

Dalhousie Gazette

Vol. 104

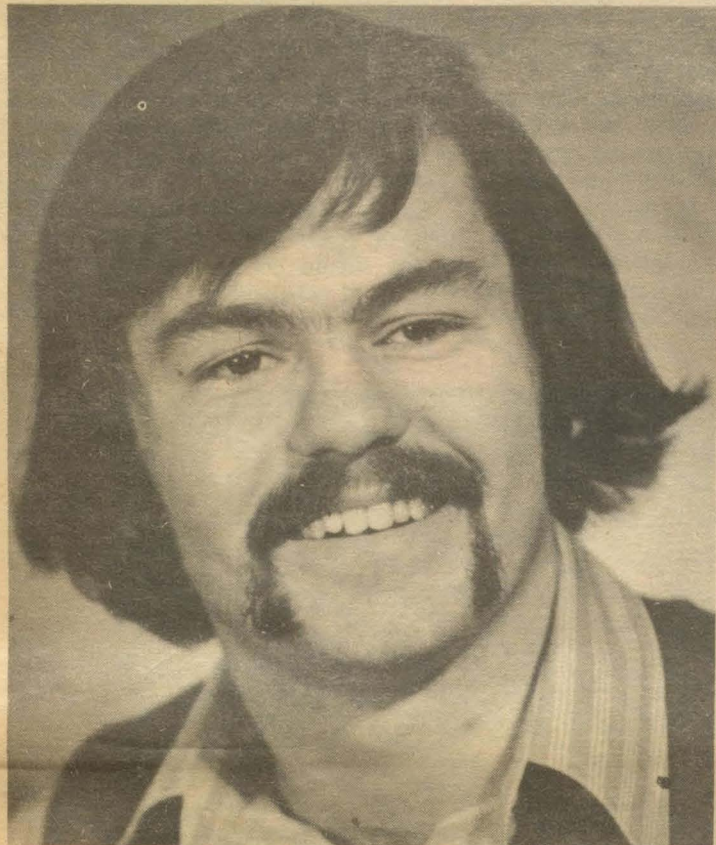
November 17, 1971

Number 10

Soc. dept.
moves right
(see p. 5)

Calls council inadequate

MacLellan resigns SUB post



Ex-SUB Affairs Secretary Peter McLellan.

by Mike Donovan

SUB Affairs Secretary, Peter MacLellan, resigned Nov. 9, four months before his term of office expired.

MacLellan had two reasons for quitting: "Firstly, I was unable to devote as much time as I would have liked to my football activities and Law School duties. Secondly, I felt there was too much politicking within the Student Union organization."

He pointed out that many jobs and positions within the SUB lack clear-cut definitions. He also found that other people were doing his job when he was away, which resulted in "confusion" when he tried to do his own job. "In order to do a job perfectly, you have to be a SUB-rat — spend most of your day running around the SUB," he said.

The SUB affairs secretary is supposed to oversee all functions and policies within the Student Union Building. MacLellan said he put at least two hours each day in the SUB for which he received \$50 per

month and half his tuition.

The resigning secretary also aired other grievances. He said Student Council was "inadequate... not truly representative."

"Campus Police were a constant source of problems," he stated. "There are too many CP's on the force, and they have expanded too rapidly in one year (from 25 to 98)".

MacLellan also felt there was a lack of communication between Student Government and the student body. "We don't

know what the students want until it's too late," he commented.

The Student Union President, Brian Smith, according to MacLellan, has too much power. He is so concerned about this that, "If no one whom I feel is capable runs against Brian Smith, then I will run."

MacLellan was appointed SUB Affairs Secretary by Student Union President, Brian Smith, with whom he ran for office last year.

Student politicians disillusioned with AUCC

OTTAWA (CUP) — The annual meeting of the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada wound up here, Thursday (Nov. 4) on a slightly uneasy note, as the resentment of most student politicians spluttered briefly in open session before being defused by a show of solidarity by the administrators present.

Dal was represented by Student Union President Brian Smith and Treasurer, Ian Campbell.

The main issue of contention was the demand that the association of university administrators accept a resolution presented from the floor by student leaders that would have established a commission to review its own structure and function.

The motion was moved by Rob MacKenzie, student council president at the University of Western Ontario, and seconded by Albert Tucker, principal of Glendon College, Toronto.

The usual procedure followed by the AUCC in its plenary sessions is to pass all motions and resolutions along to its 25-member Board of Directors with the comments of the plenary appended. Thus it remains for the Board to make all the final decisions that affect the association while the plenary acts only as a sort of advisory body.

Student representatives, who spoke in favour of the constitutional review, demanded that the full session pass the enabling legislation.

This demand followed repeated expressions of student frustration with the manner in which the AUCC was dealing with resolutions presented to it.

After considerable procedural debate, including a challenge of a ruling by the plenary

chairman, the meeting voted on whether it should break with recent tradition and pass the review resolution itself.

In the clutch those administrators who had not already left the plenary session for home rallied to the call of administrative solidarity and defeated the motion 26 to 20.

Some student leaders then showed their apparent loss of confidence in the democratic structure of the AUCC by saying that they would return to their campuses and demand that their university withdraw from the administrators' club.

The administrators did not appear visibly disturbed by this threat.

At the final meeting of the student caucus that had been going on since Friday (Oct. 30), student representatives voiced their disillusionment with AUCC and issued a press release, demanding that AUCC had better shape up if it expected future student participation. Most of the young politicians seemed to think, however, that students would be back at the annual meeting next year.

The association increased student representation on the Board of Directors from three to four members out of a total of 25 members. Those elected Thursday: Gina Quiljano, a graduate student from the University of British Columbia; Peter Elcombe, vice-president external of the student council at the University of Windsor; and Cleeve Briere, a student from the University of Saskatchewan.

(cont'd on p. 7)



(mark roza / dal)

These one-hour only parking signs were erected about two weeks ago without any warning. It therefore makes things very difficult, even for people who have only one class at a time, to move their cars before their hour expires. Pity those who have two or more in a row.

Mayor Walter Fitzgerald said this week that it is time for students and administration to take the responsibility for parking. It is a problem, he admits, but it appears that the city is unprepared to help resolve it.

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Day-care facilities expanding

by Emmi Duffy

The Halifax Women's Bureau report on day-care says facilities in Halifax are "a special privilege for a very small sector of the population."

The majority of the 684 children served by Halifax's 26 day-care centres come from professional and skilled families. There are presently nine full day and 17 part day centres, six of which are Head Start programs. The number of pre-school children accommodated by each centre varies from eight to one hundred. Mothers pay on a monthly basis approximately \$75 for full-time and \$35 for part-time care.

Dissatisfied with the programs available, Jackie Barkley met with other young mothers and organized the Children's Co-operative. This program has been in operation for seven months. Since then two other groups have been set up and plans are being made to start three full-time centres under the Winter Works program.

Children's Co-operative is based on the belief that mothers know how to look after children. The mothers agree that there is no "classical" way a child should be brought up. "When a kid goes wrong, sociologists blame poor upbringing — the mother raised the child wrong. But it probably had more to do with the lack of money, job and a husband."

The centre is run on a co-operative basis. Each mother comes in once a week to assist the day care worker. The program is one of more or less unstructured play time. No particular group is catered to, rather it is "multi-class." It is arranged to accommodate

mothers working part-time (from 1 to 5 p.m.) although one mother is on welfare.

In attempting to set up a day-care centre, Barkley advised looking for a local church willing to provide a basement rent-free. "We didn't want one that wanted to interfere with the running of the day-care either." Rev. Victor Moriarty has donated the Sunday School playroom of St. John's United Church.

The group will need to hire at least one full-time worker and should be prepared to pay about \$220 a month. Margo Pyne, the co-op worker, is not a licensed teacher, as the mothers feel that training is not necessarily a qualification. "All she has to do is relate well with kids."

The co-op runs on a minimum of money with the mothers contributing sums varying from nothing to forty dollars a month. According to Barkley, "It is determined among ourselves. We charge a flat rate. There is no penalty for a mother having an extra kid." Besides the fee,

each mother also contributes \$3 a month for food as a small lunch is served every afternoon.

The maximum number of children allowed in the group is ten. "We have found that ten is a good number to work with. The mothers can get to know each other," said Barkley.

According to her, weekly meetings are essential. The mothers get together with the day-care worker and discuss the centre's direction and evaluate the group's operation. How are the children adjusting to it? What are they getting out of it?

Plans are made for one major project per week in an effort to alleviate boredom, particularly for the older children. It might be a ride on the ferry or feeding a potter's wheel at work.

"Policy is determined by the mothers, not the worker," said Barkley.

Women seeking help in setting up their own day-care centre should contact Jackie Barkley at 429-4199.



keith mackay/dal

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Robert Lemieux on Quebec

"Peaceful organization does not work"

by Dorothy Wigmore

"The people of Quebec have attempted to organize for change in a democratic and peaceful movement. But when they are told by the establishment they must do this, they are illegally placed in jail, they are illegally robbed, the elections are fraudulent," says Robert Lemieux.

The well-known Quebec lawyer was speaking to about 500 people at the Weldon Law Building, November 12.

"So when men and women are not able to achieve rightful change by organizing democratically their duty as free men and women is to organize on another terrain where they will not be put in jail illegally, where they will not be deprived of legal instruments necessary to carry out their work, and where they will not have their elections screwed up by all kinds of devious means," he added.

He traced Quebec's problems from the BNA Act to the present time, showing Québécois oppression and how they have attempted to overcome this.

THE BNA ACT, an English piece of legislation was a new form of colonialism pushed on the Québécois by force of arms, he said. The bulk of opinion at the time, judging from newspapers et cetera, show there was "a decisive majority of the people of Quebec who were opposed to the British North American Act scheme".

The so-called Father of Confederation, Cartier, was not an authorized representative of Quebec, he added.

The Québécois have been trying to reverse their situation since 1789. And they have always been forcefully put down, he stated.

Electoral and judicial democracy do not exist for the Québécois, Lemieux explained. The last election provided ample evidence. Terrorist tactics, such as claiming that nine Brinks trucks were leaving the province with securities, were proved false by a Montreal television station. Bourassa's promise of 100,000 jobs within a year was not true.

Besides the millions of dollars paid by corporations to political parties, there are smaller and better hidden frauds during the last election, the lawyer explained. For example, 225 voters were registered at the address of a Montreal sports arena. The eighteen to twenty-five year olds also were hindered from getting their names put on voters' lists.

THE OCTOBER CRISIS LAST YEAR came just before the Montreal city election. "There were all kinds of 'cries d'alarmes' and sloganeering by M. Drapeau and he effectively wiped out the opposition, (FRAP)," Lemieux stated.

"Elections have become a sort of giant bingo," he added, "to give the people the illusion they are deciding. But both parties say the same thing."

Judicial democracy is hard to come by too. Quebec juror laws mean that trial by one's peers, is trial by 12 men picked from 20% of the population, the richer, generally more conservative ones, he explained.

Judicial progress is a new court building, "but this isn't progress," Lemieux said, "because the numbers of people coming to the courts increase. I think this is where lawyers and the law just caution social injustices that create most of our problems."

The FLQ trials in which Lemieux is taking part are not just either, as he showed. When Bernard Lortie defended himself, two of the most respected lawyers in the city were against him. At the same time, a Mafia trial was being prosecuted by an inexperienced lawyer, and the defendants have three very reputable defense attorneys.

Paul Rose was absent during his trial. Lemieux said "the trial is held in an armed camp with several dozen policemen everywhere to intimidate the jury," an illegal act.

Illegal anti-demonstration by-laws, holding people like Pierre Vallieres and Charles Gagnon in jail for 48 months and 44 months respectively, are other injustices he discussed.

Peaceful social change does not work, Lemieux said.

"ANY OF THE REVOLUTIONARIES IN QUEBEC, including Jacques Rose, would like to see any part of their program brought about peacefully . . . but there is no group that has got out of a colonial situation peacefully."

The Québécois have faced the violence in the system for so long, and have lost, that "the masses of the people support victory . . . When a revolutionary organization is able to win, I think they will support it."

The recent CNTU document on real socialism for Quebec, supported by all provincial CNTU locals is one example of this support. Another is the student and labour support for the FLQ manifesto during the October crisis. The 1966 socialist FLQ is responsible for this, he explained.

