gargoyles, he was assiduously ignored in Canadian classrooms. McLuhan's most ardent detractors waited anxiously for the flash in the pan to fizzle out.

When the turbulent Sixties died so did its heroes. So in the days of restraint the prophet of pop culture was relegated to the curious status of

It took McLuhan seventeen takes to get his three lines right in **Annie Hall**. McLuhan was no actor.

an eccentric artifact. But McLuhan never stopped working, and although he was out of the limelight in body, the spirit of his ideas were still sending strong signals on the psychic air waves. In 1974 McLuhan obliged Woody Allen by making a cameo appearance in Allen's highly acclaimed film, **Annie Hall**. The point of McLuhan's appearance was to satirize the kind of pseudo-intellectualism that often misrepresents the thinking of men like McLuhan. Usually a glib speaker, it took McLuhan seventeen takes to get his three lines right. Marshall was no actor.

Apart from his one cinematic diversion, the Seventies were a relatively uneventful period for McLuhan. With the fading of all the hoopla that had once surrounded him, McLuhan now spent more time in his cluttered office at the tiny

coach-house behind the St. Michael's College library. He attended mass at St. Basil's every day at noon, and occasionally was photographed lunching with distinguished friends, like Pierre Trudeau. After lunch at the Windsor Arms one day, McLuhan amazed Trudeau's security men by sidetracking the Prime Minister over to the Centre where the two men lounged about and



chatted away Trudeau's valuable time.

By the late Seventies the McLuhan magic began to wear thin on the university administration. The Centre for Culture and Technology had been a privilege granted to McLuhan, and in the minds of some people it had now outlived its use. The Centre was costing the School of Graduate Studies \$75,000 a year to sustain the Centre, which in fact was a bureaucratic shell created to promote McLuhan's investigations into the social and psychic consequences of technology. McLuhan continued to teach his "Media and Society" course to graduate students, but the enrollment in the course fell each year, down to only ten students in 1978.

In an era of cutbacks, McLuhan's Centre became an obvious target for extinction. Not only was the Centre perceived as too much expense for too little, but McLuhan himself was notoriously heedless of bureaucratic obligations, and consequently the Centre became increasingly alienated from the School of Graduate Studies. Of this problem, McLuhan's friend and colleague, Claude Bissell said:

"Since its inception, there had been an uneasy relationship between the Graduate School and McLuhan. I don't say this by way of criticism of the Graduate School, since McLuhan was no respecter of departmental boundaries, and was more interested in his international dialogue than in meeting graduate school requirements. At the same time, his influence was never strong within this University, and there was considerable scepticism about the work he was doing. His natural allies were in New York, Los Angeles, and Paris."

Despite the financial burden of the Centre, the School of Graduate Studies continued providing the funds to keep it going. But SGS undoubtedly had an eye on McLuhan's imminent retirement, and the hatchets were up and waiting to cut off the excess fat. When McLuhan suffered a severe stroke in September of 1979 the School was put into the difficult position of combining regret and condolence with the timely and expedient business of closing the Centre. The attempt to handle the situation tactfully failed, however, and SGS's announcement that it intended to shut down the Centre was met with outrage.

Appropriately, the retirement of the media guru became a media event. Widespread media coverage was given to an effective campaign to save McLuhan's Centre. Spearheaded by McLuhan's son, Eric, the campaign attracted the support of Woody Allen, writer Tom Wolfe, and many of McLuhan's distinguished friends, like Buckminster Fuller and Edmund Carpenter. Because of a speech impairment caused by his stroke, McLuhan was unable to actively participate in the campaign.

Under the pressure of the media exposure, the School of Graduate Studies hastily struck a committee to review its decision to come up with some sort of compromise. In May 1980 the committee tabled a report recommending that a "McLuhan Program in Culture and Technology" be established in place of the Centre. The budget allotted to the new program was considerably less than what the Centre had received, but the gesture of the new proposal satisfied McLuhan's supporters.

Despite his illness McLuhan continued with his work and was reported to be recovering successfully from his stroke. The news of his sudden death at the end of December shocked and saddened the academic community, friends and critics alike. He was buried to the drones of his beloved bagpipes and a chorus of eulogies.

