

THE JOURNAL

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To despise legitimate authority, no matter in whom it is invested, is unlawful; it is rebellion against God's will.—Leo XIII



The ground you are standing on is a
liberated zone. Defend it.
Abbie Hoffman

HEROES OF EDUCATION

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

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Economist Speaks on Canada-U.S. Economics

Economist Carl E. Beigie, President of the C.D. Howe Institute, will be speaking at Saint Mary's University on Thursday, April 1 at 8:00 p.m. in the Theatre Auditorium. His topic will be "Canada and the United States: the Troubling Links" and will deal with made-in-Canada inflation.

During the 1981-82 academic year, Mr. Beigie has taken a leave of absence from the Howe Institute in order to accept an appointment as the Claude T. Bissell Professor of Canadian-American Relations at the University of Toronto. He is also a part-time Associate Professor in the Faculty of Management at McGill University.

Mr. Beigie received his education at Muskingum College, Ohio, and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he carried out doctoral level studies in economics. He has worked in the past for the Irving Trust Company in New York City, where he became assistant vice-president and international economist, and for the University of Western Ontario, where he was a lecturer in the Department of Economics.

Mr. Beigie has written a number of monographs and articles covering a wide range of topics, including the auto pact, telecommunications regulatory policy issues in Canada, and the energy problem in Quebec and Canada. Over the past several years he has been the editor of two major series on Canada-U.S. resources and other relationships. He is a frequent commentator and lecturer in Canada on current economic policy issues.

Among his activities, Mr. Beigie is a director of Fraser Inc. in New Brunswick, of Zinor Holdings Ltd., and of the Canadian Foundation for Economic Education.

Economist on "Made in Canada" Inflation

Economist Carl E. Beigie (Bay-ge), President of the C.D. Howe Institute, will be speaking at Saint Mary's University on Thursday, April 1 at 8 p.m. in the Theatre Auditorium, McNally Building. His topic will be "Canada and the United States: the Troubling Links" and will deal with made-in-Canada inflation. The public is invited.

Ecology Action Centre

Starts funding information drive
Ecology Action Centre, the well-known community-based organization, is in financial crisis.

At the same time, the Centre is at the peak of its ten-year activity as a resource to Nova Scotia citizen action groups, as well as to media representatives, commissions, government representatives, independent researchers, teachers, students and others. To those 'on the inside' it is clear that Ecology Action Centre is busier, and more urgently needed, now than ever before. It is an organization whose time is now.

In response to this dual crisis, the Centre is launching a three-month fund-raising and information program, beginning Monday, March 15th, when C-100 Radio sponsors a Gala Benefit Concert at St. Pat's High School in Halifax, headlining the Jarvis Benoit Quartet, Ladies Choice Bluegrass Band and other notables for an evening of fun, music and door prizes.

While the public is generally familiar with at least some of the work of EAC committees (such as Urban, Agriculture, Education, Energy and—more recently—the Uranium Committee) and with the Centre's interventions in such concerns as recycling, utilities pricing and acid rain—few are aware of the unique and highly professional resource services of the Centre, nor of the diversity and excitement of its day-to-day activities.



Music for UNICEF

Young Canadian athletes and artists are challenging secondary school students to participate in the United Nations Children's Fund's "Music for UNICEF" festival to help millions of underprivileged children around the world. These ten keen and concerned individuals, representing every province, are UNICEF goodwill ambassadors, encouraging school bands to fundraise for UNICEF in a unique campaign.

The team of UNICEF ambassadors, who will make public and media appearances for UNICEF, includes: Bob Lenarduzzi, soccer star (B.C.); Carol Johnston, gymnast (Alta.); James Rozon, gymnast (Sask.); Diane Ogibowski, skater (Man.); Tracey Wainman, skater (Ont.); Jean-Francois Rompre, musician (P.Q.); Helen Bridgeo, volleyball player (N.B.); Glen Dexter, sailor (N.S.); Donna Phillips, field hockey star (P.E.I.); and Mel Fitzgerald, wheelchair sports champion (Nfld.). Popular rock star Ian Thomas is chairman of the program.

Ideas for "Music for UNICEF" fundraising programs have arisen in high schools across Canada. In Nova Scotia, it is hoped that secondary school students will take up this challenge and participate in a "Music for UNICEF" festival. Information on the festival has been distributed throughout the province by UNICEF Nova Scotia to all secondary schools describing rules for a "Music for UNICEF" Competition.

It is suggested that students organize a concert in their school featuring school talent. Each school will pick a winning group to be entered in a national competition. National winners will be professionally taped and prize money, donated by Hostess Food Products Ltd., will be awarded to the winning school.

Nova Scotia team member, Sailor Glen Dexter, twice World-Soling Champion, urges schools to participate in this worthwhile program and stresses that the final entry date is March 31st.

Last year, the "Music for UNICEF" program raise \$93,000 through fund-raising dance marathons, concerts and record sales. This year's team is hoping to top that record.

Rocks All Around Us

Robert Grantham, museum geologist will give an illustrated talk entitled "ROCKS ALL AROUND US" at the Nova Scotia Museum auditorium on Summer St. in Halifax, Wednesday, April 7, 8:00 p.m.

All are welcome!

Any event that you know about that is not mentioned is no doubt still on.

YMCA offers language courses

The Halifax YMCA will be offering language courses for the beginner in Chinese, Spanish, French and German.

The classes will be held Monday evenings in the South Park Street YMCA from 7:00 - 10:00 p.m.

The starting date is April 12th and will run for five weeks ending May 10th.

The fee for each language is \$45.00 (15 hours)—An introduction to a new language for comprehension and communication.

Discussion on food additives

Additives will be the subject of a discussion on Tuesday, March 16 at 10:00 a.m. at the Woodlawn Mall Branch of the Dartmouth Regional Library. Pat Sherwood, Community Nutritionist for the Nova Scotia Department of Health will be on hand to discuss the dangers associated with additives and how to avoid them.

There will be a book display and free coffee for all those who attend. There is no charge for admission and no registration is required.

Beaches and Beachcombing

Debra Burselson will give a talk entitled "Beaches and Beachcombing" using slides, museum specimens and live material on Wednesday, March 31, 8:00 p.m. in the auditorium of the Nova Scotia Museum, Summer St.

All are welcome!

Easter Traditions

The Saturday morning program in the Project Room of the Nova Scotia Museum on Summer Street April 3, 10:30-12:30 a.m. will include egg decorating, tasting traditional Easter cake and, looking at some bonnets from the museum's collection.

All are welcome!

The Land

"THE LAND" is the title of an illustrated talk by J. Lynton Martin about the different conditions of our province's land and how plants, animals and human settlers adapted to it, which will take place in the auditorium of the Nova Scotia Museum on Summer St., Halifax, Wednesday, April 21, 8:00 p.m.

All are welcome!

UNICEF Nova Scotia Annual

Plans are being made for the annual meeting of UNICEF Nova Scotia, to be held Saturday, April 24th, at the Halifax Board of Trade Rooms, Scotia Square, Halifax, when the guest speaker will be Paul Ignatieff, former executive director of UNICEF Canada.

Mr. Ignatieff is now senior contributions officer, Program Funding Office, at UNICEF headquarters, United Nations, New York. He was UNICEF representative in Cambodia (Kampuchea) prior to the communist take-over of that country, and before assuming his post in New York, he was UNICEF Representative in Sri-Lanka (Ceylon) and The Maldives. He is a member of a prominent Canadian family. His uncle, George Ignatieff, was Canadian ambassador to the United Nations and is now President of the United Nations Association of Canada.

The UNICEF Nova Scotia annual meeting will begin with registration at 9:30 a.m. for sessions as 10:00. Reports on the year's work will be presented and officers elected for the coming year. Mr. Ignatieff will speak following a luncheon at noon.

Bob Dylan Visions of Johanna

Inside the museums infinity goes up on trial.
Voices echo this is what salvation must be like
After a while.

Canada Employment Centres open for Students

Activities on behalf of job hunting students have begun in the Canada Employment Centres for Students offices in Halifax, Dartmouth and Bedford. The student centres are set up each summer to help place secondary and post secondary students in private and public sector jobs and to assist employers obtain the services of students as temporary help during the summer months.

The Halifax, Dartmouth and Bedford student centres have initiated contacts with employers and developed marketing strategies since the supervisory staff was hired in February. The offices will later be staffed by student placement officers—in time to meet the annual mid-April and early May influx of university students seeking summer employment.

Students who register with the Canada Employment Centres for Students will have available to them a number of services. Participating students will become part of the inventory through which they may be referred to employment. In addition, information on employment, job hunting techniques, the current labour market situation and government programs will be available to students. The Halifax, Dartmouth and Bedford offices will be officially open in early April.

Although the employment predictions for last summer were considered dismal, the Halifax, Dartmouth and Bedford student centres succeeded in substantially increasing the number of students placed in full-time, part-time and casual summer jobs. Last summer, over 7,000 students registered with the centres. Approximately 4500 summer jobs were filled in this area and over 5,000 employer visits were made by staff members to solicit summer jobs for students.

This summer a concentrated effort will be made to find even more jobs for students according to the Canada Employment Centres for Students Supervisors. To increase visibility among employers and householders, the supervisors plan an active promotional campaign. Included are official CECS openings, Hire a Student Week, a radio and newspaper and campaign, daily radio spots and a blitz of employer visits.

Students interested in applying for the federal government's summer job creation program for students—Summer Canada '82 should remember that they must be referred through the Canada Employment Centres for Students.

The Centers have been in operation across Canada since 1968. There will be 15 Student Centres and nine branch offices in operation throughout Nova Scotia this summer.

The Employment and Immigration Commission has appointed the following persons to the position of supervisor for the Canada Employment Centre for Students in the Halifax, Dartmouth and Bedford offices.

Sheena Smith
Supervisor
Quinpool Centre
Halifax, N.S.
426-2523

Donna Davies
Supervisor
Suite 207
Sunnyside Mall
Bedford, N.S.
835-3062

Maggie During
Supervisor
The Federal Building
39 Wentworth St.
Dartmouth, N.S.
426-6180

Please note, that the supervisors can be reached at the regular Canada Employment Centre for their respective areas until April 1st, 1982, when they will move to the above listed summer locations.

