

THE JOURNAL

St. Mary's University

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Entertainment for Halloween next week includes '*Rhinegold*' on Saturday and '*Mandrake the Magician*' a week from this Thursday.

SRC demands resignation

by Leo Jacobs

Student Council members demanded the resignation of treasurer Angus Capstick at a closed meeting on Sunday night.

Capstick was not present at the meeting.

The motion demanding his resignation stated that Capstick was not "living up to his duties as stated in the SRC constitution article 7ai and article 8b ii and iii".

Article 7ai states that "Only a qualified person may hold an executive position in the aforementioned constitution under the SRC". Articles 8bii and iii define a qualified person as "a member in good standing of the organization in question" and "A person who complied with all provisions of the said organization's constitution as ratified by the SRC".

The motion, proposed by Mary O'Donnell (vice-president external), and seconded by Chuck Given

(residence representative), was passed by a vote of seven in favour with three abstentions.

O'Donnell told the *Journal* that she had wanted to take care of the matter since the beginning of the year. "Angus was not here all summer, he worked, and did not get approval from Council to do so," said O'Donnell.

Capstick has told the *Journal* that he has no intention of resigning because of the Council's obvious lack of confidence in him. Capstick also says he will not be co-operating with the 'Interim Financial Assistant' appointed by Council at the meeting.

O'Donnell explains that the Financial Assistant, Howard Chan, was appointed to help Carl McAllister (Association Business Manager), with Capstick's workload.

Legally, the Student Council cannot force Capstick off the Council, but the constitution does make exception for the removal of Council members.

A petition with the signatures of 20% of the students asking for Capstick's resignation is the only constitutional way that someone can be removed. This amounts to approximately 900 students if part-time students are included. The constitution implies that part-time students are members of the Association, although they don't pay Student Association fees.



Student Council is at loggerheads with their treasurer, Angus Capstick. Council has demanded his resignation but Capstick has refused.

THE JOURNAL

Budget Excellent Situation

by Sterling Harpell

The Student Representative Council (S.R.C.) met in a closed, confidential meeting Sunday evening to begin work on their budget.

S.R.C. Business Manager Carl McAllister's preliminary figures show that S.R.C. Administration expenses were reduced this year from \$27,000 to \$26,000. Mr. McAllister also explained that the expense for Functions was reduced from \$37,000 to \$30,000 this year.

When asked what the general financial state of the S.R.C. was, Mr. McAllister unhesitatingly replied, "excellent, by the end of September we had close to \$14,000 in the bank." This includes \$11,802 in the general account and \$3000.00 in the Gorsebrook Lounge account, among others.

He also added that much of the student council fees came in late, so it is hard to determine the exact financial condition of the S.R.C. at a given moment.

Angus Capstick, the S.R.C. Treasurer, said they will have an audit, but he declined to say when.

Mr. McAllister replied "I don't expect an increase" when asked if he thought there would be an increase in student council fees for the 1979-80 year. When also asked whether the decrease in student enrolment at S.M.U. has any affect on the S.R.C., McAllister replied "less students mean less revenue for S.R.C."

Mr. McAllister pointed out that the expense involved in running the Gorsebrook Lounge was \$135,000 last year. He expects it to be reduced to \$121,000 this year. The Business Manager is confident that the remaining \$28,000 in principle, on the 1975 loan of \$68,000 in order to open the lounge, will be paid off this year. A celebration when this occurs will be organized.

The complete S.R.C. Budget will be finalized depending on the Student Council. "It will probably be completed at the next council meeting Sunday", explained Mr. McAllister. The budget for the *Journal*, Radio CFSM, and some of the society grants have yet to be finalized.



Saint Mary's hosted an AFS conference this past weekend which saw the demise of the organization. For more on this see the report inside.

News Flash

The new President of Saint Mary's has been chosen, he is Dr. Kenneth Ozmond, Dean of Arts at the University of Prince Edward Island.

The election of Dr. Ozmond occurred last night at the University Board of Governors meeting.

The losing man in the two-man election was Dr. Charles Bigelow, Dean of Science for Saint Mary's.

Dr. Ozmond will assume the President's office in July.

Laurie Smith appointed co-ordinator of Alumni

Dr. D. Owen Carrigan, President of Saint Mary's University, has announced the appointment of Mr. Laurie Smith as Coordinator of Alumni Affairs. Mr. Smith succeeds Mr. Kevin Cleary who has taken a position in Counselling Services at the University.

Mr. Smith is a graduate of Saint Mary's. He also received a Bachelor of Education degree from Dalhousie University and a Master of Education degree from Fordham University in New York.

He joined the staff in 1966, and has been head of Counselling,

Administrative Vice-President, Dean of Student Affairs, and Assistant to the President.

Before coming to Saint Mary's, Mr. Smith was Director of Guidance Services for the Halifax School System. He has also been a part-time faculty member in education programs at both Saint Mary's and Mount Saint Vincent University.

Mr. Smith has been involved in community activities in the Halifax area and has shown an interest in various programs related to education. He was Chairman and Commissioner of the Halifax School

Board for three years, Vice-President of the Canadian Mental Health Association, and Chairman of the Family Life Program, Archdiocese of Halifax. He was also the founding president of the Community Tape Resource Library for the handicapped. He has also served on several other boards and committees related to education and community work.

He lives in Halifax with his wife, the former Catherine Anderson, and has six children.

Mr. Smith will coordinate all alumni activities at the University and in the community.

"Call me a good thief"

A former criminal, Mr. Donald Pollock, will speak at Saint Mary's University on Wednesday, November 1.

The author of "Call Me a Good Thief", "Transformation", and "The Boy and the Convict", Mr. Pollock was born in Montreal. He spent 18 years of his life in and out of prison, and passed his childhood years in two reform schools. He has been arrested for offences ranging from car thefts to holdups, and on one occasion escaped from prison taking a guard's wife hostage. He was addicted to drugs for 8½ years, and classified a criminal psychopath and twice determined criminally insane.

In the last eight years since his final release from prison, Donald Pollock has spoken to over 400,000 people and has written the three books based on his experiences.

In "Call me a Good Thief", he talks about his life in prison and the discovery that there was something better. "Transformation" is a deeper realization of those essential truths which set him free. Mr. Pollock's most recent effort is a newly completed novel "The Boy and the Convict", which is the story of prison life and a young boy's search for justice.

In both his writings and addresses, Donald Pollock stresses the very great need for effective prevention of delinquent behavior and the successful rehabilitation of seasoned criminals.

The public is invited to hear Mr. Pollock talk about crime, delinquency, mental sickness and prison reform. The lecture will be held in the Theatre Auditorium, McNally Building, Saint Mary's University, 8 p.m., Wednesday, November 1.

Day-Hops

The S.M.U. Day-Hop Society is really moving this year. Their Smokers are leading their success. Twice as many students are attending. The society is also one of the fastest growing and surely the society is the one with the most potential as it can come to represent two-thirds of the full-time student body. Already this year, there is twice the membership of last year, making the Day-Hop Society one of the largest groups on campus. The token fee for membership gives you a membership card which can also be described as a discount card for the members on Day-Hop Society activities.

The Day-Hop Society Executive of Bill McMullin (Pres.), June Wilmot (Vice-Pres.), Sally Fillmore (Sec.-Treas.) and Faculty Advisor Ross Christie, are busy planning activities for this academic year such as: discos, smokers, skating parties, and other special functions. This Society will truly be a major society in the future in working to get Day-Hop students their share of activities during their stay at Saint Mary's.

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Senate postpones decision

by Leo Jacobs

A motion to re-admit William Ainstie to Saint Mary's was tabled at Friday's Senate meeting. Ainstie was expelled in March of 1977.

The motion was proposed by Irwin Simon, a student senator, after Dr. Arthur Monahan gave a chronological presentation of what has transpired since Ainstie's expulsion:

- Ainstie was expelled in March of 1977 in concurrence with a decision of the Student Disciplinary Appeals Board.

- In May of 1977 the Senior Administrator Academic Committee approved guidelines okaying possible readmission of expelled students.

- When the chair of the Disciplinary Board, Dr. Davies, reviewed these Guidelines, he sent a memo to the Academic Vice President stating that he disagreed with them.

- At a Senate meeting in January of this year, the guidelines were considered, and then referred to the Senate Committee on Student Discipline.

- The Student Discipline Committee did not meet and so the guidelines have never been considered.

- On August 4th, 1978, Ainstie appealed to Dr. Davies, chairman of the Student Discipline Board, for readmission to the university.

- Dr. Davies replied to the letter, stating that the Student Discipline Board was not qualified to judge on the matter because there was no policy. A copy of this letter also went to the chair of Senate.

- On September 12th, 1978, the chair of the Senate executive (Dr. Owen was the chair at that time) wrote to Ainstie and to Dr. Davies about possible new evidence in Ainstie's possession.

- Dr. Davies circulated the new evidence to the Discipline Board. The Board felt that reopening Ainstie's case would be fruitless.

- On October 2nd 1978, Davies wrote to Ainstie on behalf of the Board stating such.

- When Ainstie was informed, he wrote to the chairman of the Board of Governors asking him to look into the matter.

It is impossible for Ainstie to attend classes until he is reinstated as a student and thus the postponing of the decision until the Senate meeting of November 17th is a severe blow to him academically. When asked how he felt about the Senate postponing a decision further, Ainstie commented, "I was extremely disgusted by what happened, this university puts everything off."

Senate members felt they could not deal fully with the matter without complete documentation of the case and more information on the guidelines previously accepted by the Senior Academic Committee. Other Senate members wanted the motion tabled because the meeting had gone on too long, and it was past normal adjournment time.

Dr. Monahan, chair of Senate, says he will be asking the Senate Student Discipline Committee to meet and review the guidelines referred to them in January and then come back to Senate.

Students must move at Xmas

by Pamela Lawrence

The Director of Residence at Saint Mary's University, Keith Hotchkiss, has been faced with a problem: The foreign students who live in Highrise 1 wish to remain there over the Christmas break. The university has a policy which states that no persons can remain in High Rise 1, or the Low Rises during the Christmas break.

The group of foreign students who will be remaining in residence during the Christmas break amount to approximately forty, which are scattered throughout High Rise 1, High Rise 2 and the Low Rises. So it is actually one-third of the remaining students who will have to leave their apartments in High Rise 1 during the Christmas break.

The Students' Handbook is received by all prospective Saint Mary's students who apply for residence. This handbook clearly outlines the change of rooms during the Christmas break and the expenses involved.

The Residence Life has advertised, for the students remaining during the Christmas break, to register at

the residence office before or during the first week in December.

A major complaint of the foreign students is that they have no cooking facilities. This has already been considered by Keith Hotchkiss.

"When I know the number of students remaining at Christmas break it may be possible to make arrangements for cooking facilities, but this will not be possible until the students register."

Although it may seem minor to permit the students to remain in High Rise 1, there are existing complications. To heat the building during the Christmas break would amount to a few thousand dollars, whereas otherwise the heat would be shut off. The extra cost is of some significance, but that is not the main reason for closing the building.

There are other students to consider. Leaving High Rise 1 open provides accessibility to the strays who wander through, creating an ease for theft. Students do not appreciate returning to their apartments and finding their valuables missing.

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Acadia President may reconsider Resignation

by Casey Shouse

Acadia University President Dr. Alan Sinclair, who just recently tendered his resignation, may reconsider after meeting with the executive of the Acadia Faculty Association in Wolfville Saturday morning.

The president's resignation is related to a controversy concerning the "McCarthy case" and Dr. Sinclair's apparent reversal of a decision to resolve the case. Robert McCarthy was a music professor at Acadia. After teaching one year his contract was not renewed. A hearing committee recommended that he be retained for another year, but in 1975 he was removed from his position in spite of protests from both students and faculty.

The controversy flared again after Dr. Sinclair met with the members of the Acadia University Faculty Association. An AUFA fact sheet prepared by its president, Dr. Roger Lewis, states that Dr. Sinclair, prior to October 12, promised to resolve the matter, even if it meant using binding arbitration which the Board of Governors opposes. It also states that Dr. Sinclair said he would resign his presidency if he was not given a

mandate by the Board to resolve the case.

Dr. Lewis said that AUFA feels Dr. Sinclair should return to his previous position on the matter or resign. According to the fact sheet AUFA was aware of Dr. Sinclair's reversal of position which came during a special meeting with the Board of Governors executive prior to his installation on October 14. For this reason Dr. Lewis, as AUFA representative, and Dr. David Haley, representative of the faculty in general, boycotted the installation ceremony.

Dr. Lewis said on Saturday that a major breakthrough in the matter and a better understanding was accomplished after a meeting late Friday night with some faculty members. Dr. Lewis also said it now seems as if Dr. Sinclair has not reversed his position after all. He said it seems as if this has been the case all along and the resignation probably came because the mandate to resolve the case was not given by the Board of Governors. Dr. Lewis indicated that, because of these new developments, he is hopeful that Dr. Sinclair will reconsider his resignation and stay on to fight for a fair settlement to the McCarthy case.

If you're a full time member of the student body and we've got your name, you can win one of many prizes in your Campus Restaurant's

Name Game

- 1 To find out if you've won, just visit the **SUB** board!
- 2 There'll be different names posted every day...but your name will definitely appear at least once.
- 3 When you find your name...you win the prize shown next to it!

Nothing could be easier or more fun...
When you find your name, you've won the game!



Budget system needs changes

As most students whom are among the executive of societies on campus know, they are yet to receive approval of their budgets. The fact that it is nearing the end of October makes this a glaring almost comical situation.

Students attend the university for only eight months and two of those are gone. Societies, organizations, and student groups are being seriously hampered by the fact that the Student Association does not start considering budgets until mid or late September.

Isn't it time the Student Council began considering alternative methods for forming the budget?

After all, the most common word that is heard among SRC members is apathy. The fact that the SRC doesn't give societies any financing until November is surely a factor in the apathy that reigns over Saint Mary's.

The **Journal** has published six issues up to now without having an approved budget. That represents a quarter of our budget spent in a quarter of the year. Par for the course. But the other groups on campus aren't fortunate enough to be in the same position as the newspaper. Unless they want to spend their money personally.

The **Journal** did present their budget in April, but we were told that it couldn't be approved until September. The sole reason for presenting the budget in April was so we could get started without worrying about our financial position.

Student Council Representatives take office in March, if they were to make their first objective to prepare a budget for the next year it would greatly aid all the groups on campus.

Also to the advantage of such an adjustment would be that the societies on campus will have their executives still intact. In September, many societies are without an organized executive and thus they are unable to efficiently and quickly present their budgets.

A change seems in order, it will benefit the students through their societies and it will benefit the Student Association because they will know the financial ground they stand on at the beginning of the year.

Leo Jacobs, Journal editor



LETTERS

Ainstie's case

To the Journal,

This is the story of a Saint Mary's student who has been banging his head against a wall trying to be readmitted as a student to the University. That student is myself. I can't understand how a school of this size accomplishes things, when they can't even straighten out one student's request for readmission. If it was myself running the school, I

would be embarrassed at the way my case was handled and is now being handled. Since July, I've been trying to get back in. They will not say yes nor will they give me a flat outright NO.

If I may, let me briefly inform you of all the events which led to my expulsion, also, the steps I have taken to be re-admitted.

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Council credibility hampered

by Leo Jacobs

The Student Representative Council has taken up the practice of closing their meetings to students lately.

The SRC has been reviewing the budgets of all the campus groups who plead for money, as well as composing their own budget, but they have been doing it behind closed doors. Societies are permitted to present their proposed budgets to a five-man Fiscal Advisory Committee, but after the presentation they are asked to leave.

The Fiscal Advisory Committee make their appropriate changes and the budget then goes to the complete Student Council. The budget then is reviewed again, but the societies do not make a presentation. The Council adjusts the budget with just the guidance of the Fiscal Advisory Committee members who sit on Council.

The **Journal** has yet to receive a satisfactory reason for keeping the meetings confidential. We are told that the matters being discussed are too sensitive for the ears of the press, i.e. the students.

Are the Council members scared that the paper is going to do a scathing exposé of underhanded practices? Or are they afraid to have their decisions questioned before they are 'law'? Yes, it is much more plausible that the Council members are too sensitive, not the business before them.

Students at the meetings could give the Council members criticisms, advice, and opinions. The average Joe Student is just as qualified to debate the budget figures as the average Council representative.

Also at the meeting this past Sunday, the Council felt authoritative enough to close the discussions of regular business other than the budgets.

Business related to the Entertainment Directors honoraria, and most important, the demand by Council that their Treasurer resign his position. There is no justification for dealing with an issue of this magnitude in-camera. Further to this, the matter was dealt with when Capstick (the treasurer) was not even present to speak.

Our Student Representative Council has to realize that they cannot make their decisions with any real credibility in this manner.

THE JOURNAL

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

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

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

All submissions must be typed, double spaced and signed, although under extenuating circumstances the author's name may not be published.

