



The Picaro



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Student Leaders at Odds

STUDENTS' VOICE THREATENED

by Mark King

There is an apparent rift developing in the Atlantic Federation of students (AFS) following a meeting of student union presidents from eight universities in Halifax last weekend.

According to Robert Sampson, Dalhousie student union president, the meeting was originally intended to deal with matters of concern to student councils including AFS.

However, when the group met on Saturday, AFS turned out to be the only topic of discussion. Sampson said the presidents reviewed a proposed AFS constitution and made some changes which they hope to bring to the next plenary session of the organization.

The Secretary Coordinator of AFS, Don Soucy, who was not invited to the meeting, said Saturday's gathering was part of a

political attack on the organization by a group of people who want to change the political direction of AFS. He said the meeting was an example of what AFS was before last year's organizational thrust: "a group of presidents sitting down together making policy from the top."

Todd Davis, Secretary of the student union at the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design, said the meeting was closed to presidents and their representatives only, and as representative of the president of SUNSCAD he was not permitted to speak until late in the meeting, only then when one president requested his vice-president speak for him.

David said NSCAD was informed of the meeting just two days before it was scheduled to take place. Soucy, who is also a student at NSCAD, questioned why other campuses were made aware of the meeting two weeks in advance, while the Art College which is "just down the road," had such short notice.

This thing has been in the works all summer, Soucy said, they are trying to return it to the elite it was before. He said he was told the day before the meeting students were not invited to the meeting, and

neither was the AFS executive. The chairperson of the Nova Scotia caucus, Mike McInnes, did, however, attend the meeting but was not allowed to speak.

Sampson admitted freely he believes there is a split in the organization. He feels as president he best represents the students by "reiterating the basic wishes of the student council."

Soucy, however, described the group that met Saturday as people interested in backrooming, meeting with government officials and accepting small concession. "Anybody can send letters and hobnob with people in high places, they are trying to change the direction of AFS from a mass based, democratically run organization."

Student participation in the recent Halifax demonstration of support for the unemployed for example was initiated and organized through the efforts of students, he said, not through the backroom scheming of student careerist politicians.

Sampson said there is no question of support for the organization, "there is more need for AFS now than ever before." However, he

See page 10: AFS

History repeated

PICARO IS STILL STAFFLESS

The Picaro seems to get itself in the same sort of rut at the beginning of each academic year. Traditionally, the newspaper starts out struggling, and eventually gets back on its feet by the end of the year. Last year was no different than any of the preceding years. It wasn't until October that an editor was chosen. The Picaro now had an editor, but no staff. The recruitment drive for staff was not highly successful as large gaps still remained in the new staff.

Despite this, the Picaro began to publish. There was a lot to be learned by the inexperienced staff. Much of the assistance that was given to the staff was through the Canadian University Press (CUP). This is a news service composed of the many universities across Canada. All decision making within CUP is done by the member universities of the news service. In addition to a weekly news service each region receives the benefits of a field worker. Sue Johnson the fieldworker for the Atlantic region, was a mine of newspaper information and helped the staff produce a paper. Other

things that were of great help to the newspaper were the workshops held at CUP Conferences; here, students could trade vital information with each other.

The major problem with last year's paper was the absence of reporters on staff which resulted in the lack of any campus stories. Questions asked by students about what goes on inside the university, will continue to go unanswered until someone is willing to research and investigate to find answers to these questions.

History has repeated itself again this year, as only one potential staff member attended the first Picaro meeting. In order for the students of this university to receive the benefits of a campus newspaper, a solid staff must be formed. If you have any interest or desire to work on this year's paper in any capacity, please come down to the Picaro Office and help us out, or leave your name at the Student Union office, and we'll contact you.

Let's get this year's paper off the ground before Christmas!

HEY THERE VOTE !!

It was obvious from the difficulty the Elections Committee had getting students to run for Office in the upcoming Student's Council Election that many students are not willing to accept the responsibility of a Council position. Understandably there is a considerable amount of work involved in holding a position on Council but I don't feel this was the reason (in most cases) that students failed to submit nomination papers. I got the impression that many didn't really care what happened and it was for this reason many didn't choose to run. I hate to start mentioning student apathy at such an early stage in the university year but I do

think we are seeing an apathetic cloud shadow the proper functioning of the Student Council. Think about the ramifications of not having a Student Council because no-one will run!

Voting takes place on Wednesday October 19; I hope everyone will exercise their right to decide who our student leaders will be. A democratic vote is one of the most basic rights of man and we should all fulfill this personal responsibility.

PLEASE TAKE A STAND AND VOTE ON OCTOBER 19, 1977.

Elsbeth McLean
Chairman, Elections Committee



Phi Del Security questioned, page 4

QUILT SHOW AT THE GALLERY

You have 10 more days to see the quilt show, until October 23. You can also see the winners of the national Quilt Block Contest—prize winning designs from all across Canada. There are 48 blocks, two of them from Nova Scotia. While

you're in the gallery take 10 minutes to see a slide show called **Looking At Quilt Patterns.**

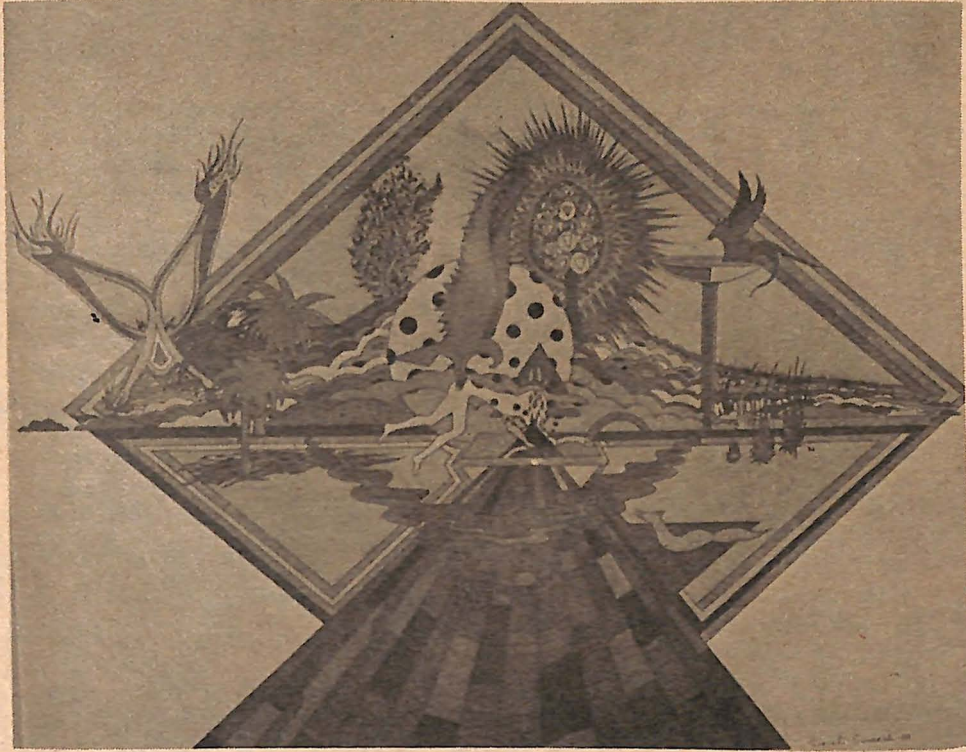
Upstairs we have beautiful, intricate, colorful drawings by a young Halifax artist, Lionel Senecal. He portrays a strange fanciful little

world.

