

Bar campaign "not a success"—treasurer

by Francis Moran
Staff Reporter

The Student Union's fund-raising chocolate bar campaign has fallen considerably short of its goal with only about one sixth of the chocolate sold by week's end. Union Treasurer Susan Brennan said her "long hard struggle... wasn't a success."

Brennan blamed the poor results on a lack of student participation.

"The campaign didn't go over nearly as well as I hoped at all," the treasurer said in

an interview Sunday. "Only a small percentage of the students participated."

According to the Union's publicity material, each student had to sell six boxes of almonds to eliminate the Union's \$8,000 deficit. The Union has made only \$1,200 with another \$400 expected to come in during this week. But even this is not all profit.

"There are a few expenses," Brennan said, "and I'm hoping for \$1,000 (profit)."

Expenses include \$400 in

prizes, the cost of shipping the unsold chocolate back to Ontario and some promotional costs.

Brennan said while student participation was low, the administration sales team was "very supportive in their efforts."

The campaign was beset with problems from the start when the coupon from the Warehouse was made invalid because of that company's pending bankruptcy. Brennan said the lack of a coupon was more a problem for student

motivation than for sales.

"I think it was very negative in that as far as getting the students to sell it was another obstacle. As far as the actual selling to the customers, to the average joe it didn't seem to affect the sale."

Brennan said the Union has sent a letter to World's Finest chocolates complaining of "an injustice". But, she said, the company's representative Pat Ryan has denied that the company has any liability in the matter.

"I don't think he knows where he stands legally," Brennan said, accusing the chocolate salesman of trying to pull a fast one.

"He's used to dealing with Student Councils and he tried to give us a snow job."

Brennan said although the campaign was not a success, it was "an attempt to deal with the (deficit) situation."

She said small projects like raffles and more benefit dances will be tried but that no large projects will be undertaken by her.



The Picaro

MOUNT SAINT VINCENT UNIVERSITY STUDENT NEWSPAPER

VOLUME 16 NUMBER 18 FEBRUARY 3, 1981



Canadian
University
Press

MEMBER

Mount student and partner win senior dance title

by Joanne Bower
Staff Reporter

The largest crowd in the history of the Canadian Figure Skating Championships gathered at the Halifax Metro Centre on Saturday evening as Halifax natives Marie McNeil and Robert McCall danced their way to becoming the first Nova Scotians to win a Canadian Championship. Other Nova Scotians competing in the dance competition were Gina Aucoin and Peter Ponikau from Glace Bay, who finished a very impressive fourth.

As Marie and Bobby stood back to back awaiting the first beat of the music, an ovation resounded throughout the Metro Centre. Eventually the crowd quieted as strains of Gershwin filtered through the arena and Bobby and Marie skated a performance which, in the eyes of their hometown crowd, outshone all others.

Throughout their four minute performance the crowd burst into applause again and again as each simple hand or arm movement blended perfectly to the beat of the music. Marie and Bobby showed their extreme versatility with their intricate footwork as well as many new and unusual moves which enhanced each change in the mood of the music.

Flowers cascaded to the ice in the midst of another tremendous ovation as the couple completed their medal winning performance. The crowd quieted to await the judges'

decision, but erupted again as a near perfect 5.9 flashed onto the board.

This win was the realization of a dream which had taken them many years of hard work and dedication to fulfill. Marian McNeil, mother of Marie, said, "They've worked so hard and waited so long for this moment. I'm so proud of them both."

Later, in a meeting with the press, Bobby explained the reason for the falls they suffered on Friday afternoon while skating their final compulsory dance. "It was just something we had to get out of our systems. After that fall, I went home and envisioned a fall for every possible move in our program but, as the crowd edged us on, I knew we were going to do well." When asked about their near perfect 5.9, Marie exclaimed, "It was great... we've never had marks that high before."

Bobby's mother, Evelyn McCall, herself a onetime skater with the Ice Capades, also expressed her pride in their championship win.

In talking with Debbie Wilkes, CTV commentator and herself a former Canadian pairs champion, she expressed her pleasure at the couple's win after having followed their skating career for so long.

Marie and Bobby, with their Canadian Championship, now look to March '81 in Hartford, Connecticut, where they will

compete against the best in the world. Bobby hopes to place in the top eight at the World's, but feels Marie is being more realistic by predicting a top ten finish. Irregardless of their placing at the World's, I'm sure they'll perform a routine which will make all Canadians, especially Nova Scotians, proud to have them as our representatives.

The Picaro signs new advertising contract

by Sue Drapeau
Staff Reporter
with files from Canadian
University Press

A contract, securing national advertising for The Picaro, was signed by Student Council at Friday's meeting.

The contract, with Canadian University Press Media Services, was brought to council with recommendations from The Picaro Publishing Board to sign. On a paper such as The Picaro, not incorporated separately from the student union, the student council as the publisher of the student newspaper must sign any contractual agreements involving the paper.

CUP-MS, launched less than a month ago by members of the co-operative news service organization, Canadian University Press, will solicit national advertising for the 62 member papers of CUP. With The Picaro circulation of 2000, and eight other papers who have already signed the contract, the total circulation of CUP-MS has already reached over 70,000 and should break 100,000 within the week.

Francis Moran, Picaro Editor is enthusiastic about the signing. "Signing the contract

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Page Two and You

Page Two and You is The Picaro's public service page. Any non-profit organization or campus group may advertise its activities free of charge on this page. The staff of The Picaro reserve the right to editorial discretion.

PART-TIME STUDENTS

Come and join us for our Winter Term Get Together on Thursday, February 5. Drop in anytime from 12 until 2. Bring your lunch. Coffee and tea and cookies will be provided.

If you haven't been to the Part-time Students' Lounge yet, come to Seton 442 and meet some other part-time students.

Nominations for officers for the 1981/82 term will be received at this get together, and if you would like to become involved with this Association, come and let us know.

We still have some copies of the cookbook for sale, "Part-time Cooking for Part-time Cooks", the proceeds of which pay for an annual scholarship offered to a part-time student.

20TH CENTURY BLACK IDENTITY

At the Halifax City Regional Library, 5381 Spring Garden Road, on Tuesday, February 10 from 12 noon to 1:00 p.m. the topic of the lecture series *The History of Ethnic Groups and Minorities in Nova Scotia* will be *Towards a Black Identity in 20th Century Nova Scotia*. A discussion related to this lecture will take place on Wednesday, February 11 at 12 noon. All welcome.

ATTENTION TO FACULTY

Hi! This is your Athletics/Recreation Office. We are dropping you this line to ask for your support in the upcoming Activity Extravaganza being planned for the first week of March (2 to 6). We need your overall support and especially in our challenge round. This challenge round puts a co-ed faculty team against a student team or even a school team in games such as basketball, volleyball, badminton. We would also like faculty support in the area of superstars competition. This superstars consists of friendly competition between anybody in the areas of basketball shooting, badminton serving, using the automatic tennis machine to hit a tennis ball for accuracy, throwing a frisbee for accuracy through a hoop, running a shuttle run (back and forth carrying small objects to a designated place, setting them down, picking up another object etc. until all objects have been moved), kicking a soccer ball on a goalie and finally running over, around and maybe under an obstacle course. Your support is greatly urged as it is your complex too.

Please contact extension 152 to submit names and your interested challenges before Tuesday, February 10, 1981.

Thanking you in advance for your support.

TALENT EXTRAVAGANZA

In co-ordination with the 1980-81 Awards Banquet, the Student Union is planning a talent extravaganza for March 14. Hopefully the two will be held in conjunction with the opening of Rosaria Centre. We need M.C.'s, dancers, singers... talent of all types. Deadline for contacting the Student Union is February 13. Also those interested in assisting with the technical production are asked to contact the office as soon as possible.

ACHES WANTS NO LAUNCHING PAINS

The Home Economics Society is hosting a launching party for all those interested in helping with the ACHES (Association of Canadian Home Economics Students) Conference '82. It will be held Friday, February 6 at 12 noon in the Gold Room (Evaristus). Refreshments will be served. All are welcomed.

NOVA SCOTIA HEART FOUNDATION

The Nova Scotia Heart Foundation is looking for students to help canvass designated areas in the Metro area during the week of February 16. Anyone wishing to canvass for one evening, February 16, 17, or 18, should contact the Student Union Office, local 172.

NEW SHOW AT THE GALLERY

A major exhibition of war art, done by David Alexander Colville, will open February 6 at the Art Gallery, Mount Saint Vincent University.

Alex Colville is famous today as a "realist" painter, his talents recognized in Europe and throughout North America. Born in Toronto in 1920, he has been closely associated with Nova Scotia where he has lived since 1929.

He enlisted in the Canadian Army in April 1942, having graduated from Mount Allison University and was employed as a sapper and small arms instructor at Camp Petawawa until May 1943. Colville's artistic talents were recognized throughout this period. However, it was not until an Official War Art Programme had been inaugurated by the Canadian government, that the army was able to use his special skills.

Under Canadian Army regulations, applicants had to qualify as officers before assuming duties as war artists. Colville took officer training at Trois Rivières and on September 11, 1943, he was commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the infantry.

Overseas he was first assigned to paint scenes showing the work of the Canadian Army Service Corps, a branch which performed scores of varied tasks, ranging from provision of field kitchens to administration services. In August he was loaned to the Royal Canadian Navy and sailed to the Mediterranean where he covered Operation "Anvil"—the Allied invasion of southern France.

Lieutenant Colville returned to Britain in September 1944. Two months later he went to the Netherlands where he was attached to the 3rd Canadian Infantry Division. Much of his work that winter dealt with the division as it held the Nijmegen Salient, the Allied bridgehead over the Waal River. When the Canadians resumed the offensive in February 1945, Colville was on hand to record their advance. In April 1945 he visited Belsen concentration camp, and later painted some of the terrible scenes he had witnessed.

He returned to Canada in October 1945 and was demobilized the following June. During his career as an Official War Artist he completed 126 works, including sketches, watercolours and oil paintings. These are now part of the Canadian War Museum's War Art Collection. During the war Colville was awarded the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal with Clasp, 1939-1945 Star, Italy Star, France and Germany Star, and War Medal 1939-1945. He remained associated with the army through the Canadian Officer Training Corps and in 1957 was awarded the Canadian Forces Decoration.

The exhibition "Alex Colville: War Artist" is the first major showing of this painter's war work, although examples of that work have appeared as parts of other displays. It incorporates forty paintings, all of which show overseas scenes and activities. There is much variety in the exhibition including army, navy and air force subjects. The works are arranged chronologically so that we move with Colville from Britain to Corsica to the Netherlands and on through Germany, culminating in the horror of Belsen.

The show will be on exhibit at the Art Gallery, Mount Saint Vincent University, until March 8 and then will continue to tour nationally. For further information contact the Mount Art Gallery, 443-4450.

BURSARY OFFERED

The Gay Alliance For Equality has established a bursary/scholarship in the amount of \$500.00 to be awarded annually. Applications are available at the Financial Aid Office, Rosaria Centre. Deadline date is February 27, 1981.

AT THE GALLERY

February 4 at 12:15 and 1:15 p.m. the Mount's Wednesday lunch hour film program will show the film *Bruegel and the Follies of Man*, parts 1 and 2. Both parts are in French. This film is a continuation in the series which looks at the social and political climate in which artists work. Call 443-4450 for further details.

Two new exhibits will be opening at the Mount on February 6. Downstairs is the *War Drawings of Alex Colville* and upstairs is *Contemporary Inuit Sculpture*, works by ten major artists. Both exhibits will be on until March 8. Call 443-4450 for further details.

February 7 and 8 at 2 p.m. the Mount's weekend film program will show the film *Bruegel and the Follies of Man*, parts 1 and 2. Both parts are in French. This film is a continuation in the series which looks at the social and political climate in which artists

work. Call 443-4450 for further details.

LITURGY WORKSHOP—Saturday, February 8, Evaristus, 12:30-5 p.m.

This workshop will deal with the "what" and "why" of celebrating Eucharist, and will have short sessions dealing with the practical aspects of celebration for music ministers, ministers of the Eucharist, lectors, servers, leaders and planners.

Meet in main lobby, Evaristus, at 12:30 p.m.—Session begins in E 35 at 1 p.m.

For further information, contact Chaplaincy Office, Rosaria, extension 356.

AIESEC SWEATER WINNER

The AIESEC sweater winner is Brian Moon. Congratulations Brian! AIESEC sincerely appreciates the support of all who participated.



INTERPRETATION WORKSHOP

Special interpretation services have been made available for the hearing impaired attending the workshop Public Issues: How to Take Action, co-sponsored by Mount Saint Vincent University and the Junior League of Halifax, being held Saturday, February 7.

The organizers of the workshop have enlisted the services of the Interpreters Service for the Deaf to cover the day-long event which will be opened by former president of the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, Doris Anderson.

The workshop has been designed to provide training for women to assist them in effectively dealing with institutions within the private and public sector. Areas covered by the sessions include negotiating with public officials, building coalitions, media use, generating public support and influencing governmental change.

The Interpreters Service for the Deaf is operated by the provincial Department of Social Services and provides interpreters for public service activities. The move for making the sessions available to the deaf was made in

support of the International Year of the Disabled.

HISTORICAL SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT

The development of basic ideas of sexuality as they emerged during the period 500 to 1100 A.D. will be the subject of a lecture to be given by Dr. Pierre Payer of the Philosophy Department, Mount Saint Vincent University. The lecture entitled "Early Medieval Approaches to Human Sexuality", part of the Mount's Public Lecture Series, will be held in room 528, Seton Academic Centre on Wednesday, February 4 at 8:00 p.m.

The period to be discussed is noted for its preference against sexuality and is considered to be the foundation from which prevalent sexual attitudes took root and were passed on.

Dr. Payer has written one book *Sex and the Penitentials: The Formation and Transmission of a Sexual Code [500-1100]*, is currently translating and writing the introduction of another *Book of Gomorrah: An Eleventh-Century Treatise on Clerical Homosexuality* by Peter Damian and has published and translated articles in several journals.

TEN DAYS FOR WORLD DEVELOPMENT

Ten Days for World Development is a development education program sponsored by the five national Canadian churches. The program is designed to enable Canadians at the local level to identify global social, economic and political issues, to see them within the context of their own lives and to acquire skills through action to bring about change for more creative human development.

The Chaplaincy office and the Student Christian Movement are sponsoring the Ten Days program on campus this year. The theme for the program is "Making a Living" and guest speakers, films, study sessions and an Ecumenical service will highlight the five days devoted to the theme, February 14 to February 18.

NEED BOOKS; NEED VOLUNTEERS

Halifax, January 26—Volunteers to help pack books for the Third World are urgently needed. Books have been given to the local branch of the Overseas Book Centre and are ready to be sorted and shipped in response to the needs of educators in African and West Indian countries. The more volunteers, the more books can be sent.

This work is done in the basement of Saint Francis School, Inglis Street, where a large room has been given for the work of the Overseas Book Centre by the Halifax City School Board. At present, the work is done on Thursday evenings from 7:30 to 9:30. With more volunteers, further scheduling could be arranged to meet the programs of volunteers and to allow for even more work to be done.

If you would like to volunteer—or even to know more about the Overseas Book Centre—please call Saint Mary's International Education Centre at 422-7361, extension 262.

The Overseas Book Centre is a non-profit organization concerned with sending educational materials to the Third World. It started in 1965 in Toronto when a small group of people realized the value of Canada's surplus material for those who had no school books. They started sending surplus books to struggling schools in developing countries. The program has continued and expanded.

Today the Overseas Book Centre is the largest booksending agency in the world and one of the few agencies in Canada assisting, through its project funding, educational initiatives taken by Third World educators.

The Halifax centre started in the spring of 1966 and has always used space made available in a Halifax city school. Since 1971, it has been located in the basement of Saint Francis School, Inglis Street.

Surplus books are received from school book bureaus, individual schools, clubs and organizations. Most books from the Halifax centre go to English-speaking countries in the Caribbean. Some go to Africa. Requests for books are coordinated through the national office in Ottawa.

CANADA-PALESTINE ASSOCIATION

Senator Heath MacQuarrie, Chairman of the Public Affairs Committee, International Association of Middle Eastern Studies, will be giving the following lecture: "PROSPECTS FOR PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST", Tuesday, February 3, 1981 at 8:00 p.m. in the MacMechan Auditorium, the Killam Library, Dalhousie University, Halifax.

The public are invited. Admission is free.