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editor: Leo Jacobs
business manager: Johnny Ip
advertising manager: Pamela Lawrence
sports editor: Eligio Gaudio
entertainment editor: Robert Cohn
photo editor: Sean Leahy
distribution: Albert Harvey

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LETTERS

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Two years ago (76-77), I was a student at Saint Mary's. I lived off campus in the south end. My home was in Toronto. Most of the friends I was meeting lived in residence. I spent a good deal of time on the campus. The Director of Residence was Ken Munro. The situation in residence was getting out of control. In February, things became very bad. People were setting off fire alarms, turning on water hoses, kicking holes in walls, breaking windows. The Resident Director had allowed things to get out of hand. I suggested at the time, I was being made an example, a scapegoat, because I was such a visible person on campus and also represented the University on the football field. It would be very hard to prove this, but let me tell you the facts, and you can draw your own opinions.

The Director of Residence came into his office Monday morning. He was told of trouble the previous weekend in residence. He sat down, wrote a letter addressed to me. In the letter, he accused me of several things, and informed me I was not allowed in Residence. I could not use my Bank, go near the grocery store, eat in the cafeteria, or go near the weight room. This was written without consulting me of any charges. I say Ken Munro appointed himself judge, jury, and executioner. When I asked Director of University Services, Guy Noel, what this was all about, he told me to disregard this letter of Ken Munro's, and that he would set up a proper hearing. I feel, however, that this letter by Ken Munro accusing me of certain things prejudiced any chance of a fair and impartial hearing. I was charged with five things and found guilty of three by director Guy Noel.

Here are the three charges:

1. entered B and D House and caused a disturbance
2. seen drinking a beer in the residence elevator
3. general aggravation to staff and students

Number one refers to a night I was seen in the Women's Residence. I had walked a girl back to the Residence from the Pub, following a brewery tour the University had arranged earlier that day. When I saw this charge I did not recall any disturbance, so I obtained letters from the two duty dons that had seen me in the Residence. They said that although I was seen there, there was no disturbance. I presented these letters at the hearing, but Guy Noel never seemed to take them into consideration as he found me guilty of this charge.

The second charge took place weeks later during the Winter Carnival weekend. Myself and others were seen in the elevator drinking beer. Mr. Noel also found me guilty of this charge.

As for the third charge, this one still boggles my mind. In the hearing there was no staff or students that testified as to my conduct causing any aggravation, but again Mr. Noel found me guilty of this charge.

I think I should point out here that I was the first case to go before the new Disciplinary System. In this Disciplinary Act it clearly states that the laying of a charge, the hearing of

it, and the decision, shall not take more than ten days. But in my case it took more than three weeks.

Should I have to suffer because the senate rushed in, and voted on an incomplete disciplinary system? Getting back to the three charges, I was found guilty of. As a result I received a letter which told me I was not to enter the living quarters for the remainder of that academic year. That was all! It never suggested anything about expulsion should I not comply with that decision.

With two weeks remaining before my final exams, I received a letter from the Chairman of the Disciplinary Board, Dr. Don Davies. It informed me that I had been seen in Residence on four occasions and that there was to be a meeting to expel me. Three people were to sit on the board. The three people were Dr. Don Davies, Dr. McMillan, and Roy Landry. The meeting lasted half an hour. I was not allowed to speak about the original three charges. Dr. Davies said they were not pertinent. The hearing consisted of Dr. Davies reading correspondence from Guy Noel and Ken Munro. Roy Landry, the Student Council Member of the board, did not show up till the last five minutes of the meeting. They voted unanimously to expel me.

After I heard this I was very distressed. I couldn't get anyone to listen to my side of the story, despite these hearings. There was nothing I could do. I started working. I tried to get into several schools but none would admit me because of the expulsion. This summer I decided I would try and be re-admitted to Saint Mary's. I wrote Dr. Davies. He told me he would not do it. It was a matter of Senate. The Senate then said there was no provision for it. I then went to President Carrigan. He said that I had been punished enough and that if he could let me in, he would. But, after he examined the School charter, he found that this Disciplinary Board did have some power. So it went back to them. The Director of Residence, Keith Hotchkiss, had said that when they asked the disciplinary board to expel me they did not know the implication. He also did not want me to be permanently stopped from getting an education. But Dr. Davies never took this into consideration. I then went to Senate Rep. Irwin Simmon. He went to discuss this with Chairman of the Senate, Dr. Monahan.

Dr. Monahan then told me he would be addressing the Senate about the issue. I was invited into the senate meeting. Dr. Monahan addressed the Senate but was very careful not to mention the original three charges that led to my expulsion. After this he asked for discussion. I was not allowed to address the senate. Senate member Simmons was not allowed to go into the original three charges. Keith Hotchkiss, who had spoken to Dr. Monahan earlier that day, and had informed him he was available to address the senate over the matter was not called. One member of the Senate, not knowing the issue, suggested it was late and everyone was tired, why don't they table it. A vote was taken, and that's what happened. Well that's fine! That's what everyone in the school has been telling me since July. It's always been

let's put it off 'til next week. I've been studying three half credits since school started, getting the work from friends. Mrs. Chard has told me it wouldn't be proper for me to attend classes 'til I'm allowed back in. I'm in a limbo. They won't tell me I can't get in nor will they tell me I can. My school year is suffering. I want to get in now. I feel I've been served an injustice. Do they think I'll give up? Is that why they're giving me the run around?

Bill Ainstie

BoG not responsible

To the Journal,

This letter is in reference to the editorial on apathy in the previous Journal. It has come to my attention and the attention of many others that apathy in this university is an ART practiced by many of the 2300 students attending this school. Although many of the students don't want to become involved, others are very active and do the work of many. Many of the students would rather sit in their rooms and watch the football games than go to the field and get actively involved, knowing that their athletic pass has already paid for the game.

In reference to your mentioning that no SRC members were present at the presidential forum on October 5, I can only say that many of the members have valid excuses. The lack of responsibility is twofold in this case. I would like to mention there was an apparent absence of Board of Governors members. I have been told that the BoG had their chance to interview and listen to the candidates. We must remember that the BoG have four members that are elected by the students and are to listen to what the students want done. These four votes don't carry much weight but they are the students votes, not the votes of the four individual members. If the BoG members had been present at the

interviews with the students, they may have heard some very important comments brought out. Why were the BoG members not present? Is it that they had made their decision without listening to the views of the students? Or is it that they are as apathetic as the students; in this case who is electing our next president? What of the candidates that ran for the position of BoG in the recent election, how can the new member go to the meeting on Tuesday and vote for a candidate without actual participation in the interviews? This letter will be published after the actual voting. I can only submit that the choice will be without the knowledge of the students and without any actual input by the students.

I hope that this letter is published. I thank you Journal staffers for bringing this to the attention of the students. This is a very serious situation.

Yours truly

Ian MacIntyre

Science Rep., SRC

displeased with policies

To the Journal,

Last year at Christmas, foreign students at Saint Mary's University were asked to move out of their apartments in High Rise No. 1 and move into single rooms in High Rise No. 2 for the twelve day Christmas break.

The following was taken from a Saint Mary's University Handbook:

"Students who have been granted permission to stay in residence over the Christmas break will be charged \$40.00 payable in advance. These students may be required to live in a 'ROOM' other than the one assigned to them for the academic year."

As mentioned above there is nothing specific concerning the students who will occupy apartments. Thus it was taken for granted by

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Capstick: the SRC case

Dear Students:

At this past Sunday's Student Council meeting, the SRC was forced to ask for the resignation of the Council's treasurer, Angus Capstick, on the grounds that he does not meet the requirements of the SRC constitution. These are stated in Article 7a(i) which states "only a qualified person may hold an executive position in a forementioned constitution under the SRC", and 8b (ii) and (iii) which state that "For the purpose of these articles a qualified person shall mean: (ii) A member in good standing of the organization in question and (iii) A person who complies with all provisions of the said organizations constituted as qualified by the SRC".

We are in the position where our treasurer is not complying with these constitution articles. He has missed the past two Sunday council meetings (one of which was a Budgets meeting, one of the most important of the year, and did so without prior notice or acceptable excuse); has missed a Fiscal Advisory Board meeting which deals with all society budgets; has failed in his duties at two SRC functions to carry out treasury work.

Previous to this, a special closed meeting was held to discuss the matter of the treasurer not being actively involved with SRC work during the summer and during Welcome Week '78. (This is implied in the treasurer's workload) Council thoroughly reviewed the implications and consequences of such inactivity, and thus removed Angus' summer honorarium, to which he complied. Due to the recent situation which has arisen, and his summer absence, Student Council felt that it was in the best interest of the student body to ask for his resignation.

Any comments or replies may be made to the Student Council, 5th Floor, SUFB.

Sincerely,

SRC

The Students' Representative Council (SRC)

Kamp '78



Students working for children

Saint Mary's University KAMP is a nonprofit, charitable organization operated and organized by the students of Saint Mary's University. KAMP has four main aims.

During the school year and the spring preceding a camp, the organization's main purpose is to raise money. Each year the operation of a six week summer camp becomes more expensive. The minimum operating cost is approximately 14 thousand dollars.

Secondly, and most important, KAMP is a six week camping experience. KAMP is designed particularly for underprivileged children; children without our service would not have a chance to attend camp at all. All children attending are forwarded by a social worker. In this way, we are assured that we are assisting families that are in need of our assistance. The main organizations with whom we are closely associated are: the Halifax Social Planning Department, Dartmouth Community Services, Children's Aid Society, Nova Scotia Home for Coloured Children, and Atlantic Child Guidance Center.

KAMP operates three, twelve day, overnight, camps. Each camp hosts thirty-six children.

KAMP has two features which particularly suit it to the needs of underprivileged children. First, it has a one counsellor to every four child ratio. This allows each child to receive a maximum of individual attention. Underprivileged means not only a lack of financial resources, but in many cases a lack of love and affection. Our organization exists mainly to show these children that people do care. Operating from a central focus of love and care for one another each two week camp is both educational and enjoyable for both counsellors and children.

The second main feature which makes KAMP singular, is its urban location. The KAMP is based at Saint Mary's University and is only possible through the generosity of the university. Because of our urban location we stress urban activities. The city provides a wealth of activities and areas of interest for children. One of our aims is to expose the children to these activities, allowing them to broaden their interests. Although we do visit rural sights, it is our firm belief the children will spend most of their time in the city, and via camp they may be better able to cope with that city life.

Thirdly, KAMP provides a unique opportunity for students to work with children. This enables them to learn more about the children and themselves.

Finally, KAMP strengthens relationships between the student community and the university and on a larger scale between the university community and the Halifax com-

munity. KAMP is living proof to the dynamic possibilities of combined community effort.

KAMP has just completed its ninth year of successful operation. What follows is a brief report of the year's activities. In September 1977 the new executive of KAMP began to raise money. The executive for the 1977-1978 year was Francine Chiasson and myself, Margaret Chisholm. We sold confectionaries at all of the activities sponsored by the S.M.U. Student Entertainment Committee. We had a raffle during the first week of school. Before Christmas the KAMP workers strived to distribute Christmas cards to KAMP's many friends and contributors. The winter and spring saw frenzied activity within the KAMP organization. Bottle drives and confectionaries demanded our attention. In February we applied for a Young Canada Works Grant, which we did not receive. Also in February, we made initial contact with the members of the social service agencies and in a series of meetings developed organizational plans for the impending summer camp. During May and June, we approached private sectors of the community asking for donations and once again the community was generous. Without this aid our summer camp would be impossible. Also during this time applications were processed, and we began to plan the summer's activities.

Summer KAMP commenced on July 3rd and finalized on August 11th. Visits from Rainy Day Theatre were eagerly awaited. Once again we are indebted to Acadian Bus Lines for their consideration which they have shown us. Without their generosity the children would not have had a chance to experience the beauty of rural Nova Scotia, the clear atmosphere of Bayswater beach, or the abundant animal life of the Shubenacadie Wild Life Park.

During the last week of KAMP an election was held with all the counsellors present. The officers elected for the 1978-1979 year are: Margaret Chisholm and Greg Parker.

An additional note of the summer's activities:

A tour of HMCS Ottawa, USS Stieniker, Police and Fire Station tours, A.T.V. station tour, and orienteering at the Dingle.

I would also like to add that we felt it necessary that KAMP be known more throughout campus and community. This proved to be very successful through media and student services. It not only helped KAMP but it helped the community realize that our organization is made possible with their participation and the fact that it made the community more aware not only of our KAMP but of their organizations.

Journal Ombudsman

The Saga Story

This weekly column deals with aspects of the university which should be considered by the students. Each week an investigation into one aspect of the university will reveal some facts that could spark some discussion. The facts stated are the true facts found. If there is a misinterpretation of the facts it is the fault of the reporters. The purpose of this column is solely to provide the students with an insight into certain situations.

SAGA FOODS

Last week an investigation was held into the prices that Saga have stated in the five areas that they serve. It was found that the prices of various items varied from place to place. The Manager

of Food Services was contacted. After discussion of the situation, Mr. Gill stated that he would look into the problem and rectify the situation if need be.

The prices varied from 10c to 20c. This may seem to be a very small amount, but the fact is that these prices add up to several dollars a week which could mean the difference of going or not going to the bash on Saturday. Saga Foods has incorporated a coupon system this year whereby students can have flexibility in where they want to eat, knowing that they are able to have a cheap meal. Unfortunately this is not the case, for these price variances have proven that nowhere on campus can a student get ahead.

The changes implemented by Mr. Gill have shown that Saga is concerned about the deal being given to the students. The procedure of the Deli Bar in residence shows their concern also. The Deli Bar has been changed to give the students more control over what they want to have, and also control over the prices. The Deli Bar has become the cheapest place on campus to eat lunch. It is the feeling of these reporters that the Deli has more to offer to all students and gives us more control over the situation. We recommend that if you haven't tried the Deli, give it a try. It is a good change and the food is excellent.

S.—L.—B.

Aiesec getting off to good start

by Valerie Dubois

AIESEC (International Association for Students of Economics and Commerce) St. Mary's has been very active on campus during the past month. On October 5th they co-sponsored the Career Day '78, in conjunction with John Rodgers of Canada Manpower. This gave students the opportunity to ask questions and qualifications about their particular career choice. The day was a success, both from the point of view

of the students as well as the company representatives.

Also during that week a raffle draw was held. The winner drawn on October 2nd, was Mr. Rowe of Halifax with the winning number 238.

On the weekend of October 14th and 15th, members of AIESEC St. Mary's participated in their First Annual Atlantic Regional Congress, which was hosted by AIESEC Dalhousie. Training seminars were

given and a presentation by Michel Michaud, AIESEC's National Committee President. Also on the night of October 14th, AIESEC St. Mary's held a skating party in the SMU rink. There was a large turnout and everyone had a great time. The next AIESEC skating party is scheduled for November 17th, after the bash that night. Everyone is welcome.

On October 18th AIESEC sponsored a seminar entitled "The Successful Interview". John Rodgers

from the campus Canada Manpower Centre, and Professor Sanborn were speakers. Tips were given on conduct, questions to ask and questions that will be asked, as well as resume writing. Everyone who attended felt that they had gained through the experience.

The next AIESEC St. Mary's general meeting will be held on October 25th in the boardroom on the fourth floor of the SUB. All new members are welcome!

continued from page 5

some foreign students before arriving in Halifax that they would be allowed to live in the apartment from September to April, once their residence fees were paid.

To our surprise we were told late last year that this was not the case. The truth is that we have to pay the \$40.00 and live in single rooms in the High Rise No. 2 building.

High Rise No. 2 has a Fire Protection Law that states that there are no electrical kitchen appliances allowed in the rooms. Therefore, it goes without saying, that there is no cooking allowed.

What does this mean? This means going out in the cold everyday and waiting for buses, and then eating out and returning on the next bus after a cool wait at the bus stop. This is the same for all three meals all day as both the residence cafeteria and the SUB cafe are closed for the twelve days.

Those of you who eat out at least once a day know how the cost adds

up, and what it can do to your budget. Think about eating out three times a day and catching six buses to do so. Not only is it expensive, but the meals are usually 'junk food' which one gets very tired of easily.

Please, do not take me wrong, we are not asking for sympathy or any such thing. What we are asking is that before the decision is made to close down High Rise No. 1 the foreign students be considered. If fellow students agree, your support would be appreciated.

In conclusion, our one request is that we may remain in our apartments and be able to cook decent meals and live, instead of existing in single rooms with no meals available. This, in my opinion, is no way to spend Christmas. One does not have to experience this to realize the situation.

Unfortunately, we are faced with this predicament and feel the best solution lies in leaving the High Rise No. 1 building open to the foreign students who live there.

Blane De Freitas

Critic too critical

Dear Journal,

There are some of us at Saint Mary's University who are truly sick and tired of Mr. McManus's downgrading reviews. Sure, there are some programs on TV that a few people don't like, but a majority will find pleasure in what they see.

The definition of a CRITIC is one who judges literary or artistic works and judges these works with an UNBIASED OPINION, something Mr. McManus doesn't seem to have.

I will grant you that there are some shows on TV not worth watching, but WE ARE OUR OWN BEST JUDGE. If we don't like, we don't watch. We are not forced to view.

Hopefully, in the future issues, Mr. McManus will learn not to be so critical of shows that just may be top winners this season (e.g. top 10 rated MORK AND MINDY and BATTLESTAR GALACTICA).

Yours sincerely,
Concerned Secretaries of SMU

continued from page 3

There are a handful of people who will be working during the vacation and there is not sufficient manpower (personpower) to cover both High Rises.