In the many tributes to McLuhan following his

Marshall McLuhan was a man whose ideas were ahead of their time. He is destined to take his place in Time's ledger beside Darwin and Freud.

death there has been a common strain: Marshall McLuhan was a man whose ideas were ahead of their time, and will be vindicated by the judgement of history. If this is so, then McLuhan is destined to take his place in Time's ledger beside Darwin and Freud. It is true that McLuhan was highly misunderstood, but even his supporters agree that much of the confusion was of McLuhan's own doing. Perhaps his greatest failing is that his work is not held together by a unifying theory, but perhaps this is only a reflection of a fragmented world incapable of achieving a unified identity.

In his predictions for the 1980s, McLuhan warned that fragmentation and identity crises would cause tremendous tensions and erupt in violence. "When people feel a threat to their identity, when they sense a danger to their self-image, they become very anxious and even violent. In the old gunslinging days of hardware technology on the frontier everybody was a nobody and had to prove himself by toughness and true grit. The frontiers of the '80s are much more inward, numerous and elusive than in the old hardware days. It might even be said that at the speed of light man has neither goals, objectives, nor private identity. He is an item in the data bank—software only easily forgotten—and deeply resentful." McLuhan's frontier analogy is particularly appropriate in light of Ronald Reagan's perilous revival of the American frontier myth with all its jingoistic implications.

In spite of his bleak forecasts, Marshall McLuhan had an abiding faith in the durability of the human spirit. About the prospect of his own death he offered these poignant words:

"Personally, I have a great faith in the resilience and adaptability of man, and I tend to look to our tomorrows with a surge of excitement and hope. I have a deep and abiding belief in man's potential to grow and learn, to plumb the depths of his own being and to learn the secret songs that orchestrate the universe. We live in a transitional era of profound pain and tragic identity quest, but the agony of our age is the labour pain of rebirth. To be born in this age is a precious gift, and I regret the prospect of my own death only because I will leave so many pages of man's destiny tantalizingly unread."



Poetry/prose

Ignorance is Reborn

1914

I am ignorance,
I am a romantic,
Girls look with bright eyes at blue uniforms
And hold me close
I was defending my country,
I was never heard from again.
Ignorance died in battle.

1939

I am devotion, I am love,
I love my country.
I am being challenged,
Someone is being tortured,
I shall come to their aid.
Devotion died in the mud
Trying to find an enemy.

1963

I am reality,
I taught ignorance to hate innocent people.
I taught devotion to avoid death.
I felt the searing pain of a bullet rip
through my torso,
And gangrene spread through my legs until
fear was overcome by numbness.

1980

I am educated,
With the push of a button millions will fall
dead at my feet
All structures remaining intact.
Watch me create and finish a war without
leaving my bedroom.
I am invisible.

I am the enemy,
I too am invisible
Together we shall destroy all our enemies
Together we have the power to create nothing.

Stuart Barron

On Insanity

They told her to be still,
And to act right—the way you are supposed to.
Don't scratch or suck or bite.
It's not healthy.
Stop clucking like a little hen.
Please trust me
Now help yourself into this straitjacket . . .