PEDANTIC PRATTLE

Have earplugs! Will study!

by Marc S. Chiasson

Certain problems are of such a nature that it is relatively simple to apportion blame for their occurrence. However, the pervasive problem of the vociferous patrons of the bookish confines of the library is one such problem whereby "blame" can not be so easily apportioned.

It would certainly transcend beyond equitable justice to lambast the inconsiderate intellectual incipients who persist in utilizing the library as a forum for their incessant oratory as the sole cause and root of the problem. Indeed, it is not their fault that the Student's Centre, the structure imputedly erected to facilitate the student body's innate desire to socialize with one another, is wholly inadequate in this respect and that the library is far more congenial to such frolic.

However, there comes a time of year, and with papers due and exams forthcoming this surely is it, when an atmosphere and environment more conducive to learned exercises of the mind is pertinent. If the remunerated persons in the library's employ are not persistent nor competent enough to maintain the extraneous clamor down, to use a cliché, to a dull roar, and apparently they are not, then another solution is absolutely essential.

One such solution would be to replace the library's employees, whose infirmity contributes nothing to improving the discommodating atmosphere of the library, with people who could reduce the imbecility. This is not fair to the library's employees, however, because it is doubtful whether the imbecility could ever be stopped.

The other solution would be to undertake a wholesale restructuring of a couple of institutions on this campus. What I am espousing is the converting of the present library into a student's centre. Reciprocally, the Student's Centre should be converted into a library. Better yet, tear it down and build a new one. It has to be one of the top five most dysfunctional structures in the city.

This is not petty drivel. What I advocate is for a good cause: higher intellectual learning and achievement, something that is nearly impossible to realize in the present clamorous library. It would be in the better interest of all precocious individuals everywhere, of which this campus surely has a few.

STAFF BOX

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

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

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

All submissions, including letters to the editor, must be typed double-spaced and signed by the author or authors. If the author(s) provide(s) a good reason for requesting anonymity, it will be granted. The Journal is a member of Canadian University Press and its regional ARCUP bureau.

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This week proved, again, that student journalism can sink to all time lows even after the bottom has supposedly been hit. Thanks and salutes and cash in brown paper bags go to Marc Chiasson, Kim MacDonald, Phillip McLean, Rick Mayer, Theresa Arneaud, Wendy Coomber, Ken Burke (aka Gazette Editor), Geoff Locke, Jo Landry, and myriads of other volunteers for Canada who wish to remain anonymous for political reasons. Giovanni Biscotti has moved on to Peking's Little Italy to meet his friend Chiang Martinetti.



They remove snow, don't they?

by Theresa Arneaud

This afternoon while sitting by the window in the library, my attention was diverted by a woman struggling to push her child's stroller along the paths. Every now and then, the wheel would get caught in a clump of snow or ice and she would have to push harder to free the stroller.

Imagine! Here it is the end of March and not only do we have more snow, but our maintenance crew still does not know how to remove it! Perhaps the logic is that college students enjoy battling the snow drifts in search of a pathway. Unfortunately, few of us ever find one—at least not before our boots or pants are soaked with slush.

While I sat contemplating the evils of our negligent maintenance crew, a man in a wheelchair came out of the Student Centre. To see if my accusation was justified, I watched his progress. His electric

wheelchair negotiated the few well-travelled feet of brick in front of the Centre's doors and did not encounter difficulty until he



reached the slushy path to the Loyola building. The buildup of snow plus the incline of the hill proved too much for the otherwise

capable chair, and the wheels began to spin. The poor man tried to free his machine (like a frustrated motorist) and finally the wheels touched concrete. After two or three more tries, the chair was no longer stuck on the path and it bowled off towards Loyola.

I can readily accept that in a University this size there are a million things the maintenance workers have to do—which explains the time spent in their room in the basement of the McNally building relaxing to the (loud) radio. However, I fail to understand why painting the stairwell of the Science Centre should be deemed more beneficial to students and faculty alike than is a clear path around the campus. Saint Mary's prides itself on its accessibility to people confined to wheelchairs. Snow is soft but to some it is also a substantial barrier.

CFSM thanks friends

This week will mark the conclusion of broadcasting for Radio Saint Mary's (CFSM). We would like to thank the students of Saint Mary's for their support this year and hope we have provided some programming worth listening to. At any rate we sure gave it our best try. The SRC should be thanked as well for their support this year. In particular Dave Hendsbee, Tim Hill, and John Akkerman deserve special thanks.

To mark the end of our broadcast year we at CFSM have got a special show lined up for Thursday night/Friday morning April 1 & 2. Five members of the Radio Station from the 1978-79 season will be doing the all night finale show. These members have been with the station for the past four years and will be graduating this year. Consequently the show will be guaranteed to be slightly unusual and off beat to say the least.

Give-aways including free albums, beer mugs, etc. will take place during the show.

In summary thanks for a great

year and don't miss the all-nighter starting at 11:30 p.m. Thursday night.

CFSM staff

dear mayor wagner, has anyone ever told you, you look like james arness? i am writing to say that you are my son's idol. could you please send your schedule & repertoire to him, with an autographed picture, at your earliest convenience. he would appreciate it kindly as that's all he does is play your records & defend you to his friends. i do hope it's you that's reading this & not some secretary

thank-you
 wishfully
 Willy Purple

 Bob Dylan
 Tarantula

Interview with Terrence Donahoe

by Jo Landry

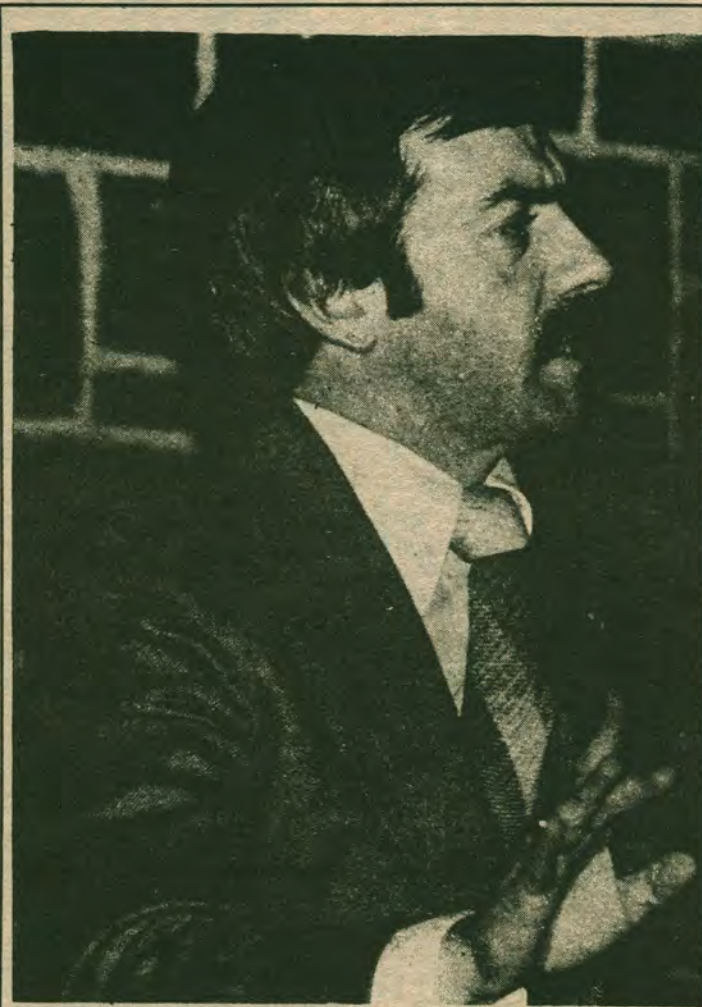
J.L.: There has been a lot of fuss on campus lately about the rumors of amalgamating the four universities here in the city; Saint Mary's, the Mount, Dal, and Kings into one city college and nearly everyone on campus has been wondering is there any truth to the rumor. What is your official stance?

T.D.: Well there's no, let me put it this way, I have not participated in any meetings where that has been the topic of discussion. I know that there are discussions going on involving three of the four or on occasion four of the four institutions, the one's you've named. Periodically having to do with coordination of programming, cross polination of course offerings, work is taking place in the field of one university agreeing to recognize the qualifications and the substance of courses and programs being offered by the other, but as to if there's any move afoot Jo, in regard to a formal amalgamation of the institutions, I'm not aware that there are such discussions. And frankly I hadn't been aware that the rumor was on the street to that effect, I hadn't heard it at all. Well, put it this way, I have never participated in a meeting where that has been the issue and frankly I hadn't heard the thing was even a topic of discussion.

J.L.: Now concerning the cutbacks, the big question is what's the provincial government's stand and how will the MacEachan budget affect student funding?

T.D.: Well, the provincial government stand is to provide the maximum amount that we possibly can out of the resources which are available to us. The difficulty that we face is that when you analyse the MacEachan budget and the statements from the Secretary of State, Mr. Regan; you find that the increase in 1982/3 which the federal government will be sending to Nova Scotia for Post-secondary Education is an increase of only 5.1%. Inflation which was fueled greatly as you know by that very budget, the MacEachan budget, and which has been running at very substantial levels probably in the 11 to 12% range, they're not coming close. The federal government is not coming close to meeting or matching that inflationary level, with a contribution for the coming year of 5.1%. Now our dilemma then as a provincial government is to find out of our tax resources and our revenue resources sufficient monies to enable us to make a credible increase of funding for the post-secondary education institutions. The government of Canada participating only at that rate isn't helping very much to say the least, and so we're looking at very substantial costs there. It's my hope and my expectation being reasonably well along in the budgetary process that we'll be in a position to approve a level of funding which will certainly keep pace within the inflation rate, but frankly no thanks to Mr. Regan or the federal government.

