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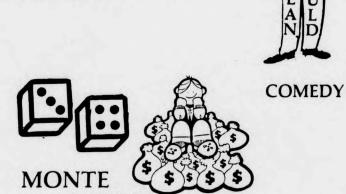
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Atwood's uses "third eye" to study the living dead in new collection of poems

By SUZANNE CRNIC

Selected Poems II by Margaret Atwood Oxford University Press

here are two types of people: the living and the living dead. If you want to take a candid journey to see how the living dead live, prepare yourself for the disturbing imagery which leaps from the pages of Margaret Atwood's Selected Poems II. Like a heavy breather, Atwood relentlessly exposes the lies of man in poems selected from her four previous books and also from her most recent poems.

In Two-Headed Poems (1978), Atwood lists the things which man takes for granted and twists them into disturbing symbols. In "Five poems for dolls" the reader must choose from four possible answers why dolls were created: "are they gods, causeless,/something to talk to,"; were they made "because we needed to love someone/and could not love each other?" or is it that "each/doll is a future/dead at the roots?"

This cat and mouse situation Atwood sets up is skillfully done, and to choose an answer is no easy task. But, as usual, Atwood leaves the correct answer until the end, explaining that dolls are "images of our sorrows.

"Marrying the hangman" is another poem which further seeks answers, only this time there are none. This prose poem is based on the historical fact that in the eighteenth century in Quebec, the only option for a sentenced woman to escape death was to marry her executioner. Atwood shifts from the factual to the abstract, revealing the different perspectives men and women have on how they must survive with each other. Atwood beautifully exemplifies that something is terribly wrong between the sexes:

What did they say the first time they were alone together/in the same room? What did he say when she had removed her/veil and he could see that she was not a voice but a body and/therefore finite? What did she say when she

discovered that/she had left one locked room for another?

The attraction of True Stories (1981) is Atwood's further development of the theme of uneasiness between the sexes. In "True romances (2)," Atwood exposes the cause of the uneasiness in most relationships. "It isn't sex that's the problem, it's language. Or maybe love makes you deaf, not blind." Love indeed is the under-lying factor in these poems. How men and women relate to one another, according to Atwood's poetry, depends on how they use that which brings them together.

A woman's issue" should not only be read for its message of love but also for its imagery:

The next exhibit lies flat on her back/while eighty men a night/ move through her, ten an hour./ She looks at the ceiling, listens/ to the door open and close. A bell keeps ringing./Nobody knows how she got here.

At this point the reader begins to wonder one of two things: Are women tortured because they are women or because there are men to torture them? The real issue is torture itself, in all its manifestations. Atwood does not just concentrate on the rape of women, but on the rape of the mind, soul and environment. This is the human condition and as "Torture" explains "such things are done as soon/as there are sides."

How does Atwood console the reader in True Stories? In "One more

garden," Atwood proposes us to "sink memory/and hope. Join the round/round dance. Fuck the future." And in "Last day" she calmly states, "and the sun rises/again and this is the last day again." Nothing ever ends and everything moves towards nothing.

Murder In The Dark (1983) is Atwood's best work and is the heart of Selected Poems II. The idea of the third eye was introduced in Two-Headed Poems and now Atwood explains its function in the prose poems. The reader sees with Atwood's third eye, and a merciless one it is, especially in "Bread" where a sister has to decided whether to share her bread with an imaginary poor sister. The theme of uneasiness between the sexes is also continued in "Him" with a startling revelation of one women's attempt to reshape her lover in order to destroy the uneasiness, but finds her efforts

Margaret Atwood

SELECTED POEMS II



Just when the reader has had enough depressing insights from Atwood's third eye, two prose poems instruct that it sees beauty as

In "Instructions for the third eye," Atwood explains to the living dead-those who refuse to use the third eye-that it does not only reveal the sorrows of man but also if one uses it, "One/day you will wake up and everything . . . will be glowing from within, lit up, so bright you/can hardly look. You will reach out in any direction and you/will touch the light itself."

The snake poems in Interlunar (1984) carry the themes of the previous books. Each snake serves a different purpose. The "White snake" represents truth and the man in the poem who eats it becomes mute.

In the second part of Interlunar and in Atwood's New Poems (1985-1986), a rapid decline of intensity begins. The themes of the book disappear and this is where Selected Poems II should have ended.

Atwood's style in her new poems changes and seems comparatively awkward. This is due to the dominant use of first person. Three poems begin with the title "Ageing female poet . . ." which makes the reader wonder if Atwood is thinking of her own mortality. Though Atwood's new poems are exceptional, they are not continuous with the themes of the other selected poems.

There is a bright side, though. Just when it looks like Atwood will fail to give more insight with her third eye, she lets the reader have it in "St. Lazarious." "Empty of what? the sea What did you want instead/of the luminous this is, this is, this is of the waves?/Your sadness is yours. There is no void, it is not empty," Atwood writes. The reader should have known better.

Atwood is regarded as a pessimist whose observations would shut anyone's third eye. Selected Poems II is a journey that strips the truth from the lies man has created. After one reading, the reader can not help but see differently.

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