Mary Oliver

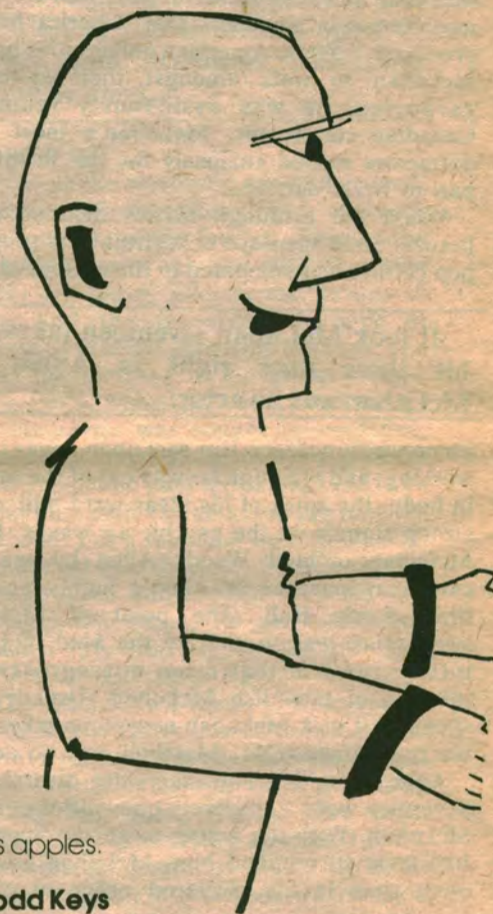


Just for him

Suddenly they were revealed to him,
From within their hiding place.
He was in awe.
They were beautiful,
Both of them
Just for him,
Within arms reach.
Both round, firm and ripe.
He knew he must
He had to feel them.
To test them
To lick them
To lightly nibble them.
But which first?
The right or the left?
They were nearly identical,
Symmetrical,
Just laying there, waiting in the half light.
"Beautiful, perfect, flawless,"
He thought,
"A wonderfully matched set"
"And both for me"
He decided to nibble the left
And rub the right.
It was better than he had imagined.
Fantastic.

He then closed the refrigerator door and ate his apples.

Todd Keys



Visions of a Winter's Eve

Starlight shining down,
Reflections on the ground between the snow dunes;
Tinkling in the breeze
The icicles at ease clink-out their chill tunes.
A snowflake lays to rest,
It nestles on the crest of some small pine-cone;
A mitten dropped in haste
Its owner now misplaced, has left it time-blown.
A miniature sleigh
Is captured in a ray of swollen moonlight;
A field-mouse near the woods
Intently gathers goods to fuel the daylight.
A tree branch hanging low,
Bedecked with mistletoe: life's transient romance.
Now, too, a tinselled tree,
A Santa full of glee, offer condolence:
For in the white of night,
The vestibule of light, an ember rises;
It reaches for the sky
With the thought of growing high,
The snow-wet wood around the coal, surmises.

Bill Philpott

by Karl

Oakley and Mason do it again at the Moon

by M.C.

Two of eastern Canada's finest will combine forces next week at the Misty Moon Cabaret in Halifax. Oakley and the Dutch Mason Blues Band will be provin' they're the best

Dutch Mason started out at the ripe old age of 18 and has been fronting the Dutch Mason Blues Band ever since. Called "The King of Canadian Blues" by B.B. King and lauded by journalists, audiences and mu-

room as well as the kick-off of extensive tours of central Canada.

Dutch Mason visited St. Mary's last Thursday night in the Multi-useless room, before a semi-packed crowd. Mason



Dutch Mason Blues Band

L-R - GARY BLAIR, DONNIE MULR, JOHN LEE, DUTCH MASON, RICK JEFFERY, GREGO FANCY



Attic Records Limited
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Toronto, Ontario, Canada, M5C 2S6
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in the land until February 15. Richie Oakley has been the main word in east coast rock since he started with The 5 Sounds in the early 60s. After eight years with the legendary Soma, he formed 'Oakley' in the fall of 1977 and has been terrorizing the east coast with a unique, raucous brand of raunch and roll. The group released a self-titled debut on Nova Records last summer and has since been out to conquer the rest of Canada.

sicians across the country (including James Cotton), Dutch came to the forefront of the national Blues scene with his London release of last year, "Wish Me Luck." Now with Attic Records (distributed by CBS), he has just released his fifth album, "Special Brew." The first single from the LP, "Mister Blue" is now out and making its way onto AM and FM playlists across Canada.

For both groups it is their debut appearance in the new

and his band played their usual tight set, mixing new tunes with some old Dutch Mason favorites.

Except for a few rowdy tables, the excitement did not build to a peak until after 11 o'clock, when the dance floor began to fill.

Mason put on a fine performance in three sets, and except for a few nameless (and faceless) individuals who regurgitated a case of beer and their evening dinner, a good time was had by all.

An attempted call for a second encore by the dwindling crowd was foiled by the house lights, testifying that many did not get enough of Dutch Mason. Fear not, loyal fans, you may catch him along with Oakley at the Misty Moon, February 9-15. See you there.

Underwear

(ZNS)—Musical Vibrating Panties are catching on like underwear on fire.

The underwear that pulsates to the beat of recorded music are apparently selling far beyond the wildest dreams of designer David Lloyd. According to Lloyd, customers are getting off not only on their favorite music, but also on all-news broadcasts.

Lloyd said the most popular record to vibrate by is the 1812 overture.