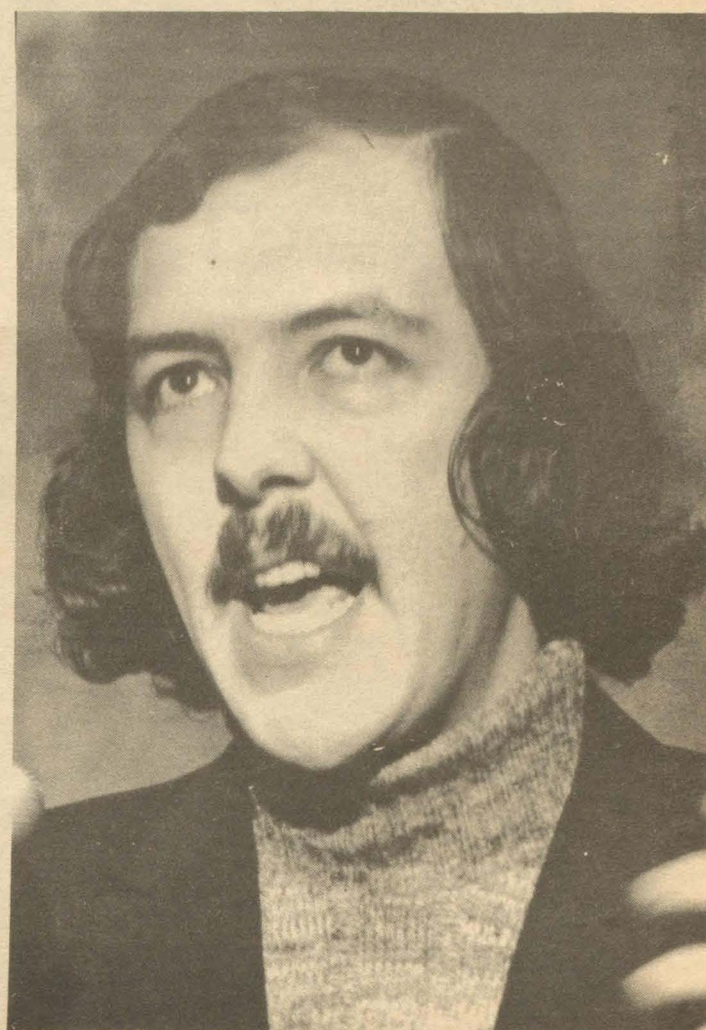
An independent and socialist Quebec must come about. "The fact that people speak French is what is being used to oppress them," Lemieux explained. "The fact that they're 'white niggers' because of the French language, culture and background. So this is the vehicle of exploitation and the vehicle of liberation."

Bilingualism will not work he said. Bilingualism means 15% of the population (in Quebec) forcing their language on the rest of the people. A homogeneous society is necessary — in Quebec this means a Quebecois French-speaking society.

The language oppression of the Québécois is different and makes their oppression one notch higher than that in other parts of Canada, he explained. "They have a struggle with a potential for rallying the masses of the people."

DEMOCRACY, IN LEMIEUX'S VIEW, extends to production and means decentralization. He suggested the Québec goal is "a highly decentralized social organization where the people in the plants, in the region, in the schools, in the communities decide the maximum of thing for themselves there."

The Parti Québécois does not support goals like this he explained. They are a petit-bourgeois party. "In other words, they want to bring about



(elio dolente/ da)

fundamental constitutional change . . . and Quebec independence under more or less the same economic and social regime."

Lemieux does foresee the Canadian government bringing the troops in again, if the people

try to achieve independence. And this "is what Québécois face every time there's a serious threat to the regime."

However, he discounted the possibility of American troops coming in when Quebec separates.

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Students must decide

CP confusion

Last week's GAZETTE carried an editorial about the campus police and some problems they are facing. Since then we have been accused of slander, inconsistencies, misrepresentation and providing false information.

Our search for the "truths" about the situation only turned up conflicting "facts", thus confusing the issue. But these discrepancies point to one thing. Since the problem is so complex, hardly anyone knows what is really going on.

Since the force is hierarchically structured, only those at the top appear to have some total idea of what they are doing, and why. The ordinary CP's are unaware of all the mechanics of the force's operations, but they do know they are restricted from certain things. They feel the problems — the complexity of their function — at a gut level. After all, they are students too, often doing the job only because they need money.

Last year, the Senate of this university produced a paper on the roles and duties of police on the Dal campus. This report could provide a good starting point from which to collect some accurate information, but it was not made public. It must be released to students immediately before any concrete ideas and plans about the campus police force can be discussed.

Hopefully, the Senate Enquiry into the campus police will do this, if they have the document. The committee, chaired by student senator, Peter Harvison, will need it if it is to fulfill its task — investigating the roles, restrictions and necessity of a student police force.

The problem of the campus police and what they should be doing, etc., must be discussed by starting with the basic question — are CP's necessary? If so, within what context?

must be

cleared

up

Students must have the loudest voice in this discussion and subsequent decisions. If Dal students think CP's are necessary, they must also help determine the force's role and guidelines. This is now being done, it appears, by administrators in the various buildings policed by the campus cops, with help from the Athletic Department.

In the Student Union Building, in particular, students come face to face with CP's daily. Since this building is supposed to be run by and for students, special care must be taken to ensure that Dal students determine (if necessary) the force's role there.

The most important premise is that campus cops must serve their fellow students in the SUB. Once this idea is accepted and established, guidelines and administration of the force can be ironed out.

At present the guidelines placed on the CP's in SUB and elsewhere on campus irk many of them. Their powers, they say, are greatly limited by these restrictions, which, they claim, hinders their ability to act as a deterrant or protecting force. Again, they should listen to their fellow students who should and must have a say in this matter.

The guidelines should ensure such things as not using the force against students at the request of some administration. This unwritten policy has worked in the past, but unwritten rules are sometimes broken. We would prefer especially to see this one down in black and white.

Training and selection of CP's is another area of concern. The various administrations using the force only complicate the problem. Yes, the CP chiefs do interview applicants, but it appears this is not done in a uniform basis. For example, a 16-year-old with no experience was hired over an 18-year-old with some experience. (This was later corrected.)

After a systematic and uniform screening of applicants is carried out, the force must be trained to cope with the roles assigned them. While this and the selection are taking place, the force's guidelines should also be used as a measure of a campus policeman or woman's capabilities.

None of these problems will be fairly and satisfactorily solved until students participate in the decision-making process. The Senate enquiry was set up for this reason. If you are concerned, let them know what you think at one of the upcoming "open" sessions.

The Dalhousie Gazette

**CANADA'S OLDEST
COLLEGE NEWSPAPER**

The Dalhousie GAZETTE, a member of Canadian University Press, is the weekly publication of the Dalhousie Student Union. The views expressed in the paper are not necessarily those of the Student Union or the university administration.

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"Less democracy, more Soc"

Soc faculty moves right

"This department has taken a turn to the right, and we're going to see that it stays that way," says Bill Stephens, one of the new crop of right wing faculty which has sprung up in Dal's Sociology Department this year. Stephens, just back from a year on sabbatical in Spain, made his remarks at a recent student-faculty meeting called to inform the students about the faculty's "new design" for departmental decision-making.

The right wing first emerged as a strong force in mid-summer with the arrival of two new faculty members, J. J. Mangalam and Herone Barkow. They joined force with Stephens, John Hamer and Gary Bouma to form the first substantial right wing bloc in the Sociology Department's history.

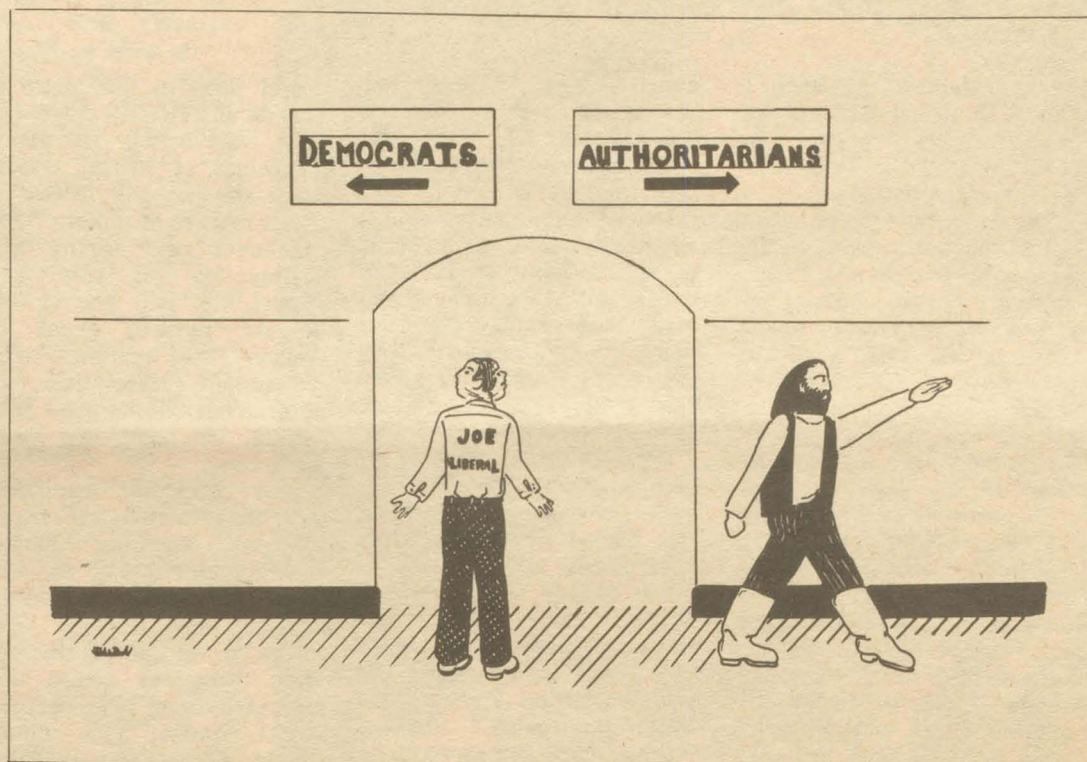
THE RIGHT-WINGERS' FIRST TARGET was the department's democratic system of decision-making. Under this system, committees dealing with such areas as curriculum, budget, and recruiting of faculty consisted of an equal number of faculty and students. They made recommendations to a general meeting of the whole department. All final decisions, with the exception of hiring and firing of faculty, and student evaluation, were made at the departmental meetings. Faculty and an equal number of student representatives voted on the decisions.

The right wing is opposed to any form of meaningful student involvement, especially a system which gives students voting powers equal to those of faculty. Their position, as John Hamer once put it, is that "this department needs less democracy and more sociology." The right wing faculty pushed to have the democratic system replaced by a traditional form of departmental control where only faculty had any real power.

Despite the fact that the faculty had no right, under terms of their agreement with Sociology students, to change the department without consulting the students, the right wing recently manoeuvred the rest of the faculty into adopting a new system for running the department. The new system consists of a central committee — three faculty and two students representatives, plus the departmental chairman — which will make departmental decisions. The committee system remains basically the same.

THE REAL CHANGE is that students have lost their equal voting power and their real ability to affect decisions. They now can participate but can be easily outvoted and ignored. The new structure is being justified on the grounds that it is more efficient. But as Stephens admitted at the meeting, this argument is a smokescreen to cover up the underlying anti-democratic and anti-student sentiment of the right wing.

At this point, one might well



ask why the other faculty members, the liberals and the left, as well as the students, allowed this to happen. The students were caught by surprise and were unprepared to immediately fight the issue. They are presently working to campaign against the new structure.

On the faculty side, there are several reasons for the liberals' actions. One is that most liberal faculty, deep down, were not unhappy to see the troublesome students disposed of. The students had been a source of embarrassment and frustration — disagreeing with faculty ideas and interests, and creating several minor conflicts between themselves and faculty. The liberals, afraid to initiate action against students, were, however, willing to stand by and let the right wing do the dirty work for them.

THE LIBERAL FACULTY is also afraid of an internal confrontation between opposing faculty factions. In order to preserve consensus in the department, they would rather take the easy way out and side with what seems to be the prevailing sentiment in the department at a particular time.

Unfortunately, and indeed tragically, many liberal-minded faculty members have failed to realize that giving their co-operation to the right wing, not only undermines the student position, but more importantly endangers the whole idea of departmental democracy. This idea surely is more important than minor squabbles with students or maintaining a false consensus among faculty.

The removal of students from effective participation in departmental business is only the first step in a trend towards an authoritarian department. Even in the few months since the right has banded together, relationships and procedures among faculty themselves have felt the weight of anti-democratic ideas. For example, Mangalam, a senior and conservative faculty member, has complained that junior faculty, not to mention students and secretaries, have been ad-

ressing him by his first name rather than his saintly and omnipotent title of "Doctor."

More importantly, however, are the kinds of arguments voiced at faculty meetings. The question of faculty promotion has been debated at recent meetings. First of all, the faculty decided to put off all promotion this year, since they could not agree whether a particular left-wing faculty member, due for promotion, really deserved it. In other discussions, the right wing suggested no promotions be granted to professors without a PhD, regardless of experience, teaching quality or intellectual ability. They also suggested that no one without a PhD should be hired and even that publications, as opposed to ability, be the criterion for promotion.

DURING THIS DISCUSSION, one right-wing faculty member made a motion (which he later retracted) that the four faculty members who do not have Ph-

D's could not vote on the question of making PhD's compulsory for hiring and promotion. For six years, the department has operated well without such rules, but the right wing wants control over who gets into and who gets ahead in the department.

One way of doing this is to set up invidious distinctions among faculty, and create a hierarchy of power, which is completely out of keeping with the department's egalitarian atmosphere.

The right wing has only been in action for a short time, but they already have made a distinct impression on life in the department, in the aforementioned ways as well as others.

But the most discouraging aspect of this whole matter is that thus far there has been no organized opposition from either liberal faculty or students, inside the classroom or in departmental meetings. The future looks very bleak in terms of maintaining a liberal and democratic department.

(cont'd on p. 6)

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WORDS FROM THE WISE ...



