



Women march in celebration of International Women's Day see page 7

the Dalhousie Gazette

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VD 'real problem' at Dal

by J. Bryan MacLean

Sexually transmitted diseases (STD) have been identified by Student Health Services as a very real problem at Dalhousie. Recently collected statistics indicate there are over 25 STD's treated per week at Student Health. These include gonorrhoea, herpes simplex II, candidiasis, venereal warts, pubic lice, trichomoniasis and non-gonococcal urethritis which is mostly caused by chlamydia infections.

In a recent interview Dr. Anne Marie Gill of Student Health said although gonorrhoea is a reportable disease, Student Health does not report names to the Department of Health. For each person who is diagnosed as having gonorrhoea there is at least one or two other people who have it. The Department of Health

from the health information displays there or from the nursing office. There are circulars being distributed to all residence students with information on preventing sexually transmitted diseases. Staff from Student Health also met with dons at Shirreff Hall. The causes, transmission, symptoms, treatment and prevention of common sexually transmitted diseases were discussed; as well as the implications of the negative attitudes about VD. On March 10 a lecture, jointly organized by Student Health and Phi Rho, will be presented at Phi Rho on Inglis Street at 7:00. The role of health education, nursing and medicine in VD control will be discussed.

There is only one VD clinic in the province. Dr. Russell Manuel runs the clinic which is located in the D.J. MacKen-

"The law requires we supply names, but we try to bend a little. Even the lab reports are done with numbers instead of names."

The procedure at the clinic usually begins with a talk between doctor and patient, then if the situation requires it, testing is done. Treatment begins immediately, even before the test results are returned. A recheck is always required; at least once for males and twice for females. This is the same basic procedure used at Student Health. Tests done at Student Health are very accurate, reports Gill. The slides are done there and cultures for gonorrhoea infections are started at their facilities before going to the lab. Appointments are required at Student Health, but not for the VD clinic.

There are no charges for

In one year gonorrhoea rose from 984 cases to 1064.

uses the names reported to trace their partners and to ensure the partners receive treatment too. Tracing contacts is not necessarily a problem, according to Gill, especially within the university population. Gill said their clientele are more frank and will encourage their partner(s) to get treatment.

In recent weeks Student Health has begun a brief venereal disease information campaign. Pamphlets on STD are now available at Student Health and can be obtained

zle Diagnostic Center on University Avenue. Manuel says that there are advantages to attending the clinic rather than your own physician. Manuel says that the clinic does testing not normally done in a physician's office. "We also have more time to spend with each patient, and try not to rush them through." He also clearly states that everything is done in confidence. The clinic keeps statistics and reports to the Department of Health using a number system. Says Manuel,

treatment or drugs at the VD clinic; no need even for a MSI card. The clinic was advertised, but this has since discontinued. When asked why this is so, Manuel admitted the government is not interested in funding any of the work done at the clinic.

The hours for the VD clinic are Monday and Thursday, 5:00 to 6:30. The patient load varies anywhere from 15 to 30 patients per night. Manuel says it is difficult to approximate how many of these continued on page 7

Feds threaten cuts..

TORONTO (CUP)

"Universities are threatened with a loss of over 40 per cent of their operating budgets if the current federal government plans to cut the cash transfers to the provinces for post secondary education are implemented," according to Sarah Shorten, president of the Ontario Confederation of University Faculty Associations.

McMaster, Ottawa, Toronto and York, "key research centres in Ontario," will suffer most, Shorten said, as they rely on federal cash transfers as a percentage of their revenue.

Shorten was speaking at a conference on financing universities, "For Whom and by Whom," held March 3 in Toronto.

The federal government has been involved in the financing of universities since 1951. Established Program Financing (EPF) has operated since 1977, whereby the federal government contributions, made in the form of tax transfers and in cash, are no longer tied to provincial spending but are tied to the GNP.

However, the current federal budget is so great that the government is considering reducing or even eliminating the cash portion of the program. This constitutes approximately 40 to 45 per cent of Ontario universities' revenue.

Professor Paul Davenport of the McGill University economics department, said "higher education is an essential input for economic growth...the benefits of a university education as the regional mobility of graduates increases creates a strong case for federal funding."

According to Davenport, university operating expenditures have fallen relative to both the GNP and to provincial expenditures.

Davenport repudiated the unemployed PhD stereotype,

arguing that university grads have a lower rate of unemployment than other members of the labour market, without reduction in their relative earnings.

Davenport also warned that if they do not train prospective employees, firms will locate elsewhere, particularly in the U.S.

The Assistant Deputy Minister of the Ministry of State for Social Development, Richard Van Loon, explained that the federal contribution was an unconditional grant that the provincial government can use as they see fit. The total cash transfers to the provinces for education in 1980-81 is \$1.6 billion, he said.

Provincial expenditures on higher education, however, rose only 6 to 7 per cent on the constant dollar basis, a fall of 14 to 20 per cent, Van Loon said. The provincial governments' "restraint ethic" and the failure of the post secondary institutions to lobby on their own behalf, are important factors in the current financing problems, he said.

Premier Richard Hatfield of New Brunswick was optimistic about the rumoured cutbacks.

"I think the current fears of the economic problems of our country will be solved on the backs of our universities, are unfounded," he said. "Higher education will be funded. It's just too important for the federal and provincial governments to ignore."

The president of the Institute for Research on Public Policy, Gordon Robertson, urged the current provision for a federal role, such as a forum where problems could be solved.

"It's going to be harder to bring Hatfield's positive convictions to the minister and get a positive reaction, if there is no recognition that there is a national dimension to this issue," he said.

... SUNS responds

by Paul Creelman

The present federal review of EPF payments, and possible cuts of \$1.6 billion from the federal spending on education were the number one topics at a SUNS conference last weekend. Jeff Champion, secretary treasurer of the Student's Union of Nova Scotia (SUNS), states that public awareness of the university's situation was the first priority of discussions at the conference. Stating that it has only been in the last few weeks that SUNS has become aware of the problem, Champion says that talks with university administrators with contacts in the federal government have made the danger of major cutbacks apparent.

"There was debate as to whether we should make some effort to stop it by holding a demonstration. After much soul-searching, delegates decided that it was too late in the academic year to organize a protest in the time left," said Champion.

Instead, SUNS will meet again in two weeks and hopefully set preliminary plans for a proposed symposium to be held in the riding of Finance Minister Allen MacEachen. The symposium will involve university, social affairs, and labour groups, all arranged to fit the primary theme, which has a working title of 'Education is an Industry'.

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THURSDAY TO THURSDAY

Sponsored by the M.K. O'BRIEN DRUG MART
at 6199 Coburg Road (just opposite Howe Hall)
"Serving Dalhousie students for 14 years"

Thursday, March 12

An open discussion will be held at a Woman's Place - Forrest House, 1225 Barrington St. The final session on Women and Health is entitled "Help Yourself to Health" and is at 7:30 p.m. All women are welcome. For further information contact 429-4063. Admission is free.

Friday, March 13

The office of Community Affairs of the Dalhousie Student Union will sponsor a lecture by Mr. David Freedman of the Family Resource Program in Halifax at 12:30 p.m. in the Green Room of the Dalhousie Student Union Building. Mr. Freeman will be speaking about the question of: "Why is the family unit bent on self-destruction?" The general public is invited to attend.

Saturday, March 14

The International Students Association at Dalhousie presents International Night 1981 on Saturday, March 14 at the Faculty Club, Dalhousie University, 8-11 p.m. Tickets are \$5.00. For information phone 424-7077 or 422-2137 or 424-3814. The Community is cordially invited to join the International students in this last cultural show for the 80/81 year.

During the two hours, International dishes will be served; a film entitled "Growing Dollars" will be shown; there will be a fashion parade and cultural dances. The climax of the evening will be an Indian Cultural dance by Oopalee Operajita. The Statesman admits that "Oopalee Operajita is the loveliest Odissi dancer to have emerged over the last few years". Don't miss this unique experience.

The Halifax YMCA announced their annual "St. Paddy's Day Fun Run" for St. Patrick's Day enjoyment and fitness.

The run will be held Saturday, March 14 at 9:30 a.m. starting from the YMCA on South Park Street. The registration fee of \$1.00 per person or \$3.00 per family will provide family fun and fitness. There will be a two and a half and a four mile route. Come and enjoy the "Y Family" in their fun run.

Monday, March 16

"History in Relation to Both Science and Religion": a public lecture by Prof. Wilfred Cantwell Smith of Harvard University and Dalhousie University, 8:00 p.m., in the MacMechan Auditorium of the Killam Library. Sponsored by the Department of Religion.

Thursday, March 19th

Reform or Revolution: Latin America in the 80's will be discussed by Professor Henry Veltmeyer of the Sociology Department of St. Mary's University. Professor Veltmeyer will outline the social and economic problems that will, over the next decade, create a near explosive situation in many Latin American countries. The major supportive forces and the obstacles to the radical changes required will be identified. He will review the prospects of the Latin American people in their struggle against forces of reaction at home and abroad.

The Canadian Hostelling Association will present informal meetings where an invited guest presents a talk (usually illustrated with slides) of interest to hostellers. There is no charge and everyone is welcome. You will have the opportunity to meet and talk to people who have similar outdoor and travelling interests. Meetings are scheduled for the 4th Thursday of each month at the Nova Scotia Museum 1747 Summer St., Halifax beginning at 8 p.m.

March 26 Adventure travel. A thousand ideas for outdoor trips around the world.
April 23 Whitewater canoeing.
May 28 Orienteering.



EYLAND/DAL PHOTO

Public Service Announcements

Sunday Evening Mass
Time: 7:00 p.m.
Place: Rm. 314, SUB

Weekday Masses - Monday to Friday
Time: 12:35 p.m.
Place: Rm. 318, SUB

Inquiry Class - Wednesdays
Time: 7:30 p.m.
Place: Rm. 218, SUB

On Thursday, March 26 the topic will be Atlantic Canada: Facing the Sea and Untold Wealth? Professor Daniel MacInnes of the Department of Sociology, St. Francis Xavier University will focus on reasons for looking optimistically at the future and outline constraints that should attend such a sanguine view of our collective prospects!

This series is a lunch hour forum, the public is invited to bring their lunch. Coffee and doughnuts will be provided.

Volunteers are needed to work one-to-one with mentally retarded people who are isolated and need personal support. Orientation and ongoing assistance are provided to the volunteer. Contact the Citizen Advocacy Office - 422-7583.

ABORTION INFORMATION

Given freely and sympathetically by legal, confidential service. Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, 5 to 7 p.m., 429-9270.

Volunteers are always needed in the areas of health, mental health, recreation and education. If you're interested, like people, and have some extra time, you might like to volunteer. Such positions provide excellent practical experience for the student and an attempt is always made to place students in areas relative to their studies, or of special interest to them. In many cases, the volunteer work can be used as job experience and references may be given on request. For more information, please call Krista Martin, Community Affairs Secretary, 424-3527.

RIGHTS AWARENESS FORUM

In order to exercise your rights, you must be aware of what they are and what factors could erode them. This series will present concerns from those struggling to maintain their rights. All sessions will be held at the Red Herring Co-operative Book Store, 1652 Barrington Street between 2:00 - 4:00 p.m. on Sunday afternoons.

March 15 - Structural Impediments to Liberty in Canada
March 22 - Patients' Rights
March 29 - Labour Rights
April 5 - Gay Rights
April 12 - Does the KKK Have to Right to Exist?
April 26 - Canadian Indian Women's Rights

Painters, doodlers, photographers, etc. don't forget the second annual Dal Arts Society Art and Photo Contest and Display. Hundreds of dollars in prizes. Share your work with fellow students. Rules and regulations available at the S.U.B. Enquiry Desk, deadline for entries, March 13th.

BIRTHRIGHT SERVICE — A positive alternative to abortion to pregnant girls and women, married or single. Trained volunteers are on hand to offer assistance in the form of confidential pregnancy test, education and guidance, accommodation, medical care, legal service, employment, maternity and baby clothing. Birthright works in cooperation with social workers to obtain professional counselling for these girls.

Birthright is non-political, non-denominational. Help is free and confidential. You will receive as much or as little assistance as you need or desire. Phone 422-4408.

You can see a beautiful, accurate feature film and help bring food and medical relief to EL SALVADOR by attending any one of the five showings of Pier-Paolo Pasolini's movie: "The Gospel According to St. Matthew" at the following locations and times:

Friday, March 1st - Two showings (6:45 & 9:30 p.m.) MacAloney Room, 4th Floor, Dalhousie Arts Center.

Saturday, March 14th - 7:00 p.m. Theatre "B", Burke Education Center, St. Mary's University (Ingalls St., next to Canadian Martyrs Church).

Sunday, March 15th - 7:00 p.m. Resurrection Lutheran Church, Windsor & Allan Sts., Halifax.

Monday, March 16th - 7:00 p.m. Auditorium "A", Seton Academic Center, Mount St. Vincent University.

Representative(s) from the Latin America Information Group (L.A.I.G.) will speak at each showing.

There is no admission charge, but FREE-WILL OFFERINGS will be received. Cheques may be made payable to: OXFAM - EL SALVADOR.

GRAWOOD VIDEO MOVIE SCHEDULE

March 16 to April 8, 1981

March 16 - Rod Stewart Live
March 17 - Being There
March 18 - The Rose
March 23 - Gary Newman in Concert
March 24 - The Muppet Movie
March 25 - Brubaker
March 30 - The Kinks in Concert
March 31 - Godfather I
April 1 - Godfather II
April 6 - Fame
April 7 - Caddyshack
April 8 - 9 to 5

Movie titles may be subject to change.

An exhibition of Nanga Painting, Chinese-inspired Japanese ink paintings, is on display at the Art Gallery of Nova Scotia until March 23 in the Main Gallery. From the Art Gallery of Greater Victoria.

Also showing is a selection of 1980 Folk Art acquisitions in the Mezzanine Gallery until April 27.

ATTENTION 1981 GRADUATING STUDENTS

The 1981 Graduating Week Committee is now in the process of selecting valedictorians for the following May convocations: Administrative Studies, Health Professions, Arts and Science. Letter have gone out to your student societies with copies to department heads. If you are interested in the position or you know of someone else who you wish to nominate, you must contact your student representatives prior to March 27th, 1981. Consider this carefully — this is your graduation.

For the Sundays in Lent, the United Church at Dalhousie, will present special worship experiences during their regular Sunday evening worship at St. Andrews Church at 7:30 p.m.

The emphasis for each of the five Sundays will be on a different art form. Students are invited to come along.

March 15 - Worship via Dance and Movement
March 22 - Worship via Film
March 29 - Worship via Puppets
April 5 - Worship via Music
Special services are also being planned for Palm Sunday and Easter Sunday.

NEWS BRIEFS

Student Council proposes ad in Herald

It was proposed by Student Council that an advertisement be placed in The Chronicle Herald presenting student views on funding for post-secondary education in Nova Scotia. The costs for the ad would be shared by various societies on campus. Representatives are going back to their respective societies to decide on available funds for the proposal.

Alternate methods for expressing student views were also suggested. Commerce Rep., Bruce McGowan, suggested that a letter to the editor be written and Paul Clark, Editor of the *Gazette*, proposed writing and submitting a commentary.

Science Rep., Caroline Zayid, said that she feels an ad would have more impact but that a letter or commentary would be effective along with the ad.

