

# Dalhousie Gazette

Vol. 103

March 26, 1971

Number 22



**Le Chateau**  
Men's Wear Ltd.

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Students take over bookstore  
**the words of P. E. Trudeau**

Bus service stalled  
And from the inside:  
Soc students form union



democratic society and system of government, while among the grandest of human concepts, are among the most difficult to implement. In a democracy it is all too easy for the majority to forget the rights of the minority, and for a remote and powerful government to ignore its protests. "It is all too easy, should disturbances erupt, to crush them in the name of law and order. We must never forget that, in the long run, a democracy is judged by the way the majority treats the minority." Louis Riel's battle is not won.

**Classroom Clamp-down**  
Math dept. moves to remove three

**BOMB**  
New ad spurs controversy

**Gazette a non-paper**  
Grants Committee refuses Dal

**Tuition going up by \$200**  
not rehired

ON FEBRUARY 8, THE SENATE FINED math graduate student Greg Neumann \$250 for "disrupting" two classes in December. Neumann taught two Transitions.

Speak

Job prospects bleak  
DMDS presents Fenwick Towers  
Inherit the Wind  
It's almost c  
Wind  
Larue-Langlois on Quebec



Each student protest

BRAM - "We won't be stop"

Controlled as it is by the ruling class of society, this university serves their needs (at the expense of the needs of the people) and as such is an instrument of oppression. What could be more obvious?

Abortion is a human right

— make it a civil right



Discipline —  
Senate style



Tigers lose their tail



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March 19-20  
**'No struggle without sacrifice'**  
GG's win 23 - 11  
Bowl a mudbath  
Smith new pres;  
Bruce win  
Sociology splits  
SMU on way to Nationals

A, B, mernoas out last April



By Chuck Moore & Ceci MacLean  
Are marking schemes unlimited?  
Methods "A" and "B" of compiling marks do not exist  
regulations. On April 17, 1970, the faculty of  
and voted to abolish the system, use  
last academic year, says P.



# etceteraetceter

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**PANEL DISCUSSION**  
There will be a panel discussion of student discipline, tuition, and other university problems in the McInnis Room at 7 p.m. on March 29. President Henry Hicks will be put on the hot seat, with Jim Hearn, vice-president of the DAL Student Union, Dr. Guy MacLean, Dean of Arts and Science, and Prof. W. H. Charles, chairman of the Senate's discipline committee. The meeting is being sponsored by the Dal Students' Council.

**FILM**  
Dal Film Society will be showing "Virgin President" in the McInnis Room of the SUB at 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. April 1.

**PARTY**  
The GAZETTE will hold a year-end party in Rm. 334 of the SUB for all those who have helped with the paper during the year. It starts at 8 p.m.

**DANCE WORKSHOP**  
The School of Physical Education will hold a dance workshop in the Dal gym from 9 a.m. - 4:30 p.m. on March 27, and all day Sunday. A free concert will be presented in the Cohn Auditorium after the Saturday workshop at 8:30 p.m.

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Work, travel this summer

# Gov't has \$58 million to pacify youth

OTTAWA (CUP) — The federal government will spend \$58 million this summer on its youth pacification program.

Details of the program (although details were less than clear at some points during the session) came at a press conference Tuesday (Mar. 16),

attended by four senior cabinet members and about 40 members of the Parliamentary Press Gallery.

Although the ministers present — Pelletier, secretary of state, Lang, manpower and immigration, MacDonald, defense, and Stanbury, head of

Information Canada — didn't go into it much, it seems the money will be spent on almost anything that young middle-class Canadians can think of to do to keep busy and off the streets — at least until the money runs out.

There will be between 1.3

million and 1.5 million students out of school this summer; about 980,000 are expected by the government to be looking for work.

The ministers couldn't say exactly how many students would actually find jobs through the program, or how much money students getting jobs through the government spending could expect to make.

They did say though that the programs for jobs will favor post-secondary students.

Here is what seems to be the government's plans:

23,500 students, chosen on the basis of university attended and unemployment rates in the region, will work for the public service of Canada in Ottawa doing meaningful, worthwhile jobs and at the same time learning about how Canada's civil servants operate;

700 students will study the use of drugs by youth to provide a system of information from youth to youth during the summer as a basis for ongoing programs throughout the year (the health minister wasn't there so this wasn't clarified any more);

600 athletes will get education grants to keep them in school giving them a chance to excel as athletes and at the same time to

continue their studies;

About 38,000 students will participate in group travel programs, backed by the federal treasury (read Canadian taxpayers' money);

An equal number of students will take advantage of Canadian Armed Forces and militia training programs; about three or 4,000 of the 38,000 will be working as civilians;

(The militia, which is roughly equivalent to America's National Guard, participants in Kent State and other campus

and ghetto disruptions, in particular is increasing its role in taking care of young Canadian students. An additional 8,000 men will be allowed to enter it);

An estimated 400,000 students will be travelling on the roads, taking advantage of a "network of hostels" to sleep in, run by volunteers or organizations within the community;

But the biggest lump sum goes to the "opportunities for youth" concept out of Pelletier's office. Fifteen million dollars will go to voluntary organizations and citizens' groups "aimed at stimulating communities across Canada to put forward and operate imaginative and

(cont'd p. 14)

## C.A.S.H. starts picketing

by Martin Dalley

The Halifax Neighbourhood Center, the Black United Front of Nova Scotia, and the tenants of 2085-2099 Maitland Street are protesting the fact that Mr. Harvey Arron, owner of the slum property on Maitland Street, has not lived up to his legal or moral responsibility as a landlord by bringing the building up to a livable standard, or at least up to the terms of the city Ordinance 135.

Arron also owns LeChateau Unisex Boutique at 2179 Gottingen Street.

On Wednesday, February 17, BUF and the Neighbourhood Center met with Mr. Albert Arron, principle of Barrington

Exchange Ltd., and demanded from him that he begin repairs within 48 hours and complete repairs according to the ordinance violations within thirty days. March 19 was the deadline.

According to a building inspection report dated March 18, at least 16 violations are still outstanding.

The inspector could not get into all the apartments, so one might presume there are more than sixteen outstanding violations. There is also reason to believe that plumbing and electrical violations are still outstanding; unfortunately the electrical inspection department has been unco-operative

in re-assessing the electrical condition of the building.

As a result, on Friday, March 19, picketing against the Arron places of business began, to reinforce the groups' demands.

"As citizens we are in a position to protest the inactivity of Mr. Arron and are determined to keep actions against him at an increasing pace until he brings the buildings up to the satisfaction of the tenants and completed all the ordinance-violation repairs," said the groups in the pamphlet they are distributing. "We will not wait, as the city must, with legal prosecution. We can and will move faster on this matter and other slum landlords as necessary."

BUF and the Center are (cont'd p. 14)

## Union apologizes

The Dalhousie Gazette issue of 25 February carried an ad by LeChateau Men's Wear Ltd. on the front page. Inserted in the ad was "also visit our slums on Maitland Street".

This insertion was made by the Gazette staff, and was done without the knowledge of any of the officers of the Dalhousie Student Union.

The Student Union readily acknowledges that LeChateau does not own any housing on Maitland Street, so the insertion was quite incorrect.

The Union regrets this incident and wishes to apologize to LeChateau for any problems this insertion may have caused.

### FESTIVAL OF THE REVOLUTION:

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Film: Les Temps des Cerises  
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## Coming EVENTS

### FRIDAY, MARCH 26

— Athletic Awards Banquet

### SATURDAY, MARCH 27

— Open Dance, McInnis Room 9:00 p.m.

### TUESDAY, MARCH 30

— "Civilization", Cohn Auditorium.

### TUESDAY, APRIL 6

— "Civilization", Cohn Auditorium.

### MONDAY, APRIL 19

— Atlantic Symphony Orchestra Series, Cohn Auditorium, 8:30.

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# Why are students so special?

"If there's one thing Pierre Trudeau is hooked on, it's public order," said Dennis Braithwaite, a writer with the Toronto Telegram. He was reacting to the government's \$58 million scheme to provide youth with jobs or travel opportunities during the summer months.

"What the program really amounts to is a big fat bribe, a desperate and probably futile plan to buy juvenile peace during the summer ahead," he commented.

We couldn't agree more. Youth is the more volatile part of the population, and unemployment during the summer months would prove this. The government seems to be reasoning that if they can get the students to create jobs, of any kind, and if students who travel will be looked after, they will be happy.

The main problem with the idea, aside from the lateness, is that this scheme came out at a time when this country is suffering an unemployment crisis. More than 3/4 of a million people are out of work in Canada. How can the government rationalize spending this \$58 million on an already privileged group, when there are many more people that need the money so badly?

**SECRETARY OF STATE**, Gerald Pelletier, said at a Montreal press conference that this amount is only a tiny portion compared to the money being spent on solving the unemployment crisis. Pity it doesn't show.

The main government programs to solve this crisis are Manpower retraining schools. Unfortunately, people often go back two or three times to be retrained and they still don't get jobs. There just aren't any to be had.

There are many things that could be and should be done in the community on a long-term basis. Anything that might be started this summer will only be temporary and superficial.

**THERE IS A HOUSING CRISIS** in this country; there are doctors needed to look after sick people; there are teachers needed to give more and better individual attention to students, and the list could go on. At the same time, there are electricians and carpenters out of work; there are an increasing number of doctors coming out of universities who are having trouble finding jobs; and there are teachers who are unable

to get teaching positions, or are being laid off.

These people should be able to find work, if our economy was planned logically. Why in a time of high unemployment are there so many jobs that need doing?

The main problem is to determine where the money in this country is allotted and how. Private industry especially in the Maritimes, and other underdeveloped areas of Canada, is primarily owned by people in Ontario or in other countries (often the States).

**IN NOVA SCOTIA**, for example, the government gives millions of dollars to such companies as Scott Paper, Michelin Tire and Acadia fisheries to come and set up business here. They are tax-free for up to 20 years. The profit these companies make from using both our human and natural resources does not stay in the area to help it develop further and to provide more jobs; it goes across the border to the American businessmen. This happens in every other American and foreign-owned industry in Canada, which explains why the government must continue sinking more and more money into this same procedure.

These companies are not concerned with worthwhile projects for the areas they are located in. They want to make money, and keep the profits themselves. The governments supporting them think they are stimulating the economy but ignore the fact that they give money to these companies, which withdraw their profits from the area or country.

An American economist recently said that American companies usually only put up about 33% of the money needed to establish business in a foreign country. When profits are made, they take it all back to the States, he explained.

**THE PUBLIC INDUSTRIES**, like the private ones, are run on a profit-making basis and there is little difference from private industry; i.e. Crown corporations or groups like IEL are run by businessmen at high salaries. The profits they make are seldom translated into high wages for workers or new local industry to really stimulate the economy of the region.

Keeping profits in the country would not, in itself, improve the conditions of the majority of the people. It would just result in richer Canadian businessmen. The problem is in the structure of our economy.

One of the basic premises of our economy is that a certain level of unemployment is necessary for its proper functioning. It is immaterial whether this level is 4, 8 or 30%. (Industrial Cape Breton now has 33%.)

**THE REASON FOR THIS "NECESSARY" UNEMPLOYMENT** is to retain a reserve labour force in anticipation of "boom" times. When the companies are not making as great profits, they cut down on the people they hire, and vice versa. This reserve labour force, is forced to compete for the few jobs available.

Supposedly, this is to ensure that only the best people get hired. But the law of supply and demand makes it clear that it is not the "best" people who will get jobs but those who can be bought at the lowest rate.