Amchitka stories contradictory

Dear Editor,

Your November 5 lead story, "Amchitka protest bombs out", and another story, "You say you want a revolution?", are misleading and contradictory.

You call the demonstrators at the anti-Amchitka Trudeau protest "passivists", whatever that means. No one denies that there were pacifists in the huge demonstrations across the country. They were welcome as were people of other beliefs. Are you suggesting that pacifists should be excluded from such affairs? Your article is confusing insofar as you criticize our "passivism" on the one hand and then say that the best way to stop the bomb was to make a phone call to the chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission. That was the suggestion of the Voice of Women presented at the Stop Amchitka press conference. We invited anyone to present suggestions that they had.

Your lead article closed with "only President Nixon through a court injunction can now call a halt to the blast." The "Stop Amchitka Committee" had constantly emphasized that there was something that the Canadian government could do to stop Amchitka. You did not even mention that the Canadian government was tied to the Pentagon through the Defense Sharing Agreement and that essential components of the Amchitka bomb were manufactured in Canada. That agreement can be unilaterally terminated by the Trudeau cabinet and that is why Trudeau was more than a symbol. To suggest that Trudeau had no power in the matter is to state the same line as the Chronicle-Herald.

To term the Amchitka demonstration "a bomb" may make for humorous headlines but it ignores the importance of what was achieved. The largest and one of the most militant demonstrations in Halifax in a long period cannot be termed

fairly a failure. At least, it cannot be done in terms of fair journalism — especially by journalists who consider themselves leftists.

The majority of the people on the demonstration came out for a specific reason and had, I believe, a fairly clear understanding of Canada's role in the Amchitka test, a clearer understanding in fact than your writer Glenn Wanamaker. Our leaflets and press statements demanded the end of arms sales to the U. S. to stop the bomb.

The demonstration was not a bunch of sheep following blindly behind other sheep. The people there were militant and conscious of their own power. They left the park for the hotel not because I told them to do so but because the overwhelming majority felt their presence would be better felt at the hotel. To the people who wished to enter the hotel, the demonstrators responded with a demand for a purpose for such an action. How would that make it more possible to stop Amchitka? Various views were stated and the decision was made to sit-in in the street.

Admittedly, the demonstration did not receive sufficient leadership from the organizers but it most sharply rejected the would-be leadership of those who entered the hotel.

To regard people as passive who are prepared to take action as far as they see possible is a cop-out on your part. Many of these people were new to demonstrating but they were angry and conscious of their power. Whether Trudeau felt compelled to appear or not, is not the question. These people made it clear that they saw Ottawa deeply tied with the U.S. war machine and the bomb was a vivid example of this. Trudeau's arrogance should not worry those of us who were in the street. He always prefers the company of those who can pay for his presence.

The Gazette says you're wrong if you protest peacefully and you're wrong if you confront police. What are you proposing as an alternative to the two views? Phone calls and petitions? Are you simply

contenting yourselves with casting plagues on everyone else's houses?

To negate the importance of the fact that people are prepared to mobilize against what they understand to be wrong is to ignore the power of people united in action. Amchitka may have been an issue that everyone agreed should be stopped but many saw the deeper implications involved. They demonstrated.

Through Amchitka, many people have seen the broader issues involved and the integral role played by the Canadian government.

The Gazette position sounds like the critics of the American anti-war movement who say, "Well you demonstrated but you didn't stop Vietnam this week. You failed." Vietnam mobilizations have served as a brake on U.S. imperialist intentions and in the process stimulated the radicalization of new areas of American society. Its influence has helped the growth of mass movements in Black and Chicago struggles, the women's liberation movement, the student movement, gay liberation, and even advanced layers of the working class. Sideline critics can berate the power of mass movements but can you really explain away their influence?

Amchitka brought thousands of Canadians into the streets. I spoke to a rally of 350 in staid Fredericton! 400 marched in St. John and a like number in St. John's, where they were attacked by police. 1000 in Moncton. In the process, many new people came to understand the system better and began to examine ways to change it. One of the more prominent demands raised in Fredericton was for no more American national guard and no more British troops training for Northern Ireland at Camp Gagetown. These people saw the link very clearly between Amchitka, Canadian war sales, and related foreign policy. It will be a little harder now for Canada to act as an extension of the American military operations. Atomic tests cannot be justified to a world dangerously close to ecological disaster. A related issue has reappeared which is to

unfold deep in the heart of Canada and directly ties to the U. S. and British war plans. Thousands of British troops, tanks, and guns will be used on a vast reserve in Alberta. That maneuver next spring will destroy top soil, plant and animal life, and one of the largest, natural areas in Canada. Those troops are to be trained here because their own government will not allow it in Britain. We must stop those maneuvers.

Your concluding comments that "the revolution is a serious enterprise sometimes requiring superhuman effort on the part of the participants" is negated by your own practice. You smear the very people who are using "whatever means will work at the time" to prepare for social change. You cannot simply sit on the sidelines casting stones at those who act to change society.

Comradely,
Walter Davis

EDITOR'S NOTE:

The inaccuracies in your story reflect the difference between the Young Socialists' practice and theory.

Some people at the Stop Amchitka action were ecology freaks, who did not understand American imperialism was an

issue there. When others at the demo tried to make them aware of this, they were shouted down by YS people using bullhorns. Even your slogans are nice and liberal — "Stop Amchitka — stop the bomb!"

The Trots (YS) held the demonstrators back from various things. YS had to follow the crowd when people decided they wanted to move in front of the hotel. And YS was also politely embarrassed, when, trying to control and run the demo, (as usual) some people didn't want to go back to the park when the bullhorns declared they should.

The pacifists referred to in the story are you. Such action, when others are willing to and know why they are taking militant action, is dangerous and is not acting to change society in any real way.

Try fitting your practice to your theory for once.

Soc goes right

(cont'd from p. 5)

TIME IS CRUCIAL. If the liberal-minded faculty do not act quickly and decisively, they will soon find themselves in the students' position. That is, in short, without a meaningful say in guiding the department's direction. Students also must begin to take a more active and critical stand against the right wing trend.

Frustration has led the liberal faculty, unwittingly, to take undemocratic positions. It would be disastrous if they failed to see and act upon the fundamental distinction between their action based on frustration and possibly anger, against students, and that of the right wing, whose position on all aspects of departmental business is grounded in basic anti-democratic and authoritarian principles.

In an attempt to rid themselves of annoying students, the liberal faculty members have most probably set in motion the

construction of the gallows, which will spell doom for their own ideas and beliefs. Regardless of past differences between the liberal faculty members and students, it is of utmost importance that they both take steps to reassert democracy as the working principle of the Sociology department.

(This article was written by two concerned Sociology students.)

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Inaccuracies on Campus Cops

To the editor:

The story, "Campus Cop inquiry on" which appeared in the November 25th issue of the GAZETTE, stated that the two student members of the Senate Committee on Campus police were Brian Smith and Jim Coalles.

As chairman of the committee, I feel obliged to ask you who the hell is Jim Coalles? I should like to point out that the two student members are Mr. Smith and myself, while the Senate is represented by Professor W. Charles and Professor A. J. Coles, director of the School of Physical Education.

Perhaps I should also clarify any confusion that may have arisen as to the finishing date for the Report as the Nov. 5th article stated December, while the Nov. 12th editorial gave March as the date of completion.

As I explained to the GAZETTE reporters, before

both stories appeared, the Report will be in two sections. The first will deal with the immediate problems of the present administration structure of the student force, and the second will attempt to answer further reaching questions, such as "Should we have a campus police force?" "If so, what powers should they be given?"

The date set for completion of the final report is March, while hopefully the members of the committee will be in a position to make some recommendations on the first section in December.

The November 12th editorial stated that the "Senate enquiry will do little to change things." I firmly believe that this is not so. It would appear that the editorial writer apparently agrees with me.

Two paragraphs after the above quotation, while referring to St. F. X.'s student police being able to "bust heads anywhere in town", he states, "that may sound extreme, but it is typical of what can happen when student police powers are not carefully studied by committees and the student body."

Isn't the senate enquiry a "committee"? In fact, isn't that the exact name we have been given by Senate? Have you not been informed that we plan to have open meetings? If not, you can refresh your memory by reading the November 5th article in your own publication. Do not open meetings signify that we plan to solicit the opinions of the "student body"? I trust that the two Dalhousie

GAZETTE reporters that I encountered will busily prepare submissions for the Committee. It would appear however, that I wouldn't want them to draw a detailed blueprint.

They tend to make too many mistakes.

Peter Harvison,
Chairman, Senate Enquiry
Committee on the
Campus Police

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Yes there were inaccuracies and inconsistencies in the two stories we ran about the campus police. We apologize to those concerned for the mistakes and any results coming from them. Thanks for pointing them out.

Shortcomings in university system

To the editor:

Today I joined the hundreds of other students of this university who have decided, for various reasons, to drop a course.

It is not an easy decision to make at this relatively late stage of the year, since it is difficult to find a substitute course. Furthermore, most students feel compelled to drop courses part way through the year, not because of their own shortcomings, but because of the shortcomings of this university system.

To illustrate my point, let me take as an example, the course I have just dropped — Psychology 201. This course is taught in four autonomous sections, each with a different instructor.

The first section dealing with tests and measurements, has become one of Dal's worst instructed courses. This class was so poorly instructed that the teacher found it necessary to greatly scale the marks so that a larger percentage of the class could pass.

This scaling helps to conceal the poor class instruction and also the fact that very few people actually understood what was going on. But it certainly does not conceal things from the students in this course who know they gained very little in terms of knowledge. This I discovered by finding many people who admitted they got marks as high as 90% through random guessing.

What is even more remarkable is the fact that this same class was instructed by the same professor last year, and the scaling of marks had to be at least as great this year.

I am aware that such incidents of incompetence are not isolated. Therefore I am puzzled as to why this sort of thing has been tolerated for so long.

As students who pay \$725 a year for our university education, is it too much to expect competent instructors as well as adequate lecture rooms?

The individual departments are indifferent to this problem and are not making the effort to rid themselves of incompetent instructors within their departments. It is clear that if any improvements are to come about, they will certainly have to be initiated by the students who are fed up with second-rate instructors.

In its past few issues, the Gazette has published a number of articles which depict the same sort of troubles I have just mentioned. And while these articles have helped expose some of the hassles most of us face at one time or another, there are few solutions being offered to these problems. If we are really dissatisfied with the way things are going and want to improve this system, we must begin to replace rhetoric with performance.

Why for instance, is there no opportunity for students to evaluate the performance and capabilities of their instructors. If this type of evaluation were carried out and the results taken seriously, it could only lead to an improvement in the education we now receive.

Hopefully, the Students Council as well as other groups of people, will take time from their busy schedule and act on this matter.

Dave Retson

Talkback to rep Evans

To the editor:

Recent publications in the Gazette about the Student Union meeting in Shirreff Hall on Oct. 25 have prompted me to reply to Mr. Evans' doubts about the legality of the meeting.

His attempts to adjourn the meeting and his previous comments, which consisted mostly of verbal "volleyball" with trivial points of procedure and Roberts Rules of Order,

were viewed with distaste, or more like disgust not only by myself but, I am sure, by the residents who were present at the meeting. It is a shame that council had to put on such an "exhibition" in front of what was the largest audience we had all year, because it not only confused and annoyed the students present, but made council appear to be a bunch of bureaucrats bogged down in petty procedural details.

Mr. Evans appears to be unduly concerned with the problem of double franchise for residence students. He states that the constitution is unclear in this matter of double franchise when it clearly states (By-law 12, section 10) that no student has the right to vote twice. I am prepared to inform all residents of Howe Hall not to vote for their faculty representatives as they now have their own voting reps on Student Council. Mr. Evans' time, I think, would be better spent researching various constitutional changes made by previous councils which were not ratified by the required Student Union meeting. I refer to matters such as the power of signing officers in the Student Council which was changed without (to my knowledge) being ratified by a Student Union meeting.

He also expressed annoyance at the lack of publicity given the Student Union meeting. I personally saw that the residents of Howe Hall knew of this meeting and I know that Vicky Adamson (the Shirreff Hall rep) did the same for her constituents. I saw no such attempt made on the part of Mr. Evans to notify his people, i.e. all science students.

This letter will, perhaps, clear up somewhat, an over-worn issue and, I hope, end any useless discussion on the topic. I hope now that Student Council will be able to get back to the matter of seeing to the needs of the students of this university in preference to quibbling over legal niceties.

Arthur Turner
Howe Hall Rep

AUCC problems

(cont'd from p. 1)

Norm Wickstrom, of Simon Fraser University, remains on the Board from last year as the fourth student representative.

Others newly elected to the Board of Directors: Dr. Robert E. Bell, principal of McGill University; Dr. Ernest A. Sirluck, president of the University of Manitoba; André Côté of Laval University; C. Boucher, of Sherbrooke University, and Mme. Andrée Lajoie of the Université de Montréal.

Elected president of the 64-

member association was Louis-Philippe Bonneau of Laval University. The new vice-president is A. W. Carrothers of the University of Calgary.