Damages cause "Green Room closure"

Damage in the Green Room, which resulted in the "Green Room closure" controversy, has been reported as \$2315.36.

Much of the cost was a direct result of abuse of the furnishings which included stolen chair cushions and torn upholsteries. Not included in this figure was the carpet cleaning.

According to Student Council President, Gord Owen, the closure was to draw attention to the abuse and to the considerable damage done.

Council wants dictator removed

A professor at Carlton University has acted as a messenger for The Council of National Liberation of Haiti.

The Council issued an ultimatum, through Professor Chi, that if a peaceful turnover of power by dictator Jean-Claude "Baby Doc" Duvalier is not forthcoming, there will be military action. The Council includes exiled Haitians in many countries as well as some high ranking officials in the present government.

Non Smoking section expanded

Marie Gilkinson, Chairperson of the Sub-ops committee, announced the expansion of the non-smoking section in the Garden.

The area was only the back right section since a non-smoker may go to a smoking section to talk to friends but a smoker may not smoke in a non-smoking section while with friends. But since demand increased another section will be designated as non-smoking.

\$1000.00 per sign

Jim Sykes, Director of the Dalhousie Physical Plant feels there's a need for the place signs we have seen around campus, such as the one seen in front of the Chemistry Building. So far there have been five of these signs put up, each costing \$1000. The purpose of these signs, the identification of the buildings, are for visitors and new students. Because of the outrageous price of these signs, Sykes is now attempting to make them in a different, less expensive way.

Women: Equal opportunity big myth

(ZNS)—If Pennsylvania is any indication, equal credit opportunity for women instituted five years ago under federal law may be a big myth.

The *Hazleton Standard Speaker* newspaper reports that although credit bureaus are required by law to list a woman's name along with her husbands on joint accounts, that doesn't seem to be happening in Pennsylvania.

The newspaper says, in fact, that a survey it made of credit bureaus and department store credit offices recently yielded no sign of awareness of the credit rights women have been guaranteed since 1975.

For example, the newspaper cites the case of one married woman with 30 years of joint accounts and promptly paid bills who asked her local credit bureau what was listed under her name. The bureau said nothing was listed. It also revealed that of 12 accounts listed under her husband's name, only two even mentioned her, even though they were joint accounts.

When a department store later issued the woman a credit card in her own name, she found that the only change in the store's original records was to add "and spouse" to her husband's name.



Higgins/Dal Photo

Alcoholism is not a problem on campus

As the trend moved away from the drug culture of the late sixties and early seventies, there was concern that the growing acceptance of alcohol by university students would lead to increased consumption. Dr. Johnson said that liquor consumption at Dalhousie is no different than it is in the outside world.

Part testament to this would be the recent drop in alcohol sales at the Grawood Lounge. Although SUB Bar Services say they are not sure of the exact figure, some sources claim that this year's deficit will run as high as \$20,000. Assistant Bar Manager Drew Taylor observed that there has been a decline in the number of Grawood patrons over the

past three years. "People aren't drinking as much," said Taylor. "The popularity of bars downtown are partly to blame." The Grawood still does sell a good amount of alcohol and averages around 400 pints of beer a night. Taylor admitted that sales do fluctuate. "Some times are busier than others. During orientation week for instance, we could make \$1,000 a night." Assistant Bar Manager Tim Curtis blames a drop in the number of SUB entertainment events on slumping sales. Curtis said that at such events plenty of liquor was sold and obviously the decrease in those held this year had led to a decrease in sales. Curtis agrees that downtown

bars have also cut into sales. "It's hard to compete with draft," he says.

Despite this, Dr. Johnson believes that university students are not heavy drinkers. "There are alcoholics on campus," he said, "but they don't last long because they can't drink all the time and keep their grades up." Dr. Johnson admits that there has been a general increase in drinking over the past ten years. "It's socially acceptable, easily available, and you don't get busted for using it." Dr. Johnson compares the university campus to a microcosm of the outside society with consumption directly proportional to that in the rest of the city.

SUNS debates proposed EPF cuts

continued from page 1

Gord Owen, Council President, and also a delegate to the SUNS conference, says that many institutions in the province could shut down if the proposed cuts go ahead and the provinces don't pick up the funding.

"Under the present system, education is an expensive business. I don't think anyone will deny that. If the proposed federal cuts go through, it would shift the financial burden to the provincial government. The province just can't afford this. It's been estimated that in Nova Scotia our share would be between \$40-50 million. You just can't draw that sort of money out of thin air.

The consequences on the educational opportunities in Nova Scotia would simply be disastrous", said Owen.

Andrew MacKay, president of Dalhousie, states that the submissions of the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUTS) and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada have indicated concern for the funding arrangements. Since the review committee to be formed will be an all-party committee, there should be

opportunity for input from the universities, according to MacKay.

"However", says MacKay, "My own major concern is that there is sufficient lead time for all those involved to adjust to any changes. I believe there is a commitment of some sort of notice from the federal government, of two to three years ahead of time."

Stating that he had no idea what the results of major cuts in the federal cost-sharing would be for Dalhousie, MacKay would only speculate that if federal funding was cut by as much as fifty percent, Dalhousie would be in "very serious straits".

Council President Owen states that he feels SUNS should organize a larger awareness campaign next fall, even to the extent of having a demonstration or march.

"In order to make that march effective, we've got to have a large-scale internal awareness program, so that the march is effective from the point of community and student support. Every student on this and every other campus has got to be made aware of what would happen if these cuts were made. Our educational system would be

in chaos."

Although the possible reduction of cost-sharing payments was the major topic at the SUNS conference, other issues were discussed. According to SUNS secretary-treasurer Champion, the accessibility of Councils outside the Halifax area was also brought up. The involvement of SUNS in cost-sharing for travel expenses was passed as a resolution in order to enable those delegates from outside Halifax to bring more input to the SUNS organization.

"I'm hoping this will make it easier for the outside Halifax people to stay in touch", said Champion.

Another event announced at the conference was the referendum on joining the Canadian Federation of Students (CFS) which made St. Mary's Student Union the first in Canada to join the newly merged student organization. (CFS is a result of a merge between NUS and AOSC, the lobby and service organizations for the national student organization). The referendum, which was apparently extremely well-timed, was counted only six hours before a similar vote at Carleton University in Ontario.

EDITORIAL

Feds may axe education funding— what then?

Right now, the federal government is studying alternatives for reducing spending under the Established Programs Financing Act. The EPF act presently provides the provinces with about \$1.6 billion dollars a year for education funding, and one of the proposals being considered will cut almost exactly this amount from the EPF payments. What this very well could mean is that when the present agreement expires in April of 1982, that the federal funding of universities will completely vanish.

This is such a serious cut in university funding that the probability is the provinces won't even be able to begin to match the missing funds from the provincial coffers. We are constantly fighting the provinces through our student representatives on SUNS over inflationary increases in tuition. The proposed cuts, however, are to inflationary increases the same way a speeding Mack truck compares with a child's tricycle. There is a basic difference in the scale of the problem. Presuming the provinces refuse to match the missing federal funds, many of the institutions in the Maritimes may simply close their doors permanently. Estimates of the cuts in post-secondary funding are roughly \$50 million for the Maritime's share of the EPF transfers. Since the total operating grants in our provinces in the region a total only \$161 million, this could mean, for instance, \$10 to \$15 million being cut from the operating grant to Dalhousie University.

As one of our staff members commented, John and Jim Logan's election platform of increasing tuition to \$5000 to make Dal become an ivy-league university no longer seems to be quite so preposterous. The only difference is, the tuition may increase to \$5000, but we still won't be an ivy-league university.

Certainly, the uproar at SUNS conferences, the positions detailed in NUS and AUCC briefs and letters to the Prime Minister are all justified by the alternatives being presently considered. How-

ever, there is even more to the issue of these cuts in funding than the dire financial straits that everybody on this campus would be in if they occurred.

For years, the issue of accessibility of education has been brought up by NUS and SUNS, among other student organizations. There are a lot of people who can't presently afford tuition fees. This is one of the problems of accessibility for lower and middle income families who want their youth to go to work after high school. Now, however, the issue of accessibility is not just the problem of paying massive fee hikes, it is the question of whether or not your university is going to go bankrupt before you can register for classes. For potential university students living near some of the small universities (Mt. St. Allison, St. Thomas, the Agricultural College, among others) this is a real danger. Even if the institution doesn't go under immediately, the quality of education may very well decline so rapidly the students will wish it had gone belly up.

In view of the federal governments present policy of moving towards funding research as opposed to academic activities, it must be seen that there won't be any people to do the research in five years is if they aren't taught now. The financing of the quest for knowledge isn't something that can be put into a straitjacket labeled "industry-oriented research", and the sooner the federal government realizes this, the better everyone in our country will be.

From every point of consideration, then, such a reduction of the federal cost-sharing arrangements would lead us to undesirable results. When SUNS delegates meet again in two weeks to start planning a summer symposium on post-secondary education, (tentatively titled 'Education is an industry' to get the point across to bureaucrats accustomed to working with balance sheets), it must be hoped that such efforts will help to gain community awareness and support for the value of university education. The

symposium, which is hoped will occur in Allan MacEachen's home riding, has been tentatively titled 'Education is an Industry', presumably in order to get the point of the practical value of education across to bear bureaucrats

accustomed to working with balance sheets. Beyond that symposium, SUNS may have to do the most intensive campaigning of its lifetime if these federal cuts look like a reality. In such a situation, the support of every single stu-

dent, faculty member, and university administrator across the Maritime region will have to be needed to ensure the future of our universities as contributing members of Canadian society.



the Dalhousie Gazette

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The views expressed in the Dalhousie Gazette are not necessarily those of the Dalhousie Student Union, the editor, or the collective staff. We reserve the right to edit material for reasons of space, legality, grammar or good taste.

The deadline for articles and letters-to-the editor is noon on Monday.

No unsigned material will be accepted, but anonymity may be granted on request. Letters should not exceed 500 words and must be typed on a 64-character line and double spaced.

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EDITOR: PAUL CLARK
NEWS EDITOR: PAUL CREELMAN
PRODUCTION MANAGER: MAURA GREEN
ENTERTAINMENT EDITOR: GLENN WALTON
SPORTS EDITOR: SANDY SMITH
FEATURES EDITOR:

COPY EDITOR: MARLENE PEINSZNSKI
CUP EDITOR: NANCY FOSS
PHOTO EDITOR: CHRIS HARTT
OFFICE MANAGER: ARNOLD MOSHER
CIRCULATION MANAGER: JOE WILSON
ADVERTISING AND BUSINESS MANAGER: SANDY MacDONALD Tel. 424-6532
CARTOON BOY: PAUL WITHERS

STAFF MEMBERS: GREG DENNIS, FRANK MCGINN, JOHN CAIRNS, SUSAN HAYES, GISELE MARIE BAXTER, ANDREW SINCLAIR, ALAN CHRISTENSEN, CATHY McDONALD, MICHAEL MCCARTHY, ELAINE FRAMPTON, MARTIN SULLIVAN, FLORA MacLEOD, IAN HOLLOWAY, SYLVIA KAPTEIN, KEN FOGARTY, ELLIOTT RICHMAN, GRETCHEN POHLKAMP, P.J. McMANUS, KIM MARCHANT, JOHN DOBBS, PINA DIPIERRO, ROBERT STANLEY, DON PERRY (mascot), and JANINE ROY.

COMMENTARY

In defence of the President

Kamal B. Chopra

The past issue of the *Dalhousie Gazette* has attacked Mr. Owen's manipulation of the Constitution to further his own political goals. These, I feel, are totally unfounded. Both the editorial and the article by P. Creelman claim that Mr. Owen acted in a direct violation of the Constitution, specifically By-Law VII, 2(b).

This clause of the Constitution states: "... the President shall: when acting officially on a matter previously discussed by Students' Council, represent only the majority opinion of the Students' Council." Three points are of great importance in this discussion: precedence, interpretation, and latitude inherent in the Office of President.

In the past several years General Meetings have been, at best, only sparsely attended. Furthermore, past-Presidents, in the early to mid

1970's, have acted in a dual role at these meetings. As instructed by Council, they have presented motions for consideration; beyond this, they do not occupy any formal position at these meetings and are free to vote as their conscience dictates as members of the Students' Union. As such, the President represents both his office and himself, the distinction between the two being quite clear in his own mind.

Secondly, interpretation can only be best exercised by objective minds. What occurred at the last council meeting was a violent display of emotionalism and hysteria, one of such great intensity that logic, reason and objectivity played no part. Granted that this may be offensive to intelligent human beings, however, it is questionable as to whether or not any intelligence was used in the out-

bursts, beyond a great degree of emotionalism. However, returning to the question at hand, it is incredible that fine English scholars on Council have difficulty in defining the word—represent. It does not seem possible that certain individuals claim that representation is binding on the President. One thing is clear, that is, at no place within the Constitution is it stated, or ever has been in the past, that the President is bound by Council to vote in accordance with the wishes of Council. Should this binding nature ever be included, it would deny all future Presidents their basic human freedoms of choice and speech. Representation, at no time, could ever be construed to include a binding force.

The final point of this discussion is the latitude inherent in the Office of President. By-Law VII, 1, states that: "The President

shall be the chief executive officer of the Student Union. . . ." No amount of changes within the Constitution could alter the fact that any President must have discretionary powers to be truly effective. To bind the Office of the President into specific duties would cause irreparable damage to the Union and its decision making process. Thus, it is a necessity to accord the President the latitude through which he can function. The first clause of By-Law VII is self-explanatory, as the chief executive officer of any organization is ultimately responsible for the actions of that organization and as such discretionary powers are inevitable. It is not desirable that the President should have plenipotentiary powers, however. It is inconceivable for anyone to clearly state the duties of the Office of the President due to its immensity and its ultimate

inconclusiveness.

There are some comments which I wish to address regarding the duality of the individual who serves as President. It is very important to consider that any President must be loyal to The Office and to himself—a most difficult task. It is in this regard that no Constitutional changes could draw a distinction between the two. All students and councillors should be aware that the Office of the President is one of diplomacy, sensitivity and toughness, all of which involve the President in the formal position as well as a member of the union.

Furthermore, I believe that this issue does not need study or investigation by the Constitution Committee because the Constitution is very clear on this issue. However, what is needed is the addition of a specific By-Law outlining all the precise functions of General Meetings.

In ending, the *Gazette* has been remiss in its duty by not fully investigating these questions before accusing the President to be in violation of the Constitution. A serious charge has been levied which clearly implies that the *Gazette* has decided to make the decision for the students—a clear case of irresponsibility.

One final point—no Constitution could be structured to control the conscience of individuals.

LETTERS

Objectivity is a myth

To the Editor,

I would like to take issue with what I feel to be the assumptions behind Paul Creelman's feature article, "Censorship: the Gramophone Mind vs Reality" (*Gazette*, 12 February 1981). Creelman, it seems, is a firm believer in the myth of objectivity. He endorses Dianne MacQuarrie's statements on the subject, sharing in her belief "that society will benefit from free availability of information" and, again, "that there is no evidence of possible adverse effects on an individual because of what they (sic) read." And he echoes for the n'th time George Orwell's tiresome conviction that "To exchange one orthodoxy for another is not necessarily an advance"—it

self nothing more than another orthodoxy.