Everyone should have the right to work, to make at least enough to support themselves and their dependents, and concurrently to make their contribution to the society. One of our most valuable assets is our human resources.

This reserve labour force requirement of our economy completely negates this.



from the Varsity

**STUDENTS ARE PART OF THE SUPLUS LABOUR FORCE.** They are at the same time a privileged group, for most of them come from families whose parent (s) earn (s) a fair amount of money and can thus usually afford to send their children to university. The students are also privileged because they are not labouring during eight months of the year.

Since students normally only need work, or can work, during four months of the year, the most desperate of them are forced to take any work during the summer. They must be satisfied if they are hired for almost anything. This means that they are hired, often instead of those who are supporting families, because they will work for less.

Students are already able to receive loans, and bursaries to help them through university. The loans are interest-free until six months after the student has graduated.

**IF THE GOVERNMENT WANTS TO INSURE** that students can return to university, which is what Pelletier claims, why don't they increase the loans students receive, and/or defer the interest accumulation until the student is able to obtain a job?

However, this is not what the provincial governments are doing. As one person at the news conference asked Pelletier, isn't it funny that the federal government came up with this scheme, a few weeks after the provincial governments in Ontario and Saskatchewan, for example, announced cutbacks in student loans? Something is crooked somewhere.

The government's new proposal is merely a superficial treatment of the problem. They are attempting to keep the most easily pacified group quiet, and, at the same time, are ignoring the very real problems faced by 3/4 of a million Canadians, and those depending on them.

**AS A CLOSING NOTE**, the government press conference in Montreal, and in Winnipeg, were each attended by about 30 students, all expenses paid. This meant that we were flown to Montreal full fare return, given a room in the Airport Hilton for the night, and \$10.50 for one day's worth of food. Any other transportation expenses incurred were also paid for by the government.

It must be worth a lot of money to them to suck us in.

## The Dalhousie Gazette

(Member of Canadian University Press)

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well we're finally through. thanks to everyone who helped this year; steve mills, brian jamieson, glenn wanamaker, beth burke, brian miller, chuck moore, joe southall, barb harris, martin dalley, frabbott, frank cassidy, mike smith, penny dyer, jeff fulton, lloyd buchinski, rick rofihe, don maclennan, bob harris, sandy lyth, and many others who helped us out.

special thanks to dal photogs for their great work. biiii till next year.



## Chartrand on capitalism and Quebec

# No liberation within system

"Pierre Elliot Trudeau said there can be no national liberation within the capitalist system. I agree with him," Michael Chartrand, one of the Montreal five charged with seditious conspiracy, told Dalhousie students March 22.

Speaking to a crowd of about 230 people, most of whom were quite receptive in his ideas, Chartrand told his audience about the events of October and explained the necessity for an independent socialist Quebec.

He called the War Measures Act, brought down on October 16, an "anarchist bill" passed by a majority of English MP's. "It gave power to the Minister of Justice," said Turner, "because it was more democratic," Chartrand said. With the bill, he said, power has been taken out of the courts. This is against the constitution, the criminal code, and the Magna Charta, from which the right to trial originated. He and other accused persons pointed this out to the three judges of the court of Queen's bench.

"They didn't want to hear it," he said. "They said it has been decided by parliament that there had been an apprehended insurrection, and power to bail you out was taken from us."

There was no protest from the lawyer's association, he added. Those Canadians concerned with human and civil rights did protest.

"I was in jail for four months without a trial, and so I hope that every minister and every judge (who are supposed to be concerned about legal actions in this country) would be in jail for four months without a trial," he

said, "then they will make up their minds about whether it is fair or not."

"What is the freedom of speech in this country?" he asked.

Those who are speaking out against problems in Quebec and the world were on the police lists, he explained. They were the ones arrested on October 16.

"There were no terrorists there. During the five months, they were unable to convict anybody of being a member of the FLQ. They have to find a brain for us for that revolution, that armed insurrection."

They took Vallieres and Gagnon, who have been in jail for over two years for nothing, because they had been in jail before, he explained.

Chartrand explained that Canada lives under an economic dictatorship. With separation, "we won't be dominated by the U.S. because we already are. I don't see how we can have a lower standard of living because we have 250,000

unemployed now. How can we be worse off?" he asked.

One of the large resources Quebec has is newsprint. Chartrand assured one questioner that he thought the American papers who buy newsprint from Quebec might hold out a bit, but they would soon decide to buy newsprint from the country, because they needed it. "They may even be willing to pay an extra 1/2¢ to 1¢ per ton for it," he added.

If Canada became socialist, he was sure Quebec would be glad to enter into some friendly relationship with her.

Another question of ten asked about separation is whether the US Marines would come in, once Quebec declared herself an independent socialist country. Chartrand combated this quite easily saying, "let's wait and see if the Marines come in and then the people will decide whether they will be slaves or if they will fight."

Chartrand feels separation will come.

"The youth of Quebec are looking for a new philosophy of life," he explained. The older people who have tried the present system and not made it, are telling their children to build a new society, he said. This new generation, like that around the world, is more human, and demonstrate more solidarity. They have a basic instinct of liberty and want to control their own lives.

Others, like Laurier Lapierre, he said, were radicalized during the days of October. "Many others have made the same decision. A lot who were hesitating have now made up their minds."

"The good part of the people have to make the decision whether they want socialism, or not, and when the army comes in, they'll have to decide whether to take arms," he explained.

However, "you never saw a slave get rid of his master's will because he had to get rid of his master's chains," Chartrand

said. The Quebecois must make up their own minds about their future.

This will be accomplished democratically, he thinks. For those who disagree with him, he feels he is not their father, and they can have ideas contrary to his.

He said that the Waffle is the only sensible part of the NDP. However, he felt that the Waffle's support of separatism and self-determination for Quebec would hurt them in English Canada.

He dismissed the Parti Quebecois as a non-socialist party. "They can't bring over the goods within the capitalist system," he said.

He warned that Bourassa would have to change the electoral system soon, or there would not be another election.

"We want a government elected by the people, to have legislative and economic power — We want government for the people, by the people; that's democracy," he concluded.

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# Operation Summertime "to help students"

by Frank Cassidy

Operation Summertime, a program sponsored by the Federal Government, has been set up so that "post secondary students will be able to continue their studies in the fall".

This word came from Secretary of State Gerard Pelletier at a press conference in Montreal last Friday (March 18). He said that the meeting had been called because "there is very little time to put the program into motion".

The conference, called on short notice, was set up to hear the views of university newspaper editors from eastern Canada, on the government's decision to implement the program.

The federal government hopes to have the organization set up by the end of April, which allows very little time for preparation.

"We realize that this is a

crash program", Pelletier said, "but we wanted to reach the students as soon as possible."

One of the main points in question concerned the long delay in the announcement from Ottawa.

"There are a number of reasons why the project was so long to be made public," Pelletier said. "I won't go into detail about it. I will just say that the intention was to release to them (the students) at a much earlier date, but we were held up by what we thought, and I think, were important reasons."

"Preliminary consultations with provincial authorities were not only essential...not only of a jurisdictional matter, but of the essence of the success of this program," he said.

The plan behind this operation will enable students to use their "imagination and creativity" in building a project

which will provide employment for themselves during the summer," Pelletier said.

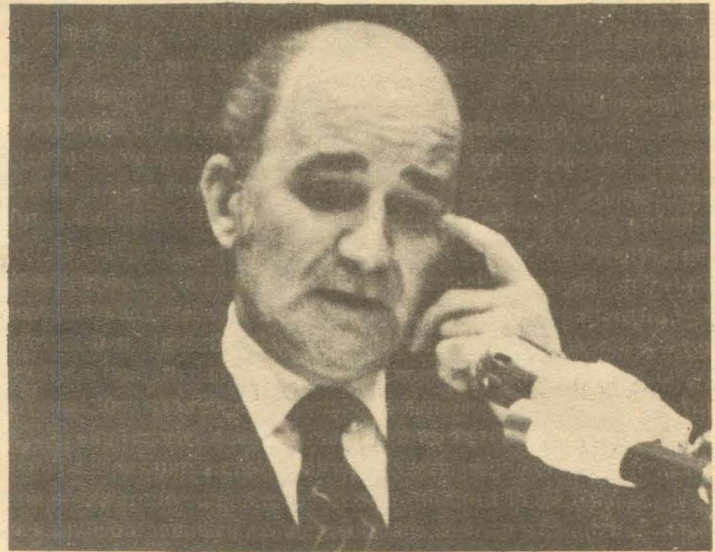
"We leave anyone free to present a project and we'll judge the project on the value of the project itself".

"This means that we will evaluate the program itself in terms of the reliability of the organization and a good rationale of the program itself," he said.

"There are other criteria but I wouldn't like to go into them because it would be, I think, a bit boring."

Pelletier was criticized for the great interest expressed by the government in this project, while at the same time not concentrating their attention on the hundreds of thousands of unemployed in Canada.

University of Toronto Varsity Editor, David Frank, asked why is this money being allotted to students when there are



Gerard Pelletier wonders why he asked, and the government paid, 30 students to come to his Montreal news conference. One of them just asked the \$58 million question.

almost three-quarters of a million people unemployed in Canada.

Pelletier replied that "there is a need to give students jobs."

"The 57.8 million dollars being spent in this area is only a drop in the bucket, compared to what is being spent on unemployment," he added.

## TYP — back next year or not?

The Transitional Year Program may not continue next year if financial problems aren't solved soon.

The university needs \$30,000

to \$40,000 to continue the program, according to President Henry Hicks.

**EVERYONE CONNECTED WITH THE PROGRAM** is firmly convinced it should be continued. Students voiced a unanimous "YES" when asked if they felt the program should be continued. Dr. P. D. Pillay, TYP director, said TYP people have to prove to the university that the program is worthwhile. He thought they could do it. TYP tutors interviewed also felt the program should continue.

The program is designed to provide young Nova Scotian Blacks and Indians with the academic background to prepare them for university. It was operating on a trial basis this year with sixteen Blacks

and seven Indian students.

The university gave \$80,000 for the program. The Nova Scotia Union of Indians is paying for Indian students' tuition and living expenses. The rest of the money for the program was received from public and private donations.

**THERE WERE FEW CRITICISMS** of the program from those involved in it. Indian students feel "there's not much Indian history material around".

Black students felt that there was too much Black history to crowd it into one year. One student suggested that there should be more students, and more equal representation of the two cultures.

Another criticism given by some students and tutors is that

the program should be two years, rather than one.

"The only way to make this program effective is to give the amount of time necessary to each student to allow him to achieve success in the university," said English tutor Marty Sonkin.

Sonkin emphasized that it was important for the tutors and students to be informed about the continuation of the program as soon as possible. They must be able to make plans for next year he said.

"**IT'S GOING TO BE A LOT EASIER** next year," said one student. "This is the first year a program of this type has been established in Nova Scotia. I think for a first year program, it's really a success," he added. They felt it was more relevant

than usual university courses.

"I think it does a lot for the community," said Rocky Jones, the Black history tutor, "because it allows some people the opportunity to get involved in the sort of things they never had an opportunity, on a very small scale — they never had the chance."

**AS FAR AS THE STUDENTS ARE CONCERNED** the university is committed to the program and it would be disgraced if they backed out.

"If this program doesn't continue," warned one student, "this goddam university is going to be in a jam. I think everyone should know that. Christ, we aren't getting nothing for nothing. It's just something that's been denied to us."