WOMEN TO MEET

The Women's Study Group will meet Tuesday, February 3 at 12:00 noon in Seton 505. There will be a short video presentation and discussion. All interested students and faculty are invited to attend.

Classified

Typing done. Phone 434-6720.

News

Chemical controversy continues — university denies responsibility

by Heather Teal
Staff Reporter

The Mount Administration denies the responsibility for student health in the controversy over the chemicals stored in Rosaria Center.

During the Student's Council meeting Friday, Michael Merrigan, executive assistant to the President, said "It's not the Administration's problem, it's the contractor's problem," in reference to the improper use and storage of the chemical used on the gym floor in Rosaria Center.

The chemical, Plad-270, releases toxic fumes which may be harmful to the health of occupants of the center.

Merrigan said, "I'm not an expert in this area (chemicals)" but, he said, the construction was "perfectly within the wishes of the Department of Labour."

Although Merrigan repeatedly denied responsibility for the chemicals, he said, "We're (administration) with you; if there's a violation we certainly want the contractor to obey the law."

Merrigan accused *The Picaro* of being unconcerned with the welfare of the occupants of Rosaria. He said he felt *The Picaro* was only after a "sensational story." He said if the paper had been genuinely concerned with the health of the occupants of Rosaria Center, the Department of Health should have been called in to inspect the site. However, Merrigan said he did not call the Department of Health himself because he thought the Department of Labour was

going to look into health concerns.

Sandy Spencer, a student present at the meeting, said the issue at hand was not the style of reporting of *The Picaro*, but the improper storage and use of toxic chemicals and the danger to the health of Rosaria occupants.

Paul McNair, academic vice-president, said at the meeting

the chemicals should be stored out of the way of passersby and "lovers and drunks" at union functions.

Andrea Gibbs, executive vice-president, said, "We want some sort of assurance that whatever is left (in storage) chemically is out."

On that note Merrigan did act. Shortly after the Council meeting was over, security

guards were seen carting the barrels of chemicals to a more isolated area on the lower floor of Rosaria in preparation for the Titan dance which was to be held that night.

The question was raised during the Council meeting of the responsibility of the university administration in the event of an explosion. Merrigan said "That 'if' kind of question, one

should never ask it." Insurance would have covered an accident, Merrigan said, but added insurance doesn't cover people's lives.

The controversy, with no apologies made by any party and several questions unanswered, has died a natural death as the dangers remove themselves from the new building.

Council meeting loses quorum—anarchy reigns

by Sue Drapeau
Staff Reporter

Last Friday's student council meeting was nearly adjourned with less than half of its business completed when a quorum count was called for by Academic Vice President Paul McNair. The call came in the middle of his report and as a result his report died with the meeting, since not enough councillors were present to constitute quorum.

It was immediately suggested by a student that the meeting be reconvened in a couple of minutes after it adjourned in order that some business be accomplished that week. Two councillors had left the meeting for a few minutes, causing the question of quorum. When they returned, the meeting was reconvened, but because of the lack of progress through the meeting at that point, several items were dropped from the agenda.

The problem of not enough councillors showing up for meetings is not a new one. According to the minutes of the last seven council meetings, never more than 11 votes were recorded and eight are needed to be considered quorate. The quorum for a council meeting is one half plus one.

Dachia Joudrey, Student Union president said the problem was not new to her council.

"It also says something about the participation of councillors," she said. There are always a core group who do more than their share of work and they're the ones who show up at meetings, said Joudrey.

"Not showing up at meetings; not even sending regrets, adds to the reputation of students that they are irresponsible," said Joudrey. She added that she would like to see the situation change. "It would add to students'

credibility."

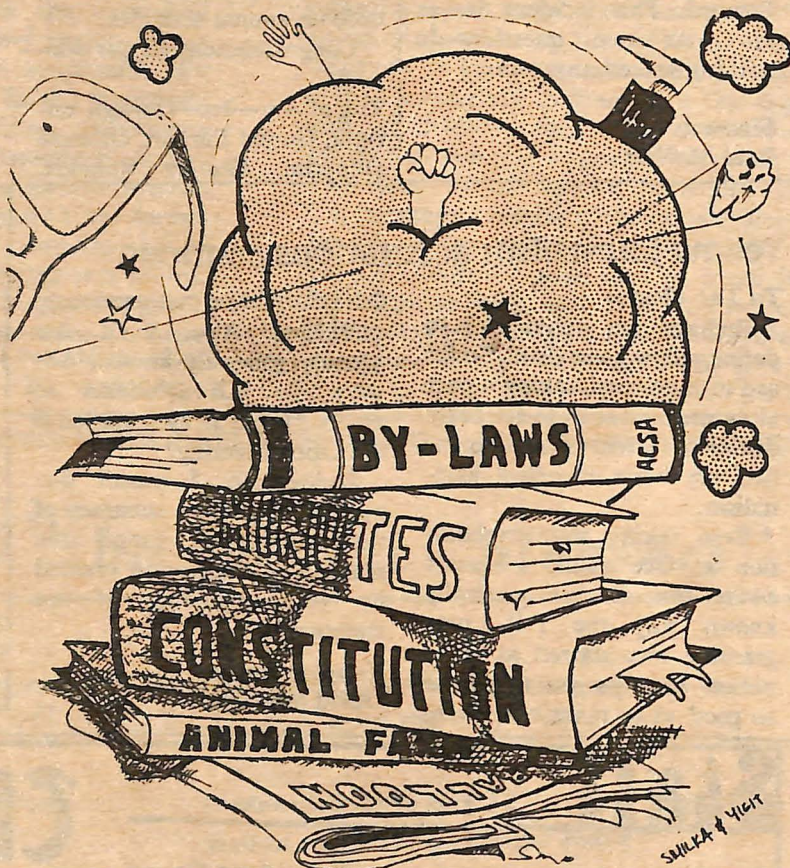
McNair's report, which died with quorum had to be re-introduced to the floor to be voted on. His report dealt with two major things.

First was the possible establishment of a core programme for people doing a Bachelor of Arts without a major. The core program would involve taking one course from each of five disciplines before qualifying for a BA. There was some concern at the meeting that this programme would be instituted next year without any survey of how students felt about the program.

The other thing dealt with in McNair's report was the establishment of committees to review nominations for student council awards.

A discussion of the problem on the building site of Rosaria Center took place at the council meeting, the problem being that of toxic fumes and other dangers of construction in an already occupied building. Micheal Merrigan, Executive Assistant to the President, was there to represent the university administration on the issue. Members of *The Picaro* staff who covered the problem in the last issue of *The Picaro* were also present. (see follow-up story, this issue)

Another item of business covered at the council meeting was the signing of a national advertising contract for *The Picaro*. Council agreed to sign the contract, as publishers of *The Picaro*, on the recommendation of *The Picaro* Publishing Board, which it was referred to at the last council meeting two weeks ago. Joudrey said that she didn't feel there was enough discussion of the contract when it came back to council, but that she hoped it would be in the best interest of *The Picaro* in the future. (also see story this issue)



Mount gains approval for library expansion

by Francis Moran
Staff reporter

The Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (MPHEC) has approved a capital grant of \$1.17 million for the expansion of the Mount's library. The approval, which was given for the second consecutive year, is pending provincial cabinet ratification.

At the same time, the tri-provincial advisory body did not approve a second application from the Mount, a \$9.675 million expenditure for a professional building and parking decks.

Michael Merrigan, executive assistant to the president, said although the library expansion has been approved by the MPHEC, it will be several years until the students see any results.

Once the cabinet approves the capital project, which they failed to do last year, the university must retain an architect and submit plans to the MPHEC. The project then undergoes three stages of approval—tentative, approval in principle and final approval. The final approval for the near-complete Rosaria Center took five years to obtain.

Merrigan said there is not yet even a final plan for the library expansion, but that there are three ideas.

"One is to extend the main reading room over the parking lot to the North," he said. This would not eliminate any of the chronically short parking space at the Mount as the reading room extension would be a story above ground, leaving covered parking underneath.

"There is also a plan to add a floor (to the top of the existing structure) or to extend to the west (the back of Evaristus)," Merrigan said.

Director of Library Service, Lucien Bianchini, said the library expansion is necessary not because the library wants to add services, but rather simply to maintain existing ones.

"We need to add space without going outside our normal routine," Bianchini said. "The day to day functioning of the library indicates a need for more housing."

Both Merrigan and Bianchini agreed much of the new space would be used for

SEE 'EXPANSION'

Letters

Letters for this column should be addressed "To The Picaro", and must be typed. Letters must also be signed though anonymity may be granted upon request. The staff of The Picaro reserve the right to reject or edit any article for length or if it defames or discriminates against any individual or group.

TWIT corner's grandfather speaks

To The Picaro:

The following letter is a rather belated response to the memoriam of TWIT corner which appeared in the November 11 issue of the Picaro. From the rapidity which the author(s) has laid to rest such a grand institution, I feel compelled to reply in opposition. During the tail end of my break I had the opportunity to stand once again around the second floor area. Indeed a rush of memories occupied a lot of my thinking during this time, but I also took notice of the present constituents of the corner. Although there were plenty of new faces, the familiar atmosphere of jocularity. I did not feel foreign to these people and I think it somewhat unfair, if not distasteful, to relegate these people to the level of "jocks" and "high school minded individuals". As for the backgammon and cards, I think they are a testament to the way that we, as a group, chose to occupy our time. The essence to any group, formally or informally organized, is not that it wear the shroud of its

predecessors, but rather that it provide the opportunity for each constituent to contribute to the cohesion of the group in their own way. I noticed a number of people who were around the area in previous years and it seemed to me that their views were confluent with the ideas of the new people. I commend these people on the expression of spirit, something which seems dormant in a great number of Mount stu-

dents. As for the author(s), I think it would be fruitful if, rather than direct consternation, you took some time to get to know the new TWITS, your views might change. They are enjoyable people. I further wish to caution the authors about the quickness, if we lay a group to rest so fast, I ask, did TWIT corner ever exist?

Sincerely,
Rvj

McNair wants co-ed washrooms

To The Picaro:

Since December the Student Union has been located in the new Rosaria Centre. One problem that has arisen is the location of washrooms as those in the new Centre are not ready for regular use. Thus the closest available washrooms for men are those in Assisi lobby. This morning when I went for a regular visit—my regularity turned into somewhat of a surprising scene. When I opened the washroom door I

was met with screams—"There's someone in here!"—these were not the screams of a male . . . no, it was a woman. For a university so adamant on preserving the morals of women it seems that co-ed washrooms are indeed a step forward, in fact one could say several steps forward. This incident leaves me with one question—Is nothing sacred anymore?

Sincerely
Paul McNair

Brewery tour bltch explained

To The Picaro:

I would like to take this chance to respond to the letter from the residents of Birches No. 2.

First of all, thank you for your praise on our job as Winter Carnival Co-chairmen. It was a lot of hard work, but we enjoyed it all that much more as we saw the success of the carnival come about. We sincerely hope that everyone who participated enjoyed themselves, and apologize for any problems that may have occurred during Carnival. We do realize that there were problems, as we held our functions in the new building and it was the first time many of the areas had been used.

To respond to your questions about the Brewery Tour. If you have any knowledge of the Liquor Control Act, you will realize a few things that deal directly with these types of tours. First of all, they are strictly promotional on the part of the Brewery, and therefore the Brewery has the right to put certain restrictions on the invited guests. One of these restrictions is that there shall be no more than fifty persons in the room that the liquor is served in. Therefore, we cannot sell any more than fifty tickets. As for where the \$2 went, it went to pay the rental of the bus, which is also required by the Brewery. They can't take responsibility for having a bunch of intoxicated people leaving their facility.

As you may or may not know, it is also against the Liquor Control Act to advertise a brewery tour, thereby

accounting for the "?!?" advertising. We did feel it was necessary to advertise the tour so as not to exclude any person who may have wished to attend, and the tickets were legitimately on sale for the hour and a half they lasted on second floor Seton. As a matter of fact, I attended the function as the MSVU hostess, and to tell the truth, I knew only a handful of the people there, so that destroys your theory of it being sold out to the student council and carnival committee and friends. Sorry!!

And, alas, I find it necessary to destroy yet another of your theories. Oland's is booked for the remainder of the year, and we were extremely lucky to get the time slot that we did. They normally hold one tour per week, on a Friday afternoon. Because they felt the Mount was a good group and because it was our Carnival, they graciously allowed us to enter the facility on a Thursday. And if you could see the mess after one of these tours, you would see why they don't have three in one afternoon!

In any case, I do hope that you get the opportunity to participate in one of these tours soon. And I do apologize for the fact that you did not get in on the ticket sales for this one. Perhaps next time you can make it into the line-up and purchase one of those ever so sacred tickets!

Yours sincerely
Sandy Spencer
Co-chairman

MSVU Wint'rafun '81

Anti-Bar campaign continues

To The Picaro:

I don't think I ever felt so disappointed in my 10 years with the Department of Health as Public Health Nutritionist, as I did the day here at the Mount when I learned of the chocolate bar campaign. It seemed like a progressive move for the Mount to hire a nutritionist to help combat overweight on campus and then Student Council drops 15,000 boxes of chocolate coated almonds on to the student population to sell. The Student Council must have little, if any, regard for the students it represents to expect them to sell candy. It flies in the face of the nutrition principles that the students are

here to learn. I appreciate the need for raising funds, but there are other ways less embarrassing to the Department of Home Economics preparing for Nutrition Week. To the students who are compromising their convictions, and to the University who so believed in total health and wellbeing that it hired a nutritionist to counsel students in weight control.

Thank you Home Economics Society and Nutrition students for standing by your convictions. You renewed my faith in the "Nutritionists" of the future.

Sincerely,
Frances MacKnight
Nutritionist

Carnival chairs thank all

To The Picaro:

Wint'rafun '81 has ended and all that remains are the memories of a great four days. After months of planning, most of the events went off successfully, and hopefully some will become annual activities.

Congratulations to our winners:

Tug of war—1st—Oonagh Enright, Gerald Enright, Orlando Dimattia. Heather Ronalds,

Gerry Shea, Marlene Dahlgren and Paul Edwards.

2nd—Birches 1 All Stars.

Best—Assisi Hall

Most original—Birches 5

Best Group Effort—Birches 4

Gong Show—Karen MacDonald

Pub Crawl—John McDade, Mary Walter and Sean Little

Special thanks to all our participants and the Picaro, Gerri Bakin, Olands, The Palace, Security, Bar staff, Neil Blanche, Gerald Enright, Karen Stone, our judges and the many others who assisted in many ways.

We hope that '82 will surpass this year. Our satisfaction rests with knowing that we have provided our fellow students with four days of fun. Perhaps the spirit of last week is an attribute that shouldn't characterize Mount students for only a few days—let's make the rest of '81 a year to remember.

Paul McNair
and Sandy Spencer

Yellow journalism accusations continue

To The Picaro:

Perhaps you would like to define yellow journalism. So far as I'm concerned, taking a part of a statement so as to seriously distort the intent of the whole is the very basis of yellow journalism.

Even taking your explanation at face value, I wasn't aware that it was generally known why the P.R. programme was started at short notice. Perhaps you would be so good as to point out where

this information was previously published. Also, if it was already generally known, why were the P.R. students so anxious to get an explanation at the Open Meeting?

Incidentally, I wasn't disputing the general accuracy of the article, but simply the misleading impression created by your reporting of my statements.

Yours sincerely,
David Monaghan

Staff

The Picaro is the student newspaper at Mount Saint Vincent University and is published each week throughout the school year by the MSVU Student Union. The Picaro is a member of Canadian University Press and subscribes to its statements of principles.

Deadline for all copy, editorial and advertising, is Friday noon of each week. By-lines will be normally rewarded for original material. Letters-to-The-Picaro and articles for the Podium column must be typed. All submissions must be signed although names may be withheld upon request. Letters should not exceed 200 words in length. The staff of The Picaro reserves the right to edit all material for length or for legal reasons.

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The Picaro is brought to you this week by various members of the following staff: JoAnne Bower, Nancy Burns, Bruce Croft, Greg Croft, Kingsley Croft, Reginald Curren, Orlando DiMattia, Suzanne Drapeau, Jeanette Gilroy, Pat Goyeche, Sue Hébert, Francis Moran, Heather Ronalds, Sandy Spencer, Kathryn Thomsen, Mary Thorne, Tracy Verbeke and Sandra Wills.