It is somewhat surprising, in an age of such massive and highly selective media bombardment, to find serious thinkers clinging to this fairy tale belief in the pot of absolute truth at the end of the rainbow of objectivity. There is, in such a position, it seems to me, a complete neglect of human responsibility. By this I mean that our duty, as people concerned with the future of life on this planet, is surely to take decisions as to what is right and wrong, good and bad, and then to try and live by these decisions—leaving room, to be sure, for development and change, but never surrendering to the amoral (but not apolitical) pronouncements of

the so-called democratic objectivists. It is no mere coincidence that the believers in "objectivity" are, nine times out of ten, apologists for the status quo.

Not surprisingly, Creelman finds himself defending the rights of scientists to investigate their elitest and racist theories and to do what they will in the dangerous arena of nuclear research, all in the name of "discovering the truth." After all, he seems to be implying, it may well prove to be true that blacks are genetically inferior to whites, that the working class has less ability than the gentry to appreciate the finer things in life, that women are stupider than men. But as all academic researchers are well aware, almost anything at all can be "proved." The "self-fulfilling prophecy" can be a hazardous phenomenon, and doubly so when people refuse to see it at

work. One cannot forever hide from responsibility behind a wall of adherence to "absolute truth." Is it not time that we dropped this reactionary position and realized, once and for all, that as the authors of our own fates, we are not only the captains but the builders of our own ships?

Eric Ball

Trouble with Fraternities

To the editor:

Rachelle Henderson's article about the fining of the Phi Kappa Phi fraternity (*Gazette*, 19 February 1981) failed to mention several pertinent aspects of the case. First, the Halifax City Charter contains a section (596A) which specifically prohibits noise of any sort by fraternities at all hours. Under Section 596A, a maximum fine of \$2,000 may be levied. When placed in this context, the \$250 fine which the fraternity actually received does not seem excessive.

Secondly, the comments by fraternity members contained in Ms. Henderson's article state that their neighbors are unsympathetic to fraternities and imply that the neighbors are "out to get them". As one of the neighbors who brought the fraternity to court, I would point out that the lack of sympathy has evolved during the course of numerous nights of interrupted sleep. I personally do not care what the fraternity members do, provided they do not invade my personal living space with their noise ("noise" includes

amplified music, and persons shouting, vomiting, and urinating under my windows). Fraternity members allege that the neighbors' complaints are "unwarranted". In court, Judge Sandra Oxner disagreed, telling John Annett that, in her opinion, the fraternity exhibited "a real attitude problem" in failing to control their noise. She further stated that it is the prerogative of the neighborhood residents to determine what constitutes reasonable levels of noise, not the fraternity.

Thirdly, the City of Halifax requested that the Court levy a substantial fine in order to impress the Phi Kappa Phi fraternity members with the need to take their responsibilities as residents of the city and of their neighborhood seriously. On the basis of their remarks to Ms. Henderson, it is obvious that fraternity members have not yet done so.

Yours sincerely,
Dian Gifford
Department of Oceanography

Exams not changed for Easter

Dear Editor,

It came to our attention about two months ago that the Registrar's Office had scheduled spring exams to be held on Saturday, April 18 and Monday, April 20. These two days correspond to Holy Saturday and Easter Monday for all Christian students. Because these two days are so important, we felt that it was unfair to expect Christian students to write exams then. Consequently, we wrote a letter to the editor some time ago to inform the university

community about this matter. Also, we visited the President, Dr. MacKay, to ask if anything might be done. Since that initial visit about a month and a half ago, we visited him again. Dr. MacKay offered to send a memo to all faculties asking their co-operation in allowing students to write on alternate days who wished to do so. It was impossible, according to the president, to change the exam schedule itself because the Senate had decided a couple of years ago

that the university would not observe any religious holidays. Nevertheless, students wishing to write on alternate days may approach their professors to set up an appropriate time. We would suggest that the students involved speak to their classes to set up a common time for all concerned which will be convenient. In this way, both professors and students may be accommodated.

Sincerely,
Dalhousie Newman Society

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New Vet's College is controversial issue

by Kim Marchant (using material printed in The Daily News, Feb. 28)

In spite of Prince Edward Island premier Angus Maclean's announcement that his province will begin construction of a new Maritime veterinary college, there is still a great deal of controversy over the matter. Many people who are involved in agriculture are upset and claim that the issue has become political as opposed to remaining educational. Dr. Herbert F. Macrae, principal of the Nova Scotia Agricultural College, drew support from several sources when he said in a statement on the proposed regional veterinary college that, "the close relationship education for veterinary medicine and education for agriculture, which has existed for a long time, is currently becoming even stronger."

"Without exception in Canada, education in veterinary medicine is integrated with the agricultural science and/or other educational programs", says the Nova Scotia Federation of Agriculture in a report on the topic of an Atlantic veterinary college.

A second agricultural interest group, New Brunswick Institute of Agrolologists, said in a report of their own that, "We emphasize that veterinary medicine is only one of many disciplines supporting agriculture, and students enrolled in veterinary medicine should not be isolated from other facets."

Dr. Macrae stated that previously, "(A) the federal government made its first approach to Nova Scotia and the Nova Scotia Agricultural College to consider the establishment of a veterinary college; (B) that Mr. Whelan supported the Nova Scotia proposal to locate it in association with the N.S.A.C. and (C) that the province of Nova Scotia supported the continued planning with the federal government." He went on to say, "It must be noted that since that time and to the present date, the previous and present governments in Nova Scotia have supported Truro as the preferred site."

In 1970, Agriculture Canada carried out a study through its health of animals branch to assess the need for veterinary graduates in Canada. The study was headed by Professor T.L. Jones, a former dean of the Ontario Veterinary College, and Dr. W.A. Moynih, a former member of the health of animals branch. They concluded that there was an ever-increasing demand for veterinary graduates.

In 1973, the Deputy Minister of Agriculture indicated that there was a need for another veterinary college in Canada.

In October of the same year a meeting of Ministers and Deputy Ministers of agriculture was held to which Dr. Macrae was invited. They discussed the matter of a veterinary college being built in Truro in conjunction with the N.S.A.C. and decided that the issue should be pursued.

In August, 1974, Dr. K.E. Wells, then veterinary director general for Agriculture Canada, visited the N.S.A.C. to discuss the federal governments desire to establish a veterinary college with the N.S. Department of Agriculture and the N.S.A.C.A. section of minutes taken in a meeting on August 24th read, "Dr. Wells stated that this has been discussed by their department and with their minister, Mr. Whelan. He stated further that Mr. Whelan strongly favoured the suggestion made by the province of Nova Scotia that consideration be given to the establishment of a fourth school to be located in Truro and tied in with N.S.A.C."

Dr. Macrae was requested to inform the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (MPHEC) of the developments which had already taken place between N.S., the college and the federal government. This was done and the MPHEC engaged Dr. H.G. Howell, then dean of the Ontario Veterinary College, to develop a study on the most appropriate site for the college. According to Dr. Macrae, after Howell's first visit to N.S.A.C., Howell stated clearly to all that the obvious and preferred location for a regional veterinary college was in Truro associated with the agricultural college and with easy accessibility to Dalhousie medical faculty and its library. "The supplements to his report stated, "Discussions with Dalhousie indicated that affiliation with a veterinary college at Truro would be feasible and acceptable. "Dr. Howell submitted his report to the MPHEC in August 1975 and it was made public that fall that he had recommended Charlottetown as his preferred site. The Commission accepted the recommendations of the Howell Report and they were submitted to the Council of Maritime Premiers who announced their final decision to have the college built in P.E.I. a few weeks ago.

Many were surprised, including the NSFA, the N.S. Institute of Agrolologists, the NBIA, the province of Nova Scotia and the staff of the N.S.A.C. that the Howell report was endorsed before the matter was turned over to the Council of Maritime Premiers. Dr. Macrae raised the following question in his statement to the press last month, "Is there any relationship between Dr. Howell and Mr. Whelan's decisions to change their minds?" Dr. Macrae continued

to say that the Howell Report, "is contradictory throughout in terms of the criteria established for the location of such a school and the conclusions made by Dr. Howell. We have not found any individual, any professional group or knowledgeable body of people who are prepared to defend its contents. To our knowledge it is the only one-man report prepared for the Commission which has not been subjected to analyses and scrutiny by an expert group."

"The Howell Report to me is completely unfounded" said Don Gunn Sr., chairman of the education committee of the NSIA. It is so empty, and there was so little we could agree with." Mr Gunn says that the institute is in favour of the veterinary college being located in Truro for two main reasons; the first being that veterinary medicine should not be separated from agriculture, and the second that to build a veterinary college in Charlottetown "would not only remove the very substantial complimentary effect essential for both programs, but would jeopardize the future of agriculture education and ultimately the leadership of the agriculture industry in Atlantic Canada."

"The most effective, lowest cost, and logical way of establishing a college of veterinary medicine in this region is by building on the excellent facility already established at the agricultural college" said a spokesman for the NSIA.

Mr. Whelan has promised that construction of the veterinary college will not begin until the four provinces reach an agreement on the matter. Jim McNiven, Executive Vice-President of the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council said, "All four provinces must agree, or its back to the drawing board, and relations between Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island will be pretty cool." When asked what might happen if Nova Scotia fails to reach an agreement with P.E.I. he said that the Island would have to come up with Nova Scotia's financial share elsewhere, and that they would gain some of it through the tuition fees of students from Nova Scotia attending the veterinary college.

Things are up in the air at present, and as Mr. Gunn said, "Premier Buchanan's stand is a hard stand to take alone."

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International Women's Day

Reflections of a March

by Gretchen Polkamp

At 1:15 p.m., we are late as usual. We hurry to the corner to join the marchers as they pick up their placards and get ready to walk down Spring Garden Road. A police car with red lights flashing rolls solemnly at the front of the crowd and another brings up the rear, unsmiling men marshalling our protest. In between are women of all ages, celebrating International Women's Day.

International Women's Day, with its peaceful solidarity march became an unusual event for a small group of women in Halifax. This year approximately 125 women marched through the downtown area on March 7.

In previous years, men have joined in the march, but this year the group agreed to ask men to show their support by helping with the daycare at the YMCA or by doing a col-

leagues work so that she could join the march.

Someone hands us a song sheet, we link arms and chant.

*Up from the kitchens,
Up from the bedrooms,
Up from under, Women
Unite!*

We sing of revolution and liberation from bosses and housework, of bread and roses for our lives.

The mood is subdued at first. We feel conspicuous with our slogan signs. We join in the chorus of the songs, singing without conviction. But as we move down Barrington Street, we have become an entity with a common purpose.

Some one at the front asks "What do you want?" "Freedom!" we shout in unison. "When do we want it?" she asks. "NOW!", we roar. It is energising, invigorating, this unity of purpose. We are

drawn together.

People on the street raise their arms in support. No one jeers. Women in office windows wave to us as we pass. We feel our march has achieved its purpose, but we know it can only really be called successful when women pour out of office buildings and join in the march as we pass.

The march ended in the park outside the CN station. Heather Harrington, one of the organizers of the march, spoke to the women, listing changes which are needed in order to give women the equality they are struggling for.

She said women have a vision of a society which offers a better life to all and which fulfills human needs. She also listed demands, to achieve these ends, calling for an end to exploitation of women in the workplace, and end to violence against women, and reproductive freedom.

Universities must respond to Business needs

Universities should be more responsive to labour market needs was the overriding opinion of educators gathered here March 3 for a conference on financing universities.

The conference, sponsored by the Canadian Association of University Teachers and the University of Toronto Institute for Policy Analysis, was, according to organizers, a response to the federal government's intention to severely cut back provincial funding of education. However, the question of government responsibility was not addressed in the conference's first session.

Instead, the focus of the session entitled "Population and Manpower Issues" was cooperation with the business sector. This would aid universities, since, according to University of Waterloo dean of graduate studies Lynn Watt,

the universities represent a valuable resource of high qualified manpower, research talent and new knowledge" which can play an important role in business.

Watt stressed the need for funding for research in science and engineering but said the declining rate of PhD graduates will mean that should research funds increase dramatically, there would be shortage of qualified researchers.

Watt dismissed the notion of the unemployed PhD. "This pool of unemployed grads has never exceeded five per cent, far below the dire predictions of the late 60's," he said.

"In Ontario there continues to be a great deal of effort aimed at curtailing the growth of graduate schools when the problem is clearly that they are not expanding rapidly enough in the sciences and

engineering," said Watt.

Jill Stocker, director of educational relations of the Canadian Life and Health Insurance Association, said corporations and universities must work together, to their mutual advantage.

"Businessmen generally do not see universities as a service sector which can be of assistance to them, rarely do they seek solutions to corporate problems through university resources, and the result is a state of mutual myopia," she said.

The speakers agreed that the future of Canadian universities lies in efficient planning and increased productivity. David Foot, of the department of political economy at the University of Toronto, said understanding demographic trends can aid universities make full use of the educational "services" they produce.

continued from page 1

patients are university students because this information is not required by the clinic.

Controls of VD for the province is handled through the provincial Department of Health. Noreen Murphy, the province's only full time VD Control Nurse, does all contact tracing for the metro area. Other regular duty community health nurses handle the rest of the province. "The reason for this," says Murphy, "is that it is more efficient to have one person dealing with all the cases, than to have several people tracing and retracing the same contacts." Her job is made all the more important by the fact that Halifax is a seaport, and as such the incidence for VD is much higher here than the rest of the province.

"There is a problem here," says Murphy. "Between 1979 and 1980 the incidence of gonorrhoea has increased from 984 cases to 1064 in Metro." This is not an alarming rate Murphy admits, but it is nevertheless a noticeable increase. These statistics are based on reported cases. Dr. Levine, also with the Department of Health, estimates the actual incidence is probably 2 to 3 times higher. Gonorrhoea and syphilis are of primary concern to the health department, but a relatively new disease, chlamydia, has also become a concern.

In response to the question should doctors report names, Murphy replied that if names were reported, from a public health standpoint, it would be far more effective in tracing. Since most doctors report only the numbers of cases, if that at all, the job is more

difficult. There is no problem when doctors do not report however, because lab reports for the province go through her office. "Many doctors do not report simply because they know we will get the lab reports anyhow, and they feel the duplication is not necessary." Many doctors do not report for confidentiality reasons.

VD is a problem at universities because the number of single people on campus is large. Social interaction in the age group 18 to 25 years is considerably high. Dr. Gill indicates there is a higher incidence of STD's among this age group and stressed the importance of coming in for treatment if you show symptoms of a venereal disease or if you are sexually active. Many STD's show no signs, but can cause harm or be transmitted anyway.

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Interviews will be held March 24 to April 3, 1981.

Canada Employment Centre on Campus
4th Floor, Student Union Bldg.

A peek at the past Canada feels cold war chills

by John Cairns

Amid mass media it is impossible to ignore the daily events of international affairs. The man or woman with an ear to the pulse of the globe can sense the tensions between Western and Soviet block nations. The problems are not new. Actually they have existed for as long as the Americans and Soviets have been world powers.

In the 1950s these tensions shaped the "Cold War". The situation was not one that **The Dalhousie Gazette** could ignore. In its issue of January 20, 1953, the paper lashed at American criticism of the Canadian co-war effort. Turning to the editorial page, we find this:

"LISTEN UNCLE SAM:

In a lot of Canadian and American publications there have appeared recently many articles and stories

apparently gravely concerned with the effort Canada is putting into the current cold war. Now we do believe that it is quite proper to keep this question to the fore but we are more than surprised to see a lot of these articles are either in American magazines or written by Americans in Canadian journals: In the face of this we would like to ask one question of our neighbors.