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## Smith welcomes job plan

Dalhousie Student Union President Brian Smith has welcomed the federal government's \$57.8 million student summer employment program with "enthusiastic relief", but is quick to caution optimistic students.

"Students hoping to get a summer job under the plan must appreciate that as yet no federal monies have been allocated to any particular local projects", he said.

Government officials have told the Student Union it will be welcoming grant proposals from a broad base of student-oriented organizations.

"But the ultimate success of the project", said Smith,

"depends on a co-operative effort by all those seeking the federal funds."

Smith explained that preparation of a proposal to serve members of the Dalhousie Student Union has already begun, but he hopes the federal government's initiative can be soon expanded to serve the student population of the province.

On another front, feelers have been put out by Smith on the subject of Air Canada Swing-Air cards. In communication with the airline's Market Development Department, Smith says that the reasons for cards should be reassessed.

At the present time, students

up to 22 years of age receive a 40% discount but travel only on a stand-by basis. Smith would like to have two specific changes implemented.

The first would be to reduce the discount to 34% but at the same time make available confirmed reservations. Smith says this "would eliminate the problem of Swing-Air users booking seats on flights, on a full-fare rate, using a fictitious name."

The second change would be to include all full-time students registered at any recognized educational institute in Canada under the Swing-Air plan. This, he says, "would allow the plan to appeal to youth to see their country first".



# Think what might be???

by Brian Gifford

Remember the obscure ad in last week's GAZETTE: "Think what might be — ask why not — and find out why — Dal SUB — March 26"? Here is the rest of it:

- Walk to school      walk to work
- take a bus      join a car pool      ride a train
- don't buy it      use it again
- fight the SST      don't use DDT
- turn off a light      turn off a faucet
- put a brick in your toilet      buy a small car
- use sand instead of salt      watch a bird
- watch an MP      watch an MLA      write him
- write him again      ask for answers
- call the mayor      call your alderman      clean up
- clean up a park      create a park
- give a damn      join a group      start one
- learn the facts      SUPPORT LIFE      know your rights
- change the laws      complain to the company
- boycott its products      plant a tree
- plant a thought      stop at two
- learn the facts about birth control      adopt the
- third      think about abortion laws      think
- return your empties      vote      for sewers
- return your paper      talk to your friends

- compost your garbage      ride a bike
- compost it do not burn it      write the editor
- smell a flower      feel the bark
- listen to insects      consider your grandchildren
- dip your feet in the brook      get the lead out
- complain about what bugs you      don't believe simple answers
- ask how      ask when      keep a record
- vote accordingly      inhale lovely sulphur dioxide
- wipe your eyes      get mad      stop erosion
- boycott alligator products      don't wear seal
- remember Boat Harbour      boycott Scott Paper
- don't wear leopard      think what might be
- ask why not      and find out why

A somewhat different version of this was printed in the Montreal Star, "courtesy of the US Dept. of Education and the University of Victoria's 'Environment Tomorrow' magazine".

Friday, March 26 (today) a display demonstrating what individuals can do to become more "ecologically sound" in their daily lives will be set up in the SUB lobby. The above quips contain the gist of the message. The display is being created by a Dal experimental class in ecology.

During the year, the class of 18 people looked at the "environmental question" from the points of view of several disciplines, trying to prepare its members to be active in changing our society (especially here in Halifax—Dartmouth) from one which spews its wastes and its poisons freely on to the land and into the ocean

and the air; to change our society from one that mindlessly subordinates its human members to industrial efficiency to one which reuses its wastes and creates a flexibly human environment.

"Environment" means good public amenities like air, water, transportation, wilderness, recreational facilities, as well as good private amenities like homes, clothing, food, etc. All of these are at once public and private. Their availability depends on public social conditions, yet their impact is felt by the individual. It is my life and your life which is in question. "Environmental action" therefore demands collective as well as individual action.

From the beginning, the experimental ecology course intended to have as part of its content some practical experience with public action. One member, Jim Haggarty, has become very involved with the anti 2-4-5-T herbicide campaign which appears to be getting results.

Some other members are now helping to prepare the display already mentioned. It will be mobile and will tour Halifax — Dartmouth, if it is effective at Dal. It will consist of four parts: 1) what "ecology" is all about; 2) consumer power; 3) disposal - recycling; 4) political action. Films will be shown in the Green Room.

Look over the ideas in the display, make comments and then do what you can.

SUB LOBBY FRIDAY, MARCH 26

## Crisis in Marxist academia

by Harvey Schwartz

It all happened about five months ago. We'd been lured by the hope for intellectual and theoretical substance to radical currents surging forward in the past few years.

The First Telos International Conference on 'The New Marxism' had promised to rescue Marxist theory and notions of its practice from encrusted Russian journals, and serve up a variety of Marxist trends which had been fermenting in radical enclaves for over thirty years. They failed to deliver.

Telos, a new left journal put out by graduate philosophy students at State University of New York at Buffalo, began about three years ago when the spontaneous mass movements in the U.S. and around the world had peaked. In the interlude which followed, Telos joined a number of other radical journals in getting the movement's theoretical head together.

Their conference last fall was more or less an attempt to bring together a number of disparate individuals who had been left inactive by the fractionalization of the mass movements. Telos sought to re-insert itself into a politics of practice.

The nature of the journal should have given sufficient warning that the conference would not address itself to specifically current problems. Its orientation is not strategic but rather aims towards a redevelopment of Marxist theory. Its main thrust has been to conjoin the intellectual traditions of phenomenology and Marxism and elaborate a theoretical synthesis which would serve as the basis of a revolutionary strategy.

Confused? Well, walking into the conference was very much like interrupting a debate at that level.

Three main trends were discernible, but only by their names: structuralism, Hegelian Leninism, and phenomenological Marxism (whew!).

It's not that such analyses don't have anything to offer radicals. On the contrary, Telos has been able to effectively dissolve much of the empiricist basis for bourgeois theory and refute much of the dogma that passes for Marxist theory. However, it remains at the level of academic discourse. Its ontological (theory of being) and epistemological (theory of knowing) concerns and its terminology are sufficiently 'removed' from the everyday practice of militants that its contributions have been minimized.

After the first day the conference effectively broke down. Most of the participants were lulled into passivity by presentations they didn't understand. After the second session most people drifted off to private discussions in the pub. The minor challenges to the organizers about the relevance of the conference were fended off in confusion as the participants and the organizers were obviously at cross purposes.

On top of all of this the conference was poorly organized — very few of the papers had been printed up before the conference and none during. It is now five months after the conference was held and having written no less than four requests for copies of the papers that were presented, only dim memories remain.

Although this review may seem dated the problem remains timely.

Telos had not only failed to address itself to the radical strategic problems that most of the aimless were confronted with, but were unable to communicate what wisdom they had to offer.





# A review of drugs and their impurities

Everybody's talking about drugs, but no one does anything about them. In this article, Mark Segal, Assistant Professor of Pharmacology at Dalhousie, discusses "Effects of the Drugs and the Impurities that are Present in Drug Samples Illegally Sold in Canadian Cities".

Segal points out what are the real "drug problems", and presents a wealth of information for drug users and/or interested observers.

by  
Mark Segal, Ph.D.,  
Associate Professor of Pharmacology,  
Faculty of Medicine,  
Dalhousie University

Numerous articles have appeared in scientific journals, in the news media and in lay journals offering definitions of drug, tolerance, physiological dependence, psychological dependence, physical, psychological and social toxicity, etc. The articles have dealt with alcohol, tobacco, sleeping pills (barbiturates), stimulants (amphetamines), tranquilizers, narcotics (morphine, heroin), solvents (glue, nail polish), "hallucinogens" (lysergic acid diethylamide, mescaline) and cannabis sativa (marihuana).

In order to make sense out of the enormous and often conflicting information that has been written about drugs over the past two years requires a lengthy discussion of the various drugs effects, putting their hazard potential in proper perspective.

This being the case, I want to try to point out some of the possible effects of the chemicals and chemical mixtures that are sold on the streets of Canadian cities.

First of all, in general, the effects of any drug are directly dependent upon the amount taken, the route of administration (injection, inhalation, oral), the frequency of use, the length of time in use, the individual personality of the user, and what, if any, problems are being suffered by the user. These criteria hold for the overall effects of all drugs.

Secondly in strict pharmacological terms, the use of

any drug (in the widest sense of the word) can prove dangerous — IF it is taken by the wrong person, in inappropriate doses, at the wrong time and in the wrong place.

Thirdly, the requirement of definitions. **Drug** — any chemical agent which can modify the function of the living body or any one of its parts resulting in physiological or behavioral changes. **Street Drug** — any chemical agent or substance purchased illegally. The chances of assurance concerning the quality and quantity of substance purchased are highly speculative. **Psychological dependence** — the interaction between an individual and a substance, occupation or pre-occupation which the individual finds pleasurable. The degree of pleasure will directly relate to the individuals continued use of said substance, occupation or pre-occupation. **Tolerance** — basic alterations in body chemistry necessitating the increased intake of specific substances in order to obtain equivalent effects. **Physiological dependence** — changes in basic body chemistry during the usage of specific chemical agents which manifest themselves in a series of physiological effects called a "withdrawal syndrome" when that specific chemical agents is no longer present in the body. **Drug use** — the use of any chemical agent whether for medical or non-medical purposes to modify physiological or behavioral parameters without the user developing adverse reactions or undue physiological, psychological, psychiatric or sociological problems. **Drug Abuse** — the use of any chemical agent, for medical or non-medical purposes, in such quantities as to manifest personal, or social problems.

The following list of effects are mainly physical effects which may be experienced when abusing various chemical agents for medical or non-medical purposes. Most important, the occurrence of such effects is directly dependent upon the quantity of agent used. The other factors listed above are also of importance.

Lastly, the chemical agents are listed in a decreasing order of potential physical danger:

1. **Volatile solvents** (glues, nail polish and remover, gasoline, varnishes, paint thinner, lighter fluid, etc.)

The active ingredients are acetone, toluene, benzene and xylene. All are fat solvents and can adversely affect body tissues when used over prolonged periods of time. Of immediate concern are several reports of death due to asphyxiation (death by smothering) when the user passed out with a paper or plastic bag tied over his head. Other reported deaths were due to direct effects of the solvents upon the heart. The solvents, in some cases, can cause heart block resulting in death. On prolonged use, kidney, liver and possibly brain damage occurs. The vital elements in blood can also be altered severely, resulting in many drastic problems. Inhalation of liquid gasoline (not merely the fumes) can result in a very painful death due to the interaction of the gasoline with fatty lung tissue.

2. **Stimulants** (amphetamines and amphetamine-like substances).

The amphetamine-like substances used on the street turn out to be caffeine which is a mild stimulant, ephedrine which is used as a nasal decongestant, the amphetamines themselves (weight reducing pills) and methamphetamine ("speed", crystal meth.) which is generally produced in illegal underground laboratories.

Some of the major problems resulting in the use of ephedrine result from the large oral quantities required to produce central effects. In these quantities, severe effects can result to the blood pressure and total cardiovascular system. The major ill-effects from methamphetamine injection result from unsterile syringes and inappropriate injection techniques. Other severe toxic reactions can occur from some of the substances used to dilute out the methamphetamine. These substances may be plain ordinary cake flour or detergents. Plain ordinary cake flour upon injection can cause severe toxic reactions by passing to the lungs where the flour may block the tiny alveolar passages resulting in hemorrhage and severe lung damage. Detergents injected intravenously are toxic to all body organs. The stimulants do induce psychological dependence, tolerance, and a physiological dependence that, however, is not similar to the narcotic physiological dependence.