"The firing of the cannons during the overture produces an indescribable effect," he said.

SMUDS to present open house

Saint Mary's Dramatic Society will hold an Open House Display on Wednesday, February 11 and Thursday, February 12 from 10:00 to 4:00 in Room MM309 (Drama Room). They plan to present props, costumes, set models and other materials from their past and current productions. The public are invited to attend.

In addition, there will be two showings of a videotape made of their most recent production, "Love Tales in Vain", two one-act plays (Leacock's *The Raft*, and *The Lost Silk Hat* by Lord Dunsany), which they presented in the Art Gallery in January. These will be shown during the day on the 11th and 12th. The exact times will be posted by the Drama Room in a few days.

The Dramatic Society is a non-academic student/faculty society which produces two major plays each year. They are

now in rehearsal for Alan Ayckbourn's "The Norman Conquests", which will open on March 17 and run through to the 22nd. The acting parts have all been cast, but they are still eager to hear from people who would like to work back stage—on Props, Costumes, Set Construction, or Technical. They are also looking forward to preparing a series of short dramatic readings, perhaps for broadcast on Radio Saint Mary's. Actors and beginners should contact the Drama Society if they want to take part, so that they can put the series together.

The open house will be a good opportunity for anyone to drop by and see what they are about. They hope to see you then!

For more information, phone Rob Candy at 443-3224 (evenings).



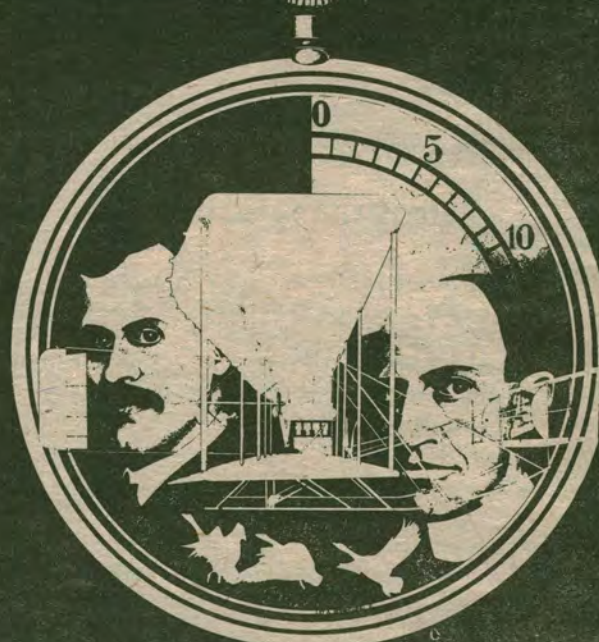
LUNCH WITH ART



Friday Feb. 6

Motion:

Drawing and Dance



In 1903, Orville and Wilbur Wright took the first powered flight in their homemade biplane. The flight lasted 12 seconds, covering a ground distance of 120 feet. This was the beginning of a mode of transportation that was to change the course of history. 10 years ago, Canadian Universities Travel Service opened up Canada's first travel company run by students for students. Now CUTS has 8 offices serving students and the University community from coast to coast.

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The Consumer Advocate: Stereos, Part 9

Part Nine: "Digital Recording and the Future of the Stereo Industry"

by/David Hodgson

The stereo industry is about to undergo a major restructuring. The very way we record music and replay it is to be changed dramatically to the extent that many of today's most advanced components will become obsolete. This latest marvel of modern science is known as digital recording, and it has arisen as a result of the advent of digital computer technology and laser-optics research in the seventies. Let us examine it in some detail.

One problem that cannot be rectified by even the finest of studio equipment is the complete elimination of background noise on tape and scratches and "pops" on records caused as a result of either poor recording techniques or inadequate copying procedures. This itself is not much of a predicament, especially at low listening levels, but at higher settings the hiss and/or scratching noises can be distracting when listening to quiet passages or even when you are just in the interludes between songs. This inconsistency in quality has persisted to this date, and even noise reduction systems cannot alleviate the problem. The answer, then, is in digital recording.

