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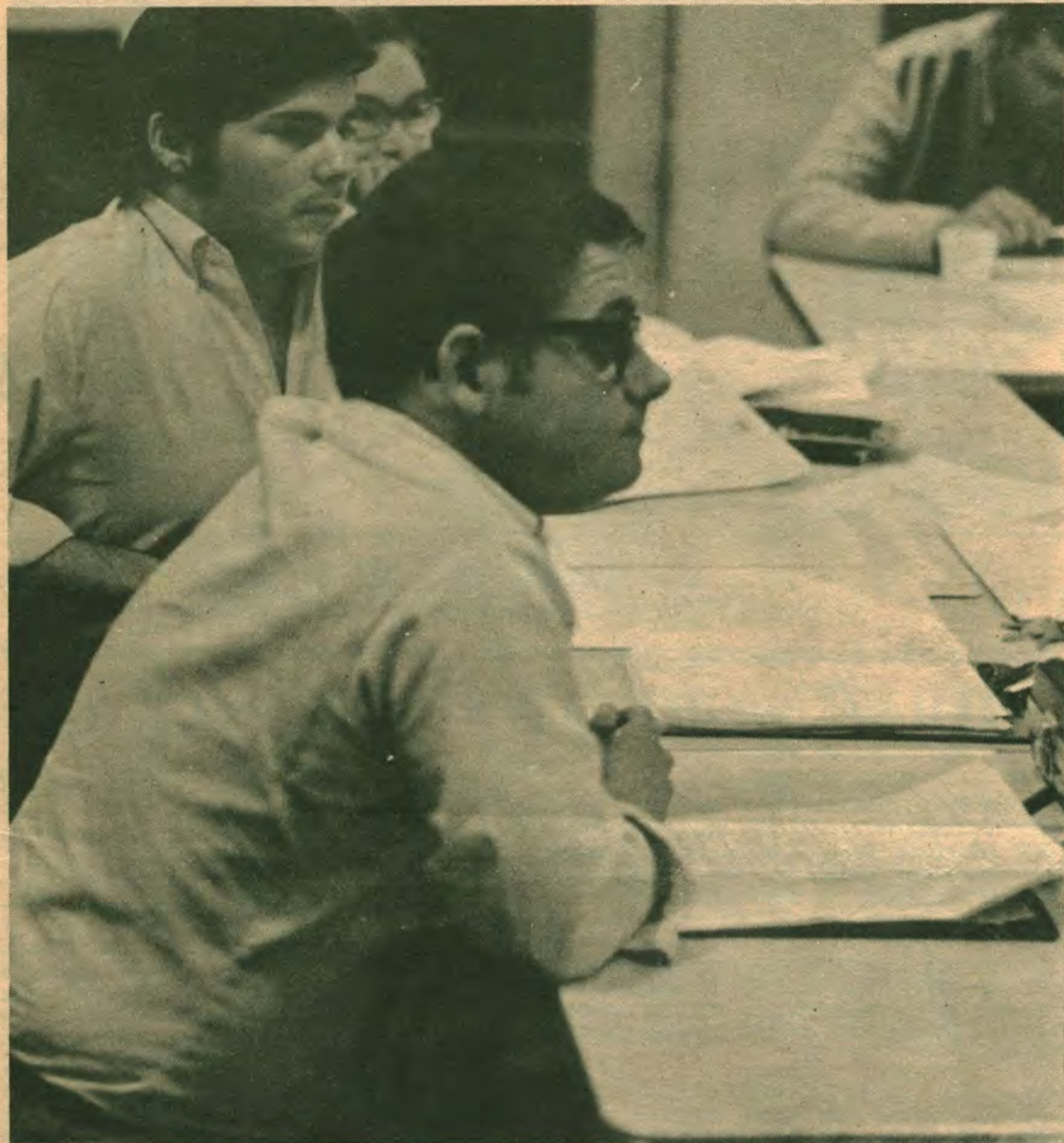
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Volume XXV, No. 3

HALIFAX, CANADA

September 25, 1969

Council refuses to answer senate



SRC executive watches debate during Monday night's council meeting.

They all agreed it was totally irrelevant. They all said they had more important things to discuss. But they discussed it for over an hour Monday night before refusing to answer.

It was a request from the Academic Senate that the Students' Representative Council decide the method of choosing student senators.

Council President Mike deVerteuil proposed that the SRC take a full meeting to decide on the matter. Despite that he said he held the question to be of little importance.

Vice-president Paul LeBlanc said the president of the SRC should have one seat. He suggested that the other go to a member of council or someone affiliated with council.

"You are going at the thing backwards," said JOURNAL editor Mike Smith. Smith, who advocated a campus-wide election, thought that council should ignore 'who' and concentrate on 'how many'!

He recalled that a previous SRC had demanded not less than

by Francis Abbott and Frank Cassidy

four seats. He said that the SRC, in the interests of continuity, could do no less.

"Don't accept less than four seats," he said.

Much of the discussion repeated itself until deVerteuil brought up last year's resolution supporting open discussion and condemning closed meetings.

Said deVerteuil, "I just wanted to bring that up."

In a similar vein, ex-Vice-president Simon Rosenblum proposed that council have nothing to do with the present administrative structures now. They should wait until after the report of the Committee to Restructure the University is released and acted on, he said.

The Committee proposes 20 percent student membership on Senate, down from the 33 percent pushed by student reps on the committee. Rosenblum described the report as a "whitewash job."

Back on the original topic, Chris Sabeau took for granted that student senators would be elected by the student body. Sabeau, who was Science Representative on last year's SRC, said that council should not have control, if it does.

"This council is just trying to preserve its own elitism," he said.

Treasurer Francis Fraser advocated sending back a blank envelope, terming the whole thing a waste of time.

But Secretary Sue Mader disagreed, saying that it would cost nothing to do what the senate had asked. She did not think that an unyielding attitude would gain anything.

In the end, council agreed with both. In a resolution proposed by Arts Representative Ken Johnson, the SRC agreed that "... the means by which students will be chosen for senate membership will not be formulated by the SRC until the function and number of the students chosen are clearly defined by the senate."

The motion passed seven to two with one abstention.

In other business, the council debated a constitution for the campus police force. After the original draft had been considerably modified, it passed unanimously.

With a 9-1 vote Council agreed to look into Radio SMU proposals for a closed circuit radio station on campus. They formed a committee to check the cost and feasibility of the project, which Radio SMU predicts will cost around \$20,000. The committee's report is due by the end of October.

The Council also discussed price disparities in tickets to varsity games. Pre-sale cost of the tickets is \$0.50 but the gate cost is \$1. SRC agreed unanimously to try to get the Athletic Department to reduce the price to \$0.50 at all times.

Administration as pig

Students are intelligent enough to walk the streets, drive cars, die in wars and help little old ladies across the streets. But they cannot be trusted to have any say in the running of the university. This is the old adage which a great number of the rulers of this institution believe. However, they feel that since we are here, we must be given some representation.

Unfortunately I do not agree with this adage. I feel that if we are intelligent enough to do the garbage (like dying, walking and running) then there might be enough left over not only to participate in the running of the university but to control it.

Democracy is the watchword of contemporary society, unless of course you are a black, a jew, a worker or a student.

The bureaucratic hassles of contemporary administrators are just not in our interest. We must allow them to keep their bureaucratic Senate in-group and set up our own structures parallel to it. We must have the power to veto any decision of theirs which is against our collective interests. In all matters which directly affect us we must have the power to initiate and carry out programs in the interests of our majority.

This vested interest of ours is our right. We are, in fact,

the majority in this environment. We are the ones desiring knowledge. We are the ones deciding our future.

We have the right, the right of the majority, to oversee all aspects of the running of the institution, the course content, the hiring of administrators, the hiring of staff, the cost of textbooks, the cost of food in the cafeteria. All of these relate directly to both you and I. Our right to decide must be used.

If we are going to exert our rights we must act as one. We must organize at all levels. We must organize our residences. We must organize our classes. We must organize the student body as a whole in a form of student union.

On another level, we must train ourselves to comprehend and counter the system. We must realize how the minority gained controlling power and how they use it. We must understand the workings within their own little cliques and they will oppose us.

This means that we must combine theory with action; that we must participate in practice.

We must expropriate information on all aspects of the struggle, on our relationship to other oppressed groups and on the roles we are being groomed for.

This entails study, action, analysis of the action, theory,

practice, education in a continuing ever-progressing process.

To get involved with the exploiter gives his conscience a

Comment by
Dave
MacKinnon

rest and gives him somebody to blame when screw-ups occur. Most of the time he tries to keep you occupied with irrelevant horseshit and real progress is unlikely to occur.

The contradictions between your desire to gain an education and their desire to control are too great to allow for any peaceful integrated system. Participation? Yes. Control? Yes. Responsibility for his mistakes? No.

All power lies in the hands of the people. On this campus you are the people. Take the power and use it for the good of the majority.

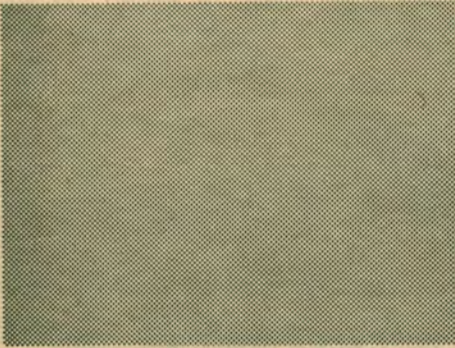
POWER TO THE PEOPLE
BLACK POWER TO THE
BLACK PEOPLE
STUDENT POWER TO STUDENTS.



SUB opened this week and you'll never guess what they're doing.



From a Sunny Dungeon



By
**STEVE
ANDERSON**

A SONG TO BE REWRITTEN

i guess you think by now
you've gotten rid of me,
well you have and i'll tell you
how it no longer matters to me.
i had a vision of what you are
i reckon you're not so tough,
friends ask if i'd gotten far
when you were far to begin with.

i never put you anywhere
you always got by on your own,
i was about to join you there
i looked up but i fell down.
suppose i'm sick somewhere
probably in my head,
sickness like that is hard to bear,
like kissing the flowering dead.
you know i never kissed you
i polished your coffin instead.

if the grievous fault is mine
i apologise
in making you
just like me.
it's my way of playing at life
the game of being free.
we're only human and
here's a peculiar fact;
whose idea was it
to change all of that?

it takes some time to determine
if there's love or there isn't,
the goal is a necessary one
embrace me and admit it,
it's the same trip we all pursue,
some take it, others try to
like you do.

i been there a few times or so
ain't nobody knockin' that
i think everybody should go
as long as they come back.
what you're after is only partly there,
you must go to realize all of that
when you return from out of fear
hope and ideals is where it's at.
it's the only way to touch the universe
your hands must be longer than your arms,
the people of today are really perverse
wearing their fingers like dirty charms.

now you said i frightened you
you also said "let's make amends,"
i said "let's speak the truth
and just happen to be friends".
"give me a call," you replied
when you're blue once in a while",

"but if you're out or in your bed
will your answering service smile?"



RIDING MORE THAN THE RANGE

By STEVE ANDERSON

MIDNIGHT COWBOY is a sickeningly good movie. There is an abundant supply of humour that sometimes tends to be coarse, and nearly always must be pitied. The strength of Cowboy lies in the ability of Dustin Hoffman and Joe Voigt who more than adequately portray two down-and-outers clinging to each other with the tenacity of a married couple, remaining together for the sake of the children. In this case they themselves are the children. And like children, Joe (Voigt) and Ratso (Hoffman) live in a fantasy world.

Their dreams are lived out in New York City. Hustling Joe Buck turns out to be a bumbling country stud befriended by a hapless Puerto Rican suffering from what appears to be acute malnutrition. Or a cross between a severe case of tuberculosis and an indefatigable inferiority complex. They share a lousy room in a condemned building, or is it a condemned room

ing for a big score and Ratso is "dying" to live the good life on Miami Beach.

We are shown the "fags", the "drugged", the "depraved", the "perverted", the "alienated", the "hung up", and the ignorant, all conglomerately to be identified with Joe Buck. All lonely. However, we are told why Joe has become the way he is. . . his grandmother, in the absence of Joe's parents, had reduced him at a tender age to a mere object of her own sexual gratification. Thus Joe received not only a warped view of his own, but also of female sexuality, and honestly believed his way of contributing to society was providing women with a good lay.

Ratso's troubles began at birth. He was born to a poor Latin immigrant. The film carries tremendous impact in as much as we are shown just exactly how rotten life, people, society, etc. can really be. The prime complaint against Cowboy is that we are treated to a marriage failure without being shown the faults of the courtship.

Dal pres. survives censure vote

Dalhousie Student Union president Bruce Gillis last week survived a censure motion against him proposed by graduate student Larry Fredericks.

The motion was a direct result of this year's CUS Congress at Lakehead where Gillis, acting on his own authority, was involved in a plan to replace CUS with a more loosely knit and conservative organization. His action was repudiated by the rest of the delegation unanimously on three grounds:

First of all the action had been unilateral, but the entire delegation had been implicated.

It had been premature in that the question of CUS' viability had not been adequately considered.

Finally, the basic notion of a political organization as envisaged by the new constitution was "ludicrous."

On September 16, the motion to censure Gillis's "unilateral action" was presented to the Council.

Following a four-hour debate

held in the Dal SUB, the motion was defeated.

Observers were critical of the Graduate Students' Association for the censure motion and agreed a more constructive measure could have been adopted.

In another censure motion last January Gillis was the principal in the censure of Will Offley, Arts representative, who sent a telegram of support to the sitting-in students at Simon Fraser University.

That motion WAS passed.

FOCUS: Rhodesia, Yesterday, today and tomorrow

-Continued from Page 6-

sisting of carrots in heaven and bullets on earth. No matter how long delayed this has got to pass. The masses who will wage the war will recreate themselves in the process. They will learn that political power is derived from the barrel of the gun. They will know that the settlers law forbids them to own a gun for that very reason. So when they get the guns they will make it a point to get political power. They will fulfill the dictum: seek ye the political

kingdom first and all shall be added unto you. Once power is seized a people's government will be instituted based on human beings and not races and other compartments typical of colonialism.

All the efforts of the colonizer to cling to domination by numerous terrorist laws and crude use of force are thus in vain. The war that has started in Zambezi Valley is still disorganized and ill-equipped with a revolutionary ideology. But it has already drawn

into Rhodesia hundreds of South African armed forces. The oppressors are getting excited, they are scared deep in the marrow.

But when the war spreads to the grass roots and becomes a people's war the oppressors will not only be scared, they will give way or meet their doom. For the masses it will be liberty or death. No stone will remain unturned in Rhodesia until freedom reigns in Zimbabwe.

SUB ready for November opening

The Student Center could be occupied by the end of November. Les David, superintendent for general contractors Fraser Brace, said, "We are still striving for that date (the end of November)" for completion of the building.

"Work is about two to three weeks behind schedule owing to a combination of factors," David said. "Fifteen working days lost in April due to bad weather, late arrival of the windows and a recent strike by insulators have delayed progress."

by Tom McCaughey

David predicts "The building will be closed in and substantially complete by the end of September. The fifth floor, and possibly the fourth, will be turned over during the last week of October or the first of November."

The fifth floor will contain Students Representative Council; Journal Office and radio broadcasting facilities. A Canada Manpower Center, general offices, offices for the deans of men and women and a library will occupy the fourth.

David said the rest of the building would be turned over for occupancy, floor by floor, as they are completed.

The third floor will contain lunch, lounge, and games areas and a liturgical center. The bookstore will occupy the second floor while the first floor will include a cafeteria, dining areas, and a lounge. A Post Office will be located in the basement, in the present Journal office.

Heat, or lack of it, which has been a problem in the JOURNAL office will be turned on in the floors as they are completed.

Asked what he thought of the building, David said, "It is a very good design". He also said that it will be very functional and

pleasant and that the office spaces are very big, not the minimum sizes.

Students' Representative Council President Mike DeVerteuil feels that facilities in the new building are not enough.

DeVerteuil says "We are lacking a Saint Mary's equivalent of the McInnes Room" (in the Dalhousie SUB). I mean large rooms where we can hold meetings and balls and such.

"I don't think the games room is going to be big enough. If we can use the cafeteria for a card room, fine and good. If not we are lacking there."

DeVerteuil also thinks "We are going to have to equip the music room ourselves."

Architect George Rogers said the Student Center "is designed to give a variety of spaces to possibly make it a little more intimate than other buildings, with their long corridors and small rooms."

He also said that it "is designed to go together as a checkerboard pattern to facilitate expansion" and "to create a number of outdoor intimate spaces making it more personal".

Rogers has been associated with Saint Mary's before. He was the architect responsible for the library and the original Bio-Chem. Building.

Originally intended to be six stories high, the \$1.4 million building has been cut to five owing mainly to a financial hang-up.

"Designed structurally to extend another three floors", should the need arise, Rogers said, "the second floor of the book stores, which has been eliminated in the present construction, has been allowed for."

Many students do not know exactly what is in the Student Center, but in many cases they feel the administration offices should be kept separate from it. After being told what the SUB in-

cluded, several students commented:

Eric McGinn - Arts 3 - said, "I don't think any administration offices should be in it. I think there should be a well-equipped music room and a fair sized games room. I don't feel the liturgical center should be in there, it should be in the chapel. Neil Purcell - Arts 2 - "I just

want a music room, that's all. I'm satisfied with everything else."

"I don't know much about it," said Larry Bazley - Comm. 1 - "There are enough administration offices around campus. It is a student building and there is no need for any (administration offices) in there."

David has asked that anyone

wishing to see what is inside the building not to go beyond the first floor by themselves because of the dangers involved in a partially constructed building. He will be pleased to arrange tours for anyone who requests one.

Only about two months remain before the facilities are open to all students.



GRADUATES '70-ALUMNI

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Leonard Rambeau, Manager

Room 415 - Bio-Chem Building

Saint Mary's University

What Happened?

"What Happened?!"

The dismayed words of freshman, Anne Connors, a science major, when asked her impression on Orientation at Saint Mary's this year.

Another frustrated comment - this one from Barry Coleman, a first year Arts man; "What's Orientation?" Then an onlooker forwarded "It stunk!" Dismayed Frosh?

Maybe the words of an upperclassman summarized the feeling at Orientation - "It really sucked for the freshmen." John Holland's comment. And the poor upperclassmen they didn't get to meet any of those girls.

General comment on orientation followed the lines of more mixers and less talk.

What is orientation? General knowledge amounted to: "A week used by students to familiarize themselves with campus life." To many, orientation consisted of a mere two-hour initiation.

The Frosh had a few suggestions of their own: Val Nose, an Arts student, expressed his desire to see a Frosh queen chosen and suggested there was no shortage of material for such an event this year. He also enquired about the scarcity of student and administrative leaders present during the time.

Pam Piers, an Arts I co-ed, wasn't impressed by the strung-together program. She complained of very lonely times in the residence before and after registration.

Comments on the Roast-In ranged from "stomach upsetting" to "groovy." One person even suggested that everybody proceed to the nearest beach and initiate a "Happening."

Some commented that Initiation was literally "kind of wet" particularly during the hose-down, but didn't mind because they "had a ball."



New Academic Vice-President

Saint Mary's University has a new Academic Vice-President, Gerald Tait S.J. will fill the administrative slot left vacant by the resignation of Daniel Fogarty S.J. in 1967.

Tait, of Brockville, Ontario, says his duties will be "... the ultimate responsibility in co-ordinating the academic program of the university."

"But," he says, "I have other responsibilities at the present time in student affairs."

Tait was registrar at Loyola College in Montreal from 1960 to 1967. Then he took a sabbatical leave to the University of Strasbourg, France for two years.

Then came the "... great falling in of the sky." He was asked to come to Saint Mary's University as Academic Vice-President. "Coming here as a teacher or professor in religious studies would have been a much more attractive offer than coming here as an academic vice-president," he said, "but there was a crisis here."

Tait attended Saint Patrick's College in Ottawa for two years after graduating from high school. In 1943 he joined the Artillery and switched over to the Air Force. Then he joined the Society of Jesus and spent four years at Guelph studying the humanities.

ights
ights
ights

Lights are needed around our Student Union Building. And we know 'cause Journal members are using the basement of the place as "home" until new SUB quarters come through. The "light" connection comes in when "Journal"-ists have to work late nights (most of the time) ... and in case you haven't tried it lately, it's a bit tense to stumble your way around muddy mud and construction junk in the dark.

Why, even one of our bestest (???) staffers Steve Anderson almost had a fatal accident while negotiating his way from car to

office the other night. Well, he did scratch it anyways. He's got a big scar! Well, would you believe a little one?

And even Doug Goldsmith (Com. 3) one of the slaving ink-veined crew, why he, with the darkness and all, tripped over some wire and almost broke his arm, ... on a large rock, yet.

And the girls, are going to claim damages to the tune of new stockings and shoes if conditions just don't improve.

Now that kind of item on a budget could certainly give the wrong impression, ... so to save face... and our bodies, too ... help!

A frozen present

Santamarian '69 will have a fresh new format this year, according to editors and staff.

"Work on the yearbook will be completed this week, says editor Wayne Garland.

"We should get the book back quickly as we are about the only book left in the country to be printed," he said.

The yearbook was to be ready earlier in the summer, but there were staff and office problems. There was a mid-year editor change when Chris Sabeen resigned to take a position on the Students' Representative Council.

The Santamarian needs pictures - but a change in the photo

editor took place - lack of continuity resulted.

New photo editor John Daigle says his department had problems of its own, including both staffing and equipment.

"That situation," says Daigle, "resulted in a lack of communication."

The standard news story

By LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

An uneasy calm settled over racially tense, ... today as National Guardsmen and police stood by in case of renewed outbreaks of trouble.

The, ... side of the city has been wracked by sporadic sniper fire, looting and arson for, ... nights.

Mayor, ... day: "I think we have the situation under control."

The trouble broke out, ... day night as rumors spread

through the, ... Side ghetto area that a, ... year-old Negro, ... had been shot by a policeman while, ... a, ... persons, including, ... police and, ... fireman, have been injured in the violence.

Negro leaders, ... the Rev, ... and, ... Jones toured the riot area, ... day night in an attempt to restore calm.

"It's just a small percentage of trouble makers and kids causing the problem out there," said weary Police Chief, ...

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SMU JACKETS CRESTS SWEATERS SWEATSHIRTS STUDENT OUTLINES PAPERBACKS PREFERRED READING

"Most of the people want law and order just like we do." The riot area is near the scene of the 19, ... riot which took, ... lives and caused \$, ... million damage.

Mayor, ... said he would appoint a committee of leaders to investigate the rioting. Shot and killed, ... day night was, ... of, ... Street. Patrolman, ... said he shot the boy as he saw the youth turn and approach him in a "threatening manner."

join the yearbook in '69

Shifted or Shafted?

Wretched wregistration

Someone has slipped up again. Registration for the freshman courses has passed the saturation point.

Among the courses affected by severe overcrowding was Psychology 120. Registration for the course has increased astronomically during the four years that the course has been offered. Psych Chairman Gerry Gordon accepted over 350 class cards.

Although the department expected only a 25 to 40 per cent increase in enrollment, the situation was so bad that the professor was unable to collect all the class cards.

Later, a stencilled notice signed by the Psych Chairman advised freshmen that they were required to withdraw from the course.

The notice said, "It has been represented to me that one reason that there are so many people in this course (Psych 120) is that many have registered without the prerequisites."

The calendar of the University describes the course as having no prerequisites, but says that it is a sophomore level course.

"I am afraid, therefore," said the notice, "that I must ask all of those of freshman standing (i.e. with 0, 1, or 2 credits) . . . to withdraw from the course."

But the notice also says that all those who apply to the department chairman for special permission to enter the course may be allowed to do so. According to Gordon 30 students have applied for permission and 30 students have been allowed to enter the course.

The Psych department as such has only been in existence for three years but Psych 120 was offered for the first time in 1966, without a department to handle it.

by JOURNAL
News Staff

In that year 95 students registered for the course. Enrollment increased 25 to 120 during 67-68, 97 - 216 in 68-69 and to over 400 in 1969.

The situation is aggravated by the inclusion of Psych in the list of required courses for the Arts degree. Candidates for the degree are required to take a social science, of which psychology is one.

Another problem is that Education students are required to have a Psych credit before they can enter the faculty. This has brought an influx of seniors who had not known of the requirement.

A far more serious case was that of the freshmen English classes. With a department of 15 and an enrollment of about 1500 classes were larger. It ranged from 7 to 150 per class.

English chairman Roger Crowther said that the overcrowding was caused by "... university requirements rather than by our prescription."

He also said popular courses and timetable conflicts caused overcrowding. The department solved the difficulty by re-registering students.

Changed to another course, Steve Fitzpatrick declared himself "satisfied."

"I think that everybody's getting a fair shake," he said. He looked upon his situation as a chance to take something that he might otherwise have ignored.

He was switched from North American literature to the poetry of Keats.

The situation was similar in philosophy but students there

were not as happy with the outcome.

Wendy Cobban, Arts 1, said "It makes me so friggin' mad! Why didn't they close classes?" she asked.

The methods used to pick those freshmen who would be asked to leave also came under attack.

"In my Philosophy 120 class there were over 170 students on the first day," said Agnes Carrol, Arts 1.

"The next day, he (the professor) has 20 more admit-to-class cards - all freshmen - and he told them to leave."

Phil. prof W.A. Stewart said, "We picked the freshmen students rather than the sophomores or juniors or seniors because the freshmen students will have ample time in the next three years to get their philosophy course."

Arts Dean George Hallet describes the problem as one of logistics.

"The problem is that you can't put 400 people in a room built for 280," he said. He was referring to the situation in Psychology 120.

One solution to the situation, Hallet suggested, might be the use of electronic techniques.

He said that "... closed circuit television might be used to link the two theatres."

This would allow as many of the excluded students as possible to attend lectures, but only said Hallet "... provided they fit in."

Hallet felt that there was no hardship in not being allowed to take the introductory Psychology.

"This is not a deprivation," he said.

"The university has always excluded freshmen from taking 120 level courses."

The students were allowed to register because the department "... wanted to give them the opportunity." Then they discovered the classes were overcrowded.

"They've tried to equalize distribution," said Hallet.

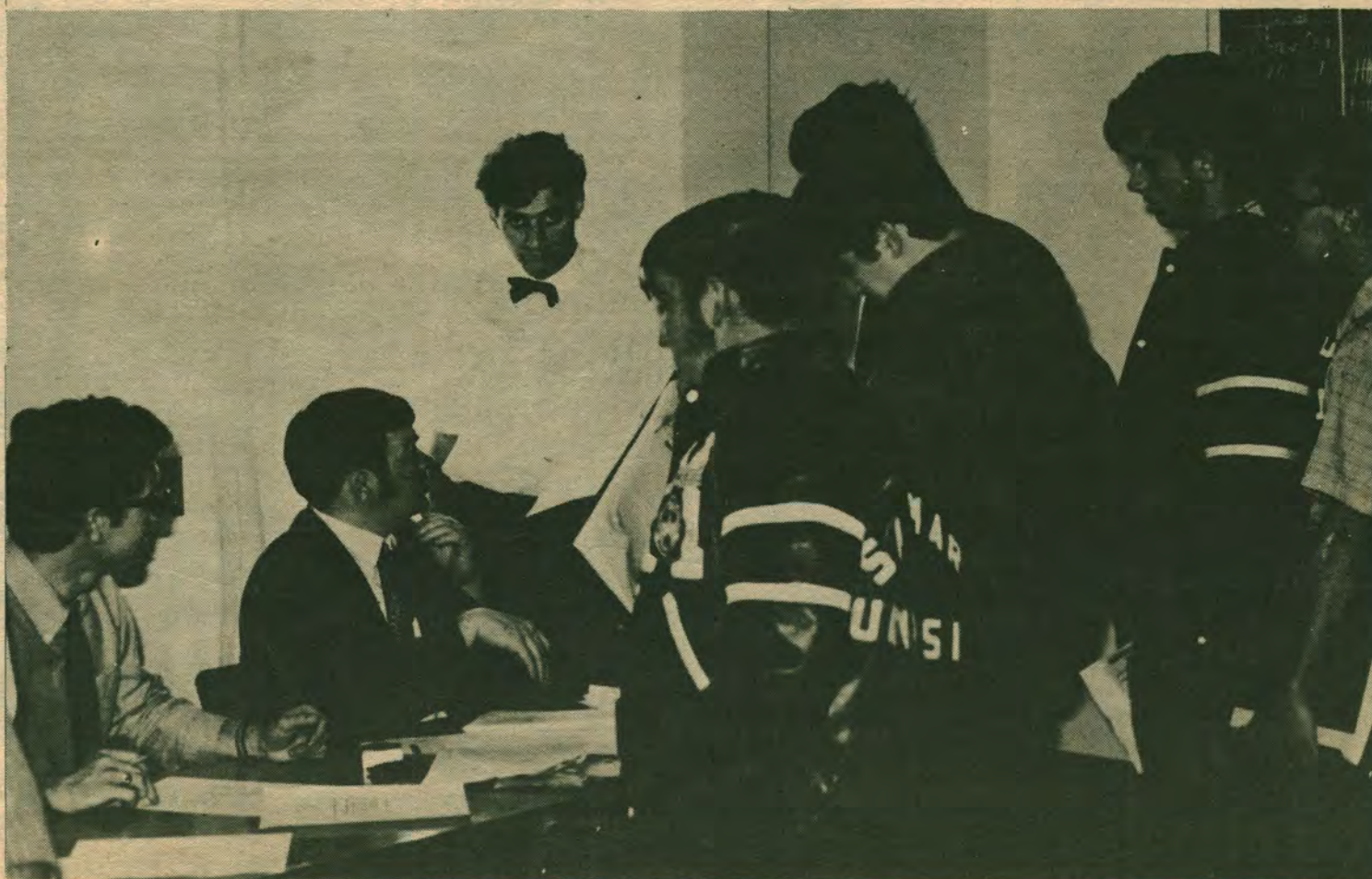
But students will not have any difficulty in changing their books. If they have bought books for a course and have been told to change, the bookstore will allow exchanges.

Bookstore manager Trendholme Lodge said, "If it's the administration's or the professor's fault, we'll take them back."

But only "... if they don't write in them," he said.



(TOP) Wretched wrathful wights watch mammoth ministrative machine destroy destinies. (BOTTOM) Attentive academics agree as all achieve unanimity.



Focus:

Rhodesia: Yesterday, today and tomorrow

by
Shingai D. Nyajeka

A Rhodesian, Shingai Nyajeka is currently a grad student at Dalhousie University

The Rhodesian crisis continues to develop. This year, possibly on November 11th, (the illegal independence Day) the new apartheid constitution should be in effect. Not that there will be any radical innovation in the power structure. Political power has been and is effectively in the hands of the white settlers. On paper at any rate the new constitution will once more reassure the 220,000 white Rhodesians of perpetual supremacy over the 4.8 million Africans.

Events in Rhodesia to-day are a living memory of the bitter fruits of colonialism. Call it anything but colonialism is permanent aggression feeding on different forms of violence. In Rhodesia the first acts of aggression were committed in the early 1890's when African inhabitants after decisive victories finally succumbed to British gunpowder. Mopping-up operations were then undertaken during which defenceless women and children were crushed, burnt and torn by the trigger-happy colonial army. The process has in various forms continued up to to-day.

Today the rule of violence in Rhodesia has few parallels. The colony is now a complete police state. It is riddled with paid informers and plain-clothes policemen, military and police camps and armed guards to protect ministers and other government officials from the people they claim to represent. Informers are recruited by various methods ranging from bribery to intimidation threats and demonstrations of reckless atrocities. The network of informers so formed collaborates with the police and military in suppressing any sign of opposition from the Africans. Suspected and known freedom fighters are constantly harassed by surprise dawn raids. Resistance is unwise. The raiders are too happy to pump a few shots into a suspect. Those swooped up are whisked to unknown detention camps where they are held incommunicado for as long as it pleases the minister of justice. There is no such thing as a habeas corpus application. A victim's relatives or friends who persistently want to know what has happened to their colleagues go the same way.

Worst forms of brutality

The worst forms of brutality take place in prisons, police camps, detention and restriction camps where publicity is minimal. Here the sadists satisfy their passions to the fullest. If they want some information from a suspect, various methods are applied - putting hot eggs under the armpits, using electric shocks, pulling ears and fingernails and other parts too brutal to mention - until the suspect 'confesses.' Those who die in the ordeal are conveniently listed as cases of suicide. The sickening list of atrocities could be extended but this is hardly necessary. Suffice to say a reign of terror exists in Rhodesia to-day, for such is life in a desperate situation of colonialism.

The situation is rendered desperate because the oppressor knows and fears that liberation of the oppressed masses is around the corner. He sees enemies surrounding him from all corners. He is even afraid of that humble, toothless buldog, Britain. But he really knows Britain is no enemy at all. For the settler policy in Rhodesia has evolved with the direct and indirect support of the British government. It is the African who has suffered the consequences of British duplicity and hypocrisy that has characterised Rhodesian history.

It was Britain that marvelled at and translated Rhodes' concept of a British Empire 'stretching from Cape to Cairo' into meaningful terms.

It was Britain that gave Rhodes the Royal Charter which arrogantly awarded to the British South Africa Company the rights to legislate for Africans and to take over their land.

It was Britain that provided the settlers with troops to suppress early freedom movements.

It was Britain that declared in 1923 that in colonial situations the African interests must be paramount whilst granting the Rhodesian settlers 'self-government' despite the settlers' flagrant disregard of African rights.

It was Britain that after the 1923 handover retained the right to veto legislation yet never raised an eyebrow even in the face of notorious legislation like the Land Apportionment Act of 1930. The Act gave the tiny white population more than half of the land in Rhodesia and precluded Africans from owning fertile land and town property.

No one can tell the misery of thousands of African families that had to be banished from the fertile and therefore European lands into the wilderness and start a new life there. Britain complemented the settlers by giving them full control of the army and enacting the racist-oriented and abortive Central African Federation.

In the late 1950's and early 1960's Britain's hypocrisy was being exposed at the United Nations. Within her 'self-governing colony' of Rhodesia, Whitehead, as premier in 1959 banned the African National Congress. In 1960 he introduced the vicious Law and Order Maintenance Act which prescribed inter alia savage sentences for oath taking, organising boycotts, threats of violence, and wide powers for the banning of newspapers. To the charges that the principles of justice so fervently preached by Britain were being violated in Rhodesia, Britain replied by giving the settlers the infernal 1961 constitution which promised continued settler rule.

Furthermore Britain turned down African demands in and outside the boardrooms of the U.N. that she secure the right to self-determination for all peoples in Rhodesia, her reason being that since 1923 she had established a convention of non-interference in Rhodesia.

Britain insisted that she alone had final responsibility over Rhodesia's road to majority rule. The rest of the U.N. members were to respect article 2(7) of the charter and assume a 'hands off' attitude whilst she put her house in order.

But Whitehall's official policy of hiding behind a bush with no leaves could not continue after the November 11, 1965 Unilateral Declaration of Independence (U.D.I.) by Rhodesia. The white oligarchy in Rhodesia finally showed Britain that it did not want any superficial de jure authority from Whitehall.

Smith and his gang

Smith and his gang consciously modelled their U.D.I. constitution on the American one of 1776, not to show that Rhodesia in racial mythology they copied the phrase that all men are created equal and wrote no reference to government being derived from the consent of the governed. In any event U.D.I. placed Britain in an embarrassing dilemma. In principle she was opposed to a rebellion against herself. Yet, she sympathised with her 'kith and kin' in Rhodesia. All the

same, pressure, mainly from the African states, was mounting. They demanded that Britain restore her full responsibility which she had asked for under Article 2(7) via the use of force.

Britain refused to comply. A sanctions policy was subsequently adopted which was retroactively as ever.

The use of force of course could have easily brought the settlers to their knees. But Mr. Wilson honoured his word. Prior to U.D.I. he had promised that no force would be used in Rhodesia if she rebelled. So half-hearted measures had to be used. Even though sanctions were a mere pap on the back Mr. Wilson went on record at the Lagos Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference of 1966 for promising that sanctions would topple the Smith regime in a matter of weeks not months. Weeks went by, months went by and the Rhodesian economy was as viable as ever. Soon Mr. Wilson was inviting 'rebel' Ian Smith to talks on the 'Tiger' and later on the 'Fearless.' In both instances Britain did not get a face-saving formula from her 'kith and kin' in Rhodesia.

Sanctions were of course doomed to failure. South Africa, that citadel of white supremacy, made it quite clear she would not join in the sanctions game. Who can blame her? Adopting a sanctions policy would hasten not only Rhodesia's but also her own doom. Instead she said little about the merits of U.D.I. but did everything to maintain Rhodesian viability. She acted as an intermediary for the transportation of embargoed goods to and from Rhodesia. She supplied Rhodesia with the vitally needed oil. She supplied Rhodesia with extra police and reinforced the Rhodesian army with helicopters and soldiers especially trained to fight guerrillas. To-day Rhodesia is more a province of South Africa than a self-governing colony of Britain.

Realistic strategy

Realistic strategy over Rhodesia must necessarily take into account colossal South Africa. Anything else merely reveals the gap between the principles and the practice of international diplomacy. And this is precisely what has been happening. Which country in the west has not attacked the racial policies of South Africa as grotesque and morally abominable? Yet which country in the west is not vigorously expanding trade with South Africa? Where does South Africa get her arms to suppress the Africans with but from the west in exchange for gold, diamonds, raw materials based on blood and sweat of Africans? Yet if the west ever withdrew its investments and banned trade with South Africa, the white oligarchies in Southern Africa would come to a crushing halt. But then this is a challenge few governments in the west are ever likely to rise to.

This is the era of monopoly capitalism in which the making of profits justifies the means. White Rhodesians would see many echoes in western capitals to their cry 'Long live white South Africa.'

Consider the fact that about fifty percent of foreign investment in Africa is in South Africa. British investments amount to almost one billion dollars and American investments total almost one billion dollars. The profits from the investments are staggering because of the semi-slave, so called 'cheap', African labour. Cheap labour indeed.

Take South West Africa for illustrative purposes. In 1961 the Consolidated Diamond Mines of

S.W.A. Ltd., a subsidiary of De Beers and Anglo-American cartels, had a registered capital of 5,240,000 pounds which made profits totalling 15,553,197 pounds. This amount after a deduction of 4,784,782 pounds for taxation almost doubled the S.W.A. annual budget which in that year was 8,097,710 pounds. The African labourer got the leftovers on the table. After digging all that gold ore he gets 5 pounds a month from which he must pay tax. He lives in a slum, sleeps on cement, lacks hospitalization, eats cornmeal mush, is disenfranchised and dehumanised. Its the same thing in Rhodesia, South Africa, Angola and Mozambique.

But then white Rhodesians and their perpetrators are wrong about where the world is and where it is going. All the forms of oppression are an expression of the ultimate weakness of colonialism heading for its own doom. The fate of colonialism is sealed in the phenomenon of decolonization.

Rhodesian colonialism will be no exception. Any doubt can be dispelled by looking back into history. Not so long ago the world was made up of Britain and the British Empire, France and the French Empire, or better still Europe and the European Empire. All this is now gone.

In the hey-day of European imperialism colonies had been set up by international capitalism. Violence was used to establish and maintain economic exploitation, which in turn demanded political oppression, social segregation and the establishment of a master-servant relationship between the colonizer and the colonized. Bullets and napalm from the police and the military were a daily ritual.

To brace and perpetuate the colonial setting, holy fathers came preaching the holy messages: slaves be obedient to those who are your earthly masters with fear and trembling in singleness of heart as to Christ... Love your enemies, and pray for those who persecute you. Yet for all this the truth stood naked. Europe did not love the colonized. She plundered, killed, raped and maimed. All this in the quest for gold, diamonds, pearls, oilfields, and in the name of western civilization and Christian ethics, anti-communism and all such western preoccupations.

It is conceivable that Europe with her level of technological advancement saw herself as the centre of the world. She then concluded that this pride was a universal phenomenon. Through her own spectacles the world was made up of Europeans and others (to be precise, natives) who could not rule themselves. Even the League of Nations assumed the mandatory system for the reason that the natives were not yet able to stand on their own feet. It was as if Europe had a divine mission to hasten the reign of democracy. But then the hypocrisy. Europe hastened the reign of terror. The natives did not get bullets, they got bullets.

But Europe was wrong. There is a universal preoccupation. No matter the forms of oppression the time comes when open confrontation becomes a must. Every colonizer knows this. And this explains why he is very desperate to fight the oppression which he has imposed. When oppression is so heavy a burden on the colonizer, he will

napalms, electric shocks, super-sonics; the guerrilla will always outdo the colonizer. The founder of modern military strategy of guerrilla warfare, Mao Tse-tung astonished all political and military strategists. He declared that the road of the revolution in China was to be of peasant uprising led by the working class. Unlike the Russian revolution, revolutionary gravity in China was shifted from towns into the countryside. It was guerrilla warfare that dealt a crushing defeat to imperialism and its stooges and paved the way for the victory of the Chinese revolution. Not only in China but also in Vietnam, Kenya, Korea, Algeria, and Cuba imperialism met with resounding blows. In the little hamlets, and paddy fields, in the bushes and mountains and deserts imperialism and colonialism were put and will be put on the run.

This is what is coming in Rhodesia and indeed all Southern Africa. The towns have failed. Those who championed the national struggle by constitutional means are now wasting in restriction camps. They are being violently punished for their non-violent approach to decolonization. They cannot be blamed for this. They were doing what everyone else was doing in Africa except in Algeria and Kenya. In fact they helped the revolutionary cause. They heightened the contradictions and forever removed the veil of decolonization by appealing to conscience and constitutionality. They opened the way for a higher level of struggle - the people's war using guerrilla tactics.

Against the people's war the Rhodesian oligarchy has no chance. The people's wars have just begun in Mozambique, Angola, Portuguese Guinea, Rhodesia and South West Africa. The struggle ahead is bitter and protracted. No one doubts that. But the guerrillas are gaining rich experiences with every day that passes. The war is going to intensify.

South Africa will throw her cordon ever wider. But sooner or later she will give way. The Americans with the most sophisticated weapons of mass murder have been proved paper tigers in Vietnam. What of South Africa? One day she will retreat from Rhodesia and Southern Africa.

To-day the revolutionaries and the counter-revolutionaries are still flexing their muscles. Tomorrow the full battle, a life and death struggle will begin. It is the paradox and the challenge of our time that imperialism and colonialism in its violent form can only be eliminated by violence.

No revolutionary likes violence for its own sake. A revolutionary knows that a revolution is bloody. But if violence is the only means that can bring down the white oligarchies in Southern Africa then let it be so. The masses of the people are taking over the struggle from the closed atmosphere of air-conditioned offices to the field and the village. They will steal into the night and come home at day-break with blood-stained knives. They will harass the oppressor day and night. He will live in perpetual fear and then learn the bitter truth that freedom is only his.

Day of the guerilla

For to-day is the day of the guerrilla. No matter the tanks,

No longer will there be two states in Rhodesia: a western type of democracy now completely fascist, and a native authority system now one hundred percent police state. All that will go and so will that facade of humanism and...
Please turn to Page 7.

Social notes from then till now. Women's Liberation

The Women's Liberation Movement is a non-organization with an analysis that suggests that women are slaves in a male dominated society. How the members (or non-members) arrive at that analysis is not really important. Take it for granted that they tie economic subservience to sexual exploitation.

That doesn't necessarily mean sexual in the sense of screwing (although that comes in), but in a racist sense as a black is exploited because of his skin, so a woman is exploited because of her sex.

And that exploitation takes many forms. It may be the day-to-day shit work of keeping a house. It has been calculated that women work 99.7 hours a week keeping house. That's without minimum wage or indeed any wage except a place to sleep and food to eat.

Exploitation happens when a woman is passed over for promotion because men won't work under her. It happens when women are socialized to believe that their sole purpose in life is to be someone's husband. It happens when intelligent women come to college for no other purpose than to snare some unsuspecting, and hopefully rich, male, who will support them.

It happens on the most micro level when a man opens a door for a woman, making the unconscious assumption that the poor dear is unable to do it herself. She is simply too weak, vulnerable and stupid to open a door herself.

And basically that assumption comes from times which have been long gone for thousands of years. When men hunted and women cooked, the woman had a different role simply because she was more likely to get smashed up on the hunt. But then came the leap into agriculture and guess who immediately started doing all

the work? Right. The same weak female who is unable to open doors today tilled fields, hoed gardens, harvested crops and dragged plows. The pattern still obtains in some primitive societies.

So the domination was essentially a physical one; based on the superior fighting ability of a man. It has nothing to do with intellectual inferiority or even physical inferiority. It is simply that men are built to kill and women are not.

That situation has been made obsolete by the invention of such things as rifles and push-button missile systems. Now a woman is just as capable of killing as a man - because her fingers are shaped exactly the same way.

But old attitudes die hard. Men reason, not in their heads, but in their prejudices. And this society is set up to provide more prejudices than it really needs.

But Women's Liberation is not the whole question. The problem is really People's Liberation. Men are also screwed by the socialization that gives women the characteristics of a pretty cow.

There is an old line about oppressors being more oppressed than the oppressors. Men are unable to relate to women as people because of the conditioning which makes them stupid child-bearing animals. Women are unable to relate to men as people because they are conditioned to feel inferior.

Which conjures up a situation in which everybody runs around feeling repressed and hung-up. In which divorces and suicides happen daily. In which people really don't like themselves enough to live with themselves. That would be a pretty bad situation. Enough to make someone sick, almost.

But that doesn't happen here, thank God.

Letter

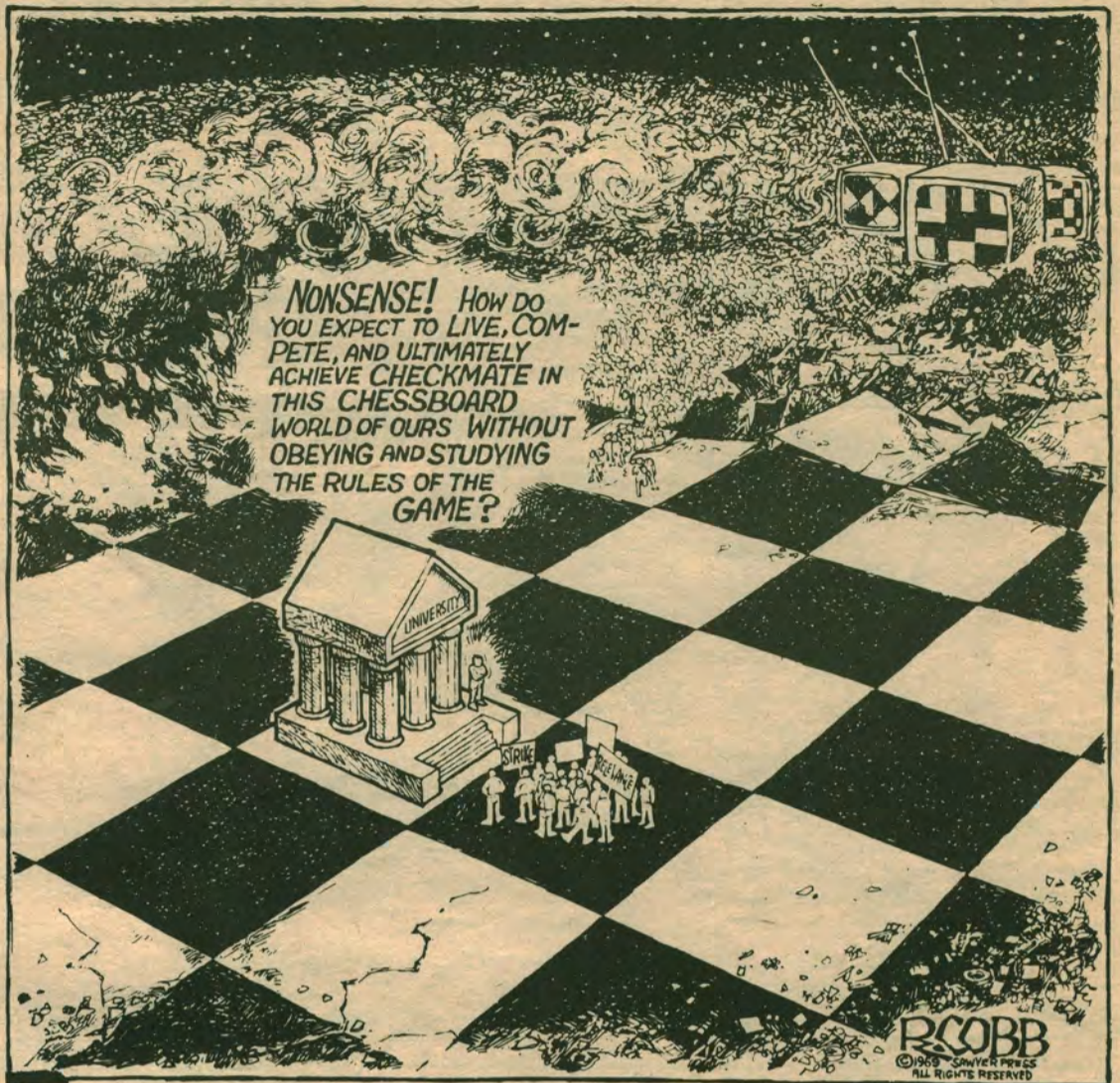
The Editor
The JOURNAL
Saint Mary's University,
Sir,

In the last edition of the JOURNAL you stated that "7-1 odds face males." It is then stated that there would be 1500 males "competing for the favours of slightly over 350 female students."

According to the latest compu-

tation in the Mathematics Department, with the aid of highly advanced modern computer techniques, this would yield a ratio of approximately (1 to 4,285,714).

P. Ewer
Mathematics department.
(Editor's note) According to our own calculation the correct figure is not 1 to 4,285,714 but 1 to 4,285,714.



On writing editorials

This editorial should be more aptly titled "The End of Ideology" except somebody has already used that line somewhere. And the reason it should be called that is because I want to talk about the probability of eliminating editorials.

First of all, it should be recognized that no writer can ever hope to write without bias. Every piece of copy that was ever written contained all of the prejudices and opinions of its author.

Then we should note the idea of separating news and editorials came from the press on this continent. It was a logical outgrowth of their claim to "objectivity." If you write news without bias, you must have someplace to express opinion. If not, you are reduced to a fact sheet without any hope of doing more than listing things.

(As an aside look at the European press. Without that "objectivity" nonsense, the European press is joyfully and unashamedly biased. The people who want to read news with a left slant read a left newspaper, and the rightists read a rightist newspaper.)

So, why do we continue to write editorials? One reason is that it gives the editor something concrete to show for his efforts. His newspaper is the collective work of the staff. His writing is edited by copy editors. But his editorials are gems which come almost intact from his fevered brain to his readers. He can be sure that his virulent attacks will be read as HIS attacks, not the product of some news writing conglomerate.

Another reason is that it gives semblance of objectivity to any paper. That is especially so when the readers are trained from birth to re-

gard the editorial page as the place for opinion. Given that training, there is a subconscious feeling that any paper which has an editorial page must be telling the truth in its news columns, simply because opinion and bias are on the editorial page.

A hang-up is that truth is not determined by opinion but by fact. If the JOURNAL reports that arch-fiend Lex Luthor died yesterday, our comment on his character does not obscure the fact of his death. And it is that fact which is truth. And that fact is available to everyone who reads the story regardless of whether or not he agrees that Luthor was really an arch-fiend.

That bastion of "objectivity," Time Magazine, does not have an editorial page; primarily because it realizes that its bias is readily apparent and need not be repeated ad infinitum.

Whether you are on the side of Motherhood and God, or Marx and the red flag, your bias becomes apparent when you write. There is no necessity to bore your reader with what he can discover by reading your paper.

So that is why the JOURNAL has an editorial page. One, because the editor is egotistical and two, because we want to get your mind.

For those two reasons we will probably continue to have editorials; not because they contribute anything but because it is easier than getting your mind some other way. And again, given previous training, it is probably the most effective way.

Remember, take the editorials with a grain of salt. But everything else is gospel.



The JOURNAL

The JOURNAL is a member of CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS, and adheres to the CUP Statement of Principles. Opinions expressed herein are not those of the SMUSA or SMU administration. Letters to the editor should be type-written and double-spaced. Pseudonyms will be used at request but all letters must be signed - or they will not be printed.
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bruce smith business manager
francis abbott managing editor
wayne garland layout editor
john daigle photo editor
phone 423-6556

brian macinnis copy editor
carole carter

staggered deadline turned into a fiasco this week despite the new and helping hand of old pro carole carter who yelled at everybody including francis abbott and boy editor mike smith. wayne got tired early and went home but the thing got done anyway. all sorts of feedback on last week's effort mostly shitty. john daigle attacked the darkroom with his usually (or usual) ferocity and turned out arts pix for news pix and news pix for art pix. pat tramley turned in cheering and we told her to do it again. tom mccaughey made good things for a first try and tom cigalotti wrote and rewrote and rewrote again under the behest of mendicantsanonymous. steve anderson boy poet and pervert tried to make out under a midnight cowboy and placed a pretty on his page. frank cassidy went to cover a story that unaccountably disappeared. dave doucette learned how to take pictures and agnews carroll (or agnes carroll) turned in over-crowded copy. goldy the dougsmith was in the dark for the fourth consecutive week. this is g, harvry thomgeirt (second cousin to g harvey thomgirt) saying goodbye to the ghost of glenn neary.

Huskies drop 33-0 exhibition game



Soccer Huskies appear to be bending over backwards to get in shape for the upcoming season.

by Glenn Neary

JOURNAL

ONTARIO BUREAU

The varsity Huskie football team was shut out 33-0 by a strong Waterloo Warrior team in Waterloo Monday.

Kevin Florio played a strong game for the losers. Florio returned punts for the Huskies with the style he showed last week when the varsity played the University of Prince Edward Island.

Leading the Warrior attack was running back Gord McLellan, who returned two punts for touchdowns. He was also strong on the sweep where he ran for long gains of 42 and 31 yards.

McLellan also made a two point conversion on Wudenhoeft's touchdown late in the game. Wudenhoeft had scored on a 12-yard pass and run.

The Warriors also scored on a 42 yard pass and run by Gerard. They rounded out the scoring with two points on kicks.

Also playing strongly for the Huskies were Ron Naida and Paul MacAllister.

SCORING SUMMARY

WATERLOO:		
TD	McLellan	50 yard punt return
Con	Knill	
TD	McLellan	54 yard punt return
Con	Knill	
TD	Gerard	42 yard pass and run
Con	Knill	
TD	Wudenhoeft	12 yard pass and run
Con	McLellan	two points

Two single points.

SMU:
No scoring.

Tickets

The Athletic Department has re-arranged price structures for varsity games this year.


The tickets will cost one dollar but a student will be able to get an extra ticket for 50 cents. There will be a great choice of seats in the 10,000 seat stadium.

Tickets will go on sale two or three days before each event. The Athletic Department warns that students should watch for notices of the events they wish to attend and buy tickets early to avoid disappointments.

5520 Spring Garden Road
Halifax, Nova Scotia

Bus. 422-9303
Res. 455-8440

JAMES T. HESSIAN

 THE **Great-West Life** ASSURANCE COMPANY

Sports Aplenty

This year at Saint Mary's marks the beginning of our first serious effort at co-educational intramural sports.

The system is headed by Les Goodwin, coach of the varsity basketball Huskies and director of Intramural Athletics. This year Goodwin and his assistants have set up programs designed to attract all athletic-minded people.

The key to any good thing however, lies in its ability to draw and hold the interest of its followers. There is also a great need for serious support by the participants. The idea is not to just show up for one or two

games and then quit; but to stick with it and make it work.

Below is a partial list of events planned by the Athletic Department for those interested.

MEN'S SECTION

Basketball - Nov. - March; Football - Sept., Oct., Nov.; Hockey - Nov. - March; Softball - Sept., Oct., March, April; Volleyball - Nov. - March; Wrestling - Nov. - Feb.; Badminton - All year; Judo - All year; Table Tennis - All year.

WOMEN'S SECTION

Basketball - Nov. - March; Softball - Sept., Oct., March, April; Volleyball - All year; Badminton - All year; Judo - All year; Table Tennis - All year.

COMING EVENTS

- Sept. 26 Arts Society Bash
- Sept. 27 SMU vs. Dal @ 1:30
- Oct. 2 Here we come again.

Huskies - Sea food? Tigers - Fowl?

By STEVE ANDERSON

By the looks of things on last Friday night the Huskies should be eating lobster this Saturday - the Tigers should be eating crow. Mind you, the Tigers have improved. Rick Rivers should develop into one of the better quarterbacks in the league. He seemed a little overanxious on most of his passing plays but looked excellent in his moves during the greater part of Dal's ground game. On the other hand he appears reluctant to run with the ball. This reluctance cost Dal some valuable yardage in the game against Manitoba. Several times Rivers on one of his many roll-out patterns could have picked up 5-10 yards by running the risk of being tackled. Instead he passed without setting himself properly. The result? An in-complete pass and a lost down.

Dal features an imaginative offense supported by a sound offensive line. Proof of this came in the game against the Bisons when a field goal was attempted and made even after a poor snap and a dropped ball.

75% of Dal's offense is Bob

Lewington. If the Huskies contain Lewington the game could be won easily. Lewington, however is not easy to contain.

On defense the Tigers are not good. Their pass defense is almost non-existent. If the Bison receivers had not dropped so many "sure" passes the score could have been higher. Dal's "secondary" seems a bit slow, both physically and mentally. The latter is probably the result of excellent deception and speed on the part of Kraemer, Bison's sharp quarterback. The bright spot in Dal's defense comes at the corner positions. Bill MacLeod, was particularly good on the left side.

To beat the Tabbies, Huskies should concentrate on plays up the middle and off-tackle. Dal's weakest area. LaBrash should have a good day this Saturday. The onus, however, falls on Mike Cousins. His arm will have to be working, and working well, for our own offensive line isn't strong. It will be interesting to see how well Dimitroff fits in at his new position of guard. Gino, where are you?

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