The married students are allowed to remain in their apartments in

High Rise No. 2 for obvious reasons and especially due to the fact that they sign a one year's lease.

As always, there are many areas to be considered by the people involved. The foreign students have presented a letter which is included in this issue of the Journal.

Election Results

by Joy MacDermid

Last Monday and Tuesday were election days at Saint Mary's. The elections had been scheduled for the tenth and eleventh but had to be postponed because of a computer shutdown that delayed the voting lists.

The positions in question were: Graduate and Engineering Representatives on Student Council and Student representatives for the Board of Governors and Senate. The Residence Society held their elections for President, Low Rise Representative and High Rise I representative at the same time. Elections officer, Brenda Dowling, had twelve people helping her at the polls. Residence students voted at a booth in front of High Rise II desk while Day-Hops voted in the SUB.

Candidates for the student position on the Board of Governors were: Fred Roberge, James Carswell, Eileen Dooley, and Brian White. Eileen

Dooley was successful in the race. Brian White captured the representative seat on Senate by beating out Lawrence DeWolfe and George Brown. Hector Corkum was elected as graduate representative by defeating Ian MacLeod and Jean Way. William Stuart was elected by acclamation as Engineering Representative.

The Residence Society held plebiscite ballots for the three open positions as there were no opposition candidates. The president of the Residence Society is Janet Hunter. Also elected by acclamation were Ann Kenney as Low Rise Representative, and Aletha Hardiman as High Rise I representative.

Eligible to vote were some 3808 Saint Mary's students. From this number 251 interested souls decided to exercise their privilege. The voter turnout reflects the students apathy towards their university environment.

Radio Saint Mary's

660

CFSM

AM

54

60

70

80

We are now on the air, alive and kicking, at 8:30 a.m. during the week and 12:00 noon on weekends

AFS is dead, long live the NSFS!

by Valerie Mansour
Canadian University Press

Faced with the loss of all but one member from outside Nova Scotia, the Atlantic Federation of Students has decided to disband. At a conference last weekend notice of motion was given to dissolve the organization in two weeks at which time the Nova Scotia institutions will meet to form a Nova Scotia student organization.

The only member from outside this province is Memorial University of Newfoundland, Cornerbrook campus. Students recently voted against retaining their AFS membership at Mt. Allison and St. Thomas Universities in New Brunswick, the University of Prince Edward Island, Memorial University St. John's campus, and Acadia University in Wolfville, N.S.

These campus referenda were the result of growing dissension within the organization for the past two years. Student council executives felt the organization no longer represented their interests and that there were structural difficulties within the federation.

Bill White, president of the Dalhousie Association of Graduate Students said if questions of structure were discussed up front at an earlier date, things might have worked out. White, who was at the founding meeting of the federation in 1975, said "There has been a lack of desire to discuss structure and how it facilitates policy."

Most Nova Scotia delegates are looking forward to the formation of the new organization. Wally Stevens, president of Kings College student union, said there will be a problem getting every institution in the province to attend the next meeting, but "it should still be a success." "A solid purpose has come out of this conference. I think a Nova Scotia organization will be extremely effective — more effective than AFS", Stevens said.

Diane Wright, president of the Mount Saint Vincent council, one of the strongest supporters of AFS, said the Nova Scotia federation can't replace AFS since it lobbied regionally. "But now, more work will be done in Nova Scotia than the Nova Scotia caucus of AFS ever did", she said.

A working committee was established at the conference to discuss possibilities for the structure of a new organization. Tony Kelly, AFS staffperson, who had presented an executive report on structure which was not thoroughly discussed, said, "These people cannot build a strong organization by stopping and starting again. There was a concerted effort not to specifically address restructuring at this conference."

Denise Soucy-Roberge, an AFS executive member, agreed that the conference did not deal with restructuring thoroughly. "I don't mean they should have adopted final proposals, but they didn't address the problems."

"If people go to the next conference with skeleton outlines of an organization, there is no way in 1½ days they can come up with a concrete organization with a constitution and by-laws," she said.

Gene Long, Atlantic fieldworker for the National Union of Students, said "I think there was a good deal of discussion about structure and although nothing definitive came out of the meeting I think the stage has been set for very positive work to be done at the next meeting."

"The formation of a new organization is a very positive step. I think we're going to see a new form of regional cooperation emerging and a greater degree of provincial autonomy."

Tony Kelly said AFS did not undergo a demise so much as an intense political criticism from within, and some from outside. "The organization was not structurally strong enough to withstand the political criticism. It put up a good fight in the other provinces but the result was loss of members. That fact means the creation of a Nova Scotia student organization which is really the core of the previous AFS."

The structural proposals presented at the weekend meeting included a loosely structured organization and a mass-based organization with a percapita fee. A constitution, highly developed policy, and a solid executive structure would not be essential for a loosely structured association. A tightly structured organization would closely resemble existing provincial organizations in the country which have specific policy and a constitution. Delegates agreed that regional cooperation would be important with both proposals.

MUN Cornerbrook arrived at the weekend meeting unsuspecting of the talk to dissolve the organization. "You've left us in the cold", said Don Perry, a MUN delegate. There's no provincial organization in Newfoundland. What are we supposed to do?" Conference participants agreed that this was a problem but it was never discussed.

Long said Cornerbrook was inadvertently put in a position of being left out. "The primary concern of the meeting was to solidify a Nova Scotian organization. It had to be. But I think the presence of Cornerbrook impressed upon the Nova Scotia delegates the need to initiate contact with the other three provinces to begin replacing the vacuum left by the dissolution of AFS."

Roberge expressed regret that the delegates did not deal with the Cornerbrook situation. "They didn't fully address any of the problems of AFS", she said.

Long was pleased that the conference continued with issues workshops. "They came to terms", he said. "They're moving forward. People talked about important issues while dealing with the structural problems."

A student aid working committee drafted a letter to the minister of education complaining that two elected student representatives for student aid committees have been rejected by the government. Mary O'Donnell of Saint Mary's and Paul Wedge from Mount Saint Vincent had been elected to the student aid advisory board. O'Donnell's nomination was rejected by the government, and instead, Peter Mancini, a Dalhousie Law student was given the position. Diane Wright, the student elected for the higher appeals board was not accepted.

In a brief to the government, the group is demanding changes in Nova Scotia student aid regulations including the establishment of a student aid office in Cape Breton, increased bursaries, and independence at 18.

DAGS President White said, "It is indeed ironic that we are still considered dependent on our parents through the eyes of the student aid program when in all other areas we are considered independent by the government."

Delegates also discussed their participation in the National Union of Students anti-cutbacks campaign.

Executive members of the organization, Nova Scotia caucus chair, Denise Soucy-Roberge from Dalhousie, and interim treasurer, Kerry Cruickshank from Kings resigned their positions effective November 4. AFS staffperson Tony Kelly will also step down.

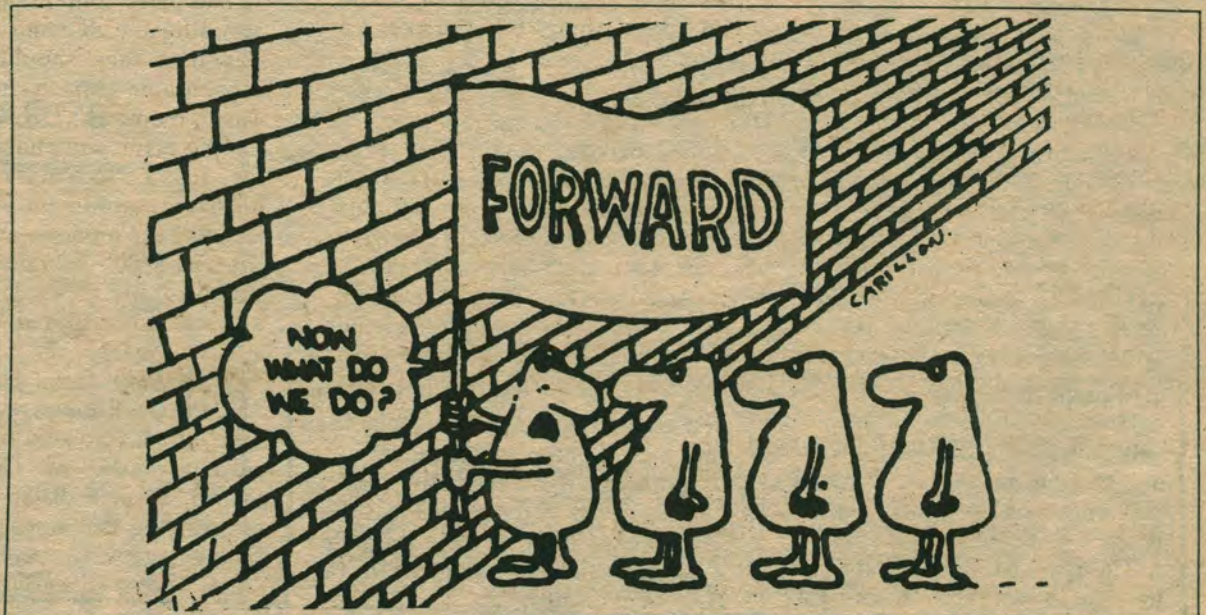
Darrell Dexter from Kings College, who is the Nova Scotia rep on the National Union of Students Central Committee, also resigned his position due to time constraints. "My academics just can't take second place", said Dexter.

Delegates to the meeting decided members were responsible for paying off all outstanding debts. All bills up to September 30 will be divided on a per capita basis between all member institutions who were in AFS up to that time. Any debt accumulated after that date, and any money of the pre-September 30 debt which people might refuse to pay, will be divided equally between the remaining institutions.

Dalhousie plans to host the November 4 conference. At their council meeting Sunday night, the student union voted to call off the October 25 AFS referendum. They have set up a four person committee to discuss what type of structure Dalhousie wants for the new organization. Chris Harris, a Dal delegate to the AFS conference told his council, "There is a real sense of excitement to pull this off. I left the conference on a position note."

AFS was formed in 1974-75 because students felt a need to organize. Due to the existence of such bodies as the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Committee, the Council of Maritime Premiers, and the Atlantic Association of Universities, they felt this could best be done on a regional level. By November 76 student representatives decided the organization was ineffective. They felt a strong organization could not be achieved without a sound financial base, a full-time staffperson, and a regional office. At a special plenary, hosted by Mount Allison, they instituted the per capita fee levy.

Last year was to be the first solid year in AFS's history but internal problems held the organization back.



Parachuting: Up and away!

by Michael McManus

If this article seems erratic or irrational it's because I am writing in excruciating pain after experiencing the best weekend of my life. On Saturday I took up the manly sport of parachuting, or as some call it the "race with the devil". This sport is one of the most mythical and misunderstood activities ever partaken by a human being—it is also one of the most safest.

The day started simple enough with a nice 65 mile drive with Derrick Lillian from Dal, another gutsy "rookie"; Brian, and our illustrious madcap president Mark. Us rookies shrugged off the feeling of apprehension when we turned off at exit 13, got to the airfield and saw that the wind was 10 to 15 miles an hour and gusty, nor did we bring up Friday's dinner when Mark began to lecture about the ins and outs of parachuting as Derrick let go of the wheel of the van to pass us his supply

of jelly beans.

After an excellent 8 hour crash course (pardon the pun) by an experienced Arts major (Ha! Ha!) named Dave Kennedy, I felt confident that I could actually hit the ground and not miss it, fall through a hole and end up in China. I was feeling elated because the sun was sinking fast in the west and I would not probably jump until the following week. However, the gods were toying with my fate as I was scheduled to go up in the last load. After strapping about 70 pounds of parachutes and strappings that made you feel like a eunuch and raised your voice one full octave—my fears of being sucked into the propeller (although it was physically impossible) and ending up like the Wednesday special from Saga was upmost on my mind—another distinct fear I had was that the main chute and the reserve chute wouldn't open which would leave me 17 seconds to say the Rosary before I

would make my mark (literally) on this world. Of course my bladder started kicking and screaming to be relieved but only after I was strapped in tighter than Dolly Parton's bra.

Finally the plane took off and all too quickly we reached the 3000 foot level where we were to begin our jump. As the door of the plane opened and this giant gust of wind tickled the hairs in my nose I panicked and screamed "Oh my God!" After a very horrifying exit I found myself dropping landward at an incredible speed until I felt a jerk and looked above me to see this giant circular sheet flapping in the wind as my descent slowed down considerably.

All kidding aside, I have never felt a more pleasurable and inspiring moment as that time when I gently floated down to the ground with the only sound being the swooshing of the wind gently through my helmet (either that or the wind was going in

one ear and coming out the other one).

My landing wasn't at all like I had practiced earlier in the day (I can only blame myself), and as I hit the ground my survival instinct took hold and I began to scream (which could be heard two miles away), convinced that I had maimed myself for life. Unfortunately, to many of my critics, I am still alive and writing with only a bruised ego and a possible twisted knee (plus a certificate) to show for my effort.

The sport of parachuting is a very safe and challenging sport which gives the person a psychological uplift—thinking that he has faced possible death and "laughed in the Devil's face". If you like to meet new, very friendly, people such as Bob and Luke, and you enjoy a challenge plus a spectacular view, then I suggest that you join the S.M.U. Parachuting Club—for the thrill of your life. If my knee heals up I hope to see all of you at the airfield next week.

-monk and poet-

by Avis Hopkins

There was nothing in Thomas Merton's early adulthood which seemed to suggest the bizarre position he would occupy later in life.

Merton began a degree at Cambridge but spent most of his time drinking and listening to jazz before he dropped out to join the spiritual underground in 1947.

He took a vow of silence as he entered a Cisterian monastery at Gethsemani, Kentucky and here he lived apart from the world for twenty-seven years.

What was meant to be a leap into anonymity though became, by some strange quirk, a somersault into a position of international recognition and influence in America. This was particularly true in the sixties, the era of Vatican II and the civil rights movement.

While maintaining silence inside the walls of Gethsemani he spoke at length to the outside world.

He addressed himself to the civil rights movement, and, somewhat surprisingly, drew approval from both Martin Luther King and Eldridge Cleaver for his efforts.

Merton became a cult figure, but pathetically was forced to retreat into his own abbey, where he would hide in the woods to escape the stream of visitors who came to see him.

He became "one of the most sensitive mediators between eastern traditions and the ways of thought and life represented by Taoism and Zen Buddhism."

He died in Bangkok in 1968 while studying Tibetan mysticism.

Thomas Merton's life is interesting in itself and George Woodcock's approach to it makes this book highly readable. Woodcock is interested in the whole man, as the title states, both monk and poet. He is particularly interested in how Merton's monastic and spiritual life shaped and strengthened his art. He is also interested in, and one feels, approves of, Merton as a humanist,

as "an all round man of letters in the European continental tradition, willing to turn his hand to any task that seemed worthy or necessary without feeling that in some way his creativity would be diluted or defiled."

He is sympathetic to Merton as a 'marginal man,' a man of the 'desert,' whose very distance from the mainstream of society becomes a tool by which that society is nourished and enhanced. Although he does not share Merton's respect for ecclesiastic authority he nevertheless appreciates him as an independent thinker.

Merton's life appears to have been highly inconsistent. He longed for a deep stillness of spirit, like the stillness of a desert night, in which the profound would bloom with ease and grace. And yet there is a recurrent sense of strain in his work, as if something were being stretched too thin. This gives a somewhat febrile though perhaps, simply modern element that suggests a lack of integration.

Woodcock goes a long way towards resolving these inconsistencies without mutilating the mystery of personality. He observes that one of the wisdoms Merton in fact learned by the end of his first monastic decade was that, as Emerson put it, 'a foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds.'

But what is important perhaps is not so much Merton's literature as an end in itself but as an expression of his growth of identity, of his growth into self-knowledge.

As he said himself, "if you want to identify me, ask me not where I live, or what I like to eat, or how I comb my hair, but ask me what I think I am living for, in detail, and ask me what I think is keeping me from living fully for the thing I want to live for. Between these two answers you can determine the identity of any person. The better answer he has, the more of a person he is."

Stones are good!

The Rolling Stones
Some Girls

by Robert Watt

Q. Is the new 'Stones' album any good?

A. You'd better believe it. It's got to be their best album since 'Sticky Fingers'.

Q. What is it that makes the record so good?

A. It's the power. There's a feeling of energy running through this album that is a rare quality nowadays. Sometimes the energy is lying just beneath the surface, as in 'Miss You' and 'Beast of Burden', and sometimes it's just overpowering, as in 'Respectable' and 'When the

Whip Comes Down'.

Q. Where does this energy come from?

A. It comes from the way the Stones play on 'Some Girls'. They perform these songs like there's no tomorrow—as if their lives depended on making the best rock music that they possibly can.

Q. How does one define the term 'rock music'?

A. Rock music is music that lifts you up out of your chair. It makes you stomp your feet and sing along. In short, it's just music that makes you feel good.