In a nutshell, digital recording (also known as binary

recording) works as follows: instead of cutting the musical information directly and mechanically, each section of musical content is assigned, through a computer, to the number 0 or 1 in the computers' memory banks—hence the term "binary". Zero means "silence" to the computer, and 1 means that there is some musical value present; 1 is then subdivided into the various audible frequencies. Later, when the master disc is ready to be cut, the lathe is directed by the computer rather than by hand. It will then cut grooves on the master disc when it comes to a 1 in its memory banks, and it will leave bare those sections coinciding with 0. Hence, much of the noise is eliminated. The procedure is similar when producing tapes.

The real difference to the listener is achieved by the new turntable that is required by the technique. The conventional stylus/cartridge is replaced by a laser reader on the end of the tonearm. This then draws the bits of binary information that is encoded on the record. The result of having laser contact instead of mechanical contact is the elimination of surface noise caused by the physical touching of the parts.

One encouraging aspect of this inevitably-costly venture is that the traditional amplifier and speakers can be retained. The new technology will only affect you in the way of a need



for a new turntable, and, of course, the need for the digitally-recorded discs. In fact, some of these records are currently available: they can be played in the conventional manner.

Another problem arises, however, when you consider that some of your most favorite recordings cannot be re-recorded in the new method either because the artist has passed on or the group has disbanded. Of course, another group could record the music, but it just wouldn't be the

same. Similarly, there is a problem with live concert recordings, which are also "one-time" occurrences. Therefore, it is pretty safe to assume that you will have to settle for newly-written material. One way to sidestep this problem to some extent is to keep your old turntable and records and play them in the usual manner, while having another set-up for your new equipment. Both then can be connected to the same amp and speakers. This transition period in recordings will un-

doubtedly be expensive to the new purchaser—new discoveries always are. Also, it will be at least five years until this technology is widely available, and then it will probably be another five years before you can reasonably afford to purchase the new equipment, especially if you plan to buy a complete system. Remember—I'm talking about turntables that alone are reported to cost about \$1000 on the average.

This new trend is the future of the stereo industry. Many have praised it as the most significant breakthrough since the beginning of modern true "high-fidelity". How it will affect you remains to be seen, but you should be aware that it is coming and that it may drastically alter the way in which you regard and employ stereo equipment. Finally, it may even lead to more sophisticated technology and components that will radically further the industry—so beware!

Next Issue: "The Super Records"



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CFSM top ten

- | TW | LW | |
|----|----|---|
| 1 | 1 | Wham Bam Thank You Ma'am—Dutch Mason Blues Band |
| 2 | 2 | Road Fever—Downchild Blues Band |
| 3 | 3 | Hawk and Dove—Neil Young |
| 4 | 8 | Wasn't That A Party—The Rovers |
| 5 | 4 | One Trick Pony—Paul Simon |
| 6 | 5 | Honey Hush—Dutch Mason Blues Band |
| 7 | - | Gauche—Steely Dan |
| 8 | - | Alberta Bound—Good Brothers |
| 9 | 6 | Don't Tell Me No—The Cars |
| 10 | 7 | Just Like Starting Over—John Lennon |

CFSM 660 AM, Radio Saint Mary's reminds you to stay tuned every Wednesday evening at 7:00 p.m. for the CFSM Top Ten countdown with Tim Payne. Correctly identify the Top Ten in correct order and win a prize package from Moirs. The winning is easy at 660.

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Journal annihilates CFSM Superstuds

by Fast Ed

This past week during the Winter Carnival, the CFSM Superduds had a rumour going around of how they were going to annihilate the Journal in the broomball match-up.

Prior to the game, I had a chance to speak to the Journal captain and Editor, Eligio (the Godfather) Gaudio, who told

me that his team was not going to humiliate the Superduds throughout the game.

This was true as the first line of leading point people, "Fast Ed", "Destructive Dougall", "Dangerous Doreen", "Mad Marc" and "Notorious Nikki" got things underway for the Journal. On their first rush, The Journal

beat "Dumpy Dana the Druggie" as he had no chance on the set up from Fast Ed to Destructive Dougall.

The Journal continued to dominate the game as they kept the pressure on the Superduds with "Terrific Tob;" between the pipes for the Journal continued to rob the Superduds of their chances.

"The whole team played extremely well against this unskilled and uncoordinated team", said Gaudio. "They, however showed that they still kept up their reputation for abusing little girls as Dale 'the Dance' Rafuse continued throughout the game to flatten the girls on the team when they were not looking."