'Where were you in 1939?'

Now that Uncle Sam has become the world's number one man he suddenly seems to be quite concerned with what the rest of us are doing to ensure the world's safety, although in 1939 it was not quite the same story. In 1939 someone else was taking the brunt of the thing.

Now the United States has the most to lose, since

becoming the world power she is, and now finds it is quite another thing to be alone, figuratively speaking, and the champion against oppression and tyranny on whom the world depends.

This may have a kind of 'living in a glass house', moral to it but we suggest that all the writers who have found occasion to criticize the efforts of other countries' cold war efforts had better examine the United States' past record before they write. As we said before, 'Where were you in 1939?'

Uncle Sam and Lady Canada, have not always been best friends. Like good neighbors do, however, they settle their differences, be they in 1953 or in 1981. They have not always been on the right side in recent international disputes, just on the same side.

Montreal connection builds rare Soviet library

by Cathy McDonald

Dalhousie has been the fortunate recipient of valuable resource material on the Soviet Union through a unique connection between a Nova Scotia scholar and a Montreal bookseller.

In existence for one and a half years in the basement of the Killam library, the Russian Microproject has so far acquired 257 titles of micro-filmed journals from the 1917-25 period, 250 of which are unavailable anywhere in the West.

David Jones, Director of the Microproject, says the project benefits the whole of Russian studies in the Western world. The connection to this source of Soviet materials was made "by accident" according to Jones, through meeting a Montreal bookseller with a special license to exchange books with the Soviet Union.



HARTT/DAL PHOTO

David Jones, Director of the Russian Microproject, is surrounded by a special collection of Russian literature

Jones said the exchange is politically delicate. A cold war period, perhaps resulting from the sensitive situation in Poland, could mark the end of the exchange. There was a lot of stalling in the flow of material during the invasion of Afghanistan last year.

"My philosophy is to get as much out as possible, as quickly as possible," Jones said.

Jones, a Russian historian who is a graduate of Dalhousie and a former professor at Memorial University in Newfoundland, is moving his Russian library to Dalhousie. The collection, which is visited by scholars from Canada, England and the United States, will be safer and more accessible in its new location.

Such a project is only possible because Dalhousie is

a Canadian institution. Jones speculated that the Soviet Union is attempting to strengthen relations with Canada.

"For some reason they want to see us as being like them in some ways," Jones said.

The Kennan Institute, the Russian section within the prestigious Woodrow Wilson Centre for International Studies in the United States, is very enthusiastic and helpful.

"They recognize us as the only people who can do this," Jones said.

The Montreal bookseller whom Jones refused to name, obtained his license, one of two such licenses in the West, through his friendship with Soviet librarians. He locates books requested by these libraries in return for a list

continued on page 19

Yuri Rubinsky, Co-Ordinating Director of the Banff Publishing Workshop will discuss

Careers in Publishing

and the 1981 Workshop.

The broad field of publishing has room for enthusiastic and energetic people with interest in design, business, marketing as well as writing and editing on any number of specialized subject areas.

At the Banff Publishing Workshop, 7 September to 2 October, 24 publishing professionals will provide an overview of all aspects of book and magazine publishing in Canada. The Workshop is co-sponsored by The Banff Centre School of Fine Arts and School of Management. Further information will be available at the Careers Seminar or from the Banff Publishing Workshop, Inter-Arts, The Banff Centre, P O Box 1020, BANFF, Alberta TOL 0C0.

Dalhousie University
DATE: Monday, March 16, 1981
TIME: 2:30-4:30
PLACE: Haliburton Room, King's College
Administrative Bldg. 3rd Floor



March 1981

ARCUP International

The politics of poverty in the periphery

By Timothy Shaw

"It's the same the whole world over
It's the poor what gets the blame
It's the rich what gets the pleasure
Isn't it a blooming shame."

— Song from the
1914-1918 war

"Current trends point to a sombre future for the world economy and international relations. A painful outlook for the poorer countries with no end to poverty and hunger, continuing world stagnation combined with inflation . . . the 1980s could witness even greater catastrophes than the 1930s."

— North-South
(Brandt Commission Report)
(1980)

The world now contains more poor people than ever; and their numbers are projected to continue to increase into the foreseeable future. Paradoxically, this post-war explosion in the ranks of the poor coincided with the movement towards decolonization in the Third World; just when the problems produced by colonialism were intensifying the colonial masters retreated to the comforts of their own surroundings. The new post-colonial leaders were immediately confronted with massive difficulties exacerbated by their peoples' wild dreams: how to control populations growing at exponential rates with great expectations about the golden age of independence?

Awareness about the intractable problems of poverty in the Third World grew slowly in the sixties—the decade of independence—but faster in the seventies—the second UN Development Decade. The 1980s have opened in an ambivalent mood. Development strategies are being reassessed given the lack of either growth or redistribution since independence. Moreover, the general global economic crisis from the mid-1970s onwards has produced a widespread re-evaluation of international economic relations and institutions. There is a danger that the plight of the poor will be overlooked as the very rich and middling rich countries scramble to salvage their own affluence. "Protectionism" and "reindustrialization" in the North threaten to take away even the marginal gains that the Third World has made in the last twenty or thirty years.

The poor continue to grow

Because of low levels of economic growth and high levels of population growth "the number of people in absolute poverty has increased," according to the latest **World Development Report**. And the "gap" continues to widen. Over the last 30 years, the **economies** of the industrialized and middle-income countries have grown by 3% per annum; those of

the low-income countries by just 1.3% each year. By contrast, the **populations** of the former groups have grown by 1% or 2.5% per annum; of the latter by 2.4% each year. So income per person in the industrialized countries has almost trebled in 30 years from \$3,841 to \$9,684; in the middle-income countries it has more than doubled from \$625 to \$1,521; whereas in the low-income countries it did not even double between 1950 and 1980, just rising from \$164 to \$245 per person.

The Basic Human Needs of a growing number of people are not being met as the year 2000 approaches. As the Brandt Commission points out:

"Precisely how many people in the Third World live in such conditions of poverty, no one can say. The International Labour Office estimated the number of destitute at 700 million in the early 1970s. World Bank estimates today put them at 800 million. This suggests that almost 40% of the people in the South are

World coalitions—have begun to demand changes in the structure of the global economy to turn around such asymmetries and to permit the Third World to develop itself without having to subsidize growth in the First World. The Non-aligned were initially concerned with the Cold War and bipolarity; now they are demanding a New International Economic Order (NIEO) as a prerequisite for development and the satisfaction of Basic Human Needs in the Third World. Hence the special general assemblies of the United Nations on international development and the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (the Paris dialogue). But the range of issues is lengthy—trade, technology, finance, labour, energy, commodities, industrialization, corporations, etc.—and the number of actors is large. Progress has been retarded by the general recession in the global economy since the mid-1970s. The prospects for the Brandt Commission's "mini-summit" this summer in Mexico City are not good.



surviving - but only barely surviving - in . . . poverty . . . with incomes judged insufficient to secure the basic necessities of life.

The irrelevance of independence

Such poverty poses major political, as well as social and economic, problems for the new leaders of the Third World: instability and **coups** have their roots in the inability of these states to alleviate suffering. Despite the very considerable efforts made by national regimes and international organizations, standards of education, health, communications and services have not improved significantly since independence. Poverty cannot be attacked successfully without changes in the global as well as the local economy. The Third World was incorporated into the world system decades ago and the benefits of international exchange have flowed to the North, to advance its industrialization and affluence.

The Nonaligned States, and the Group of 77 in UNCTAD—two collective Third

From interdependence to isolationism?

However, disorder in the world system should act as an incentive to cooperation, restructuring and redistribution. As is pointed out in **North-South**, there is a mutual interest in moving beyond the post-war Bretton Woods system and towards some form of NIEO:

While the international system has become much more complicated, with more independent nations, more institutions and more centres of influence, it has also become much more interdependent. More and more local problems can only be solved through international solutions . . . the achievement of economic growth in one country depends increasingly on the performance of others.

However, even if awareness of interdependence expands, a tension remains over whether poverty in the Third World or inflation in the First World is the

primary issue. In 1964 Lyndon Baines Johnson asserted that "For the first time in our history it is possible to conquer poverty." Yet, there is more poverty now than ever and protectionist pressures in the North may retard progress in the South. Unless the Nonaligned continue to demand a NIEO we may even lose sight of international inequalities let alone begin to do anything about them. As the Brandt Commission laments:

Few people in the North have any detailed conception of the extent of poverty in the Third World or of the forms that it takes. Many hundreds of millions of people in the poorer countries are preoccupied solely with survival and elementary needs . . . In the North, ordinary men and women face genuine economic problems - uncertainty, inflation, the fear if not the reality of unemployment. But they rarely face anything resembling the total deprivation found in the South. Ordinary people in the South would not find it credible that the societies of the North regard themselves as anything other than wealthy.

Given inherited structures of international exchange, the North has grown because of the South. Processes of international dependence and underdevelopment mean that those of us who live reasonably comfortable lives in the North cannot escape from some recognition and responsibility of our association with the poverty of the South. As George Bernard Shaw said in **Man and Superman**: "I am a gentleman; I live by robbing the poor." The global poor are now demanding reparations and redistribution from the international aristocrats, not to catch-up or emulate but merely to begin to be able to satisfy their Basic Human Needs. President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania expressed the Third World's frustration well in 1977:

The complaint of the poor nations against the present system is not only that we are poor both in absolute terms and in the comparison with the rich nations. It is also that within the existing structure of economic interaction we must remain poor, and get relatively poorer, whatever we do.

Timothy M. Shaw is an Associate Professor of Political Science at Dalhousie. He has recently authored a monograph for its Centre for Foreign Policy Studies on **Towards an International Political Economy for the 1980s: from dependence to (inter)dependence**. It deals with several of the issues discussed in this article and includes two comments from experts in the field. It is available for \$2.50 (\$2.00 for students) from Room 351 in the Arts & Administration Building at Dalhousie.

Aid for underdevelopment: the carrots and the sticks

By Eleanor MacLean

Many things have been called aid: from the CLC, CUSO, OXFAM and the major Canadian churches' support for Nicaragua's successful literacy Campaign last year; . . . to the funding—by both the US and USSR—of massive hydro-electric projects in Egypt; . . . to Canadian business sending candy and junk food to the wounded and homeless survivors of a Caribbean hurricane; . . . to the US's exporting of cattle prodders for torture in other countries.

In each case, these different kinds of "aid" have in fact aided someone. But the question is *who* have they aided?

What is the aid doing?

Multilateral aid—originating from an international pool of funding—frequently does not serve the interests of the people living in the recipient countries. In 1978, the World Bank, an international lending institution dominated by western funding, sent over 25 percent of its loans to four countries known for their repressive and anti-democratic regimes—Brazil, South Korea, Indonesia and the Philippines. This has not resulted in an improvement in living conditions for the people of these countries. The real income of Filipinos un-

"Aid is used by Congress both as a carrot and a stick, to reward or punish recipients depending on how the US regards their behaviours."
—US Congressman Frank Church

der the rule of Ferdinand Marcos, for example, has declined steadily since 1972. Unions are outlawed and workers earn an average of about \$2.00 a day.

Three-quarters of the World Bank's loans still go to commercial developments (electric power, railroads, highways, mining and manufacturing projects). In this way, World Bank loans finance the expensive infrastructure of a country, paving the way (sometimes quite literally!) for giant global corporations to invest there, their profits typically leaving the area as quickly as they are made.

The World Bank also promotes large-scale export agriculture instead of small-scale subsistence food production. Non-food crops such as tea, tobacco, jute and rubber received \$258.5 million in 1978, and food for export (explicitly designated as such) such as sugar, vegetables and cashews got another \$221 million. In Latin America, a startling 79% of the Bank's agricultural credit subsidizes livestock production destined for tiny local elites and export markets, according to researcher Bob Carty of the Latin American Working Group. In Latin America, 7% of all landowners possess 93% of the arable land.

In Brazil between 1960 and 1970, 6,300,000 peasant farmers had to leave rural areas to join the ranks of the unemployed in and around the cities. Food riots have erupted in recent years in Brazil, where crops for export, like soybeans, replaced food such as black beans and potatoes (those staples rose in price by 400% and 300% respectively). Milk became unavailable as dairy cattle were slaughtered to be exported as hamburger

meat.

Some experts claim that large-scale aid eventually "trickles down" to help the poor. One might ask them how they would explain a survey taken in 1971 which found that workers in the sugar-producing North-East of Brazil had a level of nutrition inferior to that of slaves in the same area of 1880.

Lest these startling figures from Brazil leave the impression that the problem called underdevelopment is "over there", we should remember that Canada lost 50% of its farmers from 1951 to 1976, and continues to lose them. Food security is daily growing more fragile, as Canada continues to grow more dependent on food imports (though remaining a net ex-

porter of food because of grain).

A nice illustration of World Bank designs to create dependency in "underdeveloped" countries comes from a World Bank country report on Papua New Guinea (PNG): "A characteristic of PNG's subsistence agriculture is its relative richness: over much of the country nature's bounty produces enough to eat with relatively little expenditure of effort. The root crops that dominate subsistence farming are 'plant and wait' crops, requiring little disciplined cultivation . . . Until enough subsistence farmers have their traditional life styles changed by the growth of new consumption wants, this labour constraint may make it difficult to introduce new crops."

Bilateral aid, channeled directly from a supporting country to the recipient, also tends to serve the donor country much better. Justifying Canada's bilateral programme, the President of the Canadian International Development Agency, said in 1973:

"We know that 80%-90% of this money is currently being spent in Canada, on Canadian goods, commodities and services . . ."

This is the rationale given to

"Seven out of ten Canadians thought that their country's aid should be increased or maintained."

The Coady Institute's brand of international aid

By Faye Chisholm

Constructive help from the west in loosening the knot of third world underdevelopment often needs to have more profound impact than temporary relief through loans and food grants. Detached from business interests and political mileage are aid programs and opportunities offering citizens of impoverished countries self-help through education.

St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, Nova Scotia, has since the 1920's been rooted in a co-operative movement that sought to better the lives of rural farmers and fishermen in Nova Scotia. Now its Coady Institute uses the principles of the Antigonish movement—collective self-help action through co-operatives and credit unions—to offer students from underdeveloped nations the knowledge that could mean a shift from desolation.

With half its funding provided by the Federal Canadian International Development Agency, the Coady Institute offers two study programs—one, a community diploma course taking six months, and the second, a five-week co-operative study program.

The shorter course has an enrolment of 36 students from 26 countries, and focuses directly on the operation and management of credit unions. The diploma program, taught this year to 52 students from 21 countries, explores the workings of public administration in implementing changes. Co-operatives are included in its scope.

2,500 students—from Africa, Asia, the

ied the Coady philosophy since the institute's formal launch in 1958.