Q. And the 'Stones' new album makes you feel good?

A. Damn Right!

CFSM TOP TEN

TW	LW		
1	7	BOOGIE OOGIE OOGIE	A TASTE OF HONEY
2	3	LOVE WILL FIND A WAY	PABLO CRUISE
3	-	KISS YOU	EXILE
4	5	MISS YOU	ROLLING STONES
5	-	BEAST OF BURDEN	ROLLING STONES
6	9	CRACKERS IN CONCERT	CRACKERS
7	4	WALK THIS WAY	AEROSMITH
8	-	I JUST WANNA STOP	GINO VANELLI
9	1	GOT TO GET YOU INTO MY LIFE	EARTH WIND AND FIRE
10		I ALMOST FELL INTO HER EYES	PAUL HANN

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Mandrake the Magician Live at SMU

Place: Theatre Auditorium

When: Thursday, November 2nd, 1978

Time: 8:30 p.m.

Admission: SMU students \$2.00/others \$3.00

Record reviews: Boston and The War

Boston: Slam Bang Music

Boston

Don't Look Back
reviewed by Gary L. Dare

Warning: this is a record review. Don't expect one of Walter Dubowec's innovative stylings—just those of the band reviewed.

Don't Look Back is the second work by Boston, the group led by an ex-Polaroid scientist who smashed and set the all-time record for sales of a debut album.

Listening to the first work, **Boston**, one heard heavy, layered guitar/synthesizer backed up by tight rhythm tracks. It seemed like classic, slam-bang heavy metal noise by definition, but melody and clean vocals came to the fore of their hard-driving sound. It was what the public had been missing, and in their cravings, bands such as Foreigner and Journey have jumped on the bandwagon.

Tom Scholz established a studio in his basement. Again, Scholz et al. have taken sheer noise and the scene themselves was Boston. The absence spanned two years, as Boston mastermind bent it into music. Screams have come from reviewers of the big rags that **Don't Look Back** is a copy of **Boston**, sounding alike both kith and kin. But, when you play the Beatles, don't you expect to hear the Beatles? Who would dispute their pre-'67 LPs sounded very similar? Just because Boston's made a few bucks. . . .

The album opens with the title track. The heavy and layered guitar trademark, befitting of their guitar-starship logo, jumps out at you and throws your spirit upwards, aided by a rocket-engine riff near the end. A short instrumental, **The Journey** bridges two songs to gently bring the listener back to earth. Then, a crash of drum snaps you back to reality as they pour it on with **It's Easy**, one of the disc's best tracks. The acoustic-rhythm guitar meshes and weaves between the electrics masterfully. Sib Hashian's tight drumwork holds the song's rhythm tightly, though Brad Sheehan's electric bass is a little overwhelmed by the other guitars. The opening side ends with a heavy but slow piece called **A Man I'll Never Be**.

The flip side opens with **Feelin' Satisfied**, which makes up for lack of Sheehan's bass on the first two cuts of side one. If this piece won't move you, see your doctor. You may have died. **Party** follows, another uptempo rocker. It should become a hit with the campus crowd, with lines like

"Well, you know I don't get off on working day after day,

I want to have some fun while I'm here."

Used to Bad News could have been a pap-pop lament piece, but there's enough Boston in it to set it above standard pieces of this genre.

Brad Delp's multi-tracked and layered vocals keep pace with the tunes, but are arranged in a fashion that other players as Barry Goudreau, Scholz and Sheehan can easily pick them up on stage.

by Ken McKay
"The War of the Worlds"

Sgt. Pepper . . . Tommy . . . Jesus Christ Superstar . . . Tubular Bells, every few years a "rock" album comes along which is considered an artistic triumph. Jeff Wayne's adaptation of H.G. Wells' *The War of the Worlds* is the equal of any of them. Driven by a propulsive musical score and the even more powerful narration of actor Richard Burton it seizes the listener's attention and never releases it over the length of four sides. There are no pauses, or over-lengthy narrative passages to gloss over sections of the plot which cannot be properly handled by the union of music and prose. There are no breaks in the story which must be filled by the libretto. This is something that neither *Tommy* or *Jesus Christ Superstar* can lay claim to. There are no real fade-outs from one segment to the next. The music contained on each side forms a single piece.

The excitement is at the level of fever-pitch throughout. Disco music excites the body. This recording excites the heart and mind. The heart pounds with anticipation as a small detachment of artillery does battle with the Martian war-machines. We cheer along when they destroy a machine, and almost cry as the whole battery goes up in a ball of flames, victims to the Martian heat-ray. Later we are again almost brought to tears as we hear of the valiant little cruiser "Thunderchild" vainly battling six of the war-machines to save a passenger liner full of fleeing refugees. Our hearts sink as the narrator's heart sinks when we "see" the "Thunderchild" go up in flames, battling until it can fight no longer. We too are struck with terror when it is discovered why Martians want the Earth, and why they gather up the bodies of dead Earthlings. (Read the book or buy the record, I'm not telling).

The music by itself can stand on

its own merits. Justin Hayward performs two songs, one of which, "Forever Autumn," is a sort of love song, very much in the tradition of his band, The Moody Blues. This song has all the potential of a major AM pop hit and has reached the hit charts in Great Britain. Many of the various theme pieces possess such strong backbeats as to have disco possibilities either in their original form or (Heaven forbid!) a la Meco. In addition to Justin Hayward the record prominently features Julie Covington (*Rock Follies, Evita*), David Essex (remember "Rock On"), Phil Lynott (of Thin Lizzy), Jo Partridge (Cockney Rebel) and Chris Thompson (Mannfred Mann).

What can I say? There has never been an album quite like *The War of the Worlds*. It will probably be counted among the best LP's of 1978, if not the best-selling. It's strictly five-star material. Eat your heart out Orson Welles!



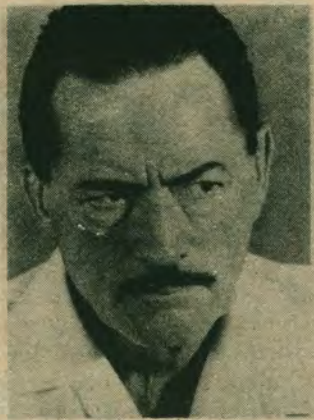
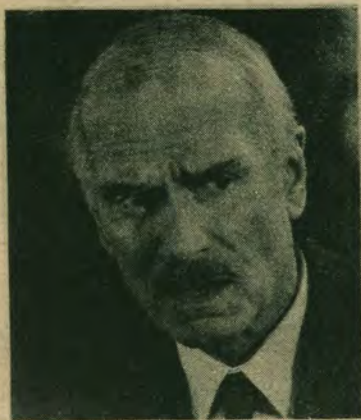
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The Boys From Brazil: A Neo-Nazi Nightmare?

Nazi nightmare

by Felicity Boyd

If you are wondering what this year's greatest commercial film success will be, don't forget **The Boys From Brazil**. It has, as they say in the business, Box Office Muscle, and all the qualities of a good horror film. Although the first part lacks pace, as a series of inexplicable events occur, the film's denouement is excellent and the beginning sequence comes into frightening perspective. To reveal any hints about the plot would ruin the show for prospective viewers so let it suffice to say it is, despite a certain thinness and implausibility, decidedly spine-chilling.

Neglecting the realistically bloody scenes of violence, the film itself is not essentially in bad taste. Based on a novel by Ira Levin [*Rosemary's Baby*, *The Stepford Wives*], the story is rather innovative and certainly not the hackneyed, predictable stuff of which millions are made on. It depicts Nazi cruelty at its best—blind and ruthless, and gives the audience a fascinating view of the almost fanatical devotion of the Nazis to Der Fuehrer. Indeed, it is a shocking film, but, since the unsettling aspects

are not unnecessarily prolonged, the average person will not be disgusted.

In fact, I must confess that I enjoyed the film though it involved a long wait in line as every showing has been sold out so far, in Toronto. I found Laurence Olivier's performance charming and a genuine scene stealer. He positively radiates on-screen charisma and also, he does the best German accent I have yet to hear from an Englishman. Starring with the great Olivier, is none other than Gregory Peck and together they are an unbeatable combination. Their talent bouys up the film where perhaps it might easily have sunk. In other words they are the redeeming features of what would otherwise be just another commercial smash; two screen greats adding depth and colour to a washed out canvas. They may be old but their talent is not in the least diminished nor is their dynamic spontaneity. If you can say nothing better about **The Boys From Brazil**, you can say this: it's the story of two lifelong enemies, a Nazi and a Jew, and it does for Dobermans what Jaws did for sharks.

ATTENTION ALL HIGH SCHOOL AND JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL DRAMA CLUBS:

HELP! The Saint Mary's Dramatic Society needs your help. Rehearsals are currently underway for the fall production of "Outside Inside Alice". It is hoped that the production will include the famous "Fifty-Two

Cards" scene in the performances. Actors are needed to play the part of the cards. This is an opportunity for you to experience theatre with one of the best known amateur companies in Halifax.

If you think you can help, please call the Drama Society at 422-7331, local 337. The Queen is waiting to hear from you.



Allo sailors and welcome to another week of shipboard frolics, telling you whats going down in the city of Halifax . . . first congratulations to tom gallagher on his appointment as entertainment co-director for the SRC . . . here at SMU this week we have rhinegold in the gym (?) on october 28 for our annual halloween bash, come in costume . . . on november 4 it's helix in the multi-useless room . . . and on november 18 the fallfest formal dance in the multi-useless room . . . plan now . . . close encounters of the worst kind had a mediocre turnout last sunday night but suffered from only having one projector . . . this week dal cultural activities presents abreqth of scotland, the new york chamber soloists, double edge, and julian bream. next week they have count bassie in for one show on wednesday . . . mandrake the magician is here on november 4 . . . animal house is still pulling them in at the hyland . . . harper valley p.t.a. is at the casino . . . the goodbye girl is in for another run at the oxford . . . the jungle book is over at the spryfield cinemas . . . and up in smoke is still at the paramount . . . friday night class has been typically cancelled at SMU because of apathy in the form of lack of poor attenance . . . the serendipity feature this week is the cruel sea . . . the SMU english department is sponsoring a lecture by the artistic director of neptune theatre, john neville, at SMU on december first . . . neville is currently performing in the title role of othello . . . millar g. brittain, art show in memoriam, is in the SMU art gallery . . . dal sub is celebrating their 10th anniversary in fine style this weekend. . . .

'Wonderland': drama

Saint Mary's University Dramatic Society will present an adaptation of Lewis Carroll's "Alice's Adventures in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass" as its fall production.

The adaptation "Inside Outside Alice" was conceived by Richard Minichiello and Alice Norton, and will be directed by Richard Minichiello. He is an alumnus of Saint Mary's and has studied and taught drama in Canada and the United States.

The play is part of a large work called "Collision" which has been conceived by Minichiello and Norton.

"Collision" is called a "social ritual" by its creators and its purpose is to bring all aspects of theatre into contact, or collision, with the community.

To this end, the society will make its company available to entertain,

share with, and teach people, in as many different settings as possible.

One new feature of this production will be a Saturday matinee performance.

It is hoped that the afternoon performance, together with an earlier evening curtain time, will permit more children to attend than in past years.

Performances will be in the Theatre Auditorium on the main floor of the McNally Building on Robie Street.

Alice will open on Thursday, November 16 at 8 p.m., with evening performances on Friday and Sunday at 8 p.m.

A matinee performance will be given on Saturday, November 18 at 2 p.m.

Admission is \$2.50; \$1.50 for students, children and senior citizens.

Cockburn: Cautious but consistent

by Michael McManus

On Thursday night in the Rebecca Cohn auditorium Bruce Cockburn proved why he is one of the most popular "folksingers" in Canada. His show was at times inconsistent and many songs were mediocre but he overcame this by his quick wit and his excellent guitar "licks". He started off a little slow (as if he were nervous), then he invited the audience to sing refrains of songs like **Laughter** and this had a settling effect on both the audience and himself.

His song styles varied from the light, sarcastic form of **The Blues Has The World By The Balls** to the sensitive, almost erratic style of **Incandescent Blues**—written about New York. Although he didn't bring a backup band the sound was more than adequate as he personally filled the "gaps" with gentle humming and strong guitar playing which filled the hall with the fury of several instruments. The auditorium was not quite full but those who were there had such a good time that they

rewarded Cockburn with two encores which he thankfully consented to.

Bruce Cockburn may not have the commercial stability of Anne Murray or Gordie Lightfoot but his frankness and sensitivity (along with his strong guitar work) have won him many fans across Canada and in Halifax. He is a seasoned veteran who improves with every album he produces and he expressed this creativity to us on stage last Thursday.

Othello

Dr. Roger MacDonald, of St. Mary's University's department of English, will give a free public lecture at the university art gallery, 8 p.m., Thursday, November 9, entitled 'Shakespeare's Othello: the critics and the play.'

The Neptune Theatre's home season of 'Othello', directed by Tom Kerr, opens the following evening, November 10, 8 p.m. in Halifax.

The production is currently on a tour of Nova Scotia.



Derriere of the week

This is a regular feature in the Journal. The contest is open to anyone. Here's how it works:

Each week the journal will publish a picture of a derriere. Your job is to guess the face that goes along (figuratively speaking) with the derriere. You have until Friday noon to bring the name up to the Journal offices (517 Student Centre). If the name of the photographee is not discovered by that time, then the photographee wins the prize.

The prize for identifying the derriere is a steak and stein in the Gorsebrook Lounge. The prize will be awarded to the derriere owner if nobody guesses.

In the case of a minor winning, the prize will be awarded at cash value.

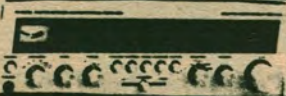
The owner of last week's derriere was Helen Soukup. Winner was Kevin Downey.

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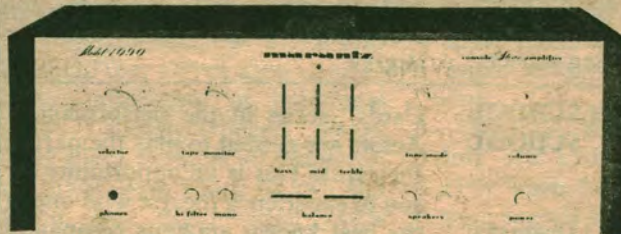
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Hockey Huskies win tournament

by Drew Franklin

After only a week of practice the S.M.U. Huskies opened their exhibition season against the Dal Tigers. Although we finished on the short end of a Dal victory, 3-2, it was very promising that this intown rivalry is going to be a hard fought series of games.

Last Friday our Huskies played Acadia and won comfortably, 5-3. Greg Sanford, Grant Thomson, Dave Gallant, Tom McDonell and Darren Pickrem scored for the Huskies. This past weekend our Huskies were invited to the Moncton Invitational Hockey Tournament, which featured last year's champion A.U.A.A. team, the St. F.X. X-men. In the opening game S.M.U. defeated the X-men 5-3.

The Huskies carried right on to the final where they met the host team, the Moncton senior Hawks. Greg Sanford scored three goals to lead the Huskies to their 7-3 victory. Dave Fellows added two goals, while

Three year veterans John Nazar, Grant Thomson and Dave Fellows will provide plenty of scoring threats and much needed back checking, while Dave Gallant, Greg Sanford and two freshmen, Kevin Murphy and Dave Stone, will help this fine core.

The Huskies have been named a rebuilding squad. Personally, we feel this is a very inappropriate way to describe a contender for the national title. Coach Boucher hasn't done a recruiting job like this year's in quite some time. With plenty of hometown boys and fine squad from both Quebec and Ontario, this year's Huskies are not only going to provide S.M.U. with a winning season, but also one that will once again bring national recognition for our university.

Hockey Preview

The S.M.U. hockey team has started off initially with a loss to Dal 3-2 but has come back by winning

the Moncton Invitational hockey tournament. In what coach Boucher calls a "rebuilding year", the Huskies could become a contender. With a lineup of seven freshmen, S.M.U. has already beaten last year's A.U.A.A. champions, St. F.X. Our combination of experienced veterans and aggressive rookies is already creating problems for opposing teams.

Coach Boucher has replaced the nation's top goaltending duo of Steve Davies and Tim Cuppage with an experienced netminder, Mark Locker. Mark played Junior A last year with the St. Catherine's Fincups. Veterans Don MacIver, Scott MacLean and Rick Berard form a solid nucleus on defense, while rookies Kevin Reinhart and Bud Clouthier, who opted to begin their college rather than professional careers this year, are two very solid defenders.

The Huskies again will be strong at centre with captain Doug Chase and Tom McDonnell. Doug was chosen most valuable player in the tournament in Moncton. Darren Pickrem and Greg Orsini are both fine looking freshmen who will fill in behind Doug and Tom.

Doug Chase and Tom McDonnell each added goals. Doug Chase's hustle and overall outstanding play earned him the most valuable player award of the tournament.

Journal meeting
Thursday 7:00 p.m.
All interested are invited

N.H.L.