3. **Tobacco**

Active ingredient in nicotine. Adverse effects are observed upon chronic use and have been reported as cancer of the lungs, larynx and mouth. Other problems are irritation of the respiratory system, chronic bronchitis, pulmonary emphysema, damage to the cardiovascular system, etc.

Strong psychological dependence develops. No true symptoms of classical narcotic withdrawal develop.

4. **Depressants** (a) barbiturates (sleeping pills)

The main toxic reaction from barbiturates occurs from overdosage. Resultant may be coma and death. Tolerance develops to the chronic use of barbiturates, but unlike the tolerance which develops to the narcotics, barbiturate tolerance may be incomplete. A person tolerant to large daily quantities of barbiturate taken in several doses may be killed if the total daily dose were taken all at once. Withdrawal of barbiturates from a tolerant individual is extremely hazardous as acute convulsions may be easily precipitated.

Tolerance to stimulants and barbiturates develops rapidly upon oral use. This may develop to the point where rapid injection is the only way to obtain the resultant effects. Tolerance then continues to develop to the quantity injected.

(b) **Minor tranquilizers** (Librium<sup>R</sup>, Valium<sup>R</sup>, etc.)

Excessively large quantities can lead to respiratory depression and death. Can induce tolerance, psychological dependence and physiological dependence.

(c) **Alcohol**

Physiological and psychological effects are directly related to the concentration in the blood stream. Acute overdosage can result in respiratory depression and death. Chronic use of excessive amounts can lead to severe liver damage as well as severe social problems. The tolerance developed to alcohol is similar to that developed to the barbiturates and may be incomplete. Psychological and physiological dependence also develops.

(d) **Narcotics** (morphine, heroin, codeine (222's), Demerol<sup>R</sup>, etc.).

Severe, psychological and physiological dependence develops. The tolerance that develops is complete. Deaths which do occur, occur from calculated or miscalculated overdose which result in respiratory collapse.

5. **Psychedelic agents** (lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD), mescaline, dimethyltryptamine (DMT), psilocybin, methylenedioxy-amphetamine (MDA), dimethoxymethylamphetamine (DOM, STP), etc.)

Although the psychedelics do induce psychological dependence, they are not known to induce a physiological dependence. The tolerance that develops to their use is rapidly developed upon continuous use but is rapidly lost upon discontinuance of use. Since the amount of LSD required to produce the "psychedelic" effect is so minute (microgram quantities), overdose in man is an almost unknown entity. Problems that occur generally result from the fact that users do not realize the phenomenal psychological potency of these drugs and are ill-prepared for the effects. The major differences between the different psychedelics is not their psychological effects but the duration over which the effects last. At one end of the scale there exists DMT (15-45 minute duration), to the other end of the scale where there is DOM, STP (duration of several hours to several days).

The controversy that exists between the effects of psychedelics on chromosomes resulting in abnormal childbirth is not yet resolved. The chromosome problems do not appear to be more severe than those caused by some other potent chemical agents and do not appear to be the cause of abnormal births. As with any potent chemical agents, the use of the psychedelics during the first three months of pregnancy may be extremely hazardous to the as yet unborn infant.

The major physical side effects from the psychedelic chemicals are usually the result of the psychedelic not turning out to be what it was allegedly sold as.

Samples of mescaline generally turn out to be pure or impure LSD, phencyclidine (Sernyl<sup>R</sup>), atropine, amphetamine or caffeine. Samples of LSD may be pure or impure or may turn out as above.

The effects of the impurities or substances are as follows:

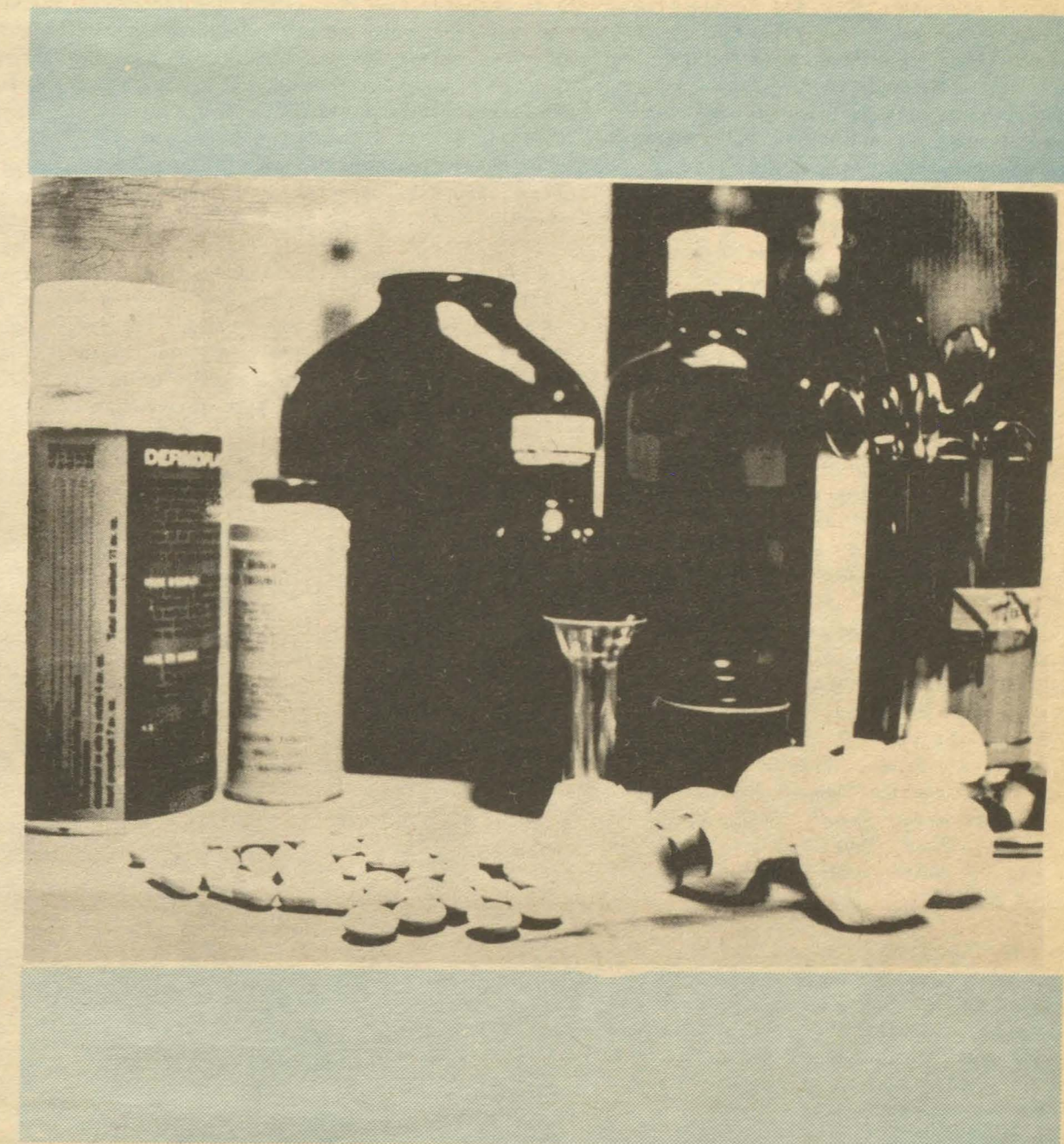
(a) **Ergot alkaloids** — a series of chemical agents of complex structure which result upon incomplete synthesis of LSD or due to the breakdown of LSD from improper tableting, capsuling or storage techniques. These agents are medically used in obstetrics and in the treatment of migraine. However, in inappropriate doses they can cause nausea, vomiting, and gastrointestinal cramps. Altered vision may occur because of their constrictive properties on the small blood vessels in the eye. Ergot which occurs naturally as an infectant of grain was responsible for large epidemics of "St. Antonys Fire" — group madness, gangrene, etc. The ergots being precursors of LSD do possess psychedelic properties.

(b) **Phencyclidine (Sernyl<sup>R</sup>)** — relegated to use as an intravenous anesthetic in dogs. Produces many body reactions such as nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal cramps, effects upon blood pressure, etc., all of which result in detracting from the psychological phenomena.

(c) **Strychnine** — This is a central nervous system convulsant. Small amounts would result in minor convulsive muscular movements and twitches. Increasing quantities could result in overt convulsions, secondary depression and death.

(d) **Atropine** — (belladonna-alkaloids)

Centrally effective, but physically hazardous. Resultant effects are dose dependent but may be summarized as follows.



Dose	Effects
0.5 mg	Slight cardiac slowing, some dryness of mouth, inhibition of sweating.
1.0 mg	Definite dryness of mouth, thirst; increase heart rate, pupil dilation.
5.0 mg	All of the above plus disturbed speech, swallowing difficulty, fatigue, headache, dry hot skin.
10.0 mg or more	All of the above, ataxic, restless, excitement, hallucinations, delirium, coma.

6. **Cannabis Sativa (Marihuana)**

Active ingredient is a tetrahydrocannabinol. Concentration of active ingredient directly dependent upon where the plant seed was obtained. In more concentrated form, marihuana is known as hashish. There are many terms used to classify marihuana and its more concentrated forms.

At present, there has been little shown concerning adverse physiological effects when used in moderate amounts. Since marihuana users generally titrate the amount they use to obtain the required effect — overdose can be controlled.

Abuse of marihuana, as abuse of any intoxicant can prove problematical. Tolerance, if it does develop to marihuana is minimal. The opposite generally occurs — users smoke less to obtain subsequent effects. Physiological dependence is not known to occur. Acute panic reactions are rare and psychotic reactions to marihuana even rarer. The acute panic reaction can be reversed by reassurance that the unpleasant feelings

are drug-induced and that they are only temporary.

A major hazard of marihuana is the effects obtained from smoking marihuana that has been sprayed or dusted with other substances. These are (a) either, lighter fluid, etc. — not much of a problem because upon smoking a "joint" sprayed with these substances, these substances would easily volatilize and not enter the system. (b) Ergot derivatives — in some instances, effects resembling LSD have been obtained from smoking marihuana. Users mistakenly relate this effect to an admixture of DMT. This is generally not the case, because of the resultant reports of effects lasting more than 4 to 6 hours. The resultant material can be and has in the past been ergot derivatives.