The Picaro



Podium

Mankind—an endangered species

The question "what is man?" has been around for a long time, and definitive, comprehensive answers seem as hard to come by today as when they were when Plato defined man as a two-legged, featherless animal—only to be presented with a plucked chicken by one of his students! Before we smile at the inadequacy of Plato's definition, however, we would do well to pause and reflect upon how our own culture might answer the question about the nature of human beings. The absolute importance attached to the kind of answer we give should be obvious: if we seriously conclude that human beings are not qualitatively different from a featherless chicken then it stands to reason that we need not worry about treating another person any differently than we would treat the plucked bird. In other words, our philosophical view of man must directly influence the very practical concern of how we treat one another.

What sort of view then, is the prevailing one of our culture? It would seem that we are in a transitional stage. Traditionally, we in the West have had our philosophy of man shaped by a Judeo-Christian view of the world. In this view men and women were seen as very unique beings, bearing the image of the personal God who had created them. As God's image-bearers, human beings were entrusted with the care and stewardship of the world. Every person was a significant moral agent, held responsible for his/her choices and decisions. In this traditional view human life is a sacred thing, and human individuals are of immense importance. It was with a clear conception of this Judeo-Christian view, for example, that Immanuel Kant formulated his categorical imperative, insisting that no human being should ever be treated as a means, but only and always as an end in him or herself.

Whatever we may think of the Judeo-Christian tradition, its view of man is on the philosophical "endangered species" list. By and large,

rejecting the idea of a personal Creator, our society has formulated a view of man consistent with its conviction that the universe is the product of impersonal forces operating over long periods of time; i.e., the impersonal (energy and/or matter), plus time, plus chance. Within this frame of reference, man can only be quantitatively distinguished from the rest of the universe. Man is only different from the plucked chicken in that he is more complex—a difference more of degree than of kind.

The implications of this modern view cannot be overestimated. Carried to its logical end it leaves us no room to presume that individual persons have any intrinsic value over anything else. What alone are left are pragmatic values—people are important only in so far as they are means to an end, rather than ends in themselves. Kant's moral imperative has no basis any longer. The Judeo-Christian moral categories become meaningless. Within society there can be given no reason why those individuals who are, for example, an economic burden to the society should be allowed to continue their existence. Elimination of the aged and infirm for economic reasons cannot be condemned as immoral in any sense if we accept the modern naturalistic view of man. Thus it should not be surprising if abortion, infanticide, and mandatory "euthanasia" become increasingly to be accepted as reasonable solutions to economic and social problems.

It is interesting to observe in this regard that Helmut Thielicke, the noted German theologian, concluded that the ultimate reason for the Nazi "solution" to the Jewish "problem" consisted "in the major premise of the anthropology upheld by the rulers and against which the German people manifestly possessed no inner defense." As Thielicke observes, "There are two extremely different views of man. In one I evaluate man according to his functional worth as a working power in the production process, as the bearer of

erotic attractiveness, (such as sex appeal) or of biological value (for example, in the sense given it by a doctrine of the master race). At bottom this view of man is pragmatic. . . the high esteem which the efficiently functioning man enjoys in society is logically paralleled by his complete depreciation as soon as he loses his functional value. . . The opposite view (of man) is the one we find in the gospel. Here the dignity of man rests not upon his functional ability but rather upon the fact that God loves him, that he was dearly purchased, that Christ died for him, and that therefore he stands under the protection of God's eternal goodness.

The relevance of these contrasting views of what a human being is should not escape those of us who are students today. When we reach our retirement years, given the decreasing rate of population growth, there will be only a comparatively small sector of the society available to pay for our retirement benefits. Thus we in our old age will be a tremendous economic burden to the generations which succeeds us. Will theirs be a view of man which only finds value in efficiently functioning and producing members of society? If so, what right will we have to continue living? Many people currently feel no qualms about the killing of 1,500,000 unborn babies a year in North America—why should they feel differently about killing the "survivors" of abortion when they have, in their turn, become unwanted and counter-productive?

If this discussion and these questions are unsettling to you, whether you agree or disagree with the argument, we would invite you to attend the remaining showing of the film series "Whatever Happened to the Human Race" and the discussions which immediately follow. It is time that more of us considered what it means to be human—more than mere theory is at stake!

(The film series is shown at 12:00 noon, every Wednesday in Auditorium D.)

Inter-Varsity Christian Fellowship



"the people pleasers"

Beginning Monday, February 9, Sacateria will start off nutrition week by featuring a "DO IT RIGHT AT LUNCH" special of the day, every day that week

Monday's Menu features:

Creamy Corn Chowder
Grilled Pork Chops
Spicy golden russet apple sauce
Buttered carrot coins and
Mashed netted gem potatoes
Also a delicious MacIntosh apple
or a Florida SunKist orange
All this for the price of: \$1.50

Also for your eating pleasure the rest of the week's menu is as follows:

Tuesday, February 10
Beef and vegetable stew
Home made tea biscuits

Wednesday, February 11
Italian spaghetti and meat sauce

Thursday, February 12
Roast young tim turkey
Summer Savory dressing
Giblet Gravy
Cranberry Sauce
Golden Potatoes
Buttered Garden Green Peas

Friday, February 13
Golden Deep-fried Breaded Haddock
Tartar Sauce
Parsley Boiled Potatoes
Buttered Waxed Beans

Not to be
outdone residence students
will start off nutrition week
on February 9 featuring:

Poached Haddock Fillets
Creamy Egg Sauce or Creole Sauce
Golden Waxed Beans
Buttered Carrot Wheels
Parsley boiled potatoes
and assorted desserts

On Thursday of each week until the end of the semester the cafeteria staff will feature a special dinner beginning with:

Feb. 12: President's Dinner: Zesty Lasagna
Feb. 19: Assisi Hall Night: Grilled Steak special
March 5: Vincent Hall Night: 1/4 Broiled Chicken
March 12: Evaristus Hall Night: Baron of Beef
March 19: Clyde and Bill Night: Western Special
March 26: Dietary Staff: Seafood Night

Monthly Birthday Cake: 3rd Thursday of every month
Help celebrate

everyone's birthday which falls in that month.
Also watch for a special meal on Valentine's Day

Unscramble the puzzle and find the names of 10 different nutritious foods. The first person in the cafeteria office with the right answer will be rewarded.

A E N I R O P

S B F A L J M

D H T U C P K

News

NS Uranium find creates health worries

Uranium deposits large enough to support a commercial mine have recently been discovered in Hants County, Nova Scotia, according to Susan Holtz of the Dalhousie University Ecology Action Centre.

Ron Barkhouse, Minister of Mines and Energy, denied uranium has been discovered in commercial quantities in Hants County. He described the findings there as "interesting."

Uranium mining has had a poor record in other parts of Canada. Following the findings of a royal commission of inquiry into health and envi-

ronmental problems in British Columbia, Premier Bill Bennett placed a seven-year ban on uranium exploration and mining in February, 1980.

Citing health hazards to miners and the damaging effects uranium mining has on the environment, Holtz said, "we think the stuff should stay in the ground."

Asked if Nova Scotia is considering implementing a similar ban to that in B.C., Barkhouse said, "No. Speaking for the department, we aren't considering any ban."

The major hazard of uranium mining is the creation of huge quantities of waste ore or

"tailings." The extraction of three pounds of uranium leaves one ton of crushed ore. These tailings retain 85% of their initial radioactivity. The highly toxic gas Radon-222 is produced, which when exposed to the atmosphere can travel 1000 miles before it decays.

Radon gas is responsible for the high levels of lung cancer in miners.

As radon is highly soluble in water, leaching from the tailings contaminates the surrounding area. Dr. Jack Garnet, Director of the Mineral Resources Division with Mines and Energy, said his

department is "keeping an eye" on problems encountered with uranium mining in the country.

Garnet suggested that a method of keeping tailings out of contact with air and water is to envelope them with a thick rubberized mat covered with a foot of water.

Uranium exploration has been going on for six years in Nova Scotia. Over a million dollars has been spent by the company Aquitaine on exploration in Hants County, according to Garnet.

"I am not aware of any commercial deposits. None is kept secret by the government

or companies," Garnet said.

Holtz speculated that perhaps the government had not been notified of the discovery, as it was very recent, according to her sources. Aquitaine Ltd., has neither denied nor confirmed the discovery.

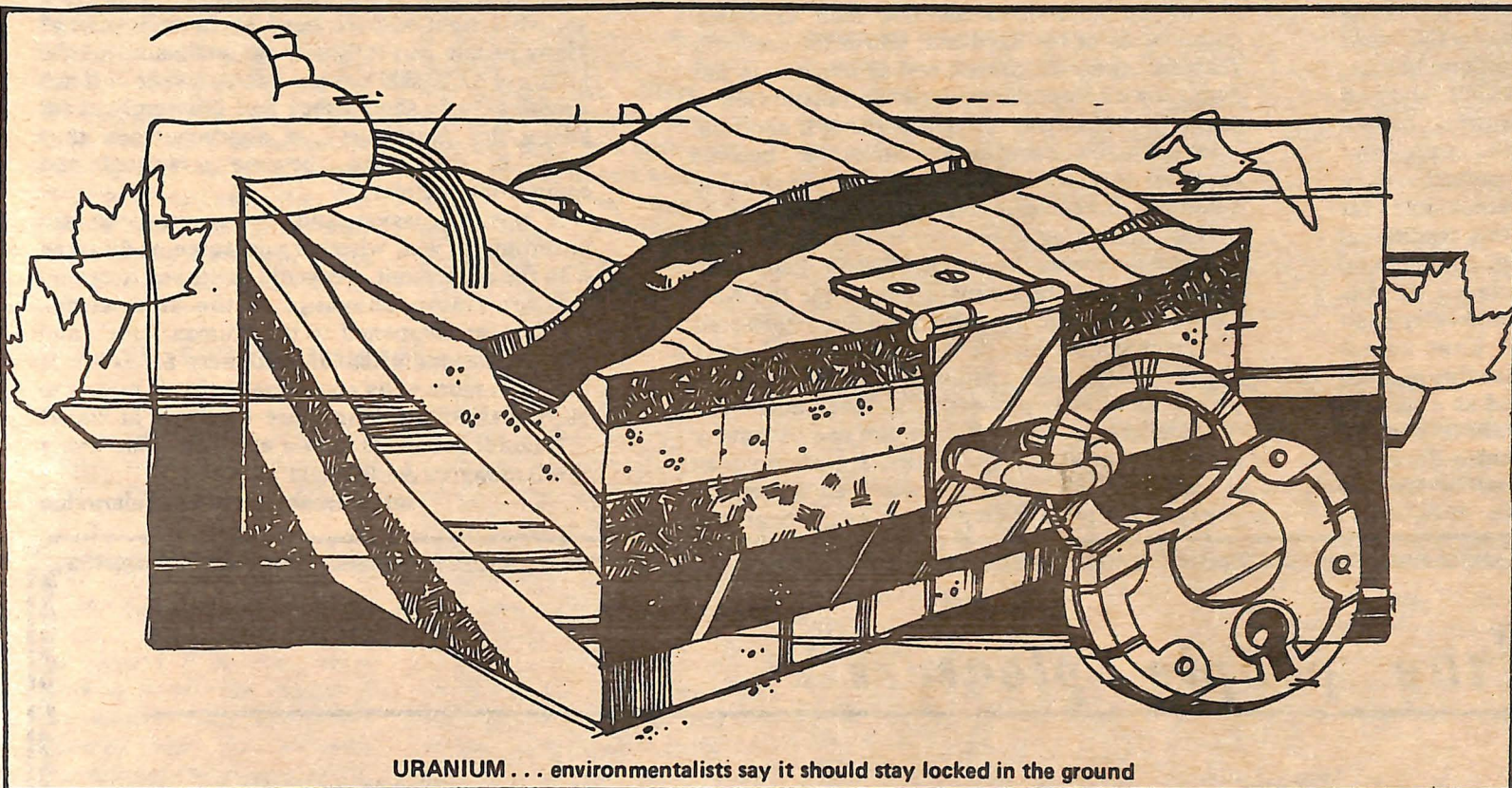
Holtz said the decision to allow uranium mining is a matter of weighing the economic benefits against the dangers of the industry. Economically, the long term outlook is not good, as the demand and price for uranium has sunk and will not rise again for awhile, she said.

Holtz stressed that there should be a great deal of informed public debate over the decision to allow uranium mining in Nova Scotia.

"There should be resources available to bring in experts on different sides of the issue," Holtz said. "Resources are always there for industry to bring in their experts, whereas public groups do not have this financial ability."

After a few years of uranium mining at Elliot Lake, Ontario, the entire Serpent River system was contaminated with radioactivity and aquatic life had perished for 50 miles downstream of the mine.

The United States Regulatory Commission recognized in 1977 that "uranium mining and milling are the most significant sources of radiation exposure to the public from the entire nuclear fuel system—far surpassing nuclear reactors of high level radioactive waste disposal."



URANIUM... environmentalists say it should stay locked in the ground

Manitoba gets surprising funding increase

WINNIPEG [CUP]— With a provincial election on the horizon, Manitoba's three universities were pleasantly surprised when the province's university grants commission announced a substantial funding increase for next year.

The University of Winnipeg will receive the largest increase of 16.4 per cent over last year's budget.

Despite this increase, University of Winnipeg president Harry Duckworth said thirty courses from this year's curriculum may still be cut next year.

Duckworth said that although he is pleased with the increase which matches the university's request to the government, the courses may still be cut because the request to government included the cut.

University of Manitoba president Ralph Campbell said he too was happy with the grant increase of 13.5 per cent to that university.

"It is higher than I anticipated, but that may be because I've been conditioned to the small increase we received in past years," Campbell said.

Campbell said he was disturbed by the larger percentage increase the University of Winnipeg received.

"It is difficult to understand why they would get more," Campbell said. He added that the kind of costs at the University of Manitoba, especially in the professional faculties, escalated more rapidly than those at other institutions.

Brandon University president Harold Perkins was also pleased with his university's 13 per cent increase in provincial funding.

None of the three university presidents could guarantee there would be no tuition increase next year.

"My initial response is that tuition should rise, although not anything more than modestly," Campbell said.

Brian Pannell, president of the University of Winnipeg students' association, said "technically we shouldn't get a tuition increase" but does expect a small one.

Jim Egan, president of the University of Manitoba student union, also expects a tuition increase.

However, Egan noted, unlike other years the university

grants commission did not suggest a tuition increase. He interpreted this to mean "the government wants the universities to keep tuition as low as possible in an election year."

Food thefts—rats or residents?

by Bertha Dotten

Imagine this: In the dead of night, the pitter-patter of little feet can be heard in the direction of the kitchen. As usual, the majority of women are snuggled in their beds and our mystery person knows this. She then proceeds to silently open the refrigerator door, takes enough tidbits to satisfy the grumbings in her stomach, and stealthy retreats to her room to "pig out".

This is not a scene from the latest movie in town. It is a phenomenon that is taking place in our residences with surprising regularity.

All the residents are equipped with refrigerators

which are available for use by the women on the floor. It is here that their milk and jam are stored. These tend to tempt even the hardest-to-please palets.

Heather Sutherland said that she knew of this problem. However, there is not much that can be done to retrieve the missing morsels.

"You can't blame all the girls on the floor for stealing," Sutherland said.

One Assisi resident said, "It must be big rats." In Assisi there are approximately 12 women to each refrigerator, but in Vincent Hall, where the problem seems to flourish, approximately 140 women

share only two refrigerators.

The problem is becoming so serious that, in Vincent Hall, one student brought in fresh spring water from home only to find the container filled with tap water when she went for it. A thirsty rat?

In Lourdes Hall, where the residents cook all their meals, the problem does not even seem to exist.

The problem is not unusual. In past years the women have been in the same situation and the solution has been the same too. "Brand your possessions with tape. On this tape write your room number and name to ward off thieves," is the advice given.

Simon Fraser students ignored—fees skyrocket

VANCOUVER [CUP]—Simon Fraser University's board of governors ignored angry student protests and approved a 13 per cent tuition fee increase January 27.

Only the two student and sole staff representatives on the board opposed the hike.

About 160 students crowded into the board's meeting room and hissed and cried out "that

higher income homes.

"The onus is on the administration to provide comprehensive information to the contrary," he said.

But SFU president George Pedersen said an impact study "is a very nice thing to talk about, but everybody must realize it cannot be done by one institution."

He estimated the cost of such a study at \$750,000.