Among the resolutions passed onto the Board of Directors with the good wishes of the plenary were motions to petition the Council of Education Ministers to establish a national task force on student aid and to support the recommendations contained in the federal government's Committee on Youth Report on broadening student financial assistance.

In other resolutions the plenary recommended the establishment of special commissions on the subjects of continuing education in Canada and the status of women in the university.

During the week, much of the talk at the conference centred around the problems of under-enrollment, cut-backs in government financing and the massive unemployment crisis, however, no formal proposals were dealt with to handle any of these problems.

AROUND HALIFAX

FRIDAY, NOV. 19

Public Address at Family Planning Federation meeting. Hon. John Munroe, Federal Minister Health and Welfare. 8:30 p.m. Tupper Medical Building.

SUNDAY, NOV. 21

Atlantic Symphony Concert, Cohn Auditorium.

Tony van Bridge in "GKC" at Neptune Theatre.

TUESDAY, NOV. 23

Art Films on Flemish Painting, Mt. St. Vincent.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 24

Black Theatre of Prague, Cohn Auditorium, 8 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOV. 25

"A Generation", Dal Film Society.

FRIDAY, NOV. 26 &

SATURDAY, NOV. 27

Glenn Yarbrough Farewell Concert, Cohn Auditorium.

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Youths displaced by economic recession

by Ian Wiseman
Canadian University Press

An unfortunate side effect of Canada's recent economic recession is beginning to show as university enrolment figures and youth unemployment figures are being tabulated this fall — Canadian youth from the ages of 15 to 25 have no place to go.

The labour force, in these times of high unemployment and the new rash of layoffs (due to President Nixon's import surcharge), cannot accommodate more than 50 percent of the young workers in the job market.

And university enrolment is down all across the country due to the fact that the economic squeeze has caused a severe shortage in summer jobs for students, tighter money in many families of students, and higher university admission standards caused by provincial governments who cannot afford to subsidize universities to the degree that these institutions have become accustomed.

Furthermore, university students are beginning to realize that a college degree is no longer a meal-ticket to a cushy job: as the number of college graduates rises, so rises the rate of unemployment among people younger than 25 years of age. And fewer and fewer grads are getting work in their specific field of qualification.

It is also becoming increasingly clear, in the midst of this economic turmoil, that the proliferation of government task forces, economic reports, and brainstorm youth employment schemes, are really an attack on the symptoms of youth unemployment. The disease — a capital-intensive industrial society that is restricted by American control of most Canadian industries — continues its cancerous course unchecked.

So now, after four frustrating years of inflation followed by massive unemployment, the government has set up an interdepartmental study group (the term "task force" has become passe because of its embarrassing connotations) to form a "brains trust" to study the economy. They will concentrate on high unemployment among youth, and the relationship of this to underenrolment in post-secondary educational institutes.

Projected enrolment for post-secondary institutes this year, you see, was 594,000 students. In reality, the figure is only 519,000. Projected enrolment for universities (excluding the Quebec CEGEP's) was 341,000. But the true figure is less than 300,000.

Where are the missing students? One thing is certain: they aren't in the labour force. Over half of

the 455,000 unemployed persons in Canada today are under 25. This situation has been getting worse for the past ten years: now it is reaching crisis proportions.

In view of this, the Trudeau government has set up its "interdepartmental study group"; but, you may ask, to do what? Yes, it's the same old story: to discover new legislative tricks to cover the problem, and arrive at short term solutions that mend the social fabric briefly, but without ever asking the basic question — why the problem occurred and keeps on recurring.

Enrolment decreases

This year the symptoms of high youth unemployment and low university enrolment are going to be hard to erase. A quick look at the following selected items from last month's daily newspapers quickly dispels the myth that all is right with the national economy:

*Underenrolment at the University of Calgary forced the Board of Governor's there to implement an immediate budget freeze on the hiring of both academic and support staff. The university, with enrolment almost 2,000 below their projection of 10,600, has committed itself to expenditures which could exceed their known resources.

*The unemployment rate for people under 25, despite the federal government's Opportunities for Youth Program and the promised economic upswing, was higher in July (10.8 percent) and August (9.1 percent) this year than a year ago.

*University of Alberta had 1,200 less students than the expected 19,500, and have been subsidized by the provincial government so that they will lose no more than \$500,000 this year.

*The Kingston city council asked the Ontario government to tighten up its welfare legislation when the councillors discovered that 100 of the 301 single men drawing social assistance in that city were under 20 years of age.

*Donald McDonald, president of the Canadian Labour Congress, pointed out that the federal government's "Employee Support Bill" would not help stave off unemployment caused by the U.S. import surcharge. The American government could counteract this immediately by implementing its "Countervailing Tariff Law" which prevents subsidized industries from undercutting American

market prices. And, after all, the States control North American industries and markets, and they're trying to keep unemployment down in their country, too.

*Laurentian University in Sudbury froze its budget for thirty days to study the implications of losing \$1,250,000 when only 2,100 students (100 less than last year) enrolled.

*McMaster University at Waterloo and Carleton University at Ottawa are studying their budgets trying to juggle their finances to keep the books balanced in the face of surprising underenrolment. These items are an indicator for a widespread tendency among students — they didn't leave the labour market this fall because they either could not afford to go to school fulltime, or else they figured that a university education no longer held the certain potential of financial security.

But half of those students found that while they were still in the job market, they had little chance of breaking into the employed labor force. It's hard trying to sell your labor in a capitalist country in times of recession, and a hard economic lesson was learned by many as they waited in the unemployment office queues.

The summer months are traditionally those with the lowest rate of unemployment. Yet in July 514,000 Canadians (out of a total labor force of 9,068,000) were unemployed, for an unemployment rate of 5.7 percent. And in August, 445,000 (out of 8,972,000) were out of work (5.1 percent).

But the overall unemployment rate is artificial in relation to youth unemployment, which is much higher.

The unemployment rate among workers from 14 to 24 was 10.8 percent during July and 9.1 percent in August. Unemployment among persons over 25 was only 3.5 percent in July and 3.4 percent in August. So government economic policies, while helping older workers, have not created jobs for the young.

When these figures were released in September, Prime Minister Trudeau and Finance Minister Edgar Benson boasted that the government's fight against unemployment was working superbly for workers older than 25. Trudeau's only comment on youth unemployment was that the government did not know enough about youth and "their attitudes towards existing work ethics" to explain the problem.

A few days later the Prime Minister suggested that the problem "is with the teenage group which has entered the labor force" and who, according to him, were not going back to school at their normal rate.

But why are they not going back to school? It's a new phenomenon, Trudeau shrugs, as he sets up another study group to fathom the student mystique. Study groups and task forces put a convenient end to parliamentary dialogue since they provide the stock answer: "Well, it's being looked into."

Unemployment high

It is general knowledge that unemployment hits people in the lower-income bracket the hardest for a variety of reasons. They are unable to compete for many jobs because they lack the education of the other classes (now, there's a vicious circle that could use a task force). Thus, they are the most expendable and the least able to protect themselves.

But what few people realize is that unemployment is also a serious problem among those under 25. Even when the Canadian economy is going full-tilt at near-zero unemployment, the young are beset by consistently high unemployment. Youth unemployment, for the past twenty years, has been an average of 100 percent higher than the national average.

This discrepancy has been getting greater during the past decade as the ratio of youth unemployment to overall unemployment has risen slowly but steadily.

Couple this with the fact that overall unemployment has been getting worse and worse over the past decade (last year's national unemployment rate of 5.9 percent is the highest since 1962), and the problem facing today's youthful worker becomes clear.

A quick breakdown: unemployment among males from 14 to 19 last year was at 15.0 percent, the highest since 1961; among males 20-24 it was 10.5 percent (the highest since 1961); among females 14-

19 it was 11.4 percent (the highest ever); and among females 20-24 it was 5.1 percent (the highest ever).

This year the figures to August are even higher, creating a bleak picture for those young people who hope to break into the job market for the first time this year.

But all these statistics are from Statistics Canada's conservative reports. There is also a large percentage of youths who constitute a hidden or disguised unemployment group.

When the Canadian economy is on a downswing (a situation that happens with frightening regularity) and there are fewer jobs, a significant number of young people, especially females, withdraw from active participation in the labour force. Some of these people return to school, some leave to see the world, but most are classified by Statistics Canada as "retired" — i.e., neither working nor seeking work.

This factor raises the true unemployment figures for youth by two or three full percentage points. For example, the unemployment rate for males aged 14 to 19 in March 1971 was listed at 17.5 percent. In reality, the percentage was about 22.6 unemployed.

So you might ask, if the labor market is so bad, why don't they go back to school? Unfortunately, when the economy slumps, that option gets removed as well. Universities have only three sources of income: students, government and industry. If the economy is slow, government and industry tighten their belts and dish out fewer riches to universities.

And universities, with smaller subsidies, have to limit enrolment by raising admission standards, or else raise tuition fees so that students themselves have to pay more. While all this is going on, of course, the would-be student cannot find a summer job and thus has no money.

Jobs essential

Universities base their projected enrolment on their own figures and the statistics of the Economic Council of Canada and Statistics Canada. Most universities then commit themselves to their annual expenditures on that basis. They count on tuition fees per student and on government subsidies which are also allotted to the university per student enrolment.

More than one budget had to be reshuffled this fall when actual enrolment figures were discovered to be much lower than the universities had budgeted for. The main topic which the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC) held their directors meeting in late September was under-enrolment.

Davidson Dunton, president of Carleton University in Ottawa and president of AUCC, commented after the meeting that cross-country enrolment was significantly below the universities' estimations. "In western Canada as a whole, enrolment will not be above what it was last year, much less than what was projected," he said.

The AUCC found from their members that enrolment was not only falling off in freshman year, but large numbers of upper year students were also dropping out of university. The only two provinces in Canada whose university enrolment lived up to projections were Nova Scotia and Newfoundland.

Had the AUCC correlated rising summer unemployment with lowering university enrolment (university enrolment overall isn't really falling off; the ratio of the total student population to the number of qualified potential students is), they would have found little to be surprised about.

A close inspection of summer unemployment figures shows that summer job opportunities have been deteriorating consistently since 1968. And "make work" schemes by the federal government, like Opportunities for Youth, are no lasting solution to this problem.

Every summer since 1968 the total numbers of teenagers employed has decreased from the previous year, while every summer has seen an increase in the number of teenagers looking for jobs. This trend will inevitably continue because the seasonal demands of the Canadian economy cannot possibly absorb the hordes of unskilled university students who seek employment each summer.

Summer savings is the single biggest factor in financing education. Over 40 percent of all university educational expenses for students are derived from summer employment. Thus it becomes imperative for most students, particularly

those from poorer families, to find work during their four month summer vacation.

When unemployment among students reached serious proportions in the summer of 1968, the federal government set up a task force (oh, no!) to investigate and report.

Their report was the cornerstone for the 1969 summer program which included a \$259,000 "hire-a-student" publicity campaign, the hiring of 450 special student counsellors for Manpower centres, an increase of ten percent in federal government student hiring, and a 50 percent reduction in the number of foreign students allowed to work in Canada.

Student unemployment rose again that summer (an average of two full percentage points all across the country) and continued rising in the summer of 1970. The government, it seems, just didn't understand: gimmicky and short term "make work" programs were not going to work. Student employment had to be considered part of the overall economy; measures had to be taken that would encompass the entire economic situation in this country.

Then, in the spring of 1971, the government had another brainstorm. They would keep the student unemployment problem in isolation, and unleash a \$23.3 million windfall from the Secretary of State's office under the guise of "Opportunities for Youth".

More than 27,000 kids spent the summer picking up garbage in parks, creating community newspapers and journals, doing research on community planning and pollution, and using up \$23.3 million in non-permanent and generally counterproductive ways. (There were exceptions; some very productive projects were carried out.)

Has it worked? Of course not: youth unemployment this summer was higher than ever. What OFY did accomplish, though, was to keep Canada fairly quiet as student radicals were co-opted into the federal bureaucracy.

The economic octopus was again overlooked as the government sought new ways to cut off the unemployment tentacles. The foreign-controlled capitalist disease worsened.

The final crushing blow came when President Nixon announced the import surcharge and it became more and more obvious that Canadians were going to lose jobs because of it. A shaky domestic economy was compounded by the fact that the whim of foreign domination came to the fore.

Faced with this turmoil, the government set up its inter-departmental study group to keep youth unemployment out of the newspapers.