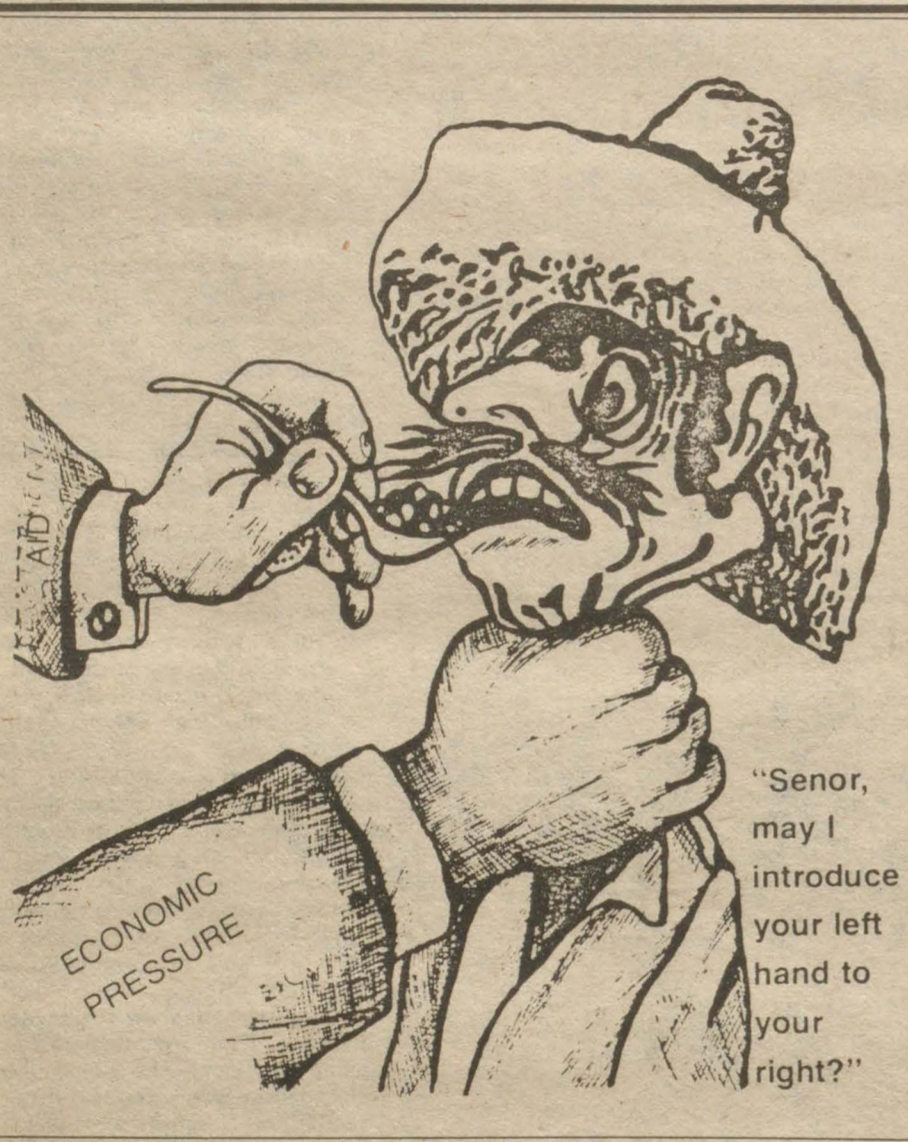
In the 1920's and 30's, Father J. Thompkins, founder of the Antigonish movement, and later Father M.M. Coady, promoted the principles of co-operatives and credit unions as a means of improving the destitute lives of farmers and fishermen in rural Nova Scotian communities.

Coady believed in a healthy mixture of private and public ownership in society, "a society where all the people participate in the economic processes and get their fair share of the wealth which all help to create . . . in a democracy, the people don't sit in the economic bleachers, they all play the game."

It was Thompkins' conviction that education should serve a practical purpose in giving people insight into their problems, and encouraging each to play an active role in effecting change. "The job of all educators," Coady wrote, "is to give the mass man a chance to appreciate his rich heritage and to express himself."

Individual expression in the Coady's curriculum includes a major independent project required of students, involving an economically-sound project practically linked to the economic area that is home to the student. An assigned guide consults with the student, but the project's success calls on independence through preparation and initiative.

Strongly tied through the university to the Roman Catholic efforts in the Third World, the Coady Institute's work in 1975 was endorsed by Mother Theresa of Calcutta: "Your leadership role is deservedly acknowledged and universally acclaimed."



"Senor, may I introduce your left hand to your right?"

ECONOMIC PRESSURE

ARCUP International

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

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out this massive repression is another example of foreign aid.

U.S. President Reagan has recently announced resumption of this aid to the junta (suspended temporarily because of the American killings). His official spokesperson on Latin America and Ambassador to the United Nations, Jeane Kirkpatrick expressed the need to support "moderate autocrats friendly to American interests." By American interests, Kirkpatrick means American business interests.

Medical aid

Yet El Salvador is receiving another brand of aid as well—this kind not from the American administration, but from ordinary Americans—and Canadians, and Germans, Dutch and others. Through independent, non-governmental organizations this aid is going *not* to the junta but to the popular resistance movement, the FDR (Democratic Revolutionary Front, a coalition of all popular opposition movements).

In Nova Scotia, student councils, the Latin America Information Group, OXFAM, churches and other groups have raised money for Medical Aid, with benefit concerts and fundraising letter campaigns. Throughout the country Canadians are also registering their political views with the government: even as early as last fall the Canadian Government had received more mail about El Salvador and the atrocities of the U.S.-backed regime than it had over Vietnam or Biafra.

Solidarity, not charity

The people of El Salvador, and of Zimbabwe and other Third World countries don't need "hand-outs". They don't want "sympathy". They want justice and ask for the solidarity of world citizens in their pursuit of it. Their need is urgent.

Support for Medical Aid to El Salvador, the Nicaraguan Literacy and Health Campaigns, Zimbabwean reconstruction are all visible proof that many Canadians are not standing idly by in the face of the grotesque inequalities in the world or the calculated suppression of popular movements. Their objective is to end needless world poverty. It is the equitable distribution of wealth and power amongst all peoples, and health, food and shelter for all.

A recent poll conducted by a private firm for CIDA found that seven out of ten Canadians thought that their country's aid should be increased or maintained. Of these, almost half—46%—thought it should be channeled through voluntary development organizations.

This short poem, written in the midst of tremendous struggles in southern Africa, hints at what this other kind of "aid" is about:

*Solidarity
is not an act of charity
but mutual aid between forces
fighting for the same objective.*

Eleanor MacLean is on the staff of the Halifax branch of OXFAM-CANADA, a group working to assist underdeveloped countries through self-help and long-term development projects. OXFAM is active in the Caribbean, Southern Africa and South American nations. Its operations are largely dependent on public support. The group's Halifax offices are located at 1649 Barrington Street, Halifax, N.S. B3J 3G5.

Name games in Aid

"When I use a word," Humpty Dumpty said, in rather a scornful tone, "it means just what I choose it to mean—neither more nor less."

"The question is," said Alice, "whether you can make words mean so many different things."

"The question is," said Humpty Dumpty, "which is to be master—that's all."

—Through the Looking Glass

Words can have a way of clouding reality sometimes. What are "vital interests"? What do we mean by "aid" to the "less fortunate"? What do others mean by using the same words? Why are some "less fortunate than others"?

"Underdeveloped" and "less developed countries" have only been in existence since the early 1960s, when the terms became commonly used—right about the time many nations, especially in Africa, were gaining political independence. Before that they were called "the colonies".

This change of terminology is significant. As the political reality of colonies became unacceptable, the language of bureaucracy came up with "underdeveloped" countries. (Were they falling victim to a mysterious, dreaded disease—"Underdevelopment"—genetic in nature perhaps?)

The unequal relations in reality between rich and poor continued, but the vocabulary used to describe that reality underwent change.

The most recent nomenclature for relations between the same countries is the "North-South Dialogue". The distinguishing feature is supposed to be geographical location. No doubt buried in the volumes of the Brandt Commission are eminently logical explanations for Australia and New Zealand being considered part of the "North".

—E. MacL.

Only in South Africa, you say?

Black rights in the 1980's: the Canadian back yard

By Alan Christensen

Canadians have been shocked in recent years by the popularity of the Ku Klux Klan in this country. They are shocked because they have always considered racism and racial discrimination to be an "American problem". However, says Rocky Burnley Jones, who was involved in the Afro-Canadian Liberation Movement in the 1960's and more recently ran as a provincial NDP candidate in a Halifax riding, black people have always been oppressed in Nova Scotia.

In fact, says Jones, the situation Nova Scotian blacks are in is not very different from that of blacks in the southern United States. Up until 15 years ago there were still discriminatory laws which were not unlike the notorious apartheid laws of South Africa. Until the 1950's blacks were still kept separate from whites in a New Glasgow theatre. In 1965 a black girl was not permitted to be buried in a Halifax graveyard, because it was reserved by law for whites only.

Furthermore, says Jones, "I don't believe that the relative position of blacks (in Nova Scotia) has changed one iota in the last ten years." In saying this, he blames many groups—including himself, for not being more vocal in the face of inaction. However, he maintains that most of the blame for the lack of change in the black plight can be placed firmly on the shoulders of the provincial and federal governments.

While he admits that Nova Scotia's Human Rights law has been quite effective in eliminating job discrimination, he also maintains that the problem for blacks and other minorities goes much deeper than discrimination. In the past, blacks were generally excluded from the mainstream of society and were usually forced to live on the outskirts of white communities, performing the most low paying, menial jobs in the towns. Only in Cape Breton were blacks in any degree allowed to work in the more high-paying factory and mine jobs, alongside white workers. As well, Cape Breton was the only place where the unions included black workers in their membership.

"I don't believe that the relative position of blacks (in Nova Scotia) has changed one iota in the last ten years."

This to Jones speaks of a need for more effective affirmative action programs, to get blacks and other minorities into the workforce "so that they can develop their own potential". Jones says that without effective affirmative action programs, it's not necessary to discriminate against blacks in order to keep them out of the more skilled and high-paying jobs.

Today's ghettos simply look nicer

Ghetto living is another part of life which has not disappeared for many of the provinces' blacks. In fact, says Jones, the ghetto of today is more likely to be a

huge government-owned housing project—such as Uniacke Square—which he says tends to isolate blacks. When people are identified at a low-income status, according to Jones, and are isolated from the rest of the community, they are jailed at the low-income levels.

Black groups lullaby-ed with government funds

The groups available to voice these concerns are almost non-existent, adds Jones, who says that in the sixties there was a large civil rights movement in the black community which paralleled the black civil rights movement in the United States. These groups, including the Afro-Canadian Liberation Movement of which Jones himself was a part, were co-opted by the government of the day, according to Jones. When these groups were organized, he says, "the government came along and said 'Hey, you're rocking the boat, but we'll help you rock the boat. We'll give you money and we'll set up one organization to speak for all of you.' So they created the BUF (Black United Front)."

"Whether it be boom times or bad times, blacks are the last hired, the first fired."

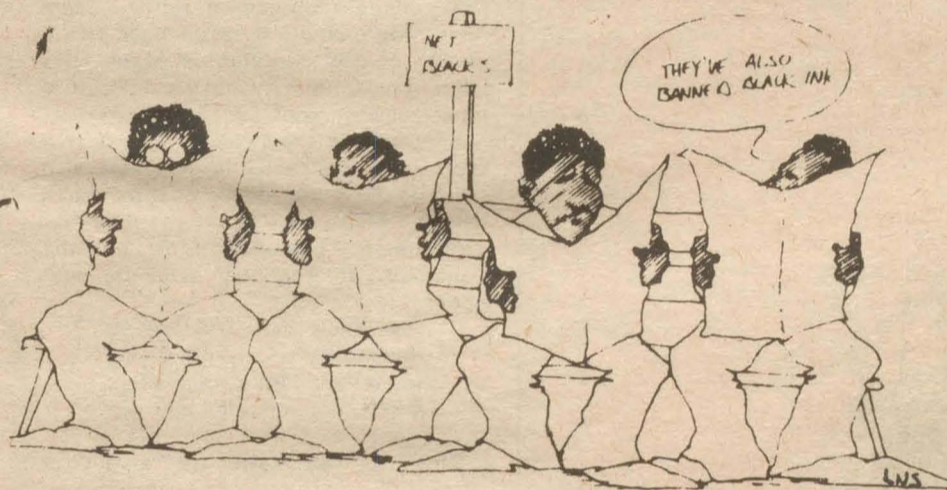
The BUF, he says, has isolated itself from the black community. It "speaks for all of us (the black community) directly to government and never to the community." The BUF does nothing to affect the lives of blacks in Nova Scotia by Jones' account.

Blacks, he says, are also becoming more interested in the political process—but it's still difficult for them to rise to any position of power in the political system. He points to the voting results when he ran in the Halifax-Needham riding for the NDP in a 1978 provincial election. While he picked up support in the black areas which had not previously voted heavily for the NDP, he lost ground in some of the traditionally NDP white working class neighborhoods. "The working class white in this area," according to Jones, "has yet to develop enough politically to separate race from politics."

An uneasy picture: one can see that Canadians, who always have looked smugly at racial problems in the U.S., Great Britain and South Africa, should take another look at their own backyards. The findings are surprising.

Provincial government tokenism?

Jones points an accusing finger at the Nova Scotia government for maintaining only "token affirmative action programs". He notes there is only one person to co-ordinate the needs of the designated minorities in Nova Scotia. He also accuses the provincial government of not allocating money to affirmative action, and of not elevating blacks in the civil ser-



vice. "In fact," he says, "it may be that the percentage of blacks in the civil service would be less than what it was ten years ago, or the relative position of blacks within the civil service may be less."

Duncan McNab of the Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission said he'd "not wish to agree or disagree" with Jones' allegations. The HRC is charged with enforcing the provisions of the Nova Scotia Human Rights Act, and spearheads affirmative action programs in hiring, among other measures. He said the Commission has done "a great deal of work enforcing the Human Rights Act, particularly over the past ten years." McNab insists that there has been progress in human rights—in general—in that time.

Specific Human Rights Commission activities included school conference programs and affirmative action drives in education and employment fronts, "designed," says Duncan McNab, "to improve the status of the visible minorities".

Rocky Jones also says that the crown corporations of the federal government are no better in their token commitments to black employment. The entire maritimes operations of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, he pronounces, have only two blacks on staff.

CBC Public Relations officer Gordon Smith can't be sure about that. "There's no place on employment forms to indicate a person's colour," he says. Smith says the provisions of the Human Rights Code, prohibiting discrimination on the basis of colour or other social factors, are strictly enforced in CBC hiring practices. A check with the broadcasting network's Human Resources offices might unearth a breakdown of employed blacks, he says. Five hundred and eighty employees work in the CBC's six Maritime centres.

A frequently-heard chorus in the realm of the black situation is that tough economic times are behind the present plight of Nova Scotia's blacks. Not according to Rocky Jones: "Whether it be boom times or hard times," he says,

"blacks are the last hired, the first fired."

Black issues: filler for the local media

The local media is by Jones' account "a very racist industry". He says there are almost no blacks in the local media fields and they have done almost nothing to assist the black community, particularly in shaping public attitude. "Except for the odd interview to fill in time," charges Jones, the media has ignored blacks.

Education has often been mentioned as a solution to the problems of black peo-

The ghetto of today is more likely to be a huge government-owned housing project . . . which tends to isolate blacks.

ple. There are problems with this attitude, says Jones, because "education doesn't eliminate racism". First of all, he says, schools do not relate to the needs of black students. Jones compared the situation of a black student to that of an Acadian student attending an English school—the values and aspirations, he says, may be different from those of the system. "You have to be exceptional to make it through."