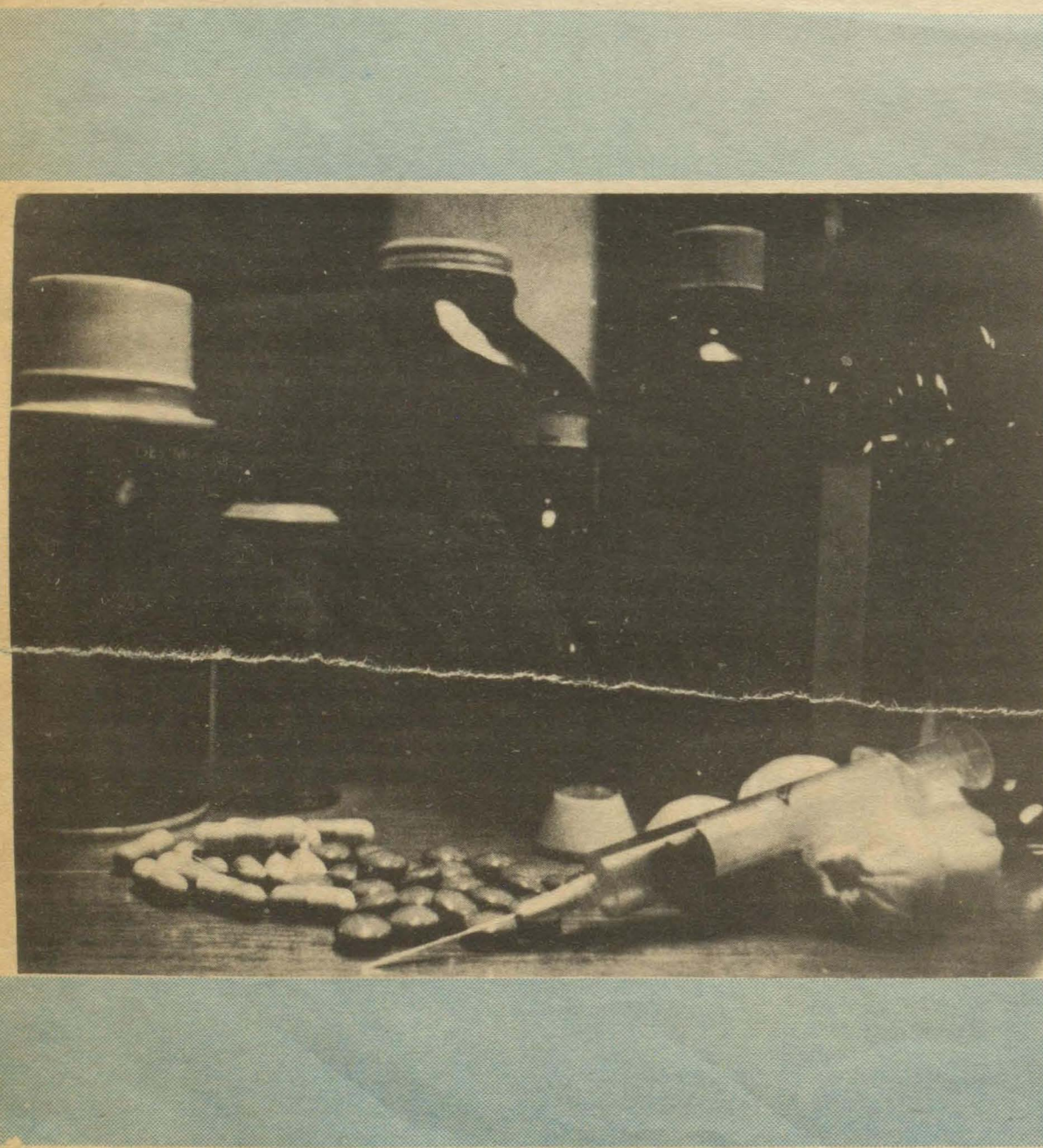
The major physical problems are as outlined above when it appears as a contaminant of LSD. A major psychological problem is a user's reaction to an ergot effect when expecting a cannabis "high". The unknown can prove devastating.

(c) Wood chips, hay, barn yard dirt, alfalfa, ordinary cigarette tobacco — generally harmless but a pure waste of money.

At present there is no way to guarantee the quality or quantity of any chemical or mixture purchased on the street.

In short summary, since man is a drug taking species, drug use is not a problem. Drug abuse is.

The above outlined information should not be taken as complete coverage of the drugs in use. Although lengthy, it merely represents a scratch on the surface of what is known about the drugs. The information should only be taken as a reference or starting point to further reading in the "drug issue". A major noted reference for further reading is the Interim Brief of the Commission of Inquiry Into the Non-Medical Use of Drugs, 1969, available at Queen's Printer and various bookstores. The final brief is due in the autumn of 1971.





# Acadians faced with

What follows below are excerpts from a JOURNAL/ GAZETTE interview with Paul Comeau, student president of the Acadian College Ste. Anne in Church Point, near Yarmouth.

The College, with about 140 students, 90% of whom speak French, is the only institution of higher learning for Francophones in Nova Scotia. In the interview Comeau discusses the problems of the College and Acadians in southwestern Nova Scotia.

by the JOURNAL/ DAL GAZETTE  
News Staffs

What is it like to be a french student in N.S.?

COMEAU: First of all, I don't know if there is such a thing as being a French student in Nova Scotia. We start off school, we go to an English high school — all our courses are in English, or most of them are in English — so we get an English training. We get here to College Saint Anne which offers both French and English courses. If we come here for first-year college, it's mostly French. You move along in college, and you have the choice. What happens really due to our lack of training in the French language, we tend to take most of our courses in English, I would say.

At this time, it's been under study for the past year or so, what's happening to the French language in the French speaking districts, what are we going to do about it. We have to change the system somewhere, and the place to hit is the high schools, the elementary schools. We have to get some legal status for the teaching of the French language, which we haven't got. They may refer to our "French schools" but they're not French schools. They might have French professors, but still they are asked to teach their courses in English.

ANOTHER STUDENT: You might say you have a class of 35 and everybody there is French except, let's say, one student. That course doesn't necessarily have to be taught in English, but if one or two students want the course to be taught in English then they'd have to teach it in English, even if 90% of the students are French.

Has this changed any since the languages bill went through?

COMEAU: No it hasn't. The Federation Francophone de la Nouvelle Ecosse has appointed a committee to look into this to get some kind of legal status from the government. This would give the school boards in any French-speaking district the authority or the right to ask from the schools that these programs be given in French.

There's one thing everybody has to understand. You can't live in Nova Scotia and be thoroughly unilingual. Say I'm French and I'm going to be educated in French, take up the French ways of doing things, I can't do it. You have to talk about bilingualism. If you don't you might as well leave the province and go to Quebec City or what have you. I guess every student accepts this and recognizes this. So that's why we're talking so much about bilingual institutions for the southwestern part of the province at this time, and why they're planning to change the college language policy.

Up to four years ago, the courses were uniquely taught in French here.

New programs are going to start in September '71. That was one thing we were asking from the government. Finally we have it. But somebody has to do something about it. Somebody has to go ahead, and nobody at this time feels they have the authority to go ahead and do it.

Now, one thing they're waiting for before they start recruitment, and I don't know what, would be the finalizing plans to affiliate with Acadia and Université de Moncton. If we haven't got this, they can't do anything about recruitment, because we can't get people to come here and start a junior program, and say we don't exactly know where you're going after because we haven't made any arrangements with another university somewhere.

That's about it. Both documents we received this week are very interesting, but still the government will appoint a new board of directors, or some kind of legal corporation, to take this in their hands and appoint a

new administration for next year, and their duty is to help us right now.

We don't know what we're offering right now. What we're suffering right now is strictly arts, and majors in sociology, history, French, English, which is not normal for a college or some place of higher learning that wants to be respected.

Are the new programs that you're hoping to be offering in September going to be branching out into the sciences, etc.?

COMEAU: It will be a rebirth, I hope, of science arts, commerce, we're talking about commerce right now. All these programs existed once — arts, commerce, science — but they have degenerated so much in the past few years due to the poor leadership of the administrative body and all this, no push, no recruitment.



Dr. Alphonse Gaudet, head of the planning commission for College Sainte Anne, talks to GAZETTE and Journal reporters about his job. Unfortunately his taped conversation did not turn out.

We've only been receiving provincial help for the past maybe six years, less than that. For something like 75 years, this was a private institution. The Eudists did what they could with private contributions from here and there and help from France and Quebec, which kept this place going. But the minute we asked the government to help us, because we were sinking, and sinking really fast, they said, oh my god, we have to find out about this institution.

I'd say this is one of the most studied institutions in Canada, because we've had so many people come down here — the Garneau report, the Tremblay report, the Munro report, the commission, the university grants committee — it's unbelievable. It's ridiculous. And every time somebody came up with a solution they said, "We won't accept this, we'll get another commission to study what that commission decided upon."

Are the Acadians going to be able to maintain their culture, their language? Are we going to reach a point where we say all right let's forget about the French language and just assimilate with the English people?

This could happen. In fact it has been going on for quite a few years. You can see the movements.

Now if you take the area here, some places like Digby, which were almost all French-speaking, are now all English-speaking. They can't speak French any more. You will find places like this all over Southwestern Nova Scotia.

In addition, those who have become successful, for the most part don't want to stay in the area. It almost breaks my heart to see some of these people go, people that we really need. There is nothing to keep them here, in the teaching profession. They are going where the opportunities are. There are no opportunities here. There is no reason why and there is no place really for a guy who has a Ph.D. Those who do stay are rejected by the community. I am referring to Dr. Alphonse Gaudet. He went away and then came back. He was rejected by the majority in the Clare area, and from the Yarmouth area where he was rejected too.

As president of the planning commission, he had to

go around and foster support and meet people...and I think he failed — he did not succeed in doing this.

Moi, je pense que le docteur Gaudet se laisse tromper par plusieurs personnes. C'est impossible que les anglophones voudraient bien devenir bilingues. Ils voudraient bien une institution...mais...de leur demandes faire un effort de prendre le tiers de leurs cours en français ou quelque chose de même, moi je pense pas qu'ils ne sont pas prêts à le faire.

Premièrement, c'est presque impossible. Ils n'ont pas la base pour faire ça. Ils ne peuvent pas. C'est presque impossible.

Moi je pense que le Dr. Alphonse Gaudet se laisse trop influencé par les rapports qu'il a reçu après avoir passé une enquête...et puis il a été ébloui dans la manière que les résultats rentrés pour la première question: "Voulez-vous devenir bilingue?"



# cultural wipeout

...the best solution of the problem presented by Sainte Anne's College would be the establishment of a bilingual college in Yarmouth, giving only the first two years of a liberal arts course.

If the first recommendation of the Committee is unacceptable, with the advice and assistance of the Université du Moncton design and establish the type of institution best suited to the higher educational needs of our French-speaking citizens.

If neither of these recommendations are acceptable, to the interested parties, the Committee does not believe that Sainte Anne's College should be given special treatment in operating grants or capital assistance over and above that given to other institutions in Nova Scotia.

—University Grants Committee,  
May, 1968.

We recommend that a Bilingual Community College, to be known as the Community College of the Southwest — College Communautaire du sud-ouest — be established at Meteghan, in the District of Clare.

—The Munro Report,  
November, 1969.

Les étudiants répondaient aux quatre questions.

The people who were answering the questions didn't know what they were answering to. They wanted a bilingual college and they didn't know what it is.

This is it.

Donc au moment que je vous dis que le docteur Alphonse Gaudet n'a pas réussi de communiquer avec le monde de sud-ouest de la Nouvelle Ecosse ou d'expliquer exactement ce qu'il entendait par un collège bilingue.

Il a commencé à (words indistinct) adopter un collège communautaire bilingue avant d'expliquer qu'est-ce que c'est.

COMEAU: Il n'y a pas de tout communiqué avec le monde. Il n'a pas expliqué. C'est malheureux pour lui, je pense. Il est en train de souffrir une défaite...et il est un homme qui n'est jamais défait. Il est intelligent mais...

Serait-il un défaut pour les étudiants aussi?

Il voit ça une grande défaite pour les Francophones et les autres, les étudiants, parce que ça que le gouvernement nous propose présentement est contradictoire au ça que Docteur Alphonse Gaudet proposait dans son collège communautaire...C'est pas de tout le même ligne de pensée; c'est pas de tout à faire avec un collège communautaire. Because he indicates at one point, Mr. Nicholson says that due to the financial constraints "at this time, one could not forecast the early establishment of a community college. Therefore, efforts must be made to assure the viability of College Ste. Anne at Church Point," without awaiting this community college.