Solution far-off

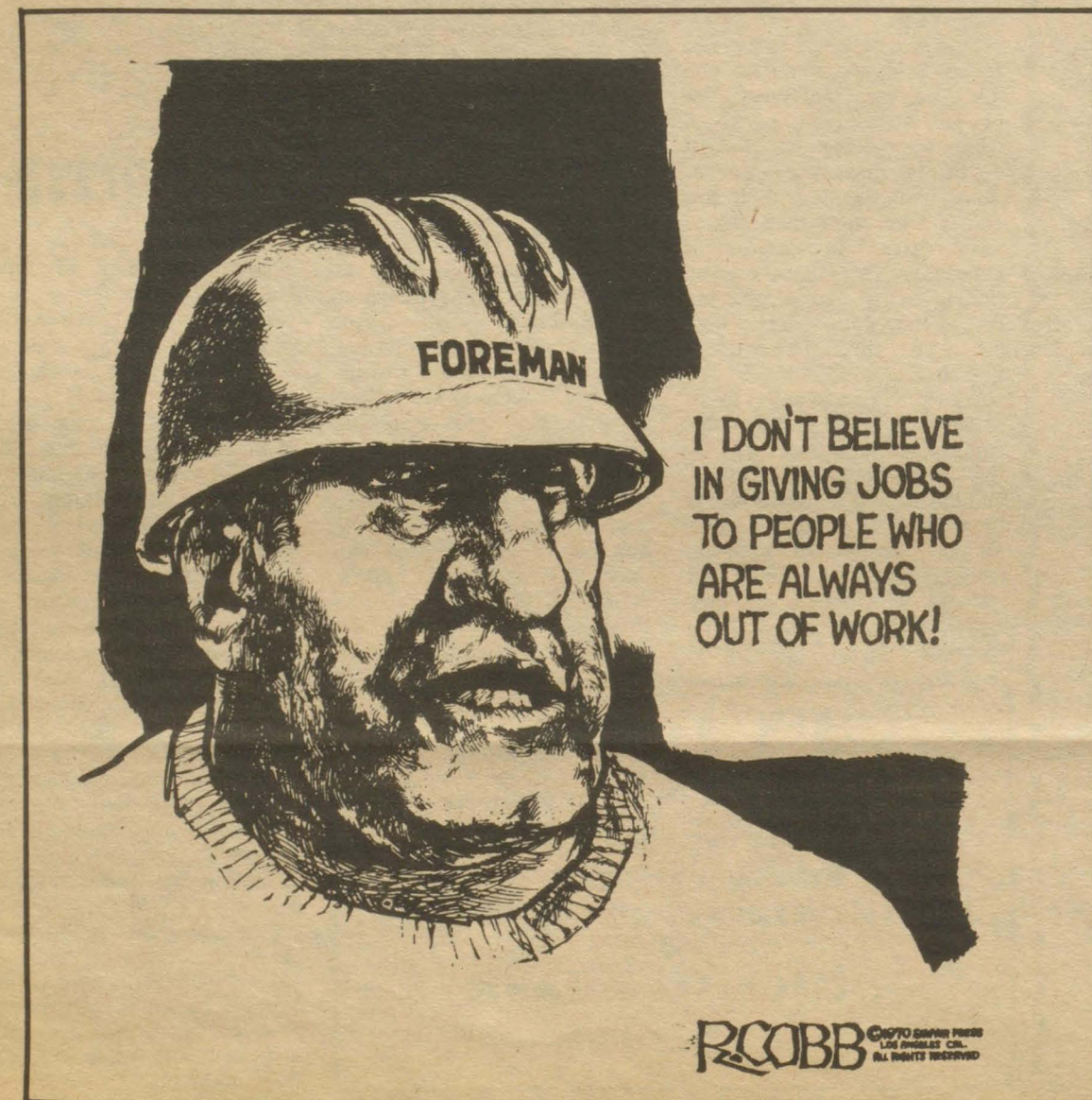
There ARE reasons for youth unemployment. And the government is going to have to face up to them before it is too late. Because, as Mel Watkins says, when middle class university educated students cannot find work, all hell is going to break loose.

These reasons are connected fully to the basic definitions of university education and employment. When North American society continues on the basis of four-years-of-liberal-education-for-everyone and then throws the unskilled graduate into the labor force to sell his labor, then there are going to be problems whenever the economic situation is below normal.

There are too many college degrees on the job market today: everyone wants to be an intellectual and nobody wants to be a worker. Over the past ten years, enrolment in Canadian universities doubled to about 299,000 but this increase in the level of education has not resulted in full employment and better jobs for grads.

Quite the opposite, in 1969 when a record 66,000 degrees were issued, the total number of graduates hired actually declined, especially among graduates from the arts.

Why are Canadian graduates unemployable? The answer to this is again to be found in an overview of our national economics. Lack of research cuts down on the employment potential of industry. Most Canadian industries are no more than branch plants of American corporations, and most of the research done by these corporations is done in the U.S.



heavy influx of foreign professors keep research and teaching positions few and far between.

And with a university degree, particularly on the masters or doctoral level, the job market looks pretty gloomy when there are no opportunities for teaching and research.

There are also reasons why young people without degrees do not get jobs. Other than the young workers themselves being choosy about jobs (after all, they usually don't have families to support), workers under 25 do not have any seniority rights in industry and they are rarely unionized.

So they tend to get hired for short term work, by construction firms or by companies with unpredictable seasonal fluctuations; and in times of recession they are the first to be laid off.

Canada Manpower Centres, while providing a good service, are generally ignored by students who do not realize Manpower's potential in the labor market. Students have not yet identified Manpower as a social service agency and consequently less than 10 percent of students receiving summer employment find their jobs through the Manpower Centres.

Unless students have attended a polytechnical institute or a vocational school, they find it almost impossible to benefit from apprenticeship programs, training in industry, or the government's Occupational Training for Adults (OTA) program.

Let's consider the OTA program first. The program, set up in 1967, is a combined educational-industrial package, funded by federal and provincial governments, that includes academic upgrading and technical training. The problem for youth? To qualify for the training allowance, applicants must have been in the labor force for three years. Very few university dropouts can claim this experience.

Apprenticeship programs offer an equally dismal outlook. Applicants for these programs are selected and certified by provincial labor departments and in order to qualify they must already be employed. Oh, come now, if a young worker already has a job in these times of unemployment, then retraining him is not going to offer employment to those who need it. Why not offer apprenticeship programs to unskilled and unemployed youth?

The third scheme is training in industry. Under this program, the federal government contracts with private employers to hire trainees or retrain employees. The employer chooses the candidates and the federal government pays the cost. Unfortunately this scheme sees more old employees getting retrained than new workers getting hired and trained.

So, all in all, there isn't much hope for potential workers with a full or partial university education. And government employment schemes and economic policies are primarily to blame for this crisis.

Can Trudeau's new interdepartmental study group get to the roots of this problem? Let's take a quick look at their initial proposals:

They hope to offer incentives to industry to provide on-the-job training and to make changes in the rules on manpower training to allow young people to enroll in the programs. This proposal, if carried out, would be welcomed by most unemployed youth.

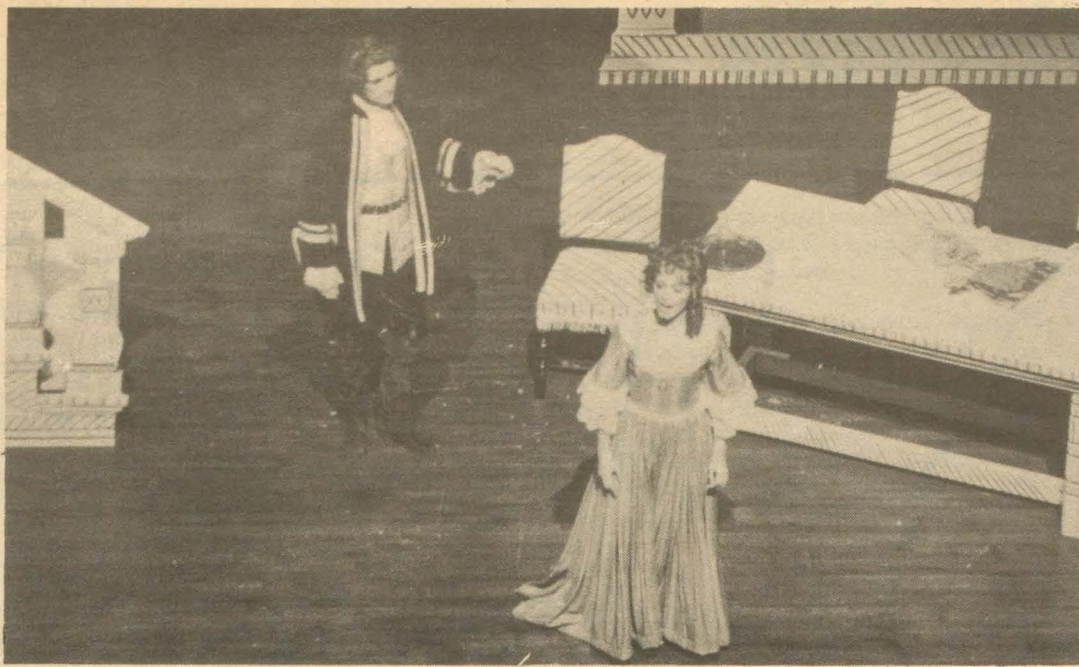
They hope to create local construction projects along the lines of the now-abandoned "winter works projects", and set up a loan fund to finance provincial construction schemes. Again, this would be an impermanent solution — what happens to the non-unionized young workers who have no seniority rights after the construction boom is over?

They have given no indication that the utilitarian function of the university (versus the utilitarian function of the technical or vocational college) will be considered.

And they still insist that youth unemployment is an isolated problem, not connected with the national and international economic picture.

The study group's report, due in late October, will, if adopted as federal legislation, only provide another short term assault on youth unemployment. Next summer, wait and see, will find even higher unemployment among people under 25 years of age.

The problem, Mr. Trudeau, is only going to be solved when we take a long, serious re-assessment of Canadian economics and education. But that solution will be a long time in coming, because it runs against the grain of the entire reformist type of government that Canada has today.



(martin felsky/dal)

May and Delonge in "Beggar's Opera".

"Beggar's Opera"

Weak but well received

by Stephen R. Mills
 "The Beggar's Opera", a co-production of Dal's Music and Theatre departments, was presented in the Cohn auditorium last Friday and Saturday nights.

The production was well received by the close to capacity audience despite glaring weaknesses, primarily in the technical aspects and the spoken parts of the play.

The opera was directed by A. G. Scott Savage of the music department who was also featured on stage. Savage handled both jobs well, the gestures and movement by principles and supporting cast being crisp and legitimate and Savage's voice and enunciation distinctive and appealing.

Unfortunately, this cannot be said for the rest of the cast. All

the singing was well done but the majority of the actors and actresses spoke very low and tended to slur and fumble over their lines.

The singing, however, more or less compensated for it. Philip May (as MacHeath) was superb, providing the finish singing of the evening though the other principles, particularly the female leads, were in fine form. Acting was generally good, the theatre department's David Farnsworth (as the beggar) and Dal's cultural co-ordinator John Cripton (as Lockett) turning in highly polished and amusing performances.

Cripton also designed the costumes and the set. These were adequate but far from outstanding. Set design must

have been partially responsible for the unwieldy length of the opera.

On Friday evening it started at 8:40 (ten minutes late) and it was nearly eleven before it concluded. Two fifteen minute intermissions added to the boring atmosphere which threatened to negate the better moments of the production.

The music was good, though its sameness throughout tended to bore after a while. This, of course, was no fault of the musicians and conductor who did their best with what they had.

"The Beggar's Opera" was generally a fine production and Dal people can look forward to, if not eagerly anticipate, the company's next effort, "The Consul" in March.

Gesundheit!

by Uncle Walt

And God said, Behold, I have given you every herb bearing seed, which is upon the face of all the earth, and every tree, in which is the fruit of a tree yielding seed; to you it shall be for meat.

—Genesis 1:29

Marginal vitamin deficiencies are still quite common in Canada. It is possible to consume more than enough calories without getting sufficient vitamins for health. Depending on which vitamins are lacking, you might experience skin problems, digestive difficulties, nervousness, weakness, difficulty in seeing at night, tooth and gum disorders, or other symptoms.

All of these symptoms might arise from other conditions, but if malnutrition is at fault, a cure is easy to achieve if you are willing to change your eating habits.

Fresh fruits and vegetables, whole grains (such as brown rice, corn, oats, millet, and many others), eggs, and milk all contain essential vitamins. On the other hand, canned, peeled, and overcooked fruits and vegetables, white rice (brown rice whose nutritious outer coating has been milled away), commercial breads, and cold breakfast cereals contain almost no vitamins.

Enriching these nonfoods with synthetic vitamins, or taking vitamin pills to try to compensate for a faulty diet, is not effective. Depending on their quality, synthetic vitamins are only partially absorbed by the body, so potency labels are meaningless. Furthermore, artificial substitutes can never provide all the necessary vitamins, minerals, proteins, amino acids, and other nutrients which an adequate diet will supply.

The best thing to do is get a nutrition guide from the library giving the nutritional values of various foods, so you can plan your meals with foods which you happen to like and which provide the necessary nutrients. There are, however, simple ways of judging whether your diet is adequate. One way is by colour. If you eat a variety of fruits and vegetables of different colours, you are sure to get several vitamins. For example, carotene, an orange pigment found in carrots and other vegetables, is converted to vitamin A by the human body, and green vegetables usually contain vitamin C.

Another guide is to eat foods from all the different plant parts: fruits, leaves (spinach, lettuce, cabbage), nuts, seeds, beans, stalks (celery), roots (carrots, sweet potatoes, turnips), bulbs (onions), and whole grains.

Foods from the Plant Kingdom needn't be the mushy, spiceless concoctions which the stereotyped mother tells her kids to finish before they can get dessert. Put some soul into your cooking, and don't bother to cook foods which can be eaten raw, and don't waste hours cutting things up which your teeth should be able to handle. Bon appetit!