We are continuing our regular Wednesday film screenings at 12 and at 1. Bring a lunch and watch some of the early silent flicks, part of a wide selection in the development of films. Lon Dubinsky drops by from time to time to provide some fascinating background information.

The gallery is going to hold special sessions every month start-

ing Monday, October 31 at 12 and again at 3. For an hour we will take a closer look at whatever's current in the gallery. Sometimes we'll have artists in to talk about their work, sometimes we'll try something for ourselves—maybe a craft technique that's on display. Come to either session, October 31. We'll have a brand new exhibit, **Fifty Canadian Drawings**, and one of the artists in to talk about the different kinds of drawings on display.



INTRICATE QUILT: ON DISPLAY AT THE ART GALLERY

THE JOCK STRAP

This year's Athletic/Recreation Director, Margaret Ellis, has planned an action-filled program for all Mount students. Listed below are all the available activities. If you would like to see anything added to this list please feel free to forward your ideas and suggestions to Mrs. Ellis. She can be found in the Student Services wing of Rosaria Hall.

Badminton Club: Forty two students have signed up but at the first meeting only four of them were there.

Basketball team: About nine keen players have started practicing for the new season. Tryouts have not been held so more players are welcome.

Basketball for Fun: The "gentlemen" among you have first claim on the gym after 8:30 pm on Mondays. You can all get together to play at 8:30 pm on Wednesdays.

Bowling: Fifteen people signed up for the free bowling party to be given by the Halifax Bowling Centre. Not one of them showed up and I am embarrassed about it. Only two students had the decency to say they were unable to come.

Curling: The department will give a discount of 2/5 of the total cost for under twenty-five year old to take out a membership in a local curling club, preferably CFB.

Dance: Fifty students attended the first dance class on Tuesday evening. By a clear majority the favoured style was "disco." From now on it will be held in Rosaria Lounge at 8:45 pm Tuesdays. Mary Turnbull is a great teacher.

Karate: Twenty two people attended the first karate class which meets Mondays and Wednesdays at 5:30 pm in the gym.

Field Hockey: The season is well under way. Our team is training hard and has had one game and one tournament so far. The big tournament will be held at Acadia October 21 and 22.

Fitness: The Tuesday night group is going strong (and fit) but the noon hour classes need more support--Wednesdays 12:00 p.m. and Thursdays 12:30 in seton 306.

Netball: The netball club meets on Thursdays at 5:30 p.m. in the gym. The Mount boasts one of the three university netball teams in the country along with Dalhousie and University of Toronto. Beginners are welcome. Netball Nova Scotia will be holding a umpiring clinic at the Mount November 5 and 6.

Swimming: We have the pool again on Thursdays 9:30 p.m. The first week was encouraging--the pool was well filled.

Tennis: Our team and those who would like to play regularly have been handicapped by the theft of the tennis net from our brand new court. A new one has been ordered and we hope the weather will hold out for a while longer. The weather has not been a cooperating factor in the selection of our team!

Volleyball: A keen group of players are training hard in what will be our most extensive season yet. We will compete in monthly tournaments around the province and also in a weekly league with other Metro teams.

Yoga: Fifteen students made the effort to sign up for yoga classes. However at present only five of them attended the classes. Not one student had the decency to inform me they had changed their mind before the first meeting. I am embarrassed!

ENTERTAINMENT BRIEFS

ADVANCE TICKETS

Advance tickets will be available in the Student Union office on the day prior to the event. NOTE: All ticket holders must enter the social function before 10:30 pm for their ticket to be honoured. Also, I.D.'s must be presented at the time of purchase.

GUEST POLICY

All guests must be signed in at the Student Union Office prior to the event. The person signing in must present their I.D. and purchase two (2) tickets - one for him/herself and one for the guest. Remember, if you sign someone in you are responsible for him/her!!

COUNCIL COLUMN

The past month and a half has been quite hectic for the Student's Council. After the many resignations, the Council consisted of only four people—the President, the Treasurer, Business Rep., and Home Economics Rep. Despite the small numbers, we have carried on as best we can, by providing Orientation activities, Entertainment events, the Picaro, and maintaining our contact with other Student Unions in the

region and across the country.

With elections underway, we will soon be operating with a full complement of Council members, and will be able to better fulfill our jobs.

Student Council Meetings are every Tuesday at 12 noon in the Rosaria Boardroom. Please come in and join us. We can only represent your views and ideas if we know what they are.



Open to both
men and women

Public Service
Canada
Fonction publique
Canada

CAREERS

Right now the federal public service is recruiting '78 grads.

We hire all kinds of people—from marine biologists to industrial relations specialists. In the coming year, we expect to have a greater number of job opportunities for graduates in accounting, auditing, computer science, economics, certain engineering specializations and all areas of administration.

For information and application forms, see your campus placement office or your nearest Public Service Commission regional staffing office. Your application must be postmarked no later than October 13, 1977.

If you are interested in a career in any of the administrative areas, you will be asked to write a general examination.

If you are applying to the foreign service, you must write the foreign service exam.

Foreign Service Exam: October 15, 9 a.m.
General Exam: October 18, 7 p.m.

Check with your campus placement office for the location of the exam centre nearest you.

Competition 78-4000

Splits damage organization

AFS to decide direction

by Mark King, Atlantic Bureau Chief, Canadian University Press

Last week, a group of student union presidents from eight Maritime colleges met here to ostensibly discuss matters they felt were pertinent to themselves as presidents and to student councils generally.

Rather than talking about issues that might be more relevant to such a group, such as entertainment, services, and finances, the meeting dealt entirely with the Atlantic Federation of Students (AFS).

The meeting curiously enough, produced little: after reviewing the entire proposed AFS constitution (AFS is still without one), they agreed on some minor changes concerning financial controls and paying the executive honoraria; perhaps the most significant outcome of the session, they agreed not to hire a staffperson unless they could "afford" it.

The meeting was not a random occurrence. Student union presidents at maritime universities have been corresponding regularly since July, largely through the initiation of Robert Sampson, the president of the Dalhousie Student Union.

Sampson's original letter, sent to all council presidents in the Atlantic Region, suggested the presidents get together and "gather their thoughts" to deal with some of the major problems in the region in particular the direction of AFS and NUS.

The intention to consider the larger problems and to get union presidents together to deal with other matters that may not necessarily concern NUS and AFS, is the kind of communication and exchange that can be valuable and help strengthen each individual union.

Questionable, though, is the attitude Sampson seems to hold regarding the position of a student union president. As he put it in his letter: "We as presidents are supposed to be one of the more if not most knowledgeable persons about our student union, campus and external affairs....However what I feel AFS and each and every one of our own student councils need is proper guidance, leadership, knowledge, etc."

That a student union president consciously and willingly accepts his role, is the least that can be expected and is admirable when done well. Yet the attitude that lies behind the words implies the president of the student union is the titular head of all students. That sort of attitude verges on a brand of elitism that is all at once deplorable and amusing, distinctly reminiscent of the kind of attitude displayed by the condescending politicians who so often wield the power in this country. In a student context however, that sort of feeling is, above all else, patently unrealistic.

As various student council presidents and other elected officials replied to Sampson it was apparent

they were of like sentiment, particularly on the question of AFS. Most implied or openly stated they agreed with Sampson's assertion that the presidents should be the ones to decide AFS policy and not, as he saw it, the other way around. The positive response to the letter and some further communication eventually led to what is being referred to as the "infamous presidents' meeting", held last weekend.

The question easily posed here is whether the presidents are really concerned about the continued existence of AFS, or are they trying to burrow into the organization for the purpose of simply taking over the organization.

Sampson, who constantly reappears as the chief antagonist in this

ried on during the summer. Sampson, incidentally, doesn't recognize that committee presumably because the committee was organized in an ad-hoc manner with no official sanction as such from AFS.

Soucy seems to feel that Sampson, by leading "the other side", (they both agree on that point at least) is trying to create a personality conflict to obscure the real issue: a political attack on the organization. Sampson, however, doesn't seem to believe the difference is personalities, but like Soucy, he sees it as politics.

And politics it is; about as divergent as one would care to imagine.

November 1976 was the turning point for AFS when student representatives from most Atlantic

Apparently no one has any real objections to the existence of a regional federation and its goals; the split is a difference of opinion based on methods.

Soucy remains adamant. "The only way to realize the objectives of the organization is through a grass roots coalition of interested and concerned students on the local campuses." Those students would examine the effects of the larger regional issues and organize students to constructive work and research; that local work would then be coordinated and compiled regionally.

Sampson on the other hand, believes direct, polite, and constructive dialogue with bureaucrats is the best way to lobby for student concerns.

The difference ideally is inherently ideological, but Soucy questions Sampson's real motives. The contrast between the two in politics and personality is dramatic. Soucy, a member of the National Union of Students Central Committee, External Vice-president at the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design, and the driving force behind AFS, sees the government educational bureaucracy creating an elitist system making higher education inaccessible to those without the financial resources necessary to spend years in college.

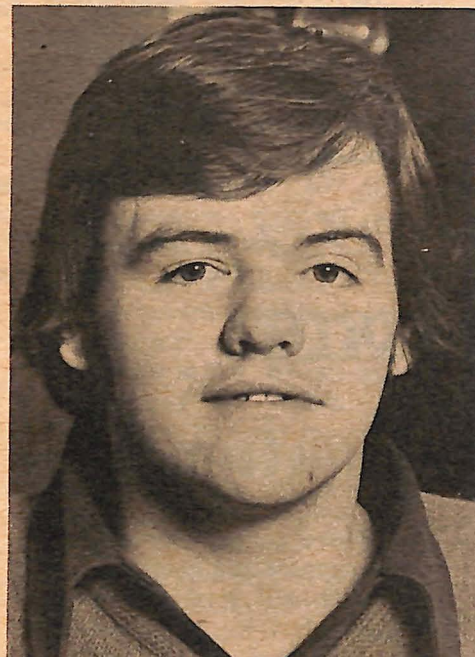
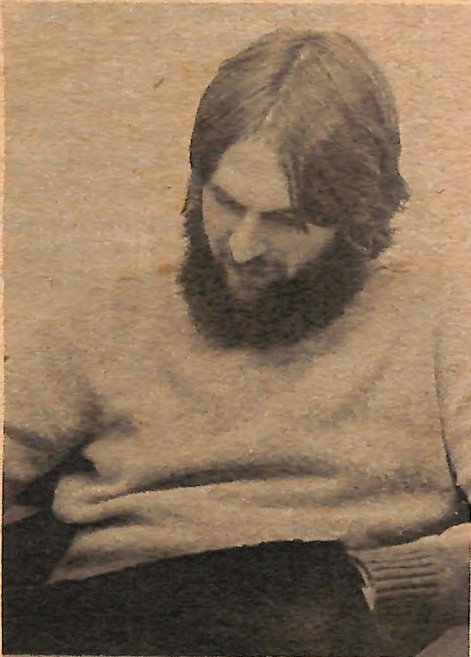
At the other extreme is Sampson, a traditionalist with political affiliations that go beyond the student arena, a successful entrepreneur with business interests in Cape Breton, a person who sees AFS and other student organizations as another outlet to dabble in parliamentary politicking, and views government bureaucrats as people with sincere concern for the interests of students but unfortunately limited by a larger concern for the public interest.

The whole basis, however, of the major thrust to boost the federation last year was out of a recognition of the necessity for action along the lines Soucy advocates.

Before last November AFS existed for two years as an organization without financial resources, structure, or policy, and tended to become an occasional gathering of student council hacks whose most productive activity was socializing.

Soucy quite credibly sees Sampson's position as a threat to return the organization to that kind of status quo which would all but eliminate any semblance of political effectiveness it ever had.

Students at over a dozen Atlantic universities pay a dollar a year to support AFS. Whatever their feeling on what AFS should be doing, they should decide that, make sure the representatives know that, and then do it.



DON SOUCY ROBERT SAMPSON

whole affair, seems to believe AFS is facing serious problems, particularly in three main areas: finances—financial statements were four months late; continuity—the staffperson resigned during the summer; and inaction—as far as he is concerned, nothing is being done.

Don Soucy, Secretary Co-ordinator of AFS and by all accounts the chief protagonist in the current melee, is understandably skeptical about Sampson's concern. He admits the financial statements were late and the books have yet to be seen. However, he feels a certain amount of inexperience and ineptness by the AFS treasurer, combined with totally unrealistic standards set on financial reporting were greatly to blame.

The staffperson, Susan Kenney, resigned in her own words "because I wasn't being paid and I knew I wasn't going to be paid".

As for inaction, Soucy cites the work of the Halifax AFS/NUS committee in organizing student participation in the recent Halifax demonstration of support for the unemployed, and related work car-

universities met and decided that the Federation, as it existed at that point was generally ineffective, and that the only future was to create a secure financial base, rent an office, and hire a full-time staffperson.

Objectives for the regional federation were explicitly understood: with regional coordination of policy decisions affecting post-secondary education, and increasing government cutbacks in social services directly affecting higher education, a student federation was necessary to lobby and organize students around the issues to ensure the student view was not ignored.

The per capita fee was the only real way to a stable financial base, and the ensuing continuity the organization would need to guarantee its effectiveness.

This year, for all intents and purposes, is the first year of operations

for AFS. The money used to run referenda last winter was borrowed with the understanding the debt would be repaid from incoming student fees from the 12 member campuses.

COMMENT:

Why not Security by Mount Students?

Some of you may be wondering just who provides the security services at our functions; and others who already know, are wondering why we don't have our own student police force. This article should answer both questions.

Originally, security services for Mount social functions was provided by the city police. When they discontinued this service, the Student Council had to start looking elsewhere. It was known that various members of Phi Delta Theta fraternity worked on the Dalhousie Campus Police, so the fraternity itself was approached by our Student Council. An agreement was reached where by Phi Delta would provide a security force, and off-duty members could enter events for half-price, and a contract was signed to that effect. Since its initiation at the Mount, the Phi Delta force has provided us with good service at reasonable rates, and the contract has been renewed each year. The Phi Delta force is responsible to the Student Council and the Brother in charge at a particular event must submit a written report to the Student Union President of any problems encountered during the course of the night.

I approached various members of the Student Council with the question "Why don't we have our own



Phi Del: standing on guard

Security Force at this point in time?"

The main point in most replies was that of student apathy. Furthermore, the major obstacles in the establishment of our own security could only be overcome if that apathy was first done away with.

From my discussions with Council members and Phi Delta brothers, I have determined some of those obstacles:

- i) We must have a group who are sincerely interested and will work when called upon to do so.
- ii) With a female security force,

many outsiders would consider them a push-over, and our events could conceivably become hot-spots for trouble seekers. Therefore, it is essential that any Mount force must consist of both males and females.

- iii) We must develop a tight bond between members of our security force: when one person encounters difficulties in the performance of his/her duties, he/she **must know** that the other members will be there to help.
- iv) We must overcome individual

differences of opinion and interest if we are to be effective. Each member must be prepared to back another in the performance of duty, whether or not we agree with how the other person is handling the situation. Each individual **must know** that he/she has the support of the others.

- v) Another important factor to look at is the fact that when we have five Phi Delta Brothers working, there are probably 8-10 others in the crowd who will back those brothers if the need arises.

These then are the facts as they now stand. If you, as a student body, wish to see the establishment of a Mount Security force, it is up to you to do something about it. Wishing won't get anything done—only action can do that.

Personally, I would like to see Mount students doing our security work, even though Phi Delta is providing good service. Any one seriously interested in forming a Mount security force can contact me via the Picaro office.

Brian Denison

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Male Discrimination?

A quote, from the 77/78 Mount Saint Vincent University Calendar: "Although it now accepts a limited number of men as non-resident students, the university considers the education needs of women to be paramount."

With this in mind, I would like to express my outrage at the unfair treatment of male students at this university. It seems slightly ironic to me, that in this age of so called "Equal Rights for the Sexes" that men should be so blatantly discriminated against.

Men are discriminated against in three areas of university life. The first is that I feel they are not given enough moral backing from the university. In advertisements such as in Time magazine, as well as in the University Calendar, you will read:

"The university is primarily concerned with the education of women."

Although the primary concern of the school is women, the Business Office is very willing, at Registration time, to accept tuition from the men. I might add, there is no discrimination in the amount of tuition or Student Union fees demanded from the men. Everyone pays the same amount.

By making the above point, I do not wish to sound as if I feel there can be a pricetag on the moral backing or confidence of the univer-

sity. There cannot! However, the moral support and confidence of a university will give the student, male or female, a well-rounded education.

A student must feel included in all aspects of his/her school, to gain the proper attitude toward school, and possible life in general.

Although no measure in dollars can be placed on my first point, my second point can definitely be measured in that way.

Men at the Mount are not encouraged to compete for University-sponsored Scholarships; once again I quote:

"Merit scholarships available to undergraduates have been made possible through the generosity of the Sisters of Charity and other benefactors who wish to assist the university to achieve its aim of providing higher education for women."

If the scholarships are based on merit, what does sex have to do with it? I feel that this may be the most grossly unfair point of all.

My third point is the most talked about argument for the men at the University. They have no residence facilities. Since we do have a small male enrollment, (the reason being questionable), only a small residence would be necessary. Perhaps Marywood, Marillac, or one of the Birches could be spared. The income from residence fees would be the same, and the men would be

separated from the girls. WHAT? - you say, force more girls to have to find their own temporary homes? WHY NOT? All of our men have to.

I feel that men have been "oppressed" for too long at the Mount, and through all of this they have maintained cheerful attitudes and have perhaps shown more school spirit than a lot of girls. (Last year in the Winter Carnival, the total number of people who competed in the Snow Sculpture Con-

test, was seven, which is sad in itself; however, four out of that seven were males.) This can be noted in many school events.

Do, let's turn over a new leaf, and attempt to encourage more males to enter our student body. I'm sure it would create a much more well-balanced and enjoyable school atmosphere.

Carol A. Miles
3rd Year BSA



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halifax, nova scotia

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THE MPHEC: WHERE GOV'TS DIVIDE OUR PIE

by Mark King, Atlantic Bureau Chief, CUP

A few weeks ago, an austere group of academic and business figures handed the premiers of the three maritime provinces a document that included a pricetag, somewhere around 150 million dollars.

That exact amount is what the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (MPHEC) believes the governments of the three provinces will have to give the region's post secondary institutions during the 1978-79 academic year.

The governments, represented by an ad-hoc committee of civil servants, ministers, and their assistants in consultation with the provincial treasury boards, will scrutinize the figure, and in all probability cut this, and hand it back to the MPHEC which will divide up what it is given among the 30 institutions under its jurisdiction.

This is the second year the MPHEC has gone through the motions of preparing estimates on the costs of running post secondary education in the maritime region and making an impartial request to government on behalf of the institutions for subsidies. The commission, if true to last year's form, will have no hesitation telling government what effects their cuts in the recommended subsidies will have: poorer academic quality and reduced educational opportunity for the people of the maritimes.

Per capita, there are more degree granting institutions in the Atlantic Provinces than anywhere else in the world, 17 in all, with about 20,000 students from a population of over two million. An unusual statistic, taken by itself, for a region that is commonly accepted as the bottom end of the socio-economic scale in North America, and has far less non degree granting and technical institutions than the national average.

Government cuts in recommended subsidies will result in poorer academic quality and reduced educational opportunity for the people of the maritimes.

Historically, however, that statistic makes plenty of sense. Post-secondary institutions in the Atlantic Provinces were originally formed

almost completely along religious sectarian lines—the Catholics founding, among others St. Mary's and St. Francis Xavier, the Baptists, Acadia, the Methodists Mt. Allison,

and the leader in denominational higher education, the Anglicans, who opened Kings College near Halifax in the early nineteenth century. Although reactions against rampant sectarianism produced some developments, notably the creation of Dalhousie, and the Nova Scotia Technical school, the situation remained much the same until the latter half of this century when governments began direct public involvement in higher education.

Government Intervention began in the early sixties when public financing of the institutions increased dramatically: Nova Scotia formed a "grants committee" in 1963; the New Brunswick Higher Education commission was formed in 1967; and Prince Edward Island formed a grants committee in 1968 in conjunction with a major reorganization of post-secondary institutions into UPEI. Within the Atlantic, the only exception to the trend has been in Newfoundland, where Memorial University was formed at the initiative of the government, first as a college in 1923, and later as a university in 1949.

Until 1967, the federal government financed Post secondary education by providing a direct per capita subsidy to the provinces (\$5.00 in the last year it operated, 1965-66); the provinces divided up the money among the institutions on the basis of enrolment. With the negotiation of the federal Fiscal Arrangements act in 1967, the Atlantic provinces were given the option of continuing a per capita arrangement, or entering into a 50-50 matching grants system with the federal government. Nova Scotia was the only province to opt for the matching system, the other provinces apparently not being able to match the federal government dollar for dollar.

Federal funding reduced some of the provincial burden for direct fun-

ding but the provincial higher education committees assumed more control in the decision making process as the provinces moved toward non-sectarian, public, higher education. The institutions, meanwhile remained autonomous entities, ultimately responsible through their charters to the legislatures of each province.

A regional approach to post-secondary education began in 1964 with the formation of the Atlantic Association of Universities (AAU). The AAU began as a voluntary association among the presidents of a number of Atlantic institutions and had as its stated purpose "to assist the co-ordination of higher education, to ensure high academic standards in a period of rising costs and to avoid unnecessary duplication of faculties and courses of study". The administration of their own institutions had led the universities to ignore the simple fact they had common interests and cooperation on a regional level could only improve matters.

The AAU began cooperative efforts at various levels: they took a united approach to the federal government with regard to operating assistance, university business officers cooperated on the matter of financial statistics, they met with grants committees, and created sub committees, perhaps the most important of which was the Academic Vice-Presidents committee. In addition there was associations with other regional associations.

The AAU was to "assist the co-ordination of higher education, to ensure high academic standards in a period of rising costs and to avoid unnecessary duplication of faculties and courses of study."

Clearly the trend toward regionalism in the area of higher education was very real, and the AAU favored the idea of a regional body with government sanction that could deal with all aspects of common concern to the institutions and governments. In fact such a recommendation was part of a report commissioned by the AAU in 1968 as part of the maritime provinces study on the possibility of interprovincial union.

A regional approach to maritime issues was politically inhibited, and until 1971, got no further than a study. However, in the summer of that year, the maritime premiers saw the regional overlap demanding more than fleeting attention and decided to solidify cooperation somewhat more with the creation of the Council of Maritime Premiers (CMP). The decision to launch the

MPHEC was the first tangible result of cooperation among the three premiers following the creation of the council.

The premiers were, however, a little ahead of themselves. As Jeff Holmes, executive director of the AAU, put it in a report to the International Council for Educational Development "the decision to launch the MPHEC was made by the premiers in the euphoria of their first meeting. . . the announcement took the maritime premiers by surprise and created some consternation. The assumption had been that they would be consulted about the timing of such a move and the terms of reference of the commission".

Nevertheless, the initiative had begun and the task of laying the organization groundwork for the commission was taken up by William Jenkins, a former principal of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College. Fifteen months of planning and consultation followed during which the concept was presented with much opposition: the provinces and other interest groups could not agree on a chairperson, the Nova Scotia Education minister

publicly opposed losing direct provincial control of post-secondary policy making, the New Brunswick Acadian population feared the loss of their culture in the larger populace.

The commission did eventually form with the passage of an act in the three maritime legislatures giving the MPHEC the purpose of "assisting the provinces and institutions in attaining a more efficient and effective utilization and allocation in the field of higher education in the region."

MPHEC membership is ultimately the sole concern of the CMP which holds the final appointment responsibility. There are 15 members, 5 chosen from the public and 5 from government and other non academic institutions, all selected by the premiers, and 5 members chosen by

Contd on pg 8



ELECTION OCT. 19 CANDIDATES '77



Diane Wright

Any organization which closets itself in a room and deals solely with those matters internal to the organization cannot function for the betterment of its members. It is necessary to be aware of the many external factors affecting it, and to

take these factors into account in everyday operations.

Over the past year, the Mount Council has extended its operations, and opened the door to external activities. Through close association with the Atlantic Federation of Students, and the National Union of Students, the Mount worked on

such problems as Student Aid, tuition increases, unemployment and Government cutbacks.

As external Vice-President last year, I tried to establish a jumping off point from which the external affairs person in future years could work. An extensive filing system of background information was established. Contacts were made with other student Unions. The major step taken last year was the Referendum held in February to establish membership in the regional and national student organizations - AFS and NUS. These organizations are the voice of the students and are devoted to dealing with student concerns.

I must be honest about the reason I am running for the position again this year. I had not planned to run;

last year I devoted myself to the task 100%, and found that it took too much of my time and energy. At the time, though, I did not realize the position would be vacant in the fall. I feel too strongly about the need for external participation to allow this seat to remain unfilled, and I will not sit back and watch all our work and accomplishments go down the drain. Thus, I am willing to represent the Mount again this year as External Vice-President. I will not guarantee that I will work as hard as I did last year; like all students, I must do school work as well, but I will keep the Mount active in external affairs, and will look out for your best interests. Rest assured we will keep hold of what we have gained.

VOTE!



Larry Pardy

Hi! My name is Larry Pardy. I'm a first year B.Sc. student here at Mount Saint Vincent. I'm running for Science Representative in the upcoming election and you are the person I'm running for. I believe that all students in all faculties deserve good as well as responsible representation. That's where I come in. I'm hoping to be your voice before Student Government and before the faculty on all matters, Science as well as social. So remember when it comes time to make your mark, a vote for me is a vote for you!

Paula Wedge

Hi! I'm Paula Wedge and I'm a first year B.A. Student from Montreal, living in residence. I'm running for New Students Representative. I feel that the new students here need a good liaison with the Student Council, so they can share their problems and ideas and have a way to know what's going on in and around the university. I'm willing to spend the time to do a good job for something I feel is good for the University. I'm open to any suggestions. I'll be working for you.



Frederica Riddell

Hi! I'm Frederica Riddell and am running for the position of non-residence representative in the upcoming election. I am in my third year in the Bachelor of Home Economics degree program. I have lived on campus as well as off campus. Non-residence students have needs. I'd like to voice your opinions on Council for you. Come out and vote. Wednesday, October 19/77 is your day.



Cindy Giffen

Hi! I'm Cindy Giffen and I will be running for Arts Representative. With your support we will have some spectacular things planned for Arts Weekend, which is just around the corner. I think it's time for Arts students to unite and help make the few short years we share memorable. I hope to have your support in the forthcoming election!

Shirley Watson

Hi! I'm Shirley Watson. This is my second year at the Mount and I am in the Bachelor of Business Administration program. I am contending for the position of Residence representative. I hope during the campaign to meet as many of the residence girls as possible and at that time, discuss with you any problems you find with residence life.

Remember . . . this is our home for seven more months I'd like to help make it liveable for all of us.



No pictures or statements available for

Mark Lonbay or Kathy Myketyn

PEOPLE RUNNING FOR OFFICE

Arts Representative - Cindy Giffen
Residence Representative -
Elka Ableman
Shirley Watson
New Students Representative -
Paula Wedge
Non-Residence Representative -

Frederica Riddell
Charles Greenough
External Vice-President -
Diane Wright
Science Representative -
Larry Pardy
Education Representative -
Kathy Myketyn
Academic Vice-President -
Mark Lonbay



Elka Ableman

Hi! I'm Elka Ableman from the friendly island of Bermuda! I would very much like to have your support in the coming election, when I will be running for Residence Representative.

Since I have had to live in residence for the past three years, I am well aware of the many questions and issues that can arise. I have my own suggestions for improvements and would like to hold regular meetings to listen to your suggestions and criticism. Only with your participation can we plan any sort of change or improvement.

I am willing to represent you for the coming year and to do my utmost to make your stay in residence an enjoyable one. After all, this is our home away from home!

I would like to wish the best of luck to all the candidates seeking election, and to encourage each and every one of you to take an active part in election day by VOTING. We all need your vote. Have a good year. Thank you.

Punching ID cards

This year, again, during voting all ID cards will be punched. One reason for this is "to keep you honest". A system to prevent people from voting more than once is necessary. Students who were here last year will remember in the fall election the ID cards were taken. This caused inconvenience to the students since ID's had to be picked up later. The result was a box full of left-over cards. The ID cards this year are for Mt.-Dal functions only and a small hole in the top of the card makes little difference.

ID cards must be shown when you come to vote. Non-residence students who don't have ID cards will have to go to Mary-Lou Brousseau; Student Aid Office in Rosaria for a signature to enable you to vote. There is no reason why you can't vote, so, everyone get out and vote. It's your Student Council!!

No picture available
for
Charles Greenough

My name is Charles Greenough and I'm running for Non-resident Representative in the forthcoming election. This is my first year at the Mount and in just a few weeks I have heard many complaints from my fellow students. They want a better bus service and an intermural sports program.

Your problems are my concern. Want to hear more? Come hear my platform on October 12th at noon.

MPHEC

CONTD FROM PG 5

the universities through the AAU, frequently including representatives who are not necessarily with a university.

The body is mandated by the Premiers Council to carry out a number of specific activities within the general functions of planning and recommending policy in the area of higher education in the region.

The most significant function of the MPHEC, the one that affects everyone involved in the regional higher education system is the matter of financial planning and recommendation to the premiers council. During the autumn of each year, the MPHEC receives a budget and five year spending projections from each institution. The administrations outline general budget areas and allocations for the year ahead including a request for subsidy to supplement tuition fees and other

figure that will be passed back to the MPHEC, the commission considers the amount given by the governments and allocates a certain amount to each institution through a Formula based on enrolment and other weighting factors.

In addition to handling the real grant amounts for the year ahead, the commission also provides the CMP with projections two years in advance of the budget year, which the premiers and their representatives, presumably, at least, also take into account when making decisions about the year under discussion.

The MPHEC last year recommended the governments increase subsidies to the institutions for this year by 11.5 per cent. In its presentation to the CMP, the commission stated clearly its concern that "the gap in the level of support for post-secondary institutions between the

The MPHEC is now little more than a political fish-pond from which the governments annually toss out grab bags to the institutions in lieu of a straight face to face handout.

revenue sources; that information is compiled for the CMP by the MPHEC which usually modifies the requests to fit regional consistencies. The commission then decides on an arbitrary figure that represents the government cost of financing post secondary for the year in question.

The total figure is passed to the regional and provincial treasury boards who decide to either accept or reject the MPHEC proposal, and in the latter case arrive at another

Maritimes and the rest of Canada is widening. . . . Further increases in disparities will undoubtedly result in a lower quality of post-secondary education in the Maritime provinces and a reduction in the educational opportunities for Maritime students."

The best the premiers could muster for a response to the commission was a seven per cent increase in total grants, adding they felt tuition fees should not increase by more than four percent, "a strong guideline for restraint."

The premier's view is shared by few: the MPHEC said last year the 10 percent tuition increase the year previous was more than any other increase in Canada and that fees should be constant for three years. The AAU, also concerned about

widening gaps in government support, went public last year with their request for a 12.5 percent funding increase, suggesting the premiers are apparently not listening to the MPHEC.

Not surprisingly, the MPHEC went to the CMP with a three year projection based on increases in operating assistance requirements until 1980. These projections were based on the grant requested in the initial year, this year, of \$145.5 million: instead the commission was given \$138 million and left with the task of projecting once again based on grants that will most likely fall far short of the requests made by the institutions. The administration's obvious concern that the MPHEC is a government red herring being used to cover up government's inability or outright unwillingness to increase funding to post secondary education is shared manifold, by students and faculty.

Much of the workings and decision making processes of the MPHEC are secret with close ties between the administrations, the commission and the governments. The funding decisions are kept secret from start to finish. Both the Atlantic

Federation of Students (AFS) and the Atlantic Conference the Canadian Association of University Teachers have in public submissions to the commission deplored the lack of either student or faculty representation on the MPHEC through their respective federations. Both groups have called for more public information on the final allocation criteria and the funding decisions throughout the process, and condemned the fact that the entire university community is not consulted or represented by the MPHEC.

The need for faculty and student representation on the commission is more pressing when the MPHEC is becoming established to the point where it further expands its scope to initiate policy studies and subsequent recommendations to the council. The commission compiled a major report last spring outlining the results of policy decisions and studies made during the two years of its existence to that point. Major concerns of the commission until that point were connected with developing a regional information base on post-secondary institutions, completing inventories on available course programmes and space in the region, finalizing the funding decision making process, and arriving at a number of policy statements for submission to the CMP.

The commission reported policy recommendations in three major areas in the report, which was released in the late summer, Accessibility, Funding and Student Aid. The major policy statements dealt with the accessibility question where the commission asserted the principle of accessibility by merit, if only in vague terms, and left the

premiers with the option for introducing differential fees for foreign students in the region at some point in future. The policy states, "post secondary education is to be accessible to all Canadian students who qualify and for whom there are places available: however funding related to such students may be on a reduced basis." The commission pointed to the differential fees recently implemented in Ontario and Alberta and suggested the CMP would have to monitor the effects of those moves to gauge the need for action in the Maritimes.

The statements on funding are largely concerned with how the MPHEC is going to use its allocations and how the institutions can relate to items not necessarily under the control of the commission.

The commission also recommended the CMP establish a uniform student policy for the region in conjunction with the development of a truly national student aid plan. The recommendations include a regional committee to monitor and eventually administer a program that would be consistent throughout the region. The report said the Maritime provinces were not offering uniform programs of student aid and had ignored MPHEC recommendations made a year earlier that were intended to somewhat unify the provincial programs.

The MPHEC has its hands tied in many areas of concern. As far as telling government who needs how much money and when, the governments politely listen and, acutely aware of the electorate and their own precarious position, reply to MPHEC with grants that more often reflect their own position much more than that of those involved in education. On the other hand the commission has to walk the line with the institutions to the governments modifying the position from either side ultimately playing a give and take game with both.

Though its real effectiveness is questionable, the commission is entrenching itself in the bureaucracy, and establishing decision-making processes, that are being used and recognized by the key groups in the university community.

Whether the MPHEC will become the real policy group in the post-secondary/political relationship in the maritimes, perhaps even the Atlantic, will depend on what type of stance the commission is prepared to take on crucial issues. As it now stands the body is little more than a political fish-pond from which the governments annually toss out grab bags to the institutions in lieu of a straight face to face handout.

Unless the student regional group, AFS finds some way to radically infiltrate the organization within a relatively short time, the existence of the MPHEC will matter little to students on campuses throughout

the maritimes. Governments' unwillingness to accept the commission's recommendations that tuition fees be frozen, and a refusal to recognize the need for continual funding increases will mean the

universities are in a financial bind for some time to come, and will undoubtedly look to the perennial "last resort," the students, for more money.

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NUS Mail-in aimed at Trudeau

OTTAWA (CUP) - Students at 27 universities and college campuses are participating in a National Union of Students mail-in campaign against unemployment.

Student unions across the country are distributing cards for students to sign and mail to Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, which express disappointment with the federal governments inability to halt increasing unemployment and ask that a new federal student aid plan be established.

NUS executive secretary Dan O'Connor said Sept. 12 that "all indications to date are that the campaign's success will make students' presence strongly felt in the prime minister's office." O'Connor said that as of that date, campuses involved had ordered 62,000 cards to distribute, and added that he expected 100,000 cards would be mailed during September.

Cards are being distributed in registration line-ups and in blitzes of classrooms, residences and cafeterias at larger campuses and during general meetings at smaller campuses. "The only students reported as not being very willing to sign cards have been commerce students," O'Connor said.

At its May conference, NUS decided its first priority is fighting unemployment and the next improving accessibility to student aid. O'Connor said the mail-in campaign was planned during the summer and set for the beginning of the school year to provide "concrete, visible demonstration of the fact that this year, right across the country, there is going to be activity on these issues."

The message on the cards is: "I am gravely disappointed that your government has let unemployment climb since 1975, hurting millions of Canadians, when massive job creation could have improved the situation of the unemployed, of whom half are students and other young people."

U.S. camps: Katimivik Down south

SAN FRANCISCO (ENS-CUP) - The U.S. House of Representatives has passed legislation to put young people aged 16 to 24 to work in the country's national parks and forests. The law revives the old concept of CCC camps in the 1930's, and will be called the YACC, the Young Adult Conservation Corps.

Natural Resources Committee Chairperson Senator Henry Jackson of Washington, supports companion legislation now reported to be moving swiftly through the Senate. And approval is assured by President Jimmy Carter, who endorsed the idea during his campaign.

The bill authorizes \$235 million to employ 23,500 young people at an estimated cost of \$10,000 per person.

"Also, I ask that your government move quickly, with full opportunity for public and student participation, to establish a new federal student aid plan which operates on the basis of students actual costs and resources, meets the unique situation of part-time

students and is no disincentive to needy students."

He said the mail campaign will be followed by provincial and local work to provide more information about the issues and to determine what the most pressing issues in student aid are.

When student organizers learn what aspects of student aid students are most willing to fight about, he said, representatives to the NUS conference in Calgary Oct. 21-23 will be better able to decide what specific demands students should make of governments.

MSVU Enrollment up by 106

Enrolment is up again this year at Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax. The Mount has registered approximately seven per cent more students on both a full- and part-time basis than were enrolled September, 1976. Full-time students now number 1,537, up from 1,431 at the same time last year; part-time enrolment, day and evening, stands

at 875 students as compared with 795 last academic year, for a total of 2,412 students.

New programs in child study and

public relations account for some of the increase as does the increased popularity of the integrated Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science/

Bachelor of Education program. Although Mount Saint Vincent is dedicated to meeting the special educational needs and interests of women today, it is a co-educational institution. Nearly 10 per cent of the

student body is male, enrolled for the most part in liberal arts, business and education programs.

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17

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CANADIAN IMPERIAL
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Katimavik: Another stall tactic

COMMENT

By Kris Klaasen
for Canadian University Press

The federal government may be helping the young to "find themselves" through its Katimavik program but it's not helping them find much else.

Self-discovery comes cheap. Even the feds, offering a dollar-a-day for this latest makework brainchild, will attest to that. However, trying to get jobs at a living wage is another story. According to Statistics Cana-

da, about 20 per cent of students not returning to school are unemployed and roughly 14 per cent of those who have gone back couldn't find work this summer.

Unfortunately, tales of job-finding woes aren't the kind the government is interested in. Instead, it opts for testimonials from the thousand or so participants, aged 17 to 22, who are expected to complete the 10-month Katimavik work camp stint. For the kids hearty enough to finish, that's when the

big payoff comes—a \$1,000, lump sum reward. Undoubtedly, the program's initiator, minister of defence Barney Danson, expects his too in the form of testimonials.

However, both parties should beware.

For Danson the gamble is how many participants will make it. The writing may already be on the wall. After a slick, month-long spring ad campaign, and an extended deadline, only 3,800 of an expected 12,000 applications trickled in.

The resultant pushed-back completion date could also pose a problem. Without sufficient time to evaluate the program, the government may be unable to counter unemployed youth's early-summer rumblings with an expanded program next year.

The biggest losers will be the Katimavik kids. Those who finish and collect the full sum, which averages out to \$3.30 a day, will find that it doesn't cover next year's tuition and expenses or provide much of a cushion during the search for scarce jobs.

Billed as a "challenge to youth," the program provides no answers to young people, faced with unemployment and financial barriers to post-secondary education. Instead of giving them work at a decent wage, it puts young people in tents and shifts them around every three months to act as, in the case of the National Capital Commission, a source of cheap labour.

The National Union of Students has condemned Katimavik for encouraging "unfulfilling work camp employment for young people who have the right to jobs which will contribute both to their personal development and the much needed economic development of the country."

The 1950s baby boom was no secret. Massive expansion of the post-secondary education system in the 1960s was actively encouraged. Our leaders should have considered the questions: What are we going to do with them all? How best do we use this resource?

The current solution is a stalling tactic while the government crams for a test it should have been prepared to meet years ago. Whether it continues to stall or introduces solid job creation programs will be seen in the spring when it decides the fate of Katimavik or similar schemes.

From page 1: Students

sees the two factions in AFS realizing similar objectives, but working on different levels. He said he didn't think either side would give into the other but would rather reach a compromise through policies and priorities.

Soucy insisted, however, that as AFS is structured now, it is a democratic organization of students organized and working at the local level, consolidating on issues at a regional level. As for compromises on policies and priorities, Soucy remarked, "that's why we have conferences, so students can democratically decide policies and priorities."

Student Union presidents from Acadia, the University of Prince Edward Island, St. Francis Xavier, University of New Brunswick at Fredericton, Mount St. Vincent, Mt. Allison, and Dalhousie attended the meeting. Sampson said they intend to meet again before the next AFS conference to review their position.



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RAPE: a redefinition

Reprinted from the Excalibur
by Canadian University Press

The following article consists of excerpts from an interview by the Excalibur's Paul Kellogg with Gillean Chase, public educator at the local rape crisis centre.

I think rape needs to be defined as an act of aggression. It uses the genitals as a form of humiliation. The whole area of rape, of course, is one of non-consent, and in non-consent, the lack of choice makes it a violent act, against the individual's space and so on.

Under the law, rape is defined completely differently and it's not broad enough to cover all the instances of rape which do occur.

Under the law, rape is intercourse without consent, involving the penis and involving penetration of the vagina. That's its basic definition, so all kinds of rape other than that—for instance, insertion of foreign objects in the vagina, or anal or oral forms of intercourse—would get classified under a category called indecent assault.

Within that category, the sentencing is totally different. It's a so-called lesser offence, no matter what it does to the woman's psyche, no matter how much more painful it might be. Under the law, the definition of rape is somewhat scanty.

It also involves, under the law, the definition of rape as an act of sexual intercourse, with a person other than a man's wife. That doesn't take into account the many cases of separation, for instance, short of legal separation, in which rape can and does occur. It's a common incident. It's one way of retaliation, or revenge, and it's often used in that regard.

The other categories of rape under the law are rape with consent, if the consent is extorted by fraudulent means. That's to cover cases such as if a sex therapist, for instance, suggests that a woman's frigidity could be cured by sexual intercourse. The other type of case is where a man poses as a woman's husband and that would involve, for instance,

when a man is at work at night and a woman expects that the man who gets into bed with her to be her husband when in fact he isn't.

