

Berit As speaks on women in politics

by Gretchen Pohlkamp

Canadian electoral laws make it extremely difficult for women to gain equal representation at all levels of government in Canada, says Berit As, alternate member of the parliament of Norway. Canadian women are badly off, she says, and the only way to change this would be to change the system itself.

Speaking on Women in Politics at a special law hour, As said that the only way to get parliament to respond to the needs of women is to get more women involved in the decision making process. She related how the women of Norway have increased the percentage of women representatives from five percent in 1963 to 22.5 percent in 1979.

In the early sixties it became mod to join a political party and she was asked to represent three different parties running in the election. She found it difficult to decide which party to join because none of their platforms included all the policies she supported.

In 1967 in Montreal she was called arrogant for expecting a party to "fit her soul," and was advised to become a member of one of the parties she could tolerate and change it from within.

"You join the party in which you can get the farthest the fastest," says As. "And when you are offered a position on a committee, you take the committee with the fewest

members and the most money — you then have more power."

In the 1967 election in Norway, the women went to the heads of parties and told them that five percent representation was not enough. The men agreed and issued a declaration stating that more women should be nominated.

The result was an increase to 10 percent women elected.

When the women asked for a further endorsement in 1971, the leaders said that 10 percent representation was enough. But the women had a taste of politics and got mad. They used the Norwegian electoral laws to their benefit and increased the members to 15 percent women.

The men called the women undemocratic and changed the electoral laws to stop them. But the women maintained the 15 percent representation in the 1975 election. Since the new laws were equally restrictive for men, pressure was applied to have the laws changed back. The government did so without warning or debate and as secretly as possible.

When the women became aware of the reversal, they planned a massive campaign to educate women and to get them interested in politics. As a result they elected an unprecedented 22.5 percent women representatives.

Since that time, many men have said that there will never be democracy until 50 percent of the seats are held by women. Two of the major

political parties have set quotas of 40 percent women representatives.

She says the parties that set a quota for women will attract more women voters and more women members. Their platforms don't necessarily reflect the interests of women at first, but as more and more women join, more women's issues are addressed.

As says there are problems getting women involved in politics because they do not have enough time. She says women are expected to work, become educated, keep house, and join unions, for less money and rewards than men, and as a result they have no energy left to organize and gain equality.

"You can't do everything," says As. "You must learn to use the system and the rules to your advantage." It's hard to change the system from within, she says, but it is equally hard to start a new party and create change in that way.



Early childhood experience and crime are examined on p.10

Dal disarmament referendum on way

by Paul Clark

In the spring of 1982 Dalhousie students will be asked to consider the colossal and horrifying issue of the worldwide buildup of nuclear arms and to decide in a referendum whether they support disarmament.

Student Council moved to hold the referendum Sunday night after a far reaching discussion which covered everything from the feasibility and meaningfulness of holding such a vote to Canadian attitudes towards war and the arms race.

The referendum's results will be sent to the three federal party leaders and the Secretary General of the United Nations. Next year's council will determine the wording of the ballot.

President Gord Owen introduced the motion which noted that the members of the U.N. had unanimously agreed to the concept of "general and complete disarmament" since 1961, but the arms race has since continued unabated at an estimated cost of \$450 billion a year.

The motion further said that a referendum seems to be the "logical, democratic and non-confrontational method for a mobilization of public opinion on the Dalhousie campus."

Dalhousie student Cathie MacDonald, a member of Project Ploughshares, a working group on Canadian military policy, spoke to the motion, emphasizing the gravity of the issue by pointing out that 20 times as much money is spent on arms than on world development needs. Forty percent of world research and development expenditures go into developing the military, she added. The combined foreign policies of the world's nations, she said, now point to an "unprecedented level of fear, tension and self-arming."

MacDonald said efforts toward arms control, banning of the testing of nuclear weapons, and peace treaties are all part of a multi-staged disarmament process which seeks to attain security not through increased weapons but international communication and agreements.

She said a referendum at Dalhousie would encourage students to think about different points of view of disarmament, as well as indicating to the Canadian government that people are considering and questioning their foreign policy.

Owen said that while 104 MPs have been recorded as supporting disarmament, no progress will be made unless

someone initiates action. Since this won't happen behind the Iron or Bamboo Curtains, he said Canada should be a leader in bringing it about.

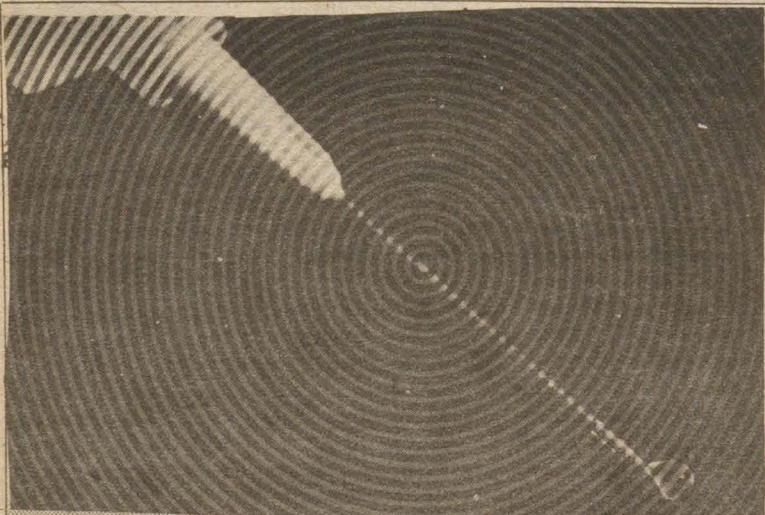
Vice-President Jeff Champion criticized the idea of a referendum as a frivolous way of treating a very serious problem.

Commerce rep Bruce McGowan also did not think students would take the question seriously and attacked the concept of disarmament as being unrealistic.

"You can't have disarmament. Natural aggression is in our blood," he said.

"Maybe it's in your blood," retorted someone in the crowd.

As the last person to speak before the vote was taken, Owen observed that though the National Union of Students is unanimously in favour of disarmament, "as president I don't know whether the majority of students at Dalhousie support disarmament or not." Having a referendum would be a way to find this out, he said. In order to ensure enough time to publicize the issue and make the referendum meaningful, he then moved it be held in the spring of 1982.



One flu shot can save a whole residence see p. 3

Springsteen's River p. 16

Soccer's ineligible player p. 21

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, November 6

The speaker at the **Law School's "Law Hour"** on Thursday, November 6 is **Alan Eagleson**, noted agent for many well-known athletes and international hockey negotiator.

Time: 11:30 a.m.

Place: Room 115, Weldon Law Building.

Saturday, November 8

The Halifax Y.W.C.A. on Barrington Street is holding a workshop on **UKRAINIAN EGG DECORATING**. Participants will learn to make attractive, unique and economical Christmas tree decorations in a three hour workshop. Please call the Y.W.C.A. at 423-6162 for more details or register at the Y.W., 1239 Barrington Street.

The Canada-Albania Friendship Association proudly presents full-length feature films from the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Next showing—**General Gramophone**.

Set in 1936, during the anti-popular regime of King Zog amidst the struggles of the oil field workers against their oppressive conditions and the growing fascism, the film tells the story of a group of folk musicians and deals with the theme of the preservation of the national culture from the cultural and ideological assault which precedes military aggression.

Time: 2:00 p.m.

Place: MacMechan Auditorium.

Monday, November 10

Africa and liberation: slide shows on Zimbabwe and Eritrea will be presented by Steve Griffiths, a **Forge** journalist who toured these nations last spring. Discussion will follow. 12:30 p.m., Dalhousie SUB, room 316. Organized by the Workers Communist Party.

An **open house talk** about the **tradition of Buddhism** will be presented at 8 p.m. at Dharmadhatu. The meditation and study center is under the guidance of The Venerable Chogyam Trungpa, Rinpoche, the foremost spokesman for Buddhadharma in the west.

Dharmadhatu is at 1649 Barrington Street, Halifax. There is no charge for the talk. For more information, call 429-2033.

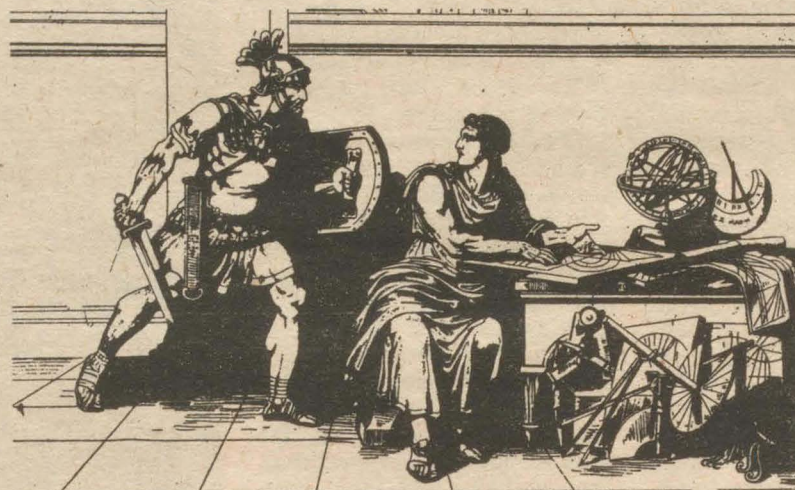
Tuesday, November 11

The Dalhousie Art Gallery will show the films **Cornell 1965**, a study of the work of Joseph Cornell; a film interview with David Smith; and a film on the sculptor Colette Whiten at 12:30 noon in Room 406 of the Dalhousie Arts Centre and at 8 p.m. in the Art Gallery. Admission is free and the public is welcome.

Wednesday, November 12

SPRING BREAK '81 in Santo Domingo, the Dominican Republic, sponsored by the Spanish Faculty of the Modern Languages' Department, Mount Saint Vincent University. Interested? Join us for a cup of Dominican coffee and a slide presentation on the Dominican Republic at 7:30 p.m. in Mount Saint Vincent University's Seton Academic Centre, Room 404. No knowledge of Spanish needed. All are welcome.

For further information contact: Carole A. Hartzman, Mount Saint Vincent University, 443-4450, local 170.



Public service

announcements

REMINDER—The Halifax City Regional Library will be closed on Tuesday, November 11 for Remembrance Day.

Ecology Action Centre is asking for donations of second hand books for its used book sale, scheduled for Thursday, November 13 at the Dalhousie Student Union Building. Books may be dropped off at the centre any time between now and then.

THE ANNUAL HANUKKAH BOOK AND GIFT FAIR IS BEING HELD AT THE BETH ISRAEL SYNAGOGUE on Sunday morning, November 16, from 9 a.m. till 1 p.m. Please use the Coburg Road entrance. Free admission, with the choice of tea, coffee and a sweet at 50 cents. Gifts, records, books, bake goods, handicrafts, Hanukkah candles, candle holders and decorations will be all available for the buyer. Come early for the choice of baked goodies.

Listeners across Canada can hear the novel, **The Tin Drum**, on **CBC Radio's Booktime**, weeknights from Monday, October 27 to Friday, November 21, at 10:20 p.m., 10:50 Newfoundland.

Len Cariou, 1979 Tony Award Winner for his performance in *Sweeney Todd*, will read the 20 episodes of *The Tin Drum*, abridged by broadcasters David Arnason and Robert Enright.

The title of the noon hour open lecture series **The History of Ethnic Groups and Minorities in Nova Scotia** at the Halifax City Regional Library, 5381 Spring Garden Road on Wednesday, November 12 will be **French Settlers Become Acadian People 1670-1713**. All welcome.

Sunday Evening Mass

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Place: Room 314, SUB

Weekday Masses—Monday to Friday

Time: 12:35 p.m.

Place: Room 318, SUB

Inquiry Class—Wednesdays

Time: 7:30 p.m.

Place: Room 218, SUB

Flu Vaccine now available by appointment at Health Service, 424-2171. Cost—\$3.00 (not covered by medicare).

ABORTION INFORMATION

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

There will be a free introductory workshop entitled "**From Waitressing to Welding**" for women interested in finding out more about job openings in the trades. This workshop will be held Friday evening, November 7 from 7:30-10 p.m., and Saturday morning, November 8 from 9 a.m.-1 p.m. at the Unitarian Church, 5500 Inglis Street, Halifax. Information on non-traditional jobs, trades occupations and apprenticeship training in fields such as carpentry, welding and plumbing will be available, as well as a panel discussion of the pros and cons of working in the trades. For more information call the Women's Employment Counselling Service at 422-8023 or A Woman's Place at 429-4063.

The Dalhousie Art Gallery will show the films **Peggy Guggenheim: Art in Venice** and **Contemporary Sculpture in the Collection of the Art Institute of Chicago** on Tuesday, November 18 at 12:30 noon in Room 406 of the Dalhousie Arts Centre and at 8 p.m. in the Art Gallery. Admission is free and the public is welcome.

There will be an opening reception for the exhibition of the paintings of **Elizabeth S. Nutt** at the **Dalhousie Art Gallery** on Sunday afternoon at 1 p.m. November 30. The work will be on display from November 27 to January 4. For further information call 424-2403.

The Dalhousie Art Gallery will show the film **North Star: Mark di Suvero** on Tuesday, November 25 at 12:30 noon in Room 406 of the Dalhousie Arts Centre and at 8 p.m. in the Art Gallery. Admission is free and the public is welcome.

The exhibition **Carl Schaefer's Hanover** is now on display at the Dalhousie Art Gallery and will remain up until November 23. For further information call 424-2403.

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.

SHYNESS can take many forms. However, all shy people experience feelings of uneasiness and lack of confidence in social situations. This means they get less out of university and life in general than they otherwise could. Fortunately, shyness is not a life sentence, if you do something about it. A shyness programme to teach participants skills of anxiety management, self-confidence and assertiveness will be conducted at the Counselling Centre. To register phone 424-2081 or come in person to the Centre on the fourth floor of the S.U.B.

If you would like challenging and rewarding volunteer work, **Outreach Tutoring** is in need of tutors for young persons (grades 4-9) having difficulties with their school work.

Please phone the coordinator, **Outreach Tutoring**, 453-4320.

A seminar for those in **small business operations** and **volunteer organizations** will be given by the King's University Public Relations Association on the evening of Friday, November 7 and all day Saturday, November 8, at the Hotel Nova Scotian on the theme **Part Time PR with Full Time Results**.

Registration from 7:00 p.m. Friday and 8:30 a.m. Saturday. Phone 443-6323 for advance registration.

LEARN PRACTICAL WAYS TO DEAL WITH STRESS—A workshop on how to deal with stress creatively will be held Friday evening, November 7 from 7-9:30 p.m. and Saturday and Sunday, November 8 and 9, from 9-5, at the **Kripalu Yoga Society**, Suite 208, Green Lantern Building, 1585 Barrington Street. Cost is \$3 for the Friday evening Introductory Lecture, and \$40 for the complete weekend. For more information, please call 429-2009.

Only 80 more writing days to January 16, 1981, the deadline for the **Third CBC Literary Competition!** Scripts for short stories, poems and memoirs have been coming into Robert Weaver's CBC Toronto office at a steady rate, but, as in the previous two years, he expects the real flood a couple of weeks before the deadline. For complete details on the rules for this competition which offers \$18,000 in prizes, contact your nearest CBC office, or write Robert Weaver, CBC Radio Features, Box 500, Station A, Toronto M5W 1E6.

CKDU-FM report released

by Paul Creelman

The report on CKDU's proposal to go FM was released Tuesday. The report contains guidelines and suggestions for staffing, salaries and financing.

Authored by Thomas Lathigee, of Transcan Corporate Services, the report suggests that the average operating budget of the FM station will be in the neighborhood of \$57,000 per annum.

Although considering various options for financing an approximate 5 fold increase in the operating budget were considered, Lathigee evaluates the best option to be registering the FM station as a charitable organization.

"It might be possible to have the station registered as a charitable organization," states the report, "thus opening the way for government grants, public subscription and corporate donations. As well, departmental budgets

might be amended for the purchase of air time for their own use."

The second-best option, that of turning CKDU into a commercial station, was considered to be financially feasible but it was considered doubtful whether the CRTC would approve an application for such a format.

"As detailed in a following section, the CRTC takes a dim view of strictly commercial university radio stations. They hold university stations as having the potential to provide true 'broadcasting alternatives'."

The Lathigee report also supported the viewpoint of "alternative programming" in its suggested programming guideline for the FM station. Suggesting a diverse program format containing cultural, artistic, and community affairs programming, the report suggested classical and jazz pro-

gramming be supplemented with discussion and interviews with locally prominent guests.