CINEMATTERS

by Stephen R. Mills and Charlie Moore
 "Skin Game" is a very en-

joyable film, though, from the title, you would expect something somewhat removed

from what it actually is; i.e. a Western rated "G" (for all).

James Garner, who spent some years in the "Marverick" series and is currently starring in "Nichols," co-stars with Lou Cosset, a relatively unknown black actor. Garner and Cosset play a couple of con-artists circa 1857. Their game is for Garner to sell Cosset as a slave in some small southern town and then steal him back. They then split up the money and continue onwards to pull the same trick in the next town. (Vaguely reminiscent of the con Clint Eastwood uses in the opening of "the Good, the Bad, and the Ugly").

The arrangement works out quite well until the inevitable

happens and they run into someone they had previously ripped off. In the course of their travels, they also run into a female con-artist played by Susan Clark, who later comes to their rescue when hard times befall them.

No one gives an exceptional performance but the stars have their mildly hilarious moments, and the film is generally quite funny. Andrew Duggan's credible characterization of a Texas plantation owner also deserves mention. I found it refreshing that the director used no trick photography or special effects. Gimmickry can be boring. The film is good entertainment and, these days, that's reason enough to see it.

Current pictures worth noting:

DOCTOR ZHIVAGO (SSC) — I saw the picture some months ago and was greatly impressed. The screenplay and acting are far from outstanding but, as in most films by David Lean, the color photography is magnificent.

BILLY JACK (Oxford) — I haven't seen this picture but indications are that it's quite good. It's a student production about a group of Indians fighting the Establishment.

THE DETECTIVE (Mayfair) — Frank Sinatra stars in one of the few modern films to use explicit violence effectively.

These films are probably worth seeing. I would also recommend **WHO IS HARRY KELLERMAN...?** at the Capitol although Dustin Hoffman is not up to par, and **SUMMER OF '42** at the Hyland, although I doubt there's anyone who hasn't seen it. It's been featured for over a month, very poor policy considering the number of fine films not yet seen in Metro. At the time of this writing, the two remaining cinemas — the Casino and Vogue — are showing trash beneath your consideration.

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OPINION: Clive Schaefer

by Ken MacDougall

Clive Schaefer, senior news editor and editorial writer for radio station CHNS, is by his own admission a conservative — a right wing conservative, although he vehemently insists on not being labelled a John Bircher.

This identification with the right does not embarrass Schaefer; indeed he is proud of it. He feels there are sufficient numbers of persons in broadcasting who identify with the "left", and there must be some representation of the opposite viewpoint.

We must analyze Mr. Schaefer's ideas as being those of a person dedicated to his beliefs. His views are coldly, logically and methodically worked out.

ON THE RECENT AMCHITKA BOMB BLAST:

"I was in favour of Amchitka. As stated by the US Secretary of Defence, Melvin Laird, it was necessary to build up some credible nuclear deterrent to offset the nuclear buildup that's going on in Russia.

"This (Amchitka) was the means to do this, at a point removed from doing harm to people. It's something that had to be done. The experiment, as it turned out, did very minor disruption to the ground around the island."

DIDN'T THE REPORTS OF THE SHOCK WAVES RECORDED AROUND THE WORLD INDICATE TO YOU THE POSSIBILITY OF POTENTIAL DISASTER?

"Now here you are hypothesizing. This would possibly have been very credible before the blast, but in the event of the blast taking place, when you're worked up to the state of something that could happen, then you go back and worry about what could have happened that didn't happen; that's really an exercise in futility."

ON STOCKPILING:

"You might be led to believe that the nuclear situation had reached some form of being static. This is not true. As recently as two weeks ago the New York Times reported the sighting of a whole series of missile implacements in the Soviet Union which were spotted by reconnaissance satellites, and in a strange switch of position (New York Times was anti-ABM) they suddenly began urging the Americans to do something in the way of reviving the lagging nuclear program."

ISN'T THIS IRRELEVANT? IT SOUNDS LIKE A GREAT COMPETITION OF NATIONS, A GAME.

"It's not exactly trying to prove who's the better of the two, it's who's going to survive. It's not just a competition where, say, at the end of the year 2000 they call in the judges and decide whose system is better."

ON RUSSIA:

"It has been the Russians' stated policy that they intend to bury us. Khrushchev has said it and everybody thought it was a big joke. I don't think it's a big joke."

WHAT OF KHRUSHCHEV'S 'PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE' POLICY TOWARDS THE END OF HIS TERM OF OFFICE?

"Did he have that policy, or

did he only try to give that appearance? They (Russia) didn't discontinue their atomic armaments, they didn't discontinue their conventional armaments. They may have tried to conceal their continuance of these programs in some way to make it appear that they were changing their tune, but they really haven't... if you mark out the spheres of influence on the world map today and compare them to where they were 40 years ago, you can see what's happening. This is cause for alarm."

ON KOSYGIN'S VISIT:

"... I don't think it amounts to anything. It's just window dressing. These visits... are generally a sign that they are in some kind of trouble; that they need help."

ON MAINLAND CHINA AND TAIWAN:

"I think Taiwan is the voice of the average Chinese in the broader sense. It doesn't speak for them politically; it can't because it doesn't govern them, but I think it speaks for the inner feelings of the average Chinese, the feelings that they have about freedom. The figures — 35,000 refugees out of mainland China into Hong Kong in the past month — show that they must be running away from something. They have to go through fantastic obstacles to get out, and yet they're still doing it. This is a very strong barometer of the feelings within China."

COULD YOU COMPARE THIS WITH THE OUTFLOW OF REFUGEES FROM THE UNITED STATES (DRAFT RESISTORS) THAT WISH TO ESCAPE U.S. IMPERIALISM?

"I don't think that there's a million of them, is there? What's the figure? 70,000? It's an odd thing, because the people that are leaving China are leaving to fight. I think the ones who are leaving the United States are trying to avoid fighting. I think there's a basic psychological difference."

"They (draft resistors) probably don't believe in the American political system, but they don't really have anything better to put in its place. Their alternatives are what? Anarchy? They propose a system of a complete absence of government, which is a fallacy. There's all shades of political opinion, but basically they come to Canada to avoid being called up to fight in a war they didn't want to fight in."

ON THE CAMBODIA ESCALATION:

"This is a strategic move. When you're undergoing a retreat you have to protect your rearguard so the thing is, Nixon went into Cambodia because the Communists were already there, and the same with Laos. They had no right to be there, but they had been there for years. The legitimate recognized governments (of Laos and Cambodia) had been waging an unsuccessful war to try to rid their soil of the overflow of Communists without success. They had built this nest of sanctuaries all along the border and the Americans went in to clear those out."

"As they (the Americans) pulled out of these areas, they would leave weaker and weaker forces there which would be subject to attack from these



(elio dolente/dal)

sanctuaries as they withdrew.

"As it was only basic military strategy... it's not an invasion... it was an incursion. It was not an invasion aimed at overthrowing the legitimate government; the American force was there to protect the governments of both those countries while at the same time ridding the area of the forces that would have attacked the Americans as they withdrew."

ON ELECTIONS IN SOUTH VIETNAM:

"The record of elections in South Vietnam has been very good. Bear in mind South Vietnam is a country at war. Despite that fact they have held a number of elections. There was only Thieu running this time, but in our own state when we were engaged in war (World War II) there were no elections. The country just couldn't afford the rifts and divisions among the people... they had one goal in mind, and that was to get rid of Hitler."

ON THE MONARCHIST LEAGUE (of which Mr. Schaefer is a member) DO YOU BELIEVE PERPETUATING THE MONARCHY WILL HELP UNITE THIS COUNTRY?

"I think it is one of the strongest forces we have to overcome divisions of the English and French because both of these peoples in their great numbers are pro-monarchy. If we ever became a republic, then I think you would see a breakaway of Quebec."

ON THE 24% SHOWING OF THE PARTI QUÉBÉCOIS IN THE LAST ELECTION:

"That was largely a vote in the city areas. I think that in the city areas where you have a large concentration of industrial people, university students, people who are traditional anti's, the Parti Québécois might have accumulated most of its votes."

ON OBJECTIVITY IN THE NEWS MEDIA:

"Objectivity is trying to present both sides of a discussion or an argument. Objectivity (as some one said) is a myth; I don't think it's a myth, actually. You can't present two sides simultaneously, but you can present them in sequence. Of course, then you can be accused of bias."

Though Schaefer's arguments, as far as they go, seem valid to him, are they really truths? For instance:

— Of the Parti Québécois' 24% showing in the last provincial election, does Mr. Schaefer not realize that the populace has been perpetually migrating to the cities. Consequently, can we actually not expect the PQ to fare still better in the next election?

— Can we actually believe the reports of alleged sightings of new missile silos in the Soviet Union? The CIA has been known to fake it before. Why not now, particularly in light of the deception of the Vietnam war as told in the Pentagon Papers?

— How do you justify the protection of the governments of South Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia when the initial forces sent into Cambodia (the South Vietnamese Rangers) who are supposed to take over

the war effort when the Americans withdraw, were so hopelessly mauled by the North Vietnamese. It makes one wonder just how the American dollars were spent in training the Rangers.

Secondly, with GI's returning with stories of active black-marketeering by soldier-age Vietnamese, does this not in fact show that the South Vietnamese government is indeed corrupt? Then why protect it?

There are many, many more points that one might wish to take issue with in Schaefer's arguments. However, despite our own feelings, we cannot help but be impressed by the logic he uses to form his rationale. He gives us ground to think, and that in itself is good. How deep you wish to go into his arguments depends on how much you really believe or disbelieve this man.

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Willing ally . . .

by Ron Crocker

Staid old Dalhousie University seems a long way from military atrocities in South Vietnam and from imperial oppression in other developing nations.

It also seems safely removed from the conscious plotting of military strategies by the Pentagon and by that stout military bulwark of Western imperialism, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Yet in a remote, subtle and roundabout fashion, good old Dal has a role in all these phenomena, a role that lies somewhere between not-unwilling ally and more-than-eager whore.

For Dalhousie, like most other Canadian universities, contributes to the development and perfection of the monster that makes it all possible, the Western military complex.

Dal's complicity, oddly enough, does not manifest itself in any special activity or project but rather in a process that is part of the university's everyday life — scientific research, specifically the scientific research being funded by the Defence Research Board, an institution whose singular purpose is war research.

This university's contribution can be measured by determining the amount of DRB research done here and that has finally been done in a research project undertaken by Will Offley, an organizer for the Young Socialists/Ligue des Jeunes Socialistes. Offley's findings were presented at a Young Socialists forum held recently at Dal.

Offley's investigation unearthed some interesting, if not surprising, information. While its contribution is by no means massive in national or international terms, Dal does get the lion's share — more than 50 per cent — of DRB grants in the Atlantic region.

And in recent years at least 19 Dalhousie faculty members, including six department heads, have taken part in

Canadian war research.

Offley also told the forum of the establishment here this year of a mysterious "Foreign Policy Research Centre", co-funded by a \$130,000 grant from the department of national defence.

In 1969-70, according to Offley's statistics, the Atlantic Provinces got 15 DRB grants with a total value of \$99,550. The amount represented only three per cent of the total DRB allotments for external research . . . and Offley wryly noted that there are few exceptions to Atlantic underdevelopment.