PROGNOSTICATIONS

by Eligio Gaudio

PATRICK DIVISION

1. Islanders
2. Philadelphia
3. Rangers
4. Atlanta

SMYTHE DIVISION

1. Chicago
2. Colorado
3. Vancouver
4. St. Louis

ADAMS DIVISION

1. Boston
2. Toronto
3. Buffalo
4. Minnesota

NORRIS DIVISION

1. Montreal
2. Detroit
3. Pittsburgh
4. L.A. Kings
5. Washington Capitals

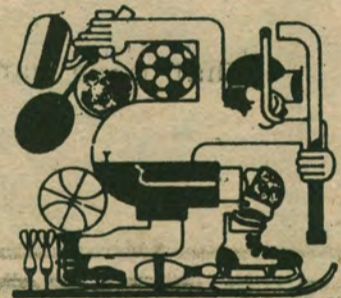
INTRAMURALS

by E.G. WOMEN'S SOFTBALL STANDINGS (up to October 19th)

TEAM	WINS	LOSSES
No. 6	5	1
No. 1	4	2
No. 5	3	3
No. 2	3	2
No. 7	3	3
No. 4	2	3
No. 3	0	6

MEN'S SOFTBALL STANDINGS (up to October 19th)

TEAM	WINS	LOSSES
No. 10	7	1
No. 11	6	2
No. 4	6	2
No. 3	5	3
No. 8	5	3
No. 12	5	3
No. 13	5	3
No. 2	4	4
No. 9	4	4
No. 1	3	5
No. 14	3	5
No. 15	3	5
No. 16	3	5
No. 7	2	6
No. 5	1	7
No. 6	1	7



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Belles going to playoffs with confidence



Action in yesterday's 1-0 victory over Dal.

by Debi Woodford

Coach Kathy Mullane piloted her Belles to a double victory on the road last week, boosting their wins to five. Their previous lack of scoring power

was remedied in the two games against St. Francis Xavier and Acadia.

On Wednesday, October 18th the Belles journeyed to Antigonish where

they defeated the X-Ettes 2-1. Eveline Keyser set up the Belles' initial goal on a perfect pass to Monica MacKenzie who broke away on the left wing, dribbled into the circle, drew the X goaltender, and made no mistake about putting the ball in the net. Halftime score was 1-0 for the Belles; but 15 minutes into the final half, a scramble in front of Belles' netminder Sherry Conrad yielded the tying marker by X-ette Denise Aucoin. With two minutes remaining in regulation time, Cindy Norton intercepted an X pass and pushed the ball up to Dianne Chiasson at centre who directed the ball toward the St. F.X. goalie. The X goalie misjudged the shot, allowing Judy Pelley to rush in from her right wing position and fire the winning goal into the empty net.

A hard-fought battle in Wolfville Saturday, October 21st produced another win for the Belles. Axette Roseanne MacEachern gave Acadia an early 1-0 lead on a breakaway shot at the ten minute mark, but the Belles bounced back to tie the game on Dianne Chiasson's blistering shot from the top of the circle. Captain Nancy Collins was successful on a penalty stroke to give Saint Mary's a 2-1 advantage at the end of the half. The advantage lasted only twelve minutes into the second half, however, when Roseanne MacEachern again beat Sherry Conrad on a breakaway. The winning goal came off Monica MacKenzie's reverse stick with seven minutes remaining, giving a 3-2 victory to the Belles.

A.U.A.A. playoffs begin this weekend at the University of New Brunswick, and the Saint Mary's Belles are aiming for a successful defense of their conference title. Yesterday's game versus the rival

Dalhousie Tigers was the final game in the regular schedule, and on the strength of their 5-2-2 record going into that contest, the Belles had already clinched a playoff berth and second spot in the A.U.A.A. East Division. The Tigers possessed a 6-1-1 record prior to yesterday afternoon's clash in Huskies Stadium which assured them of first place in the East Division regardless of the game's outcome; but the psychological advantage reaped from their last regular season meeting will favour the victor in Fredericton, so both clubs were definitely out there to win.

Still not totally satisfied with the offensive strength of her team, Coach Mullane altered their game plan versus the Dal Tigers to a 4-4-2 system. This new system gave more defensive coverage while allowing the forwards more room to use their speed. When Mullane reviews the merits of this new strategy, the Belles could continue using it at U.N.B. Saturday at 11:00 a.m. the Belles face host U.N.B. Red Sticks, while the Dal Tigers meet Memorial in opening round action. The championship game is Sunday at 1:00 p.m. and Coach Mullane intends to be there. "We have the ability, experience, speed, desire—all the necessities to defend our title—and we're planning to represent the A.U.A.A. at the Nationals again."

The Belles appear to be following a similar path as in last year's campaign when they peaked at the season's conclusion, and their tactics worked well enough to earn them a third place ranking in Canada last year. Barring any unexpected circumstances, the Saint Mary's Belles will be competing in Toronto November 2nd to 4th at the C.I.A.U. National Championships.

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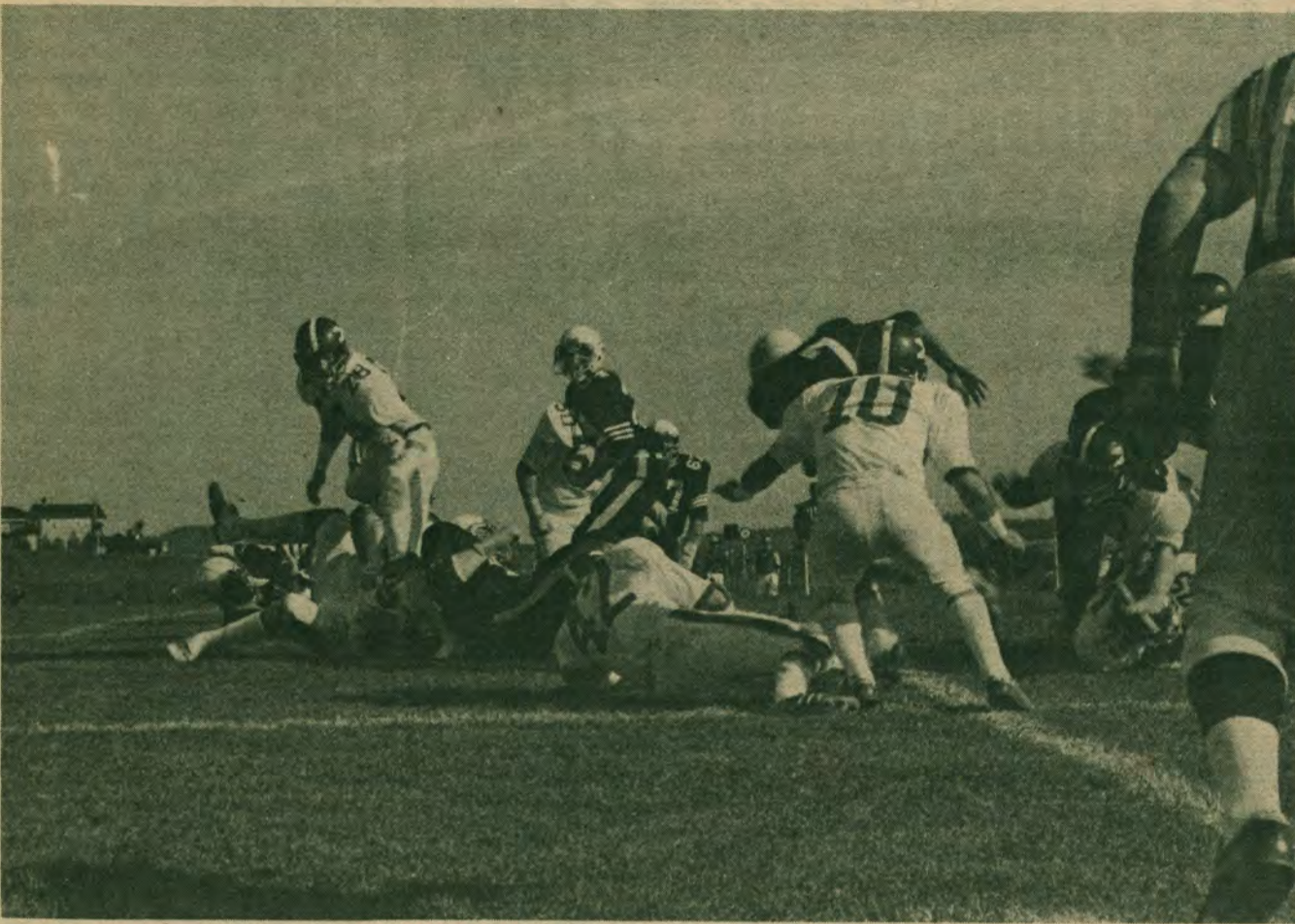
Soccer Huskies Capture Playoff Spot

by Eligio Gaudio

The St. Mary's Soccer Huskies moved within one point of clinching first place and assuring themselves of home field advantage in the playoffs with their 4-1 victory over St. F.X. last Wednesday afternoon. St. Mary's struck early and never looked back as prolific goal scorer Ross Webb scored three unanswered goals to carry the Huskies to a 3-0 halftime lead. Rubens Silva scored on a booming shot mid way through the second half to give the Huskies a 4-0 lead. St. F.X. scored on a disputed penalty shot to round out the scoring.

The Huskies have scored 51 times so far this season, an average of 5.1 per game, compared to the 15 goals scored last season. They have only allowed 10 goals against this season, an average of one goal against per game. With his three goals Ross Webb now has 36 goals in ten games. This is 14 goals more than the team total of St. F.X., who have the second highest team total next to SMU.

In their two remaining games the Huskies travel to Antigonish to play St. F.X. on Wednesday, then on Sunday up the street to Dal.



X-men offense stuns Huskies 43-4.

Huskies Annihilated by St.F.X.

by Scott Whitman

Before Saturday's game the St. Francis Xavier X-men were known for their superb defense and minimal offense. However, on Saturday afternoon, the X-men offense came alive and overpowered the St. Mary's Huskies by a 43-4 score. The common conjecture of most people was that the game would be a tough fought contest and the score would be relatively close. These thoughts were eliminated as the Huskies faded in the second half of the game.

The X-men offense was sparked by the play of Peter Bowes who completed 8 of 13 pass attempts, threw two touchdown passes and even scored one touchdown himself. Halfback Ellar MacKellar scored two touchdowns, while flanker Randy Horton, end Peter Martell, and tight end Ian Hannant all added touchdowns. Bob Morgan, who performs the place kicking duties for the X-men, kicked 5 converts, and settled for a single on a missed field goal. Jim Zien added one point as he converted the final X-men touchdown. Neil Ellison kicked a 31-yard field goal and a single as he accounted for the Huskie scoring.

The X-men got full marks for their win, but Huskie turnovers (which amounted to six) and other mental errors contributed greatly to the poor showing of the Huskies. The absence of Ernie Guy was one more barrier the Huskies simply couldn't overcome. One of the most heartbreaking plays for the Huskies occurred just before the half. Brian Burgess made a spectacular run of 55 yards for what appeared to be a St. Mary's touchdown. This would have made the score 14-10, but the touchdown was disallowed as St. Mary's received a holding penalty.

In the first two minutes of the second quarter, the X-men scored two touchdowns as a result of two St. Mary's turnovers inside their own 30-yard line. The X-men offense

could be termed as very opportune as they took advantage of most of the breaks the Huskies gave them.

The first touchdown was scored on a four yard romp by Ellar MacKellar and converted by Bob Morgan. The second X-men touchdown was scored on a 29-yard pass from Peter Bowes to Randy Horton. Bob Morgan added the convert and at halftime the score read St. Francis Xavier 14 and St. Mary's 3.

The second half saw the complete breakdown of the Huskies as they coughed the ball up four times and this enabled the X-men to walk away with the game. As a result, Peter Bowes threw a 22-yard touchdown to Peter Martell as he was all alone when he caught the pass. Bob Morgan added the point after and the Huskies were down by 21-3. Later in the third quarter Peter Bowes scampered into the endzone on a one yard run.

At this point in the contest the game was decided already so the X-men elected to put Aguanno at quarterback. He proceeded to continue exciting the X-men fans as he handed the ball off to Ellar MacKellar who made a beautiful run of 29 yards for the touchdown. Later in the fourth quarter Aguanno completed a pass of 21 yards to Ian Hannant who scored the final X-men major.

Aguanno looked very impressive as he completed 5 out of 6 passes in the place of Peter Bowes who was given a rest in the fourth quarter. Ellar MacKellar was superb at his fullback position as he rushed 15 times for a total of 113 yards. Marc Blais also turned in a strong game as he amassed 72 yards on 13 carries. The offense of the X-men was exceptionally potent for a team that could manage just nine points a game previous to Saturday's game. The ability of the X-men to keep control of the ball was an important factor, as they trounced the Huskies.

Both quarterbacks, San Angelo and Cam Natale of the Huskies, were harassed all day by Mark Valvasori and Peter Lamothe, as they completed only 4 of 19 passes. The Huskie offensive line, even with key injuries, did not play as poorly as the score indicated. At times the Huskie receivers were very ineffectual as they didn't pull in the passes that the quarterbacks threw. Later on in the game it appeared as though both quarterbacks were throwing the ball up for grabs. Of course, it was quite apparent that the X-men defense just set back and waited for the Huskies to put the ball in the air. As a result, there were four interceptions thrown by Huskie quarterbacks.

The lone bright spot for the Huskies was running back James

Boyd. He has had an excellent season and he continued his offensive prowess as he rushed for 121 yards on 23 carries. His contribution to the Huskie offense has been great and it appears that this man has a career in football.

The defense of the Huskies played a long hard game, but a defense is a reflection of an offense. The old saying 'A defense is as good as the offense makes it' held true in the Huskies loss on Saturday. The Huskies defense has played well this year, but on Saturday they were on the field too long to be effectual as the final half portrays this.

The situation for the Huskies is a bleak, but not an impossible, one. In order for the Huskies to be in the Atlantic Conference playoffs they must defeat Acadia by more than 21 points at St. Mary's on Saturday. The Huskies have a tough task ahead of them, but I'm sure there isn't one player on the team ready to give in and concede the end of the season.

A good fan turnout should be eminent on Saturday as the game on Saturday should be a hard fought game with both teams generating much excitement.

C.I.A.U. Rankings

1. Western (1)
2. Laurier (2)
3. British Columbia (4)
4. Calgary (5)
5. Queens (3)
6. St. F.X. (7)
7. Windsor (8)
8. Alberta (6)
9. McGill (9)
10. Acadia (10)



BALLS AND PUCKS

by Eligio Gaudio

Football team will have its hands full this weekend when they host Acadia. In order for the Huskies to make the playoffs they must beat Acadia by 21 points. And to make matters worse, Brian Burgess required 5 stitches in his knee after being tackled out of bounds in Saturday's game up at X Even though they're in a slump, they have a bright spot with James Boyd who leads the nation in yards rushing with 730 yards in 6 games. . . In Intramural Tennis action last weekend, the men's division champ was Peter Flock, who beat Dave Higgins 6-4, 6-3 in the finals. In the ladies' division, Stephanie Hunt trounced JoAnn Napier 10-1 in one pro set. . . Field Hockey Belles are in the same spot they were last year. They finished second to Dal in the Eastern Division of the A.U.A.A. . . In semi-final play they go on to meet U.N.B., the tournament host and western winner. Dal will play Memorial and as in the past, it looks like it will be another S.M.U. vs Dal final. . . The Hockey team are off to a good start with their tournament win last weekend and are destined for national recognition. It will be no surprise if they are ranked in the top 5, even though they lost 11 starters from last year. A test of their strength will come this weekend when they play the highly regarded Concordia team and the flying Frenchmen from U.Q. a Trois Rivieres. . . The old Dal rink is now the new Dal parking lot, progress must have its way. . . Interested in playing Broomball? The varsity team holds practice Saturdays at 5 p.m. All newcomers are welcome. . . Soccer Huskies play at Dal this Sunday afternoon, game time is 2 p.m. . . Rugby team plays in the A.U.A.A. college championship this weekend. . . Last chance to catch the Harness racing C.I.A.U. finals this Saturday at Sackville Downs. . . Comment of the week: (overheard at X last weekend) Thou shalt not take the name of the Quarterback in vain. . .

TAKE A LOOK

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27 - Monsieur Jean Baillou, plenipotentiary minister of France, Honorary director of the International Institute of Public Administration, will give a lecture in French entitled "The International Protection of Works of Art." Under the auspices of the Alliance Française. To be held at the MacMechan Auditorium, Killam Library (Dalhousie), on Friday, October 27, at 8 p.m. A short reception will follow at 1950 Vernon Street. All are cordially invited. No admission fee.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18 - The ALLIANCE FRANCAISE will be holding "Soirée canadienne" on Saturday, November 18 at 7:30 p.m. at 1950 Vernon Street, Halifax. Slides on various fascinating parts of Canada, music and typical French-Canadian foods. Members: \$2.50/single, \$4.00/couple; Non-members: \$3.50/single, \$5.00/couple. Everyone welcome!

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22 - The ALLIANCE FRANCAISE will be presenting a series of short Canadian films in French at the National Film Board, 1572 Barrington Street, at 8 p.m. on Wednesday, November 22. \$1.00 for non-members. All are invited!

The last day for withdrawing from a first semester course (i.e. designated as .1) is Thursday, 16 November 1978. Details on the procedure are found in the 1978-9 Academic Calendar, regulation 16, page 25.

Renowned geographer, Dr. Edward Pleva, will give a lecture on the GREAT LAKES - ATLANTIC CONNECTION, Monday evening, October 16, at 8 o'clock, in Theatre A of the Burke Education Centre, Saint Mary's University. The lecture is under the sponsorship of the Royal Canadian Geographical Society and is one of a series being presented this fall at various universities in the Atlantic Provinces. The public is invited.

Association of Part-time Undergraduate Students will hold their general meeting and election of officers Wednesday, 25 October 1978, Room L172, 8:00 p.m. Everybody welcome.