Community service programming would also depend heavily on cameo appearances and special presentations, but the report also suggest that university drama and debating clubs be allowed to share in this time.

However, the Lathigee report refuses to commit itself to the number of hours of contemporary programming (that is, rock music) to be played. Although suggesting that "a number of hours each day be set aside for contemporary programming", the report notes in the next paragraph that the CRTC is not shy about turning down applications which don't broaden the choices for the listener in the broadcast area. The implication is clearly that an over emphasis on rock or other contemporary music in

programming will tend to prejudice the application for an FM license.

Further suggestions contained in the report have to do with the physical layout and staffing of the FM station. Although conceding that the present CKDU station area is sufficient in physical size, the report suggests a number of modifications including larger on-air and news studios.

Outlining the duties and proposed salaries of six staff members, the report specified the responsibilities of each, along with a salary for the year which ranges from \$10,000 for the station manager to \$1,000 per year from the sports director.

Maintenance of the station was the last point addressed by the report, which noted that an FM station will require more concentrated and expert maintenance. The addition of an extra staff person to the

technical department to service the FM transmitter and studio equipment was also suggested.

Gord Owen, president of the Student Council, refused to comment on the report, stating that the report would be coming up before Council in two weeks.

"I don't want to comment on the report until I've had a chance to examine it", said Owen.

Mike Wile, station manager of CKDU, also stated that he had not had a chance to thoroughly read the report.

"I haven't had the chance to read it in depth either", said Wile, "but I understand that the student council appears quite happy with it, and from what I've read it appears to be quite positive."

"Now I think that the next step is to have Council approve a referendum on the FM proposal."

A shot of prevention prevents a week's illness



Ebony Express staff dumped

by Sheila Fardy

On September 29th a \$4,000.00 Manpower Rural Industry grant came through from the provincial government for Charles Husbands, the owner of Ebony Express, a black community newspaper.

"The money was given to help him with the debt load and to continue the newspaper," said John Chiasson, Director Business Development Centre, Dept. of Development, "and also to create three new jobs in Nova Scotia."

On September 31st the staff of the newspaper found themselves out of work and unpaid for two months work this summer even though, according to ex-reporter Sheryl Grant, Husbands had promised to pay the editor, Ezeke Es-sien, and the two reporters

when he received the government grant. Husbands put out the October issue using the material left on file by the former staff.

"What really bothers me is that the taxpayer's money is given unconditionally," said Sheryl Grant, who is a graduate from the King's College Bachelor of Journalism program.

When asked why the government gives out unconditional grants, Chiasson said that very few are given, and that this was a special instance because the government thought it was a "quality paper."

"I've known Charlie Husbands for a long time," said Chiasson. "He just made the wrong decision, but he did what he thought was good for the paper."

Mr. Husbands refused to comment on the charges against him. When asked whether he planned to keep publishing the paper single-handedly, he replied again, "No comment."

The three ex-staff have hired a lawyer, Ron Pink, to try to get their money. Sheryl Grant said that Husbands owes them a total of \$2,258.00 in back pay. Pink has filed a complaint with the Director of Labour Standards. "He has the power to collect the money," he said. "This case may not go to court."

George Boyd, ex-Ebony Express reporter, commented only that he is "shocked" with what has happened. Ezeke Es-sien, ex-editor, did not wish to publicize the case, as he felt it might prejudice their legal stand.

by Cathy Plant

Last year, at King's residence, one case of the flu resulted in most of the students in that residence contracting influenza. Dalhousie Student Health wants to avoid a repeat performance this year.

Prevention, in the form of a flu vaccine called fluogen, is the answer according to Mrs. Lennie Duffield, of Student Health.

For this protection, however, you will be required to pay a \$3.00 fee, as the vaccine is not covered by MSI. "Medicare is not interested in prevention," said Duffield.

Although students are not a group recommended by the

pharmaceutical company, Parke-Davis, to receive fluogen, a number of factors has prompted Student Health to promote the vaccine pro-

gram. Students living in residence run an increased risk of coming down with influenza because of the close proximity of the living ar-

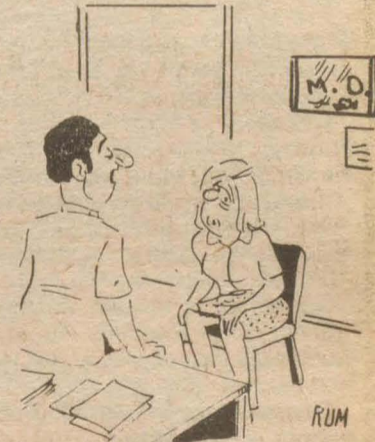
rangements. Duffield also noted the rigours of student

life, midterms, increased stress, late hours and skipping meals — lower your resistance, thereby increasing the risk of catching diseases like the flu. As well, the infirmary facilities offered to ill students in the past are not available this year, due to budget cutbacks.

The fluogen vaccine is for three strains of influenza predicted to be most prevalent in this season. Once immunized, you will be protected from these strains and perhaps related others. Immunity is not guaranteed for unrelated strains, however. If you can one of these viruses, the best immunization can do for you is

decrease the severity of your illness. Duffield said this might mean missing two days of classes rather than ten days.

To receive the vaccine, you can call Student Health and make an appointment or just drop in. You should be able to be immunized that same day. The flu vaccine is being offered from now to the end of November, as the onset of cold weather is a prime time for influenza. The shot is administered in the thigh, said Duffield, because this increases antibody production, giving better immunity. There have been no reported side effects.



Let's try it another way. What symptoms DON'T you have?

Duffield described the symptoms of influenza as a headache, a temperature, nausea, vomiting, chills and general malaise. The duration of the flu is from 24 hours to ten days.

November is Immunization Month. Duffield stressed the importance of each individual taking responsibility for updating and recording their immunizations. Counselling, vaccines, information, help and record cards are available at Student Health. In keeping with Immunization Month: Be Wise — Immunize!

Human beings don't like life

Kurt Vonnegut explains it simply: "Human beings don't like life", he says. "They pretend to like it some, to smile at strangers, and to get up each morning in order to survive, in order to somehow get through it. But life is, for most people, a very terrible ordeal. They would just as soon end it at any time."

Canadian scientist John C. Polanyi says it stems from "the fatalism of those who believe that the actions required to avert disaster can only be taken after the meaning of a nuclear cataclysm has been made fully apparent—forged in the fire of the holocaust".

Dalhousie political scientist James Eayrs sees it as two giants suffering from "paranoid schizophrenia" of the chronic type. The Soviet and American behemoths have hallucinations, hear voices and have delusions of persecution. Some mysterious virus instills in the Soviets a fear of capitalist motivated counter revolution and a fear of having the dark secrets of their terror network revealed to the world.

The U.S., on the other hand, according to Eayrs, regards all of history as a "gigantic conspiracy" by the "red menace", "international communism", the "Soviet threat" or whatever other term is in vogue to depict the ideologies lurking behind the Iron Curtain. Their paranoid spokesmen see the future as an "apocalypse", an "now or never", with time "forever running out". (And as Ronald Reagan's election to the presidency Tuesday night showed, the American people listen.)

The problems of a solution to the arms race are complex, tantalizing, horrifying and frustrating. But they must be faced. In the time leading up to Dalhousie's referendum on disarmament in the spring of 1982, students should have time to consider all sides of an issue which may have more influence on the future than any other. Council representatives, as Gord Owen pointed out Sunday night, have been taking stands on disarmament through the National Union of Students for many years. Council should be applauded for finally bringing the debate back to the average student.

the Dalhousie Gazette

The Dalhousie Gazette, Canada's oldest college newspaper, is the weekly publication of the Dalhousie Student Union members, and is a founding member of Canadian University Press.

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 space or legal reasons, or if it is considered offensive to our readers.

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. Local Advertising is handled by DAL-ADS — the advertising department of Dalhousie Student Union: Tel. 424-6532. Ad copy must be submitted by the Friday preceding publication.

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America is getting
back to basics!



Letters to the Editor

Dalorama dictionary endeavor

Sirs:

We are writing this letter with regard to the weekly "Dalorama" feature of the Dalhousie Gazette.

We believe that the purpose of such a feature is to provide an entertaining vocabular challenge to the average reader of your publication. We feel that the Dalorama has failed to achieve this purpose.

It has exceeded its scope by becoming a ponderous dictionary endeavour rather than an entertaining word puzzle. The use of such linguistic gems as "ptomaine" and "pomander" has discouraged many students from playing the game because of the

inability to solve the puzzle in one (typically lecture room) sitting. Armed only with pen or pencil, the typical Gazette reader often finds himself at a loss when confronted with the aimless dictionary wanderings provided by the author.

In conclusion, we can only wonder whether Mr. Hartt is vying for the position of

Strange Words Analyst at Dalhousie's English Department. Perhaps if Mr. Hartt restricted himself to a more limited vocabulary, we peasants of the English language could enjoy his puzzle as much as he so obviously does.

Truly yours,
Andrew Mosher
Stephen Lownie

Keen communist logic

Dear Sir:

How refreshing it is to have the keen logic of a Communist aired in the pages of the Gazette again! I was almost resigned to the fact of unbiased editorial policy when I read first the interview with the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lois Wilson and then the 'article' by Comrade Spurr, who apparently got to read the interview before the proletariat at Dalhousie did. How perceptive of Spurr to read

through what I thought was metamorphical speech, to discover that Christians have two cars, etc. It is almost enough to make me (one of Paul Clark's 'medieval' people who are concerned with trifles, private issues like my relationship with God) become an opium addict! Come on. No one needs Communist hysteria-mongering at Dalhousie and very few want it.

Joseph Mroz, Dal Student

Trudeau dislikes confederation

by Peter Bryson

In recent months the Trudeau government has taken a number of steps with respect to "patriation" of the BNA act which have aroused considerable opposition. This opposition has been directed against both, [1] the substantial changes that the federal government would like to make and [2] the method by which the reforms are sought.

Unable to obtain agreement with the provinces on his constitutional proposals, Prime Minister Trudeau has taken the following course. He has decided to act unilaterally by obtaining a resolu-

tion proposed will fundamentally alter the basic nature of our confederation. Trudeau terminated debate by invoking the controversial and rarely invoked closure rule. This rule has only been resorted to three times in the last 25 years. This somewhat callous treatment of parliamentary debate caused great Conservative uproar which was reported on the front page of the London Times [October 25], arousing British speculation as to the acceptability of the Trudeau proposals to many Canadians.

Trudeau seems determined to proceed despite strong

Parliament of Canada if it is sought to incorporate it into the federal legislation. Whatever the legalities, however, it certainly seems contrary to the spirit of confederation that the creators of this country [the provinces] will have no say in fundamental changes of the constitution changes which will dramatically prejudice their current constitutional powers.

It is important to remember that Trudeau is not simply asking the British "to return" our constitution. He is asking them to amend it for us by [1] inserting an amending formula which will put due power of

The English seem to be awakening to this fact and may not agree to pass Trudeau's resolution; rather they may simply return the BNA act to us, unamended. This is certainly a preferable course.

The following [edited] article by Memorial philosophy professor F.L. Jackson addresses some of the issues raised by Trudeau's proposals.

I sincerely hope the events of recent weeks have made it clear to Maritimers what we are up against in our struggle for survival within confederation.

The idea behind it all would seem to be that Trudeau basically dislikes Canada as he finds it. He dislikes constitutional monarchy, he dislikes governors-general, he dislikes senates, he dislikes provincial governments, he dislikes parliament, he dislikes the English-French thing. In short he dislikes the whole confederation idea, and the constitution which expresses it.

The French and English, as we all know, chose to remain under a constitutional monarchy in the first place be-

cause they believed a parliamentary democracy was superior to the kind the French and American revolutionaries were in that day proposing. Trudeau, however, chooses Rousseau (French republican philosopher), nevertheless and, in spite of two hundred years experience and grave emerging questions about American cultural future, he wants to go back and correct what he thinks was a wrong decision.

The centrepiece in this whole blitzkrieg upon our political conscience is the matter of the bill of rights. It is the objection to this proposal, spoken or implied, that really brands anyone who makes it not only an enemy of his country but an enemy of the human race. With this one, Trudeau has everyone on the run. One is not supposed to ask questions. One is simply exhorted to believe in rights, believe in entrenchment, believe in Trudeau and what he wants to do. Anyone who knows anything about political philosophy, however, knows that the question of human

Continued on page twenty four

The Dalhousie Gazette offers the university community a forum for opinion, through its "Commentary" sections. The opinions put forward in these comments don't necessarily reflect or contradict those of the Gazette staff or any other persons associated with the newspaper.

Submissions are invited, but the Gazette reserves the right to reject unacceptable material, or edit it in consultation with the writer.

tion from the Commons and Senate which incorporates his constitutional proposals. He has terminated debate in the Commons on his proposals after only ten days, despite the fact that the resolution

opposition by most provinces and threatened court action by six of them. Constitutional scholars are divided on the legality of Trudeau's procedure. The proposed resolution may be ultra vires the

amendment in federal hands, and [2] incorporating a Bill of Rights. Surely it is not unreasonable to require that these changes be debated and accepted or rejected in Canada, rather than in England?

Commentary Rock and roll until dawn

In the early seventies, Marvin Gaye released an album which, besides being a joyous affirmation of his gospel roots, asked the question "What's Goin' on?" Throughout the album Gaye bemoaned a situation endemic to the seventies where style had come to be equated with content and the concerns of the sixties were freeze-dried. Today I look around at a campus full of people sporting skinny ties and pointed shoes. I hear them listening to the B-52's, Japan, and Martha and the Muffins, and I see them doing things that are "soooo punk!!!". I was in a Record store recently where they were playing excerpts from the Stones first album (an event in itself!) and I was shucking and jiving to "King Bee" when I heard a kid ask the clerk if that was a new **Inmates** album! What's going on? The comment registered, the kids seedy look and his punk shag imprinted themselves on my brain cells, a swift psychopathic rage followed. . . swift action. . . purposeful stride. . . retribution. . . and I made the little bastard eat the entire AC/DC catalogue. . . needless to say, he's in critical condition. Was I wrong?

Would a member of the previous generation have berated me thusly if I had failed to know if **King Bee** was written by Slim Harpo? Are the transgressions analogous? Have I become an anachronism because I prefer the Stones to the **Inmates** and Robert Johnson to George

Thorogood? That's not the problem though is it? I don't really give a shit what these little creeps are listening to. What worries me is an increasing disenchantment with rock n' roll as a whole. Even in this day and age when the Blues brothers (disregarding their superlative band, can anybody really listen to their watered down versions of the classics without suffering intermittent bleeding) are touted for bringing soul music to the kids, I can't even seem to muster arguments to support my contention that 'Da Do Ron Ron' is a better record than 'Highway to Hell'. I can't seem to muster the required enthusiasm needed to convince a heavy-metal moron that the statement "I think Judas Preists second album is their best" is not only ridiculous and absurd since there is no difference, but that applying a critical context to a band that is so below criticism is a criminal waste of the English language. I don't care any more. What's going on?

The problem that is at the heart of this hullabulloo is Bruce Springsteen's new album **the River**. Almost repelling in its scope and size **the River** is the most depressing album I've heard in a long time. The fact that Bruce Springsteen sees Rock and roll as a trap was evident on **Darkness on the Edge of Town** but that album was so unremittingly bleak that Springsteen's despair was all of a piece and despite tales of his

live shows you could, even while marvelling at the beauty of the album, dismiss his thesis as wrong-headedness. No such escape is permitted on **the River** however, Here Springsteen has written such joyous life-affirming rockers as **Crush on you** and has juxtaposed them with terrifying ballads such as **Wreck on the Highway** that deny what the rockers proclaim. The effect is such that you recoil when you're most drawn to the record. The conflict in Springsteen's mind is so intense that he questions rock n'roll traditions even as he clings to them. Springsteen's influence has been so powerful

modern rock n'roll that he makes you feel his tragedy as deeply as he does. His album covers make the point as well as anything.