Les étudiants, on n'a jamais pu dire, on accepte...un collège communautaire, parce que on ne savait pas qu'est-ce que c'est ça. On avait des idées. On a lu le

report Munro, on a lu différentes textes, on avait une idée assez vague de qu'est-ce que c'est un collège communautaire...

Gaudet a rencontré l'exécutif des étudiants. A la suite de la réunion que durait un quart d'heure, nous avons parlé bon des choses. J'ai dit maintenant, M. Gaudet, est-ce vous êtes prêt à reconstruire le corps d'étudiants — the whole student body.

Il a dit, "Non, je pense pas. Cela est imprudent à ce moment de, ce temps-ci"...Il dit qu'il ne peut pas communiquer avec 140 personnes. Il est incapable de communiquer avec 140 personnes de s'expliquer ce qu'il y avait dans la tête.

Donc il s'entendait que moi, après l'avoir attendu pendant un quart d'heure, peut rencontrer les étudiants et expliquer ce que Dr. Gaudet a dans la tête. Moi, je ne peut pas parce que je pense qu'un personne qui a une programme complète comme ça, qu'il est la seule personne qui peut dire exactement dans ses mots qu'est-ce qu'il veut proposer.

Le gouvernement fédérale, n'a-t-il pas de l'argent laisse à côté pour l'éducation français?

COMEAU: Maintenant, il y a un montant de \$50,000,000 que le fédérale met à côté pour les minorités françaises. La, à la suite de son rencontre avec le secrétariat de l'état, Pelletier, il a proposé quelque chose. Il ne voudrait pas embarquer le gouvernement fédérale dans cette institution-ci pour que le gouvernement fédérale ne fournisse pas avec ses facilités. Lorsque l'entraînement des civiles servants dans l'institution de Collège Ste. Anne. Donc, notez bien, that there is some good in that.

Are there problems in education in the area?

COMEAU: There's one thing I don't know if you're aware of. We've had regional high schools here in 1958 — that's only 13 years ago. Before that time we had the little one-room school house. When the high school opened here, we had something like 250 students, then it came up to 500 and now at the Clare High School here, we've got over 1000. There is a new wave of desire to continue, either in vocational school or...but I think this is better than in the past.

Est-ce que tu trouves un désire entre les étudiants, un désire d'apprendre le français?

COMEAU: Certains étudiants choisissent la langue maternelle, le français, quand des autres désirent de pousser en anglais.

Pourquoi?

COMEAU: Parcequ'ils se sont habitués au high school.

ANOTHER STUDENT: There's another reason which I think is more important. Here we have two kinds of professors: those that teach under the American system, and those that teach under the French system — you know, the Sorbonne. The difference is that a French professor is stricter on his marks and his class attendance and a good mark for a French professor is a 57 or a 60 or something like that, where, for an English professor, a good mark is 75 or over. So a lot of people just want their marks.

COMEAU: Speaking of Acadian language, the correct way to say we had is nous avions. We say j'avions. It's an old French way. I wouldn't like to see these things disappear.

ANOTHER STUDENT: You can't say that they can be taught all over. No it can't be an international language.

COMEAU: We truly don't want to do away with the French language and the French culture. I'm sure the majority don't want to. But we don't want to do something like the FLQ or the Parti Québécois. When I go to Halifax to work in the summer and some people associate me with the Québécois, it just makes me mad. Really, we're not.

We're Acadians and we live in a province where the majority is of the English language. We want to work together and cooperate with these people, but we want to become bilingual.



Paul Comeau, student president at College Sainte Anne, explains some of the educational problems facing Acadiens.



# Lawvere presents his case

Prof. Lawvere wrote this letter to Professor R. L. Comeau, President of the Dalhousie Faculty Association, now investigating his non-rehiring, and Brian Smith, President of the Dal Student Union.

Dear Professor Comeau and Mr. Smith:

In 1969 I gave up my tenured position on the faculty of the City University of New York, Graduate Center in order to become Killam Research Professor of Mathematics at Dalhousie. This step was taken only because of assurances conveyed to me by President Hicks and the Chairman of Mathematics that a continuing research group at Dalhousie was being set up under my scientific leadership in the related fields of category theory, mathematical logic, universal algebra, and algebraic geometry.

Also because of these assurances, fifteen mathematicians have in the past two years joined the Dalhousie faculty on my recommendation, several graduate students have enrolled, and five other well-known mathematicians from France, Rumania, and the U.S. have been in residence for periods of two weeks to four months. That our research group has in its first one and a half years of work won the respect of the international scientific community can be evidenced by:

a) the grant of \$60,000 — for research expenses in the

period 1970-73 extended to me by the National Research Council,

b) the invitation to me to give a fifty-minute report on some of our results at the 1970 Congress of the International Mathematical Union,

c) the enthusiastic participation of over fifty mathematicians who attended a four-day international meeting here at Dalhousie in January 1971 organized by me and my colleagues.

On January 12, I was informed by Dean G. R. MacLean of Arts and Science that, with

the concurrence of President Hicks, my appointment would not be renewed beyond June 30, 1971. No reason was given. However, it is well-known and will be proved in detail that the sole reason is an attempt at political repression of a serious scholar by harassment and intimidation. If this is done to a "prominent" Killam Professor, every honest student and teacher is threatened. This attempt at political persecution has won the contempt of the international scientific community, as is evidenced by numerous letters sent to myself and my colleagues and to the administration, some examples

of which are enclosed.

On the basis of the CUT guideline demanding that university administration explain their reasons for non-renewal of contracts, I request that the Dalhousie Faculty Association undertake a full investigation into the facts outlined above and in the enclosures.

That the Dalhousie Student Union has undertaken to investigate the repression of myself and others, I commend. I will endeavor to assist both the DFA and the DSU in bringing all facts to light.

Sincerely,  
F. W. Lawvere

The petition signed by Hyman Bass and 34 other participants in the January math conference was already published in the Gazette on Jan. 29th, as were excerpts from Prof. Verdier's letter. Dean MacLean's letter of Jan. 12 contains nothing beyond what is stated in the above letter of Prof. Lawvere. Recently Prof. A. Grothendieck, a well-known mathematician who in 1966 was awarded the Fields Medal (the "Nobel Prize" of mathematics) requested that his letter to Professor J. Giraud be published.

Dear Giraud:

Your letter about Lawvere's troubles with the University Administration at Halifax, and the possibility (or probability, according to your letter) that he may be fired for political reasons has been quite a shock. Although some such scandals did occur in American universities in the last years, I thought that Canada was still immune.

I understand that it is as clear to you as it is to myself that no professional reason could possibly justify Lawvere's being fired. He is certainly a brilliant mathematician, perhaps the brightest in Canada of his generation — at least as far as I can judge from those I know of. It is particularly ironic that gossip concerning my own relations with Lawvere should be used as an extra motive for his being fired.

The only reason that could possibly have induced me to take part in the conference on category theory taking place in January, is precisely that it was Lawvere who extended the invitation to me, and (as far as I understood) who was the main inspiration of the conference. However, my own interests have shifted away so widely from category theory and algebraic geometry lately, that I finally decided not to attend.

The fact that Lawvere, unlike most of our colleagues, is still able of interest and commitment outside of pure mathematics, in areas of importance to the whole of mankind and not merely to a handful of specialists, has made

the prospect of attending his conference certainly more attractive, whatever differences in opinion we may have. What I am shrinking from more and more are only those people who refuse to take any stand whatever on issues which are clearly vital to all of us.

I wonder what your own position will be in case Lawvere is fired, and what your colleagues at the math department will do about it. It is my conviction that only by taking very firm stand against such political actions that some measure of freedom can be maintained — irrespective of what the opinions are that somebody is being fired for. If I were there now as a guest, I certainly would make it clear that I was not going to stay any longer after anything like a decision of firing Lawvere was taken, and that I would publicly advocate a general boycott of university of Halifax in this event.

From Jan. 1 to March 15, I will be at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario. I hope you will keep me informed about the affair with Lawvere. Please extend to him my best regards, and my regret that I am not going to meet him in January. By the way, do you know if L. reads french? If so, I would like to send him *Survivre* (no4 just out), which I believe could interest him, even if he should disagree for the time being with many points we are making.

Very best wishes to you and your family,

A. Grothendieck



This likely is one of the reasons why Prof. Lawvere is being fired. He was protesting against the WMA at a meeting in the Law Building.

## Chronology of Lawvere's harassment

October 16, 1970

The Trudeau Government proclaimed the War Measures Act which contains provisions for arbitrary search, seizure and imprisonment and in my opinion clearly attempts to consolidate fascism.

At Dalhousie an evening lecture was given by a U.S. Philosophy Professor some of whose writings had supported a scheme for controlling the values of society by a small group of experts, as well as for chemical control of rebellious populations, which was analyzed by the Dalhousie Student Movement as pro-fascist. They attempted to question him during his lecture, but he did not answer. Prof. Braybrooke moved the lecture to another room.

October 18, 1970

I returned from lecturing in another city to learn of the above events.

October 19, 1970

In the regular meeting of the Faculty Senate Professor Braybrooke introduced the slogan "Disruption of Academic Activities" and supported by Prof. Samek presented a rather one-sided description of the Oct. 16th evening lecture. I tried to present the facts as I knew them and supported the right of students to do investigation and question lecturers.

Also at the Senate Meeting I presented a

resolution condemning the War Measures Act. The Senate refused to discuss it.

October 29, 1970

The law school held a public meeting featuring a panel discussion about the War Measures Act. The panel included the reactionary Professor Pillay and a Trotskyist billed as a "revolutionary". Carrying a sign which read OPPOSE CONSOLIDATION OF FASCIST LAW I accompanied members of the Dalhousie Student Movement and others in a demonstration. As predicted the panel made no serious attempt to analyse the War Measures Act or to oppose it. At the end of the first speech by a law professor I shouted the question: "Do you oppose fascism or do you support it?" When he refused to take a position on the question, I shouted: "Death to fascism!" Somewhat later a small group of law students physically attacked me and other demonstrators. We defended ourselves by fighting back. Professor Samek immediately said that this violence was a justified response to our demonstration. He then attempted to provoke me by saying: "Why don't you hit me?" I replied: "I'm not a fascist." He then participated himself in a physical attack on another demonstrator by choking him from behind.

(cont'd p. 13)



# Some of the events in political harassment

(cont'd from p. 12)

All the panelists finished their speeches, interrupted only by a few corrections from the floor and another bloody attack by the small group of law students against which the demonstrators again defended themselves.

October 31, 1970

Prof. Samek was met by two communists who denounced him for his role in the October 29th attack on the demonstrators. Within a few hours he arranged their arrest on charges of assault. This led to the incarceration of the two communists for several months in mental hospitals and jails even though Professor Samek testified himself later in court that he was touched only once lightly on the chest.

In view of the many malicious lies which have been circulated, it is necessary to point out that no other instances of alleged "violence" involving communists or their supporters and members of the university community have taken place or even been alleged.

November 1, 1970

The chairman of mathematics summoned me to an interrogation by Dean MacLean late Sunday evening. From that interrogation Dean MacLean concluded that I hold the opinion that "fascists have no right to speak". The claim that I hold this opinion has been until now (March 21) the nearest thing to a reason offered for my dismissal. On that occasion I repeatedly maintained that the people have full rights to question fascist speakers, to expose the anti-scientific methods of pro-fascist speakers, and to demand that apparently pro-fascist speakers clarify their position.