The 19 professors named by Offley, along with the size of their grants and the title of their projects are:

B. EARHARD, associate professor of psychology, grant 9401-32, "Visual discrimination as a function of size of response set and repeated experience", 1966-68, \$12,225;

J. EMBIL, assistant professor of microbiology and pediatrics, grant 8910-03, "Epidemiology of the TRIC group of agents," 1968, \$6,500;

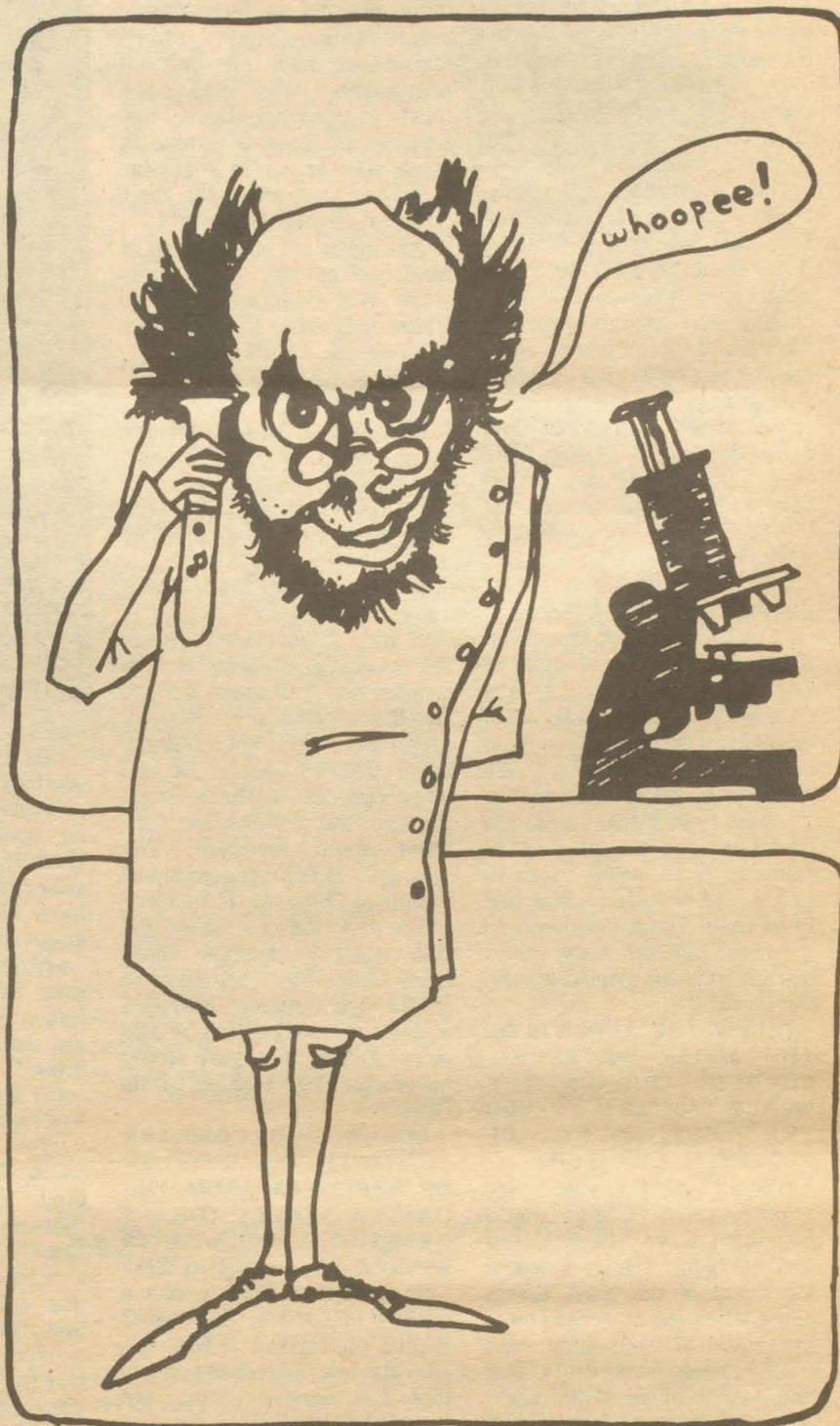
W. K. HONIG, professor of psychology, grant 9425-20, "Recovery and enhancement of the aftereffect of movement," 1966-70 (\$17,400 for 1966-68; no sum given for 1968-70);

H. S. HEAPS, ex-professor of physics, grant 5540-29, "Effect of wavefront coherence on the design of hydrophone and antenna arrays," 1966, \$5,000;

P. H. R. JAMES, ex-chairman of the psychology department, now Killam research professor of psychology, grant 9401-22, "Parametric studies of sensory preconditioning in humans", 1966-67, \$6,944;

W. L. KING, ex-professor of psychology, grant 9425-19, "The effect of implicit context of the perception of size and distance", 1966-67, \$7,350;

M. J. KEEN, chairman of the geology department and professor of physics, (two grants), grant 9511-66, "Seismic



The Defence Research Board, the scientific research board of the Canadian Armed Forces, was set up in 1947 as a civilian service within the department of national defence.

The board proper, comparable to the board of directors of a commercial corporation, consists of a chairman and a vice-chairman, a number of members appointed by the lieutenant-governor in council (the federal Cabinet) for three-year terms, and ex-officio members representing the Canadian Armed Forces, the deputy minister of national defence and the National Research Council.

The chairman, who is chief executive officer responsible for directing the board's operations, also sits as a member of the defence council which is chaired by the minister of national defence.

The board's research and development programs are carried out in seven research establishments across Canada, including Defence Research Establishment (DREA), located in Dartmouth. The main projects of the local establishment include all aspects of maritime warfare, particularly anti-submarine warfare.

But these research centres do only a fraction of the board's work. The overwhelming majority of its research is carried out in Canadian universities. This "extramural research" consists of grants in aid and contracts for research.

Out of an average yearly budget of \$43 million, nearly \$3 million goes out in the form of research grants to universities.

The Board's functions, in providing money for research in universities according to its own official publications, is three-fold: (1) to acquire new scientific knowledge that may prove applicable to the solution of technical defence problems; (2) to develop and support in the university community an interest in defence science, which may contribute to the long-term maintenance of a Canadian defence research capability; and (3) to assist in recruiting young scientists for employment with the board.

But whatever the euphemisms, the Board in reality has one sad and singular mission: war research; or, to quote the Young Socialist research paper on which the accompanying article is based, "it is a multi-million dollar government agency that exists in order to perfect methods of organized mass murder, and nothing more."

wave propagation in underwater layered media with non-sharp boundaries," 1966-69 (\$16,000 for 1966-68; no sum given for 1969); and grant 9520-20, "Sediments and microtopography of the continental margin, Maritime Provinces", 1967-69, \$9,400;

O. KNOP, professor of chemistry, grant 5501-38, "Ferro-electric ceramics", 1966, \$5,000;

M. J. L. KIRBY, associate professor of mathematics and past assistant dean of arts and science, grant 9540-14, "Model of dynamic decision-making system", 1967, \$3,700;

J. A. McNULTY, professor of psychology, grant 9425-13, "The effects of terrain on perceived size and distance," 1966-69, \$13,300; grant 9401-49, "Human underwater sound navigation", 1970, no sum given;

R. F. OVER, associate professor of psychology, grant 9401-46, "Perceptual error in spatial judgement on the skin", 1969, no sum given;

D. E. RYAN, professor of chemistry and chairman of the department, grant 9530-34, "Metal Complexes", 1966-69, \$14,500;

G. A. RILEY, Director of Bedford Institute of Oceanography and Research professor in marine biology, grant 9511-

42, "Geology and geophysics of sediments beneath Canadian Atlantic coastal waters," 1966-68, \$36,000;

D. SWIFT, ex-professor of geology and oceanography, grant 9520-20 (see M. J. Keen, above), \$13,500;

C. B. STEWART, dean of medicine, grant 9930-14, "Equipment for cardio-respiratory studies at different levels of altitude", 1967-71, no sum given;

C. E. VAN ROOYEN, professor and head, department of microbiology, grant 8915-03, "Virus studies of military importance", 1966-69, \$2,000;

Offley also named seven past or present Dalhousie professors who have served on various DRB committees and sub-committees.

They are: C. E. van Rooyen, advisory committee on biology warfare, 1966-68; D. E. Ryan, advisory committee on chemical research, 1966-69; W. L. Ford, advisory committee on geophysics, 1966-69; S. J. Patrick, panel on toxicology, 1966-69; P. L. Lundrigan, panel on antibiotics, 1967-69; J. Lions, advisory committee on applied math and computer science, and W. T. Vosenhans, aviation and underwater physics.

Dalhousie University itself has been awarded DRB research contracts on a number of occasions.

A story of Dalhousie

or eager whore

In 1966, for example, there were two, a \$30,045 contract for a study entitled "Flow noise in underwater acoustic data collection systems", and a \$15,228 contract for a study called "Underwater acoustic research."

In the same year, Offley reports, the Nova Scotia Technical College got at least three such contracts for a total of at least \$41,100. The studies related to covered rocket motors, thin metal foils and electronic ceramics.

In the four years from 1966 to 1970, Dal received more than \$267,000 in research grants from the Defence Research Board. The largest hunk, \$59,725, went to the psych department, while oceanography was a close second with \$57,100.

The engineering physics department got \$34,228; chemistry, \$27,600; mathematics, \$26,350; geology, \$24,500; physics, \$18,650; medicine, \$5,500; and computer \$4,590.

The DRB research done at Dal, Offley said, is used internationally to bolster the west's war capacity, and in doing so to prop up the international imperialist system.

"This is not value-free science, but science in the service of capitalism."

He noted the board's connections with NORAD (through a research sub-group located in Colorado Springs, Colo.), and with NATO (the board is part of the NATO defence research group, a consortium of the military research branches of NATO countries).

The science is also organically linked to the entire defence establishment in Nova Scotia, Offley said.

"The Bedford Institute of Oceanography does research for the DRB and has representatives on DRB subcommittees. Almost all the research carried on at Bedford has at least some bearing on the scientific prerequisites necessary for a modern anti-submarine warfare program.

"The Maritime Command bases here are rendered scientific services by Dalhousie professors and the National Research Council establishment here is intimately linked to the DRB."

The new Foreign Policy Research Centre, Offley said, has intimate connections various military agencies through its personnel.

"For example, commander Michael K. McGwire, professor of military and

strategic studies in the centre, is a former naval commander and specialist in Soviet naval strategy, and G. R. S. Hawkins, associate director of the centre, was a British naval intelligence operative during the Second World War."

Wherever you look in Nova Scotia, the military seems to have bases, Offley said. "HMC Dockyard, Shearwater, Cornwallis, Stadacona, Windsor Park and Grosebrook are only a few.

"There is a submarine wargaming school in Dartmouth and a joint United States Navy-Royal Canadian Navy base in Shelburne."

Hermes Electronics in Dartmouth used to be EMI Electronics which had a huge contract with the U.S. Navy for sonabuys used in anti-submarine warfare. It was also a major contractor for the DND and the DRB and one of the members of its board of directors was Victor DeB. Oland, lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia, a member of Dal's board of governors.

Members of the Defence Research Board have included or include a vice-president of Canadian Industries Ltd., a vice-president of Dow Breweries, the president of Canada Packers Ltd., the research director of Noranda Mines, the research director of DeHavilland Aircraft of Canada Ltd., the president of Union Carbide Ltd., the research director of Canadian Liquid Air Ltd., and the president of Sidbec.

"The pattern that emerges points clearly to the harmonious inter-relationship between the DRB, Dalhousie, the military establishment and big business," Offley continued.

These inter-relationships, Offley said, can be drawn together in the career of one Dalhousie professor, that of Dr. Michael J. L. Kirby. This career is one in which "the unity of the military, scientific, educational, political and war research establishments becomes something near perfect."

Kirby graduated from Dal with a B. Sc. in 1961. He received his M.A. in math from here in 1962 and his Ph.D. in applied math (operations research) from Northwestern University in 1965.

From there he went to work for the Research Analysis Corporation in McLean, Va., where he stayed for a year as operations analyst in RAC's advanced research division. (The RAC, according to Offley, is the United States Army think



Dr. M. Kirby, a principle Dal recipient of DRB grants.

tank on systems analysis and operational research, and has been consistently involved in counter-insurgency warfare, analyses of various aspects of the war in Vietnam, chemical and biological warfare and the like.)

In 1965, Kirby was hired as a staff member of the University of Chicago's Centre for Mathematical Studies in Business and Economics, and a year later he became assistant professor in the U. of Chicago's graduate school of

business.

In 1966 he came back to Dalhousie as an assistant professor of math. He is now an associate professor (on sabbatical), an assistant dean of arts and science and a member of the Dal faculty council.

Since 1965 he has been scientific consultant to the commander of the Maritime Command. In this capacity he has published a number of technical papers dealing with an operational research analysis of anti-submarine warfare.

A year and a half ago he went to France to attend a NATO scientific conference.

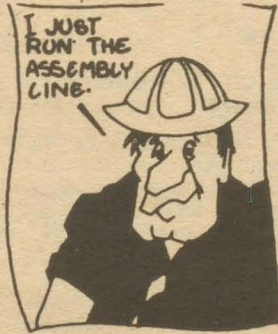
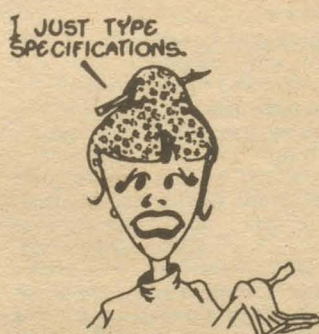
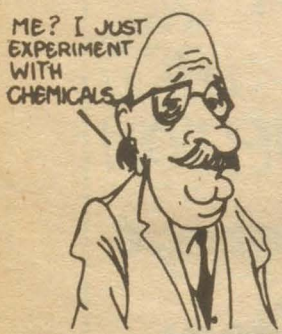
Kirby, Offley discovered, gets the largest share of research grants in the math department, including the DRB grants.

But Kirby is also active in other important and related fields.

According to Offley, he is probably the most powerful man behind the scenes in the Nova Scotia Liberal Party. "He and (Dal president) Henry Hicks were the only two delegates to the 1968 national Liberal convention who were committed to Trudeau before the first ballot."

Kirby was also a member of the permanent council of the Company of Young Canadians when the CYC was purged by the federal government. Offley accused him of being the main hatchetman in that messy operation.

But Kirby is perhaps best known as a public figure in the Liberal government... he is Gerald Regan's personal secretary and top aide.



— and its military role



Interfac Roundup



by Chuck Moore

FLAG FOOTBALL: I must apologize to the Grads team who won the championship. Last week it was reported that the Meds had beaten a favored Grad team, but that was incorrect info. Sorry guys. We now stand corrected. Grads defeated Meds 18-6 to win the Flag Football championship.

SOCCER: The soccer championship has gone to the Meds who beat the Dents in the playoffs. This is another sport in which they have won

everything.