He noted that many blacks go through university "only to find the same barriers to employment and a lot of the same social barriers". Jones says that blacks, by and large, do not get the advantages of the university facilities although they pay taxes. Blacks are also used by universities to attract grants to study the black status—with no eventual benefits to the black community.

Only Dalhousie University, he says, has made any attempt at establishing an affirmative action education program (called the Transition Year Program). St. Francis Xavier University has also instituted an affirmative action program on its campus.

M.E. Productions surfaces . . .

Survivors: Coping with the bomb

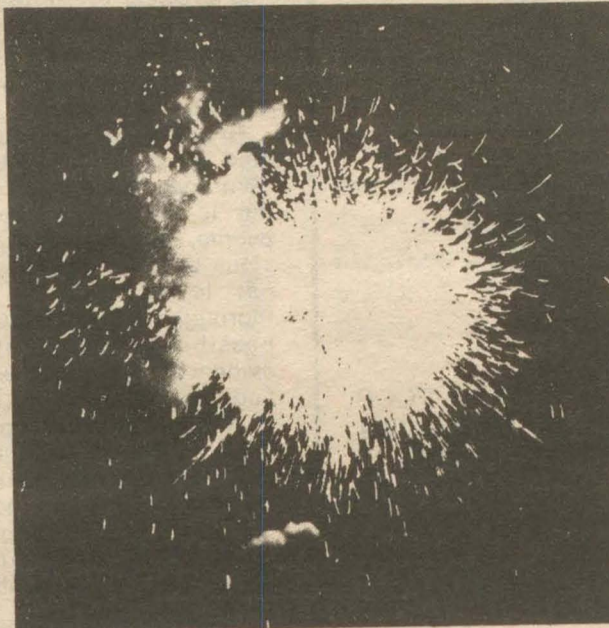
by Glenn Walton

It has been said that there are more theatre groups per capita in Nova Scotia than any place else on earth; whether or not this is strictly true, it is a truism that there is a large subculture of artists and writers, musicians and craftspeople in Halifax, presumably waiting for a Renaissance, or moving off in disgust to Toronto. There have been several recent attempts to exploit this talent, and now, after the unfortunate demise of **Theatre 1707** and **Stages**, there is a new theatre group in Halifax. It is called **M.E. Productions**, and their first production is a work by local poet, writer and free-spirit-about-town Jim MacSwain, entitled **Survivors**. Produced at the new Nova Scotia Archives on University Avenue, the play is a happy success for all concerned.

Survivors is a two-person play. Jay, a rather eccentric survivor of a nuclear war, is living in a cabin somewhere by a river or seacoast (presumably in Nova Scotia). He is discovered by Kay, a feisty former chicken farmer turned recruiting scout for a new colony that is sowing and growing down the coast. Kay implores Jay to return to what she considers civilization, but he, sick of human folly, will have none of it. Convinced that he is dying, Jay professes to prefer a fanciful isolation contemplating the masks of people he knew, which he has hung on the walls of the cabin. He is convinced that joy does not exist. "But there is joy," Kay insists. **Survivors** covers Kay and Jay's confrontation, which develops from gunpoint confrontation to domestic cooperation to love, of

sorts. When the time comes for Jay to decide whether to stay or leave, we are not given a typical Happy Ending. MacSwain's vision is not quite so optimistic. Instead, Kay leaves without Jay, but promises to visit him. We know Jay will look forward to seeing her again, but he is still unable to participate in the cycle of civilization that is starting up again, carrying the seeds of its own demise.

In the role of Jay is Simon Skey, whom I have only seen as Koko in, of all things, that turkey of Victorian high camp, Gilbert and Sullivan's **The Mikado**. As Koko, Skey was delightful; his role in **Survivors** of a jaded bisexual leftover from the chaos of human constructions could not have been different, but he handles the role equally well. His clipped British accent is strangely just right for Jay, because he, despite all of his blustering about truth and nature and aecsticism, is a bit of a snob. Skey brings a quirkiness to Jay that is entirely believable, and handles the poetic language of his siloquies as if they were written for him. As Kay, Angela Jollette plays what was originally a man's role, and represents the male principle. Kay is the recruiter and hunter, concerned about the tribe's reproduction and expansion, a sort of Calamity Jane getting her consciousness raised. Again, Jollette is fine for the role, being big, blustering and incidentally in possession of a wonderful Nova Scotian accent, despite her attempts at (I presume) hillbilly jahoo speech. Her parody of Jay's Elizabethan pretensions is a delight. Both actors tended to rush their



lines, particularly in key scenes where they describe the deaths of former loved ones, but the chemistry essential to a two-person play was always present.

Much of the credit for **Survivors'** success is due to the direction of Rosemarie Gilbert, who has taken a difficult text and emphasized the humour of it and its situations. Where MacSwain's writing tends to darkness, morbidity or obscurity, Gilbert counterpoints it with light little flourishes of her director's imagination, such as dressing Jay in tails and Kay in her Calamity Jane getup, or having them sing **Aint' We Got Fun?** as they bed down. These fanciful juxtapositions work; and seem instinctively right in a post Holocaust world, but then madness has always hovered in the background of MacSwain's writings, like the dragons that fill

his room and his imagination. Most pleasing of all in the production is the writing. This is to date MacSwain's best work. **Survivors** is less obscure than much of his poetry, more dramatically unified than **The Bearded Lady's Reflection** and less unremittingly pessi-

mistic than **Depression**. His gift is poetic, and in full force here. Jay, talking of his lover William, who walked into the contaminated night and died, laments:

His skin was ribbon satin
flushed
His back a boney keel
His eye a bird out on a limb
That danced a capricious
reel

And William went to the
other side
Wearing the grey day morn
He turned the last tree root
by
The whole world was torn....

In addition to his producing gems such as this, it is pleasing to see MacSwain drawing together the other elements of drama into his work. Art, even tragedy, has the effect of rejuvenating the spirit, and that is exactly what **Survivors** succeeds in doing. It is to be hoped that MacSwain will keep writing, and that **Survivors** will be seen again soon.

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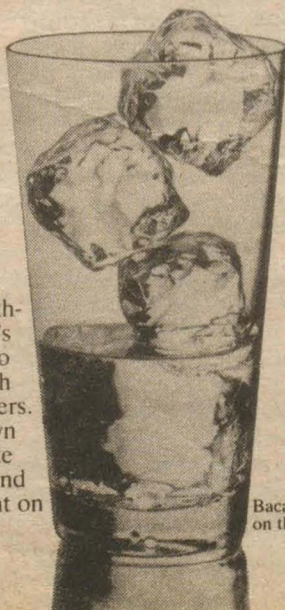
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The Damned Fool Circle

by Michael McCarthy

Record Reviews: **The Fool Circle**, Nazareth; **The Black Album**, The Damned.

Nazareth has earned ten gold records and nine platinum ones in Canada, according to their A&M publicity people. Eschewing the obvious question, which is best left to be answered by a thorough sociological study, or possibly conclusive medical evidence that some people's auditory apparatus is located in a position lower and posterior to that of the majority, one is still left with the distasteful fact that there are going to be approximately 50,000 Canadians who are going to be very disgusted and angry after listening to, or worse, buying, Nazareth's latest LP **The Fool Circle**.

There is not a single redeeming song on this album, which might provide solace for having bought it, or wasted time listening to it. None of the songs are well written. Dan McCafferty's vocals are abysmally painful and rasping, a flaw made ten times as bad by the fact that the voices are mixed way too high, and the instrumentals left in the background as though they were coming through a crack in a door far away. This may be an attempt to hide the fact that the musicianship is so lacklustre, or that there are generally no more than two instruments played at a time, leaving holes in the music that you could drive trucks through. Worst of all, there are no fast or loud songs on the album, which you could turn up high enough such that you would be jolted out of worrying whether they were good or bad, a cataclysmic let-down from a band that has basically earned its following by being a heavy metal blast-your-ears-off group.

Most of the songs are written around the theme of politics and nuclear war threat, which Nazareth is apparently just waking up to. Evidently, they also have just discovered phrases which are overworked cliches for the rest of us, such as "Talkin's too late", or "The bear he roars in the East/But we ain't listenin'", or "All (the world's) diamonds and pearls/could never buy you". Many of the lyrics set a new standard for logic and continuity, as well as message, e.g. "So you think you're fat/Well that's a fact/But your well ran dry/So you had to walk another mile."

Of the ten cuts, three attempt to be rock and roll. "Dressed to Kill" comes closest, with its monotone driving bass. It suffers terribly, as do all the songs, from insipid, muted guitars, insouciant piano, and banal lyrics, not to mention the singing (dare one suggest that there is an attempt, as among most heavy metal groups, to copy the style of Robert Plant of the hugely successful Led Zep? No, surely this idea is too

far-fetched). The other two are too slow and repetitive, as are a ballad and a song called "Every Young Man's Dream", which consists basically of about 15 repeats of the title loudly, over a failed attempt at a Bo Diddley beat. The best song on the record is "Little Part of You, which is almost a catchy pop love song with semi-believable vocals. This is over-balanced by another pop song of Rod Stewart inanity, which features a stirring chorus of "Victoria, I could love you for a hundred years/And still want more of ya!" Also outstanding is a wimpish, melodramatic version of "Cocaine", done live and staged right down to the group of simpering teenagers who have been coached to brainlessly yell "cocaine" and then scream in exultation as if that were the height of rebellious freedom and self-assertion, which is somewhat sickening, especially considering the way in which the song is destroyed by a pseudo-reggae beat and obtrusive, anomalous bass line aiming at Rolling Stone funk. All the appeal of a Kiss concert. Once again, there is a curious lack of guitars.

Overall, the album is a gutless, slow, unimaginative glob of saccharine and banality, awful lyrics, painfully grating vocals, diminutive musicianship and no worth whatsoever.

Which brings us to the Damned's new release, which has no title on the cover, but has "The Black Album" on the label. This is a regrettable allusion to the Beatle's masterpiece "The White Album" (so-called by critics), and invites comparison which the Damned are ridiculously ill-equipped to withstand.

This album is not so much bad as just not good. Certainly the band has an abundance of energy, as do most of their English punk counterparts, and at times almost reach the releasing ebullience and manic gusto of the Mersey/Liverpool beat groups of the early sixties. Unfortunately, they also share with most of their contemporaries a crippling lack of writing ability. Thus, while for about a minute of the fast songs one is kept interested by the effort of the band and allure of the musical attack, the final two minutes of the average song are an increasing cissappointment, as the same riffs are mechanically repeated, but with a feeling of falseness after the first time when they seemed fresh, and it becomes apparent that the band has nothing to say; they have no musical or lyrical statement to make which can sustain the song, no content of excelling musicianship or pleasing singing to maintain the listener's goodwill. In short, after several good starts, they repeatedly fall flat on their faces.

One must praise the battering ram attack on drums by Rat Scabies throughout the album; at times, he approaches the splendour of the late, lamented Keith Moon. The bass of Paul Grey is also notable on several songs, especially on Lively Arts, where he achieves a menacing growl reminiscent of the Strangler's at their best. This song also features interesting haunting synthesizers lurking on the fringe of the music. The rest of the songs on the first side are similar: fast, rambling rock and roll that goes on too long and loses its force and spirit. Attempts are made to broaden the scope of the music, such as slow, melodic inserts (a la Moody Blues) into the rollicking "Wait for the Blackout", which fail, and some interesting tempo changes in "Twisted Nerve", which is a forgettable song despite the obvious and appreciated effort being made. "Drinking About My Baby" resembles seminal Kinks' groups, and a screeching guitar break, but the song is too aimless, its effect being satisfactory and no more. There are no breaks between the songs. Aside from the general sameness of the music, the reason is not apparent. Perhaps the lyrics would provide a clue, if one could decipher the extended gregorian chants on a melodic line which pass for vocals on this album, but one can't.

Side two is much less satisfactory. Although "History of the World-Part 1" is the best song on the album, with its catchy melody, superior singing, and good keyboard/synthesizer work well worked together into a simpler and successful pop rock sound, and other songs tend to be slow, pointless semi-acoustic ramblings, ponderous and unpleasant to follow. In apparent experimentation, one cut features random chords produced with a hammer on strings, and another has a fractured electronic ending which reinforces the boring aura of the whole side.

If these boys could learn to write and sing, they would be able to parlay their energy and zestful musicianship into a real rock and roll triumph. As it is, while they are certainly miles ahead of tired, vapid businessmen like the Eagles, McCartney or Manilow, they're still only pale echoes of the original British rock groups, able to merely reproduce fleeting, but non-sustained moments of driving rock and roll such as the Beatles, Kinks, Who, etc., all did fifteen years ago, only much better than erstwhile successors like the Damned have so far accomplished.



Split decision on Euripides tragedy

by Stan Beeler

On the bus home from the Neptune production of **Medea** last Friday night I sat behind two very odd characters. One was tall and thin and wore a rather haughty expression on his long pale face. The other was short and had rather shaggy long hair. He wore a somewhat stained, purple leather university jacket. As the bus pulled away from the stop the short one turned to the other and said: "Hey, you were sittin' in front of me at that play, weren't you?" The taller one replied: "I believe so. You were the person who insisted upon placing his knees in the center of my seatback, were you not?"

Short: Yeah, that was me. What did you think of the play? That Victoria Snow, the broad that played Media (sic), is somethin' else eh?

Tall: That is **Medea**, not Media. Yes, she did fulfil the requirements of her role. But, of course, all that she had to do was express accurately what Euripides intended.

Short: Horseshit! Those guys at Neptune did a real great job with that old turkey. Who'd go see a thing like that if it wasn't a rock musical?

Tall: I certainly would. In fact, I almost didn't go when I heard about the music.

Short: Well excuooooose

me! Y'know it's too bad about the music, it didn't seem to fit the play too good.

Tall: I certainly agree with you on that point. The Greeks had musicians accompany the choral parts of their plays, but I assume that it was more appropriate to the mood of the action.

Short: Yeah, I think I heard that somewhere. Greeks invented chorus girls. These ones were really great eh?

Tall: I will grant you that the dancers and the musicians were good, but the material that they were given to present was, to say the least, mediocre.

Short: Boy you sure are a hard guy to please. How about all that stuff on the stage? Sure knocked your eyes out didn't it?

Tall: The stage design was absolutely marvelous. Stark white contrasting with black and the mirrored ceiling: it managed to express graphically the central theme of the play. Think of how it concentrated the attention upon the messenger as he reported the death of the king and his daughter.

Short: Yeah, that guy, Walter Borden, was fantabulous.

Tall: He was what?

Short: He was real good;

don't you speak English? The way he told his stuff you could really see what was goin' on.

Tall: A role like that is the true test of an actor's ability. He must be able to build the whole scene with words.

Short: Yeah, that's what I said. They turned out a pretty good show without even one slow motion blood and guts scene. If that sort of thing catches on, the special effects people will go out of business.

Tall: I hardly think that it will. The modern audience appears to have a taste for explicit violence.

Short: Well those Greeks got all that stuff with the gladiators.

Tall: I believe you are thinking of the Romans.

Short: Same difference.

Tall: Not really.