Student board representative Gordon Swan said that his own informal survey of students on campus showed 34 per cent of the respondents would be unable to attend university if the increase was approved.

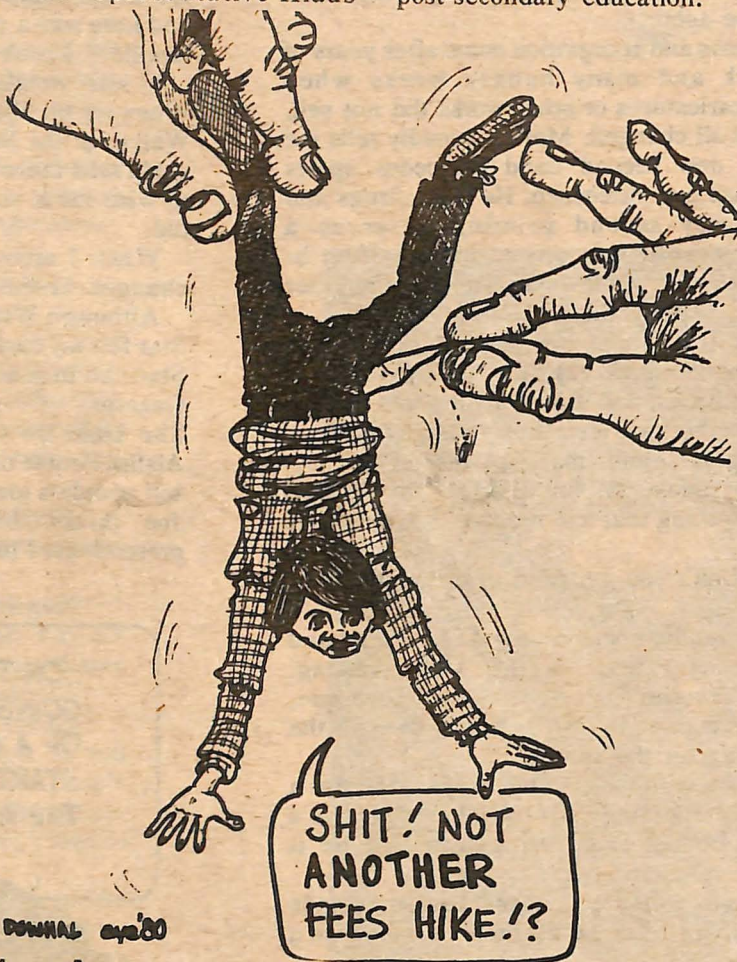
"The burden has to be borne by somebody," faculty board representative Klaus

Rieckhoff said. "While the concerns put before us are real—they have validity—they are not the only concerns the board has to consider."

Board chair Ray Parkinson told students that "entry to the university should not be by finances, it should be by ability."

"This is a political issue, it is not an administrative one," he said. "You should not talk to the politicians but to the public."

Catherine Ludgate, from the Capilano College student society, told the rally education cutbacks "are only the physical manifestation of a much more serious problem—the Social Credit government and its lack of concern for post-secondary education."



DOWNAL 04/80

National students denounce aid study

OTTAWA [CUP]—The recently released report on student aid "makes a mockery of student input and hides the real concerns with the existing programs", according to John Doherty of the National Union of Students (NUS).

The federal-provincial task force on student assistance released their report January 27. While the study does admit the current system does not meet students' needs, says Doherty, no fundamental changes are proposed.

"We had hoped for something that would deal with the real problems of the student aid program," he said. "We didn't expect them to pat themselves on the back."

The task force, established by the Council of Ministers of Education, has been reviewing student assistance programs in all provinces except Quebec (which administers its own program) since February, 1980.

The document recommends that:

- the present use of arbitrary ceilings be dropped in favour of limits and allowances which would determine financial need by taking inflation, and regional and institutional differences into account.
- more information about aid programs be provided to secondary schools and primary schools and to lower socioeconomic families.
- aid programs be extended to part-time students in financial need.
- there be a special procedure for students who are having difficulty repaying their student loans.
- students who decide to

- students who decide to study in other provinces or abroad not be denied the opportunity because of lack of money.
- the present approach to de-

termining whether a student is self-supporting be changed to prevent problems for students whose parents refuse to make the necessary contribution.

- diversifying the present range of aid programs by providing on-campus part-time work for financially needy students.

Doherty feels the recommendation regarding ceilings is misleading. While it appears that the government is concerned with student needs, the removal of ceilings would "shift the burden to those least able to pay. This would force low income people out of the system," he said.

NUS is planning a spring campaign on student aid. "We have to continue to press for an all grant system," said Doherty. "Students have to force the government to work at breaking down financial barriers to education with a good student aid policy."

News Briefs

Ontario students fight funding

KINGSTON [CUP]—Ontario student leaders voiced their commitment to opposing the provincial government's tuition fee hike at an Ontario Federation of Students conference January 22-25.

Minister of Education, Bette Stephenson announced January 23 that tuition would increase 10 per cent at all Ontario universities next year, and the individual institutions could also add an additional, 10 per cent discretionary fee.

A document entitled Death in the Family passed at the conference suggested protest action:

- funeral wreathes sent to Stephenson, signifying the death of education
- a resolution against restraint
- two alternate weeks of protest during which a tabloid will be released explaining the effect of current government educational policies
- rock against restraint dances and concerts, education forums and meetings with the minister

Saint Mary's student union bankrupt?

The first audit conducted by the St. Mary's university student union in five years has unveiled a \$45,000 deficit.

An auditor's report, examined in a January 16 meeting of the Students' council, pointed to huge operating losses in the student-owned pub, the campus newspaper, and the SMU yearbook.

Mike McNeil, council president, said problems with familiarizing new executives with union operations each year contributed to the built-up deficit. He said he only became aware of the need for an audit in September.

He said the union's records were examined by a university accounting class last year, but no report was received from the accounting students concerning the financial situation.

An additional loss resulted from the campus health-care plan, which the student union has to cover while awaiting funds collected for the plan by the university administration. McNeil estimated losses on the plan reached between \$15,000 and \$20,000 last year.

Treasurer Rick Reynolds said immediate cutbacks will be necessary. He said there are "no funds" for the groups and societies associated with the council.

Vibrating underwear—turn them on

[ZNS]—Musical Vibrating Panties are catching on like underwear on fire.

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

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

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

Quebec CEGEP launches divestment campaign

MONTREAL [CUP]—The student council at John Abbott College will remove its funds from the Bank of Montreal to protest that bank's international loans policy in South Africa.

The council will be moving its \$128,000 account to the National Bank of Canada.

A letter explaining the council's decision was sent to the student activities committee, which will have to ratify the motion.

Copies of the letter were also sent to the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Royal Bank.

The text of the letter "condemns all immoral investments in the racist apartheid regime in South Africa."

The council has also demanded the administration remove its money from the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce.

Gordon Ritchie, student representative on the board of governors, will raise a motion of divestment at the next meeting of the board in February.

Feature

AISLIN: pictures and one-liners

by Gerry Yampolsky
reprinted from the LINK
by CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

He is a man who attacks with pictures and one liners. His arena is four inches by three inches and allows for one or two lines of print, yet he uses that space to convey a message more powerful than even the characters he satirizes.

Terry Mosher, better known as Aislin, proves that the quill is mightier than the pen, which leaves the sword far behind in the modern pecking order.

His cartoons, if they can be defined as such, educate the reader while tickling his funny bone. He uses images rather than words to point out the "wrongdoings" of people and institutions in the news.

Aislin has just published his book entitled **Did the Earth Move?** (Link, September 19) and it has gone into a second printing with sales of over 15,000 copies, a rarity in Canada.

He is also published three times a week in the Montreal Gazette and does freelance work for other interests.

Mosher's office speaks loudly of the man. It is messy, but organized and very interesting. The walls are cluttered with awards, posters and buttons. Buttons from everywhere and for anything. Old political campaigns, old movies, old stars, new businesses, and one that simply states that "Mary Brown has the best legs in town," vestige of a modelling agency's creative push.

His collection of baseball hats and vast library

ridden forties. His energy is enormous and when he laughs it is in a deep resonant voice that surprises and envelopes the listener. He throws his head back, his eyes light up and on goes the volume. If he isn't talking to you, he is on the phone to someone across Canada, swigging Scope from a bottle and spitting it into a nearby pan ("Ever since I quit heroin I've taken to Scope," he quipped) or smoking a cigarette without ever flicking the ash.

His success and recognition come after years of hard work and many hungry weeks when cartoons, caricatures or other works did not sell.

That has all changed. Mosher proudly tells me about the new second hand Mercedes sports coupe he has just purchased. He then shrugs and grins "Every second printing deserves a Mercedes, even if it is second hand." Then he throws back his whole body and the laughter booms out, rattling the windows.

"I think I'm in the big leagues (he mimics strictly tongue in cheek), I've always enjoyed putting out books, and if they made some money, so much the better. Now, they're finally starting to be popular, and making lots of money. Somewhere down the line I'd like to do only books, something that will really knock the world on its ass."

The Link: Don't you get tired of doing the same cartoons?

Aislin: Not really, you can only do Levesque and Drapeau so many times, but they are interesting. I guess my favorite character has been Levesque, but Ryan is coming in fast. It has to do with the person being "in the spotlight."

I sense that with the coming of Ryan, there is a new severity emerging in Quebec. Levesque had a bee in his bonnet about separatism, but he is really a Social Democrat.

What you look for are mistakes. Levesque made many, but Ryan is new, and I think he will make a pile of them.

The Link: What about the beginning of Aislin?

Aislin: The name is my daughter's. I graduated from Grand Ecole de Beaux Art in Quebec City. I used to earn cash by drawing caricatures of tourists.

Then I hitched down to New York and knocked on the door of Paul Kraszner (Yippie Leader) and he liked my work. Kraszner managed to get me a double page spread in a rock magazine, now defunct, named **Cheetah**. There was also some work for a coffee house in Boston, some other work published in Saturday Night, the Toronto magazine, but here I am in Montreal. I am the typical Canadian, born in Ottawa on Remembrance Day.

The Link: How did you start with the newspapers in the city?

Aislin: When I arrived in Montreal I went to see Frank Walker at the Star. The other cartoonist, McNally, broke his ankle and they called a few weeks later for a cartoon, that was my first piece published in the city.

There were rumours circulating that I was working in University papers and underground press (Logos), but that came only after the Star. I was willing to work for anyone, both for experience and the exposure.

The money was pretty tight; about fifty to a hundred dollars a week was good. Then I started doing more freelance stuff for the Star and artwork on their ads.

Walker called me in and said that "we might as

well hire you full time for all the money we pay you freelance." That was acceptable, but I had to be able to continue my freelance work.

The Link: How did the October Crisis affect you?

Aislin: I did some of my best work during those few months. There were front page courtroom scenes, political cartoons, just tons of stuff. It was a time of intense pressure, and many opinions. About six months later, my kids were still young and here was a chance so we left for Europe "en famille." I took a year of absence.

It was wonderful, exciting and educational. When we hit Spain I was broke, so I called Frank Walker at the Star and asked if I still had a job.

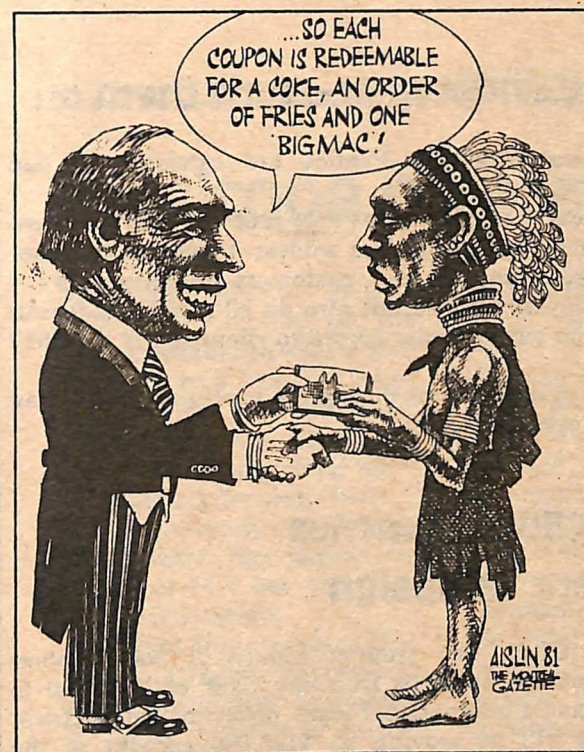
He said there was one available, and I told him to wire me a thousand dollars to get home. He did.

When I arrived back in Montreal, things had changed at the Star.

Although Walker and others defended me, the Star felt my cartoons were too radical. So I left the Star and took advantage of a standing offer at the Gazette.

The Link: Do you think your work is radical?

Aislin: People did then. My work hasn't changed, but people's ideas have. I write what the average Joe thinks, but can't say without seeming pretentious. I listen to them and try to speak for



remind the visitor that he is dealing with a crazed intellectual who can comfortably discuss the roots of Country and Western, European art, or Civic Politics.

Mosher's hair and beard is speckled with grey and he reminisces about the Yippies and underground newspapers. He is not a radical in the bomb-throwing sense, yet his art does tend to shake up the establishment from time to time.

He is not easy to place, his age somewhere between the frolicking twenties and the crisis-



them.

When I joined the Gazette in 1972, it was during rough times. I was using many chemicals that were somewhat less than legal, but I smartened up. Things have been on the rise ever since.

The Link: How did you feel about the Star's demise?

Aislin: I felt awful about it. Cities with smaller anglophone populations support two English dailies successfully.

Montreal is a newspaper town. People here have a tremendous diversity of opinions and they should be able to express it. Besides, many good friends lost their jobs at the Star.

The Link: Your work seems to typify the common man, and take his side.

Aislin: My work does typify the common Joe and describe his perceptions. When Eaton's has to drop the 'S' from their name, it's a corporate decision made in Regina, or some other place. When ed's in Verdun, or anywhere else, have to change their sign, it's a big deal. They can't run away to Calgary.

I hope that some of my cartoons destroy the myth of the "Anglophone Boss," because many of them aren't.

In my cartoon about moving headquarters, we aren't talking about Sun Life. It is two guys who have been sitting in the same tavern for years.

The Link: Why are you so cynical?

Aislin: I'm cynical on occasion; the event or action really determines the outcome. For a simple event, I won't be caustic, but for a major issue, out comes the cynicism.

It can run from poking fun at an individual to "bringing out the sledgehammer."

News scares me, some of it is awful. When I read in the Toronto Globe and Mail last week about the dumping of TNT near other industrial wastes, each unknown to the other, I was mad. One cartoon will be hard, another soft; the reaction depends on the story.

The Link: What bothers you about society?

Aislin: Complacency and privilege are the most disressing things today.

The Link: Aren't you one of the privileged?

Aislin: I don't want to be hypocritical; I'm not perfect. When I say that bothers me, some things that I do also bother me; I'm not perfect.

The Link: Do you feel your cartoons preach?

Aislin: Political cartoons bother people if you preach to them. It should reflect how people think, the average person. I do it for the people out there, but being paid for something I love to do is great.

As far as preaching, for me to preach would be hypocritical. I sign my work. Because of tradition, editorial writers in the English press don't. Many of them would like to so they can be stronger in their words. I say what I want and I sign.

The Link: How effective is the message?

Aislin: More people look at the no phone calls, no interruptions. I do about six cartoons a week. Three for the Gazette, three for freelance. It's like any job, it takes time and concentration.

The Link: How much is Aislin, how much is Mosher in your work?

Aislin: Aislin is Mosher and Mosher is Aislin. They are one and the same. In this business you have to be part writer and part entertainer. The little white space that you have to fill with a picture and line has to fulfill that old adage; "a picture is worth a thousand words."

Journalism in Canada is not as exciting as it could be, but there are a lot of excellent journalists living in this country. I'd like to see the media set up where it wouldn't be so dependant upon advertising.

I remember when I published the cartoon of two men in a soup kitchen taking about going to Regines, which I consider silly and superfluous. Regine's PR man called the next day and was very happy. Regine herself was in town and wanted to buy the original. I usually charge between two to three hundred (dollars) per original, but I asked her for \$500. She said no, but offered me a free membership. The print is still in my drawer.

All I can say is if the work isn't good, then what's the point?



It's election time again!

by Beth Brothers

Well it's that time of year again. That's right folks, **ELECTION TIME**. Fortunately enough, the election committee has made it very easy for you.

The following positions are open for candidates: President; Executive Vice President; External Vice President; Vice President, Academic; Board of Governors Rep.; Senate Reps, (two); Faculty Reps, which include Arts, Science, Child Study, PR, Home Ec., Business, Secretarial, and Part-Time Student Rep.; Residence Rep.; Non-Residence Rep.; and New Student Rep.

Nominations open at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, February 3 and close on Monday, February 9, at 4:30 p.m. That's one week, seven short days, for you to get your nomination form completed.

Think about it. What can you do for yourself and your fellow students? What do you want to see done at good old MSVU?

This year's election week has a few extras. First of all, an information corner, Elections Corner, will be set up on February 10, on Seton 2nd floor. Any questions, com-

ments, or information you may require, will be answered, heard, or provided at this booth until Tuesday, February 17. Secondly, on Friday, February 13, you'll have a chance to "Quiz the Candidate". This gives you a chance to find out who you can vote for.

On February 16, the candi-

dates will have a chance to tell you what they plan to do for you. Speeches will be given in the Saceteria at 12:30 noon and, again, in the Cafeteria at 5:30 p.m.

Wednesday, February 18 is the big Day. It's all very simple. Just show your student ID,

mark x on the ballot and you're finished. Simple, isn't it?

Part time students, you have plenty of chances to vote for your candidate. Advance polls will be set up for your benefit only on Monday and Tuesday from 12:00 to 2:00 in your lounge, Room 442, and again,

from 5:30-7:00 on second floor Seton.

A great deal of effort has been placed on the organization of the election. Do you want to see some changes? Do something about it. Vote for the best candidate. Let's make this union a strong one.



'expansion' cont'd from page three

student reading and studying space, a lack of which many students complain about.

"They say you should have 25 square feet of space per student (to study in)," Bianchini said. "Actually we have only about eight feet per student."

As far as the professional building is concerned, Merrigan said he doubts if the university will press for approval of that plan.

"I don't think the university administration is convinced any longer that what this university needs is a separate professional building."

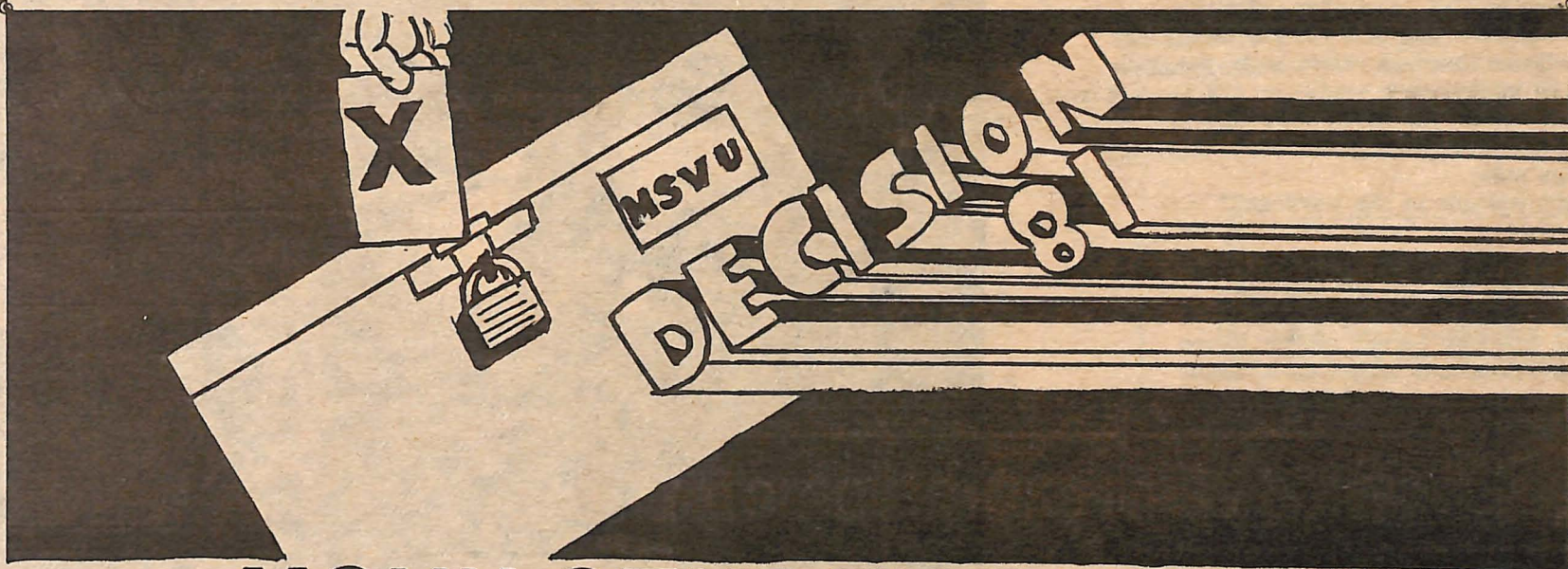
He said it would be more in keeping with the integrated nature of the university to accommodate the Mount's growing professional pro-

grammes in an extension of an existing building to cut down on the segregation of students by programme.

"The university is moving away from the philosophy (of separate buildings) so students are not separated," he said.

Merrigan said the professional building and the library expansion were the last two elements of a long-range building plan designed for the university eight years ago.

The parking decks will go the same route as the professional building plans, Merrigan said. The decks were planned at a time when expanding enrolments were what the university was looking at. Declining student populations have eliminated the need for more parking.



**MSVU STUDENT UNION
SPRING ELECTIONS
WED. FEB. 18/81**

**ALL POSITIONS OPEN: for more information contact
ELECTION CORNER**

second floor seton Feb. 10-17

**NOMINATIONS
Feb. 3-9/81**

**Nomination Forms are
available at the Student Council Office**

Sports

Mount's volleyballers win fourth consecutive tournament

by Sandra King

Another tournament, another win for M.S.V.U.'s volleyball team. The fourth Nova Scotia College Conference (N.S.C.C.) tournament, the fourth won by the Mount team was hosted at the Mount, Saturday. M.S.V.U. placed first in the Round Robin and beat Truro's Teachers College in the final match.

M.S.V.U. triumphed over King's College in the first game: 15-3, 15-3. Later M.S.V.U. lashed Truro's Teachers College: 15-7, 15-3, placing first in the Round Robin. In the semi-finals Teachers College beat King's and met M.S.V.U. in the finals losing: 15-8, 15-8 to the Mount. The Mount's Athletic Officer, Deborah Denny, pre-

sented the M.S.V.U. team with medals and Teachers College with ribbons.

Nanette Elsinga led the way with 29 offensive points, six aces (points on service) and a block point. Julianna Elsinga followed with eight offensive points, 15 dynamite aces and two block points. Catherine LeBlanc's serving was the only 100 percent performance that

day. "The setting from Gerry George and Jacquie Melanson was terrific which made a remarkable difference to the team's play" said Coach Brian Carlton.

The volleyball team goes to Antigonish, Saturday, February 7 for Volleyball Nova Scotia's Cape Breton Open for Senior A Women. Most of Nova Scotia's top teams will be there. "Since we have been doing so well, we expect to place high in the standings" said Coach Carlton.

On February 14, the Mount will be hosting our own Mount

St. Vincent University Valentine's Day Invitational Tournament for Senior A Women in the new Social/ Athletic Complex.

On February 28, the Mount will be at the University of Montreal to meet teams from Ontario, Quebec, and the Eastern States. "This is a very high caliber tournament and will show us our rank nationally", said Carlton.

A special thanks to: Bruce Croft, Alice MacKichan, Gerry Shea, and Sandy Spencer for their help at the tournament.

Activity week showcases athletics

Mount Saint Vincent University will open the doors of its New Rosaria Centre to students and the general public on March 2-6 for a "sneak preview" of the completed complex. An "Extravaganza" is planned during this five-day period to introduce the new facilities, which include a weight room featuring power hydrogen exercise equipment, sauna and a fully equipped gymnasium.

"This is their week, their facility, and their program, so we hope every student will drop in and take part in 'warming up' the new building," said Pat Demot, recreation officer at the Mount.

An exercise to music class at 8:00 a.m.-8:45 a.m. Monday, March 2 will start the week off right. For all those interested in the art of body building, a session in the weight room is planned for Wednesday at 8:30 a.m.

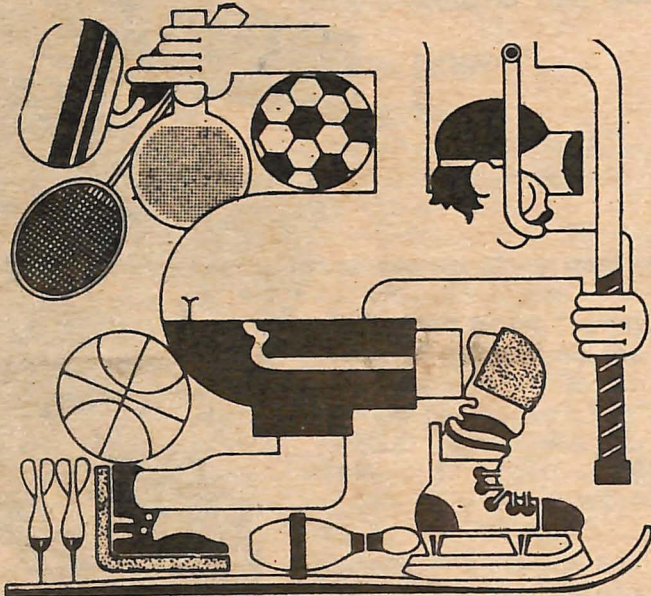
"Super Stars", which is a friendly competition in six

categories, including frisbee toss, badminton, and basketball throw, will be open to all interested between scheduled events. During these times student guies will also be available for tours of the complex.

Other events include an archery demonstration, faculty-student challenges, jazz, ballet and folk classes and a rhythmic

gymnastic display on Thursday March 5 at 8:00 p.m.

The week of events will conclude with a beer bash on Friday at 4:00 p.m. in the multi-purpose room. A calendar of events is available from the Registrar's office, Rosaria Centre. For information, contact Pat Demont or Deborah Denny at 443-4450, extension 152.



Entertainment

9 to 5—Entertaining and socially redeeming

by Sue Drapeau
Staff Reporter

If there was ever a movie which had lots of redeeming social value at the same time as being very entertaining, it is "9 to 5". The movie, starring feminists Jane Fonda, Lily Tomlin and Dolly Parton, is the funniest example I have seen of how the sexist, racist, lying, cheating, bigoted boss gets his.

The movie revolves around the three stars and how they, over a joint rolled by Violet's (Tomlin) son, envision their fantasies about how to do in the boss. When one of their fantasies almost comes true accidentally and the boss's spy, Roz, finks on the women, they are forced to hold him hostage in his own home for six weeks. Since Doralee (Parton), the boss's personal secretary, knows his handwriting so well, the three women set about to change all the things that are

wrong with the office.

By the time the boss can finally return to the office, everything has changed, and productivity is up 20 per cent in the short six week period.

The changes include so many of the things that are lacking in policy which would make women more fairly treated in the work force.

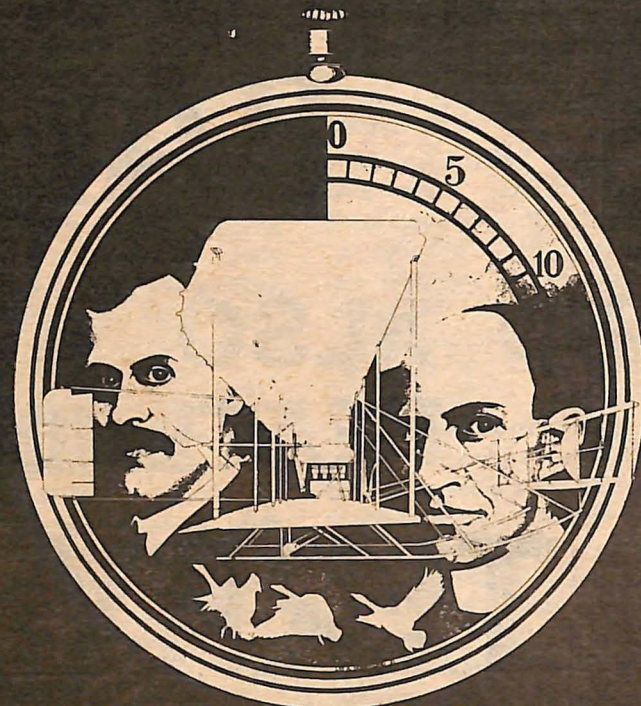
Violet also makes good. After 12 years in that office, and watching every male in the department pass her in promotions, her knowledge of the company, often exceeding that of the men, she can finally make it. The Chairman of the Board is so pleased with the progressive attitude of boss Hart's department, he transfers him out of the country, and you have to see the movie to find out where.

If all you want is to be entertained, then this is a great way to kill two hours, and even at that, if you are a woman, you

can't help cheering when the sexist attitude of the men in a company is changed almost overnight by three women who know what they need. As Tomlin put it to the boss one day, "And don't you ever call me your girl again. I am a woman. Do you understand that? And all I demand is a little dignity and a little respect."

In its own subtle ways, the movie not only deals with the inequalities forced on women in the work force, but those forced on the handicapped as well. Although nothing is said about the handicapped, a shot of a man in a wheelchair, jumping to his desk and going to work typing, obviously hired under a new policy established in Hart's absence, says all there is to say.

If you want entertainment or if you want social comment, this is the movie for you.



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

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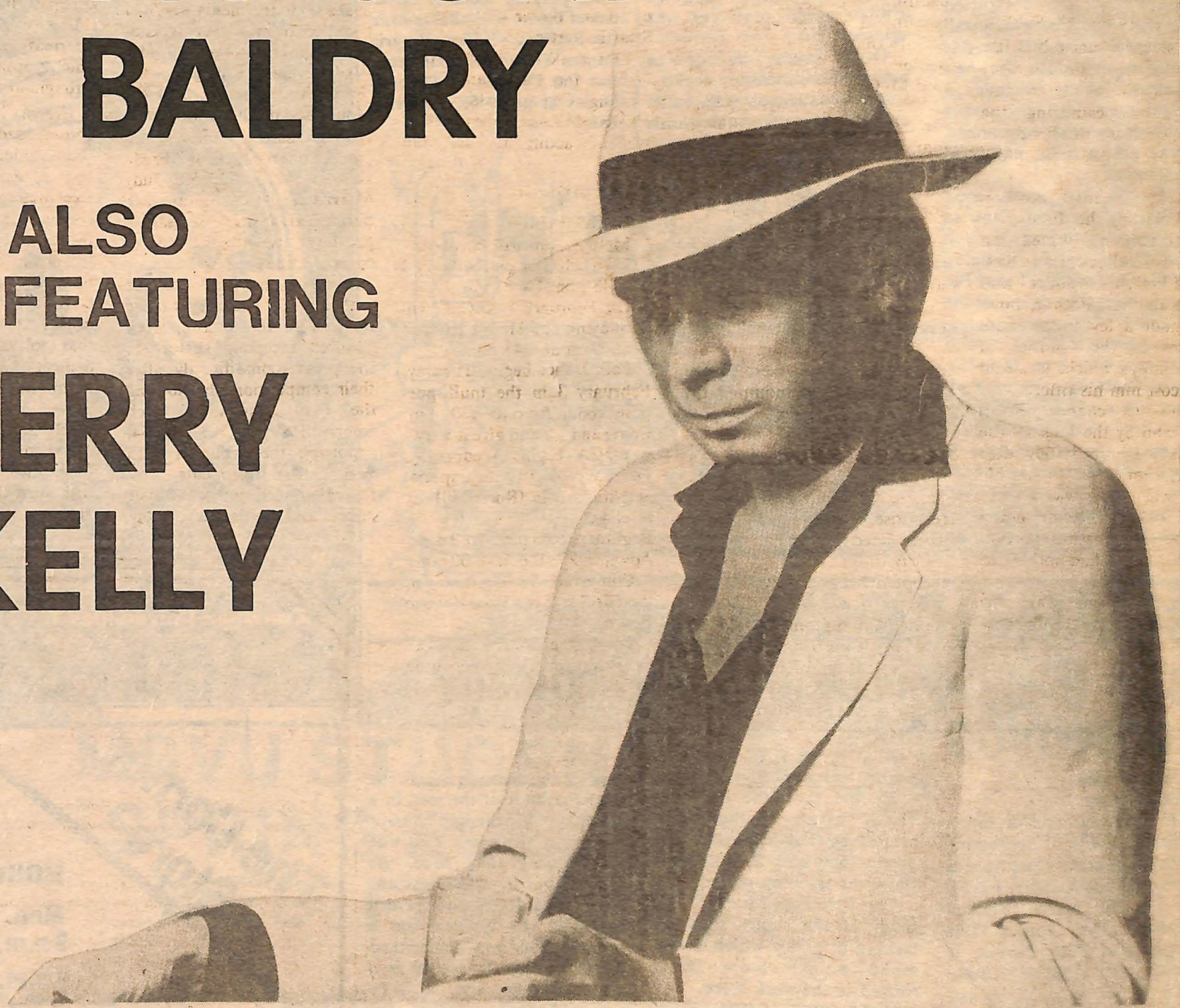
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Sports

13 year old skater captures hearts and gold

by Joanne Bower
Staff Reporter

Friday night at the Metro Centre, Haligonians witnessed the crowning of Canada's youngest ever senior ladies champion.

Thirteen-year-old Tracey Wainman performed an almost flawless routine which left

spectators cheering long after her departure from the ice. However, nearing the end of her five minute program, Tracey slipped and fell while executing a turn, but nevertheless finished her performance with the dignity of a true champion, showing the poise and composure many might

not think capable of such a young skater.

Not only did Tracey win the hearts of her audience from the moment she stepped onto the ice, but she also received the much deserved approval of the judges who awarded her marks ranging from 5.5 to 5.8 out of a possible 6.0.

Later, in an interview with the press, Tracey explained that her fall was due to the excitement of her own anticipated win.

Tracey adds this newly acclaimed title to her already

distinguished list of achievements in her short life as a skater.

At age 11, Tracey claimed the Canadian championship in the novice division and showed such promise that she immediately moved to senior, completely bypassing the junior category. In her first year in senior competition, she placed third at the Canadian championships. She finished 14th at the Worlds in 1980 and was second behind Elaine Zayak of the U.S. at Skate Canada this past fall.

Tracey's win cannot only be accredited to her excellent skating ability, but also to the guidance of her coach Ellen Burka who has previously coached such former Canadian champions as Toller Cranston and Heather Kemkaran.

Tracey now looks to the future and the 1981 Worlds to be held in Hartford, Connecticut in March where she hopes to finish in the top 10.

If her performance this weekend was any indication of her skating potential, she'll achieve her goal.

Surprise victory in senior mens' title

by Pamela Bower

On Saturday, the Halifax Metro Centre was the scene of one of the most dramatic upsets in the history of senior men's figure skating competition. Nineteen-year-old Brian Orser skated an unbelievably difficult performance to perfection, thus capturing the men's title from the hands of Brian Pockar, the 1980 champion.

Pockar, in first position upon entering the final free skating portion, skated an excellent overall program which showed both his technical and artistic abilities. Pockar, however, made a few unfortunate mistakes in the landing of several jumps which, it would seem, cost him his title.

Seeing his chance, Brian Orser, who by the luck of the draw skated immediately after Pockar, went all out to gamble on the win. Orser was a close second behind Pockar going into the free skating portion and, so it seems, had nothing to lose.

Orser's program was jam packed with unusual spins and difficult triple jumps, including the triple Lutz and the spectacular triple Axel which has never before been executed

perfectly during a competition. Brian's attempt, however, was flawless, as was every other jump and spin he performed.

In the final seconds of his exciting routine, an ovation resounded which was second only to that given to hometown senior dance skaters McNeil and McCall.

It came as no surprise that Orser received his highest marks for technical merit, with five marks of 5.9, but the crowd expressed its disapproval at his not receiving a perfect 6.0.

After the free skating portion, the two had equal scores, and it was uncertain who would be awarded the title. That decision was up to the judges.

The crowd burst into another ovation as Brian Orser stepped onto the ice and mounted the podium to receive the gold medal, and remained on its feet as Brian Pockar received the silver and Gordon Forbes the bronze. Orser, overcome by the response of the crowd and his unexpected victory, stood on the podium in tears as he accepted his gold medal.

Orser now moves on to the World Championships to be held in March in Hartford, Connecticut, and I'm sure he'll thrill the crowd there as much as he did here in Halifax.

PR students also win praise

by Joanne Bower
Staff Reporter

Last week saw Halifax play host to the Canadian Figure Skating Championships, and also saw Mount public relations students acting as hosts and

hostesses to the media who had travelled from all across Canada to cover the event. Under the direction of Evelyn McCall, third year P.R. student at the Mount and mother of the newly crowned senior dance champion Robert McCall, Freda Fraser, Mike Collicott, Judy Morris, and Mark McCondach performed tasks essential in providing us with the type of coverage we received.

Some of the various duties that kept our students busy throughout the skating week involved escorting skaters to the press room directly after their competition, distributing the final results of each competition to the media, supplying the reporters with food and refreshments, and generally meeting the needs of skaters and media alike. Many

were also instrumental in providing us with background information on the skaters which appeared in papers throughout the city.

Evelyn McCall should be commended for supervising these students as they certainly succeeded in making everyone feel welcome. Evelyn was also responsible for much of the preparations for the arrival of the media by contacting every form of media from across Canada and providing the proper accreditations, a job that took much hard work and dedication, not to mention the many hours, which however proved worthwhile for those involved. As a fellow student and a member of the press, it was a pleasure to have worked with such dedicated and energetic individuals.

Sports Briefs

BASKETBALL

Mount team will be playing TC at Tech Gym on February 3 at 8:45 p.m.

On February 7, C.C.B. will be playing our Mount team at Tech Gym at 8:45 p.m.

Folk Dance begins Tuesday, February 3 in the multi-purpose room from 6-7:30 p.m. Come and see and give it a try!!

YOGA begins Wednesday, February 4 in the special activities room (Room 401 on level 4).

Beginners 5:45 p.m.-7:00 p.m.

Advanced 7:00 p.m.-8:00 p.m.

Come the first night, try it, then decide if you would like to sign up.

For further information call us at the Athletics/Recreation Office, 2nd floor, Assisi, Local 152.

News

CONT'D FROM PAGE ONE

was the most progressive step student council has taken in its dealings with the newspaper this year," he said.

Other paper staffs and student councils who have signed are enthusiastic as well. "CUP-MS is the ideal student owned business," said Linda Williamson, Editor of the Uniter, the University of Winnipeg paper. "All profits remain in the organization and return back to the members who democratically control the company," she added.

Christine Sypnowich, Editor of the University of Toronto Varsity said she thought the Varsity Board of Directors acted wisely and in the best interest of the students.

Dachia Joudrey, Student Union President at the Mount said she hoped the contract was in The Picaro's best interest and was confident that The Picaro staff would not want anything that was not.

The contract was only signed by Joudrey after council had referred the contract to the Publishing Board. There was no council representation at the Publishing Board meeting held especially to discuss the contract, and no debate when it went back to council for ratification.

"The fact that council accepted the Pub Board's recommendation without debate is both pleasing and disheartening. I'm glad they finally adopted a hands off policy for the newspaper but couldn't help wondering about their incredible apathy over such a crucial element of the newspaper's operation," said Moran.

Another aspect of the signing of the contract by council is the elimination of any possibility of dealing with the company CUP previously dealt with. Most papers who have signed the CUP-MS contract

said they were fed up dealing with that company, Youthstream Canada Ltd.

"Youthstream has screwed us around for too long and it's time they were put where they belong—out of business," said Moran. He added "Now that the student press no longer has to deal with Cam Killoran (Youthstream President) and his happy band of capitalists each year, we can get down to the real business of what student newspapers are all about."

The Picaro signing represents the first east of Montreal. John Parsons, Atlantic staffperson for CUP said he is glad to see The Picaro sign and hopes it will be a trendsetter in the Atlantic region. Moran said he was sorry that council didn't meet last week. "If they had met last week, we could have been the first to sign."

Work with the student press...

Eight college and university newspapers in the Atlantic provinces require a regional staffperson in the 81/82 academic year.

Applicants must have experience reporting on student-related issues, be familiar with newspaper production and development and must be able to type. The position involves frequent travel to member newspapers. An understanding of the structure and principles of Canadian University Press is an asset.

The staffperson will work with regional student newspapers by assisting with newswriting, production and business operations. Seminars and workshops are involved.

Job term runs from August 25, 1981 to mid April 1982. Salary range: \$800/month with cost of living allowances quarterly. Screenings will take place at Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S. on February 15.

Applications and enquiries may be directed to:

Atlantic Region Canadian University Press
Student Union Building
Dalhousie University
Halifax, N.S. B3H 4J2

Deadline is February 12, 1981

January, 1981

ARCUP International

ARCUP International; looking beyond the commercial press



The cliché "the world is small" has a lot to do with instant media coverage of world events. Minute by minute updates on the American hostages "flight to freedom", the latest union decisions in Poland, and the value of our dollar, become a part of our daily lives as soon as we turn on the morning radio and pick up a newspaper.

We have an uncanny international "sense", a continuous awareness of events and their perceived implications, as they happen.

To what extent, however, are we victims of headlines and news flashes? Is our anger over the invasion of Afghanistan a result of an understanding of the Soviet Union's policies with respect to its satellite countries, or is it a reaction fostered by extensive coverage in *Time* magazine of the "Soviet threat"?

There is an invisible danger in relying on an information source such as Maclean's, *Time* and the CBC, that represents a narrow North American point of view when interpreting international events.

Who is responsible, who is to blame and how we deal with the world's crises, are decisions that demand an understanding of the ever-changing political and social make-ups of the world's societies. This depth of perception is just not available to us from the commercial media.

As an alternate press, student papers are attempting through ARCUP International to provide some deeper analysis of current world issues. Each monthly insert will be composed of articles by people who through their studies and experiences can give a more comprehensive insight into a central international issue.

ARCUP International is the result of a co-operative effort by the eight student newspapers in the Atlantic provinces, members of Atlantic Regional Canadian University Press (ARCUP). The Atlantic is one of four regions in the national Canadian University Press student newspaper co-operative.

The world is constantly changing and so is the student press.

ARCUP International has had its precedents. "Atlantic Issues" was a collection of articles dealing with international issues that have similar implications for both the Atlantic provinces and Third World countries. Until recently,

Atlantic Issues was published periodically by local Oxfam committees and the Dalhousie Gazette. The Gazette has had its own "Dal International", an insert produced in the 1978/79 publishing year.

The communist countries of China and the Eastern bloc, encompassing two-thirds of the world's population, is a major cause of fear and incomprehension to the West. ARCUP International's first issue takes a look at politics and people in the east.

Communism is often seen by Westerners as a clearly defined evil force. James Eayrs describes the historical American fear in an article in this publication, writing that,

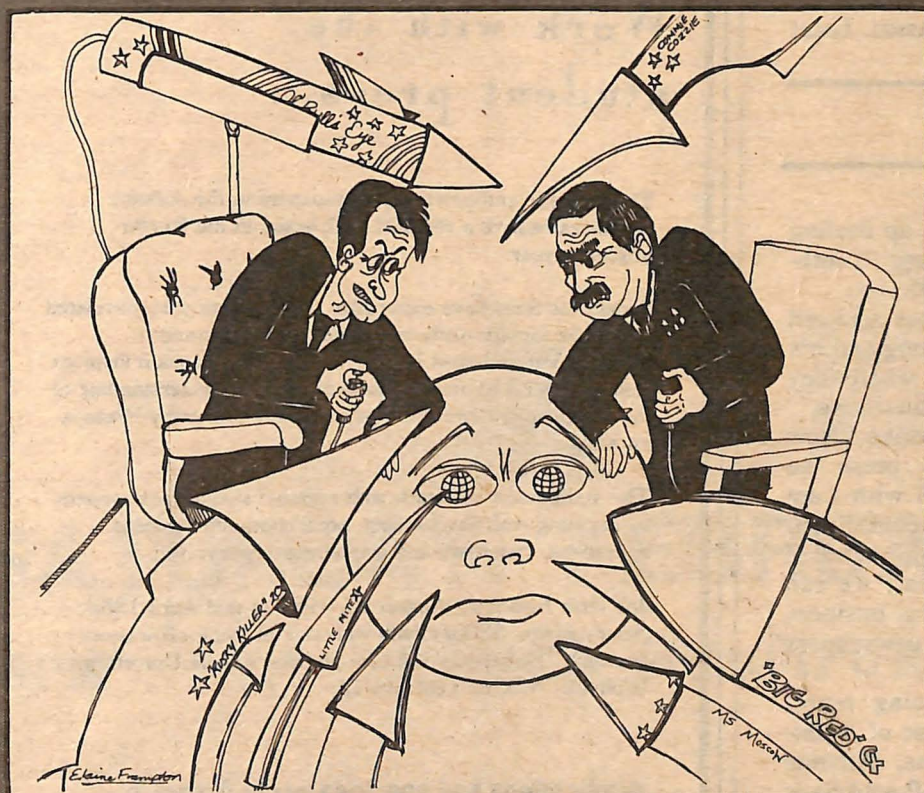
"... the force which has given paranoid interpreters their longest scope is that which after the Great War was called the Red Menace, after the Second World War, the international communist conspiracy, and today is referred to more prosaically—but often no less paranoically—as the Soviet threat."

The oversimplified point of view Eayrs refers to would benefit from a more informed look at forces within communist society, such as that expressed by a member of the Soviet intelligentsia, the outspoken Andrei Sakharov:

"... in the Soviet Union, the ideological epicentre, and in China as well, Communist ideology is not a complete fraud, not a total delusion. It arose from a striving for truth and justice, like other religious, ethical and philosophical systems. Its weakness, its failure and its degradation—evident from the very beginning—represent a complex historical, scientific and psychological phenomenon that requires separate analysis."

Popular images such as Chairman Mao or masses of Chinese people riding bicycles are brought to mind at the mention of China.

From dissidents in Hungary, through agricultural objectives in China and refugee camps in Indochina, to an analysis of Soviet and American mutual paranoia, ARCUP International peers behind the common images associated with communism. This week's staff hopes the perceptions found in the following articles will serve to supplement the reader's intake of daily "hard news".



The Russian and American Intelligentsia: A Glimpse at Two Intellectual Worlds

America is much more interested in its present and future. Russia is a community-based society where individuals cannot find a place for themselves. American culture is oriented to the individual. Traditional friendship in Russia presupposes the overlapping of souls with actually no personal space whatsoever, while in America privacy is revered and defended by law. Russians are highly emotional, and it takes them some time to understand that to be emotional in America creates a bewildering effect. Russians can be deeply touched by the tears of a man. American boys are taught to keep their emotions concealed. Dozens of similar conventions might be interpreted incorrectly, and in the beginning these confuse newcomers enormously. Initially, Russians feel that Americans are rather dry and reserved.

"Classical culture seems to have even less place in America than it does in Russia. The place of "socialist" art in Soviet culture is occupied in America by commercialized art."

The newcomers discover that they lack what this new world needs—fluency of language and efficiency. On the other hand, the new world does not need what the newcomers have in abundance: highly original theories of Russia's evolution and ways of saving the world from Russian danger. The American world wants a continuing détente, despite the warnings of many Russian intellectuals, both inside and outside the country. While these superpower ships were approaching each other, the intellectuals of Russia were almost literally thrown overboard to be used as fenders, lest the ships break each other. There were many surprises in the American culture for the newcomers. More often than not it is in America that Russians finally appreciate their own culture.

They find that classical culture seems to have even less place in America than it does in Russia. The place of "socialist" art in the Soviet culture is occupied in America by commercialized art. Somehow, many "hot" issues in American society do not excite the Russians. The ideas of drug culture, group marriage, and homosexuality are not so important to them—perhaps because long lines of murdered Russians and non-Russians still stand before their eyes and make them think about the future of the tragic world. The Russian newcomers are not yet enchanted by the American intellectual world, what little they know about it, although the period of adaptation to the new and free culture is one of relaxation to the emigrés, no longer chased by the familiar ideological machine.

But Americans are no less confused about the moral stand of the Russian intellectuals, whose position is, in their eyes, too anti-socialist and pro-religious. Americans blame them for having a white-collar complex and being disassociated from their own common people. What can they expect of America, and how can they find a well-paying job, if they do not know English at a time when American Ph.D. graduates are without work? If they applied for Israel, why did they show up in America? Why did so many Russian emigrés cooperate with former fascists or ultra-right-wingers? Why are they looked upon with suspicion by American intellectuals? For what reason did they allow the American establishment to use them? How did it happen, as Günter Grass has said, that those intellectuals who had exposed an independence of thought face-to-face with the Russian authorities could not maintain that independence in the land of the free West? If the Soviet authorities, on the other hand, are so bad and ruthless—and one cannot deny that—what is the use of mailing all these petitions of protest, which are never answered by them but are smuggled to the West and publicized in the rightist press for political reasons? Why did these intellectuals not cooperate with the common people in order to revolt against despotism? What is the whole meaning of the intellectual revolt if these free voices of the totalitarian world are rather often supported by semiclosed institutions of the free countries?

Two intellectual worlds meet, and there is a long list of questions aroused by this rendezvous and, in part, implicitly answered in these notes. Both worlds have to know more about each other. The Russian world will surely lose many illusions while receiving more information about America, partially through those who, after having been forced to leave their country, meet America face-to-face. Meanwhile, America will know more about the Soviet world, where one can find a number of social achievements but never freedom of conscience and thought or the right to make mistakes and find one's own road to meaning and truth. Perhaps, by understanding each other better, as well as by learning from each other's past and present, these two intellectual worlds would feel themselves less alienated.* If youth knew, if age could....

*I would like to express my sincere gratitude for comments and criticism to my colleagues, Professors Leonard Kasdan, John McCormack, Ronald MacDonald, and Doris Dyke.



Yuri Glazov, born in Moscow, was expelled from the Academy of Sciences and banned from teaching at Moscow University for signing a "petition of twelve" in early 1968. After four years, he obtained permission to leave the Soviet Union. He taught at Boston College from 1973 to 1975 and since then has been professor and chairman of the Russian Department at Dalhousie University.

In recent years, mainly since the moral protest movement was crushed, the activities of Russian intellectuals have received good press-coverage in the West. The exiled Russian intellectuals have given lectures before various North American audiences, have been interviewed frequently on TV and in the press, and have published a long list of books and articles. These voices have described Russia from different points of view, sometimes confusing and even surprising. But as described by them, present-day Russia does not coincide at all with the cheerful image invariably drawn by the Soviet press. Many an American student is eager to visit Russia. But I have not heard recently, at least not since the late Lee Harvey Oswald, of any American who publicly expressed the desire to leave America for Russia in order to help the Soviet people bring "the building of the magnificent edifice of communism to a victorious end". The young Americans do not follow in the footsteps of their fathers who, in the never-to-be-forgotten thirties,

"America is the country the Russian people are most eager to know about. The role played by American culture in shaping the mentality of a Russian intellectual is very great."

journeyed to Russia in order to assist the happy people build their "collective farms" and "socialism" in general.

Since Americans have their own dissidents from the established order, especially in the New Left, it seemed, initially at least, that there might be some kinship between them and their Russian counterparts. Gradually, however, it became clear that these two groups of trou-

blemakers had little in common. If American dissidents are mainly pro-socialist and not strictly religious, the majority of Russian dissidents, in my opinion, are pro-religious and nonsocialist, often even anti-socialist. As a rule, the Russian dissidents are looked upon as conservatives in the new world, and the majority of them are unable to understand properly the psychology of American dissidents. Russian dissidents, labeled as radicals in the Soviet Union, are welcomed at first by American conservatives. Some American radicals unwittingly play into the hands of the Soviet ultraconservatives, for example, Angela Davis. Perhaps the surest way to eliminate dissidents in both these countries is to launch the exchange of dissidents along with the exchange of artists and scientists.

"Traditional friendship in Russia presupposes the overlapping of souls with actually no personal space whatsoever, while in America privacy is revered and defended by law."

America is the country the Russian people are most eager to know about. The role played by American culture in shaping the mentality of a Russian intellectual is very great. Since one can understand almost nothing about American life from the official Soviet press, the information provided by recent Russian emigrés is highly significant. The wave of Russian visitors to America in the sixties provided probably the only trustworthy accounts since the highly critical reports of Gorky, Esenin, and Mayakovsky. For many Russian emigrés America brought a relative peace of spirit after years of KGB harassment.

Newcomers are struck by similarities between these two great countries. Bureaucracy is discredited, secret intelligence is highly suspected, and eggheads are distrusted by both white collars and hard hats. At the same time, as in the example of dissidents, Russia and America are two worlds with mirror-image correspondence. The Russian culture is oriented to the past, while

Mao's political and economic models

by Mary Boyd,
Professor of Asian Studies
at Saint Mary's University

For many observers, China's policy changes over the last decade, and particularly during the last five years, have been confusing to the point of dizziness. It would seem that anything held dear as revolutionary theory throughout the Cultural Revolution (1966-76) has been turned upside down. Unravelling the political intricacies of that period will surely occupy Sinologists for a great many years. Moreover, the ties between political changes and economic planning are very complex, and very closely intertwined. However, we can draw a few tentative conclusions from evidence presented recently. Shifts in the party line and changes of personnel within the top echelons of power have had marked repercussions in economic life.

The economic slogans of the Cultural Revolution were notable for several factors. Two models were upheld as national examples: "In Industry Learn from Daqing" and "In Agriculture Learn from Dazhai". Both were cited as examples of self reliance and the correct application of Mao Ze-dong thought.

Daqing is the name of a large oilfield in China's Northeast, work on which began in the early 1960s. This coincided with the breakdown of Sino-Soviet relations, and so Daqing became not only a vital energy supplier for China (hitherto China had imported oil from the USSR) but also a symbol of Chinese independence. The government concentrated a great deal of money and effort in this project because of its obvious economic significance, and also mounted a propaganda campaign to drive home the political message. Heroes of the Daqing oilfield were men like Wang Jin-xi, popularly known as the "Iron Man Wang" because of his near mythical endeavours for the national purpose.



What has happened to Daqing since Mao's death? The answer, so far as we know, is nothing startling. Certainly the heroes are not emphasized in the same way, but rather than feel the need to debunk the Daqing legend, China's new economic planners are now including Daqing in a general industrial development strategy. The difference between the 1960s and the 1980s of course lies in the current eagerness for foreign investment and foreign technical help, but it seems that the initial, albeit Maoist, development of Daqing was not out of line with presently favoured economic thinking. The new industrial managers are assessing the achievements and failures



of the past few years (post-Mao) which saw a tremendous emphasis on heavy industry, and it seems the future emphasis will shift to a focus on light industry and consumer goods. While Daqing may no longer enjoy pre-eminence it does seem to have been recognized as a legitimate industrial effort.

The ups and downs of the Dazhai legend are far more dramatic, and I think this is rightly so because any changes in agricultural policies will have enormously far-reaching effects simply because China is an overwhelmingly agricultural country (80% of the population are peasants). Dazhai is a former model agricultural commune in Shanxi province, a traditionally poor area in the country. Faced with problems of terrain and organization, the peasants (in the late 1950s and throughout the 1960s) embarked on an ambitious program to terrace hills for farm land and to carry out total agricultural collectivization. At this point the legend and the facts tend to differ, with Dazhai's detractors claiming that the army did most of the work and that the state provided enormous subsidies. Dazhai's admirers maintain that volunteer peasants worked as zealous shock troops, contributing their Mao inspired labour. What actually happened, in fact, was less important than what was seen to have happened as Dazhai became more and more important politically. The brigade leader, Chen Yong-gui, was soon to become a vice-premier of the Politburo and Dazhai's methods of administration (work point distribution, accounting system) and operation (crops planted etc.) were greatly praised. Dazhai's reliance on intensive human labour and public avowals of zeal were important political considerations in the early 1960s as Mao outmanoeuvred those in the Politburo who rejected such "Great Leap Forward" tactics. These opponents were such men as Liu Shao-qi and Deng Xiao-ping. Mao's triumph in 1966 meant Dazhai's triumph as well and his personal identification with the model commune meant that Dazhai was enveloped by his personality cult.

Post-'76 "de-Maoification"

Mao's death in 1976 and the subsequent coup d'etat in which the "Gang of

Four" was removed signalled a shift away from the policies of the sixties. The "four modernizations"*** were to be the new direction and important in that was an emphasis on the mechanization of agriculture. If Dazhai had only been an agricultural model, it could have adapted to the new policy; however, it had acquired an emotional and political significance far beyond its function as an "advanced agricultural unit" and as such could not escape de-Maoification. In this summer of 1980 Chen Yong-gui was dismissed from his post and his commune has since become a symbol of erroneous planning and "Gang of Four boasting". Dazhai's concentration on grain and its distribution system were predictably criticized as the country diversified its crops and reinstated cottage industries and local markets. As China's agriculture is exceedingly labour intensive and the commune is the chief economic unit, these changes will affect the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people. The new agricultural model appears to be Sichuan province where Deng's protégé, Zhao zhi yang (now the Premier) oversaw post-Cultural Revolution economic reconstruction from 1977-1979.

What do these shifts in economic planning mean? For one thing they inevitably entail tremendous difficulties of implementation because of the politicization of economic planning and the need for massive education campaigns. This is natural in a socialist economy but one of the main disadvantages is inflexibility. Having elaborated a policy and incorporated it as a long term plan (usually a 5 year plan) the state has a very heavy commitment, which is difficult to redirect. Certainly it is to be hoped that China's current leadership will demonstrate their most valued virtue, pragmatism, in dealing with China's latest economic problems, namely record crop failures caused by drought this summer.

*The "Great Leap Forward" was Mao's attempt to industrialize China in the 1950s by using intensive small scale 'backyard' industries and saturation political encouragement

**Four modernizations: Agriculture, Industry, Science, Military

Inside contemporary Hungary: A traveller's first-hand account

Istvan Gyongyosy is a Hungarian student who recently spent several months travelling in East Europe. This is his personal account of life and dissent in Hungary.

One of the more surprising phenomena of Eastern Europe is that despite the pervasive Soviet presence in the region since the Second World War, these countries have managed to retain, to a striking degree, their individual characters. What this reveals is that in spite of stringent external political pressures, in the long run it is the national traditions and histories—and their continued development—which tend to predominate over the outside factor.

Travelling through Eastern Europe one cannot fail to notice sharp differences in everything from living conditions and the nature of social and cultural activity, to the basic moral attitudes and general outlook of people residing within the greater 'socialist camp'. Equally striking is the fact that when compared to the well-known dissident movements in the U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia and even Romania and the German Democratic Republic, the situation of the dissident movement in present-day Hungary—once, the most explosive, destructive and far-reaching 'dissident' movement in postwar Europe, barely twenty-five years ago—is both less visible and less widely known than that of neighbouring countries.

I should note that although I recently had the opportunity to spend several months in Hungary, by no means did I obtain a complete overview of the situation of oppositionists there. Indeed, my experiences were more or less of a fragmentary nature, gained through an active social life among students and intellectuals in Budapest. Therefore, I can ultimately only speak from a personal point of view, but I do think that in many ways my experiences have general validity. When I first arrived in Budapest I asked one of my aunts about the 'dissident' movement in Hungary, to which she replied: "Dissidents in Hungary? Away from Hungary, perhaps,

but not in it. After all, a 'dissident' is a person who emigrates to the West illegally." Thus, one of the first things I learned about the oppositionist current in my ancestral homeland was that the term 'dissident' was used there to describe people who had left the country for voluntary exile in the West. Furthermore, although this action indicated a certain opposition to the system, it did not immediately point to involvement in the larger 'dissident' movement within Hungary. This, of course, is very different from the way the term 'dissident' is applied in other Soviet bloc countries, where it is used to identify individuals who stay and actively oppose the regime. It should be noted that the rate of emigration from Hungary is much higher than it is in other sister states for the simple reason that it is relatively easier to leave the country. One merely requests the Western money allowance everyone is entitled to every three years, and more often than not, it is issued to applicants, at times even entire families.

The Hungarian term for 'dissident', in the usual sense of the word is "ellenzéki" or "opposition". It has very broad connotations and many applications. In one sense or another, some 95 per cent of the Hungarian population could be called "ellenzéki" because of the widespread fundamental opposition to the regime, which on occasion becomes focused (vehemently, at times) on specific issues. Membership in the Warsaw Pact is one issue exemplifying the latter brand of "ellenzéki", since most Hungarians would prefer to retain a neutral status in the political arena as do such governments as Austria and Finland. In general it is safe to say, however, that very few Hungarians are "ellenzéki" beyond the occasional voicing of criticisms, and that those who are, by no means form a cohesive group.

The active Hungarian dissident movement (i.e., those who write *ellenzéki* material and participate in *ellenzéki* activities) is characterized by several qualities. It is small, fragmented, relatively unorganized and unknown, and receives very little public support. Moreover it is relatively unpersecuted. On the whole,

the movement remains without a structure, although when the need arises it can get organized with amazing speed. An example of this quick response to events was the action in protest of the sentencing of five Czechs a year ago. Within days of the sentencing, three petitions were drawn up and signed by many of the leading intellectuals; one was sent to Janos Kadar, and one to the Hungarian Prime Minister, asking them to intercede on behalf of the five. A copy was also sent

are probably the most unpersecuted dissidents in Eastern Europe. Most of them (the *ellenzéki*) are employed. Many of them, like Gyorgy Szabo and Laszlo Rajk Jr., are even well-employed. If they should lose their jobs, as did the organizers of the three petitions on behalf of the Czechs, they can engage in "free occupations", i.e., translating, writing freelance articles, and doing other odd jobs—all within the boundaries of the law. Few people get totally blacklisted. If



to Czech Premier Gustav Husak in protest of the judgement. The petitions were drawn up and collected so quickly that I know of one filmmaker who felt personally affronted that the petitions had been sent off by the time he learned of their existence.

In addition to such ad hoc actions, there are some regularly-organized activities as well. Starting in early 1979, a series of "Monday night lectures" were held at various private apartments in Budapest. The topics of discussion—as well as the point of view from which they were approached—were such that could not be held in the usual public places—the young Artists' Club or the University Clubs. The series consisted of lectures by historians, writers and others on subjects ranging from Soviet political life in the 1930's, to Transylvanian-Magyar culture since 1920 and the situation of the Gypsy and Jewish minorities in Hungary. The lectures were well-attended by students, university professors and the ever present secret police informers. But nobody seemed to mind the fact that attendance was being monitored. Proceedings were relaxed and more or less unharassed, although job-related threats were levelled against at least one of the speakers in April of 1980. He subsequently cancelled out, only to be replaced by another qualified speaker. There is also a sporadic *samizdat* newsletter whose title translates roughly as "Reject File". Its self-professed aim is to publish material, mainly essays, that is not officially acceptable for publication. Most of this material also appears in the *Magyar Fuzetek*, (Hungarian Booklets) published in Paris and distributed quite widely through Hungary's intellectual circles. Despite all these activities there are no focal organizations similar to the human rights groups or free trade unions that can be found in other countries. Rather, the "movement" is made up of a wide range of intellectuals and students who group and regroup as the occasion and circumstances dictate.

The Kadar regime, for its part, is not about to popularize the *ellenzéki* by making martyrs of them, and thus they

someone gets to be too troublesome, at worst, he might be asked to leave the country. George Konrad is one *ellenzéki* who refused to do so, and as of last year he was still living peacefully in his home near Budapest.

Essentially, the police handle the *ellenzéki* with velvet gloves. One friend who happened to acquire an apartment in a building situated next door to a government minister's villa, claimed he was not sure whether his apartment had been searched or not, although he seemed to feel that *samizdat* papers left on his desk were occasionally slightly rearranged upon his return from an outing. Cases of mental abuse of oppositionists in psychiatric institutions are practically unheard of in Hungary, as is the use of torture or physical violence.

The *ellenzéki* have failed on their part, to take advantage of the genuine popular revolts that have on occasion arisen within Hungary. Although the public response to the enormous price rises in August of 1979 was generally muted, it did include a little-known act of sabotage—a major explosion in a typewriter factory—as well as bomb scares in downtown Budapest offices. The latter caused the evacuation of hundreds of workers. Of course, all of these events remained unreported in the official press, as did another incident involving a piece of bread spread with lard being placed in the hand of a monument to Lenin (at the giant industrial complex at Chepel) with the note "this is what you have given us" hung around it.

The resulting neglect and cynicism on the part of the general population and of the government, leads to a strange cynicism among the *ellenzéki* themselves. They see little hope for change in their own country other than the population sinking even deeper into the materialistic mire of consumerism. The *ellenzéki* seem to continue more out of a sense of necessity than anything else, believing that even if there is little hope for concrete change, someone has to represent loftier ideals and rally for their maintenance.

ARCUP INTERNATIONAL

ARCUP International attempts to provide a more perceptive analysis of international issues than is normally available to the public through the commercial media.

ARCUP International is published monthly by Atlantic Region Canadian University Press (ARCUP). Members of ARCUP are: The Muse, The Picaro, The Athanaeum, The Journal, The Dalhousie Gazette, The Xaverian Weekly, The U.P.E.I. Sun, The Caper Chronicle.

The views expressed in ARCUP International are not necessarily those of the publishers, or the editorial staff.

The editorial staff for this issue was:

Paul Clark, Paul Creelman, Alan Christensen, Cathy McDonald and John Parsons.

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The role of paranoia in U.S.- Soviet relations

James Eayrs, the Dalhousie Eric Denis Memorial Professor of Government and Political Science, teaches in the Dalhousie Political Science Department. Professor Eayrs is working on his highly acclaimed "In Defense of Canada" series, a history of Canadian defense in external affairs. He received the Governor General's Award for Non-fiction in 1965 for the first two volumes.

This is a condensed version of a talk presented at the seminar "Canada's Foreign Policy in the 80's" at the International Education Centre, St. Mary's University, Oct. 24, 25, 1980, organized by Nova Scotia Project Ploughshares.

by James Eayrs

The ills of nations are often compared to those of human beings: the fever of war, the cancer of subversion, the virus of separatism. Sometimes mental disorder is diagnosed, too.

The symptoms of what physicians call "paranoid schizophrenia of the chronic type" include hallucination, prey to fear of imaginary enemies, and the concoction of elaborate rationales to justify the reality of the delusions to which its victims are prey. The behaviour of the governments and peoples of the United States and the Soviet Union over much of their respective histories are such that, were it to be observed in individuals, the presence of paranoia would be apparent.

Among Americans, paranoid behavior has been triggered by mass anxiety resulting from unforeseen disconcerting events. Varied indeed are the supposedly conspiratorial forces on which victims of the malady have sought to project their fears and anger—witches and Jews, Freemasons and Jesuits, bankers and brokers, "merchants of death", merchants of grain, merchants of oil (to name but a few of the scapegoats for United States misfortunes over the past 300 years). But the force giving paranoids their longest innings and freest scope for fantasy is that which after the Great War they called "the Red Menace", after the Second World War "the international communist conspiracy", today "the Soviet threat".

The paranoid state has never been more in evidence than during the Great Fear which descended on the American people just before the outbreak of the Korean War. "It was a desperate time", writes an historian of the phenomenon called McCarthyism after the Wisconsin senator who so masterfully played upon the anxieties of his countrymen for the benefit of his inglorious career. "The wealthiest, most secure nation in the world was sweat-drenched in fear". In the ensuing witchhunt, no one escaped suspicion. General of the Army George C. Marshall, then U.S. secretary of defense, was denounced on the floor of the Senate as an agent of international communism. "His decisions", Joseph McCarthy declared, "maintained with great stubbornness and skill, always and invariably serve the world policy of the Kremlin".

It is no accident (as paranoids are prone to mutter darkly), that the three key politicians of the period—McCarthy, President Truman, President Eisenhower—came from the American heartland, the mid-western states of Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas. For in these states, and others like them (including President Reagan's home state of Illinois), the paranoid style of politics had always had its following: religious fundamentalists, native populists, radicals from fringes left and right. Among such groups flourished the conspiratorial view of history. Its exponents go far beyond discerning occasional con-

spiracies (who does not now believe in the existence of a conspiracy to kill the president of the United States in 1963?), they regard, as the American historian Richard Hofstadter rightly affirms, "a 'vast' or 'gigantic' conspiracy as the motive force in historical events. History is a conspiracy, set in motion by demonic forces of almost transcendental power."

The event making this conspiratorial view of history respectable was the Soviet Union's detonation in August 1949 of an atomic weapon. When Americans learned that they could no longer rely for their safety during years to come on being sole possessors of atomic weapons, they all but panicked. When they learned, some months later, that the Soviet Union had broken their nuclear monopoly with the help of communist spies, they did panic—all the way to the top. "The atomic bomb was a bridge," writes the sociologist Edward S. Shils, "over which the phantasies ordinarily confined to restricted sections of the population entered the larger society." The White House itself now saw history as conspiracy.

"the force giving paranoids their longest innings and freest scope for fantasy is that which after the Great War they called 'the Red Menace,' after the Second World War 'the international communist conspiracy,' today 'the Soviet threat'."

So, with better reason, did the Kremlin. The Soviet Union, like the philosopher Thomas Hobbes, had been born "the twin to fear". At the trauma of its birth, malevolent midwives attended—armies from five countries (including Canada) intent upon infanticide. Fear of capitalist encirclement was soon compounded by the fear of counter-revolution. To ensure the survival of the Soviet state despite such perils, Stalin soon decreed, an apparatus of intimidation was required.

To intimidate the outside world, the Soviet leaders created an awesome military machine. The apogée of awesomeness was reached in September 1961. "It was colossal, just incredible!", Nikita Khrushchev boasts in his memoirs of the most powerful hydrogen bomb ever so far tested. "The world had never seen such an explosion before."

Megatons for intimidation: gulags for repression. To intimidate its own people Stalin's regime instituted a terror state run not by parliament or supreme court or constitution but by secret police, jail and labour camp.

Whence arise the third cause of the paranoid style of Soviet behaviour: the fear of being found out. Might not the monstrous terror by which Soviet leaders retain their grip be exposed for all the world to see? Fear that the seamy side of Soviet power could be open to inspection explains their adamant refusal to accept schemes for the international control of atomic energy. As late as 1962, for all his 57-megaton intimidation machine, Khrushchev's response takes on the tone of an hysteric: "Now the Western powers want to set up espionage posts in our country. You now want to implant nests of espionage in our country in the guise of international control. And for what purpose, one may ask. To choose the moment to attack the Soviet Union. There is no other explanation."

Fear of encirclement, fear of being overthrown, fear of being found out: such are the triple sources of anxiety assailing two generations of Soviet leaders. Will they assail the third?

Lava from Mount St. Helens will cool with time, and so will ideology. But how long does the cooling process take?

Leaders in the Soviet Union are inordinately tardy about shedding the blinkers of their ideology. A recent assessment notes that for all the research done by Soviet-style think tanks such as the Institute for the United States and Canada, "even the most sophisticated Soviet analysts of Western society continue to speak of 'bourgeois' countries, ruled by the 'class enemy'." Behind the Iron Curtain, the iron fist still rules. Elena Bonner, wife of Nobel Laureate Andrei Sakharov (whose immense prestige has so far spared him punishment more condign than exile in Gorky), reports "intensified repression in the form of peremptory firings, interrogations, surveillance, forcible confinements in psychiatric hospitals, and long sentences of imprisonment and internal exile."

Soviet society is still in thrall to fear. So is American society, but for different reasons. Russians fear their rulers and those rulers fear their subjects. Americans are fearful of one another.

A survey (the methodology of which is said to be impeccable) finds that "four out of every 10 Americans are 'highly fearful' they will be murdered, raped, robbed or assaulted." Another survey finds that members of the U.S. foreign service—an elite band, recruited for qualities including fortitude and calm—feel safer when posted overseas, diplomatic kidnaps notwithstanding, than in Washington, D.C.

To the New Fearfulness in American life is joined the New Anxiety. A sense of foreboding not unlike that generated by the loss of the atomic monopoly has been generated by palpable losses of the United States' capacity to determine the outcome of events, whether in Vietnam or in Iran.

Add to the New Fearfulness and the New Anxiety the New Fundamentalism. Fundamentalism, as the American political scientist Harold Lasswell noted in a lecture on "World Politics and Personal Insecurity" delivered almost fifty years ago, is linked with deprivation. People deprived of jobs, of purchasing power, of status, of the all-important sense of personal worth, readily succumb, Lasswell noted, to the revivalist's appeal. "In depression, fundamentalist movements have serious meaning for political developments. With the declining economic power of the cities, and the search for soul satisfying security in hard times, a substantial number of the population may become incited to action around symbols of 'the Old Time Religion', and the ancient code of familiar and personal morals. Accumulated hostility may discharge in the fanatical revitalizing of these forces."

Prefigured in this passage is the emergence of the "moral majority", "the New Evangelicals" of American society, half a century later. The New Fundamentalism is into politics, and with a vengeance. Abortion, taxes, welfare, have already felt their formidable influence. Foreign policy has yet to, but it will.

The foreign policy of fundamentalism is likely to be risky. As Lasswell put it in 1932: "The flight into action is preferable to the torments of insecurity; the flight into danger becomes an insecurity to end insecurity." As a Toronto columnist, Norman Snider, wrote recently: "The first thought of the fundamentalist is to strike back, to get even, to punish, to smite the unbeliever, more to relieve that intolerable knot of frustration that's gathered in the base of the brain than anything else, no matter what the cost."

Is the Soviet leadership capable of recognizing the re-emergence, for these reasons, of the paranoid style of American politics? And of making due allowance for it, in the interest of mutual survival? It is a lot to ask of Chairman Brezhnev and his aging colleagues, who are paranoid themselves. What seems to lie ahead is not a balance of power but a pit and a pendulum.

But when it is dark enough, you can see the stars. As did a Canadian diplomat, Escott Reid, who, stricken by news of the fate of Hiroshima, wrote to his wife on August 7, 1945: "I am in despair today about the kind of world our children are going to live in . . . I just haven't enough faith in man or God to believe that we have enough time or intelligence or goodwill to reach the goal of a world government before we obliterate civilization in another war. But there's nothing to do except to live as if it were possible, and to try one's best to make it possible." As does an American lawyer, Samuel Pizar, whose home town in Poland was occupied by Soviet troops and family murdered by the Nazis: "I cannot say that Russians . . . could one day be our friends. But is their hostility genetic or is it conceivable that a young Russian engineer, technician or manager today, cynical about the moribund bureaucracy that surrounds him, bored with ideological rhetoric, aware of the discontent of his country's consumers, intellectuals and ethnic groups, but intensely interested in accomplishing something constructive, just might be willing to look beyond the ideological divisions of the present day? At the very least, we should take care not to feed a paranoia that might be dying out."

A refugee camp with a difference

Self-help for Kampuchean refugees

by Jim Houston
of Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO)

Over one million people have fled war and civil strife in Kampuchea (formerly called Cambodia) and many are now living in refugee camps in neighboring Thailand. CUSO has helped to organize one such camp for 10,000 of these Kampuchean refugees, and it is a camp with a difference. Responsibility for operation of the camp lies largely with local Thai relief agency officials and with the refugees themselves, rather than with officials brought in from overseas. Similarly, supplies and materials are bought locally whenever possible, rather than being flown in from outside the country. In this way, the local economy is strengthened, and appropriate supplies are obtained. What this means is that funds, rather than materials, have been requested of Canadians by CUSO, and the response has been excellent—over \$350,000 was raised in the first nine months of 1980 alone. (The cost to support one refugee for one day is only 38 cents!)

The CUSO sponsored camp is at Kab Cherg, about 500 kilometres northeast of

Bangkok. Construction was completed last fall, and the camp is now "home" to about 10,000 refugees. Vegetable-growing, dressmaking, carpentry and weaving are among the self-help activities which the refugees are undertaking. The buildings are "semi-permanent" and the emphasis is not just on keeping the refugees alive, but on rehabilitating them. The *Bangkok Post* of September 3, 1980 said: "Kab Cherg looks like it could make a significant contribution to boosting Thailand's capability to continue to maintain substantial refugee populations—long after the more visible international refugee agencies have begun to withdraw under the backwash of shrinking newspaper headlines, reduced funds and lapsed international concern."

Most people probably think of CUSO as an agency which sends volunteers overseas to work as teachers, nurses, etc. in developing countries, and it does indeed continue to fulfill that function. CUSO also, however, supports development projects aimed at increasing the self-reliance of Third World residents, as evidenced by its support of the Kab Cherg refugee camp in Thailand.

by Kanjana Spindler

"Are you an officer from the United Nations?", is a standard question asked the visitor in this two-month-old centre, presently housing 2,400 Kampuchean refugees transferred from Khao I Dang.

Kab Cherg Camp, according to Population and Community Development Association (PCDA)'s director, Dr. Malee Sundhagul, is a "pilot project" for the "development of a self-help assistance programme for displaced Kampucheans" by the Thai Task Force, a consortium of the community-based emergency relief services and PCDA.

The task force acts on behalf of the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO) and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), who are funding the project.

Situated in a forested area on 75 rai of land in Kab Cherg District, 50 km south of Surin, the camp which will accommodate a total of 10,000 refugees upon completion this month prides itself for being different from the 18 refugee camps currently in operation in the country.

"The uniqueness," as Dr. Malee points out, "is in the long-term objectives."

They are: Providing opportunities for the refugees to help themselves to the maximum and to be less dependent on relief services; assisting the Thai Government and potential international aid agencies in determining the minimum input requirements for carrying out such relief operations; and strengthening the technical and management capability of the Thai agencies in carrying out emergency relief services. These are all to be carried out "Thai style," says Dr. Malee. "Because we're concerned with the future when temporary foreign relief workers have left and we're faced with the problems on our own," she adds.

PLANS

If plans proceed as proposed, refugees will be seen emptying their own garbage without having to be paid as presently happens in some other camps. Distribution of water will be on a self-help basis, like fetching the water, 15 litres a day per person—the standard UN allocation. The fight over water is thus hoped to be minimized.

Although at times criticized for "lacking the humanitarian reason," by their Western counterparts, Thai relief officers feel that "If a Thai villager can walk 3 kms to carry the water, we don't see why a refugee can't do that. After all, that's the way of life the majority of them are used to."

Thai villagers will also have a chance to participate in the operation, "otherwise they'll only receive a negative impact," explains Dr. Malee. "It's expected that after approximately six months of cooperation, an indigenous model of camp management and operation can be developed."

Meanwhile, against the thriving sound of the remaining construction work on living quarters and a hospital, the usual humdrum action of life in a camp goes on.

Due to its present, easily-manageable size, the atmosphere at Kab Cherg Camp appears to be more constructive. There are less people loitering around. The open spaces have been converted into vegetable beds and are beginning to show signs of becoming modest home gardens.

Under a corrugated roof, 80 women are learning to make dresses. Sitting cross-legged on the floor with their noses inches away from the brown paper on which they are practising pattern cutting, the women range in age from 16 to 40 and give their undivided attention to their work. The men in the rooms next door are also concentrating, this time on the carpentry and weaving work.

As always in a refugee camp, one seems to stumble on individuals whose calamities resemble twice-told tales already half forgotten by the world. But the stories, no matter how common, are often shattering.

Like in the case of a man who requested anonymity. He says he was born in Thailand of Thai parents and his elementary education started in this country. He went to Phnom Penh with his parents in the early Sixties and was enrolled in a university to learn French. He was teaching the language in Kampuchea in 1975 and had to escape and live in the jungle for four years, with his Kampuchean nurse wife and two children.

In April last year, he and 11 other men led a group of 200 people walking towards the Thai-Kampuchean border but he and the other 11 were arrested by Vietnamese soldiers. After interrogation he was sent to Phnom Penh to go through a four-month training course at Phnom Pneh's highest strategy institute (?). Before being sent to Hanoi to complete the course, he escaped to Thailand. His wife and children later followed him.

"Throughout my years of trouble," recalled the man, apparently choking back the tears inside, "I had to act stupid and illiterate otherwise I wouldn't have survived."

The years may have drifted by, but for this man the scars of painful memories are still there. Often, he lapses back into the "stupid" expression which was his pass to freedom. His meek personality and unobtrusive walk and an imploring voice are now part of his nature.

The atmosphere at Kab Cherg is one of building for at least semi-permanence unlike the here today, gone tomorrow atmosphere of despair in some of the much larger emergency camps. Many of the refugees say they are "happy and don't want to go back". The Thai officials also seem to expect a long haul and Kab Cherg looks like it could make a significant contribution to boosting Thailand's capability to continue to maintain substantial refugee populations long after the more visible international refugee agencies have begun to withdraw under the backwash of shrinking newspaper headlines, reduced funds and lapsed international concern.

Within that framework, perhaps the idea of turning the camps into more normal villages may be very useful after all.



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