When he asked how I would react to a specific fascist (Dean MacLean's own characterization) who had been politically active during the Nazi era and whom President Hicks had invited, I replied that what the man would have to say might be most interesting from a historical point of view. I reiterated my opinion (expressed in the Senate on Oct. 19) that the asking of serious questions should tend to promote serious discussion rather than to "disrupt" it.

November 6, 1970

Around this date an intensive propaganda campaign arose in the Chronicle Herald etc. which was obviously designed to prepare public opinion for a purge of all those teachers and students who oppose imperialism and fascism. This campaign included the slander that I do not "allow anyone to express an opinion differing from my own", a slander which has been repeated by several without investigation.

In fact the experience is rather reversed, namely that I am being dismissed because my views differ from those of a few who happen to hold power in the university. Various vicious lies also started to be spread by Professor Braybrooke and others, for example that I had threatened Professor Samek's family with guns. . . . These baseless lies, I later learned, have been circulated in several major cities as well as in my own department.

November 17, 1970

I was summoned by President Hicks, who in the presence of Vice President McKay issued the following orders:

a) that I would not "lead" any more demonstrations

b) that I would tell my "followers" to desist from further "physical attacks" on campus

c) that I would not organize any more "Maoist" meetings in the Weldon Building.

When I suggested that President Hicks had an obligation to investigate the facts behind the allegations presupposed in his arrogant orders, Dr. McKay admonished me "but its the President talking!"

The facts:

a) The demonstration was led by the Dalhousie Student Movement and not by me. Faculty members have every right to participate in demonstrations against fascism.



Lawvere was not the only one demonstrating against the WMA. Others hold their signs of protest at the Law Building discussion.

b) Contrary to the libels in the 4th Estate I am not the "cunning and callous manipulator" of anybody. Indeed, under the guidance of Mao Tsetung Thought, people are quite capable of analyzing and acting as well as correcting their mistakes without instructions from a petty bourgeois Professor.

Concerning "physical attacks" see October 29/31 above.

c) The Progressive Natural Sciences Study Group has continued to meet for its intended purpose of serious academic discussion of various questions in natural science and mathematics, in disregard for the above arbitrary order against it.

I took the opportunity to request that Dr. McKay investigate the refusal by Dr. MacPherson of the Medical School to allow the Progressive Natural Sciences Study Group to hold some of its meetings in the Tupper Building. Though the vice-President agreed, he has never informed me of the result.

November 19, 1970

The appointments committee for the Mathematics Department questioned me about the content of my Math 304 course. My attempt to outline the applications of dialectical and historical materialism to teaching and research

in the foundations of analysis was interrupted by the question "did you ever mention the word "fascism" in your course?" which was immediately followed by the explanation that since I had mentioned the word, my reappointment would not be recommended by the questioner. I asked whether I would be given an opportunity to present my own case to the appointments committee to which the Chairman replied "if appropriate". Apparently it never was appropriate.

November 25, 1970

Communication that the committee would not recommend my reappointment.

December 9, 1970

Graduate and Honors Students in Math voted in favor of my reap-

mentioned above. Most remained silent but the opinion was several times expressed that a decision had already been reached by the administration and that the department members were therefore powerless.

The most serious of the lies and slanders which had been circulated were not even brought up and since I learned about them only much later I could not defend myself. It was agreed that a department vote should be held on Dec. 16. The Chairman adjourned the meeting however before there could be any discussion of the motion. In view of that I placed a note in the hallway stating that I would be available to answer any questions; this note was removed by someone during the night.

The chairman also arbitrarily dissolved the Appointments Committee (of which I am a member) in order that his later recommendation against the reappointment of another mathematics teacher would not be opposed.

On the same day, the chairman of mathematics together with Professor Comeau introduced into the Senate a resolution upholding the dismissal of students and faculty who are allegedly "disruptive".

December 15, 1970

Dean MacLean stated in the presence of the Dean of Graduate Studies and another Mathematics Professor that he had already reached a negative decision since "people who hold signs and shout are detrimental to the university".

December 16, 1970

Department vote 13 to recommend reappointment, 18 not to recommend, 5 abstentions.

December 17, 1970

Dean MacLean stated that the reasons for his negative decision had not been any particular activity on my part, but rather the general reaction in the university community to my presence. He refused to specify which section of the university community he had in mind.

January 12, 1971

Only communication in writing from the administration (enclosed).

January 18 — 21

A successful conference on category theory, intuitionistic logic and algebraic geometry was held at Dalhousie according to a long-standing plan of mine. The majority of participants, having informed themselves concerning the political persecution which is going on, exposed their disapproval through letters and a petition.

March 8, 1971

In a meeting of the mathematics department, the chairman stated the two well-known mathematicians from Columbia had "misused research funds" by circulating a petition during his stay at Dalhousie in January. In view of the fact that the visitor gave the colloquium lecture for which he had been invited and made important contributions to scientific discussion the mathematics conference, this attack on the scientists who invited him shows clearly that the fascist principle is still being upheld that scientists should do only the work for which they are paid and should not be permitted to comment on the society in which they are directly involved nor to organize to defend themselves against political persecution.

pointment.

Early December

The President of the C A U T was apparently led by Dean MacLean to believe that a statement by me favoring freedom of expression would be sufficient to solve the whole matter. At least, three of my colleagues for several days entertained a renewed faith in the reasonableness of the administration after a discussion to that effect with the C A U T President. They were rewarded on December 15 with Dean MacLean's offhand dismissal of the C A U T President as a "twit" who makes up things.

December 14, 1970

At a meeting of the Mathematics Department the Chairman provided a written statement which gave no coherent reasons for the dismissal but which did state: "as far as I know, persons not offered further contracts in these circumstances need be given no reasons and have no basis for appeal." Several members of the department spoke up clearly to oppose a political firing and to advocate a decision based only on the professional standards of contributions to scientific research and teaching. A few came out to oppose me repeating some of the lies and slanders



**"Inherit the Wind"****Amateurish in spots;  
but lawyers superb**

The eyes of Halifax citizens were on Hillsboro, the scene of the famous monkey trial of 1925 in the Dalhousie Music and Drama Society production of "Inherit the Wind", March 18-21. In this play two renowned lawyers, Henry Drummond and Matthew Harrison Brady, meet the defence of their own established beliefs; Brady, the industrious bible-puncher and Drummond, the cynical atheist.

Theatre-in-the-round allowed the audience to become completely involved in the drama as the actors tramped on and off the stage.

Theatre-in-the-round is something new to Halifax audiences. As the play developed the audience became more and more involved in the action to the point where they

felt that they were actually the townspeople. During the first part of the second act this feeling was brought to a climax at the revival meeting.

The powerful portrayal of Drummond by Donald Grant highlighted the courtroom action with Danny Varverikos giving a favorable performance of Brady; a Bible Belt politician. The battle of wits and sharp repartee between the two lawyers keeps the jury ie: audience, on the edge of their seats awaiting each rebuttal.

Bill Pell, appearing as Meeker, the jack of all trades bailiff, turned in a humorous performance. Greg Yarrow, portraying the fundamentalist preacher, Rev. Brown, missed his calling — he should have been an evangelist.

Unfortunately not all the performers displayed strong acting ability. Hedy Kraus gave a convincing performance of an amateur actress. In rushing through her lines striving to appear emotionally involved with Bertram Cates, the defendant in the trial, she instead appeared hysterically stage-struck.

Because the set was simple, the movement of the play rested solely upon the actors, who in some cases failed to fulfill this role.

Act one set the mood for the intense drama of act two in which religious dogma versus Darwinian theory was fought. This was the play! Act three to all intents and purposes could have been omitted.



Photo by Wayne Gillespie

Three of the better performers in the play, shown here in rehearsal are left, George Stone as Tom Davenport; centre, Greg Yarrow as Rev. Brown; and right Danny Varverikos as Matthew Harrison Brady.

**Dance '71 concert**

by Donna Williams

At 8:30 Saturday, March 27, in the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, Dalhousie University will present Dance '71, a concert of modern dance works.

For the past several months, members of the dance staff and students have been planning what they hope to be an interesting and varied program. Admission to Dance '71 is free.

The concert consists of seven original modern dance works choreographed by Peggy MacDonald, Dal Graduate student, Anita Martin, instructor of a Dal Extension course in Modern Dance, and Donna Williams, dance instructor at Dalhousie.

A dance workshop for anyone interested in dance is also being held March 27 and 28. The two-day workshop will consist of classes in modern dance, jazz, and folk dance. Fee for the workshop is \$1.00 for adults and 50¢ for students.

Plans are underway for creating a dance minor program at Dalhousie. Students wishing to minor in dance will

be required to study music for dance, history of dance, dance composition, plus take as many technique classes as possible.



Anita Martin in "Show Me That River" solo.

**Words from the wise...**

Dear Fellow Students:

May I offer to you my personal thanks for sending us a weekly copy of the Gazette. I am certain I echo the thoughts of those who look forward to reading of the challenges and problems which face you in the east, and of learning how you solve them. To my mind your paper is set out with a panache of style and with humorous good taste which combines purpose and pleasure.

One notes from recent issues that you have a student representative on the Board of Governors, that you publish information about the availability of Abortion information and of a proposed tourist newspaper. Of greater interest is Don Kave's summer job liaison work: would you ask him to let me have details please?

The March 5 issue too has much to commend it; "Words from the wise..." would seem to be particularly apposite, as a point of view. When set against a mere "Ten year sentence for political murder" (less remission for good behavior) this article should do much to give one valid interpretation of facts.

With good wishes for no less pleasant and informative issues in the future, I thank you all for sending us the Gazette in the past few months. As a bridge with our colleagues it is most valuable. Je vous remerciez; yours sincerely,

Hamish Earle  
Office of the Ombudsman,  
University of B.C.

**Pickets  
go up**

(cont'd from p. 3)

proceeding with research into the holdings of other slum landlords and the next to be dealt with will be announced soon.

Arron is now in the process of issuing eviction notices to all of the people in the building who have made complaints, according to reliable sources. Three notices have already been issued and the rest are to follow shortly.

These notices are illegal under ordinance 135 of the City of Halifax. As a result, a lawyer has been retained to defend the

tenants in this matter..

"We are asking concerned citizens in the metro area to help us with our actions against Mr. Arron by supplying us with manpower to man the informational picket lines," the pamphlet concluded.

For information on how you can help with actions now and in the future, please call 429-7010 or 423-7136. The alternative contact is the Help Line at 422-7444.

WE ASK FOR YOUR HELP NOW!!!

C.A.S.H. (CAMPAIGN AGAINST SLUM HOUSING).

**Pacification  
for youth**

(cont'd from p. 3)

useful projects expected to employ tens of thousands of young Canadians during the summer months," according to Pelletier.

"The scope of this program will be limited only by the imagination of the young people themselves and the participating citizens' groups and voluntary organizations. He expressed hope that students, in particular, would develop exciting and innovative proposals in a wide range of useful community projects, including such efforts as urban redevelopment, clean-up campaigns, community research projects and pollution probes," his press release said.

Someone asked if that, because of course it was federal funds being used, if the federal minimum wage of \$1.75 an hour would be paid to the working students.

"I'm not going to quibble (with whoever runs the program). Whatever they're (students) offered...." Manpower minister Lang chipped in.

Lang also said at one point that he didn't think a means test to ensure that students who really need work to get back to school got the jobs first could be handled. He did say that that sort of thing might be done by local groups if they wanted to. (For more on the program, see p. 6)



# Dal sports this year

# Everything was beautiful

by Brian Miller

The following is a list of athletic participants and the particular event or situation in which they met with "success" over the past year.