HOCKEY: Interfac hockey has begun its season and it certainly looks like we can expect a good showing there. Several players from last year's varsity team who are not eligible to play any more varsity hockey because of the four year rule, will be playing in the league. These players are fairly distributed around the facs.

The strong teams this year look like Meds, Phys. Ed., Law, Dents, and Grads although

Commerce and some other teams may come up with winners. Some of the hockey players like to play interfac basketball as well so let's hope that some thought goes into the scheduling of both basketball and hockey. This might permit a faculty to yield strong teams in both sports.

The interfac hockey games are played on Sunday afternoons (if there is no Varsity game) and Monday evenings. Anyone wishing to watch these games can do so free.

Sports science institute formed

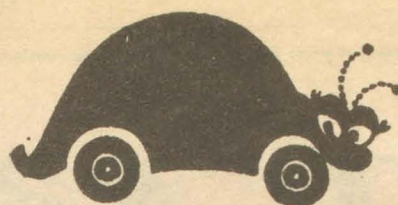
Three associate professors of Dalhousie University's school of physical education have banded together to form the Dalhousie University Sports Science Institute: Its purpose: to improve coaching and competitive skills in all sports played in Nova

Scotia.

Formation of the institute was announced recently. Its members are Larry Holt, Frank Pyke and Brent Rushall, all Ph.Ds with coaching and competitive experience.

The three men plan to conduct

a series of symposia, in conjunction with Sport Nova Scotia, a federation of more than 50 amateur sports governing bodies in the province, which will deal with the psychological, physiological and biomechanical aspects of sport.



wheelin' around

by Charlie Moore

As you may have discerned from the title, this column is to be about cars and things automotive. It will hopefully appear on a regular basis, though yours truly may not be the scribe every time around.

I'm going to write on subjects which will relate to the car-freak segment of the student body, as well as matters of general interest that may crop up. I'm also going to try and do some driving tests on different cars if I can persuade any dealer to put one of his expensive hunks of tin in my grubby little hands long enough to impress me.

One subject that should be of interest, especially if you own a late model car, is warranty claims and sales service.

Dealers, at least the ones I know, tend to have a depressing lack of interest in the customer or his new pride and joy after laying hands on said customer's hard-earned bread. This is not a very sporting attitude, especially from the customer's point of view.

I'm going to look into this situation and see if anything can be done about it in the customer's interest. If anyone has a relevant tale of woe, write me, care of the GAZETTE and tell me about it.

Another item of interest is the current U.S. federal smog and safety legislation. These laws are already affecting us and promise to do so even more in the future.

I'm in the process of researching the subject of the controversial airbag passenger restraint systems and will pass along my conclusions in this column. I will also be giving motoring tips and news notes that might be of interest to the reader.

Until next week, keep 'a wheelin'.

Hoechst thinks ahead



Moving with the Times

This year Canadian Hoechst marks its eighteenth year of growth in Canada by moving into new custom-built Montreal headquarters. The Canadian expansion has been closely linked to the worldwide development of Hoechst, which is now among the world's top five chemical companies, with worldwide sales that last year totalled approximately 3.5 billion dollars.

In Canada, sales have almost doubled in the past three years. The new St. Laurent head office and warehouse buildings will provide space for a 100% increase in the company's head office staff, and have been designed for expansion to accommodate increased Canadian production.

Research: Window to the Future

Today's research creates the products of tomorrow. One-third of Hoechst's current sales come from products which did not exist 10 years ago. And with worldwide sales approximating close to 3.5 billion dollars last year, Hoechst spent close to 100 million in pure research, and on laboratory buildings and equipment. The results of this investment decide Hoechst's position in future markets, including Canada.

Helping Build Canada

Products and ideas from Hoechst have touched and improved the quality of people's lives in every area around the world, in a hundred countries on six continents. As an affiliate of the worldwide Hoechst organization, Canadian Hoechst has a full century of research and achievement to draw upon. In Canada, Hoechst is an autonomous company employing Canadians to serve Canadian needs.

This new building is just one of the more visible indications of Canadian Hoechst Limited's continuing investment in Canada.

Hoechst in Canada concerns itself with supplying both the present and future needs of Canadians. The range of products and services covers the spectrum through industrial chemicals, dyestuffs, plastics, human and veterinary medicines, pharmaceuticals, and textile fibres. Hoechst products and services, Hoechst techniques and know-how in these fields, combined with a large international fund of experience, have given the Company a reputation for expertise which takes constant striving to live up to. Hoechst likes it that way. So do their customers, here and around the world. Hoechst thinks ahead.



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HOLT ON SPORT



(getdes / dal)

Dal's Pierre Page (no. 8) tangles with UNB goalie Keith Lelierre at last week's hockey match. Dal triumphed 6-4.

by Gary Holt

By the time you read this the hockey Tigers will have played the St. Mary's Huskies at the Forum. Therefore my comments are based on the game last weekend against St. Thomas and UNB.

It looked to me in both games as though the team had come together as a unit and the fine team spirit and drive, which was the big plus for the Tigers last year, was very much in evidence.

It looks like a long season in store for St. Thomas. The fact that the Tigers thumped them 12-1 doesn't say very much about our team. They showed what they could do against a poor team. They came out in the first period fired up and ram-

med home seven goals. I fully realize that it is rather difficult to remain at a playing peak when leading by seven goals but there obviously was a let down in the second period.

Three things stood out in the UNB game. First, it was the fight displayed by the Red Bombers who never gave up. Secondly, it was the goal-tending of Keith Lelievre in the UNB net. It is no wonder he was selected the All-Canadian goalie last year. He deserves the honour.

Thirdly was the drive the Tigers had left in the overtime period to score two goals for the 6-4 win. It is an encouraging sign after repeatedly running out of gas in the third period against SMU in the St. FX tournament.

One thing that impressed me overall in the two games was the improved defensive play by all members of the Dal team, including the UNB game, despite the four goals scored against them. The goal-tending was questionable on at least two of the goals of that game.

I seriously question the wisdom of cutting defenseman Doug Chapman. It may be that he wasn't playing well at the time. Cuts had to be made but the fact remains that he has had two years experience in the league and has probably been the Tigers' best defenseman in those two years.

The new defensemen all play well but there is no substitute for experience. Doug has shown he belongs in the league and his play was bound to improve. It's a tough decision for a coach to make and I'm sure it was a difficult one on the part of Coach Walford. Next game is against the UPEI Panthers.

BASKETBALL

The round ball boys dumped Dowling College of Long Island 78-71 with Brian Peters leading the way with 27 points. Pete Sprogis added 24 to the total. All but three of Sprogis' points came in the first half. When Pete is hot he can make almost any kind of shot. But he should realize when he cools off, and restrain his shooting to the good shot. He didn't do that Saturday afternoon in the second half.

Brian Peters seems to have matured a great deal since he last played for the Tigers and has looked good in both outings this year. He appears to be much more sure of himself on the court than he has in the past.

One note of pessimism is that 51 of the Tigers' 78 points came from only two players. It would be better if the scoring were a little more balanced. Next action for the BB Tigers is the Nova Scotia Tipoff Tournament at the Halifax Forum on Friday, Nov. 19 and Saturday, Nov. 20. Other teams playing are Acadia, SMU, and Memorial.



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Unending plight of Soviet Jewry

Prepared by the Action Committee for Soviet Jewry



We do not wish to pass judgement on the Soviet Union with respect to the principles on which its political and economic systems are founded. Beyond the problem of ideologies, our concern is for the rights and freedoms of the 3,000,000 Jews in the Soviet Union. As Jews we would protest discrimination against our brethren in any country, and therefore we take our stand at this time against the repression of our people in the Soviet Union.

We have two demands: neither of them require the Soviet government to allow its Jewish population extra privileges; both of them only ask the Soviet government to live up to its own and international law.

For those Jews who wish to remain in the Soviet Union, the demand is that they be given a measure of religious and cultural freedom equivalent to that which is possessed by other Soviet minorities.

For those Jews who wish to emigrate to Israel, the demand is that they be able to do so. The UN Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination, both of which have been signed by the Soviet Union, guarantee the right of any people to leave any country; and so in desiring to exercise this right, Soviet Jews are fully justified.

The Action Committee for Soviet Jewry

Soviet Jewry Teach-In
Dalhousie University
McInnes Room
Wednesday, November 24, 1971
Time: 12:30 - 1:30 p.m.; 8:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m.
Dr. Louis Rosenblum — Cleveland Council for Soviet Anti-Semitism.
David Sadowski — Student Action for Soviet Jewry.

At 8:30 a.m. on June 15, 1970, nine Rega Jews were apprehended at Leningrad's Smolney Airport as they were walking from the terminal to the airplane. At about the same time, eight Leningrad Jews were arrested in scattered places; at work, at home, on assignment some distance from the city, and on vacation as far away as Odessa.

The same morning police searches were made in the homes of those arrested with the given aim of removing "the tools of crime". What were these "tools"? They consisted of the following: Hebrew grammars, Jewish history books, letters of appeal to leave for Israel and post cards from Israel. In other words, those materials by which the newly arrested men identified themselves as Jews were the materials that seemed to constitute their "crime".

But what reasons have we for believing that the Soviet government is carrying on an anti-Jewish campaign? What reasons are there for believing that, more than all other minorities in the USSR, the Jewish community has been singled out for persecution? The facts as they fall should speak for themselves.

According to the official Soviet census of 1959 there are 2,268,000 Jews in the USSR. However, most observers contend that the actual is at least three million since the census takers accepted respondents' answers without checking their documents and, because of this, a good many Jews, particularly those married to non-Jews, may have suppressed their Jewish origin. Be that as it may, according to the census, Jews comprise 1.09% of the total Soviet population.

In the 1959 census, four hundred thousand Jews gave Yiddish as their native language, yet there is not a single Yiddish school or class today in the SU. This situation exists despite the fact that the occasional Yiddish or Hebrew concerts given by foreign artists are invariably sold out thereby indicating Jewish interest in Jewish culture.

There are no Jewish education facilities because they are banned. In the country which, into the 1940's

had the world's largest Yiddish school system, the only Yiddish university in the world, fourteen permanent theatrical companies, three daily papers, and five literary journals in Yiddish, there is now only one monthly Yiddish magazine — Sovietish Heimland with a circulation of sixteen thousand. However, the articles used for even this magazine are largely reprints of older articles, without Jewish content, from Tass and Pravda and, of the sixteen thousand issues printed, some twelve thousand are exported — leaving four thousand copies for the entire Jewish population. For the Jews, Hebrew is also banned and Jewish contributions to the Russian past are officially ignored or minimized. The first edition of the "Large Soviet Encyclopedia" carried a hundred and sixteen pages about Jews. The second, and present one, reduces this to two pages.

Although the Soviet Communist Party is officially against all religions, the state as distinguished from the Party does claim to guarantee the right of religious freedom (Decree of The Council of People's Commissars, January 23, 1918). This includes the right exercised by the Russian Orthodox Protestant and Islamic groups to establish official ties with co-religionists abroad.

In 1962 for example the Orthodox Church entered the World Council of Churches. In contrast to this, official ties between Soviet and foreign Jews are totally banned. Although Moscow's Chief Rabbi did visit North America in 1968 on a strictly supervised tour, no other contacts with foreign Jews are permitted.

Jews who do meet with visiting Jews inside Russia are denounced as "loafers and traitors" by the Soviet press (Trud, Soviet Trade Union paper, June 1, 1963).

Is the Jew in general Russian society penalized for being Jewish? It appears that he is. Soviet Jews, a high proportion of which are professionals, depend heavily on higher education but a 1964 report, by Nicholas DeWitt, specialist formerly of the Harvard Russian Research Center, noted that the quota system in

university admission policies works "to the particularly severe disadvantage of the Jewish population."

Since 1935 the percentage of Jews in higher education has dropped over 10% although the Jewish proportion of the population decreased only .4%.

In political life, too, Jewish involvement has been curtailed. In 1937 5.6% of the deputies in the Supreme Soviet were Jewish while only .5% were Jewish in 1967. There has also been a decline in the number of Jews with leadership positions in the Party and fewer Jews than ever are now members of the Soviet diplomatic corps.

Jewishness is thus linked to political subversion. The tragedy is, however, not only that such distortions do appear, it is that the Soviet authorities do nothing to expose them as fraudulent. Their silence betokens their support of these attacks.

The largest actual anti-Semitic campaign took place from 1961 to 1965 as part of a series of "economic trials" which saw the reintroduction of capital punishment for embezzlement and bribery. Of the several hundred executed, more than 50% were Jews — who constitute 1.09% of the population.

The present trials in Leningrad, with their mention of Zionist conspiracies et al, are reminiscent of earlier such crudities by the Soviet authorities. Although Jews are being attacked as traitors, past experience of Soviet use of this and other such epithets should alert the world to the true nature of the Soviet trials.

The evidence seems conclusive. Singled out as both religion and nationality, the Jews of the Soviet Union are undergoing an unremitting programme aimed at their obliteration as a people. But a turning point may have been reached. For a while, Soviet authorities claimed that the decline in Jewish cultural and religious life was a result of the rejection of Judaism by young Soviet Jews; however, the opposite seems true.