And yet, I'm pissed off. I don't like my roots being questioned by an ugly little 'pusher' from New Jersey. Some questions should never be asked. I LIKE being able to sneer at the vermin who listens to Queen, the Scorpions, the Doobies, and Van Halen. I LIKE being able to get really drunk and thrash out bad versions of Kansas City, Johnny B. Goode and Tutti Fruitti with a Garage band and not have to question what I'm doing. Rock n'roll

may be shit, but it's glorious, nut-brained fine smelling shit. I know this, and Bruce Springsteen knows this too just watch him sing the lyric "I'm a prisoner of Rock n'roll" in the **No Nukes** movie without a trace of irony or introspection. So I hope you've exorcized your god-damned demons Bruce, 'cause I'm going to play your live version of 'Devil in a Blue Dress' and then I'm going to rip the lungs out of a Uriah Heep fan. **ROCK AND ROLL UNTIL THE FUCKIN' BREAK OF DAWN.!!!**

Signed: Tom Ozene & Chris Mitchell



Graham answers tough questions

by Paul Creelman

Confronted by student accusations, John Graham says that he sees no conflict of interest in his jobs of working for both the Student Union and Dalhousie University.

Graham was speaking at an open forum to answer questions raised by Council members about his duties working as the general manager of the Student Union and as director of the University Services. The forum was set up following concern and questions about

Graham's questions and a narrowly defeated vote at a Council meeting several weeks ago to investigate Graham's duties.

Graham began by stating that both the university and the Student Union have to cooperate in the providing of services, and said that he sees no conflict in either job as the result of such cooperation. Rather, Graham stated that such cooperation is worth \$24,000 a year to the university, while it saves \$40,000 a

year for the Student Union.

Graduate Student representative Greg Graham was the originator of a number of forceful questions, concentrating first of all on Graham's role as Director of Housing last year. Several complaints concerning the graduate houses were brought forward, and Graham was asked why he neglected to notify Graduate students of fee increases last year.

Visibly unsettled by the lines of questioning being brought forward, Graham had to deal with a number of pointed questions by the Graduate student representatives Greg Graham and Peter Rans.

Replying to several questions on his role as a student representative on campus, Graham made it clear that he has supported the student viewpoint on the Board of Governors against tuition

hikes and other fee increases.

During another pointed interrogation, Carol Zayid, a science society representative, asked Graham to justify his position as a student representative on the Board of Governors.

Pointing out that many issues on the Board of Governors are ongoing for two or three years, Graham cited his main role in on the Board as an instructional one to keep the prudential and student representatives briefed on the issues.

"I take my lead in political or policy matters from the president of the student council", said Graham.

"My role is to keep Council members briefed on ongoing issues and make sure that they understand what the implications are for the Student Union."

Answering several questions from Howe Hall repre-

sentative Gary Thompson and science representative Atul Sharma concerning his actions in the settlement of the cleaning contract, Graham indicated that there was definitely no conflict of interest on his part.

"We have had a choice between having cleaners five days a week or having no cleaners at all", said Graham, "and I think that it was the benefit of all the Student Union as well as the University that we stabilize our cleaning situation."

Further intensive questioning by the Science representative was aborted once it became clear that there was some confusion as to which particular contract was being referred to.

This is the first time in recent years that Graham's job has been subjected to such close scrutiny.

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is now accepting applications for
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and
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Student Council offices, Rm 222
Applications must be submitted
As soon as Possible

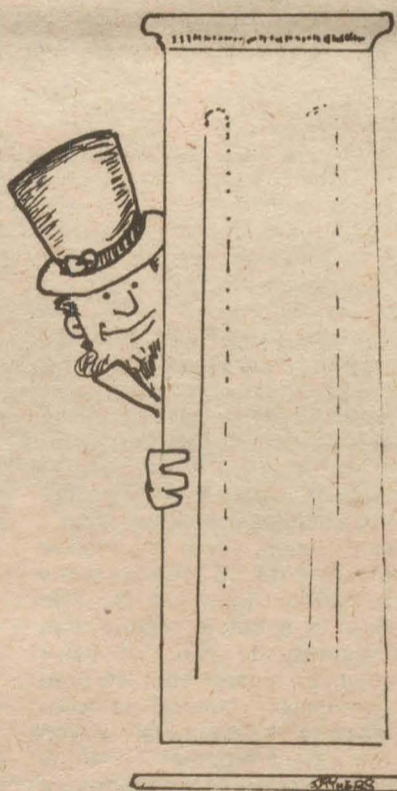
Bang! Bang! And Nations are Fatally, Briefly Engaged!

A peek at the past

by John Cairns

Two days ago our American neighbors elected a president, a man to govern and lead them for four years. Throughout their rather bitter campaign, candidates Jimmy Carter and Ronald Reagan persistently smeared each other with the possibility of war and the danger of nuclear arms proliferation. Neither issue is a laughing matter or anything new.

While war has plagued mankind since before history can remember, the nuclear threat dates to 1945. On August 6th of that year these same Americans moved to end World War II by subjecting Japan to a slaughter. At 9:15 in the morning a B-29 aircraft appeared above Hiroshima and dropped an atomic bomb from 32,000 feet. The missile plunged five miles by parachute before exploding with a destructive force equal to 20,000 tons of TNT. Blinding light filled the sky, and a mushroom-topped cloud of dust and smoke soared 40,000 feet. Sixty per cent of urban Hiroshima (4.1 square miles) was reduced to rubble. 90,000



people died in one bang. A second bombing three days later levelled the Japanese industrial center of Nagasaki.

The threat of further nuclear war has made the bravest of individuals shudder ever since. Indeed, some of that shuddering soon found its way into **The Dalhousie Gazette**. On the editorial page of October 3, 1947, appears this poem.

I'M SCARED

"When future atomic encounters are waged,
And nations are fatally, briefly engaged,
I'd rather be happily stationed upon,
The planet of Mars, than on Earth as a pawn."

The Gazette may have been frightened in 1947, but today the danger is probably even greater. The destructive potential of nuclear technology has increased, more world powers have access to that technology, Carter and Reagan accuse each other of flirting with war, and a Chinese nuclear test releases radioactivity to drift where it may. Worst of all, escape to Mars remains unlikely. Yet, no matter what happens, let one thing be known. In 1947 **The Dalhousie Gazette** knew that trouble was threatening.

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DFA and administration one step closer to contract

by Paul Creelman

The contract talks between the Dalhousie Faculty Association (DFA) and the Dalhousie administration have moved one step closer to resolution in the past week, according to administration negotiator Dr. Cameron.

"We have moved a lot closer to settlement. If you recall, there were four main issues still in dispute, including promotion of librarians, inclusion of the affirmative action program in the contract, the articles dealing with academic planning and money," said Cameron.

"We have reached substantial agreement on two of the four issues, but the others still remain to be resolved."

"There is agreement on the promotional policy in Library Services, and an agreement about affirmative action has

been reached outside of the contract. However, there is still disagreement over articles 23 and 24 concerning academic planning, and the DFA has failed to come to an agreement over the income maintenance clause."

DFA chief negotiator Chris Axworthy does not view the resolutions as a breakthrough in the contract talks.

"We're still no closer on salaries or articles 23, 24, 25 than when we began the talks," said Axworthy.

"There's still the problem with academic planning—when will faculty members be replaced. At present, the member can only not be replaced if there is agreement between the Dean and the head of the department involved. What the Board of governors wants is the reverse—that is there will only be a replacement when the Dean decides that it is necessary. Naturally, we don't trust the Dean always to make the right decision in those circumstances."

Axworthy states that the present situation in the contract talks does not really seem to be changing much.

"It's always getting more and more frustrating. We're getting so late in the year now, that the delay in receipt of the money will have income tax implications for many of our members. This may be something that we'll have to do



some negotiating about," said Axworthy.

"It's getting to the point where we may have to take more intensive job actions to get the contracts going. If we do take these steps, we'll want to explain to the students beforehand the reasons, and that we're certainly not going to attempt to prejudice their

education in any way."

However, contract talks are still ongoing, and Dr. Cameron points out that agreements are always being reached by the process of continuous negotiation.

"I would not be as pessimistic about the negotiations. I think it all depends on what you mean by 'apart'," said

Cameron in reply to Axworthy's statement concerning the salary settlement.

"Obviously, we're going to be 'apart' until we've come to an agreement, but the question is how do you measure how far apart we are? It seems to me that we're certainly closer together than when we started negotiating."

Slow going at NUS conference

by Andrew Sinclair

The NUS/AOSC conference held in Winnipeg three weeks ago achieved far less than it might have, says Mike McNeil, NUS Central Committee Rep for the Students Union of Nova Scotia.

Dealing largely with the upcoming merger and restructuring of the two national student movements, the conference lasted five days, and, according to McNeil, a lot of time was spent both in the restructuring workshops and in plenary sessions trying to involve the delegates from six universities opposed to the merger. In the end, however,

the six dissenting institutions walked out on the conference, leaving McNeil with the suspicion that perhaps their sole intent had been to slow the conference up: "I guess we were pretty well duped."

SUNS chairperson Loretta Mullen also felt that the conference could have gotten further than it did.

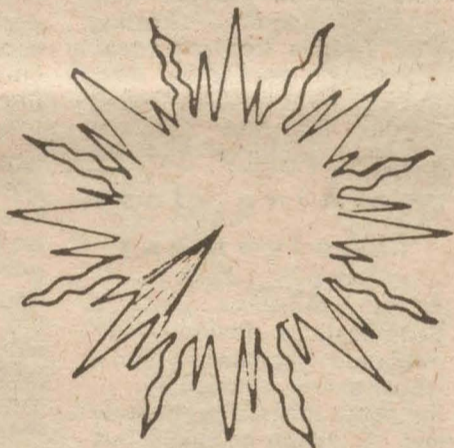
Mullen, who sat on the Restructuring Committee responsible for drawing up the basic restructuring proposal, said that "more could have been accomplished if everyone had been clued in." While SUNS began discussing the restructuring issue in August, many of the

delegates, she said, had no knowledge of basic principles and ideas, and these often had to be explained and discussed before work on the various began.

Both Mullen and McNeil agreed, however, that the conference was a success.

Pointing out that talk about restructuring has been going on since 1976, they said that more had been accomplished than ever before and that now there was at least a framework to build upon. The conference was also a success from the point of view of SUNS, whose main concern, they said, was to see that members of SUNS not belonging to NUS were not disadvantaged by the merger. Currently an autonomous body, SUNS will become a provincial component of the new national organization. Thus institutions such as Dalhousie which belong both to SUNS and to NUS will be able to join one larger movement with both provincial and national representation. Universities such as Acadia and St. FX, however, do not belong to NUS. In order that they might still belong to SUNS, then, the Nova Scotian delegates pushed for and received, thanks to what McNeil termed "considerable pressure," an associate membership plan which will allow these institutions to continue to have provincial representation even if they do not join the new organization.

McNeil also stated that SUNS members were successful in lobbying for a total policy review, which will take place sometime in the future.



SUNS

For women — a reopening of the night

by Estelle Small

Members of a committee concerned with Dalhousie campus security are pleased with the recommendations follows up since the committee's report last August. Dian Gifford, committee head, said in an interview with CKDU last week. But she added recommendations are still to be implemented.

The Committee Concerned about Violence Against Women was formed after a rape occurred in the Life Sciences Building last March. A preliminary report was released in April, but the final report was issued to the administration four months ago.

Changes in campus security have been taking place since this summer to improve university safety.

Gifford, a Ph.D. student in oceanography at Dalhousie

University, said lighting has been improved around the chemistry building parking lot, in front of the Arts and Administration building, the rear of the biology wing of the Life Sciences Building and the biology parking lot.

As well, a system of key controls is now being studied, Gifford said, and an extra security patrolman makes foot patrols of the Life Sciences Building and the chemistry building between 11 p.m. and 5 a.m.

Gifford said Halifax Police began to patrol the campus before the report and have continued to do so. Another recommendation which has been acted upon is to prune trees around the campus and the trees nearby.

But Gifford said it is not enough to have two men from

campus security patrol Dalhousie's 100 acres by car, which is the situation now.

She urged women to report any incidents of harassment to Dalhousie security and or the police.

"It is not practical to expect women to walk alone at night," she said.

Gifford said women must "be aware at all times" when walking alone at night. She said the area around the dental school and the medical building have been "earmarked" as places where sexual offences occur.

A sexual assault was attempted in September near Fenwick Place. Subsequently, notices were issued to female residents of the building not to go out unescorted at night.

Dalhousie President Andrew MacKay said in an inter-

view Tuesday that he was "favorably impressed with the reaction of Ms. Gifford and her colleagues."

McKay said letters from Gifford after the rape incident last March were "more than just expressions of concern" because concrete suggestions had been made.

He said he did not know if the number of security staff had been increased, but suspected it had not.

McKay said an ad hoc administrative group headed by John Graham, manager of the student union, will release another report "soon," but did not know when.

McKay said he hoped the proposal in the August report to develop an educational process on security is being carried out such as the Women's Faculty Association.

Notes on the Liberal Youth Convention

by Mike Marshall

On last Friday evening, all day Saturday and Sunday morning, young Liberals from all over Nova Scotia gathered at Keddy's Motor Inn in Halifax for a weekend of debates, speakers and social events.

Publicly, organizers of the first annual Nova Scotia Liberal Youth Commission Policy Convention expressed some disappointment that only 60 delegates actually registered compared to the 125 youths

drawn from university students in the Halifax area and given little weight in the councils of the senior party.

Unlike the federal Liberal party, which constitutionally ensures youth and women commission input into such areas as policy formulation, the current provincial association constitution gives no such guarantee. A background discussion paper notes, "... the major organizational concept—the District Executive Boards / Provincial Ex-

which will be elected through a series of regional meetings. Mindful of the party's past failings to elect enough youth and women to positions of responsibility within the association, Cameron has "reserved the right to ensure that youth and women are represented . . . by appointment if necessary."

Cameron came to the Youth Commission's Saturday night banquet to announce that he had done just that: he wanted the first three members of his Advisory Committee to be youth members and asked the convention to elect those three representatives at Sunday's concluding Plenary session. The audience, which had expected only a single youth member on the Committee, erupted in applause.

Beneath the congratulatory mood, delegates pondered other problems. Another discussion paper—on working liberal youth—complained that the bulk of active youth members came from the university group. But in Nova

Scotia, only 19,230 people below 25 (the age limit for Liberal Youth) were in post secondary institutions compared to an estimated 140,000 in the workforce. How to reach them?

Part of the problem could be the Youth Commission's attitude. The discussion paper felt the activists drawn from the universities "... provided excellent leadership, however we are fundamentally amiss in not encouraging more working youth to join the Party." If this implied that the university members were to provide the leadership working with the masses, this might not sit well with young people in the workforce.

Rightly or wrongly, many youth earning their own way in the workforce consider themselves as full adults while they look upon students—even in graduate programs—as enjoying a prolonged adolescence.

Again and again this dichotomy could be seen running through the convention deliberations. Housing—crucial to young working adults in their first apartment or thinking about their first home—received not a mention. Work conditions on the job were virtually ignored. "Creating jobs" was a frequent topic, but never a word about what actually went on once young people had their jobs. A prioritized resolution from the

campus three quarters in darkness.

However, the talk quickly turned to a lesser known form of rape—"date rape"—and it seemed to draw more of a vocal response from the delegates. It had emerged out of a discussion on the very high percentage of unmarried mothers in Nova Scotia compared to the national average, an issue raised by panelist Sandra Taylor of Planned Parenthood of Nova Scotia.

A male delegate felt that the widespread practise of boys subtly pressuring their girlfriends into having sexual relations when the girls had not really reached their own decision on the matter, meant that contraceptives weren't used and led to the high numbers of teenage pregnancies. He moved a motion that since date rape was so frequent, free contraceptives should be available at high schools to ensure that at least no unwanted child occurred as a result.

A delegate from Yarmouth told of the lack of any Nova Scotia history until the final terms of Grade XII and asked what a student who dropped out before would learn of his provincial heritage. Others worried that the roles of our native Micmacs and blacks failed to reach their proper prospective.

The prospective of the convention—education, schools and student activities—spilled over into the best attended workshop, that on party organization. Panelist Tom Regan, interim president of the Liberal Youth Commission, did raise the need to get into unions and business / community groups to reach the huge potential of working youths, but his call fell on deaf ears. Instead the greatest potential for the Commission seems to lie in the high schools. The university students present, perhaps because they were living away from home, discussed every issue in such general terms as to lack an effective concreteness. But the high school delegates (generally not from high school Liberal youth clubs, but rather representing the constituency organizations) were close enough to activities in their communities to bring a first hand knowledge to issues such as fishing or farming.

But as campaigning politicians keep on coming into high schools seeking the 18-year-old vote, this prejudice should fade and it seems fairly certain that the Youth Commission will gain the bulk of its new members not from working youth—who will probably continue to want to join the senior party—but from high school and even junior high school kids.

[Mike Marshall is the publisher of the Arcadian Recorder, a Nova Scotian community newspaper.]

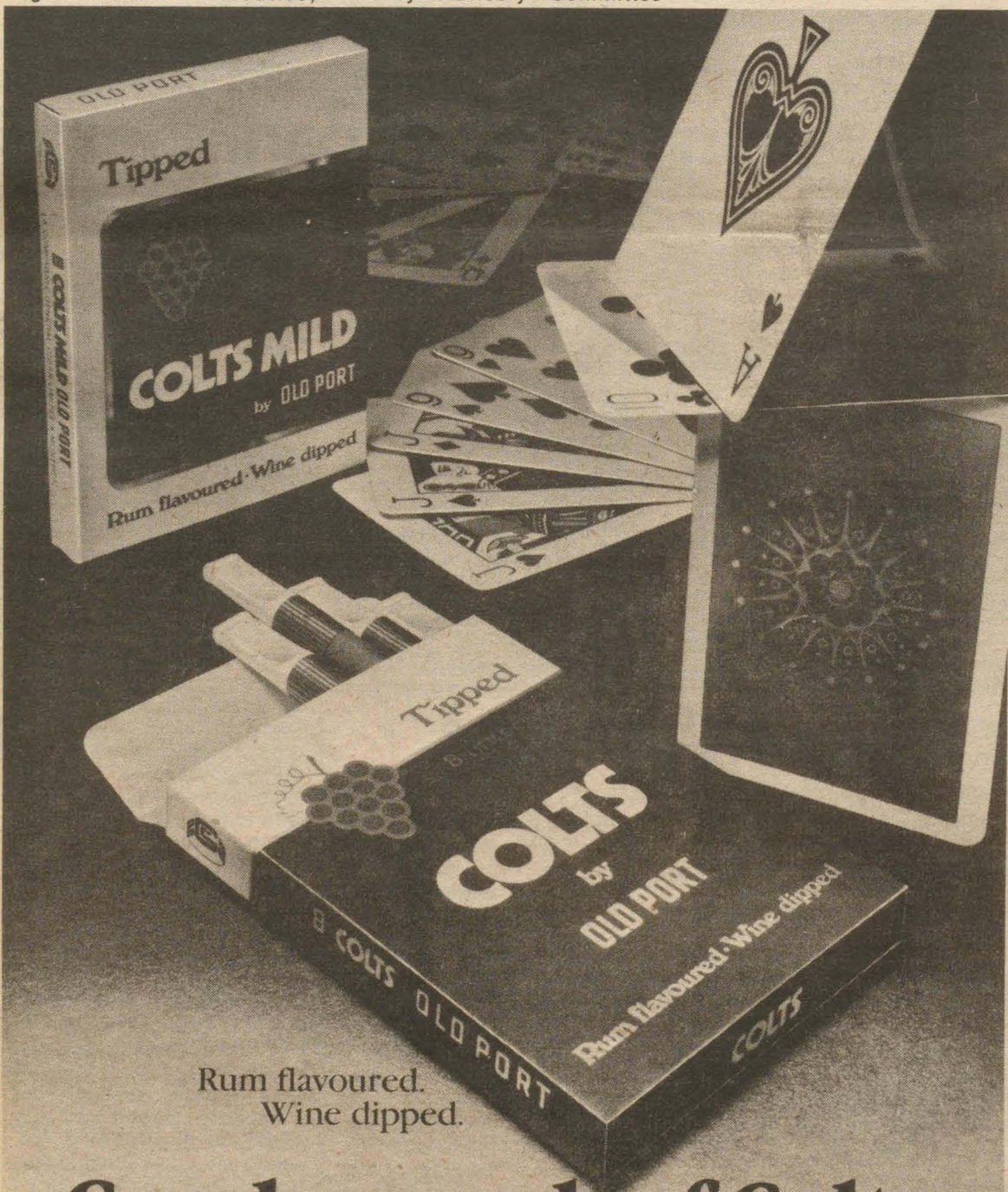
Cameron promises women and youth representation

who had promised to be there. But privately they were overjoyed by the quality of the debate generated and by the breadth of the areas of the province represented by the delegates.

They admitted that ever since its foundation, the Young Commission had consisted of little more than its eight member executive,

ecutive Board—which assures this limited, but specific, representation, has been ignored and this has had the effect of eliminating an important forum for youth and women."

The new provincial leader, Sandy Cameron, has added yet another new wrinkle to the party executive: a Leader's Policy Advisory Committee



Rum flavoured.
Wine dipped.

Crack a pack of Colts along with the cards.

Working class involvement low

Commission's Policy Committee did condemn "... some labour unions for abusing ... the rights granted to them by law ...", hardly an auspicious way to "become actively involved in labour unions. ...", as one working paper suggested.

Relations between males and females—one common and overweaning bond between all young people, students or workers—was a heavily debated topic at the convention. But even here, despite the fact that the debate was both informed and reasoned, it once again was likely to appeal exclusively to a student audience. Many marriages between young people fail early on. But their problems: sexual dysfunction between husband and wife; custody and maintenance laws, received no mention.

Instead sexual problems were seen as largely those experienced in the pre-marital state, the normal condition of most students. Rape was a major topic during Saturday afternoon's workshop on Social Development, with panel member Mary Clancy (a Halifax lawyer active in feminist issues) telling of five rapes that have occurred on Dal campus since September 1 and asking why the Mount, with over 600 women on campus, should leave its

A societies' guaranteed funding chopped

by Paul Clark

There will be no more guaranteed money for "A" societies without contracts with the Dalhousie Student Union.

This new policy was passed on the basis of a proposal made by the Grants Committee at last Sunday's council meeting.

Grants chairperson Carolyn Zayid said the policy of giving guaranteed funding (base grants) to "A" societies every year resulted in some societies getting money they did not need and could not justify. "A" societies should have to justify their funding needs before receiving their expenses, she said.

Zayid said the practice of giving base grants began because in the past society fees were not passed along by

the university administration until part way through the school year. Bigger societies thus needed immediate funding through base grants to commence their operations. Now society fees are available at the start of the year and there is no longer a need to award base grants, she said.

Commerce rep Bruce McGowan opposed the change of policy, arguing that by definition "A" societies are the largest on campus and they should have steady funding. It is admitted they have not abused their funding, he said, and consequently there is not reason why they should not get them.

President Gord Owen emphasized it is inequality, not abuse, the new policy would seek to address. "I can show you one society that has

thousands in the hole, while there are others that have thousands in the bank."

Dalhousie's 12 "A" societies come from Arts, Commerce, Engineering, Nursing, Pharmacy, the Health Professions, the Sciences, Howe Hall, the Association of Graduate Students, Law, Medicine, and Dentistry.

The new policy does not apply to either the Law Society or the Dalhousie Association of Graduate Students who have contracts with the student union guaranteeing them money over a long period of time. Societies which sign similar contracts in the future will likewise not come under the new policy.

The funding to the Overseas Student Coordinator, which comes neither through a base grant nor a contract, will also not be affected.



Physio drinks from 'Bloody Cup'

This year's "Bloody Cup" Award will go to the faculty of physiotherapy, the leading donators in the Red Cross Blood Donor Clinic held from October 21-22 at the Student Union Building.

Five hundred and eight students registered during the two day event, 22 percent of them physiotherapy students.

Pharmacy had the second highest percentage of students registering with 16.9 percent, while Nursing was third with 15.4 percent.

The Pharmacy Society, the Nursing Society and the Student Union assisted in sponsoring the event and CKDU

and SUB technical services provides music in the McInnes Room during the clinic.

In the inter-house competition at Howe Hall, Bronson House came first with 33 percent of residents donating blood.

BLOOD DONOR CLINIC STATISTICS

Faculty	percent participation	No. of Donations	Total No. Students
Physiotherapy	22.0	21	95
Pharmacy	16.9	42	248
Nursing	15.4	55	356
Medicine	11.5	44	382
Science	8.8	142	1610
Recreation	8.2	8	97
Education	7.6	13	172
Commerce	6.3	53	840
Dentistry	6.1	6	98
Law	6.1	26	425
Engineering	5.6	22	391
Arts	5.1	65	1263
Phys. Ed.	2.3	4	170
Grad Studies	1.4	18	1291
Adm. Studies	1.2	4	371
Dental Hygiene	0	0	37

NOTE: Total student figures were obtained from the Registrar's Office.

Other groups who donated:
King's College students - 11; Faculty and Staff - 98; Non-university students - 22.

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The Child at Risk: the roots of violence and aggression

by Judy Pelham

What can be done to alleviate the problem of crime in our society? On October 16th a committee of the Canadian senate released a report entitled "Child At Risk" which deals with the pre-natal, perinatal (at the time of birth), and post-natal influences that might eventually lead to criminal behaviour. Before yawning and shelving this report we might do well to consider some statistics that the report cites as impetus to its investigation. For the periods 74-78 there was an increase of sixty percent in the rate of juvenile crime. In 1978 there were one hundred and twenty-nine people eighteen years old and younger in federal penitentiaries and seven hundred others in provincial adult prisons. For the years 77-78 the total cost of the Canadian penal system was more than five hundred million dollars. Eighty percent of the inmates of federal institutions have been previously convicted. Recognizing these facts, the committee draws a comparison to medical research, and looks to crime prevention as a possible answer.

To illustrate some of the concerns of "Child at Risk" imagine the following individual: He inherits genetically a poor tolerance to stress and is disposed to anti-social and criminal behavior. His mother does not eat properly during her pregnancy and he suffers from malnutrition. His mother smokes and drinks heavily. She takes drugs, whether over-the-counter,

prescribed, or otherwise. The experience of birth is a trauma for any child. He will probably be born premature and underweight. The labour may be difficult. The drugs she is given during labour may cause the fetus to receive insufficient oxygen. He has minimal brain damage. She may not want to have the child. He is separated from his mother and placed in an incubator. By the time he is released from the hospital his mother is back at work. As an infant he is deprived of a close emotional relationship with either parent. He is the object of emotional and physical abuse. His family is poor. He is babysat by television. He develops learning disabilities and a hyperactive and undisciplined personality. It would not be surprising if such a child became a delinquent.

While these misfortunes do not ensure that the individual will become a criminal, the report of the Senate Committee shows that each factor increases the risk of the child becoming delinquent.

Moreover, these things are likely to happen in combinations and while one problem presents a certain risk, two problems quadruple that risk. The committee presents facts, conclusions, and recommendations from information they have gathered from relevant data, studies recently published, and on the basis of testimony from expert witnesses.

The committee recommends a greater "awareness" of and planning for parenting and the care of the woman during pregnancy. "It was once thought the placental barrier protected the fetus from noxious influences in the system of the mother," yet it is shown that all these things affect the child in harmful or unknown ways. The committee also heard testimony that severe stress "with almost one hundred percent certainty finds the children born damaged." Another recommendation is that a prenatal child allowance be paid to pregnant mothers, on the condition that

continued on p. 11



The far left of the NDP — alive and well

by Arnold Mosher

The NDP, in catering to a larger part of society, has lost many of its socialist ideas, said Jim Turk, a self avowed member of the left caucus of the New Democratic Party. Turk, a University of Toronto professor, speaking at the MacMechan Room last Friday said he would restrict his talk to the Ontario provincial and the Federal NDP.

Turk said the NDP set two goals for itself 1) getting elected and 2) achieving reforms. He pointed out that many of the reforms the NDP sought, like Medicare and Petrocan, have been attained through political leverage.

But in achieving these reforms the party had to be a threat and in order to do this it had to hold more seats in parliament said Turk. The consequence was that the party went looking for popular support, and in so doing changed its orientation.

No longer is the NDP a party of the working man, Turk said.

It is now a party based on Keynesian economies, seeking to work within the framework of capitalism.

According to Turk this prostitution of party ideals is making the party just like the Conservatives and Liberals.

A "planned society" is what the left of the NDP desires and this can only be achieved via working class support says Turk.

Turk said that to run the government along socialist lines required an all or nothing effort. Capitalists says Turk "privatize the profitable and left unprofitable to government."

If the NDP were elected as a government, its changes would have to be made rapidly since capital interests would wear away support for the government during a gradual transition, said Turk. He said it would be best to take over the economy during an economic boom.

"An exclusive parliamentary system is not enough," said

Turk, for the inputs into the New Democratic Party. He said rank and file reliance on elected officials had a debilitating effect on the party and led to apathy. To counter this Turk said the NDP must develop an extra parliamentary system through the trade union movement.

Turk has centered his activities in working class areas in the Toronto area. These areas have a large immigrant population which, according to Turk, is more aware of working class solidarity. Turk said by running an Italian vote in that area while retaining the working class support they already had.

Turk said that in labour unions there is more willingness to take socialism than in the NDP itself. The left caucus in Ontario being made up of one third steel workers.

"The future is not preordained," said Turk, "and however narrow, there is a potential to more fundamental class interests."



continued from p. 10

they "receive nutritional guidance and health care."

With regard to experience of birth, the committee found that the use of drugs and other artificial means of inducing or facilitating birth should be reconsidered by hospitals. It was reported to the committee that "the common occurrence of minimal brain damage is not commonly realized."

On another plane, the committee recommends the development of the emotional mother-child bond. Greater physical contact after delivery and the encouraging of breast-feeding are examples of how this would be done. Links have been proven connecting early bonding with the parent-child relationship later in life. The committee suggests that the Unemployment Insurance Act allow mothers of hospitalized infants to resume their maternity leave when the child comes home.

It was reported to the committee that, "the key element (in the development of psychopathy, violence and aggression) is the failure of the nurturance in human relationships, beginning with the parent-child relationship." The committee recommends that governments on all levels establish or expand in-home support services for parents. Although the committee con-

cluded that no one factor was responsible for criminal behaviour it said, "Your Committee was forcibly struck by the degree to which the theme of 'violence breeds violence' permeated the testimony of the witnesses we heard and the literature we studied." "Child at Risk" says: "Studies have shown that virtually 'all violent juvenile delinquents have been abused children,' that 'all of the criminals at San Quentin prison studied had violent upbringings as children' and that 'all assassins in the United States in the past twenty years have been victims of child abuse.'" The study defines four types of child abuse: infanticide, the wasted and neglected child (including emotional deprivation), the beaten, burnt, and sadistically injured, and the battered child. It is pointed out that most child abusers were themselves abused children. Clearly the forms and scope of child abuse included a wide range, yet the directness of its link with behavioral problems brought several strong recommendations from the committee. It recommends a review of the criminal code where it is concerned with child abuse. Its view is to perhaps changing the burden of proof in child abuse cases. It also recommends that the section of the code which says parents or guardians or other authorities

are justified in using force to correct a child, be reviewed.

The committee goes on to point out that direct abuse is not the only form of violence that adversely affects a child. Violent quarrels at home or among peers, alcoholic or criminal parents, and violent television heroes are all negative factors that affect the individual exposed to them. Towards ending these problems the committee recommends governmental support on all levels for transition houses, institutions helping battered women and children, and those with drinking problems. It promotes support of crisis or information centres such as the Help Line in Halifax. It recommends greater control of violence on television and encourages high quality children's programming whatever its national origin.

Search for better social conditions

While minimal brain dysfunction, learning disabilities and hyperactivity cannot be altered when they are present the committee makes recommendations to better social services to minimize the effect of these problems. Permeating these recommendations is the idea that the child have greater rights as an individual. For ex-

ample, the right to legal counsel during family court cases as well as during criminal prosecution. Children should have the right to better daycare facilities readily available to them, and to facilitate providing for their physical or learning disabilities.

The committee does not presume to have the last word on research and information. As is often the case with government studies it begets other government studies, and there are many areas it touches on not fully researched. It recommends the establishment of a body "to be known as The Canadian Institute for the Study of Violence in Society" to co-ordinate the research that has been done and to promote work in areas which need it. For example the committee admits it does not know why some individuals, despite a great many handicaps and risk factors, lead normal and happy lives. It is also interested in promoting what it calls human education, and setting up a task force on suicide.

The recommendations of the committee will serve to inform politicians and hopefully administrators as to the nature and possible solution of the crime problem, but it is unlikely they will be effective without public support. For example, even if halfway houses

for battered women were provided with unlimited funding, they would not produce effective results unless members of the community would accept these institutions into their area and concerned individuals step forward to man them. As students, we may remain relatively untouched at the moment by these problems, yet we are inheriting them. We are dealing largely with segments of society who are not able to defend themselves and it is up to the more fortunate members of society to be their brother's keepers.

Rory O'Day of the Maritime School of Social Work points out that we have a choice. We can take the approach of trying to segregate our children and our communities from those "bad" influences, encourage incarceration and pay for it in terms of the freedom of our own society as well as financially; or we can try to overcome the social problems by becoming involved and increasing our sense of responsibility for the unfortunate. On a most basic level we can "be a force for gentleness" and reject the attitude of "there's nothing I can do." Obviously the changes we are talking about do more than prevent crime, they promote a more liveable society. And that is not simply the job of the government.

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BRAUN

New matrimonial property legislation for Nova Scotia

by Gretchen Pohlkamp

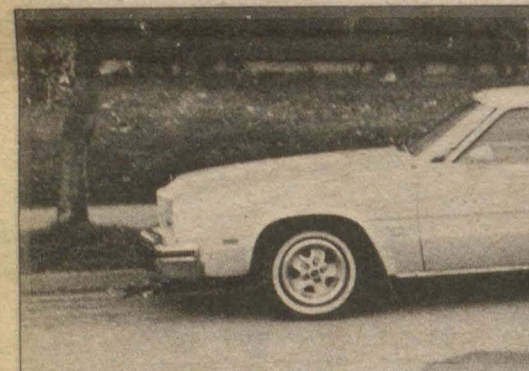
On October 1, 1980, with the coming into force of the Nova Scotia Matrimonial Property Act, the women of the province took an important step towards equality with men. The moment passed quietly, with little fanfare, as had the passage of the Bill through the House of Assembly in May 1980. What is this legislation? How does it affect women in N.S.? Why was it enacted?

The Act deals with the designation and distribution of matrimonial assets and property and replaces the outdated notions of dower rights which gave women an automatic life interest to one third of the matrimonial property.

The preamble states several principles, lofty goals which women have sought to have recognized for many years. The government of N.S., although the second last provincial government in Canada to enact such legislation, has taken these principles and given women an equality they never had before.

"We have it now," says Diana Dalton, one of the lawyers instrumental in drafting the Act. "It's a very important statement for government or society to be making."

As well as being important, this statement is long overdue. Women have struggled long to have the work of a homemaker recognized as a contribution in building up family assets. Before this new legislation, courts had to depend on equity and common-law to compensate the homemaker. Both were unable to do this adequately and the result was often grossly unfair to women.



HARTT/DAL PHOTO

A well known example of this inherent inequity is the case of Murdoch vs. Murdoch. The wife was denied a half share of the matrimonial property because the work she had done throughout her marriage "was the work done by any ranch wife" and she could not prove that she had made any financial contribution to the acquisition of the property. During the first four years of their marriage, the Murdochs had worked together in ranches in Alberta. Their joint pay was given to the husband and in 1947 he acquired his first ranch property in partnership with his father.

The court ruled that Mr. Murdoch had paid his share out of his own assets, but the dissenting judge noted that those assets had been earned through the efforts of both husband and wife. After a series of purchases and sales Mr. Murdoch acquired, in his name alone, a valuable ranch and homestead. When, in 1968, the marriage broke down, Mrs. Murdoch claimed a one-half share, not only in the homestead, but in the ranch also.

Because she had made no direct financial contribution, under the law of Alberta at that time, as in Nova Scotia until October 1980, Mrs. Murdoch was entitled only to her dower rights, unless she could show that the work she had done was beyond what was normally expected of a ranch wife. In this case, although Mrs. Murdoch ran the ranch five months of every year while her husband worked away, and helped him with haying, raking, etc. when he was there, the court decided that she had done no more than was expected of any ranch wife.

It is obvious that the decision against Mrs. Murdoch was excessively inequitable and yet the law had to be applied as it stood.

The divorce courts found a way around these harsh provincial laws by ordering lump sum awards as provided for under the federal Divorce Act. In the Murdoch case, "a lump-sum payment of \$65,000 was ordered to be charged against the home quarter section of the ranch."

By ordering the lump sum payment charged against the property of Mr. Murdoch, the judge was effectively transferring the property to Mrs. Murdoch. This could be construed as unconstitutional because the federal divorce court has strayed into the provincial share of property rights.

It was because of these obvious problems in the old matrimonial property legislation, that the provinces started enacting new legislation.

In 1978 the then Liberal government of Nova Scotia introduced a Bill entitled an Act Respecting the Property of Married Persons. It was an abortive attempt to address the inequities in the existing legislation. It was poorly drafted and received wide criticism for its inflexibility.

With the death of Bill 15, the Provincial Advisory Council on the Status of Women made various proposals for legislative change. On 5 June 1980, the Matrimonial Property Act and the Family Maintenance Act were enacted.

Before looking at the legislation in detail it is important to have some understanding of how it will work together with the Divorce Act, the Family Maintenance Act and any other relevant legislation.

It would be preferable if the economically weaker partner could make just one application to one court to obtain a package of relief including property resolution, maintenance and divorce.

This might be possible if the federal government in its efforts at constitutional reform granted divorce powers to the provinces. The Canadian Bar Association's report on the constitution suggests that "the provinces have primary authority over cultural matters and local affairs." This would include divorce and marriage. But until such time as the Canadian Bar Association's recommendations are put into effect, a person seeking a divorce in Nova Scotia will still have to deal with two applications although to the same court.

An Act to Reform the Law Respecting the Property of Married Persons

WHEREAS it is desirable to encourage and strengthen the role of the family in society;

AND WHEREAS for that purpose it is necessary to recognize the contribution made to a marriage by each spouse;

AND WHEREAS in support of such recognition it is necessary to provide in law for the orderly and equitable settlement of the affairs of the spouses upon the termination of a marriage relationship;

AND WHEREAS it is necessary to provide for mutual obligations in family relationships including the responsibility of parents for their children;

AND WHEREAS it is desirable to recognize that child care, household management and financial support are the joint responsibilities of the spouses and that there is a joint contribution by the spouses, financial and otherwise, that entitles each spouse equally to the matrimonial assets;

THEREFORE be it enacted by the Governor and Assembly as follows:

1 This Act may be cited as the Matrimonial Property Act.

One of the major innovations of the Act is to include death as one of the events which triggers the operation of the statutory regime. In Nova Scotia it is not advantageous for a spouse to divorce rather than take the partner "till death doth them part."

The spouse with the greater portion of matrimonial assets in his/her name cannot now dispose of them unilaterally. Wills which were drawn up prior to the enactment of the new legislation should be reviewed to see if they still do what they were intended to do. It may be possible for a wife to take her share of an estate, remarry, and leave the property to her new husband and stepchildren, to the exclusion of the children of the first marriage.

The legislation allows a spouse (as defined in the act) to apply for an equal division of matrimonial assets. It should be noted that spouse does not include persons who are living common-law. The first assumption of the court will be that a 50/50 split of the matrimonial assets is the appropriate division. Thereafter, depending on the circumstances, the court has the discretion to alter the ratio to whatever it deems equitable.

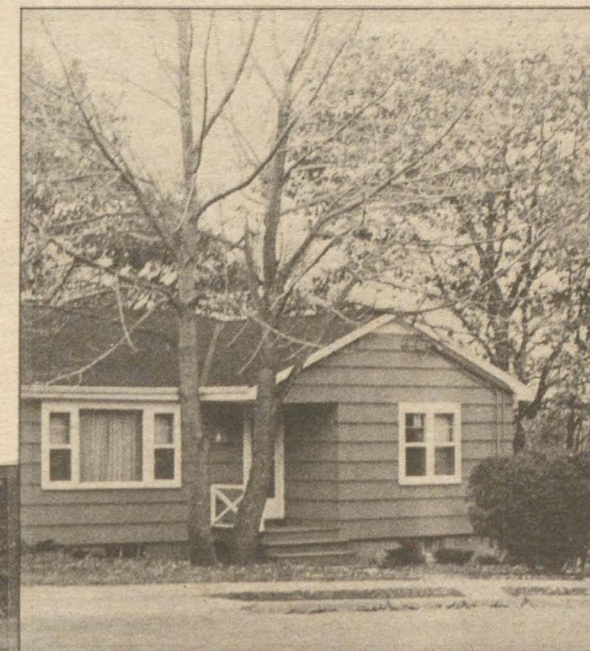
In order to understand the effects of the act, one must have a clear idea of the meanings this legislation has given to specific terms. The matrimonial home has been defined as "the dwelling and real property occupied by a person and that person's spouse as their family residence."

A couple can have more than one matrimonial home, but in the case of a large piece of property, only that portion of the property which is used by the family and necessary for their enjoyment is included under the definition, if the balance of the land is used for other than residential purposes.

Matrimonial assets include all matrimonial homes and all other real and personal property acquired by either or both of the spouses during their marriage, as well as any of these things brought with them into the marriage. There are certain exemptions to this general rule. Gifts or inheritances are excluded as long as they are used exclusively by the donee, and not by his or her family. Personal effects and or money which are obviously used only for the benefit of one spouse may be excluded. Business assets are exempt.

In actual fact everything could be excluded from the matrimonial assets because section 4(1)f allows for the exemption of property so specified in a marriage contract. Therefore if a court held that the marriage contract was valid, and the marriage contract specified that none of the usually accepted joint assets were to be included as matrimonial assets, it would be possible for the couple to exclude them.

What the one hand gives, the other takes away. On first reading one might be inclined to think that the Act is all-encompassing in its definition of matrimonial assets. But the legitimizing of the marriage contract leaves much room for the spouses to define their own parameters.



HARTT/DAL PHOTO

The exclusion of business assets from matrimonial property was criticized by some women. But with the power given the court under section 13, and the precedents set in other jurisdictions, women can feel satisfied that their best interests will be looked after. Section 13 gives the court the power to make an unequal division of property that is a matrimonial asset or to include in the reckoning, assets which are not matrimonial assets, if they feel that a 50/50 split would be unfair or unconscionable.

On deciding what is an unfair or unconscionable situation, the court has 13 possible factors to take into account. The court's discretion is two fold and involves firstly an alteration in the division of matrimonial assets. If then the court still feels the situation is not equally decided, it may include a division of assets which are not matrimonial assets.

"The burden of proof is on the party seeking to assert that an equal sharing is inappropriate or that business assets should also be shared," says Alastair Bissett Johnson and Winifred Holland in their book "Matrimonial Property Law in Canada." "...Where the burden of proof is satisfied, one might expect that the courts, following the Ontario example, would prefer to satisfy the claim out the matrimonial assets prior to embarking upon a division of business assets that could entail tax and commercial problems of great complexity."

The factors which could affect the variance of the 50/50 split include such things as debts, the existence of a marriage contract, the length of time of cohabitation, the needs of the children, the contribution of one spouse to the education and advancement of the other, etc.

The list of factors seems to be exhaustive, seeking to redress most inequitable situations. It will depend on how strict the court is in requiring proof of unconscionability or unfairness, whether or not this section is actually used as a further equity.

Sections 6 through 12 of the Act deal with the matrimonial home and disposition thereof. These sections provide women, who have traditionally only had their dower rights to depend on, with legal recourse should the matrimonial home be encumbered or sold without their permission.

In the future the buyer of a house will have to ascertain whether or not the home is included as the matrimonial property of anyone before agreeing to buy. To make this process easier,

the Act provides for the designation of the matrimonial home and registration of such designation in the registry of deeds where the property is located.

One possible problem with this designation process is that if one home is designated as the matrimonial home, all other homes cease to be

In an effort to allow spouses to create their own framework to govern the ownership and distribution of property as well as to enumerate respective rights and obligations under the marriage, the Act provides for the making of marriage contracts.

Marriage contracts may be made at any time during the marriage but are only valid if they are in writing and signed by the parties and witnessed.

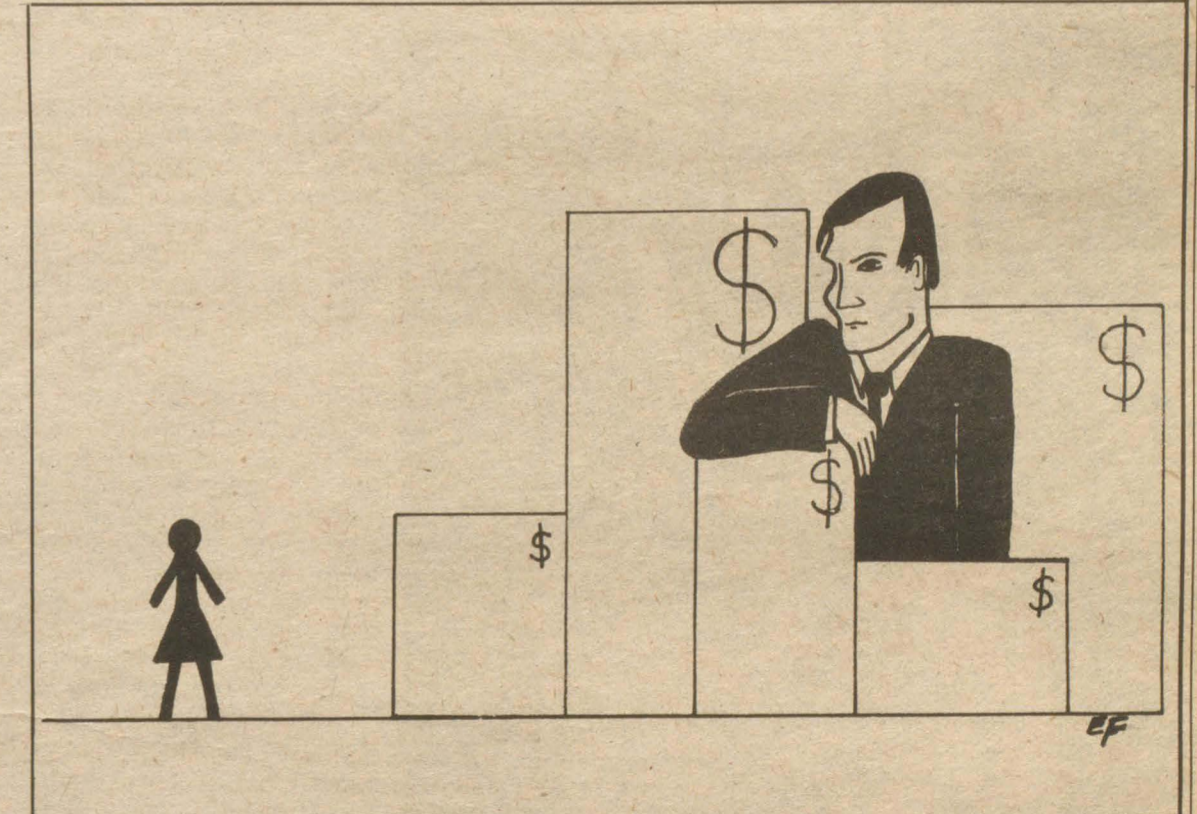
Anyone who has the capacity to marry has the capacity to make a marriage contract. Under common law the relevant ages would be 12 for a girl and 14 for a boy.

It would be advisable for anyone making a marriage contract to have independent legal advice, in order to minimize the chances of the court subsequently varying the terms of the contract. The court has the power in situations where one of the spouses makes application for variance because some term is unconscionable or unduly harsh or fraudulent.

Professor of Law at Dalhousie University, Alastair Bissett-Johnson says that the marriage contract will be used mostly by professionals who wish to exempt their business assets from possible future encumbrances and older people who are remarrying and wish to set aside the matrimonial assets from their first marriages.

Bissett-Johnson says that there has not been a flood of young people making marriage contracts in Ontario since the implementation of The Family Law Reform Act, 1978. They have not been inundated with trivial litigation.

One section which should hearten battered wives is section 31. This section provides some protection by requiring peace officers to enforce court orders made or arbitration awards filed with the court pursuant to the Act. In the past, peace officers have been somewhat reluctant to step into marital disputes.



considered as matrimonial homes. It might therefore be possible for the couple to designate one home early in their marriage and while retaining possession of that home, purchase another home which they fail to designate. This second home might then be excluded from consideration as a matrimonial home.

Section 12 of the Act lists the triggering mechanisms which entitle either spouse to apply to the court to have the matrimonial assets divided in equal shares. The four are the filing of a petition for divorce; the application for a declaration of nullity; the death of one of the spouses; and the separation of the spouses where there is no reasonable prospect of the resumption of cohabitation.

Most women's organizations in Halifax have expressed approval of the Act, although there were some minor complaints. The most serious of these is that the government and the Advisory Council have not taken any steps to educate women as to the consequences of the passing of the Act.

The Advisory Council has been working on a leaflet which will explain the legislation in simple terms. This pamphlet will be available soon, says Diana Dalton, the pamphlet's author.

Dalton says there is nothing in the Act which requires that women rush out immediately and seek legal advice, although it is advisable to professional help at sometime to ensure that the Act is working towards the principles of equality which it professes to legitimate.

LIFESTYLE MANAGEMENT

The program has been developed by the Forest Hospital Foundation, Des Plaines, Ill. for businesses, industry and institutions. It is being sponsored by the Department of Preventive Medicine to provide an opportunity for unions and management personnel as well as other individuals to assess its value for the Maritimes and personally experience the benefits of the program.

DATE: Saturday, November 22, 1980, 9-5 p.m.

PROGRAM LEADER: J. Daniel Mathein, Director, Personal Management Systems

PLACE: Conference Room, 15th Floor, Tupper Medical Building

COST: \$60.00 per person, including lunch, a 50-page booklet and 6 month individual follow-up

For further information contact Dr. Russel Manuel, Department of Preventive Medicine, Dalhousie University, 424-3860.

Canadian Attitudes Toward Foreign Aid

Over thirty years of work in third world countries taught Dr. Robert McClure that Canadians have as much to learn from what we call "underdeveloped" nations as they have from us. McClure a leading authority in medical missions and a past moderator of the United Church, was in Winnipeg for several days last week.

In an interview with Linda Williamson and John Hutton, McClure spoke about education, hunger aid, contraception, and Canadian attitudes, in the third world, drawing on his personal experiences.

Uniter: *What do you see as the major differences between education in North America and education in the third world?*

McClure: The third world is a very rapid moving society, and so education has a large part in it. The most important thing about education in the third world is the lessons that they have taken from Chairman Mao, who said that social change can best be done by educating the young people and having the young people go back to the home to educate the adults. In Canada, we still think it's the other way around—we think adults have a profound effect on the young person, and we even say that when a young person doesn't shape up very well, it must be the fault of some adult.

In the third world, a high school education is highly respected, and a university education is certain to get you a job. And, of the people who do manage to get in to university there, almost half of them are women. Women in the universities are highly respected, in fact, medicine is more and more becoming regarded as a "women's faculty." I know an Indian woman who runs a shipping firm who went to an international board meeting and said to me, "What's the matter with the women in North America? I was the only female boss at that meeting."

Uniter: *In your address at the university, you expressed some discontent with the prevailing Canadian attitude toward third world countries. What is wrong with the way we regard them?*

McClure: Don't get me wrong, I'm very patriotic. I could have lived anywhere, but I finally chose to live in

Canada. But when Canadians visit these other countries, instead of comparing them to ourselves, we should be examining their society and saying to ourselves: "Because they have survived this way for centuries, their society must have something of permanent value. What is it? Is it their family and social life? How do they cope with such a low standard of living?" There are a lot of countries that have a lot of relatively happy people living on 200-300 dollars a year. Their ideas about families and about communal living are invaluable. We should be using our energy to help them, certainly, but we should also use some energy to examine their society.

There is a tribe in North Borneo that lives in houses with between 12 to 25 families in each one yet they are a happy, content people, and they are not communists. They rejected communal living long ago. But they have a wonderful sense of mutual support. They have a code that makes their society work—all their disputes are handled at community meetings. In addition, every boy and girl of ten years is given a razor-sharp machete. So, every person over ten years old has the power to kill. They can't have a temper tantrum. They control their feelings. And in 2 1/2 years that I stayed there, I never saw an accident. Not only that, but these people are non-coveting. You don't have to lock anything up because it doesn't occur to them to steal. Now that's an example of high-density living that works. Maybe we could learn from it.

We teach both sterilization and family planning so that people can plan the children they do want. In China, propaganda states that the ideal is only one child. A couple is given a 1-bedroom apartment for one child, two bedrooms for two children, but after three or four children they are relegated to one room again. This gives incentive to keep population down, and after the ideal number of children, sterilization is stressed.

Uniter: *Do you see the CUSO (Canadian University Students' Overseas) program as effective? What other ways can Canadian people develop this appreciation of other societies?*

McClure: I would hope that a student on CUSO would try not just to help out in the schools but to learn from the children things that can be applied in Canada. The people in these countries I'm talking about make an average of 150 dollars a year. But they are happy people, who did not steal, not ever. I don't think that one or two Yban people coming to Canada will change Canada, however. As soon as they saw our society, I think they would learn to steal quite quickly. I think that changes in Canada have to be made by Canadians that have visited these countries. Maybe more tourists should go here for holidays, not with the idea of seeing how poverty-stricken these people are, but to learn what it is they have in their society that could benefit Canada.

Uniter: *What improvements would you suggest for our foreign aid programs?*

McClure: I have done a lot of work with hunger. I grew up in China, where local famine was disastrous. As a missionary, I worked with hunger commissions. And I can tell you, our methods of dealing with hunger are sometimes ludicrous. I remember watching a huge shipload of Canadian grain come into the harbor with my Indian friend. I said, "I feel proud when I see the aid we're giving these countries". My friend said, "I feel disillusioned. You send this huge shipload of grain to us, but there are only ten women with shovels waiting to unload that grain here. If you want to benefit us with your technology, why don't you send us some strong cowboys from Saskatchewan to teach us how to unload this ship?"

We should be teaching these countries how to produce their own food and to obtain their own resources. They don't have to produce their own wheat, they just have to employ their people to make some money, and then they can buy Canadian wheat. Let them produce what they can, and we can exchange. Canada produces food better than any country in the world. An exchange of resources and technology is the secret to international cooperation.

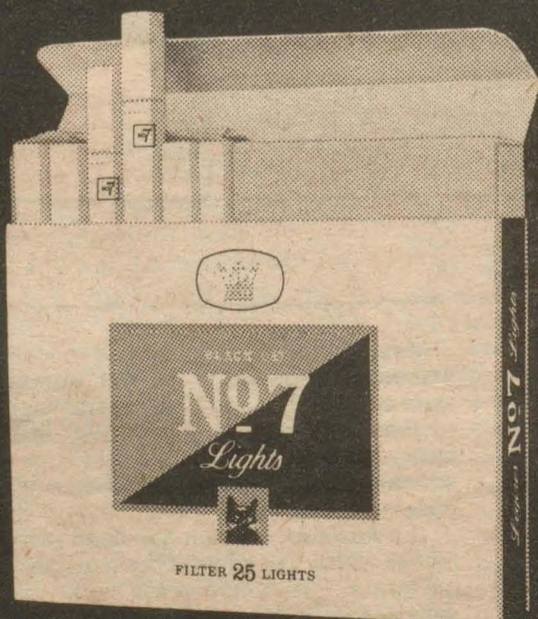
The final solution, though, is family planning. It is better to have family planning than to have kids dying of starvation.

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Joe Jackson Goes Beat Crazy



by Gisele Marie Baxter

Review: The Joe Jackson Band, "Beat Crazy" (A&M SP-4837)

Never may it be said that Joe Jackson has given in to the temptation of formula. Despite the success of the powerful, rough-edged pop featured on "I'm the Man", this talented Englishman and his band have decided to take risks on this, their third album. "Beat Crazy" is recognizably a Joe Jackson product, but marks a departure lyrically, musically and even vocally.

Jackson's voice, always strong, is here more controlled and more complex emotionally. It sometimes achieves an almost John Lydonesque snarl on the slower songs, but Joe is still much more accessible.

The band is every bit as

important as Jackson on this record, and fortunately gets the credit deserved. This album is beat crazy—these four excellent instrumentalists experiment with ska, reggae, and strong pop rhythms as they play together and counter each other. Bass, drums, guitars, and keyboards—all are brought upfront several times and answer the challenge proficiently. No one hides behind a wall of sound.

The lyrics are as sharp and perceptive as ever, but are often more complex and lack a lot of humor found in earlier songs. Other than "One to One", the songs of romance are not as effective as those on "I'm the Man", or "Is She Really Going Out With Him?". Jackson's classic from "Look Sharp!". Jackson is stronger here when creating

scenes of modern life, with its political causes and bigotries, its violence and commercialism.

"Battleground" is a powerful recitation about racial tension, dedicated to the acclaimed young reggae poet, Linton Kwesi Johnson. The background emphasizes compelling reggae guitar work, with bass-flavored instrumental breaks which feature crisp drum rolls. The angry spoken vocal finds its strength in a barely snarling quietude and a tough, beautiful, insistent lyric: "In the dark heat/ In the rhythm of the bass beat/ Something is wrong/ And no-one is taking the blame."

"Pretty Boys" kicks off with punch and keeps it up with great keyboard work, ska-flavored guitars, and a sar-

donic swipe at commercialism: "Maybe I should get a face-lift, start again/ Maybe I should trade my pointed shoes in/ 'Cause talent don't count/ For Pretty Boys."

Jackson provides a melodic piano line in the strong yet wistful ballad "One to One", which directs its mature lyric to a woman who is so caught up in her politics that she seems to fear a one to one relationship with the man who loves her.

The best song on "Beat Crazy" is Jackson's latest English single, "Fit", which has a powerful beat and a vocal to match, a poignant guitar line, and excellent percussion. Jackson expresses both anger and compassion in detailing the plight of modern world misfits, about whom others "say you can't be one

of us/ You only have yourself to blame/ You don't fit."

Musically, this album is consistently good—"Mad at You" has some outstanding instrumental work. "Biology" and "Somewhere up There" are not entirely successful; the former merits a crisper, more sardonic treatment. Also, I wish Jackson had included his wonderful cover version of Jimmy Cliff's reggae classic, "The Harder They Come". It would have been so right for this record.

"Beat Crazy" might not have the frenetic energy and the immediacy of "I'm the Man". However, its exotic rhythms are effective and compelling, and it marks so much development in these four fine musicians. The Joe Jackson Band remains a band to watch.

Why, Gloria?

by Michael McCarthy

You live in New York City, in a lower-class apartment building. It's a quiet, hot afternoon, and you decide to drop by your friend's apartment on the same floor. Imagine your surprise when your friend tells you that her husband is an accountant for the "Mob", and their whole family is marked for death because he talked to the FBI. She convinces you to take her small son to your room for safety. Minutes later your friend, her husband, mother, and daughter have their heads shot off. The Mob, in which you have friends, comes hunting for the boy, to make an example of him. What do you do?

What an aging former "moll" named Gloria does is to try to get the little boy to Pittsburgh. They bounce from house to street to flophouse trying to escape discovery, have several bizarre run-ins with would-be killers, and along the way develop a strong bond of love.

The question which arises is "why is this all going on?" The movie never really provides an answer. There is some interest in the warm relationship growing between a helpless boy whose family has been murdered, and an aging "tough broad" who has never had (and heretofore didn't want) a family of her own. However, it is fairly predictable that a boy looking for a mother and a stifled mother with no outlet previously for her softer feelings will become attached to each other, and this alone does not provide a strong enough base for a movie. The relationship is too commonplace in its nature and too extreme in its environment to be of lasting interest. This is a Cassavetes movie, so of course there are lots of guns, violence, and desperate situations, but the shock/action effect is dissipated by the relationship; the different aspects of the film never mesh together. It is too

unevenly paced for an action film, too heavy-handed for an exploration of love, and not intense enough for a gripping study of the desperation that drives Gloria as one escape after another is closed off to her.

Not that the film is void of merit. The dialogue is gutsy and alive. Buck Henry gives a strong characterization of the doomed informer. Although echoing some aspects of a recent successful movie featuring a child actor, Gloria is less (but still partly) melodramatic. The characters are more dynamic, and the performances less stylized and indulgent. John Adams is refreshing as a child who is real: intractable, whining, funny, noisy, scared, yet appealingly vulnerable without being Hollywood cute.

Gena Rowlands effectively portrays a pistol-packing female tough. Her part provides enough scope to avoid a stereotype, but not enough to allow a really penetrating portrayal such as in her Oscar-nominated performance in *A Woman Under The Influence*. This movie is a bit of a comedown for her, as it is for husband and writer/director John Cassavetes. While the New York underground microcosm is still there, as is the buried undercurrent of emotions revealed in the desperation of his characters, this film is an uncertain encounter, rather than a confrontation or attack as in his more compelling films. One never knows what Gloria is driving at, and never quite gets caught up enough in the events to stop asking the question. It lacks focus, fire; without the nerve-shattering intensity, Cassavetes' riveting dark world becomes merely ordinary and a little dull. This movie is too mechanical, superficial in its exploration and "safe" to be any better (or any worse) than most of the bland rehashes of pseudo-life that we get on the screen these days.

The Awakening a bit sleepy

by Michael McCarthy

The enormous success of *The Exorcist* kicked off a slew of "demonic possession/girl with strange powers" flicks, most of which were unimaginative and pretty boring in comparison. *The Awakening* (based on a book by Bram Stoker) is one of these films, although it tries harder than most to provide an eerie and shocking climax.

The story starts off at familiar-looking archeological digs, where Matt Corbeck (Charlton Heston) finds the tomb of "The Nameless One", an ancient Egyptian princess so awful her name has been removed from all recorded history. Matt's wife is pregnant, and amidst weird sounds and strange Arabic music, the discovery of the casket and the birth of the baby are simultaneous (establishing a sort of mummy-daughter relationship). Eighteen years later, an obsessed Corbeck conducts a ritual which reincarnates the

princess in his already pretty odd daughter. For the fans, there are a number of vault scenes, gruesome and sudden deaths, psychokinesis and other occult events, accompanied by growlings and anomalous sounds. These energetic events, which are sometimes quite suspenseful, are, however, few and far between.

The movie takes a very long time to get going. The details of the unearthing are too tediously followed, as are a couple of superfluous and boring sub-plots (romance thrown in for human interest). When the action starts, it does not build continuously enough, to high enough peaks, quickly enough. The ending is dissatisfying and poorly acted.

Charlton Heston overacts his part, trying to bring too much emotion and depth to a basically shallow character who is dwelt on far out of proportion to his importance or potential for interest.

love interest and Stephanie Zimbalist as the possessed daughter are little more than decoration. The acting is very much secondary to the visual effects, which are only sometimes stirring, and the plot, which never is.

The dialogue is silly and anticlimactic (after laborious unearthing of an inscription which unmistakably describes the "evil one", and dragging the reading of same interminably, York innocently asks "can it be her?", which is typical of the alacrity and insight of all the characters). The plot is weak and derivative; even the camera shots and scene switches are copies of William Friedkin's style. How far can the mimicry be carried? As one watcher remarked (after the movie ends abruptly just as "The Nameless One" regains embodiment), "You just know there's going to be a sequel. . . . Hopefully, the movie company will be repossessed first. . . ."

Susannah York as Chuck's evil twin
 will be repossessed first
 never mesh together. It is too
 these days

The River flows on forever

by Bruce Rae

Few things in rock music today inspire as much eager anticipation as a new Bruce Springsteen album. His music is often regarded with a respect bordering on reverence, to a large extent because of his refusal to succumb to the artistically-deadening caution that so many established rock performers fall prey to. Each album has been different from the last as Springsteen constantly probes different corners of life and various music genres, but always clinging to a hard-rock musical edge. The major unifying element has been his search for that one thing in life that will make a man want to survive. What that one thing is has always eluded him, until now, for on his new album, "The River," he has come to an unshakeable faith in two things: that true love is possible and that, once found, it has the power to rescue a man from an otherwise meaningless life.

The album opens with a driving number called "The Ties That Bind," an invocation to avoid self-pity when you've met with rejection in love. He knows that it's easy to become hardened by the loss of love, but he warns that when you let that happen, "you're walkin' blind, to the ties that bind." Springsteen feels that the most fundamental yearning we have as human souls is intimacy with another. It is a need we cannot escape from and the only possible alternative is the pain of loneliness. "Sherry Darling" rocks and rolls with contagious energy along Springsteen's ever-present open highway. The E Street band gives a 'Rosalita'-like performance full of bouncy sax work, a throbbing bass guitar, and a lot of background hoots and hollers in a style that sounds a lot like a Caribbean 'cha-cha'. With "Two Hearts," love reappears as a means of salvation as Springsteen reflects upon his former belief that he had to be fiercely independent with a 'heart of stone' to survive. He now feels that such a role is just a childish dream and that "someday these childish dreams must end. To become a man and grow up to dream again." As old dreams are in-

evitably broken by a disillusioning reality, new dreams are needed to replace them. They resurrect any fading hopes and Springsteen's new dream is of finding his "special one" — a true, permanent love. The first side ends with "Independence Day," an account of Springsteen's severed relationship with his father and his need for freedom — a second theme on the album. Just as he did in 'Adam Raised A Cain' and 'Factory' Springsteen sees his father more as a victim than an adversary and he regrets having to leave, but the love between them has died and he must be free from false love in order to realize his goal of finding true love. A slow, ominous guitar follows along beautifully with Springsteen's sorrowful voice to create the most moving and brutally honest song on the album.

Side Two opens with a very tight rocker, "Hungry Heart," a tune that recreates and transforms a couple of classic vocal genres. The descending background harmonies echo the early black female vocal groups while Springsteen's lead voice conjures up the buoyant innocence of the very early 60s singers. He has never done anything that sounded like this before and his fusing of the different styles into his own image works perfectly. The song is about some poor guy who leaves his wife and kids only to find that he also left his only love behind, and that freedom by itself, though initially enticing, eventually leaves one cold and lonely.

Indeed, in "I Wanna Marry You," Springsteen is even willing to take on the bonds of matrimony if he feels he has found true love. He goes so far as to make a really shocking reference to taking on "responsibilities" as he recognizes that while real love can exist, it is also a compromise on freedom for you are now bound to another heart: "They say in the end true love prevails, but in the end true love can't be no fairytale." The title cut, "The River," follows, in which Springsteen laments the disintegration of a premature marriage and an unstable love. The personal language and references, coupled with Springsteen's lingering unwill-



ingness to part with a weary and despondent tone, creates the feeling of a past ir-retrievably lost. When the haunting harmonica intro reappears beneath the middle chorus it's like a half-remembered ghost. The river signifies the flow of time and is the current of what he thought was an undying love for Mary. Now "the river is dry," the past is dead, and so is his love. The river, and time, are forever flowing onward, which services to heighten the dramatic impact of the loss. Springsteen asks, "is a dream a lie if it don't come true, or is it something worse?" As the song tells us, it clearly is something worse if you've been dreaming you have a real love and then discover you're locked into a false, impermanent love, because then it is not only a lie but also a loss — a loss of an ideal and a loss of hope.

The next two sides offer still more accounts of true and false love but do it with erratic material. Some of it is excellent — "Point Blank" (his flashing offensive against lies that follows in the tradition of 'Streets of Fire') and "The

Price You Pay," a smoothly-arranged piece that surges to a desperate attempt to find something of value waiting at the end of the road. But in the end there is nothing there and the sweet freedom that kept him alive turns sour when it is not used to realize a more permanent and meaningful end. Here Springsteen's firmly resolute voice coheres with the broad, relentless pull of the E Street rhythm section and the undercurrent of guitar to create a song that drives you to an edge and then saves you from a fateful fall.

The rest of the songs on the second half can safely be categorized as either hard-rocking or slow-moving but always lyrically repetitious. He emphasizes the value of true, as opposed to false, love — admirable, but by this point incredibly overwrought. There is perhaps an album and a half of solid material with the remainder ("Crush On You," "Cadillac Ranch," "I'm a Rocker," "Ramrod") representing a hard-rocking but generally unoriginal collection. Springsteen is above all eclectic in his music — fusing the best elements from each

period in rock's development — and adds his own, personal touch to create his distinctive sound. These songs lack that personal panache that sets the magnificent apart from the mediocre.

The album as a whole is a culmination of all that has gone before, as it bears an overwhelming sense of resolution and a final commitment to an ideal. For Springsteen it is a time of reckoning. The cycle began with the "Wild, Innocent" album which evoked the dark streets and dark life of New York as he desperately sought something worth holding onto only to come away empty-handed. On "Born To Run" he found something that seemed to offer a purpose to life, or least, hope. That was the open road, the highway, a life of movement and change and escape from the asphalt 'Jungleland' of broken faith and twisted values. But he was running scared and in the end was running blind, without direction, still unsure if there was such a thing as real love. The "Darkness" album gave us a more solemn anpensive Springsteen who had come to the understanding that sooner or later one must reflect upon one's experiences to put them in the most efficacious light, to separate the good from the bad and then pursue it. With "The River," the 'good' is love and Springsteen pursues every facet of it to the very end. According to Springsteen, we live to find love and, once we find it, it inhabits and animates our entire being. True love is the one value rooted in his experiences that has given his life meaning and importance; nothing else has worked and nothing else will.



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The Wedding's a Party

by Glenn Walton

Scholars take note: the comedy of manners is struggling to be reborn in the work of director Robert Altman. His earlier **MASH** was a bloody and amiable satire on war; **Nashville** a broadly tragicomic view of the show-biz as politic as showbiz fact of contemporary American society. In **A Wedding**, shown last week in the Cohn, Altman turns his considerable comic talents to that ritual of transition, the joining in holy matrimony of two human beings. The action takes place in a house, on agreed-upon terms and conventions that the director, while mercilessly lampooning, does not quite reject.

The premise is simple, and good. Two upper class American families meet and are joined legally in church, then adjourn to the groom's home for the reception. The film ends as the guests leave the

wonderfully by old star Lillian Gish) very inconveniently dies while awaiting the return of the wedding party, and provides the first frantic intrigue: how to conceal her demise from the revellers? A prim and proper reception hostess runs around barking commands; in the house and grounds a Mafia of security persons patrols with deadly seriousness. Upon them descend the overfed, overpaid, overbearing families, and the fun is on. Couples meet and fall in lust and love, or out of it. There are the usual drug and alcohol problems, political differences; ensemble acting is the order of the day, and the plots and subplots proliferate. What holds them together is Altman's fine eye and ear for social ritual, and what passes the great American heartland. In all there is scarcely a sane or 'normal' person; Altman keeps cracking the whip be-

comedienne wisely holds herself back from the burlesque characterizations of her variety series and delivers a broadly funny portrait of a woman positively buried by her roles as mother and wife. What could have been a tragic character, however, never emerges; instead we are treated to a greenhouse meeting that teeters on the brink of plain meanness on Altman's part, as he makes fun of the romantic pretensions of the ill-matched lovers.

I have another minor complaint, one I get tired of making. Altman throws in a Fag Predator, and, to show that he's liberated, a Dyke Predator too. Fair enough; gay people are no more perfect than straight, but it gets positively tiring to see them constantly depicted as molesters of innocent victims (here the virginal bride and a drunk groom). Fact: most



same evening. In between the ceremony and the last good-byes, the clash of human personalities provide enough comic energy to keep Altman's film consistently entertaining. While his script and direction lack the polish and social coherence to be a true comedy of manners, the film is in its rough way the closest thing in current cinema to the form, a sort of low species that occasionally bursts into high comedy, while remaining essentially farcical.

The film is funny from the very first frame, when the pretentious symbols of complacent Christianity are mocked. The wedding itself is curiously unjoyous; the real emotions are below the surface, ready to spill out at the first drink. At home, the dowager grandmother (played

hind their heels, and his characters seldom evoke more than sympathy, or move one as they might in a fuller, 'rounder' treatment.

It would be impossible to credit all the performances, from such diverse actors and actresses as Gish, Mia Farrow, Desi Arnez, Nina van Pallandt, Dina Merrill, et al, except to say that they all get into the fun of it and emote for all its worth. Of courisity value is Carol Burnett's performance as Tulip, a homely mother of the bride who between God and her boredom with her oppressive patriarchal husband has a hard time fending off the advances of an equally unattractive suitor, with whom she arranges a rendezvous in a motel in Tallahassee. This skilled

rapists and child molesters are heterosexual men, (the latter mostly middle-aged seducers of little girls). Yes, there is a macho Italian brother who grabs the female photographer (Lauren Hutton) but we all know deep down he's good-hearted when in the end he and his brother escape the chaos in a joyous drunken exit by sportscar. Does Altman lack the genuine compassion for his characters that could give his films emotional power? The one character that is more human than caricature, that of the groom's level-headed sister, remains undeveloped.

Maybe in the future, Altman will flesh out his farces; right now we must be content with the sharpness with which he cuts up his victims.

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Chris Young

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 M O A E M S O O M A L Z R S A
 F R O N T O N I P A O I P I R
 I T O N C S T H A I R T S T T
 R R E Y T I O T D A E H A E H
 E O T R G R E C A L L E D L M
 E W E E E T H E S I S R U L E
 X E L P L A D K R I K I J A T
 T L P E E B O H P O V A L S A
 I I E L E V O H S S E L W A L
 T P D N A H F O T H G I E L S

P
Medicinal Plant (8)

Q
Necessary Number (6)

R
Ire (4)
Lanthanoid and Actinoid (15)
Mosses "Roots" (7)
Force Back (5)
Automotive Problem (8)

S
Magic Movement (13)
Signalling Method (9)
Groove or Channel (5)
Studley is near hockey rink's (4)
Dig Out (6)
Person Who Fears Eastern Europeans (10)
Covered With (6)
Not Big (5)

T
Fruit (6)
Professorship Requirement (6)
Rich Man (6)
Violet Stain (8)
Persian Dialect (6)
Waiter's Delight (6)

U
Two-Tailed Sloth (4)

Z
Stringed Instrument (6)
Quiz Word Clue: Already Begun (12)
Last Week's Answer: Hitting the streets

A
Danish Seaport (6)
Small hollow or interspace (6)
Go ____, Getting ____, Forging ____(5)

G
Coffeeshouse Home (13)

D
Pressurized (7)
Reduce (7)

I
Claims About Dalarama (12)

E
Not-Logical (7)
Rock Singer (13)

J
Heavy Metal Group (11)

F
Alarmed Door (8)
Wall of Handball Court (7)
Covered With Leaves (7)
Danish Legislature (10)

K
Startrek Hero (4)

L
Quebec Town (7)
Old West (7)

CRYPTOQUOTE by Chris Young
 LN VKB VXDB C DCP QPMBSHVCPMH FGDBP, KP'H PG JGPZBS XPVBSBHVB
SBR **DGLJBN**
LAST WEEK'S ANSWER
 THE WORLD ISN'T REALLY ANY WORSE, IT'S JUST THAT THE NEWS COVERAGE IS SO MUCH BETTER.

This week's movies

Thurs., Nov. 6, *A Bridge Too Far* with Sean Connery, Robert Redford, and a host of other stars is showing in the McInnes Room. The German film *Mabuse I (Der Spieler)* is in the MacMechan aud. at 8 the same night, and the NFB is showing films on drug dependency in their Barrington Street enclave. The Cohn film on Sunday is the French Film *The Bronte Sisters* (1979). Thurs. 13th *All the President's Men* (Hoffman and Redford in an excellent film about journalism and Watergate) is in the McInnes Rm., *Mabuse II (Inferno des Verbrechen)* is in Rm. 2805 of the LSC at 8, and the NFB is showing *Profiles of NFB Animators II*.
 At the Hyland, *It's My Turn*, a so-so movie with Jill Clayburgh and Michael Douglas is held over. The

Casino is opening Friday with *The Mountain Men* (Charlton Heston and Brian Keith) and the Oxford starts *Somewhere In Time*. At the Paramount 1



Ordinary People is still playing and 2 opens with *Jesus*. *The Elephant Man*, a powerful and moving film featuring John Hurt and Anthony Hopkins, is

held over at Scotia Square. At the Penhorn Cinemas: 1 continues the very popular Goldie Hawn film *Private Benjamin*; 2 holds over *Raise the Titanic*, and 3 starts the disappointing occult film *The Awakening*, which is also playing at the Cove. Downview 1 has *Private Benjamin*, 2 has *Jesus*, and 3 shows *Smokey and the Bandit II*. Wormwood (at the NFB Cinema) has an evening with an Oxfam project development officer on Nov. 7th, and screens *I Spent My Life in the Mines* and *Peru, The Revolution That Never Was*. *Woman of the Dunes* is an interesting Japanese film about two people trapped in a sand pit who must constantly shovel out sand to survive, and it is shown by Wormwood on the 8th and 9th, while *The Big Sleep* is the offering on Nov. 12.

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Black Sea murky

by G. Forsyth

XTC is a popular English new wave-punk-pop band who started out in 1973 as the long-haired **Helium Kids**, playing local clubs in their native Swindon, about 80 miles west of London. The band changed its name to **XTC** in 1976 during the nascent burgeoning of the English punk music scene. They released two well-received albums in Britain—**White Music** and **Go 2**.

Their first U.S. release was **Drums and Wires**, last year's immensely popular album that boasted the sinister single "Making Plans for Nigel". Other stand-out tunes included another single "Life Begins at the Hop", the euphoric "Ten Feet Tall", and "When You're Near Me I Have Difficulty", the closest they've come to a love song. **Drums and Wires**, like so many third albums, consolidated, refined, and thus defined the band's musical style—quirky, sprung rhythms, smooth vocals, and enough

buried melodic hooks to please the most ardent McCartney fan. And, wonders of wonders, all in a punk new wave band! The music critics here gushed over **Drums and Wires**; at last, here was a punk band that appealed to rock critics' sensibilities, music that was slightly intellectual, cold, aloof, socially conscious, and yet tuneful to boot. In other words, **XTC** is, in North America's eyes, eccentric but palatable punk.

I think fans of **Drums and Wires** will be disappointed with XTC's newest release, **Black Sea**. The new album sorely lacks the pop highs of songs like "Making Plans for Nigel", probably because the author of the best songs on **Drums and Wires**, bassist Colin Moulding, only contributes two tunes here, neither of which are up to past standards. None of the songs on this album has the pop melodiousness and accessibility that jumps out at you on first listen. Instead, **Black Sea** is distinctly downbeat, the music is dense, moody,

gloomy, and pessimistic on several numbers, particularly the apocalyptic "Travels to Nihilon". The upbeat songs sound deceptively cheerful, as if the smiles are forced and the words sung through gritted teeth. This is **not** a fun album.

However, the fact that **Black Sea** is not as immediately likeable as **Drums and Wires** does not mean it isn't as good; it's just **different**. Rather than pursuing the more commercial sound of **Drums and Wires**, XTC has instead decided to accentuate its eccentricity with a more honest but painful follow-up album. I doubt **Black Sea** will sell as well, and I see no potential chart-topping singles here either. As an owner of **Drums and Wires**, I wouldn't buy **Black Sea**, especially at the ridiculous price of \$9 that Kelly's is selling it for. I'd wait until it goes on sale, at least.

By the way, the black shrinkwrap on the album is just an artsy conceit—it's not hiding any porn pics on the cover a la Roxy Music's **Country Life**.

The Concert for Bangladesh



by Ian Holloway

Today, the field of pop music literally abounds with concerts for charity. One need only witness the recent no-nukes extravaganza, and 1979's concert for UNICEF. As is to be expected when dealing with pop music though, it was a Beatle who pioneered this idea.

The idea for such a concert was first put to George by his sitar mentor, Ravi Shankar. Being from what was formerly East Pakistan, Shankar was deeply distressed by the rampant famine and disease ravaging his homeland. He asked Harrison if there was not anything he could do about it, and George replied with the concert.

Like all post-breakup Beatle happenings, rumours abounded of a reunion. Unfortunately, this served to reveal the seamier side of the Beatles' affairs. McCartney would only agree to perform if the other Beatles would agree to a quick settlement of their

court case, and the whole thing fell through. Only the ever faithful Ringo managed to appear. Oh well, it was thought, two Beatles were better than one.

Harrison more than made up for his mates' absence, however, in his stellar presentation. It featured such greats as Eric Clapton, Billy Preston (who had played with both the Beatles on "Let It Be", and the Rolling Stones), the white blues master Leon Russell, the Apple group Badfinger, Klaus Voorman, the aforementioned Ringo Starr, and the demigod Bob Dylan.

The album, a triple record set, opens with a side of Indian music as performed by Ravi Shankar and friends. Unfortunately, most of his fans didn't share Harrison's love of the sitar and tabla, and he had to exhort the audience to be serious and to try to get into the music.

Side 2 is a pop gospel side with Harrison playing three of his own compositions, "Wah-

Wah", the immensely popular "My Sweet Lord", and "Awaiting On You All". It ends with Billy Preston playing "That's The Way God Planned It". The third side opens with what some argue to be the best post-breakup Beatle cut of all, Ringo's "I Don't Come Easy". It is also on the third side that Harrison introduces the performers. He mentions that quite a few of the players had cancelled previous engagements to make the concert, **for no pay at all!** Understandably Ringo draws the biggest applause.

Side five is without a doubt the album's climax. To the surprise and delight of the audience, George announces; "I'd like to bring out a friend of us all, Mr. Bob Dylan". Totally unexpected, Dylan performed what is arguably the best live Dylan ever. He took the audience back in time as he played "A Hard Rain's A Gonna Fall", "It Takes A Lot To

Continued on page twenty four

The inelligible player — Coach Terry McDonald's views

As most Dalhousie students are already aware, the 1980 men's soccer Tigers have been eliminated from the playoffs because of the use of an ineligible player. The player played in four games for the Tigers. Three of those games were victories for Dal, the other a tie. As a result, seven points were forfeited by Dalhousie, thereby eliminating the Tigers from post season play. *Sandy Smith* of the *Gazette* talked with coach Terry McDonald to gain further insight into the situation.