Short: Was this Euripides character a woman? The play sure sounds like some women's lib type wrote it.

Tall: It does seem to be socially relevant doesn't it? Euripides was one of the first authors to consider the problems of a woman in a patriarchal society, and it seems that they haven't changed a lot in the past two thousand years. Medea truly resents her dependency upon her husband.

Short: Not much wonder, that guy was a real klutz.

Tall: True, in this production Jason appeared to be a weakling, but I somehow doubt that Euripides intended that it be so extreme.

Short: Yeah, I wondered why all the guys in this thing were such jerks. Those two kings, Creon and Agnes, were funny.

Tall: Those were Creon and Aegeus, and again I would suggest that their presentation was modernized.

Short: What d'ya want; that they should keep it just like the Greeks had it? Who would go to see somethin' like that?

Tall: I suppose that one must adjust to the times, but should a play be totally at the mercy of the director?

Short: Nah, that's why they have copyright laws. Too bad Euripides is dead.

Tall: How true!

It was at this moment that the bus arrived at my stop, so I reluctantly got up and left. From the discussion that I had already heard, it was plain to me that there was more than one way of looking at the play that we had just seen. There is a lot to be said for the approach that takes the intention of the playwright as absolute. To write is to attempt to convey certain

thoughts to an audience and any attempt to reinterpret may in one sense be considered an insult. However, though some basic concepts and emotions may justifiably claim to be eternal, the tastes of the audience change. The problem that the director of a modern production of a "Classic" must face is to distinguish the unchanging from that which must be altered in order to maintain public interest. As my two informants have suggested, Neptune's production may have leaned slightly towards the modern. On the other hand, no one but a few specialists would have been interested in an absolutely authentic production of **Medea**. The thought of spending ten hours on a hard seat holds no particular charm even for a dedicated theatre buff such as myself.



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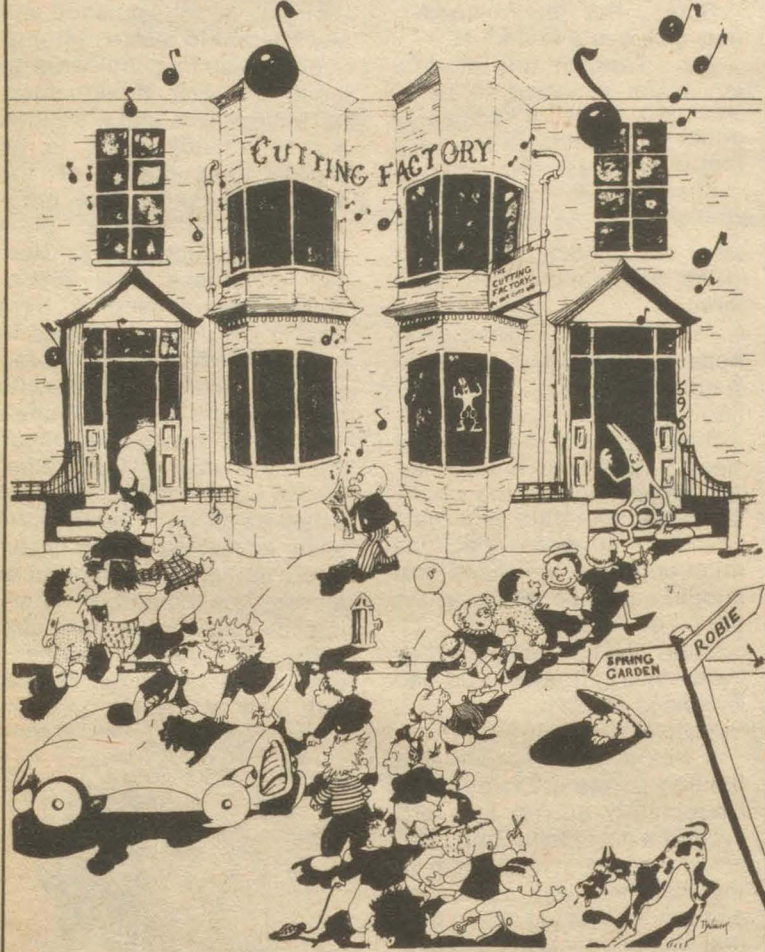
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W S D I H C N U B D L I W N R

by Lloyd Daye
and Michael Cormier

--Another World's antagonist (4)

--L--
--Controlled vocabulary (13)

RULES

Find the word which best suits the clue. The word begins with the letter above the clue you are dealing with. The number after each clue gives the number of letters in the word. When you get the word, try to find it in the box of letters. Circle the letters in the word. After all words have been found the quiz word will remain.

--M--
--None left at Howe Hall (11)

--O--
--Destroying this will lead to severe climatic changes (5)

--P--
--Hair raising experience (7)
--Must not say anything when you do this (9)
--Side by each (4)
--A kissed frog (6)

--R--
--Ford's specialty (12)
--Expensive timepiece (5)

--S--
--Young cod fish (5)
--An edible crustacean (6)
--Parts of a whole (7)
--Pioneer's wheel (8)
--Decaffeinated not decaffee (5)
--Cranberry, apple and plum (5)
--Get (5)
--Lake bottoms are covered with this (8)

--W--
--Butch Cassidy's gang (9)

--Z--
--Summit of ambition (6)

Quiz word clue - Exclamation (12)

Answer to last week's Dalorama -
San Salvador

--A--
--Put this in your pipe and smoke it (7)
--Legendary keeper of the four winds (6)
--Part of any car family (10)

--B--
--December 26th (9)
--Give and let live (10)
--Having two eyes (9)

--C--
--Top-line Rolls Royce (8)
--Rook (6)
--Eviscerated rooster (5)
--Ashes to ashes (8)
--Camera company (5)

--E--
--Guess (8)

--F--
--Dal girls are triumphant (11)
--Sideshow attraction (5)

--H--
--A quadruped (5)

--I--
--"Fill her up" is an example of this (5)



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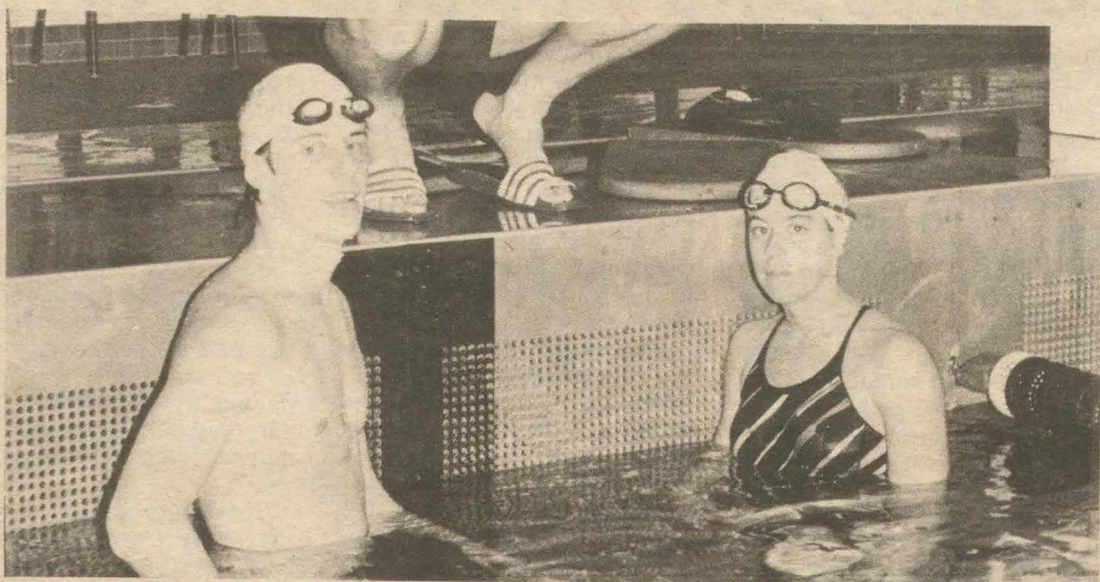
CKDU Radio Quizz

Musical Dogs

by Kimrilda van Faglen

- Who recorded "Do The Dog"?
- What year was Bowie's "Diamond Dogs" lp recorded?
- After 20 years, Mr. Bojangles did what for his dog?
- According to Alan Parsons, when do you get fleas?
- "Black Dog" appears on what Led Zeppelin lp?
- Dogs and pigs predominate what concert album?
- Who wants to be your dog?
- Who wrote the hit "Shambala"?
- What Eric Clapton album features a dog on the cover?
- Me and You and a Dog named what?

SPORTS



Gold Medalists Brian Jessop and Susan Mason

Higgins/Dal Photo

CIAU titles for swimmers

Dal swim team captains Susan Mason and Brian Jessop highlighted the performances of the Dal swim teams at the 1981 CIAU swimming and diving Championships at the University of Toronto last weekend.

Mason, AUSA swimmer of the year for the past three seasons, captured the women's 800 freestyle title for the third successive year. Jessop, a third year engineering student, took the gold medal in the men's 1500 metres freestyle to capture his first CIAU title in what was his last individual race in Tiger colours. Jessop, who garnered silver medals in this event, in 1979 and 1980, took command of the race at the 500 metre mark to finish over seven seconds ahead of his nearest challenger.

The Tigers women's team, led by Mason, after a second place finish with 199 points, in 1980, in the women's team championship increased their

points total to 207 this year to place third behind Toronto and Calgary. The men's team maintained their top ten spot with an eighth place finish with 72 points ahead of Acadia's 58 point score in tenth position. Overall, unofficially, Dal was fourth behind Toronto, Calgary and UBC of the twenty four competing schools.

Dal swimmers captured a total of nine medals—two gold, one silver and six bronze. Three of these medals came in the women's relay events. The Dal medley relay quartet of Dawn Suto, Susan Bennie, Carol Flynn and Louise Deveau set a new Dal record of 4:36.1 to take the silver, their first ever CIAU medal in this event. The team of Deveau, Flynn, Shelley Platt and Mason snared the bronze in the 800 metres freestyle relay finishing some 18 seconds clear of the fourth place finisher. The triple medal sweep was accomplished when the squad of

Flynn, Platt, Mason and Bennie grabbed the bronze in the concluding 400 metres freestyle relay event.

Individual bronze medals were won by Mason in the 200 freestyle in which she set a new AUSA record of 2:06.47; Dawn Suto in the women's 100 metres backstroke, also in new AUSA record time—1:07.55; Louise Deveau in the 100 metres butterfly—an event in which last year she missed this very medal by one hundredth of a second! This year she outouched Dal teammate Carol Flynn in fourth spot by eight-on-hundredths! Brian Jessop also captured his third medal in the men's 400 individual medley in as many years with a bronze medal performance.

Overall, Dal had twenty-nine placings in the top twelve equalling the team's 1980 performances in Laval. For Coach Nigel Kemp and his teams it was the successful culmination of another outstanding season.

Volleyballers vanquished

by Andrew Sinclair

It was the same old story; the men came close, but once again returned home sans cigars, losing all five of their matches at the CIAU volleyball championships this past weekend in Victoria. Tiger pride was restored in some measure, however, by Phil Perrin's selection to both the All-Canadian team and the CIAU tournament all-star team.

The Tigers' first four matches epitomized this year's season as they consistently came out the losers in games that could have gone either way. Dal's first loss came at the hands of the University of Sherbrooke 15-7, 13-15, 18-16, 20-18; their second to York 11-15, 15-7, 15-4, 7-15, 15-12. In their third tilt with Coach Al Scott's former University of Victoria team, the Tigers were

four points away from clinching the match at one point, taking the first two games 15-13, 15-12 and going up 11-4 in the third. It was not to be, however, as the Vikings came storming back to take the third game 15-12 and the next two 15-4, 15-10. The Tigers' fourth contest was, again, close as the University of Manitoba beat them in four 16-14, 17-15, 11-15, 15-5.

Dalhousie's only real setback came in their final match when they played a University of Alberta team that needed a victory to make the playoffs. Led by the nation's most valuable player, Terry Danybuk, Alberta blew Dal away 15-2, 15-7, 15-4 and went on to win the championship, beating Manitoba in the fifth game of a final match described by Scott as "the best collegiate match I've ever seen in Canada."

The Tigers' main problem,

according to Scott, was that they "never had everybody playing really well; there was always somebody on the team who was having an off match." Top hitter for the Tigers, not surprisingly, was Perrin, who had 122 kills and 19 blocking points for the tournament, and who was successful on an unbelievable 31 of 35 attempts in one match. Jan Prsala was second in the hitting sweepstakes with 85 kills and 6 blocks, Bernie Derible had 64 kills and 4 blocks, Jamie Fraser had 56 kills and 8 blocks, while Rod Walsh had 50 kills and a team high 30 blocking points.

The Tigers now set their sights on the upcoming Junior and Senior championships and, with Ken Boutillier the only member of the team definitely not returning next year, the cliché "just wait 'till next year" can perhaps be forgiven.

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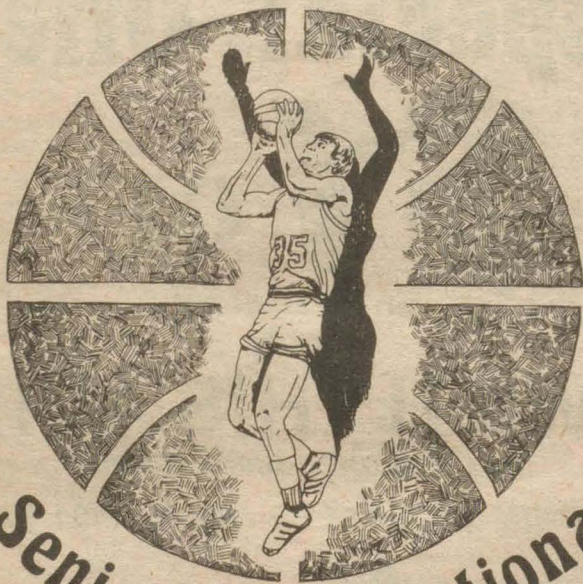
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Eagles prevail over Tigers

Dalhousie second to one

by Sandy Smith

From the first day of training camp onward, John Kibyuk provided the lion's share of the leadership for the Dalhousie hockey Tigers. This past weekend was no different as the performance given by Kibyuk was symbolic not only of the Tigers' playoff with the Blues Eagles, but of the entire Tigers' season.

Kibyuk had already scored the first two goals in the Friday night 4-3 loss when he was slashed in front of the Moncton goal. The blow to his arm was so severe that first suspicions were that the arm had been broken. Kibyuk was, however, lucky enough not to sustain a fracture in his arm. The team captain's right arm was, nevertheless, very swollen and had to be heavily taped. Despite the injury, Kibyuk played his normal game killing penalties, playing the power play, and taking a regular shift. No complaints, he just kept doing the job he felt he had to do.

Just as Kibyuk put his injury behind him, so did the Tigers put Friday's heartbreaking 4-3 loss behind them. The game was a tough one for the Tigers to lose as they had led 3-1 after the first period on goals by Kibyuk (two) and Rick McCallum. A strong second period by the home squad tied the score at three, following forty minutes, and set the stage for Francois Bessette's winning goal at 12:26 of the third period. The Tigers applied tremendous pressure following Bessette's goal, but failed to score the elusive tying goal despite the fact that they had chances to do so as late as 19:57 of the final period. The loss was a difficult one to take, but the

Tigers have proved their maturity all year long by bearing down to win eleven of fourteen post-Christmas games to prove to those of us who were somewhat skeptical of their claims to be a team worthy of recognition as one of the best in the AUAA, that they were right.