Canadian, full time Day-Hop Students

Medical Insurance I.D. cards have arrived Available commencing Monday, October 23 from Room 428/S.U.B.
You must show SMU I.D. card



Students who require their signature witnessed on official documents, such as applications for passports, affidavits, proxy ballots, etc. are advised that the Registrar, ELIZABETH A. CHARD, can do this in that she holds an appointment a Commissioner pursuant to the Notaries and Commissioners Act.

Author and former convict Donald Pollock will speak at Saint Mary's University, Wednesday evening, November 1. He will discuss Crime, Delinquency, Mental Sickness and Prison Reform. Mr. Pollock will discuss the very great need for effective prevention of delinquent behavior and the successful rehabilitation of seasoned criminals. The lecture is sponsored jointly by Dalhousie and Saint Mary's Departments of Sociology, and will take place in the Theatre Auditorium, McNally Building, Saint Mary's University at 8 p.m.

Author Yves Thériault will read from his works, in both English and French, at Saint Mary's University, Thursday evening (October 26). The time is 7:30 p.m. and it takes place in the Faculty Lounge, McNally Building (that's the Administration Building off Robie Street). The public is invited.

The Asian Studies Committee, Saint Mary's University, will present lectures by three Chinese professors from the People's Republic of China, Friday afternoon, October 13 at 4 o'clock, in Theatre A of the Burke Education Centre. They will speak on: ASPECTS OF YUAN HISTORY (The Mongol Period in China) and ASPECTS OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE AND ITS TEACHINGS. The public is welcome.

Also on October 13, at 8 p.m., Benjamin Schwartz, Professor of History and Political Science, Harvard University, will speak on: CHINA AFTER MAO: A NEW AGE? - Theatre B, Burke Education Centre.

Foreign Students Health Insurance

Medical Insurance I.D. cards may be picked up from Sandra Little.
Room 428, Fourth Floor
Student Union Building
NOTE: \$87.00 premium must be paid at Business Office before card is issued. Proof of payment is necessary if premium was not paid prior to course registration.

Merchants unhappy

Fishermen sell directly to trawlers

by Earle McCurdy

VIRGIN ARM, Nfld.—The scene in Friday Bay off the shores of this small northern Newfoundland fishing community was unusual to say the least.

About a dozen small, open boats were tied on at the side of a large Bulgarian freezer trawler waiting to unload their catch of squid while another similar factory ship was anchored only a few hundred yards away.

The same thing has been happening in other bays around the island, as an arrangement between the Newfoundland Fishermen, Food and Allied Workers (NFFAW) and the Bulgarian company Ribno Stopanstvo has been providing a market for millions of pounds of squid and mackerel caught by Newfoundland fishermen.

By mid-August, the Bulgarians had five ships, with a daily capacity ranging from about 100,000 to 150,000 pounds of fish per boat, anchored at various points around the island to buy squid and mackerel from local fishermen. And plans were afoot early in September to add a sixth boat to the venture.

Meanwhile, a similar arrangement has brought an enormous Russian factory trawler to Loon Bay, also in northern Newfoundland, to purchase up to 800,000 pounds a day of the same two species, which fishermen have had real problems selling in previous years.

Alongside the local fishing vessels which range from about 18 to 65 feet, the Russian trawler looks like Mount Everest amidst the Gaff Topsails. A 15,000 ton ship, it measures about 530 feet in length, and carries a crew of 258.

The Russian vessel is chartered by a Swedish company, which has entered into a contract with the NFFAW to purchase up to 10,000 metric tons each of squid and mackerel.

existing markets or adversely affecting shore-based labour.

The Bulgarians, meanwhile, have contracted to purchase 10,000 metric tons of mackerel and 1,500 of squid, for a total value to the fishermen of an additional \$1.5 million.

There is a crucial distinction between these arrangements and joint ventures involving foreign fleets and fish processing companies in the Atlantic Provinces. Instead of profits

going into the pockets of the merchants, the NFFAW plans to distribute surplus money to the fishermen.

The exact mechanism by which this will be done may not be decided till the union's convention this winter, but one suggestion that will be considered is to use the profit from these deals to set up a health and welfare fund for all bona fide fishermen in Newfoundland.

—continued to page six



UIC challenged

Paybacks contested by unemployed

A simple error by a computer programmer in Ottawa more than a year ago has sparked an unprecedented battle between the Unemployment Insurance Commission (UIC) and some of its Nova Scotia claimants.

The mistake, which allowed more than 5,000 people here to collect more benefits than they should have, has raised legal, moral and political questions about who should pay in such instances. In a province where high unemployment has become a way of life, where few if any people live comfortably if they live on UI benefits, should people who accept UI cheques in good faith be expected to return the money when UIC discovers they've made a mistake?

The question has enormous implications, for the UIC—because in a large, bureaucratic organization mistakes are common (some might even say inevitable)—and for present and future claimants. Should a UI claimant be stashing a few dollars a week in the proverbial sock-in-the-mattress, anticipating the day UIC will discover they've been given too much and ask for repayment? Can a person who is living on \$100 a week suddenly learn to live on \$75, when UIC begins deducting the overpayment from her benefits?

Most people on UI benefits accept the fact that, if they make a mistake in filling out the forms, their benefits will be held up; if they wrongly report

certain information, they might at some time be required to repay some of the money. But in this case, according to UIC, if UIC makes a mistake, the claimant also pays for it. The issue is not "fault", since UIC readily admitted the error was made by one of its computer programmers. The issue is whether one should pay for the error of the other.

The answer—which will be decided now by the Canadian Umpires Board—will be an important one. A CUB decision could have a bearing on the cases of more than 15,000 people across the country who were also affected by the error. It could establish a precedent for the question: who should pay when UIC makes a mistake.

The Background

Details of the case have been well-documented by the media, both locally and nationally, over the past few months. The mistake occurred between April and September 1977, when a computer programmer in Ottawa incorrectly coded the regional rate of unemployment at more than one per cent above the national rate, when the difference was one per cent exactly.

Under a section of the UIC Act (which has since been changed) the difference between regional and national unemployment rates determines in part the number of weeks for

which a claimant is eligible to collect unemployment insurance benefits. The mistake allowed 15,385 Canadians in Montreal, Vancouver and Nova Scotia to collect an average of four weeks extra benefits.

The error was discovered during a routine audit of the UIC in Ottawa. Locally, UIC officials began notifying affected Nova Scotians in early July of this year. The Halifax Coalition for Full Employment began to receive telephone calls from people affected by the overpayment, and soon announced its willingness to represent such people in appealing the payback order.

The basic contention of the people opposing the demand for repayment was that they should not be held accountable for a mistake which wasn't their own; UIC was responsible for the error and should have to pay for it. A secondary, though not incidental, argument was that having to repay the money—as much in some cases as \$700—would constitute hardship for those affected, many of whom are still unemployed but no longer eligible for UIC.

With help from Dalhousie Legal Aid, the Coalition prepared a 100-page brief which was read to UIC board of referees members George Findlay (chair), Sinclair Allen (labour representative—CLC) and Harold Curry (management representative—Twin Cities Dairy) in early September, on

behalf of 19 people who were jointly appealing the payback order. (The board of referees is the first step of appeal under the UIC Act.)

In their brief, the Coalition argued that the UIC has no jurisdiction under the act to collect money paid out because of a computer error. UIC assumes it can collect the money on the basis of Section 57 of the act, which states "the Commission may at any time within 36 months after benefit has been paid or would have been payable reconsider any claim made in respect thereof and if the Commission decides that a person has received money by way of benefit thereunder for which he was not qualified or to which he was not entitled. The brief argues that, since under former Section 37 the benefit period is automatically extended when the national and regional rates of unemployment take on a certain relationship to each other, what the Commission wishes to redress is a purely administrative, clerical computer error, and not a decision at all. The brief cites a number of CUB decisions in which Umpires do not give jurisdiction where there is good faith on the part of the claimants, no new facts and no decision to change.

The brief also points out that Section 175 of the act allows UIC to write off the debt "where . . . the repayment of the sums would result in

—continued to page six

Workers rights

Government legislators, and editorialists across the country, tell us that there are some people who, because of the work they do, shouldn't be allowed to strike.

But more and more it seems that it really doesn't matter what work the employees do, but what matters is the employer. Nearly 25% of Canada's labour force is, in one way or another, employed by government (from municipal to federal levels including crown corporations. This group includes everyone from maintenance staff of government buildings, to laboratory workers.

In Ontario, even the employees of the provincial liquor control board have been declared "essential" and as such, denied the rights to withdraw their work from the employer in contract dispute. At the same time, while all of us have to eat, no restaurant or grocery store workers have been told they can't strike. Somehow our access to food supplies can be terminated, but our access to liquor is guaranteed as an essential service.

The truth is that there really aren't too many essential services that are only provided by the government workers. The government operates a varied group of services. Here in Nova Scotia they operate some hospitals, but there are a lot of other hospitals the government does not control. (See article page 8). Yet nurses in the government hospitals are denied the right to strike, while their counterparts at private hospitals are free to exercise that right.

The right to strike—to withdraw one's labour during a dispute—is the only real bargaining tool working people have, who neither own nor control what they produce. Denying working people this right is an extremely serious step with alarming implications.

Is the recent popularity of back-to-work legislation the next solution to "keeping working people in their places," now that the Anti-inflation Board has passed away? What are the real motives of governments who declare workers essential, when that is clearly not the case?

We would do well to look more closely at the real issues involved in each labour dispute, distinguishing our frustrations with interrupted services from a true understanding of what is at stake.

Our governments, both provincial and federal, seem intent on passing legislation that undermines the bargaining rights of workers but are unwilling to legislate protection for the thousands of people laid off each year by multinational corporations.

There are services that ought to be considered essential to a society: children, working and older people should be able to live with the guarantee that certain things will always be available to them. People need guarantees of housing, a healthy environment and schools where reading, writing and self expression prepare people to build a society, not to be its servants. People need legislation that guarantees safe and fulfilling employment at decent wages, not legislation that ties their hands.



Letters

To the Editors:

I'm impressed, having just read your Spring/Summer issue. Enclosed is a cheque for \$10.00 as a contribution/subscription. Could you send back issues since January 1978, please? This would assist me in a research project on "people news" which I'm carrying out as a freelancer (after 25 years in the media).

Faternally,

Grant Maxwell,
Ottawa, Ontario.

To the Editors:

On a recent trip to Nova Scotia, I picked up a copy of *Atlantic Issues*. I found it worthwhile reading, providing good commentary, that showed concern for people and for the land.

Please put me on your mailing list. A small donation is enclosed to cover postage.

Best wishes,

Mieke van Geest
Toronto, Ontario

Atlantic Issues

Atlantic Issues is published quarterly by the Oxfam local committees of the Atlantic region, in co-operation with the *Dalhousie Gazette*. The circulation of *Atlantic Issues* is 25,000.

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or

Atlantic Issues
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The editorial board for this issue was: **Harvey MacKinnon, Eleanor MacLean, Sue Calhoun, Jim Guild, James MacLean, Mark Simkins, Susan Johnson and Marc Allain.**

Circulation: **Barbara Rumscheidt.**

We would like to thank the following people for helping to make this issue possible:

Adrian Tanner, Earle McCurdy, Sandy Martland, Ron Stockton, Eric Wood, and Ford Publishing Co.

Three years later . . .

The daily newspapers in our region are controlled by individuals who have a vested interest in the existing economic structures—those same structures that have created high unemployment, run-away inflation, industrial disease, waste, crowded cities and the gross inequality of income. Only rarely do these newspapers take a look at regional issues from a perspective which does not take these structures for granted.

Atlantic Issues exists to provide Maritimers and Newfoundlanders with information and analysis which cannot easily be found in the regular newspapers of our region. The principal concern of *Atlantic Issues* is that the existing economic and social structures are not working to the advantage of the majority of Atlantic Canadians, that while the region is underdeveloped it is also the object of a type of development whose principal beneficiaries are the wealthy.

Now, going into our third year, we aim to continue this coverage. We intend to continue publishing critical views of many different aspects of life in Atlantic Canada.

In our first issue we said that occasionally we would publish articles concerning the problems of other countries and their relations to our own problems. This year we are planning to carry out this promise, with articles linking development in our region to the kind of development that multi-national companies are carrying out in other parts of the world. We will be able to see that the development in our country is linked to the underdevelopment in our region and other parts of the world.

Atlantic Issues welcomes comments from its readers on the articles in this issue, and we invite submissions from people who share our concerns.

Advocate Mines-Baie Verte

Profile of a multi-national at home and abroad



The sign says, "Danger". But the absentee owners of the Amatex plant in Agua Prieta do nothing to curb the flow of asbestos fibres that cling to the fences, the streets and the people of this northern Mexican town.

Asbestos, the people it kills and the multi-national corporations that ignore their responsibility are the topic of this feature written by Sandy Martland of St. John's, Newfoundland. The photographs and graphics (except for the Johns-Manville advertisement) are taken from NACLA's (North American Committee on Latin America) special publication "Dying for Work".

The health hazards posed by asbestos have been recognized since the days of the Greeks and Romans. Slaves who mined the precious mineral in those ancient times were provided with face masks as protection. In North America, insurance companies were refusing to hold policies for asbestos workers as early as 1918.

Yet in the town of Baie Verte, located on Newfoundland's northeast coast, it was only five years ago that the asbestos miners ascertained that their lives were being endangered by their work. And it was only this year that the miners' union, local 7713 of the United Steelworkers of America, demanded and won their rights for basic protection from the dust.

Martin Saunders, one of 510 unionized employees at Advocate Mines and president of the union local, recalls reading a magazine article several years ago about the hazards of asbestos. He asked managers of Advocate about the credibility of the article and was assured there were no health problems associated with asbestos mining. Today, Saunders is one of 50 men at Advocate whose lungs show scars which are an indication of the early stages of asbestosis.

Dr. Irving Selikoff, a New York specialist in industrial lung diseases, made the connection between asbestos and mesothelioma, a rare and inoperable cancer of the chest or abdominal membrane, as well as other cancers in the 1960s.

The Workmen's Compensation Board in Ontario has since accepted asbestos as a cause of some cancers, including gastro-intestinal cancers, but only after 20 years from the first exposure. This period is deemed to be the latency term for asbestos-related cancers.

It was Dr. Selikoff who tested the miners in Baie Verte and determined that 10 per cent of them had lung abnormalities—and Advocate has only been in operation for 15 years.

Outside of those 50 men, there are several former workers at Advocate who are disabled by chest conditions. However, it has not been proven conclusively that their problems are the direct result of the asbestos.

Gus Lewis, 58, worked at the mines for 13 years before he was forced to leave for health reasons. "They used to tell us that it wasn't going to hurt us . . . that it wasn't dangerous. So who'd wear masks? I guess it was years before I figured I was getting short breathed," he stated. Now, he is supporting his family of five children on Canada Pension and a war veterans' pension; he is suffering from cancer as well as a bad chest condition.

His brother-in-law, Tom Tobin, also has a bad chest and has to use a special inhaler because, as Lewis says, "He chokes every now and then." A father of three, the former Advocate worker receives only \$285 a month in pension benefits.

—continued to page four

Baie Verte

Job safety ignored

—continued from page three

It was not until 1974 that company officials admitted to the workers that asbestos could ruin their health. And this warning, which did not disclose the full dangers of asbestos, was posted only a week before Dr. Robert Morgan of the University of Toronto was sent to Baie Verte to study suspected health problems at the mines. "The Baie Verte work force can almost certainly expect, over the next 15 years, to produce a number of cases of asbestosis, an excess (over expected) number of cases of lung cancer, and perhaps a few cases of mesothelioma," he concluded. Morgan sharply criticized Advocate Mines management for their apparent lack of concern and pointed to the role of Dr. Douglas Black, medical superintendent, as a defender of health practices at Advocate Mines. This same Dr. Black, interviewed by a local newspaper during the recent three-month strike in Baie Verte over health conditions, stated "It's actually hard to see what they're striking about."

The more comprehensive and technical report provided by Dr. Selikoff last year formed the basis on which the miners made their demands for improved health conditions. Selikoff had determined that 31 per cent of those Advocate employees with 15 years or more work in the mines had chest abnormalities associated with asbestos. He also warned of the hazard to the remainder of the 3,000 residents of Baie Verte from asbestos dust carried home in workclothes and cars and from dust blown into the town

from the nearby tailings pile. This tailings pile is a mountain which hovers over the natural hilly countryside surrounding the town of Baie Verte. Selikoff recorded exceptionally high levels of asbestos dust in buildings and outdoor areas in and around Baie Verte. On the road to nearby Fleur de Lys, which is used to transport school children to and from classes, the level was 14,000 nanograms per cubic metre, believed to be the highest ever recorded in an area outside of an asbestos operation.

When last year's contract expired, the union demanded that health conditions be given priority in negotiations. They demanded that Advocate construct a "dry" which would enable miners to shower and change their clothes before going home to their families, a car wash to allow the workers to rid their cars of asbestos dust before entering the community, basic washroom facilities to assure that miners could wash their hands before eating lunch at the mine and dust-free lunchrooms.

The union demanded the right to monitor dust levels and post the results, and the right to temporarily close down any area where machine breakdowns resulted in higher dust levels. The tailings pile had to be better controlled, they insisted.