Rape occurs very often in a home environment, too, or within a social context. That's why it's a very difficult crime to prosecute—because the minute it occurs in the home or in a circle of social acquaintances, the first thing the law has to establish is non-consent. And if the woman invited him there, or accompanied him to his apartment, she doesn't have a very easy time proving non-consent.

I think no matter what sudden changes are made in the basic laws a woman in a court of law often feels very much under attack.

She has to prove she is not a liar, that she is a credible witness, and that, indeed, this is a case of non-consent.

To the extent of having rape as a category, as a legal category, revised a lot, certainly I would like to see changes in the law. On the books it's still a life sentence. However, very often what occurs is that a rape case would be given maybe two to four years in very extreme cases.

The whole area of sexual, or indecent, assault should be put under examination. Because there's a real need for assessment of legal penalties for rape and assault.

What several rape crisis centres are requesting is that that whole area of the criminal code in the area of sexual assault categories be redefined. The definition we suggest is that sexual assault is a person attempting to use another person sexually without that person's consent.

That covers cases of rape of males on males, by women on men, or whatever. If in the course of that sexual assault, if the man or the person injures the victim, that is a case of sexual violence, and should be treated as such. But by definition, sexual intercourse without the consent of the person is an act of violence, and should be treated, therefore, as sexual assault.

There has been an attempt to



publicize rape and sexual assault in general, and to have it become less of a taboo area, so that people now report who might not have touched it before, or at least tell the rape crisis centre about it.

I think our contacts with the media and various organizations are beginning to pan out and certainly our liaison with the crown attorney's office is beginning to improve. But rather than say that the incidence of rape is on the increase, all I can say for sure is that there is increased reporting of rape.

Now that may come from several sources and it probably has to do with women's attitude that they are not responsible for an act of rape. Previously, society very much made a woman feel that she provoked the rape, that she had done something to turn a man on and had a large responsibility for what happened—either because she was out late at night, alone, or accepted a ride home, or made a judgemental error, or hitchhiked.

And no matter the so-called areas where a woman may be responsible for an error in judgement, she is never responsible for someone's attack on her.

I would say that hitchhiking does tend to be a very heavy hazard thing. I would not say that a woman shouldn't hitchhike; I believe that's a woman's choice.

But again, the man who is driving the car is responsible for the attack if it does occur. However, I would warn a woman that there is a very high possibility that some form of assault could occur if she accepted a ride, particularly if there is more than one man.

What kind of precautions can a woman take? I would say that the strongest precaution any woman can take is to learn self-defence.

There is a sort of fringe area, where about five, and possibly up to 10 per cent, depending on which statistics you use, of rapists are psychopathic. Now, in that group of people, there is a correlation between a woman resisting and the level of excitation that that involves.

But, I think although that's true for a minority of rapists, usually stranger rapes, it's also true that the psychopath generally wants to mutilate and to do a lot of physical violence in the act of rape. There is no guarantee he's going to stop short of murder.

So, you have to make a decision in that case about what one is to do. To lie there quietly and be mutilated. . . .

I think you're aware of the man who asked to be castrated—I'm trying to remember his name. Well, three women were the victims of that rapist. Two women were murdered by him. The third woman, he said if she did not resist, he would not hurt her—and proceeded to beat her and go toward murdering her, but he was interrupted in the process, so she lived to tell about it.

So, I think if you're given that type of situation, you're damned if you do and damned if you don't. There's no guarantee that you have your life in your hands if you do not resist.

But a woman does have to make an individual judgement, based on her particular fear about what is best to do. And no woman should blame herself if she does not actively resist to try to save her life.

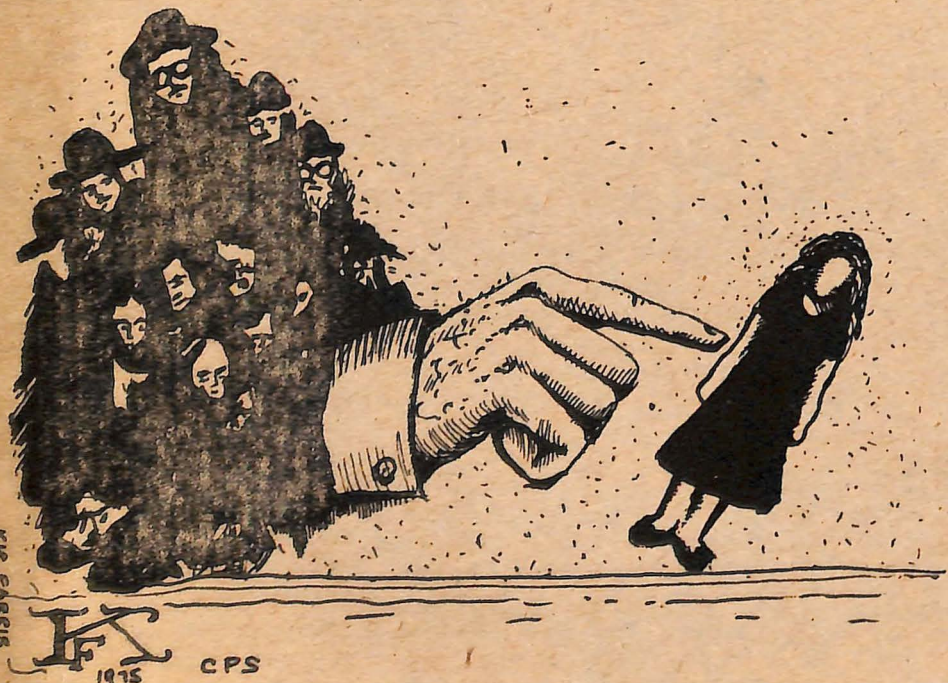
How can rape be eliminated? Well, I think that a lot of things have to change in society, in terms of male-female relationships becoming much more honest.

There's an immediate dichotomy which enters in. Women are not prepared for the fact of rape, and men, who may not consider themselves rapists, may just think that they are being healthily aggressive, proving their masculinity. Within this concept, in our society, when a woman says no, it means "try harder," or "later."

But I think social relations have to change to the extent that women are not objectified as much as they are, and that the whole selling of a woman as a sexually-provocative creature must end.

Of course, many rapes occur to women who do not fit the description of "the attractive woman". It can be two-month-old babies or 90-year-old women, besides women wearing blue jeans and T-shirts.

But I think that within this society there still is the sale of women's bodies, and that there is a selling of violence along with sexuality—S&M, the leather trade, porno movies, the misuse of children in porno movies. And until this ends, there will be rape.



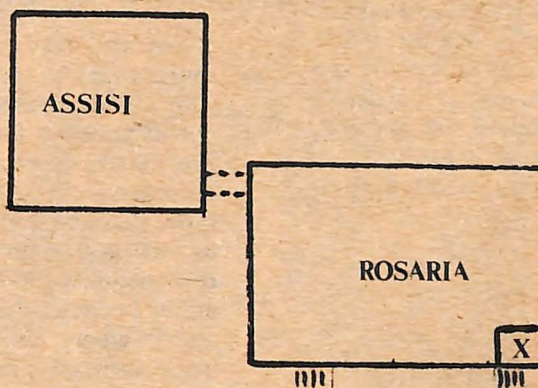
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