Having put the loss behind them, the Tigers opened Saturday's encounter with the same enthusiasm as Friday night's game. They skated stride for stride with the Moncton team in each of the opening periods and dominated both. The score Saturday night after the first twenty minutes was, however, only 2-2. Kibyuk again opened the score, this time with a slapshot, and Shawn MacDonald scored a pretty short-handed breakaway goal.

After falling behind 3-2, the Tigers appeared ready to beat their second period jinx when McCallum tied the score not long before Ken Johnston gave Dal a 4-3 lead. The lead was, however, a short lived one as the Blue Eagles stormed back to score three goals in four minutes and leave the second period leading 6-4.

This score was a fairer indication of the play than the final 8-4 score. The Tigers were not at all humbled by the Moncton team, nor were they humbled by any team in the long, and rather amazing, season they had this year.

Their dismal first half of the year and dramatic leap from last to second place in their division is now well known by followers of the team, and in retrospect, the weekend's results reflected an ending to the season that was a most

appropriate one. Despite the tremendous second half the Tigers enjoyed, they managed to beat the Blue Eagles only once in five tries. The Moncton squad seemed to have the little bit of extra depth that the Tigers lacked, they had that something extra needed to win the close games. The games were, however, indeed close, and the experience gained by this year's Tigers can only help when the close games come around next year.

The Tigers can truly say that they were clearly the second best team in the AUAA, and they weren't all that far behind the first place Eagles.

TIGER TALES—With defenceman *Don Woodworth* out for the year with a broken collarbone, defenceman *Walter Kontak* filled in outstandingly for the Tigers. Kontak is the first to acknowledge he is not the swiftest guy on the blades, but played in a manner typical of the Tigers by knowing his limitations and making sure not to exceed them. Kontak was particularly "heady" during play in his own end clearing the puck... The rest of the defensive corps also played well, indeed *Ken Johnston* was spurred on by his unpopularity with the crowd, while *Gary Ryan* and *Paul Leck* each logged great amounts of ice time as well and played their steadiest... The difference between the teams in this past weekend's championship seemed to be the lack of scoring from more than one Dal line. John Kibyuk and Rick McCallum had five of the seven Tiger goals. The more balanced Moncton attack prevailed in the end.

SPORTS BRIEFS

CURLING—If the car rental agency is right, Dalhousie curlers tried harder than anyone to win the Atlantic University Athletic Association (AUAA) men's, women's, and mixed curling titles. All three Dal teams finished second in their respective divisions.

The Dalhousie women were tied with the host Moncton rink with a 6-1 record but lost in a play-off, 8-0, to the Hubtowners.

The Dal men were tied with the University of New Brunswick, Saint John campus at 5-2. Both trailed UNB-Fredricton.

The mixed team had a 3-1 mark, second only to Memorial.

GYMNASTICS—The men finished sixth among the sixth teams competing at the Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Union (CIAU) championships in Calgary.

Steve Banks' tenth place finish on the parallel bars helped him finish in seventeenth place overall, the best performance by a Dalhousie

athlete.

Atlantic champion Shawn Healey was injured after four events, putting off for this year any hopes of a medal for the Dal veteran. Doug Polak was the most improved performer for the Tigers.

RAQUETBALL—Bill Taylor took the Dalhousie Club championship this past weekend at Dalplex. Taylor, from Edmonton, is a post-grad student doing work in family medicine.

SQUASH—Former Dalhousie tennis team member Joanne Beckwith did something 'beyond her wildest dreams' this past weekend finishing in second place in the York University hosted Can-Am Invitational Squash tournament.

Beckwith, a fourth year biology student, represented the Dalhousie Squash Club in the tourney. She scored wins over the U of T, Waterloo, and McGill representatives before losing to Alicia McConnell of Brooklyn, N.Y. in the final.

WRESTLING—Dalhousie's few wrestlers finished their season rather successfully taking three medals at the AUAA finals at Mount Allison University.

Team coach Greg Wilson, a Masters Physical Education student from Ottawa, won a gold medal in the 167 lb. weight class, and Wilson finished the season with an impressive undefeated season against Atlantic competition.

Peter Coulthard took the silver medal in the 126 lb. class. Coulthard is a native of Montreal and presently in his second year of law studies here.

Local lad Tim Matheson, a third year commerce student, was the third medal winner. He took the bronze medal in the 158 lb. division.

Wilson was the only Tiger to place at the CIAU championships in Thunder Bay, at Lakehead University. Wilson finished fourth in his 167 lb. class.

Soviet publications compiled at Dalhousie

continued from page 8

from which Jones selects material to be microfilmed.

Copies of the microfilms are sold to other Universities, allowing the collection to grow at little cost.

Discussing the material that has been obtained from the Soviet Union, Jones said "Often both Western and Russian scholars aren't al-

lowed to see some of this in the U.S.S.R.", because of its restricted classification.

He cited the example of a scholar friend who, while visiting a library in the Soviet Union, had access to a certain periodical for three hours after which it was taken away. This same periodical has since come to Dalhousie through the

exchange.

Other remarkable finds from the Montreal bookseller include the original stenographer's minutes of the only

meeting of the Russian Constituent Assembly in 1918, right after the Bolshevik revolution. Jones displayed a beautifully bound book on

etiquette for adolescent girls written by Catherine the Great in 1766.

The library specializes in the 1860-1930 period, including substantial material on World Wars I and II, on the civil war, biographies, Russian police and courts, and religious sects. Jones teaches

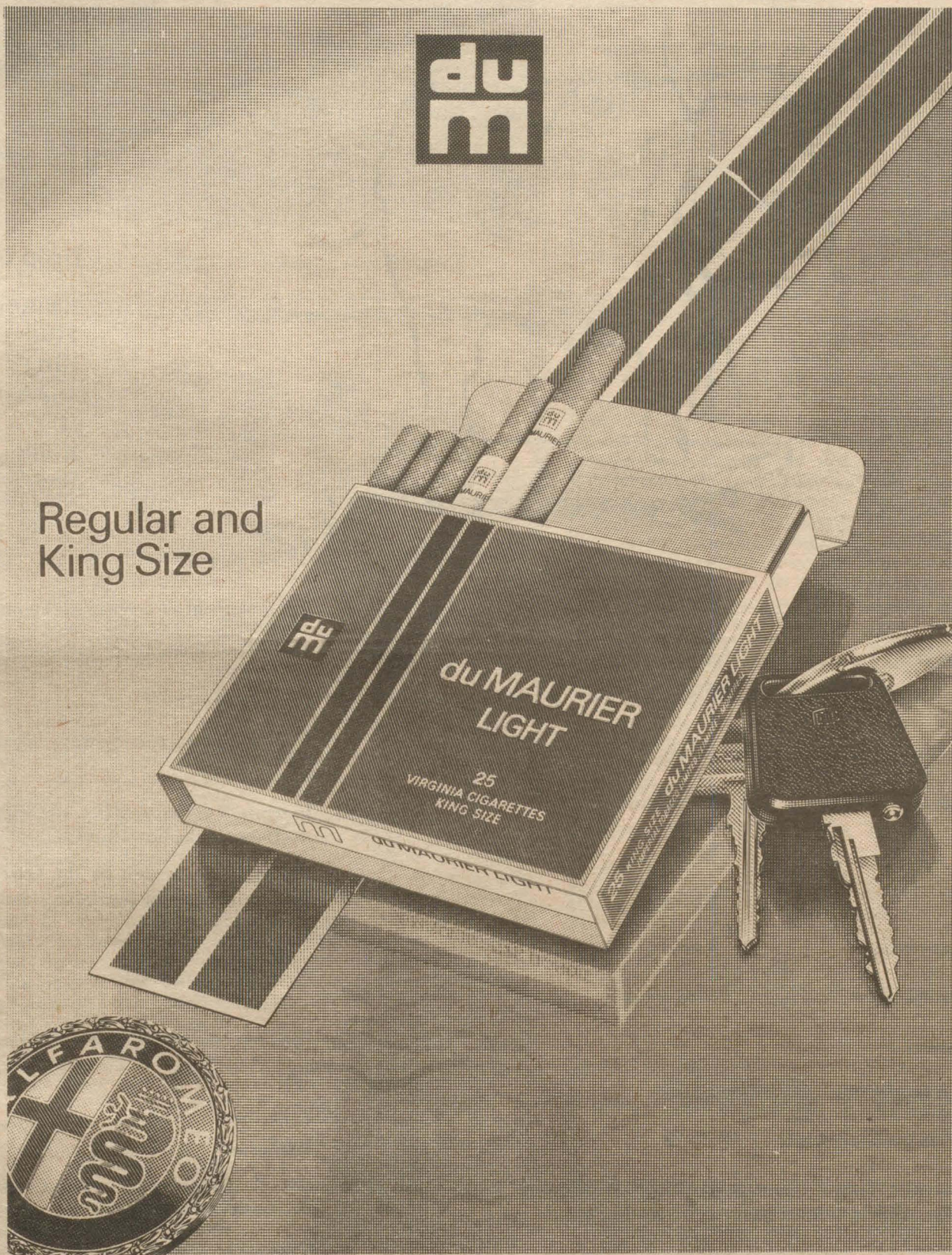
some evening courses and is editor and publisher of the **Soviet Armed Forces Review Annual** and **The Military-**

Naval Encyclopedia of Russia and the Soviet Union. These books are acknowledged as

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NEW

Regular and King Size



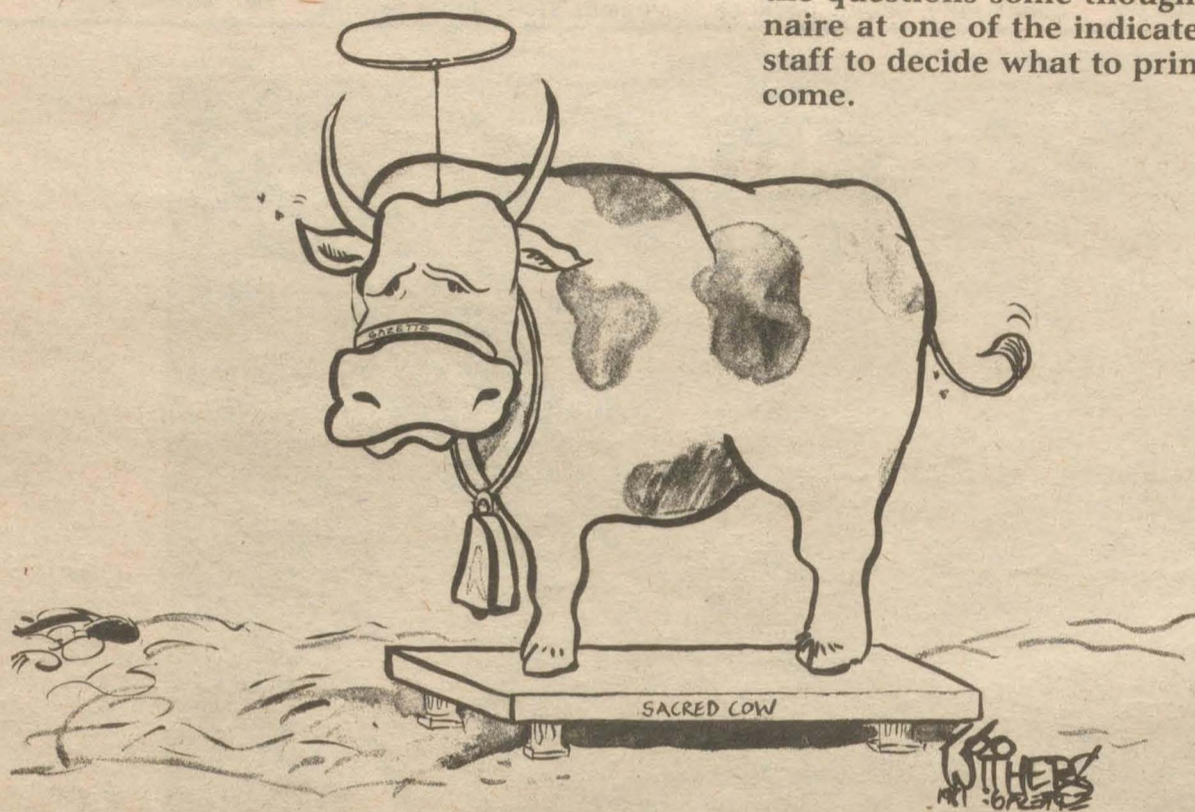
du MAURIER LIGHT

Light. Yet distinctly du Maurier.

Warning: Health and Welfare Canada advises that danger to health increases with amount smoked - avoid inhaling.
Av. per cigarette: King Size: 11 mg "tar", 1.0 mg. nicotine. Regular: 9 mg "tar", 0.9 mg nicotine.

Gazette Questionnaire: Now we read what you write

Here's a handy-dandy tick-off, circle and fill-in-the-blank five-minute questionnaire. The Gazette wants to evaluate the kind of service provided in its pages to its student readership and get some feedback on how to improve future issues. We hope you will give the questions some thought and drop off the completed questionnaire at one of the indicated places on campus. This will help the staff to decide what to print in your student paper in the issues to come.



Drop off your questionnaire at:

Killam Library
Student Union Building
King's College
Sherriff Hall
Howe Hall
Kellogg Library
Weldon Law Library

1. What faculty are you in? _____
Year? _____
2. Do you live on-campus, _____ or off-campus _____?
3. If the Gazette ceased publication, would it make any difference to you? _____
4. Check off which sections of the Gazette you read:

_____ Thursday to Thursday	_____ Entertainment
_____ News	_____ Sports
_____ Editorial	_____ Dalorama
_____ Editorial cartoon	_____ Ads
_____ Letters to the editor	_____ News features
_____ Commentary	

Please circle G for good, F for fair, and P for poor.

5. Sports coverage in the Gazette is G F P
6. How do you rate the Gazette's coverage of each of the following areas? Please rank them in order of what you think is important.

G <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/> _____	student council
G <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/> _____	student activities on campus
G <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/> _____	student issues (e.g. tuition hikes, education cutbacks)
G <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/> _____	societies on campus
G <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/> _____	different faculties
G <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/> _____	local news issues
G <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/> _____	national news issues
G <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> P <input type="checkbox"/> _____	international news issues
7. Entertainment coverage in the Gazette is G F P
8. Do you feel anything is overemphasized in the Entertainment section? Yes _____ No _____
If yes, please specify _____
9. Is there anything else you would like to see in the Gazette?

10. In terms of appearance (i.e. use of photos, graphics, type styles), the layout of the Gazette is G F P
11. Has any issue covered by the Gazette ever encouraged you to respond in some way (i.e. letter, commentary, phone call)?
Yes _____ No _____
If yes, did you respond? _____ Why or why not?

12. Have you ever wanted to join the Gazette?
Yes _____ No _____
If yes, did you join? _____
Why or why not? _____
13. Does the Gazette seem to direct itself to a particular segment of the Dalhousie community? Yes _____ No _____
If yes, which segment? _____
14. Do you think the Gazette is:

_____ too radical	_____ too dull
_____ too conservative	_____ too intellectual
_____ too middle of the road	_____ right on
_____ other _____	
15. Further comments: