

Saga lowers prices at Brock

ST. CATHERINES (CUP) -- Brock Students ended their boycott of Saga foods after Saga rolled back prices on several items, especially high volume commodities such as milk, donuts, toast and yogurt.

However, students are prepared to resume the boycott in the future if Saga threatens not to cooperate.

Explicit in their present agreement is Saga's recognition of the food committee which the university has agreed will consist of 5 students, and 2 administrators and faculty members.

This is the only university committee of its kind with a student majority.

Students demanded Saga fulfill their food contract with residence students and Saga will comply.

This includes the quality of food served at meals and unlimited seconds

Student body meeting

By NEIL SAMPSON
Staff Writer

There will be a Student Body Meeting this Thursday Oct. 25 in the gym at 1:30.

At this meeting, students will meet the candidates in the upcoming by-elections.

An agenda has been drawn up for discussion at the meeting. It includes Student Council's budget, constitutional amendments and entertainment.

Students wishing to make submission for the agenda please contact Internal Affairs Rep Richard

Daigle, rm. 509A, Students Centre.

For a motion to be passed at a Student Body Meeting, thirty per cent of the student body must be present and at least 60 per cent must vote in favor of passage.

Otherwise the motion will be brought back to the next SRC meeting. A motion passed by the SRC can be reversed with the same requirements.

If less than 30% are present then the motion will have to be brought back to the next SRC meeting.

in the residence cafeteria.

The student food co-op, formed when the Saga boycott began, grossed 950 dollars in three and one-half days of operation, selling items between 5 and 25 cents.

Although the co-op was run on a break even basis, it still made a 12 percent profit that has been turned over to the Brock co-operative child care centre.

General food prices will be reviewed by the Food Committee in November during Saga's quarterly review.

At this time, high inflationary price increases will be eliminated.

Wholesale food prices have dropped by 6 per cent and it is hoped Saga's prices will reflect this decrease.

Students are now investigating the possibilities of a permanent food co-op on campus. The recent boycott demonstrates how quickly student food services can be set up, and run with a low overhead, effectively reducing the cost of food to students.

The Journal

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Photo by Gerry Diani

Nominations close Tuesday

Meet me at the polls

By NEIL SAMPSON
Staff Writer

The closing date for nominations for the upcoming SRC by-elections is Tuesday, Oct. 23.

There are three people running for Day Hop Rep.: Pat Smith 4th year arts; Don Rice, 4th year science; and Jim Barratt, arts.

Students can meet the candidates on Thursday, Oct. 25.

For Cultural Affairs Rep, there are also three candidates: Georgie Frizzell, 3rd year commerce; Doug McDade, 2nd year commerce; and Bruce Saunders, 4th year arts.

For Senate there are two running, Randall Miller, 1st year science and Neil Sampson, 2nd year arts.

Election date is set for Wed. Oct. 31 and Thursday, Nov. 1.



Blood donor clinic

Blood donor clinic

Thursday Oct. 25
SUB TV Lounge
10am-1:30
2:30pm-4

Volunteers needed to work at clinic.
Contact Beth Kelley HRI 306 425-3967 or Res. Society.

It's coming!

It's coming! The chance of a life time. Could you pass up Niagara Falls, Amsterdam, return Dec. 17, Jan 4 for \$209? If not, contact us: AOSC, 44 St. George St., Toronto MSS 2E4 Phone: 416-962-8404

St. Mary's Rugby Club

Anyone interested in playing rugby or organizing social events contact Al Driscoll 477-3318 or Pat Connors 423-2610

SALES STAFF WANTED

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Contact Dave Smith
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423-6556 or 423-2751

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DUTIES: Under supervision of the Chief Park Naturalist, prepares and conducts a program to interpret the natural and human history in each park to the visitors, by giving slide illustrated talks, conducting special walks and presenting other interpretive programs; performs other related duties as required.

QUALIFICATIONS: Successful completion of first year at a recognized university with a knowledge of one or more natural science fields and the ability to address large audiences is required. Possession of a driver's licence prior to appointment is required. For most positions, a knowledge of the English language is essential. For others, the knowledge of both the English and French languages is essential.

Additional information and questionnaires may be obtained from an application accompanied by a questionnaire must be submitted by October 31, 1973, to:

Director,
Parks Canada,
Atlantic Region,
5161 George Street,
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Questionnaires are also available at the Regional Office of the Public Service Commission or at any University Canada Manpower Centre.

Please quote reference number 73-H723

Students can make B.A. relevant

Bachelor of Arts degree is as relevant as the student makes it for himself, according to St. Mary's new Dean of Arts, Dr. John Owen.

"If by relevance one means that a BA is a good meal ticket, then it is not as good as it was a few years ago, but neither are other faculties. If a degree is to be worth anything it has to be earned, said Owen.

This has not been the case the last few years, said Owen because expansion of most universities has allowed teaching standards to drop.

"The enrollment decreases of this year, however," he said, "are a healthy sign for the future."

"One would like to think that getting a BA would excite enthusiasm in a person," said Owen.

Owen said he did not want to put his name on a degree for a person who "had simply passed his twenty courses."

An arts degree has different meanings in different places, said Owen.

Owen, a New Zealander, says he prefers the English definition.

"In England, an employer thinks

of a BA as your having been trained to think. In North America it is different. The employer is more concerned with particulars."

Owen said he feels there is too much freedom in course selection for the students.

"There should be more required courses because this would create more interest for the students."

Owen is strongly against a

student taking six courses a year. He said five courses is supposed to be enough for the average student" so a person who takes six must be well above average."

Owen would like to have students come to see him about their problems so he could help them and they could help him.

Owen said he was "...always happy to see anybody about anything."

CP's to away games

By NEIL SAMPSON
Staff Writer

St. Mary's Campus police will be sent to the Huskies' away games, in the future.

Dean of Students, Ken Bendelier, told The JOURNAL, "it only makes sense to send our CP's to our away games. We've done it in the past, and found it to be very successful.

"Our students are more responsive to our own campus police than they are to those of other

universities," said Bendelier.

One example of the need for St. Mary's CP's at the way games said Bendelier, is what occurred at the recent football at the way game at St. F. X.

A SMU student was escorted from the stands, following a fight.

"If there was St. Mary's CP's at the game the episode might not have arisen said Bendelier.

"Our own students are less resentful to our own CP's than others," said Bendelier.

Kamp needs money fast

By BOBBY ORR
Staff Writer

Another society on campus is desperately short of money.

This time the organization is St. Mary's Kamp.



Kamp, going into its fifth year of existence, is a non-profit organization which "...provides a unique experience for Halifax-Darhmouth and area children, especially those from underprivileged homes.

Kamp sessions are divided into three, two week sessions with a different group of forty children for each interval.

The children are given instructions in arts & crafts, swimming sports, hiking and are taken on bus trips and movies.

Staff and counsellors for Kamp are all students of SMU and the Kampers and counsellors are housed in the St. Mary's residence for the summer.

Last year's Kamp ran short of money-- \$10,000 short.

Don Cowell, Kamp president, told The JOURNAL this year could be worse and the whole organization may have to be sacked if money can't be raised.

In the first years of the groups existence it had to depend on grants from all levels of government, from private business, and from Students Council.

This year the Kamp organizers cannot get an opportunity for Youth grant because they have had one two years in a row, and are no longer eligible.

They have also not heard anything from Council yet.

The people from Kamp are left with only private gifts and their own resources to find money.

Cowell said they have a few things they would like to try but nothing is

definite yet.

There will probably be a baked good sale and a cyclethon as there was last year.

"Having a hockey game or some other event to donate the money raised to Kamp would also be appropriate", said Cowell.

Anyone with a donation or other suggestion should get in touch with Kamp representatives in office 512 in the Students' Centre.



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Quotation from Chairman Mao Tse-tung

All reactionary forces on the verge of extinction invariably conduct desperate struggles. They are bound to resort to military adventure and political deception in all their forms in order to save themselves from extinction.



—Comment on Nixon's "Inaugural Address" and the Contemptible Applause by the Soviet Revisionist Clique of Renegades

letters

Letters should be addressed to the Editor, JOURNAL, Saint Mary's University. They should be typed

and double-spaced. They should be signed, but a pseudonym will be used if requested. For legal reasons unsigned letters can not be printed.

Dear Editor:

On Friday October 12, I had the misfortune of attending one of the regular weekend bashes.

Now, the cry around this campus is entertainment sucks.

So what happens? An Entertainment committee is set up. Is it functional? No! It wasn't even given a chance.

Why? It's now abolished.

So lets get back to what I said first.

If what I heard on Friday the 12th was improved entertainment then I won't be there.

I feel that paying more for bands means you're getting quality.

What seems to be happening around here? Also I will go so far to say that our entertainment director is so far out of touch with the students and their wishes that he is next to useless.

Unfortunately, the residence students do not have much choice when it comes to bashes.

Either they go there or go somewhere it will cost them a small fortune for a night.

Lets be fair when we look at this issue and say "look I don't blame the bands I blame the person booking them."

Entertainment, since the first of the year has rapidly built up some \$6,000.

If this be true where in hell are the good groups this was supposed

to be put towards hiring?

Chris Shepherd

Dear Editor

I would like to know who is responsible for those ludicrous signs posted on the second floor of the Administration Building.

These, "NO THROUGH TRAFFIC" signs restrict anyone from walking through the area occupied by the administrative and executive offices.

What I'd like to know, is how in the hell is a person supposed to get to his or her classes? The only answer is either going up or down a flight of stairs or what seems even more time consuming; finally leaving the building to make a ridiculous, complete round-a-bout.

Today, there was a grotesque person, who asked, "have you any business in this area?" Replying I said no, I was only going to my class, I was told to find an alternate route from now on.

Barry King

Dear Editor:

This letter is directed to all those responsible for the screaming and yelling that goes on between the two high rises at night.

Don't you people have any respect for yourselves, the students that live around you or the name of the

university? The obscenities and "dirty" talk that I heard last Monday night (Oct. 15) was appalling and inexcusable.

There are girls living in these residences; some don't care what kind of language they use or hear but there are a few ladies left in this world and they should be considered.

If you want to swear in public, why don't you people go down to the harbour or the park and feed your filth to the seagulls.

Its about time you cleaned up your acts and conducted yourselves like gentlemen for once in your life!

Michelle Bennette,
High Rise I

the Journal

arcup fielded the rep this week so he repped his field in the out lat(y) room and walter took his cigarettes to class if he had any, that is. Tony studied and diamond gerry picced the soccer while cheryl offed her flu and karen covered fergusson like the dew and got it in too late. But look, every body good god its daigle in the layout room and he isn't even bothering us too much. of course he bugs us a bit that's his nature.

Smith's art showing unusual

By NEIL SAMPSON
Staff Writer

The art exhibit of Ernest Smith now showing at St. Mary's University's Art Gallery is unusual.

Ernest Smith, is assistant professor of Art History Dalhousie, as well as being Art Gallery Director at Dalhousie.

Smith is a native Australian, having received a diploma of Fine Arts from its national Art School. He has studied under many artists and has numerous other certificates from places such as Washington and Italy.

Having lived and painted in three places, his works are all uniquely different.

His earlier paintings and drawings (of which there are 18) were done in Australia.

He later moved to the United States where he did many especially colorful pieces. The showing also

includes many paintings done in Halifax.

Smith deals with shapes and colors.

Under the title of "Meeting

Forms", he has a collection of paintings that are of different combinations of cubes and amoebic forms coming together.

His choice of color is particular and well chosen to balance with his subject.

Smith's collection of charcoal drawings are entitled, "The Quagmire Series".

This is a group of unusual sketches of which Smith is proud, all on one basic theme, which appears

to be that of a distorted human being.

Like many artists, trying to make a living, Smith has experienced rough times.

His "Ritual #1" is a good painting which was done over another one because of lack of canvas.

Many of the works are for sale.

Anyone interested in purchasing any of Smith's works can ask at the office.

The entire exhibit is on display until November 3.

Thompson and Ford to NUS

By MARY BETH WALLACE
Staff Writer

Student Council President, Mack Thompson and External Affairs Rep John Ford attended the National Union of Student's (NUS) conference last weekend.

NUS is a body of Student Council Presidents representing 68 universities and colleges throughout

Canada. Its function is to determine student policy on a national basis.

The purpose of the conference was to draw up a new NUS constitution. This constitution is similar to the St. Mary's constitution but on a national basis.

Thompson will be required to call a student referendum to vote on membership into NUS.

If membership is acceptable to the students, the NUS constitution will be considered accepted.

"There is little need for the students to be informed of the issues of the NUS constitution", said one student council member.

"The constitution is broad-sweeping and basic and is unlikely to have a great affect on the average student", he said.

Student body meeting

There will be a Student Body Meeting this Thursday, Oct. 25 in the gym at 1:30.

At this meeting, you will have an opportunity to meet the Candidates in the up-coming by-elections.

As well, the following will be discussed:

1. The Budget
2. Constitutional Amendments
3. Entertainment

ST. MARY'S SPEAKERS COMMITTEE

PRESENTS

Public Forum On Housing

guests speakers

Cyril Henderson (city manager),

Ralph Medjuck

James Lorimer

author of "The Real
of City Politics"

Friday Oct. 26th

8:30 pm

Library - theatre B

The politics of torture

Since the author of this article was continuing his investigation into torture in Third World countries at the time of first printing, he chose to remain anonymous.

During military exercises in Dartmoor, England this spring, "captured" navy officers were allegedly interrogated using sensory deprivation techniques of a type previously used, but now banned, in Northern Ireland. Last year six Belgian paratroopers were convicted of torturing four "captured" soldiers during NATO exercises. And it has been recently alleged that several years ago in Germany US Special Forces instructors taught torture tactics to border guards, who passed on their knowledge to local police.

This torture training is symptomatic of the increasing application of torture as a matter of government policy, and of its increasing sophistication. Torture is now a grim science with its own research facilities, specialists, and schools.

The increasing sophistication is best illustrated by evidence from Brazil. There, according to the Amnesty International Report on Allegations of Torture in Brazil, published last year, interrogation rooms are elaborately fitted out with speakers and television to use grotesque sound and light shows that reduce their victims to nervous wrecks. In one instance, images of the victim's family were alternated with approaching high speed trains, piercing screams, and strobe-lights. This sophisticated psychological torture chamber requires government coordination of research and technical expertise far beyond the resources of a conventional police department. It represents not only national, but international, cooperation in torture.

Torture is difficult to investigate and hard facts

are limited. Occasionally there are breakthroughs, such as the publicity last year of the attempt by Pakistan to buy torture equipment in the US, or the defection of three Uruguayan torturers who told of the involvement of the US Agency for International Development (AID) in torture training in Latin America.

But investigation primarily is work for jigsaw specialists who match affidavits, check medical evidence, and analyse government contracts. Most of the research is done by Amnesty International, which has contacts and sometimes field workers in most countries of the world. Reports tend to come from doctors, lawyers, students, and journalists—people who are able to talk to torture victims and also get reports out of the country. Amnesty also gets unsolicited reports which it attempts to verify through its contact network. Amnesty is also able to talk to exiles, and because it is common practice to make victims watch the torture of others, it is possible to obtain some degree of corroboration. The Brazil Report, for example, lists 1081 people who are reported to have been tortured and discusses nine cases in gory detail.

Evidence indicates that torture is now routine in over 30 countries, and there is a growing involvement of doctors, behavioral psychologists, pharmacologists, and technicians. Primitive methods based on physical force remain common, but as the practice is illegal there is an effort not to leave incriminating marks. Physical methods often involve electricity and modern technology; psychological methods use drugs and sensory deprivation.

No magic potion yet exists to make a prisoner "tell all". But drugs can be used to encourage a prisoner to give information. Although the suggestive effect of an intravenous injection of

sodium pentothal can often induce a suspect to talk more freely, the quest for a real truth drug continues, particularly in Latin America under the guidance of US experts. The military Hospital in Montevideo, Uruguay, is renowned for its special "recipe" of taquiflexil and sodium pentothal. The first of these, a drug derived from curare, produces terrible agony brought on by painful muscle contractions and unless administered under strict medical supervision, is fatal. The subject is kept alive in an oxygen tent for several hours until he receives a weak dose of sodium pentothal which produces a total relaxation and semi-conscious euphoria which the interrogator then capitalises on.

An entire ward was set aside in the Montevideo Military Hospital to "treat" some prisoners in this way. The high number of heart X-rays awoke the suspicions of some civilian doctors and nurses who were then replaced by trusted military medical staff. Since that time one "suicide" and two cases of cerebral paralysis have been directly linked to this treatment.

Much information on Uruguay comes from Captain Guerrero, an army doctor at the military hospital who defected to Chile early this year with his family. He said he left Uruguay because of the torture and because of US involvement in the torture. Details of the torture in the hospital have been published by the Cuban News agency Prensa Latina and the Uruguayan opposition newspaper Ultima Hora. Amnesty contacts inside Uruguay have confirmed the reports, and there have been explosive debates in the Uruguayan parliament about them.

Applied pharmacology has been united for some time with abuse of psychiatric institutions in the Soviet Union to produce what is unquestionably the most sophisticated development in political control. The commitment of dissidents to psychiatric hospitals and the physical treatment they receive in these institutions is clearly an advanced weapon in political warfare. In the early 1950's again since 1965, it has been clear that psychiatric diagnoses of political dissenters are not based on clinical impressions or objective tests but on KGB instructions. The most frequently mentioned name in connection with such diagnosis of mental illness is that of professor D.R. Lunts of the Serbsky Institute of Forensic Psychiatry. A prisoner reported seeing him in the uniform of a KGB Colonel. Diagnostic teams under his direction have often reversed findings of mental normalcy made at other psychiatric institutes; the courts accept the recommendations of the Serbsky Institute.

Political prisoners thus incarcerated all complain of treatment with drugs. Vladimir Gershuni, recalling his period of "treatment", reported that he received aminazin injections which made "me feel more awful than anything I have experienced before; you no sooner lie down than you want to get up, you no sooner take a step than you're longing to sit down, you want to walk again and there's nowhere to walk..."

There is often close cooperation between medical practitioners and torturers. Time and again, torture affidavits collected by Amnesty International refer to the presence or assistance of doctors in a variety of ways that can be clearly categorised. One finds, for example, the "token" doctor—a physician who advises treatment which is either delayed or "unavailable". An excerpt from South African testimony published by the United Nations offers a mild instance:

"Another accused, Mr. Welcome Zihlangu, became gravely ill in prison. He was examined by the prison doctor who diagnosed peptic ulcers and ordered that he be sent to hospital for X-rays. But the patient was not removed for several days, allegedly because of a shortage of police vans, though he was screaming with agony."

The "token" doctor appears to be doing his best—frustrated, of course, by the context in which he is working. But, his very presence in the prison or interrogation centre provides a veneer of responsible treatment. Indeed, there is seldom evidence that the "token" doctor ever provides effective treatment or relief of pain.

Much more clearly a torture-colleague is the "lying" doctor—a physician whose diagnosis or report is false. This is not always a role reserved for the Police doctor. International teams of observers have been known, in the face of overt political pressure, to suppress information. Two French teachers, Jean Pierre Debris and Andre Menras, released in December after two and a half years in Chi Hoa Prison, Saigon, alleged that a visiting team of doctors from the International Red Cross had met crippled torture victims, been handed written testimony, and been told of various subterfuges used by the prison authorities to disguise the torture rooms. Yet, in its official report, the Red Cross made no mention of this evidence.

Other physicians include the "authorising" doctor, present at a critical stage of the torturing, who certifies that the victim can stand more of the treatment, and the "reviving" doctor, who administers treatment during the torture either to enable the torture to continue, to prevent death or to maximise the pain. A Brazilian exile now in London, Lucio Flavio Uchea Regueita, recently recounted the fate of his comrade:

"Fayal de Lira also underwent the 'mad dentist' torture, a name given to this particular method of brutality by the torturers themselves. This consists of keeping the mouth open forcibly with a instrument whilst Fayal was attached to a 'dragon chair', his torturers meanwhile using a dentist's drill and electric shock treatment on him... the drill broke three of his teeth, but despite the pain and several attacks of fainting (he) remained strong to the end. A doctor saw him, revived him with an injection and indicated that the torture could continue."

Not all of the scientific involvement in torture is that direct. The sensory deprivation techniques used in Northern Ireland—stripping the prisoner, forcing him to lean on his fingertips against the wall, putting a hood over his head, and then subjecting him to deafening noise—can be traced back to some perfectly innocent experiments done 20 years ago by Dr. John Lilly. Best known for attempting to study the minds of dolphins, Lilly also tried to study his own mind. One technique was to float in body temperature



water in a sound proof room, which removed almost all sensory stimuli. The longest recorded duration of any subject in the tank is ten hours, with the average being less than four hours. Other sensory evidence of cognitive deterioration, thought disorder, paranoid states, anxiety, hallucination, and schizophrenic-like states.

According to Tim Shallice of the National Hospital, London, in an article *Cognition* (vol 1, no 3), this is exactly what happened in Ulster. "The Ulster methods are those produced by the conscious using of available scientific knowledge, for an attempt was clearly made to reduce the change of sensory input—a scientific abstraction—to its practical limits. Not surprisingly, psychologists by investigating the nature of brainwashing have improved it."

Technology also has a place. One instrument widely used in some Latin American torture centres is an electric refinement of the straight pin called piquada, which is inserted under the victim's fingernails. Other applications of technology being investigated by Amnesty International are the "purple room" in Rio de Janeiro where the victim is subjected to ultraviolet light, and the "reverberation chamber" in Buenos Aires, where a victim is laid on a couch and forced to listen to listen to tape recordings of his own torture.

Torture is not always a local product—it is exported through military assistance programmes and police training schools. Late last year, for example, six Belgian paratroopers were convicted of inflicting tortures on two lieutenants and two sergeants captured from another Belgian unit during a NATO exercise.

During the trial, one of the defence

witnesses, Col Pierre Crevocoeur told the court he had been present as an observer at interrogations of Belgian volunteers by British "specialists"—a charge denied by British military spokesmen.

Even more recently, disputes between a West German police trade union and the paramilitary Federal Border Guard led to public allegations that torture tactics had been taught by US Special Forces instructors to West German Border Police who had used these techniques in training sessions involving regular police units. A special government inquiry subsequently substantiated these allegations, referring to a US interrogations centre at Lenggrig, Upper Bavaria where troops undergo "controlled toughening-up treatment."

Evidence is mounting that US agencies are major torture exporters, primarily through training of third world police in the field by AID officials, and at the International Police Academy (IPA) in Washington, DC. The most widely publicised and best documented case of US AID involvement is the Mitrione affair in Uruguay. A Uruguay police official in a newspaper interview implicated a US AID official, Dan Mitrione, in torture training. Shortly after that, Mitrione was assassinated, apparently because he was believed to be responsible for what is widely called the Mitrione vest. This device is an inflatable vest which can be used to increase pressure on the chest during interrogation, sometimes crushing the rib cage.

Other US involvement must be deduced indirectly, but in Vietnam and Brazil the evidence is particularly strong. The National Police responsible for a large percentage of the torture in Saigon were trained through AID programmes. And one of the biggest AID/IPA projects is in Brazil, the centre of some of the most

sophisticated and brutal torture. In a 1971 report, the US Office of Public Safety said that "through December 1969 the Public Safety Project in Brazil has assisted in training locally over 100,000 federal and state police personnel. Additionally, 523 persons received training in the United States."

The US, of course, denies that it teaches torture, and in fact argues that it is teaching more humane methods that are now being used. But the significance of such humane methods was best summed up by Byron Engle, Director of the Office of Public Safety. Citing the successful application of their techniques in the Dominican Republic in 1965, he said: "police action" was so effective that the insurgents did not even end up with the body of a dead comrade to drag through the city in false martyrdom."

Despite the widespread use of science, technology, and medicine in torture, there has been pathetically little response from the scientific community. For example, the most clear-cut and well documented instance of contemporary torture science is the incarceration of dissidents in Soviet psychiatric hospitals. Considerable internal pressure was generated within the World Psychiatric Association at its last meeting in Mexico City two years ago to openly debate a resolution condemning this treatment. But the bureaucracy of the WPA, and the hesitance of many of its members to take a stand on a political issue, led to a final non-act of frustrated silence.

With almost no complaint from the scientific community, the practitioners of this grey science continue their search for new ways to orchestrate human pain.

Rogers is natural hit with crowd

By KAREN DUNPHY
Staff Writer

On October 17, the Kenny Rogers show was seen at the Capitol here in Halifax. Special guest for this concert was R.C.A. recording star John Stewart.

John Stewart started his hour of the show by telling a few choice jokes so one of the stage hands would have the chance to fix his electric guitar. Once he got started on some music it was more than clear he wouldn't be the disappointment the audience thought.

On the contrary, after a thunderous applause the curtain again opened to reveal Kenny Rogers and the first Edition.

Although it was obvious the excitement was unbearable, the crowd kept noise to a minimum

and every eye and ear was glued to the stage.

The show was done in the same style as their television series "Rollin".

Some of the songs included "Reuben James", "Ruby Don't take your love to Town" and "Something's Burning", all great hits and many more songs which they've done on T.V.

One of the highlights of the evening was when Mickey Jones fell down the step as a member of the audience was taking a group picture. He also fell up the stairs on his way back.

Terry Williams was his usual self joking, and receiving the scorn of the others, especially when he offered Mary Arnold for rent for the weekend.

His antics, as always, brought much laughter and even more wolf whistles for Mary from the

male portion of the crowd.

The acoustics of the Capitol Theatre were perfect, you could here the music and the groups voices with equal clarity.

There was no back-up music to the instruments they were playing on the stage.

Gene Lorenzo may be the newest member of the group but in the short while he has been there he has proved himself a valuable asset over and over. He did so again during the concert by displaying his astute ability with the electric organ and piano.

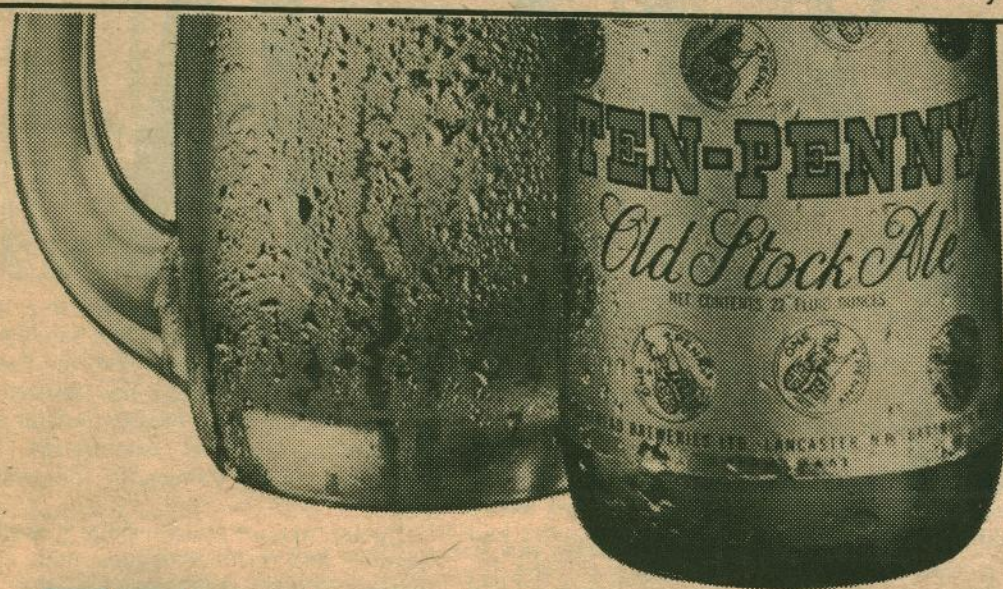
Jimmy Hassel is also a relatively new member to the group. He replaced Kin Vassey a little over a year ago and even though his style isn't as good, he is a fantastic musician and has a good voice which added to the group.

Kenny Rogers himself was a natural hit as always and made the people feel as if they were a part of the show and even a part of the group itself.

The entire group showed great wit.

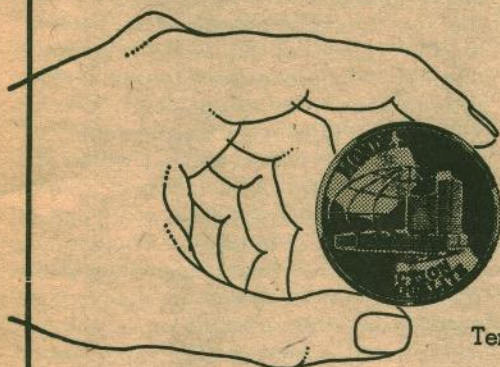
The concert ended with an encore of their first hit "See what Condition my Condition was in".

If you missed this concert, which was one of the best ever to come to the Maritimes, you've missed the time of your life, and the event of the year.



Make way for the winner*

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YOUR P.M. Top 40 radio views

By PAUL MEAGHER

"CHNS is not a top-40 station" claimed Program Director Gerald Kendrick, who stressed that his station plays "all the hits all the time".

More important is the local orientation of CHNS programming. Rather than accept the top-40 charts in Billboard and Cashbox, or the opinions of Toronto-based experts, CHNS structures its music around local preference.

"Hits" at CHNS are chosen by a member of different criteria—record sales, requests, and more importantly what Gerry Kendrick calls "audience acceptance."

"Because CHNS does not depend on top-40 listings, they have been able to introduce new songs, "scooping" other radio stations who wait until the records have achieved some national recognition before airing them", said Kendrick.

The CHNS policy of local orientation has had even more success in their Public Affairs programming.

On October 17, CHNS received the Canadian Legion National Media award for outstanding community service involvement.

They provide free public service announcements (at least one every hour), initiate local projects (such as the recent United Appeal Skateathon), and on Sundays present Edmund Morris' "Meet Your Mayor." CHNS also airs "The Investigators", a Crusading public affairs program designed to give advice and help to those people in the listening audience who feel they have genuine grievances.

"CHNS means music," said Kendrick, "but our news and public affairs department have priority when the need arises."

CSMU is also moving into the area of public affairs, or "specialized programming", according to CSMU Program Director George Zimmerman.

The specialized programming that CSMU hopes to provide includes open-line shows, interviews, news specials, and opinion-orientated broadcasts.

"In the music field," said Zimmerman, "most of our music is non-top-40."

The station plays a wider range than do the commercial stations, including jazz, blues, ethnic, and (in the near future) classical.

DJ's on CSMU are responsible for their own programming, with the accent on album cuts, rather

than on the more commercially popular singles.

"I'm not knocking top-40 commercial stations," claimed Zimmerman, who said he understands the commercial stations' reliance on advertisers money to keep in operation.

"The entire philosophy of the A. M. station is to program what sells," continued Zimmerman.

He believes top-40 commer-

cial stations cannot go out on a limb unless they are fairly certain that what they are programming will be accepted by the majority of listeners.

CSMU, according to Zimmerman, regards sponsors as purely monetary support which enables the station to cover expenses.

He concluded, "We at CSMU are serious in trying to establish a sound responsible radio station."

Huskies shut-out X-men

By BOBBY ORR
Staff Writer

The St. Mary's Huskies Soccer team turned back the St. F.X. X-Men 3-0 Sunday at Huskie Stadium.

Play was dominated by the Huskies in the first half with St. Mary's getting goals from Frank Lesage and Danny LeScamela to give them a demanding lead going into the last half.

Lesage got his goal on a long shot that cought the X-Men goalie off balance.

LeScamela's score came on a perfectly placed shot in the top corner of the net.

In the second half the St. F.X. team played much better but the Huskies were able to hang on for the win.

Guy Walsh added the last goal in the dying seconds when he beat the X-Men goalie cleanly on a partial break.

Dave Horsham was not called on to make too many saves for the St. Mary's team but was there when he was needed to earn the shut out.

The won was revenge for the Huskies who had dropped a 2-1 decision to the X-Men in a very close battle in Antigonish on the third of the month.

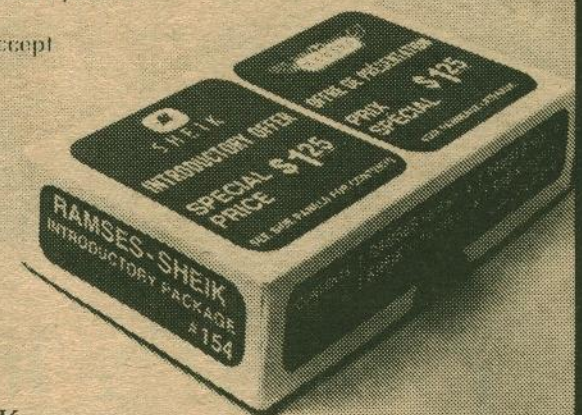
We put the control in birth control.

There's no faultless method of contraception. Not because some of the methods aren't perfect. But because most people aren't.

With our products, you as a man accept a large share of the responsibility for your family planning. Not because you have to, but because you want to. And perhaps that's part of what being a man is all about.

the man's way

FOUREX/RAMSES/SHEIK



For an education in quality...

Here's an introduction to Julius Schmid condoms that's an education in quality and sensitivity. It's a trial package containing one Sheik Regular, one Sheik Sensi-Creme, one Ramses Regular and one Ramses Sensitol — a \$1.25 value for 50c. Just think of the possibilities.

Simply place two quarters with this coupon into an envelope addressed to us.

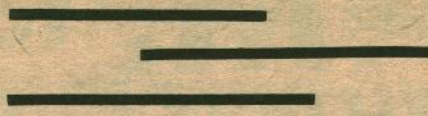
We will send this offer back to you in an unmarked, plain wrapper.

JULIUS SCHMID OF CANADA LIMITED 32 BERMONDSEY ROAD TORONTO 16, ONTARIO

Name _____

Street _____

City _____ Province _____ Postal Code _____



Secret Indian documents released

OTTAWA (CUP) -- Secret government documents alleged to have been stolen by the native students occupying the Ottawa office of Indian affairs have just been released to the press.

Government officials told the press that the documents, marked "secret", "confidential" and "not to be xeroxed", were found missing from the office of the assistant deputy minister for Indian Affairs and Northern Development.

They were allegedly discovered to be missing when smashed filing cabinets were found on the roof of the Indian Affairs building in Ottawa after the occupation of the building by members of the Native Youth Association ended.

The documents show that in May 1972, the federal Cabinet Committee on Federal Provincial Relations took a strong position in favour of intervening on native people's behalf in their legal dispute with the Quebec government and the James Bay Development Corporation.

There are indications that the governments' legal staff advised them that they must intervene to protect federal interests.

However, a month after this meeting, the committee backed down from its position. In June 1972, it decided merely to express its "concern" to the province of Quebec and to keep the parties "aware of the broad range of federal interests."

Documents leaked a year ago indicate that this change of stance likely resulted from the Quebec government's firm position that the federal government should not intervene.

The documents also reveal the federal government considered making settlements of large amounts of money and land to the native people to offset their claims of aboriginal rights to large parts of Canada.

Apparently, the government was anxious that the native people gain no legal rights to the land.

The government did not want such occurrences as the recent decision of the court of the North

West Territories which ruled that the native people of that area have a right to file a caveat declaring their case for ownership of the land.

The announcement of the government's willingness to negotiate the land claims was expected to stifle any Indian opposition to the McKenzie Valley Highway under construction in the North. The Mackenzie Valley corridor will provide easy access to

northern areas primarily for the development of the mineral resources and the government fears the native people will attempt to gain legal rights to the land being exploited.

But, the documents warn, even if the Indians don't raise objections, "a backlash of dissident voices must be expected from environmentalists."

15 Chileans arrive

TORONTO (CUP) -- The fifteen persons from Chile who arrived in Canada on Sunday have not applied for refugee status, but are in the country as visitors, holding special "minister's permits", Immigration Minister Robert Andras said October 9.

"They were allowed in as visitors with visas, temporarily, with the understanding that after three months they may have to leave Canada", Andras said.

The 15 came to Canada to escape the recent coup by a military junta in Chile.

Some had taken refuge in the Canadian embassy in Santiago prior to their leaving on a CP Air Flight to Montreal.

Mrs. Gene Edmunds, assistant Deputy Minister of Immigration, said that so far there has been no demand from Chile to come to Canada.

However, a newscast on the CTV network and independent eyewitness confirmed that the Canadian Embassy, located on the tenth floor of

a downtown Santiago office building is locked and bolted shut.

Only persons producing valid Canadian passports are allowed to enter the embassy and embassy officials have established a policy of calling Chilean Military authorities should any non-Canadian enter the Canadian sector of the building, one eyewitness told the Varisty, University of Toronto's student newspaper.

However, Mrs. Edmunds, who admits she has not been to Chile since the coup, said that the doors to the embassy are open.

So far there has been no policy statement from Ottawa regarding a Chilean being able to get refugee status at the Canadian embassy at Santiago.

"We want to be flexible," she explained.

Under the Immigration Act a Chilean person could apply for refugee status once in Canada, according to immigration officials.

Indians defend land with arms

EDMONTON (CUP)--Six thousand rounds of 30-30 ammunition are headed for Wrigley, a tiny Indian settlement on the MacKenzie River.

The people of Wrigley have vowed to stop the MacKenzie highway at all costs, believing that it and the pipeline will destroy their livelihood. The Northwest Territories government is infuriated because the ammunition is being shipped by the federal Department of Indian Affairs.

Wrigley is situated at Mile 427 o

the road that will be used as a supply-line during construction of the MacKenzie Valley Pipeline.

"I know they have a choice of receiving cash or ammunition as part of their treaty rights," said one government official, "But do you have to give it to them all at once?"

"There are only 185 people in Wrigley," said the official, "but with six thousand rounds of 30-30 ammunition they could stop the highway, the pipeline and the American 6th army.

Kraft is losing battle against NFU

EDMONTON (CUP)--Kraft Foods is losing its battle with Canada's National Farmer's Union (NFU) in Edmonton.

A nationwide boycott of Kraft products, led by the NFU, has been the chief weapon used to fight Kraft's control of the Dairy Industry.

The boycott is beginning to erode Kraft's 80% control of Canada's cheese industry.

"Two years ago 80 per cent of the cheese we sold was Kraft," says an Edmonton supermarket manager, "Today that 's down to 5 percent."

So far the success of the boycott is largely confined to the university area. Store managers unanimously attribute this to the students.

"Students come in and tell me they won't buy Kraft products. Sometimes they even tell me I shouldn't have any on the shelves said one store manager.

"If I can get a substitute for a Kraft product, I do", he said. "Not selling Kraft doesn't hurt us as long a we have a substitute".

"We don't use Kraft products in displays any more because some students object to seeing them," said another store manager.

"This area is primarily a student market and we like to keep on good terms with them."

Boycott supporters are confident the boycott will be successful in other areas of the city.

They point to the Edmonton Labour Council's recent endorsing of the boycott and to the growing labour readership of Poundmaker, an Edmonton newspaper that has consistently publicized and supported the boycott.

Supporters of the boycott say the fight is necessary to protect both farmers and consumers in all parts of Canada. They refer to an incident that occurred last year in Ontario:

Dairy farmers had won agreement from the Ontario Milk Marketing Board for a raise of 57 cents for each hundredweight of milk they produced. But the biggest buyer, Kraft, refused to pay the higher price, and the raise was cut to 35 cents.

Retail milk prices in Ontario were then raised by three cents a quart. A quart is two pounds of milk. So far every hundredweight the increased price bro-

ught Kraft (and its subsidiary, Dominion Dairies) one dollar and fifty cents.

The consumer was stuck with a higher price.

The farmer was stuck with the blame and got 35 cents a hundredweight.

This was insufficient to meet his rising production costs and the rising cost of living.

Yet, Kraft gained a profit of one dollar and fifteen cents per hundredweight.

While Kraft's profits are on the increase, rising costs and inadequate income are rapidly eliminating Ontario dairy farmers.

In 1966 there were 22,206 of them.

By 1971, 7,664 of them had been squeezed out of business.

At the same time Kraft's profits rose to more than 91 million dollars, three times those of the next largest food corporation.

Kraft's rapidly expanding control of the cheese industry has led to the elimination of at

least 45 independent cheese producers in Canada during the past three years.

Boycott supporters argue that if Kraft wins more control of the cheese industry it will be in a position to raise prices and lower quality at will.

Already a Ralph Nader study examining the United States Food and Drug Administration has reported, "One food and drug administration official believes that Kraft has been responsible for a major decline in the quality of cheese."

Sick of fumbles

OTTAWA (CPS-CUP) --A Colorado man is recovering in a Denver hospital after shooting himself during a Denver Broncos football game.

The Arapahoe Country sheriff's department said the man, who they would not identify, shot himself with a pistol shortly after the Broncos fumbled for the seventh time in their loss to the Chicago Bears.

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Your degree and the accreditations from your professional association won't buy your equipment or pay the rent. But you believe in your earnings power in the years to come. So do we.

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PHARMACY—B.SC.PHARM. • VETERINARY MEDICINE—D.V.M.

Huskies tearup Mounties 54-7

By BOBBY ORR
Staff Writer

The St. Mary's Huskies routed the Mt. Allison Mounties 54-7 this Saturday at Sackville, New Brunswick, showing the reason they have been unsuccessful in the Atlantic Bowl the past few years.

The reason is simply lack of competition.

In the last three games the Huskies have played they out scored their opponents 131-14, and probably sweated harder in practice than in these games.

Against Mt. Allison the Huskies had about 335 yards passing from Bill Robinson while the Mounties had 131 from three different players.

Ang Santucci led the SMU rushers with better than six-and-a-half yards a carry as the team piled up better than 220 more yards on the ground as compared to less than 50 yards for Mt.

The Mounties surprised a few people in the early going when defensive end Steve Fudge recovered a fumble made between Mike Curry

and Robinson on a hike.

The defense held through and turned the ball back over to the Huskies offense who scored on a 13 yard run by AJ Marinari.

St. Mary's recovered their own kick-off on the next play and seven plays later Santucci scored on a third down and two play.

The Huskies scored on the first three series they had in the second half.

One of these major scores was Santucci from the one yard line where he had placed the ball him self on a 38 yard punt return.

Steve Telfer caught the other two on Bill Robinson passes of 7 and 31 yards; and caught another one of 16 yards late in the game.

Terry Clements' pass to tight end Kendall Scott from four yards out was the only scoring play the New Brunswick team could manage.

Ken Clarke added nine points to his conference leading total to give him 54 points for the season.

Mt. A quarterback Terry

Clements was held to only 10 completions and suffered all three interceptions.

The Mounties were completely stifled by the Huskies' defensive unit which recovered a fumble and made three interceptions.

The penalties were not quite as numerous as in the last two games with SMU taking nine as opposed to three against Mt. A.

In the last quarter coach Al Keith pulled Robinson in favor of Brian Burgess,

Burgess was very unimpressive as he failed to generate any kind of an offensive threat and contributed a fumble to Mt. Allison's losing cause.

St. Mary's played a great football game as usual and they are the equal to Waterloo or Ottawa or Toronto, but these teams play against each other during the year and not against Mt. Allison or Dalhousie or St. F.X.

Therefore it is going to take a supreme effort on the part of both the players and the coaching staff to be ready for the Atlantic Bowl next month.

SECOND ANNUAL



ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY

S. M. U. 2nd ANNUAL OCTOBERFEST

October 26 to 31

"GOTIAN WEEK"

EVENT 1

(Fri. Oct. 26) SOUTH SHORE BLUES NIGHT with "DOWN-CHILD BLUES BAND"

in Multi-Purpose Room

Admission: \$1.50

----Bar----

Time: 9:00 to 1:00

EVENT 2

(Sat. Oct. 27th) HUSKIE DEN with "DIE HOLZHACKER BUB'N" (The Woodchopper Boys)

in Gym

Admission: FREE

----Bar----

Time: 1:00 to 5:00

Added Attraction: "LUNENBURG BOAT RACES"

Enter your team now, forms available on the 5th floor of the SUB from the Student Council Secretary.

SECOND ANNUAL



ST. MARY'S UNIVERSITY

EVENT 3

(Sat. Oct. 27) CAPE BRETON NIGHT

with Cape Breton's own "MILLERS JUG"

in the Multi-Purpose Room

Admission: \$1.50

----Bar----

EVENT 4

(Sun. Oct. 28)

FOOTBALL GAME

Time: 1:30

(UNB vs SMU)

EVENT 5

Concert in Gym with "ATLANTIS"

S. M. U. \$1.00

Others \$1.50

EVENT 6

MOVIES FREE

in Library

Mon. 29 - 5:30

Tues. 30 - 5:30

EVENT 7

HALLOWEEN COSTUME PARTY with "BAR & BAND"

in the Multi Purpose Room

Time: 9:00 to 1:00

Admission: FREE with full costume

Otherwise: \$1.50