When asked why Fast Ed did not play the complete game and only two shifts, in which he set up a goal on each shift, Gaudio replied that, "he was having contract disputes and thus when his attorney could not reach terms with the club, he sat off."

Gaudio continued to explain that the team played well and showed that they hold on to the win without the star.

This was evident in the Journal's next game in which "Fast Ed" did not show up to the game as the Journal lost in overtime 1-0. "If I would of come to terms with the club by gametime, I would've played," replied Fast Ed when asked why he didn't show up to the game.

After the Superdud's loss to

the Journal no one from the CFSM's team was available for interview. However, when passing by the losers dressing room, one could see the mixed feelings as some were happy to have come so close to the Journal while others were happy with having the opportunity to play such a well organized club.



Sedgwick



Sedgwick

Bossy ties the "Rocket"

by Dale Rafuse

Mike Bossy last week became only the second man in NHL history to score 50 goals in 50 games. The New York Islander star overcame a minor slump to score two goals late in his 50th game to equal the long standing record set by Maurice "Rocket" Richard in the 1940's.

Many had come close to the record including Phil Esposito with 48 goals in 50 games, and Charlie Simmer with 49 goals in 50 games. Esposito went on to set the NHL scoring record with 76 goals in 78 games, and Simmer finished with an injury and 63 goals.

However, one must consider the times during which each of these "milestones" were set. Richard scored his "50 in 50" during the war years when the remaining teams were not up to full strength due to military duty. Also, there were only 6

teams then. Now there are 21 teams which means much hectic travel and many different opponents. In Richard's day the season only lasted 50 games, unlike the 80 game schedule today. Considering all these factors, it is difficult to believe anyone could even come close to the Rocket's record. Yet, it also clearly shows how great an athlete and natural scorer Bossy is. Even greats like Gordie Howe, Bobby Hull, Phil Esposito, and Guy Lafleur have never scored 50 goals in 50 games. This further compliments Bossy's feat.

Now the question remains, can Bossy get 80 goals in 80 games? Personally, I don't believe so! The season is just too long and punishing. But with that aside, Bossy has scored 225 goals in 280 games. That's the fastest scoring pace in NHL history. If Mike Bossy

can remain healthy and in good physical condition he could very well become the greatest scorer the hockey world has ever seen. Considering the amount of flack the NHL has received in the past few years about watered-down talent and joke teams, it's good to see a bright light for a change. And a very bright light it is!

AS EVIDENT FROM THE LACK OF BASKETBALL ARTICLES THE JOURNAL DESPERATELY EXPRESSES ITS NEED FOR WRITERS TO FOLLOW BASKETBALL AND OTHER EVENTS.

BALLS & PUCKS

by E.W.

This past week was not a very good one for the basketball and hockey Huskies as together they could manage only one win. . .The hockey Huskies fell into a slump as after Christmas they were winless in three of four games. After dropping back to back games against the Dal Tigers, the Pucksters defeated Acadia; then lost to St. F.X. after having a three goal lead after the first period. . .The Hoopsters after defeating the Dal Tigers 73-72, lost to the Acadia Axemen 108-87. The Huskies were then set back by the UNB Red Bombers 92-89. . .The only good news about sports at SMU is that Huskie Stadium will receive a 1.8 million dollar grant for an all-weather track and artificial surface. . .In the NHL, the Canadiens continue to have their problems while the Leafs are back to normal. The NHL All-Star game will be played next week, Tues. Feb. 10 in Los Angeles. . .In the NBA, it looks like Boston and Philadelphia are ready to battle it out in the Eastern Conference as they each have identical records. . .The word has come out to all those boxing fans as Larry Holmes announced last week that he will defend his WBC Heavyweight title against Canadian champ Trevor Berbick on April 11 in Las Vegas after he defends the title against Leon Spinks. (Pretty confident isn't he?). . .In the NCAA basketball rankings DePaul dropped from first place after 12 weeks of being No. 1 in the U.S. . .Well, the Journal was once again successful in demolishing the CFSM, Radio team in the broomball tournament over the Carnival. The radio station however wants to take the Journal on in basketball. They never stop looking for losses to the overpowering Journal. . .



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