Advocate, controlled by the giant Johns-Manville Company, promised to clean up but would not put their intentions in writing. Based on past experience, the miners decided to force the issue by going on strike. On February 13, the 510 men

walked off their jobs to begin a lengthy fight for health improvements.

Having made little progress after one month on strike, the union decided that residents of other parts of the province had to be made aware of the situation. Using "Harlan County U.S.A.," a hard-hitting film centering on health problems in the coal mining industry, local president Saunders and vice-president Gerald Dwyer toured six communities in Newfoundland and Labrador to show the film and talk about Baie Verte. The resulting public knowledge led to the involvement of many sectors of the population. The St. John's Oxfam Committee had been involved in the film tour and planned further action in terms of publicizing the plight

of the miners; the New Democratic Party held successful Human Rights Assemblies in Labrador and Labrador came out in support. One of the most important was the women of Baie Verte. After a great role women played in the strike, organized with the Women's Institute, a community which has membership in several communities.

After three weeks of strike, the union launched a mass demonstration in the town. More than 500 people from the Peninsula marched through the streets in a coffin which symbolized the health of the miners.



Workers loading sacks of asbestos, and everyone for miles around the province, breathe in asbestos fibres that freely float through the air and settle on everything around them.

Johns-Manville: Keeping us warm?

In many ways, Newfoundland is a developing country. Its economy is based on the export of natural resources, most of them in an unfinished state. Unemployment in Newfoundland is the highest in the country—19.4 per cent officially in March, 1978. But Statistics Canada underestimates the unemployment rate, critics say; the People's Commission on Unemployment, for example, puts the rate closer to 34 per cent.

Newfoundland is also heavily in debt and its government is encouraging foreign investment.

However, in terms of asbestos mining, Newfoundland does have an advantage at present in that it belongs to a relatively developed country which produces 40 per cent of the world's asbestos. Quebec workers have already made two attempts to better their working conditions and, with the success of the Baie Verte workers, will likely fight this battle again.

Advocate Mines itself is quite a lucrative operation. Since opening in 1963, the company has mined more than \$1.7 billion worth of asbestos and, with asbestos price increases, the annual value of production has tripled in the past 10 years. Reserves were estimated at the end of 1976 at 48.7 million tons, about one-third of the reserves at Canada's huge Thetford Mines in Quebec.

In the 1970-1976 period, net income for Advocate after operating expenses, interest, depreciation, amortization, exploration costs, taxes and extraordinary items totalled \$11.9 million. The report of the Financial Post Corporation Service in March, 1978, stated "the company noted that medium and long term prospects remain good."

However, the jobs of the Baie Verte workers are not secure. While Mexico is the only undeveloped country in which Johns-Manville operates mines at present, according to a company official who is quoted in the magazine "The Elements", the company is looking "from the Sudan to South America and on to the Far East" in search of new asbestos deposits. Johns-Manville has already signed an agreement with the Gulf International Group of Kuwait

and the government of Sudan to develop Sudanese deposits, the article states.

Johns-Manville is not the only multinational involved in Baie Verte. While it holds controlling interest (30.6 per cent), other major shareholders include Compagnie Financiere Eternit, a Belgian-based company which operates mines in South Africa, Colombia and Brazil, and Amet Corporation Inc., registered in Panama. Advocate Mines has one local director, according to the Financial Post Corporation Service report of June, 1977, and he is Andrew Crosbie of St. John's, one of Newfoundland's most wealthy businessmen, (brother to PC MP John Crosbie).

The mobility of multinationals is a well-known part of Newfoundland's history. The Aluminum Company of Canada (ALCAN) closed down Canada's only fluorspar mine last year, throwing close to 400 people in the Newfoundland town of St. Lawrence out of work. The workers had in recent years won concessions in the area of health and safety—previously, 117 had died from cancer as a result of the presence of radon in the mines—but ALCAN decided it was cheaper to buy fluorspar on the world market and closed down the St. Lawrence operation. Mexico is one of the countries from which ALCAN has imported fluorspar.

But as the union in Baie Verte demonstrated by their lengthy strike, Newfoundlanders are no longer willing to sacrifice their lives for the sake of a few jobs.

The strike by the Baie Verte asbestos miners is not the first time that workers have battled the asbestos industry over health conditions.

In Scarborough, Ontario, 34 former Johns-Manville employees have died and another 60 have been disabled by asbestos-related diseases. The workers endured a lengthy strike in 1975 to win concessions in the area of health and safety. They also succeeded in pressuring the Ontario government to impose a two fibre/cc limit on asbestos dust.

In Quebec, where 80 per cent of Canada's asbestos is produced, miners closed down the operations at Asbestos Corporation, Lake Asbestos of Quebec, National Asbestos, Bell



We'll keep a lot of people warm this winter.

A cozy stone in a warm home using less energy to heat than last winter, and Johns-Manville made it possible. Your home could be just as warm and cozy and your heating bill less under a blanket of our fiber glass. We know Johns-Manville has been urging the government authorities to set tougher insulation standards for new homes and urging home owners to increase the thickness of their insulation since well before rising energy costs brought the cold back home. According to the Federal Department of Energy, Mines and

Resources, a properly insulated home can cut heating costs up to 35%. And, now with government incentives, to encourage the insulating of homes it makes more sense than ever to do it. Johns-Manville Fiber Glass Building Insulation, one of the better ways to get a warm feel, is about your home.

While Johns-Manville produces more types of thermal insulation than any other company, we are also growing and diversifying in other business areas. Pipe Products and Systems Industries, Acoustical Ceiling, Filtration Materials and Mining and Shovelage. Johns-Manville research and manufacture helps make good ideas work for you.



Johns-Manville
Making good ideas work for you

While Johns-Manville's advertisements claimed that they were "urging the government authorities to set tougher insulation standards for new homes . . .", they continued to ignore government safety standards and threatened to pull out of Newfoundland and move to countries where they would find no talk of government health standards.

Asbestos Mines and Carey-Canadian Mines for seven months in an attempt to win health provisions. However, the workers were forced to make a hasty wage settlement when Ottawa announced it was imposing wage controls in the fall of 1975.

In the United States, Johns-Manville led the battle against government legislation in 1972 to lower the legal exposure of asbestos dust in the industry to two fibres/cc. The company threatened that the legislation would result in

the export of American jobs to other countries. As a Johns-Manville official stated, "Attempting to do 100 fibres per cc will cost tens of millions of dollars in increased production and unfortunately cause jobs to be shifted to foreign countries. It would simply be shifting workers in the world and unrealistic and unnecessary."

The same company is now pushing for a 0.1 fibre/cc limit that has been recommended by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health on the grounds that it will have "no adverse impact on worker mortality." Company officials claim that new medical evidence has proven the need for the limit.

Johns-Manville's threat to export asbestos to less developed countries to meet stringent health standards is a double-edged sword. An official of the Occupational Safety and Health Administration said that the national implications of such standards has in some cases led to the consequence of removing asbestos from Latin America and keeping the production process in the study also warned that "the movement to export pollution to the developing countries."

Why do these less developed countries and even encourage industries to the health of their people?

The North American Commission on Occupational Safety and Health explains that in a country where some asbestos operations combined unemployment rates are in the 60 per cent range, disease in Latin America is widespread that occupational diseases are often overlooked—occupational diseases account for 10 per cent of the deaths there is also a shortage of technical people who do not recognize occupational health report states.

Newfoundland New Democratic Party successful fund-raising drives; Association of Newfoundland out in vocal support. Important activities involved Verste, who after seeing how played in the Harlan County with the assistance of the broadly based organization ship in many rural com-



plant are endangered by the ground the plant.

in jobs to the developing Manville vice-president achieve a standard of two the American industry increased operational costs a significant number of foreign workers . . . we ng the problems to other ld, solely because of ssary regulations." s now arguing against the has been recommended e on Occupational Safety ounds that two fibres/cc impact on morbidity or fficials contend that no has arisen since 1972 to lower standard. eats on the shift of jobs to ries, which have less ards, is not without a Occupational Safety and n stated, "The multi- of adhering to U.S. e cases already had the ng the dirty operations to pping the cleaner part of here." A United Nations "a trend might be set in ion from the developed to es." veloped countries accept ustries that pose hazards eople? an Congress on Latin tion "Dying for Work," ry such as Mexico, where ations have relocated, ent and unemployment cent vicinity. Secondly, erican countries is so ational health and safety —malnutrition and inant for most deaths—and ge of professional and ave the training to l health problems, the

asbestos-related deaths. Local businesses shut their doors in support of the protest.

The march attracted national as well as local media attention and was responsible for bringing financial support for the union from out of the province.

The focus of both the union and the women was not only on the company but on the provincial government for its lack of action in the dispute and in the protection of the Baie Verte people.

Throughout the film tour, Saunders and Dwyer asked people to send letters to Mines Minister Brian Peckford to pressure government to enact a two fibre/cc dust limit at the mine site. Such a limit is already in effect in Great Britain, the United States and Ontario, but Newfoundland has only a recommended limit of five fibres/cc, a level which most experts agree is too high.

In fact, the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health in the United States is now recommending a 0.1 fibre/cc limit in U.S. asbestos plants. Dr. Joseph Wagner of that institute has stated "Rather than misleading the public, we have to assume no safe level (for asbestos dust) exists. We have yet to see data which could stand up to scientific scrutiny of what a safe level is."

But Peckford insists that the average 2.5 fibre/cc of the Advocate mines in Baie Verte is "adequate." The miners respond that it is not the average they are concerned with; last year, there were monitorings showing levels as high as 19 fibres/cc in some parts of the operation.

Peckford's statement is consistent, however, with his stance on occupational health and safety in the mining industry. Last year in Quebec, the minister stated that Newfoundland must be careful not to legislate itself out of jobs.

Government has, however, introduced legislation which will take occupational health and safety in mining out of the hands of the mines department. The proposed legislation, which is scheduled to apply to the province's mines next year, enables workers to refuse to work in an area which they consider dangerous. Jurisdiction over this matter will lie within the department of manpower and industrial relations.

The major criticism of the act as it applies to Baie Verte is that it encompasses no dust limit for asbestos. And the question of who finally determines whether a workplace is unsafe, remains unanswered.

The union is still working to have the two-fibre limit included in the legislation and is negotiating an interim agreement to this effect with the mines department. The company, in late May, conceded to most of the union's demands in the area of health and safety and the workers returned to their jobs May 22.

Provisions of the two-year agreement included the following: creation of a five-man utility crew to monitor dust leakage from equipment and correct leaks at least on a temporary basis until full maintenance can be carried out; regular monitoring of dust, gas and noise levels by union members, with results posted monthly; a main dry with showers and changing rooms to be built by July, 1979; mobile lunchrooms equipped to minimize dust exposure to miners; car wash, construction of which is to begin two months after company and union have agreed to the design; provision of pressurized, air conditioned cabs for tractor operators; and installation of a sprinkler system to control dust at tailings dump.

Monetary provisions afford the workers a 37-cent raise in the first year and a 60-cent hike in the second year. This will bring wage rates to levels between \$5.73 and \$8.99 an hour, depending on classification.

But the fight is not over. The concessions won by workers forfeiting three months wages are only the basics in assuring some protection against the deadly asbestos dust. Historically dust limits for the mineral have been lowered in stages as what were considered "safe" levels prove to do little to prevent asbestosis and other asbestos-related diseases. With the United States pressuring for a 0.1 fibre/cc limit, the Baie Verte workers are still aiming to achieve a two fibre/cc limit. And there has been no provision yet to level off the tailings pile from which asbestos dust blows into the town.



Asbestos workers protest health hazards at Johns-Manville plant in Long Beach, California 1976.

Health hazard

Doctors choose sides

A threat to the health of a specific sector of the population such as that posed by asbestos is an obvious concern for the medical profession. Yet experiences in Quebec, the United States and now Baie Verte indicate that certain doctors put the economic well-being of the corporation ahead of the physical health of the workers.

In the United States, for instance, a California asbestos worker successfully sued the company doctor for Johns-Manville for malpractice. Dr. Kent Wise, the doctor in question, is in turn suing the company on the basis that he had informed company officials upon his hiring of his lack of expertise in asbestos-related diseases and the company had told him "not to worry about it."

Company clinic personnel in Quebec have been proven to have given false information to workers about impairments caused by asbestos. As Robert Lessard, a former Thetford Mines worker, told the Globe and Mail, "I got an x-ray from a doctor in the first week of September. He gave me a class A (good health). A week later I went for an x-ray in Montreal at the Workmen's Compensation Board's industrial clinic and I was told I had asbestosis."

Dr. Paul Cartier, who served at the company clinic near Thetford Mines from 1940 to 1974, has openly admitted that he lied to the workers. "I figured it was in their best interests to stay at their jobs. Besides, they didn't want to be reported ill and transferred to lower paying jobs where they might have earned as much as \$50 less a week . . . even if they had left their work completely and gone on to drive cabs, for instance, it might not have arrested the progressive effects of asbestosis."

But Lessard, now disabled, is unimpressed. "In all sincerity, is it right to let a man continue to work in asbestos if he's sick because the doctor is concerned about the man's family?" he queried. "Me, I think not. A doctor takes a Hippocratic Oath when he begins practice, not a hypocritical oath."

The different biases of medical groups show up in results of their studies. A McGill University study which is quoted often by company officials was financed by the industry. Its researchers discovered abnormalities in 18 per cent of Thetford workers. In comparison, Dr. Irving Selikoff and his Mount Sinai team from New York found abnormalities in 60 per cent.

Following criticisms of a union bias, Selikoff had his x-rays read by specialist Eugene Pendergrass of the University of Pennsylvania. Pendergrass did not know where the x-rays originated and yet he found abnormalities associated with asbestos in a higher percentage of workers than did Selikoff.

Mt. Sinai has offered to submit its x-rays along with those from McGill to an independent team in Great Britain but so far there have been no takers for the proposal.

Judge Rene Beaudry, who headed an inquiry into the Quebec asbestos industry, criticized companies for tending to "medicalize the problem of air quality" and noted that their approach was based on "medical compensation rather than the protection of the workers' health." Company doctors, he stated, contested asbestosis claims granted by the Workmen's Compensation Board while "all the necessary data exists to initiate the technological control of asbestos dust."

In Baie Verte, medical superintendent of the government-operated hospital Dr. Douglas Black was quoted in a 1974 report by Dr. Robert Morgan as stating that Advocate Mines is "a model operation, about as clean as you can get." He considers the health hazards to be distorted and magnified by irresponsible media persons, reported Morgan.

Workers in Baie Verte complained that the annual medical examinations performed at the hospital were "limited" to the point of being inadequate, Morgan continued. He pointed to two men he examined who had lung function tests recorded but repeatedly and vigorously denied previous testing. "The machine used is not that recommended by the provincial health officials who have offered funds to replace it."

Morgan also noted that "Dr. Black admits he is in the unfortunate position of having acted, over the years, as a defender of health practices at Advocate Mines."

When criticized by union officials for having a company bias, Black responded by refusing to conduct the government-funded miners' medicals. However, negotiations between Black, the union and government officials resulted in at least a temporary resumption of the examinations.

The Newfoundland Medical Association, which represents doctors throughout the province, has been predictably silent on the whole health issue related to asbestos and on the Baie Verte situation. Likewise, the Canadian Cancer Society's provincial branch has not commented publicly on the high exposure levels in Baie Verte to this well-known carcinogen.

Computer error

UIC challenged

—continued from page one

undue hardships." The brief argues that, because of the stark economic realities of the Nova Scotia economy, having to repay the money would indeed cause undue hardship, and the Commission should exercise its authority under Section 175 and write off the debt.

"This issue is not fault, since UIC readily admitted the error was made by one of its computer programmers. The issue is whether one should pay for the error of the other."

The Board of Referees Hearings

Normally, a UIC board of referees appeal is straight-forward. You go before the three-man board, present the facts as you see them, and they decide one way or the other. It's three against one.

Fishery

—continued from page one

The fish processing companies in Newfoundland have reacted to this latest development like stuck pigs. They've called NFFAW president Richard Cashin and fisheries minister Romeo LeBlanc (whose blessing was needed before the purchase arrangements could go ahead) communists. They've complained that it will ruin their position in the squid markets of the world. And they've said it has led to uncertainty in the industry which makes future expansion questionable.

To call their reactions nonsense is probably being a bit charitable.

For several years now, fishermen in Notre Dame Bay (one of Newfoundland's major fishing bays) in particular and other areas as well have had to gnash their teeth and tie their boats to the wharf because there was no market for the squid and mackerel that was teeming in the waters, almost begging to be caught.

Last year, less than half a million pounds of mackerel was bought in Notre Dame Bay—the Russian vessel can buy that much in two days. And of the little mackerel that was landed in Newfoundland in 1977 (compared to the potential landings), about two-thirds was sold for fish meal at only one and a half cents a pound.

Fishermen could sell limited amounts of squid last year, but the local companies could buy only a fraction of the squid that could have been landed if the markets had existed. The squid the NFFAW is selling to the Bulgarians and Russians is surplus to the needs of the local plants, and the contract between the parties stipulates that this squid cannot be sold in traditional Japanese markets where it would compete with squid processed by Canadian companies.

The local companies have also

Which is perhaps why the UIC was a bit nervous when all 19 people jointly appealing the payback order wanted to attend the hearing, along with representatives of the Coalition and Dal Legal Aid. They were afraid the event would turn into a "circus". Highly unusual, they thought, until a check with the Ottawa office turned up a hearing which was once attended by 100 people.

So all 19 were allowed to attend, and though the event didn't become a circus, the balance of power was definitely shifted in favour of the claimants. The board sat and listened for more than three hours, while Ginny Green and Gary Burrill of the Coalition and Bill Powroz and Andrew Pavey of Dal Legal Aid took turns reading from the brief.

Not only did they listen to the coalition's legal testimony about why the people shouldn't have to repay the money; they heard evidence about the problems the coalition and claimants had in getting information and relating generally to the commission, including charges by the coalition that the commission had attempted to intimidate and harass the claimants.

They listened to an explanation of regional underdevelopment, how the Atlantic provinces have been deliberately maintained as producers of raw materials and importers of processed goods from Upper Canada, and the implications this has for unemployment and the unemployed in the Maritimes. And they accepted a statistical report, prepared by Richard Fuchs and Mark Shrimpton from the Peoples' Commission on Unemployment in Newfoundland and Labrador, which argued that the unemployment situation is actually much worse than that presented by Statistics Canada.

None of the information in the brief was disputed, and none of it was ruled out of order.

"In a province where high unemployment has become a way of life, should people who accept UI cheques in good faith be expected to return the money when UIC discovers they've made a mistake?"

Whether the board considered the information when making its decision, however, is obviously another matter.

After studying the hefty submission for a week, the board rejected the appeal and unanimously upheld UIC's right to collect the money. Recognizing

the importance of the decision it was about to make, the Commission postponed appeals around the province pending the outcome of the joint Halifax appeal.

Coalition members think the board totally ignored the brief.

Green says: "The board did not respond to or challenge any of the legal or moral arguments presented in the brief; it merely reiterated the opinion of the Commission, that the UIC does in fact have the right to ask for the money."

So now the group moves on to the next level of appeal—the Canadian Umpires Board. Perhaps it was inevitable that the case would go to the Umpires, since this is where jurisdictional issues are normally decided. UIC's mistake last year was an expensive one—it cost \$4.3 million across the country (\$1.5 million in Nova Scotia). A favourable decision for the claimants could make it more difficult for the UIC to balance its budget this year.

But even more important, a favourable decision for the claimants could check the omnipotence of the UIC. Until now, as the UIC hath given, it hath also taken away according to its own apparently divinely-inspired rules. A CUB decision holding the UIC responsible for its own errors could have a drastic effect on the operations of the organization; it could also be a recognition of unemployment insurance as a right, and not a favour.



Off the northern shore of Newfoundland, a huge Bulgarian trawler waits off shore for the small Newfoundland boats to bring their daily catch of squid and mackerel. This is the first year that the Newfoundland fishermen could find a market for the fish that was teeming in their waters—the domestic fish processing plants could never be interested in dealing with these species of fish. And, this year, because of an arrangement with the Newfoundland Fishermen, Food and Allied Workers Union, the profits are all going to the fishermen.

failed to point out that they are also involved in ventures with foreign concerns which will allow foreign vessels to catch about 20,000 tons of the Canadian squid quota with far less labor content for Newfoundlanders than is involved in the union arrangements.

They forget that before these deals were negotiated, the union had proposed a joint union-industry approach to such ventures, only to be

turned down out of hand by the fish merchants.

What bothers the Newfoundland companies more than anything else about these ventures is the implications they have for the future.

For a long time, fishermen had only the local fish merchant to turn to to sell his catch. Now the spectre of union involvement in the marketing of fish products is haunting the companies, and they don't like it one bit.

The deals with the Bulgarian and Swedish companies are indeed important litmus tests. If they succeed, the pressure from fishermen on the federal government to permit similar ventures in future will be difficult to ignore.

Earle McCurdy, St. John's, is the editor of *Union Forum*, the official monthly publication of the Newfoundland Fishermen Food and Allied Workers.

Labrador

Land claims run aground

The following is the last in a series of articles by Adrian Tanner of Memorial University—St. John's, Nfld., on the Indians of Labrador. In previous articles Tanner examined the impact of industrial development on the Indians' lifestyle and concessions they have gained in the matter of hunting rights. In this third article he discusses the roles of the federal and provincial governments in the affairs of the Labrador Indians as well as political implications of their land claims.

Branch began to increase steadily, and services to Indians were upgraded to bring them close to those provided by the provinces to non-Indians. At the same time discriminatory clauses withholding voting and liquor rights were removed. Thus the question must be asked, why did Newfoundland never hand over direct responsibility for Indians to the federal government?

The answer is that although this would have been in the interests of the Indians of the province of Newfoundland, it did not happen to suit the

land to spend this money only on Indians and Inuit, since the white communities of northern Labrador also have a chronic need for services. So the province uses this method to syphon money from the federal budget designated for Indians and Inuit, and to spend it on the general population. Naturally, since the money is also used to support a bureaucracy in St. John's, the province has no wish to turn over direct responsibility for aboriginal people to Ottawa.

Conflict of Interest

There is a basic inequity for Indians built into the Federal-Provincial Agreement. It becomes impossible to trace what money designated for Indians is spent on Indians. Moreover, the province has no programmes specifically designed for the special cultural needs of Indians. Labrador Indians are being short-changed. The province acts as an agent for the federal government, spending money designated for aboriginal people, but at the same time refusing to recognize the distinction between aboriginal persons and others, so that the money can be spent virtually wherever the government wants.

It is exactly because of this kind of situation that no provincial government is able to effectively administer the special programme needed by Indians, as Indians. On the specific questions of land title and rights over resources, a province would be in a situation of direct conflict of interest in negotiating such a claim, since these matters are under the jurisdiction of the province.

Since the Labrador Indians have a long outstanding title over land in Labrador, their rights must take precedence over rights that the provincial government has by virtue of the terms of Confederation. The B.N.A. Act, by specifying that both

of the demands of the group making the claim.

In the past few months it has become clear that all groups who have started negotiations over their claims have found the government extremely reluctant to reach the kind of agreements acceptable to the native people. Thus, the fact that the federal government has now agreed to negotiate on the basis of aboriginal rights means almost nothing, since an agreement to negotiate is worthless unless there is also a willingness to agree to some of the changes native people see as necessary.

"Newfoundland's policy of denying the very existence of the Labrador Indians has now, with this land claim, come to haunt the province."

In the case of the Labrador Indian land claim, the federal government has not yet announced if it considers the claim valid or not. At the time the claim was presented, Ottawa was clearly put off by the aggressive language of the statement of claim, but the claim's validity is also based on the legal, historical and land use evidence presented in the supporting documentation. If the claim itself is not accepted, then the Indians will be forced to go to court; but if the claim is accepted, this will only be the start of long political negotiations.

Separatism

The problems faced by the Indian people of North West River and Davis Inlet result from the loss of incentives for community-scale economies based on local renewable resources. The province has followed a desperate policy of trying to attract large-scale industrialization in Labrador with resource give-aways to corporations who export both resources and profits. Concurrently, the effect of this policy is to clear the local people off the land. The effects of this process have been similar for the settlers as well as for the Indians, except that the Indian communities have suffered more, because of the deeper cultural attachment they have to the land and because they have been less able to adapt to the small amount of wage work that has been introduced.

The Indian land claim statement makes an attempt to forge a new alliance with the white settlers living within the Indian areas of Labrador, although not in the same generous terms as have been proposed in the recent Labrador Inuit land claim. For the Indians the creation of such an alliance faces many obstacles not faced by the Inuit, because of the lack of any substantial basis of trust built up over the years. On one point, however, the Indians share a real understanding with the settlers. They both have a deep mistrust of Newfoundland, and a dislike of the colonial relationship they have lived under with the government in St. John's. But is this shared sentiment sufficient to quiet the "white backlash" that can be expected to greet this land claim?

Newfoundland's policy of denying the very existence of the Labrador Indians has now, with this land claim, come to haunt the province, and it is taking a form that looks very much like Labrador separatism.



No Indian Act in Labrador

Up to the time of Newfoundland's entry into Confederation in 1949 the main difference between Indians in Newfoundland and in Canada was that the former had no Indian Act. However, at the time this difference was not very great. In 1949 the Canadian Indian Act was a very different document than it is now, and Canadian Indians had few special services provided for them. The quality of the health, welfare, education and economic development services available for persons defined as Indians under the Indian Act was inferior to the equivalent services available to non-Indians.

"There is a basic inequity for Indians built into the Federal-Provincial agreement."

In 1948, when Newfoundland and Canada first negotiated the terms of entry into Confederation, the explicit aim of both sides was to have the federal government take over the financial responsibility for Indians. A preliminary agreement was made, making explicit those items the federal government would become responsible for; these would be the same as for status Indians in the rest of Canada.

But, despite this agreement, when the terms of entry were finally signed they contained no reference at all to Indians. The only public explanation given for this absence was that it would have been a retrograde step—presumably because Indians would have lost the vote.

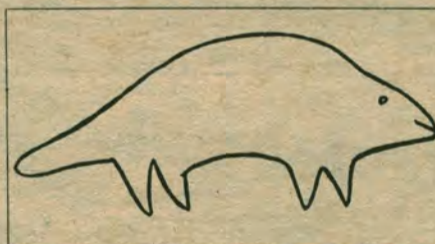
However, soon after 1949 the budget of the federal Indian Affairs

interests of either the provincial or the federal government. Instead, both governments negotiated the payment of an annual lump sum to Newfoundland, starting in 1954. This money, under the Federal-Provincial Agreement, was designated to be spent by the province in a specified list of so-called "native communities". The arrangement was in the interest of the federal government, being the forerunner of several subsequent agreements for turning over its constitutional obligation regarding Indians to the provinces. However, such moves by the federal government have always been fiercely opposed by the Indian organizations in all parts of Canada, who see them as part of a policy of ending recognition of the special rights of aboriginal people.

The Federal-Provincial Agreement also suits the interests of Newfoundland. It allows the province to reinterpret the meaning of the term "native community", using the local Labrador connotation of the term "native", which does not mean an aboriginal person, but rather any

"The land claims process is not being treated by the federal government as a legal process, but instead as political negotiation."

person born in Labrador. Newfoundland can then spend money designated for aboriginal people in all communities of northern Labrador, whether they have an Indian or Inuit population or not. Of course, it would be politically difficult for Newfound-



Indians and Indian Land fall under federal jurisdiction, makes it clear that in 1867 there was an awareness of the inherent conflict of interest between the provincial control of resources and the special rights of Indians. This consideration now comes to the fore again, when the concept of aboriginal title, well recognized in 1867, but forgotten by 1949, has once again become relevant.

Land Claims Negotiations

The land claims process, despite the fact that it is concerned with aboriginal rights and formal claims for recognition of those rights, is not being treated by the federal government as a legal process, but instead as a political negotiation. Thus each Indian or Inuit group is asked to submit a claim without any formal guidelines as to what is the minimal proof of a claim. On the basis of the documents submitted by the native groups the government privately comes to a decision as to whether it will recognize the validity of the claim or not. Recognition of validity only implies an undertaking to begin negotiations, not to agree to all or any

Leaders sell out

Trade union rights denied

by Ron Stockton

Before the early 1970's, Nova Scotia's provincial government employees deserved their traditional image, that of passive "Civil Servants". Until then they had accepted, with hardly a murmur, long-standing legal restrictions on some of their most basic rights, including the right to strike.

Their trade union, the Nova Scotia Government Employee's Association (NSGEA), had begun as a pure and simple company union. Founded under government tutelage in 1956, it soon adopted the slogan "Let's work it out"; its leaders, often supervisors who abhorred trade unionism, promoted servility.

In 1973 came the first winds of change, when the nurses at Halifax's Victoria General Hospital, still denied the right to strike, resigned to protest a government wage offer. Then early in 1975, Halifax's Medical Technicians staged a resignation/strike lasting six weeks. The wave of trade unionism sweeping Canada's public employee's organizations had reached Nova Scotia. Their old image was on its way out.

A new demand surfaced—full trade union rights for provincial employees. Despite weak NSGEA leadership, the pressure for new Civil Service legislation grew.

Eventually, in February 1978, the N.S. government had to deal with the issue, though they still couldn't face it squarely. Regan's Liberals came up with what some government workers properly called, "The Civil Slave Act."

Opposing the Legislation

It fell far short of granting the full trade union rights the workers had been looking for. The NSGEA's leadership called the new bill a "straight jacket," promising to fight it "with every available weapon." Trade union leaders across Canada called it



NSGEA members outside Nova Scotia's Province House last spring. The sign says Kill the Bill.

the most regressive piece of labour legislation in the country. More than 500 NSGEA members came to Halifax and stormed around the legislature, chanting "Kill the Bill."

The Liberals withdrew the legislation "for amendments," but vowed to stick with the anti-labour slant of its basic provisions. The NSGEA's leaders replied that the bill was so bad it couldn't be amended. Scrap it, they said, and start again. Confrontation seemed certain.

But then, in a startling move which caught the NSGEA's members by surprise and undercut the growing protest, the association's leaders turned into accommodating diplomats. "We

can live without the right to strike," they said, and they agreed to join the amending process they'd already said couldn't work.

The new act's legislative approval suddenly became anticlimactic. The bill, in its barely-amended form, was made law on May 5.

What the bill does to worker's rights

It saddles provincial government workers with an almost unreal list of restrictions, including:

- A new three-person Civil Service Employee Relations Board, which can rule on which employees are in the union, whether a collective agreement is in effect, and which items can be referred (and when) to an Arbitration Board. When the NSGEA and the government can't agree on an arbitrator, the Board will make the appointment. Even worse than the usual "neutral" boards which favour the employer, this one is **appointed by the employer**, the government of Nova Scotia.

- Other sections of the act let the Civil Service Commission, the formal employer and a government agency, make regulations changing the new law. If by some miracle the NSGEA finds favourable clauses in the act, the employer can simply move to have them changed, or thrown out.

- Arbitration, a procedure traditionally weighted against workers, is even more one-sided than usual. The Arbitration Board must take into account at least five restrictions when it makes its decisions, including undefined "interests of the public"—which is often a honeyed way of saying "interests of those in power." One other restriction is an Average Comparability of Total Compensation (ACTA) clause, similar to the one the Federal government's employees are being threatened with. (This new concept ties public service wage hikes to those in the private sector, and imposes bargaining by computer; this takes all decisions on contract conditions out of the union members' hands.)

- Strike action?? The act simply

outlaws it, imposing heavy fines on anyone who encourages or takes part in a walkout. And, the definition of a strike is now broad enough to encompass mass resignations. In the law's usual evenhanded fashion, the bar on strikes is coupled with prohibitions on lockouts, though these are **later allowed, albeit** by another name. Even if the government is convicted of unfair labour practices as an employer, the act provides no penalty.

- The list of government employees excluded from the union is one of the longest in any of Canada's civil service laws. It includes even low level employees who spend "substantial" time in the supervision of others and (to triple the impact) persons confidential to them. The list of bargainable items is the shortest.

It is a bad, backward, repressive piece of labour legislation.

The association's activity since last May—a September rally taking the Regan government to task, and an expensive series of newspaper ads during the provincial election campaign—can't hide the NSGEA's leaders' part in slapping this law on the 7000-plus workers they are supposed to represent.

When the government demonstrates its wish to control public employees, to suppress any movement for change, the union has to demonstrate its willingness to fight back. You can't beat them if you won't fight, and in this battle, the union will have to rely on, and encourage, rank-and-file initiative.

to build membership militance, instead of knuckling under before the battle was joined, the outcome **could** have been full trade union coverage for Nova Scotia's government workers. Until trade union strength is used to the fullest, our labour movement—with public employees caught out in the front trenches—is going to lose more of the big battles than it wins.

[Ron Stockton is a member of the Nova Scotia Labour Research and Support Centre.]

Who is Affected?

The NSGEA members fall under two sets of legislation. About 10% of the members are organized under the Trade Union Act—they are employees of provincial boards and commissions.

The other 90% are Civil Servants—persons who are appointed under the Civil Service Act. These 7500 people are in a wide variety of occupations and are grouped into eight "components" for bargaining:

Services—bakers, butchers, porters and laundry workers in provincial operated institutions (nearly 500 people);

Health Services "A"—nurses and nursing assistants in the provincially operated hospitals and clinics, like the Victoria General Hospital or the Nova Scotia Hospital (nearly 1100 people);

Health Services "B"—medical laboratory technicians (most of whom are in the Pathology Institute), (nearly 350 people);

Clerical—stenographers, secretaries, clerks, keypunchers in government offices throughout the province (nearly 2200 people);

Education "A" and "B"—teachers at vocational schools, technical schools and professors at the agricultural and teachers colleges (nearly 500 people);

Maintenance and Operational Service—skilled tradespeople and janitors. This group includes operating engineers, carpenters and electricians as well as janitors in the government buildings;

Technical—most of whom have certificates, diplomas or degrees indicating their advanced academic training. The group includes draughtspeople, survey technicians, cartographers and various sorts of inspectors as well as bookkeepers and auditors (1450); and

Professionals—people who have "advanced" academic training including economists, social workers, engineers, accountants, statisticians, as well as a handful of top administrators.