### WRESTLING

Mark Wannamaker — first in Atlantic Region Championship, 145 pound weight division

— third in National competition

Larry Burke — first in Atlantic Region Championship, 152 pound weight division

— third in National competition

Wolf Nowak — first in Atlantic Region Championship, 167 pound weight division

— fourth in National competition

### TRACK AND FIELD

Team — won Maritime Intercollegiate Track and Field Championship

Richard Munro — first in Maritime Cross-Country Championship

— second in National Cross-

### Country Championship

### FOOTBALL

John Candiotta, Jim de la Mothe, Gord Ladbrook, Jerry Simpson and Fred Tokaryk — All 5 made the Intercollegiate All-Star team.

### HOCKEY

Team — moved from a fifth place finish last year to a second place finish this year

— set league record for most goals scored by a team in one season

Pete Gagne — first place in league scoring

— set new league record for points scored in one season

Greg McCullough — second place in league scoring

— set new league record for goals scored

### BASKETBALL

Team — finished in second place after pre-season predictions of a fourth or fifth place finish

VOLLEYBALL (men)

Team — second in Maritime Intercollegiate Championships

— second in N.S. Senior Open Championship

### VOLLEYBALL (women)

Team — first in Atlantic Intercollegiate Championships

— first in N.S. Senior Open Championships

### SKIING (Nordic)

Bryan Scallion — first

Richard Munro — second

Dennis Patterson — sixth

Team — first place in Maritime Intercollegiate Championships

### SKIING (Alpine)

Tom Vincent — second

Mike Blaxland — third

Also fourth, fifth, and sixth place in the same competition won by Dal competitors.

Team — first place in Maritime Intercollegiate Championship

### SWIMMING

John March — first in conference, 200 backstroke

— third in National Championship

— set conference record in 200 backstroke

— first in conference, 100 butterfly

— set conference record

— first in conference, 100 backstroke

— set conference record

— first in conference, 200 butterfly

— set conference record

Peter Guilford — second in conference, 200 freestyle

— first in conference, 100 butterfly

— set conference record

— first in conference, 500 freestyle

— set conference record

Anne Gass — third in Conference, 200 freestyle

Leitch, Guilford, Drapper, and March — third in conference, freestyle relay.

March, Kirby, Guilford, and Drapper — second in conference, 400 medly relay.

Team — fourth in conference championships

Team — with only two swimmers (John March and Peter Guilford) Dal finished eighth out of 18 teams at the National Championships

### FIELD HOCKEY

Team — second place



## Interfac Roundup



by Chuck Moore

This will be the final interfac roundup of the year. I hope this column has been informational and of interest during the past year. If anyone has any criticisms send them to the GAZETTE office.

First of all, congratulations to Wally Campbell, President of D.A.A.C. and all the faculty reps on their fine job this year. It looks like these people have regenerated students' interest in interfac sports.

Wally will soon be replaced by Keith MacMullen (Dentistry) who has been named as next year's president. The name of D.A.A.C. (Dalhousie Amateur Athletic Committee) has been changed to D.I.C. which stands for the Dalhousie Interfac Committee.

An overall look at the competitive sports program from the past year shows that Law are the champs in most fields. They won the ice hockey, football, paddleball, soccer, table tennis, and the Little "500"! They shared the winnings with Physical Education in the Cross Country race.

Phys Ed also triumphed in several sports events. They won the tennis, basketball (both leagues), volleyball, and floor hockey. Phyd Ed shared the badminton honours with Medicine. Medicine were champs at curling and squash. Dentistry were best at softball and last, but not least, golf.

What happened to the other faculties? A cursory glance at the results show that all of the winners are separate schools, in

which students get to know one another. This helps to get players to participate in the different events. In the case of Phys Ed, participation in sports is compulsory.

For anyone who is going to be around Halifax this summer, sports such as softball and tuna fishing will be scheduled. Faculty reps should be contacted later for more information regarding the summer sports program.

In summary, there has been a lot of participation this year in our sports program. The best teams won in most cases, unless someone protests. Next year, let's have more faculties winning. For instance, the Little 500 bicycle race is very early in September; start planning for it now.

## Women's rec — no success

The Dalhousie Women's Recreational Association did not have a very successful year in 1970-71 due to lack of participation on the part of the female students at Dalhousie.

The first event of the year was "Meet Mervin Nite" (Mervin the Moose is our popular mascot). This was enjoyed by about fifty girls who participated in volleyball, basketball, score orientation and trying the trampoline.

Then followed soccer, football, and cycling for the outdoor enthusiasts. Volleyball and co-ed volleyball proved to be the most popular sports. The winning team in co-ed volleyball consisted of a mixture of students and faculty, mainly the coaching staff of the varsity football team.

Indoor soccer and novelty skating were the last events before our Christmas party which seemed to have been too close to exam-time for anyone to attend.

The new year brought co-ed night basketball, bowling, folk and square dancing, floor hockey, broomball, skating and swimming. For the most part these events were poorly attended although the girls who came enjoyed themselves.

At the year-ending luncheon, the Marjorie Leonard Award, presented annually to the girl who best shows spirit, sportsmanship, and assistance to D.W.R.A., was given to the 1970-71 Arts Representative Anne Mayo.

Also the D.W.R.A. executive for next year was introduced: Mary Kimball, president; Terry Innis, vice-president; Beryll English, secretary; and

Rozalind Hale, public relations officer.

If anyone has any thoughts

concerning women's interfaculty athletics, phone Mary Kimball at 429-7538.

### a small record ad

"We don't care if it is a good single" said our accountants. "It's a waste of money advertising a single to the college market". "Probably", said we, "but we want everyone to know about it because we really like it". "Okay" said they, "but it will have to be a small ad."

So here it is —

Karen Young has a new single on reprise called *Garden of Ursh* (CR4000) which we would like you to buy and ask your local radio station to play. Who knows, maybe if you buy enough of them, even our accountants will be happy. Warner Bros. Records of Canada, Ltd.

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# LES SOLDATS SONT PARTIS

IT'S A LONG WAY TO OTTAWA



## La mission de l'armée prend fin

C'est à 18 h 30 hier après-midi que le ministre de la Justice, M. Bourassa, a signé le document officiel qui met fin à la mission de l'armée d'occupation au Québec.

L'armée est partie!! je ne m'en était pas aperçu!! pensez donc!! c'est vrai que j'arrive de vacances et qu'il se passe un tas de choses plus importantes de ce temps-ci!!... Comme par exemple les 100,000 jobs qu'on cherche encore et toujours!!!



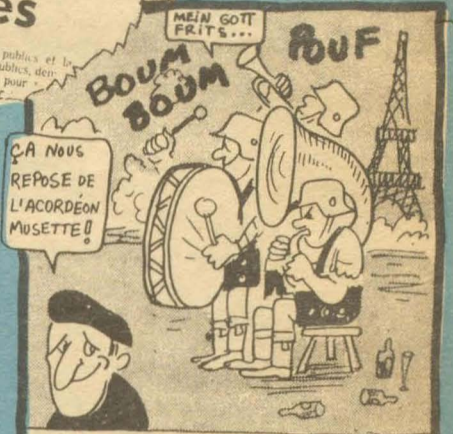
C'est vrai qu'il sort fait ça bien discrètement.

He bien croyez-moi, le départ des soldats, c'est un grand malheur! Parce que les armées d'occupation apportent toujours quelque chose. Souvent c'est la prospérité!!!

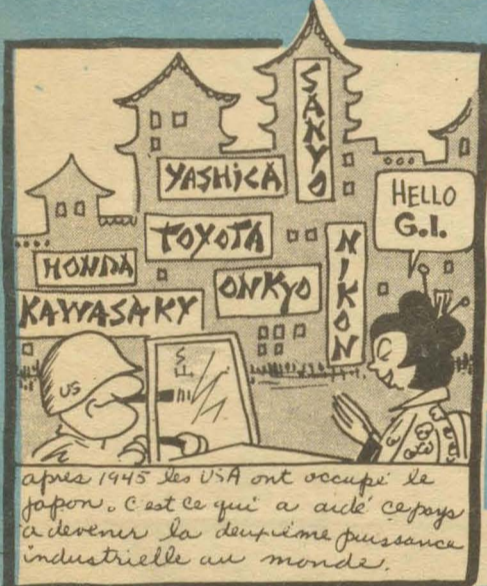
## Retrait graduel mais non définitif des troupes



par exemple, en juin 1940, l'occupation allemande a apporté un peu d'excitation dans un Paris qui s'ennuyait.



Et puis ce fut le seul moment où on peut trouver à Paris un bon orchestre Bourassa, et boire une bonne bière.



après 1945 les USA ont occupé le Japon. C'est ce qui a aidé ce pays à devenir la deuxième puissance industrielle au monde.



... et à avoir un des meilleurs clubs de baseball au monde.



Maintenant ils sont au Viet-Nam. C'est sans doute par souci de humanité, pour aider les petits enfants pauvres à se faire un peu d'argent de poche avec le marché noir.



He bien au Québec, c'est la même chose. Au temps de l'occupation, les soldats, il fallait bien qu'ils mangent... ça faisait des jobs et de l'argent pour les cuisiniers qui faisaient les sandwiches aux tomates...



Ça donnait du travail aux boulangers qui cuisaient le pain pour faire les sandwiches.



Ça donnait un surplus de revenus aux cultivateurs qui produisaient les tomates pour mettre dans les sandwiches.



Et puis 6000 soldats qui font le trottoir... Ça fait 12,000 semelles qui s'usent...



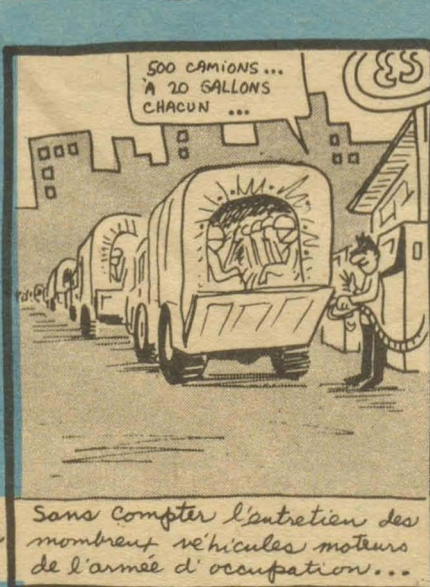
ce qui donnait du travail à 12,000 cordonniers...



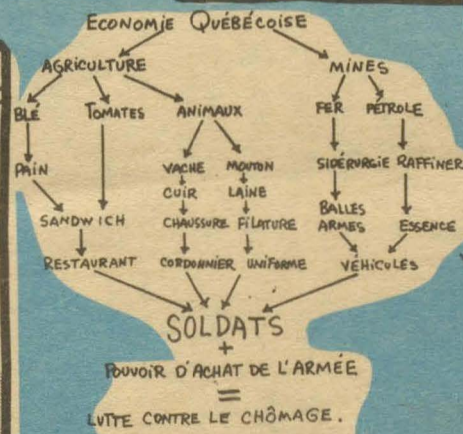
les cordonniers eux emploient le cuir fournit par les éleveurs du Québec



Et puis il y avait beaucoup de jeunes filles qui...



Sans compter l'entretien des nombreux véhicules moteurs de l'armée d'occupation...



voici un organigramme qui montre bien comment la présence de l'armée peut aider l'économie québécoise...



Et puis comme ils sont partis... tous ces honnêtes travailleurs québécois... décidément Bourassa n'a pas de chance avec ses 100,000 jobs.