J.L.: Concerning the cutbacks, will it have any effect on the differential cost for foreign students,



Higgins/Dal Photo

Terrence Donahoe, Minister of Education,

they are paying roughly \$4,350.00 a year right now for their courses and the big worry from them is will it raise their funds dramatically, or will the differential remain roughly the same?

T.D.: The differential fee is a result of a decision taken by the three premiers at the Council of Maritime Premiers. It will go from \$750.00 to \$1,000.00, and that will be a fee in place as of September of this year, September 1982. That increase, the increase of \$250.00 will in general terms have the differential grow perhaps slightly, but not to—I don't think—to too, too large an extent.

J.L.: Another point, you're from the Alumni of Saint Mary's, not formally on the board, Saint Mary's is one of the only Universities that gives a Use of English exam, as mandatory, and I was wondering was the provincial government having plans of instating it within the other universities?

T.D.: Well, my honest answer is that at this moment the government has formulated no policy in terms of dictating that that program or, quite frankly, an given program be considered a mandatory component of the curriculum. We run, in that area, immediately afoul of the old question of academic freedom, institutional autonomy and the tradition in the province to this point, at least, has been to the effect that provincial governments within general limits, of course, stay out of decisions of that kind. The financial contribution being made by both levels of government, federal and provincial to the post-secondary system is attaining such proportions these days that there are increasing pressures on both levels of government that the

government should have and exercise a greater say in decisions of that kind on the university campus. To this point our provincial government has maintained the attitude that those are institutional decisions and that we should not get into them. The Public Commission of Inquiry will be taking place and that is referred to in the Speech of the Throne which opens the current session of the legislature. It will, I think, in it's terms of reference undoubtedly be asked to take a look at the program implications of the system, and it may be that there might well be recommendations to come out of that Commission study bearing on the question of course offerings and program offerings.

J.L.: Do you think you'll be running in the next election?

T.D.: Oh, at the moment I expect I will be. I don't have any reason from a personal point of view at this moment to say that I should not. I enjoy very much what I do, I work very hard at what I do, and I would expect yes that I would be running again whenever that next election comes.

J.L.: A lot of people are divided right now on your father's statement in the House of Senate concerning the communist pictures in the press room and the propaganda use of it. Right now it's split about 50-50 agreeing and disagreeing with his statement on it. How do you feel? Do you think it should be allowed or stopped?

T.D.: Well, if it's there as a mark of honour to the leader of that government, then I say that that's offensive and it shouldn't be there in that way. If it's there, as the press people who were involved with that situation say it was, as a joke, well maybe that is a joke—I

don't know. But it becomes a sick joke when after comments were raised about it and my father suggested, I think in fact, that it would be perhaps more appropriate to display a picture of the Queen as opposed to the picture of the leader of a communist government, they then after saying it was only a joke then proceeded to hang the picture of the Queen alongside the picture of the communist leader which they say was hung as a joke. And that as far as I'm concerned is offensive to Her Majesty in the process, and it makes me wonder whether her picture is hung there by those people as a joke as well. So frankly I would say that there are jokes and there are bad jokes and I think this is a bad joke and the sensible course of action as far as I'm concerned is to take the thing down, I don't know that I'm going to lose any sleep over the thing, but it's just a situation that causes people who think about those things to wonder a little about the thought processes of those who are making the display.

J.L.: Some were claiming afterward that a new constitution brought home to Canada would help bring back it's patriotism. Do you think that that would help?

T.D.: I don't believe that certain people of my generation and I'm sure some generations before me have ever really felt that their day-to-day lives were effected by the fact that the constitution of this country was the British North America Act, an Act of legislature of another parliamentary system. Patriotism isn't going to grow because there is a piece of paper that is written in Canada and is advertised as your constitution. As it happens the fact that the constitution is being brought to Canada isn't even going to get us that result because what's being brought to Canada as Canada's constitution is again a piece of paper that is enshrined and approved in the other parliament, so I don't believe that that occurrence is going to necessarily by itself have any real impact on patriotism. What's going to have an impact on patriotism much more than that is the appearance (that Ottawa) of a government which clearly by its action can demonstrate to the overwhelming majority of the country that we are one country. That we don't have or have to have divisiveness on linguistic or economic or social or regional grounds and I don't believe we have a government in Ottawa at the present time that's coming anywhere close to effecting that kind of an environment. That's, in time, the kind of environment that's going to be necessary to enable the real patriotism to grow.

J.L.: Did Noise Day have any effect on the House at all?

T.D.: I don't know if it had any effect on the House, I do know that following the demonstration at the noon hour later that afternoon Premier Buchanan and I met for an hour and a half or thereabouts with representatives of Student Unions of Nova Scotia (S.U.N.S.) and I think a pretty full discussion on all of the circumstances surrounding the funding need of the post-secondary education system. So it was possible through that meeting for Student Leaders to make their views well and clearly known to the Premier and to me, and we had quite a worthwhile discussion. I think. Again, maybe just as a final note, during that discussion we talked a great deal about student aid. I might say again that, repeated requests have been made of Mr. Regan as Secretary of State and the minister responsible to the federal government for improvements to the Student Aid Package, Canada Student Loans, a portion of the Student Aid Package. Mr. Regan has to this point failed or refused to state a long term commitment or a commitment to a long term improvement of the Canada Student Loans legislation and regulations. He has financially done nothing more in response to our repeated requests then to continue to say that what he thinks he can do is increase the loan limits and unfortunately all that does is allow young people wanting to go to University to borrow more money and have a bigger bill to pay when their education is over. And he hasn't been willing to talk to us about the government of Canada getting into the bursary side of the Student Aid package. He hasn't been prepared to talk to us about getting into participating in loan Remission Programs and so on. Mr. Regan says to us that one of the important aspects of the federal government participating in post-secondary education is accessibility, that we should be taking steps to make it possible greater numbers of young Canadians to have access to post-secondary education. And yet he's not prepared to do anything except allow them to borrow more money, and I believe and all the Ministers across the country believe the Student Aid Package needs much more fundamental change than that. We're very discouraged with our discussions with Mr. Regan to this point. The coming year will have a bill of 9 or 10 million dollars for Student Bursaries whereas 6 or 7 years ago it was a couple of million dollars and it was alone that provinces got into Student Bursaries at all, because the Student Loan package from Ottawa was becoming less and less of a real support for secondary education.

The headline of the **Daily News** today reads BRUNETTE STABBED TO DEATH. Underneath in lower case letters: "6000 killed in Iranian Earthquake" . . . I wonder what colour hair they had?

Abbie Hoffman

The only people who should say "we" are kings, editors, and people with tapeworms.

Mark Twain

"As student government changes, so do goals, policies, and attitudes"

by John Akkerman

On March 18, as happens every year, the reigns of student politics, were handed over to a new body of student representatives.

A transition is now in process, as a new council led by Tim Hill, assumes the powers of the council past, formerly under the leadership of Mike McNeil.

As student government changes, so do goals, policies, and attitudes—to some extent at least.

Tim Hill recently discussed the new councils' objectives and policies for the upcoming year.

JOURNAL: What do you consider to be the main mandate and objectives for the new S.R.C.?

HILL: Our number one goal will be to continue fiscal control and responsibility. At the same time we wish to carry out any and all election promises that were made. We have no wide sweeping goals or promises.

Our approach and direction will not differ significantly from the previous council.

JOURNAL: What do you see the role of the executive being in relation to the rest of the council?

HILL: In addition to running the day to day business of the Student Council, it is our prime responsibility to search out, establish,

and implement council policy. However, we will be totally democratic in that any decision on policy or any council business will be first ratified by the full council.

In this way we will probably be more democratic than the past S.R.C. executive.

JOURNAL: It has been said in the past that the student body has been isolated and removed from its elected representatives.

Do you offer a solution to this problem?

HILL: Under the new constitution the V.P. external will be changed in title to the V.P. student affairs. This position will have a much broader range of responsibility—especially in maintaining closer communication with the student body.

I have a great deal of faith in Charlie MacArthur's abilities to bring this council closer to the average student.

JOURNAL: As president, do you feel that you should have more say or influence in council decisions than say a vice president or councillor?

HILL: Yes, I really do, constitutionally I don't have much more power in making decisions than any of my vice presidents'.

However, if I prove myself and

my abilities, I believe that the rest of the Council will respect my position and that my opinions will weigh heavily in making decisions.

As the year goes by, I believe that his will in fact become the case.

JOURNAL: Council recently passed a by-law which automatically places the S.R.C. president on the Board of Governors and the V.P. administration on the Senate.

In effect, students voting in executive elections in the future are actually electing the presidential and vice presidential candidates of their choice to two positions—whether they like it or not.

This raises a serious questions of democracy—something which you supposedly strive for. Please comment.

HILL: There are obviously some pros and cons associated with this by-law. Council felt that in this case the pros outweighed the cons. I am of the opinion that it is essential to have the president and V.P. administration on the two political bodies in question, to not only ensure strong representation but a good liason with the S.R.C.

Prior to Mike McNeil's tenure, it wasn't the practice for S.R.C. executive members to run for

either the Senate of the Board of Governors. However, in the years preceding McNeils arrival there had been an obvious breakdown in liason between the S.R.C. and these two bodies, and McNeil felt that student interests weren't being effectively represented.

In an effort to alleviate this problem, it became practice for executive members to run for the two bodies in question and I think that this move has been quite successful.

Passing the by-law that council did should prevent the past problems from recurring again.

Obviously the by-law is of no benefit to either myself or Mr. Franklin as we have been elected to our respective positions on the board and senate and not appointed. The by-law does not effect us but should benefit the student's of the University in future years.

JOURNAL: Thank you, Tim, for your time and we wish you the best of luck in your term of office.

JOURNAL: Recently you and your executive made some significant threats to the Journal's autonomy in what you considered an attempt to improve the newspaper quality. What sort of approach do you anticipate taking to

the Journal in the upcoming year?
HILL: Each year \$12,000 of the S.R.C. budget is used to fund the publication of the Journal. We feel that this amount of funding warrants a newspaper of good and consistent quality. Quite simply, the students deserve their money's worth. We will take whatever action we feel necessary to ensure that they do get their money's worth. Since our recent confrontation with the Journal however, their has been a marked improvement in the newspaper's quality and we don't anticipate having to take any further action—something which I personally would prefer to avoid.

Federal government raises student job funding

OTTAWA (CUP)—After announcing in December that it



Peter Newman presents...

by Philip McLean

Peter Newman, publisher of MacLean's magazine, believes there is too much government intervention in Canadian business affairs and he expressed a concern that Canada was becoming too socialist. "There should be a spirit of compromise between business and government," he says, and he believes in the old adage, of government doing as "little as possible and as much as necessary." But he is not completely against the government helping business ventures such as the exploration for oil in the Beaufort Sea.

He characterized the new Canadian entrepreneurs, or as he calls them, "acquisitors", as being very dedicated and taking great risks. He applauds the American companies, who "don't go running to the government for help, if they are going under." But as a Canadian nationalist, he bemoans the fact, that of the top 100 corporations in this country, only 34% are Canadian owned. He also believes that recession, the potential for economic expansion is unlimited, (eg. oil) and he says he's "quietly optimistic" for the future.

would freeze funding for summer student job creation at \$100 million, the federal government has pumped another \$20 million into the program.

Lloyd Axworthy, minister of employment and immigration, said the extra funds would hire 10,000 more students, bringing the total employed by the program to 53,000.

Cyril Keeper, the NDP employment critic, said it was no coincidence that the increase was announced March 11, "the day before Statistics Canada revealed

that unemployment had risen to 8.9 per cent. Student unemployment is about 16 per cent.

Keeper said the increase is welcome, but still only provides a small percentage of the jobs students need to pay for their education.

Keeper said student unemployment is rooted in the broader economic crisis in Canada. He said that during the five months to January Canada lost 20,000 jobs each working day, and the trend is expected to continue.

"What we really need is to turn

around the economic policies of the government," said Keeper. He said students will have a better chance of finding a job if the government lowers interest rates, increases spending, and invests more in the economy, especially in housing.

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LITERARY PERCEPTIONS

Editor Rick Mayer,

The Mythology of War; English Poets of WWI

by Blaise Cathcart

As Bernard Bergonzi has noted in his book, *Heroes' Twilight*, the most dominant heroic myth during the First World War was based on a Shakespearian character, from the historical plays, named Hotspur. Hotspur exemplified the moral virtues of heroism and the single-minded pursuit of honour which the English public insisted on. When England declared war on Germany in 1914, this "Hotspur myth" had to be adapted into a much more dominating myth in order to give cohesion to the strong, scattered emotions of patriotic passion. Out of this need arose the great mythic image of Rupert Brooke.

Rupert Brooke was one of the first war poets. Brooke was made a hero and a martyr by the public because many of his sonnets fitted precisely, the public's mythological state of mind. His poetry, life and death combined into a single mythic image: one of England's refined sons who became a ritual sacrifice offered as proof of the justice of the cause for which England fought. It is ironic that in fact he never experienced battle and died unspectacularly of blood poisoning. Much of his poetry centered on images of the rural English countryside. He used this essentially Georgian emphasis on rural England to produce sonnets of simple patriotism. His most famous sonnet, "The Soldier", exemplifies the characteristic "softness" of Georgian poetry. The tone is patriotic, faithful, and enthusiastic, yet the imagery is shallow and pale. Overall, the poem's chivalrous, medieval sense of war is inadequate to the harsh realities of battle. He lacked real battle experience; therefore he could not have related the actual physical horrors that many other poets witnessed. He was sincere in his patriotism, but, like many others, his ability to write was unequal to the strain of war. Also, he did not purposely set out to become England's favourite war poet. The public seized upon his poetry and made it popular because it represented what people felt or wanted to feel. Undoubtedly, had Brooke lived longer, his response to the war would have been similar to that of Siegfried Sassoon, Wilfred Owen, Isaac Rosenberg, and others.

Soon, as the alienation of the troops in France from England became more evident and technology entered the war, traditional, Brookish, heroic attitudes became insufficient. The introduction of heavy artillery, machine guns, and tanks made a mockery of the traditional, romantic, chivalrous, cavalryman's view of war. The main problem was that soldier poets developed new responses to battle, but the civilians continued thoughtlessly to support and believe traditional attitudes and myths.

As the war continued, the patriotic mythic patterns collapsed, leaving all the best poets of that time confused and in search of a more valid perspective on the war. Many poets, such as Edward

Thomas, found relief in the virtues of Georgian poetry. Since these poets were traditionalists in orientation, they were able to escape the brutal realities of battle through traditional values and images of rural England. Such poets were not as unrealistic as Rupert Brooke, but they did retreat from the unbearable facts of war through a degree of fancy or myth-making. Edward Thomas (though he was never an official Georgian poet) demonstrates Georgian virtues very well. He demonstrates a tolerant accuracy of observation before the facts of nature, a plain and decent affection for the everyday, unpretentiousness, and unstressed sensitivity of language. Thomas finds a sensitive and therapeutic value in contemplating rural England amidst extreme violence and destruction. He deliberately excludes the stark brutal images of war. Instead, he places war and its effects in context with rural England. Thomas is aware of the realities of battle (unlike Brooke) but chooses to treat them very indirectly rather than bear the pain (for example, see his poem, "The Owl"). In the early years of the war many such poets could not, or would not, attempt to confront the horror of war.

As the war proceeded, a more realistic questioning in perspective began to take shape. This trend found powerful expression in the poetry of Siegfried Sassoon, Wilfred Owen, and Isaac Rosenberg. These poets used, rather than evaded, the conditions of battle and applied a deliberate style of realism. They set out intentionally to change traditional civilian responses to the war; responses which were based on the patriotic myths. Thus, such poets tried to demythologize war.

Sassoon's poetry represents the most radical progression from early patriotic idealism to ironic realism and through to the angry extremes of anti-heroic revolt. Sassoon had a Georgian bias and nothing in his early life suggests a defier of public opinion and military authority. Radicalism was forced upon him by the events of war, not by his personality. His basic, strongly Georgian background remained in his poetic style, even in his moments of extreme anger. He always tended to view man in some kind of harmony with his environment, no matter how unstable the surroundings. However, the violent circumstances of battle rather than his temperament made Sassoon a realist; he could not be content with using scenes of rural England as a compromise and a balance for the brutality of battle. Consequently, he became increasingly dominated by the desire to use poetry as a means of forcibly impressing on the civilian world some conception of the realities of front-line life.

Sassoon wanted to "shell-shock" the civilian world just as his world had been shell-shocked. He wrote poems to deliberately disturb complacency. His main poetical device was satire. Satire was suited to his tough, aggressive, epigrammatic style of

writing. Sassoon's main prey for satire was the civilian population, and in particular, figures like politicians and journalists, who published exhortations or encouragements to the troops without having any real notion of the realities of battle. His poems are often works of unscreened emotion. Since his language is hard, precise, and sharply defined, he is able to write with the deliberate simplicity and clear outline of the satirical cartoon.

It is clear from poems like "Repression of War Experience" and "Attack" that Sassoon wants the reader to experience the obvious pain and torture the soldier



feels. In both of these poems the tone changes from documentary realism to an angry, desperate, didactic outcry. He wants the civilian population to heed his outcry and understand the reason for a spreading mood of revolt against the war. Sassoon's single purpose was to demythologize war. His satirical approach shows its limitations, that is, the complexities of actual battle are reduced to a single gratifying gesture. The poetry is really not capable of the correlative effects of the poetry of larger talents such as Wilfred Owen and Isaac Rosenberg. Within the limitations of his enraged satire, Sassoon is a startling poet, even though he lacks the compassion and universality of a Wilfred Owen.

Wilfred Owen was also a soldier poet who tried to demythologize war. He wrote with a much greater personal involvement, in which anger, compassion, and desire to inform all played a major role. The main perspective of his poetry is on the details of combatant suffering. Owen himself said: "Above all I am not concerned with poetry . . . My subject is War, and the pity of War."

Owen's poetry is completely absorbed in the realities of battle. To Owen, the real England exists in the battlefields of France. His dominant theme is the apparent endless mutilation, or slaughter, or young men. He combines this theme with realistic, descriptive language, which stresses the details of death and destruction. Modern technology had changed

the traditional weapons of battle and Owen made sure that traditional, mythical patterns were also changed. In "Dulce et Decorum Est", he used vivid and sobering imagery to show both the pity and horror of war. In every aspect of the poem, Owen dramatizes the brutal realities of front-line experience and the pathos of the death of young men. In "Disabled" he renders the mutilation of war and in "Mental Cases" he renders the madness caused by war. In a much more suggestive poem entitled "Futility", Owen deals with the destruction of youth by placing the individual soldier's death on a level of universal significance. The death of a young man, so futile in its finality, indicates an ultimate futility in the order of things. Owen cleverly develops a single image of lost potential into a universal sense of futility. In the poem he hints at an existential view of life in the line: "Was it for this the clay grew tall?". The line is so powerful because it summarizes, completely, Owen's bitter, despaired view of war. The implications of universal pity in the line indicate precisely, his reasons for trying to demythologize war. "Futility" does not overwhelm the reader with the stark, brutal pictures found in other of his poems. It is not like many of Sassoon's rebellious poems, but, rather achieves its objective in a more sophisticated and moving manner.

Owen's poems vary: from the dream vision of "Strange Meeting", to total physical and moral desperation of the condition of the troops in "Exposure", to the sense of the war as a prolonged ritual obligation in "Anthem for Doomed Youth", to anti-war sentiments in "Greater Love". His poems form a cumulative power if they are read in relation to one another. His friend, and fellow poet, Sassoon, said: "It was Owen who revealed how, out of realistic horror and scorn, poetry might be made". However, many others shared Yeats' view of Owen's poetry, that is, "He is all blood, dirt and sucked sugar-stick." Perhaps, the best way to consider Owen's poetry is in the same manner Owen himself viewed a poet, namely, "All a poet can do is warn". No matter how one views his poetry, it is clear in the end, that he tried to confront the realities of war without illusions.

Isaac Rosenberg is also interesting on this point. He tried to demythologize war, but in a different manner from that of Owen and Sassoon. Rosenberg had a double vision of war; that is, he saw in war both human suffering and human effort. This sets him apart from anti-war protest poets and the traditional patriots. He could not find war justifiable, rather he accepted war as a totally encompassing way of life. In this view, he was able to master war in poetic terms, instead of being mastered by it. Rosenberg was able to step back from the realities of battle and separate the pity of war from his poetry, unlike Owen. In all of his poetry he emphasized the art of poetry, for example, in

"Louse Hunting" he stresses the grotesque, visual patterns soldiers make in trying to get rid of lice, instead of stressing the actual horror of having lice. The reality of trench life is present but Rosenberg transcends the reality to a profound exploration of death. Another example of this pattern of moving away from front-line experiences to a profound exploration of death is his poem "Dead Man's Dump". No matter how deeply Rosenberg feels about the casualties of war, he still goes beyond the simple description of such casualties.

Unlike Sassoon and Owen, he does not resort to severe bitterness or irony. Rosenberg's language joins realism and symbolism. He promotes the Symbolist notion of the "unseen" by transcending the limitations of battle experience through the art of poetry. This Symbolist notion gives his poetry a sense of detachment. Such detachment may seem disturbing, even a bit inhuman, when once compares it to the poetry of protest and revolt. Yet, even though he treats war experience in a detached manner, he still is able to maintain a kind of intensity, by utilizing compressed, rapidly succeeding metaphors in a dialectical style. Eventually, one can notice that Rosenberg does not hesitate to express the facts of battle experience, yet he is more intent on using poetry to reach the height of a complex response to the violence and destruction. Obviously, he is not trying to support any heroic-mythical patterns but neither is he adopting the extremes of savage realism. He does not become limited by focusing just on the naked realities of front-line battle. The use of a Symbolist-craft allows him to widen his range and to explore different concepts. He tries to demythologize war by moving it away from patriotism, but he also goes beyond to explore much more complex manifestations of war.

In conclusion, the prominent pattern in the literature of World War One was, to fit the terminology of contemporary scholars, from a myth-oriented to a demythologized world. Violence could be considered meaningful, almost sacred, when it was worshipped by the traditional conventions of heroic behaviour. When such conventions seemed no longer credible next to the details of battle, then killing or being killed seemed meaningless and tragic. When English war poetry is, even briefly, traced from Rupert Brooke through to Sassoon, Owen, and Rosenberg it becomes clear how heroic myths grew to appear irrevocably anachronistic. Machine-guns, heavy artillery, tanks, and gas made an obvious mockery out of the cavalryman's chivalrous and heroic perspective. The poets of the Great War removed the glamour, the artificial glory out of our consciousness. Their poetry has perhaps changed a generation's way of feeling. As a result of their poetry, heroism may still be possible, but the language and symbols of heroism are continually questioned.

FANTASY

by Rick Butler

Dream I: Prologue

A majestic forest of pines.
Early morning sunlight filters lazily,
Through a canopy of branches.
A black river flows silently,
Through blue moss.
A light mist rises off the river,
And glides among the trees.

The Midabull awakens . . .
All scales, claws, teeth,
And evil;
Evil that clings putridly to the air.
It moves.
Searching in hunger.
No food can be found.

—High above,
A falcon
Playing in the wind,
Soaring in aimless circles,
An eye in the sky.
Hunting over the black river.
Warm winds ruffle its feathers,
As it welcomes the morning sun.

Through the forest:
Two wolves; one black, one white
Move soundlessly on the heels of the morning mist,
Following the smoldering trail,
Of the Midabull.
Everywhere the forest comes to life . . .
The hunt is on . . .

Dream II: Discovery

. . . High in the Domicile, quartzite, cliffs of the sun,
The guardian of Innocence broods.
A foreboding sensation of death hangs menacingly over her head.
The falcon reported the movement of the Midabull . . .
The creature had once again emerged;
From the tombs of time . . .

Dream III: Shadows

The son of doom roams again
Across the tortured black river,
Through the grim forests of the Hellrim.
To stand in loathing animosity,
Testing the fresh dawn breezes,
For the scent of prey.

Innocence:

The daughter of the Enchantress.
Aromatic, virginal innocence
Reaches its defiling nostrils.
With a triumphant toss of its head,
The Midabull continues to slither,
Through the shadows . . .

Dream IV: Nomad

. . . Down
Into the gnarled passageways,
Of subterranean prisons,
A colossal maze;
Within the cliffs,
The Enchantress ventures.
To awaken the Hero,
Nomad.

Deep from within the murky clutches
Of suspended animation,
He emerges.
A glittering flicker of hope.
The last of the defenders.
Second son of Lupus.
Brother to the wolf.

Six feet powerful warrior.
From the fiber of each massive muscle
Deep into the stoic marrow of his being.

No words passed between the two.
He is given the blinding Sword of the Sun.
The Dagger of Death
Is strapped to his leg,
Over bearhide mocassins,
The essence of bravery.

The Enchantress stares into his one remaining eye;
Blue as the sky, gray as the clouds,
And black as the night.
"Seek and destroy the Midabull;
Innocence must be protected."
With grunted understanding he moves off.
The four inch claws of his mocassins
Click confidently—
And echo hauntingly—
The hunter is hunted . . .

Dream V: Destiny

Solar breezes,
Zephyrs from the Cave of Winds,
Scale the windward side of the cliffs.
The Protector's shaggy hair flies wildly.
The kingdom of the enchantress stretches below;
Bathed in exuberant sunshine.

Far across the great plain,
Near the junction of the Black River
And the turbulent waters of the Hellrim Sea,
A writhing miss clings,
Betraying the Midabull.

The falcon lights upon the warrior's shoulder.
Their eyes lock in a poi'u's greeting.
A quiver of recognition.
A thought is exchanged,
And with a battle cry the bird is aloft.

The stench of the Midabull sits heavily in the air.
The creature is stronger this time.
This will be the final contest.
This time;
He will drive it into oblivion forever;
Or die trying.



Dream VI: Innocence

Innocence,
With the eyes of a fawn;
The grace of a dove.
Innocuously beautiful.

Sublime in motion
Hair of sunlight.
Skin of rose petals.

Far removed from the Hellrim,
And the baptism of fire.
Unwarned of the bane which sweeps the land.
Idly she stares at the Black River.

A shadow is cast over her beauty,
Temporarily marring it.
Eyes agape
She stares in petrified amazement.
A violent shudder
Jolts through her slender body.

Above her
The depraved, spectral form
Of the Midabull looms.
Anticipating eyes convulse
In grotesque, misshapen sockets.
The foul, malignant smell flows from its ghoulish body.
Breath wheezes laboriously
In a low wail from its lungs.
Rows of rotten,
Carrion stained teeth are revealed
Through its inhuman grin,
As it reaches ecstatically for the girl's body.

Dream VII: Cave Canem

A malevolent snarl explodes
From the black wolf's throat
As it bursts from the blue moss
Vice-like jaws snap tight over the Midabull's throat.
A barbarous cry escapes the creature's lips,
As it rises to its full height.
The clinging wolf swings vulnerably from its hold.

With a flash the white wolf leaps;
From behind the Stygian boulders along the shore
Of the Black River.
Its slashing fangs hamstring the monster.
Toppling; the Midabull falls on the black wolf;
Crushing the life from it.

Unceremoniously the wounded demon flings its corpse aside.
The white wolf continues its ferocious onslaught.
Its orange eyes spitting fire.
With canine bloodthirst and frenzied hatred;
The wolf lunges again and again,
Ripping at the Midabull's flesh.

Like a bat out of hell,
The falcon darts from the heavens.
The bird's lethal talons slice open the Midabull's head.
Gore oozes from innumerable wounds on the demon's body,
As its sluggish mind works into a raging fury.
Froam flows freely from its mouth.
Infuriated the creature begins to claw at its assailants.

Suddenly the violence ends.
The white wolf backs off.
Its fiery eyes stare warily at the Midabull,
As it retreats to a position beside its slain brother.
The falcon aborts an attack
And veers off to a perch near the girl.
Innocence gazes incomprehensibly at the scene.
The blue moss silently soaks up the bloodshed.

From the Cimmerian darkness
Of the pine forest,
Nomad, the angel of death,
Wielding the Sword of the Sun,
Emerges.
Radiating shafts of light
Extend from the weapon's blade
As the invincible warrior approaches the Midabull.
The protector's one remaining eye has turned yellow.
Dully it glows.
The Midabull, King of Terrors,
Grunts in satisfaction and prepares to meet its familiar foe.

Suddenly they leap at each other
Heaven and hell as one.
The scorching sword sears the creature's flesh,
Severing an arm,
Which immediately regenerates.
Hobbling on three legs the crippled Midabull,
Head low,
Swinging in menacing arcs lashes at the Warrior.
The Protector easily side-steps and rakes the creature's back
With the sword.

The Midabull's toilworn body stumbles;
Overcome by fatigue its limbs do not function properly.
The sword strikes.
Spasmodically the Midabull slumps to the ground.
Swiftly Nomad draws the Dagger of Death,
And plunges it into the creature's hailstone heart.
Hoarfrost blood encrusts the blade to the hilt.
The Midabull's body shudders with the ebb of life.

Nomad gathers the horror-stricken girl and turns heel
For the Enchantress' Citadel.
The white wolf silently moves off;
Into the forest.
The soundless Black River flows
Through the blue moss.
A light mist rises off the river
And enshrouds the lifeless body of the black wolf.
A ghostly apparition forms
And enters the wolf's body.
The mist retreats.

Sunlight beams down from the heavens
Bathing the wolf.
An orange eye leisurely opens.
The wolf effortless gains its feet
And lopes off on the trail of its brother.

Twilight

Dawn;
And I open my eyes.
The vision of the Midabull's banished soul,
Cast perpetually into cislunar orbit;
Slowly fades from my mind . . .

—Innocence is saved—

Bookstore's policy on buying back used books

by Don Harper,
Bookstore Manager

Consider the "ideal" life cycle of a university textbook. The original owner pays \$30.00 for a new book. At the end of the semester, the book is sold to the Bookstore for \$15.00, marked with a "used" label, and put on the shelf.

The second owner buys the book for \$22.50 (a good bargain when you realize the new book price has now jumped to \$34.00). At the end of the semester, the second owner sells the book to the Bookstore for \$17.00, and back it goes on the shelf for the next bargain hunter. This routine has been the operating policy for used textbooks at most university bookstores in both Canada and the United States for years; i.e.: textbooks are brought back at 1/2 the current price and sold for 3/4 of that same price.

Here at Saint Mary's, as in most other universities, this "ideal" textbook cycle faces a number of unfortunate, but not unbeatable setbacks. Let's look at a few:

NEW EDITIONS

Publishers hate used books. A new textbook doesn't really start to earn its keep until after one year of exposure. But, alas, the lucrative second printing to fill the increased adoptions is already subject to the annoying barb of the used book business. Thus, in time, we have the inevitable "new edition"; justified to a certain extent to reflect a changing world, but also generated to kill the second-hand market.

ADOPTION CHANGES

Course instructors change textbooks for various reasons. Either the book is a loser or the users think it's a loser. The competition may have convinced the instructor to try their brand—after all, textbooks are marketed as aggressively as softdrinks, usually in the privacy of the instructor's office. This situation only renders the book obsolete on individual campuses, as there may be a market for it somewhere else.

TIMING

When should the Bookstore conduct its buyback? The obvious answer is mid-April, plus or minus a week. However, bookstore managers do not choose which texts will be used, so only books con-

firmed by the instructor can be included in our buyback list. Most of our adoption requests arrive in May, June and July, and once orders are sent to the publisher we cannot make changes in our current inventory. The result is frustration for the student who lugs 50 lbs. of books to the buyback table, only to find that the titles are still in limbo—the course instructor has not made a decision.

There is no way around the problem of "new editions". As for "adoption changes", we must assume, in all fairness, the change is the result of serious and valid consideration.

The "timing" problem, however, can be solved, resulting in a substantial number of titles added

to the bookstore buyback list.

All that is required is confirmation from the instructor, preferably in the form of a textbook requisition. Many instructors have done this already—if yours has not, mention it during class. If the course instructor requires the same books for the following term, we will pay 50% of the original price.

As an additional service, we are providing a market for books no longer needed on this campus through Follett's, a large book wholesaler.

The prices paid for these books are, naturally, lower than half-price, as the wholesaler is in a highly speculative business.

The used textbook program is only offered to you as a service and convenience to convert your "unwanted" books to cash. In order to expand and operate a viable used textbook program, everyone must co-operate. The bookstore buyback list will be posted just prior to our buyback period, April 19th to 21st. If your books are still current, chances are you will receive either 1/2 price from the bookstore for confirmed titles or a lesser amount from Follett's for other titles.

Ask your instructors what they plan to use next September. If you have the current edition and want to unload it, come and see us during April 19th to 21st.

Dal strippers out of work

HALIFAX (CUP)—After four years of controversy, students at Dalhousie University have voted to ban strippers from performing in the student union building.

During a week of balloting for the student union elections and a number of other referendum questions, March 15-19, a record 42 per cent of the 6,000 full-time students turned out. They voted 1,672 to 872 against allowing campus groups to stage striptease acts in the SUB.

The Dalhousie student union women's committee campaigned against allowing strippers in the SUB, saying it presents a negative stereotype of women. Their cam-

paigned also focused on the poor public image they said students would create by condoning strippers at a time when lobbying for government funding to post-secondary education is crucial.

Peter Rans, student union president-elect, supported banning strippers during his election campaign. "I would be very unhappy if my tuition went up \$300 because of a yes vote (to strippers in the SUB)."

A pro-strippers campaign was spearheaded by Jim Logan, student union vice-president. The campaign posters read, "Strippers Can Be Fun (Male and Female). Vote Yes."

The controversy began in 1979 when the engineering society held an event that featured striptease acts. Anticipating a repeat per-

formance the following year, a protest petition was circulated around campus by the Newman Club, a campus Christian group.

Last October, the engineers organized a closed event featuring "exotic dancers". Told of the nature of the event, the student union executive polled councillors by phone to get their reaction—they approved the performance 21 to 6.

But at a meeting following the event, council expressed its disapproval of the engineers' actions. At that meeting, religious and women's groups vented their disapproval as well. "It's a women's issue, not a moral issue," said councillor Caroline Zayid, a member of the women's committee. "It perpetuates a certain sexual image of women that I can-

not accept."

Vice-president Jim Logan disagreed. "As long as it's legal, council shouldn't decide to ban a thing like that," he said. "It may be sexist, but it's not up to council to decide." Council then decided to hold a referendum to settle the matter.

The engineering society did not take a stand on the referendum. But some engineering students were dismayed at the reaction to their events, which they say are geared to getting first-year students involved.

"It will be good to have a clear-cut policy from this referendum," said Bernard Petolas, engineering society president.

Disengrossed

by Jo Landry

Of all the films I've seen never until now have I left the theatre early.

Although ATLANTIC CITY is sweeping the Oscar nominations, I fail to see why. Myself and a friend went expecting to be engrossed in a unique film, instead, I was bored to tears.

I found the first half-hour as exciting as studying for finals on a

Saturday night and decided that since there was nothing on the screen worth watching, I'd exit—Stage Left.

D.B.C. and I watched to see if possibly there was artistic merit to the film—if there was I couldn't see it. But then again I wouldn't buy some Black and White sketches I've seen recently on Campus.

There go my people, I must find out where they are going so I can lead them.
—Anonymous

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"Making Love" — a real love story

by Jo Landry

Kate Jackson, Michael Ontkean and Harry Hamlin, all have one thing in common, and it's making love.

A film of controversy, emotion and an often misunderstood side of life. MAKING LOVE is the story of a happy marriage that is sent into a tail-spin when Kate Jackson discovers she has lost her husband Michael Ontkean to another man.

MAKING LOVE is the story of a strange love between the three; Zack (Michael Ontkean) loves his wife, the only complication is he also loves Bart (Harry Hamlin) and when the choice is made the complications that arise, evoke an emotional response from even the most critical viewer.

In dealing with such a delicate subject the writer has directed a cinematographic masterpiece, using a narrative method that is unique to this film. The atmosphere and mood of the viewer is set before the story actually commences. This style of cinematography gives the film that special extra something. Although opinions of this film vary greatly, over 90% of the people I've discussed MAKING LOVE with have agreed that the film handled the bisexuality of Zack in a manner which evokes an emotional response from the viewer.

Zack's love for Bart and Kate Jackson's love for Zack and the interactive love affair they share, lay the base for Kate Jackson's best performance yet! After a series of

artistic and entertainment disasters, Dirty Tricks, Thin Ice, The Rookies and Charlie's Angels.

MAKING LOVE establishes Jackson as one of the best dramatic actresses of Hollywood's current barrage of emotional films.

Michael Ontkean and Harry Hamlin portray 2 lovers who break the stereotypes, the film is in no way pornographic, and the closest it comes is shirtless embraces. These 2 men portray what is most

likely one of the most difficult parts of their career and do a magnificent job of bringing the parts to life. The film is one of the most entertaining of the current flood of divorce and emotion packed movies. And is one that I recommend to everyone interested in a drama that enlightens and entertains.

Kate Jackson and Michael Ontkean both survive, he goes on in his fairytale existence and Jackson's last scene is one that

you'll never forget. Kate Jackson wanted to affect people and perform in uplifting dramatic roles, this she has done.

The chemistry between Jackson and Ontkean on the screen is the key that makes the film one of the best of the controversial films ever made. This chemistry goes back to the days when Ontkean and Jackson were together on the Rookies.

MAKING LOVE makes no compromises in obtaining quality and is a Love Story that holds no bounds.

US resumes ocean nuclear disposal

(RNR/CUP)—Environmentalists are gearing up for a new battle over the American administration's plans to resume dumping low-level nuclear wastes in the ocean.

Within a few weeks, the Environmental Protection Agency is expected to announce a relaxation of the tough standards that have barred ocean dumping for over a decade. The new rules, according to EPA officials, will incorporate a cost-benefit analysis that will weigh economic as well as environmental factors.

One of the first beneficiaries of the relaxed rules could be the U.S. Navy, which needs to dispose of

dozens of obsolete nuclear submarines, and figures the cheapest way is to sink them in deep water. Other plans call for dumping into the Atlantic some 30,000 tons of contaminated soil from a federal disposal site in New Jersey.

But some scientists are concerned over what happens to the nuclear wastes once it's in the ocean. Of the 47,000 barrels of waste dumped off San Francisco from 1946 to 1970, only 200 can now be located.

University of California biologist Jackson Davis says, "The ocean just isn't a good place to put radioactive waste. If you put it there, you can't get it back later if you find there's a problem."

That's My Philosophy!

Past, Present, and Future! The beginning and the end are never in doubt. If it's two things you can be damn sure of in this pane glass society, it's life and death.

When the spirit of the mind is placed into a body confined to the basics of breath, food and water to live and function, its one end result is the eventual death of the temporary existence.

A very wise man said once: "I can't believe the ignorance of the common people. Do they honestly believe that they can exist on this earth, independently and without each other?" I see people ignoring each other. I see people killing each other. I watch as the people hide behind closed doors, and pretend that they have a false sense of life, that nothing can get past the doors, the world locked out, and the result . . . the person locked in!

You are all fools! You need air to breathe, the sun to come up, the

world to revolve. Your independence lasts as far as your nose.

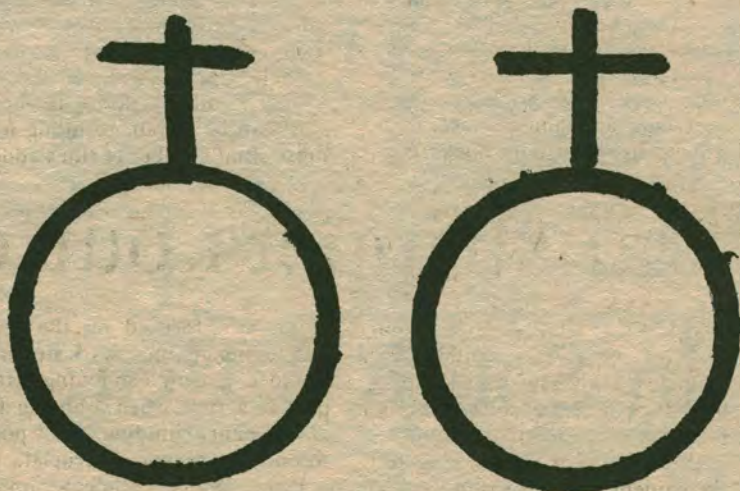
There is one power greater than yourself. He, it, whatever, has the right to take away the one "gift" that we, the human race, has forgotten we were given. That gift of life. God, or whatever or whoever you wish to call it or him, is the power greater than the entire human race put together.

So, the next time you are walking down the street, don't look down at the ground or around at the pane glass windows for a reflection of yourself because what you'll see is a mirror image of the society as it is . . . one man that stands alone . . . is alone.

Instead look up and meet it in the face. Say to the next guy or woman that walks by, "Hi, how are you!!" I'm glad to be alive, how about you?

That's MY philosophy.

Perry Noya
Gladis Hector B. Here



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To despise authority is a terrible thing

by Daniel O'Leary

To despise authority is a terrible thing. There is so much of it around; there is only so much despising that a person can stand. Take for instance a simple walk to the store in almost any city. As you leave your door to wander happily into the arms of nature you are probably quite untouched by fears of doing anything wrong. But what happens when you arrive at a street that you have to cross?

Do you remember? That sign that tells you not to dare to take a step across the pavement until that little red hand says that it is O.K., and flashes you the green man. It matters not at all if there is no oncoming vehicle for seventy-five miles, you still have to answer to the bidding of that little fellow who only shows his hand.

Yes, but (you may say) you do have the right to ignore the lights.

Yes (I answer) but if you get caught by an authority figure you

run the risk of a fine. And, if you do not have the money to pay that fine, you could conceivably go to jail. This is especially true if you continue to display your contempt for authority manifested by your ignoring the little hand.

As a matter of fact ignoring the authority of these little men almost always leads towards the authority of bigger men. By the time you get to these people its about time to cut the crap. Unless of course you feel no discomfort at spending time in a lovely institution of re-education for those of us not well enough versed in the art of subservience to authority. For a crosswalk violation it might be a tiny bit unnecessary.

Now that you've decided not to walk to the store and have decided rather to be a good consumer, a laudable decision without question, and take your gasoline powered engine in the direction of the store (again the good con-

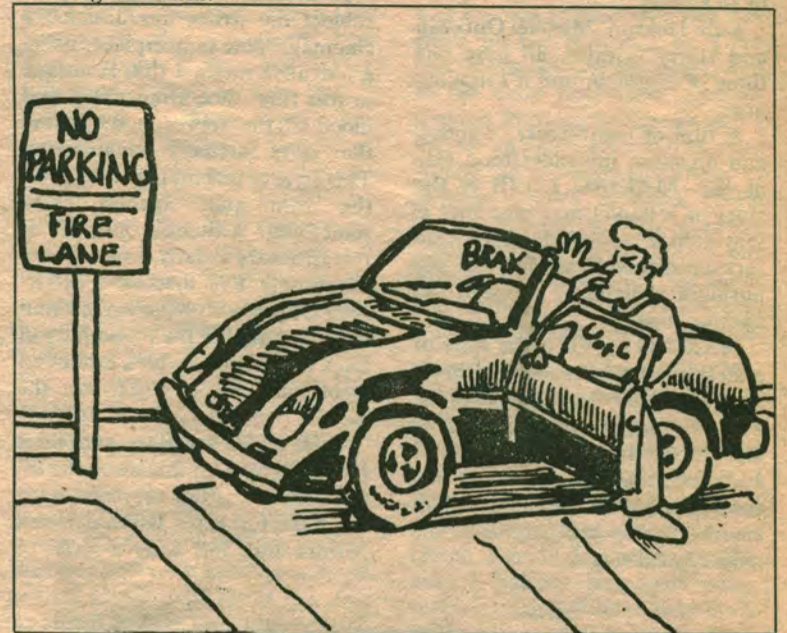
sumer), then chances are that you will have occasion to meet another vestige of the invisible authority that I'm trying to convince you not to hate. Namely, the stop light.

If you have ever driven a vehicle on a deserted stretch of highway and waited for five hundred agonizing seconds for a change in those little round coloured lenses then most likely you have also considered the possibility of rejecting the paternal guidance of the Authorities. But persevere and you will be led towards a greater truth, the truth known by every law abiding citizen—the truth of a righteous conscience.

If you are wondering at the logic that convinces the Authorities that it should be a punishable offence to ignore the seemingly ridiculous evidences of power, there is one point you may have overlooked: there would be chaos if every person took it into their minds to ignore cross-walk signs just because

there is no visible (and this is the important word) reason for them not to ignore them.

We must learn to respect the invisible.



“Suicide” in South Africa?

by Albert Nerenberg
The McGill Daily

Somewhere, in the country of South Africa in a room in a government building, a man's life was lost.

According to the South African security police, on February 4th, 1982, the lifeless body of Dr. Neil Aggett was found hanging by the neck from a rope attached to the ceiling of his cell in a government prison. No other information concerning the man's death was made available.

“Suicide”, was the verdict announced by the police when the incident was announced the following day.

Suicide or Murder?

The South African security police have been accused several times by both South Africans and international human rights groups of murdering prisoners, since the country first began its system of detention and interrogation without charge nineteen years ago.

Aggett, a white, had given up his practice as a doctor to become Transvaal secretary for the Canning Workers Union.

His death and the events surrounding it raise questions as to the nature of the government's current political reforms and its stand on Black trade unions. The government's methods of dealing with opposition have come under particularly intense scrutiny.

The death of white political activists in South Africa's prisons is not unheard of, nor is it the type of happening that would cause an uproar, but reaction to Aggett's death was both unprecedented and unexpectedly threatening towards the government and its security police, supposedly simply hosts to a man's suicide.

Death demonstration

In February, on the day of Aggett's funeral, 70,000 Black labourers in all the major cities of South Africa stopped work for thirty minutes in protest.

Two days later, 2000 defiant blacks marched through the streets of a wealthy Johannesburg suburb chanting “Aggett is a hero”. The mob went on to trample well-kept lawns and tear down president Botha's re-election post-

ers while armed security personnel looked on.

When the administration of Pieter Botha replaced its corruption-tainted rival, Jon Vorster, in 1978, its rhetoric was one of reform. It was faced with both increasing international pressure opposing the government's apartheid system and mounting threats of internal rebellion.

The labour need

The booming South African economy could not cope simultaneously with an uncomfortably high unemployment rate and a serious shortage of skilled labour. The lack of skilled labour was seen as the major barrier to economic

Essentially, it seems that the Wiehan commission's recommendations were that some of the racist barriers be removed as political reform, and more probably as an open door to increased productivity.

The trained and cheap Black labour force increased significantly afterwards.

Despite the acceptance of the Wiehan proposals for official recognition of Black unions, Pretoria remains hostile to the black trade union movement. In fact with the increased proliferation of both illegal and legal Black unions on the South African labour market, the government is



expansion. In the entire country, there were less than 50 blacks who were skilled artisans and a negligible number of blacks with higher technical training.

The government responded by legislating new labour proposals in 1979. They were adopted on the basis of the widely publicized proposals of the régime's Wiehan commission.

As recommended, the new legislation allowed blacks to set up legal trade unions for the first time. However, also according to the new legislation, it was specifically forbidden for black trade unions to engage in political activities or to co-operate with political parties.

showing marked signs of nervousness.

The British magazine “The Economist” recently characterized the régime's situation as having “let a genie out of bottle”.

Many of the unions are operating in direct breach of government regulations. Some major companies have even recognized unions that refuse to register with the government.

Seemingly of more concern to the government is the fact that many of the activist unions, (Black and White) are trying to bring about better living conditions for the general black populace.

What the government seems to fear is that trade union power is

Not likely.

being turned into a weapon of black political action.

Its reaction, mainly clandestine, began with the imposition of severe restraints which suggest a program of severe retaliation.

In a series of dawn raids last year at least 306 union leaders were rounded up and detained by security police. A man named Dr. Neil Aggett was one of the people detained. He was never released.

Colleagues of the Doctor actively protested that he was too stable to have committed suicide. They are certain he was killed or subjected to conditions that brought about his death.

Attempt to bury the case

The government has launched an inquest which is expected to be just a formality, recording nothing more than the clinical cause of death. The Aggett case will probably stop at that, as did the cases of forty three other people known to have died in the hands of security police over the last nineteen years.

Neil Aggett was neither the first nor the last union leader to die behind bars. The list of jailed trade union leaders is a lengthy one.

According to the 1981 report of Amnesty International, Joseph Mavi, President of the Black Municipal Workers Union was jailed in July 1980 during a strike of the Union's ten thousand black employees.

Bonisle Norushe, an official of the African Food and Canning Workers Union was arrested in June 1980 and detained incommunicado until February when he was required to testify as a state witness in a political trial.

During the many political trials in South Africa last year (many of union leaders), a number of defendants and witnesses made allegations of having been tortured in prison.

Most of those detained had been held under the infamous *Terrorism act*, which stipulates that detainees can be held incommunicado and permits security police to withhold all information about those detained.

Aggett was also held under the *Terrorism act*.

The trade union movement's

links to the black struggle became apparent when Aggett died. For the first time at the funeral of a white man the flag of the African National Congress was unfurled. The congress is dedicated to the overthrow of South African white minority rule. Both the Congress and its members are banned in South Africa.

That this is a premonition of a move towards a Black-White common front against the régime is doubtful given the present atmosphere in South Africa. However, this outright Black defiance of the government in response to Aggett's death may be a sign of other things to come.

Aggett and Biko died in the same place

What happened to Aggett is reminiscent of the fate of Steven Biko, underground leader of the Black Consciousness Movement who posthumously became a rallying point for many black movements throughout Africa and a world famous symbol as a victim of the murderous régime.

In 1977, the security police announced that Steven Biko was dead, a victim of his own hunger strike. International human rights groups protested and several governments brought political pressure to bear on South Africa. Later investigations revealed that Biko had most probably died of severe head injuries coupled with negligence on the part of prison doctors.

According to the South African attorney-general who investigated the case, he could identify no breach of the law on the part of Biko's police interrogators.

While cases such as Biko's suggest a government policy of violent reprisal towards labour activists in South Africa, the trade union movement continues to move closer toward an alliance with the struggle for Black liberation. An increasingly nervous government, in the meantime, is moving to strange signs of a growing militancy.

The response from Black South Africans to the deaths of both Biko and Aggett, suggests that of people whose leaders are being murdered.

SPORTS

Sport's Quiz

1. Who was the 1975 American League Rookie of the Year?
 - a. Fred Lynn
 - b. Mark Findrych
 - c. Keith Hernandez
 - d. Marc Hill
2. She won the three meter springboard diving championships at the 1976 Olympics for the United States.
 - a. Jennifer Chandler
 - b. Beverly Boyce
 - c. Angela Corcetti
 - d. Myrna Loy
3. Who holds the NHL record for most goals by a left-winger?
 - a. Clark Gillies
 - b. Bobby Hull
 - c. Steve Shutt
 - d. Danny Grant
 - e. Lanny MacDonald
4. The Montreal Alouettes won the Grey Cup 4 times in the 1970's, in 1970, 74, 77, 78. When did they last win it before 1970?
 - a. 1966
 - b. 1961
 - c. 1949
 - d. 1940
 - e. 1955
5. Who is the only player to win the Heisman Trophy twice in their college career?
 - a. Charles White
 - b. Archie Griffin
 - c. Anthony Davis
 - d. Billy Simms



PHOTOS FROM THE KAPPOS FILE

Trivia fans will recognize Ross Quackenbush (42) in the background and Mr. White (32) and in the forefront from Acadia Alvin Jessamy (24) but who's that behind Kappos? The answer is somewhere in the **Journal**.

The 1982 Athletic Dinner Dance

by Geoff Locke

The 1982 version of the Saint Mary's Athletic Awards Banquet will take place on Saturday, April 3rd at 7:00 p.m. in the MPR in the Ignatius Loyola Building. A reception will precede the dinner at 6:30.

All athletic teams will be honoured including the varsity teams as well as the intramural champions.

High Rise I 11th and 12th floors won four of the six intramural championships. Amateur athletes like Don Smart, Brian Murray, Alain Beaudoin, Steve Fox, Peter Flook, Tim and Tony Ross, Ross Webb, Roger Rodriguez, Dave White, and so on took the hockey, touch football, soccer and basketball titles.



SPORTS QUIZ NO. 3

ANSWERS:

1. b
2. c
3. a
4. b
5. c

SHORT STUFF!

Kappos' good friend, ex-all-Canadian MVP Martin Riley stuffs(?) Kappos while Kappos is attempting to reject the hook(!) from Riley.

The two played together on the Junior National Team.

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The Kapposa File : five years at the top

by Geoff Locke

What, I asked, has been your biggest accomplishment? Kappos remarked, "I played on the junior national team, I've been an all-star in several tournaments, voted MVP, been all-Conference and all-Canadian, won two national titles with the Huskies, but my biggest accomplishment was, after seven years, I'm graduating from College.

Tom Kappos played his fifth and final year of University

basketball this year as the Huskies closed out the 1981-82 season.

A native of Montreal, P.Q., Kappos never played high school basketball. Volleyball was his high school sport. Looking for a degree in commerce, he entered university in 1975 when he and his high school sidekick, and as Vickers put it, "manager and PR man", were recruited to play basketball at UPEI. Kappos remarked, "I caught on fast to the game and it came to me naturally."

In his '75-76 freshman year at UPEI, Kappos played 13 games of the regular season hitting 75 of a 139 field goals for 54% accuracy, 23 of 29 free throws for 79.3% accuracy while averaging 12.4 rebounds a game and 173 regular season points.

In 1976-77, Kappos, as a sophomore at UPEI, had his best season. He played on the junior national team with his good friend Martin Riley and the likes of Ross Quackenbush, Varouj Gyunlian,

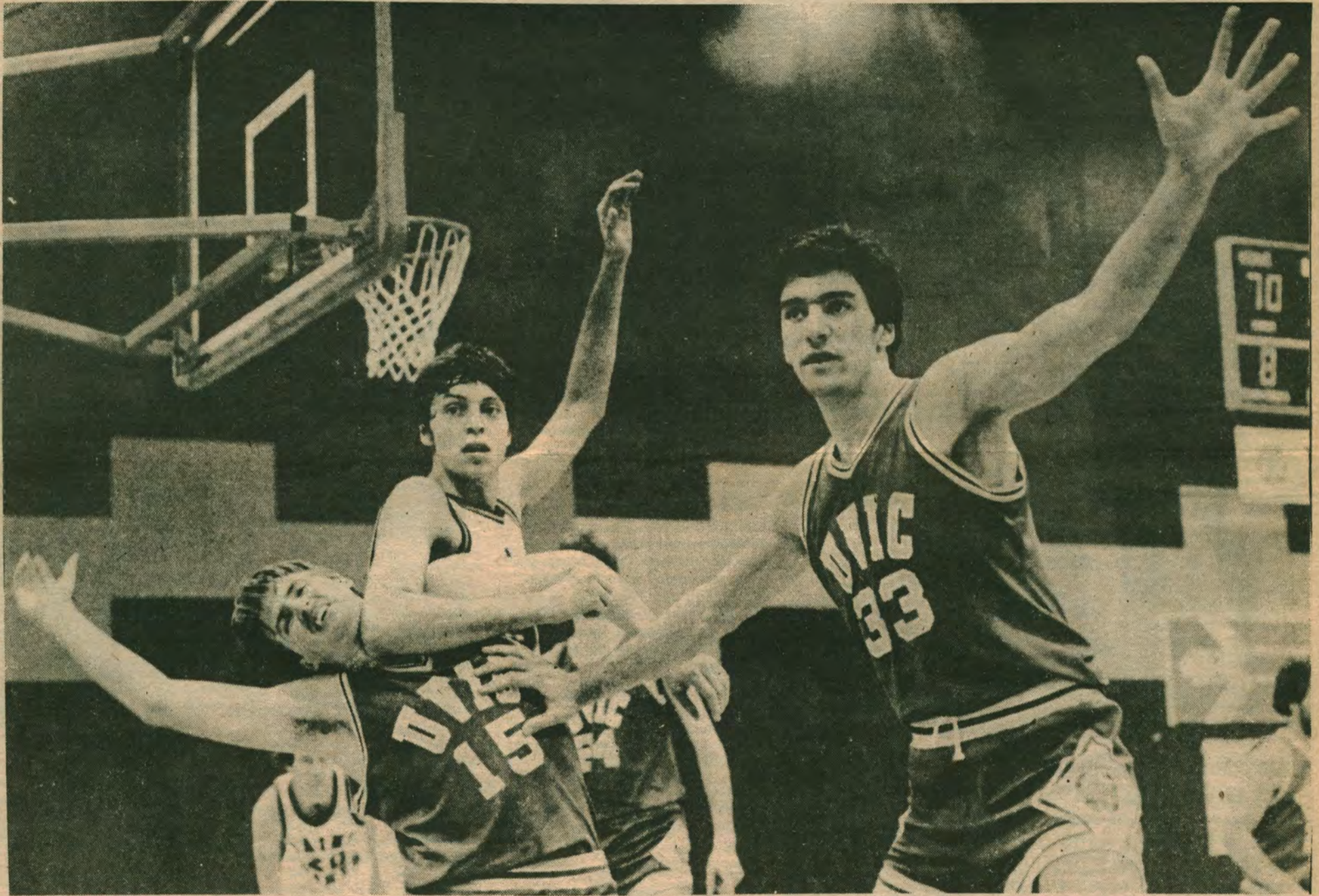
and Peter "the Doc" Ryan. While under the direction of national coach Jack Donahue and his assistant, Steve Konchalski, Kappos learned to shoot outside as his role as a small forward dictated he do so.

While back in the regular season at UPEI, "Kap" was making a show of it. In just ten regular season games, he hit 86 of 157 field goals and 17 of 26 free throws for 189 total points good

Nothing was available for the '77-78 season.

In the '78-79 season, he scored 72 of 127 field goals for a 56.69% good for fourth in the league. Then Kappos and the boys of '79 captured the AUAA and CIAU titles for the second year in a row. Kappos took two years away from university and travelled to Greece where he played semi-pro basketball while doing PR work for the adidas* company.

PHOTOS FROM THE KAPPOS FILE.



"In your face!" Kappos plays a tough offence while the UVIC defender gives 'Kap' a hard time by ramming his head into 'Kap's' elbow in the Championship game at the Nationals a few years ago.



for sixth in the league in scoring and fourth in field goal percentages. 'Kap' grabbed 189 rebounds including an AUAA record game high 16 defensive rebounds and the 189 was good for fourth in the league and earned him a spot on the second all-star team.

Gary Heald recruited Kappos and his roommate Vickers to SMU when Heald made the trip to SMU in 1977 for the start of the '77-78 season. Kappos scored 165 points that year while grabbing 105 rebounds in 19 games. The team won the nationals that year.

When the fifth year eligibility rule enabled him to one more year of university, he returned to SMU this year to play ball and seven years after he started, completed his B. Commerce. Kappos plans his future in sales and is busily looking for a job.

This year, he was a Carleton Tourney all-star, an AUAA all-conference player and the AUAA playoffs' most valuable player.

"I'd just like to tell everyone that I had a great time at SMU. They've been good years and the people have been good to me."

ANSWER: MIKE HAZARD