Gazette: I guess the first and most obvious question . . . is, can you tell me who the player who was academically ineligible is?

McDonald: Well, I certainly could . . . but perhaps it's better not to release his name.

Gazette: Can you tell me why you feel it's better not to release his name?

McDonald: Yes, I think that he's feeling a little bit of pressure, you know, perhaps he's felt enough pressure already, certainly everybody on the team knows who he is, but nobody else knows who he is, as far as I know anyway. But you can never tell, it could be all over the university by now. But, you know, it could have happened to anybody.

Gazette: Why was it that it wasn't found out, when he was on the team, that he didn't meet the qualifications for the AUSA?

McDonald: Well, he was a late addition to the team, even though he had played last year and the year before, and everybody filled out their eligibility forms and got their lectures on eligibility and so on, at the beginning of the season. Because he was a late addition to the team, he wasn't there at that time and, when he came he didn't receive the same lecture as everybody else and may not have been aware, made aware, of the regulations in the same way as everybody else had.

Gazette: Can you tell me just exactly what the regulation is?

McDonald: Yeah, the regulation has to do with the students academic performance in the previous year. He has to have had three credits, at least three credits, and this was the item that was fouled up in this particular instance.

"One can say that it is a typical Dalhousie stunt to screw up in a major sport . . ."

Gazette: Is this a CIAU (Canadian Interuniversity Athletic Association) rule?

McDonald: No, this is an AUSA (Atlantic University Athletic Association) rule, and that was part of the problem in that we have the students fill out a CIAU eligibility form, and they have to read something like ten items, and no where in those ten items is this particular one of the three credits mentioned.

Gazette: Was it you who told the AUSA that you would be defaulting the four past games that you had played?

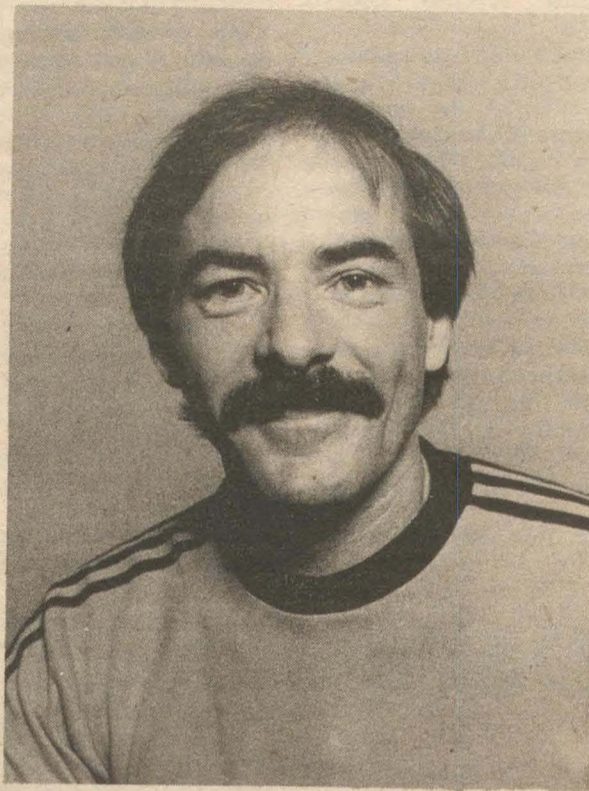
McDonald: No, it wasn't me, it was Ken Bellemare. (Director of Athletics at Dalhousie)

Gazette: And did he consult you before he made this decision?

McDonald: Oh certainly, we talked about it, yes.

Gazette: And you were in complete agreement?

McDonald: In complete agreement because, you know, the case is open and shut. The fact is that we played an ineligible player. One can say that it is a well, a typical Dalhousie stunt to screw up in a major sport . . . this wouldn't have happened at Saint Mary's, this wouldn't have happened at "X" and so on and so on . . . but the fact is that we used an ineligible player and it had to be reported. And we've, unfortunately taken severe consequences as a result.



Terry McDonald — still smiling despite recent events

Gazette: I see, did the registrar check on his record, or was there any way of finding out . . . could this incident have been avoided?

McDonald: It's . . . I would, I would think that the incident could have been avoided. There's a question of time. From the time a player fills out his eligibility forms until the time it gets processed by various people and then finally arrives back to me, or to the Atlantic Director. There's a certain amount of inertia in every system and in this case it was unfortunate that it took a day longer than it might have otherwise.

Gazette: Well, the whole incident seems unfortunate. Did the player figure in a major way in the past four games? Was he a key player?

McDonald: Well, this is the thing. This is a classic case of an honest mistake. If you can't put it that way. The player figured in the four games, in that he played. But, we could just have easily got along without him, and there is no doubt in my mind that we would have ended up with the same record whether he had played or not. I have twenty players on the team and I've been trying to keep all of them active because you never know when you're going to get an injury and this player is one of twenty. I say we could have just as easily managed with nineteen. I think that the really unfortunate thing is what's happened. . . Well, it's unfortunate for him, he feels very unhappy about what has happened, but the other players too. They put so much into the season. Some of them have made greater sacrifices than others. We have the captain Dave Riddell, broke his foot, should have been in a cast for three or four weeks, and instead he was only in for ten days. He's been out since then, training hard and putting up with an awful lot of pain, and bang goes the season and it's tragic. From the point of view of the players, it's very tragic.

Athletic awards in Manitoba next year

WINNIPEG (CUP)—Athletic Awards for University of Manitoba athletes will be available as early as next year.

The proposed policy would allow outside donors to provide financial support for University of Manitoba athletes, provided these student-athletes have attained a certain level of academic proficiency.

The basic proficiency level has yet to be determined, and the financial aid will be extended initially to only first-year students.

The policy proposal awaits approval from the Canadian Intercollegiate Athletic Union (CIAU) who regulate inter-school athletic competition. It has been their policy in the past not to allow schools to compete if they offer athletic scholarships to students.

The policy at the University of Manitoba included specific instructions that they be called 'awards' and not scholarships. The distinction was deemed appropriate since academic standing will also be taken into account when the awards are distributed.

Physical education director Henry Janzen cited the inability to compete with American colleges for many top-flight Manitoba athletes as a problem which could be solved through the use of athletic awards.

According to Janzen, as many as thirty-eight hockey and football players have left Manitoba to pursue collegiate athletic careers south of the border.

A critic of the policy in Senate, professor M.E. Feld, said the athletic awards would only lead to disaster and eventually to national ridicule for the University of Manitoba.

Other opposition reminded the Senate of wrongdoing in the American universities. The fudging of records and invitations for corrupt behavior on behalf of the university administration were considered to be real dangers of the proposed policy.

"Best game of the Year" not good enough for field hockey Tigers

FIELD HOCKEY — Although the women played what coach Nancy Tokaryk felt to be "the best game of hockey all year," the effort was not good enough as the Tigers lost to UNB in the final of the AUSA field hockey championship, 2-0.

Tokaryk said, "We played very well, it could have gone either way. We just missed the net, but UNB is also an excellent team."

Asked if any players other

than athlete of the week Jane Vincent were deserving of mention Tokaryk again said, "The whole team played fantastic. We played so well that it's hard to pick an individual star, as such."

The Tigers reached the final by virtue of their 2-0 win over the Universit  de Moncton. Lauri Ann Moore and Sharon Andrews scored the Dal goals in the semi-final win.

VOLLEYBALL — The men's

team swept all four of their qualifying matches this past weekend, putting them in the upper division of this year's new two tier system. Dal defeated Memorial 15-7, 15-8; Acadia went down to the Tigers 15-6, 15-10; UNB failed to get into the double digits, losing 15-8, 15-9, and last year's toughest opponents, the Blue Eagles from the Universit  de Moncton, lost 15-5, 15-10 to the Tigers.

Jan Prsala and Phil Perrin

were outstanding for the Tigers. Prsala made good on 28 of 40 spike attempts and had four blocks, while Perrin was good on twenty-four of thirty-two spikes and had five blocks. Bernie Derrible, Jamie Naugler, and Rod Walsh also compiled impressive statistics for Dalhousie.

The Tigers play their first two AUSA games this weekend in Saint John's against Memorial.

The women were not quite as successful as the men, but still qualified to compete in Section 1 of the AUSA. The women were able to defeat UNB, Acadia, and UPEI but lost to Memorial in the final 13-15, 5-15, team manager Sandra Foley reports.

The team hopes to play an exhibition game at home this weekend before leaving for the University of Manitoba Invitational on next Thursday.

Dal wins University Rugby championship

by Steve Boucher

Dalhousie won the Nova Scotia University Rugby championship this past weekend in Wolfville with a semi-final win over Saint Mary's and a 15-0 triumph over Saint Francis Xavier in the final.

The day started with an early meeting scheduled at 8:30 a.m. outside Studley Gym. At 9:00 a.m. players started to emerge from the undergrowth. Hardly a word was spoken as they slumped onto the steps, clutching their heads and starting to moan softly. It was obvious that the previous evening's Halloween festivities had taken their toll and the coaching staff, to say the least, were not unduly impressed. Most of the players were green, red, or blue and

many still had the tattered remnants of their costumes fluttering around their shoulders.

The first match was against St. Mary's at 11:00 a.m. and the Dal side had five of their best players missing from the line-up. Four had injuries and fullback Graham Jones was somewhere near Truro after convincing everybody that he could find his own way to Wolfville. St. Mary's proved to be 'awkward' in the first twenty minutes basically because the Dal side was slow getting into the match. Certain players were stumbling blindly across the field and cries of 'trick or treat' were heard echoing from the scrums. But soon the Dal team began to show their strength and

started to dominate the lineouts and scrums. It was from one of these lineouts that winger Greg McKenney scored the first try with a magnificent solo effort from the halfway line. Two more tries were scored by speedy winger Rich Nelson in the second half. Steve Boucher kicked two penalties, one drop goal, and three conversions to make the score 24-4 at the final whistle.

It was obvious that the final in the afternoon against the strong St. FX team was going to be a much sterner test for the injury-weakened side. Although Jones eventually arrived to reinforce the squad, it was apparent that Dal could not play their usual open game without star running backs Cyr

and Williamson. The strategy, therefore, was to play a tight, kicking game to pin the opposition in their own half. In fact this was exactly the pattern of the match with the outstanding Dal forwards winning the majority of the ball and Captain Steve Boucher peppering the opposition defence with seige-gun kicks. The St. FX team played with great fire and gusto but could not match the experience of their counterparts. Boucher Jones finished the proceedings with two more drop goals, one with either foot. Outstanding player in the Dal forwards was the affable John Stairs who was superb in the lineouts and the tree-like Trevor Probin who covered acres of ground in the course

of the two matches. Also, burly Bob Shepherd had a magnificent final by utilizing his great strength in the mauls to provide the backs with a constant stream of possession. Graham Johnson was the pick of the backs and continues to show that he is potentially the best scrum-half in Nova Scotia. Although he is only 5'1", his aggressive determination has made him a thorn in the side of every opposing team this season.

Next weekend will see the first round of the League playoffs. Dal will be playing Pictou County on the Studley Field on Saturday, the 8th of November. The kick-off will be at 2:00 p.m. and support would be greatly appreciated.

Look out, Dal's going up!

by Peter MacDonald

The place: Hamilton, Ontario, the dates: the 7th, 8th and 9th of November, and the warriors: our very own Dalhousie Water Polo Club. The prize they will take home, if they are victorious, will be the University Cup and the honour of being number one in Canada. The Club will be on a plane in a week or so, destined for Hamilton, Ontario, where they will play the top water polo teams in Canada for the University Cup. Dalhousie is presently rated as 3rd or 2nd, and is still climbing to that all important first place.

The club will be represented by twelve players. The starting lineup will probably be Sandy MacDonald, Peter Henderson, Brian Lane, Peter Hastings, Mike Tighe, Al Hennen, and in goal, Colin Bryson. The club's performance may be highlighted by Sandy MacDonald, who, in the past two water polo tournaments has taken part in has been chosen all-tournament all-star, and goalie Colin Bryson, formerly chosen for the Junior National team. Coach Ken Clark, also

Aquatic Director at the North Cliff Pool, Director of the Police Boy's Club, and Halifax Beaches, expects great things from Peter Henderson who has improved tremendously throughout the fall. Other starting members of the team will also undoubtedly prove their worth. Accompanying the starting line are Tim Prince, Phil MacAuley, Dave Simpson, Bob Abraham, and Chris McKee.

The club sanding has developed from hard practices five times a week since the middle of September. The club is known for its strong defence and because of this and the experience the club has accumulated, Ken Clark is confident that the club will make an excellent showing. His main concern is the club's weak shooting record which may mean the difference between number one and number two.

What if they do win? Home they will come with the great feeling of being number one in Canada, a pocket full of invitations to other tournaments, the burden of defending a Canadian title, and the memory of one hell of a party.

INTRAMURAL RESULTS

Co-Ed Broomball
Dent 1-2 — Med A - 1
Biol A - FW — MBA - FL
Med C - FW — Chem FL
Ocean B - O — Pub Admin -

Co-Ed Water Basketball
Dent - 12 — Phys. Ed. 18
Shirreff 5 - Med. 18

Ice Hockey
Med B - FC — Gazette - FW
Med A - 7 — Dent A - 2
Biology - 3 — Engin 13
Com - 3 — Phi Del 2
Studley 1 — Com 4
Smith FW — TYP FL
Com - 5 — Phys. Ed. 2
Com 1 — Law 8
Pharm 2 — Med 2
Stud - 2 — Smith 2

Soccer
Chem - 0 — Dent A 2
Med - 0 — Giol 1
Law FW — Com FL
Med 2 - 0 — Ocean 3
Hend 0 — Com 0
BIO 0 — Rangers 0
Science FW — Com FL
Pharm FW — Arts FL
Law FL — Science FW
Studley 5 — Bron 1
Ocean 3 — Pharm 1

Women's B-Ball
Pharm 11 — Biol 19
Shirreff 18 — Med 51
Pharm 30 — Physio 34
Physio 30 — Biology 36

High Single — Female —
Carmen Loughery — Pharm II
— 110; Cathy Bradley
Thibideau — Dent II — 106.

INTRAMURALS

BOWLING SCORES Sat. Oct. 25th

Dent III — 1086
Pharm I — 1020

Dent I — 962
Medicine I — 958

Dent II — 991
Pharm III — 997

Pharm II — 1068
Bron/Sher — 1046

High Game — Dent III — 369
Game 3; Pharm III — 367
Game 1.

High Single — Male — Milton
Morrison — Dent III — 117;
Brian Read — Bron/Sher —
114

High Triple — Female —
Carmen Loughery — Pharm II
— 297; Wendy Wilson — Dent
I — 265.

High Triple — Male — Milton
Morrison — Dent III — 297;
David Butts — Pharm I — 295.

High Total — Dent III — 1086;
Pharm II — 1068.

Men & Women's Singles Badminton Tournament — Sunday, Nov. 16 — Register by 9 a.m. at Dalplex.

3 on 3 Basketball — 2 males — 1 female — Saturday, Nov. 15 9 a.m. at Dalplex. Enter by Wed., Nov. 12.

3 on 3 Basketball — Mens
Saturday, Nov. 22 — 9 a.m. at Dalplex, Enter by Wed. Nov. 12.

Innertube Water Polo — Starting Mon. Nov. 10 — Enter your team by Friday, Nov. 7.

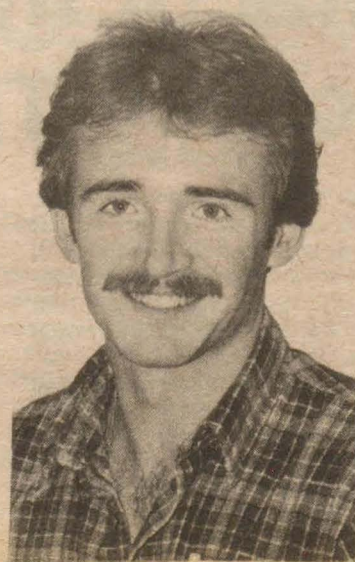
Doubles Tournament — Badminton
Sunday, Nov. 23 — Register at 9 a.m. at Dalplex.

ATHLETES OF THE WEEK

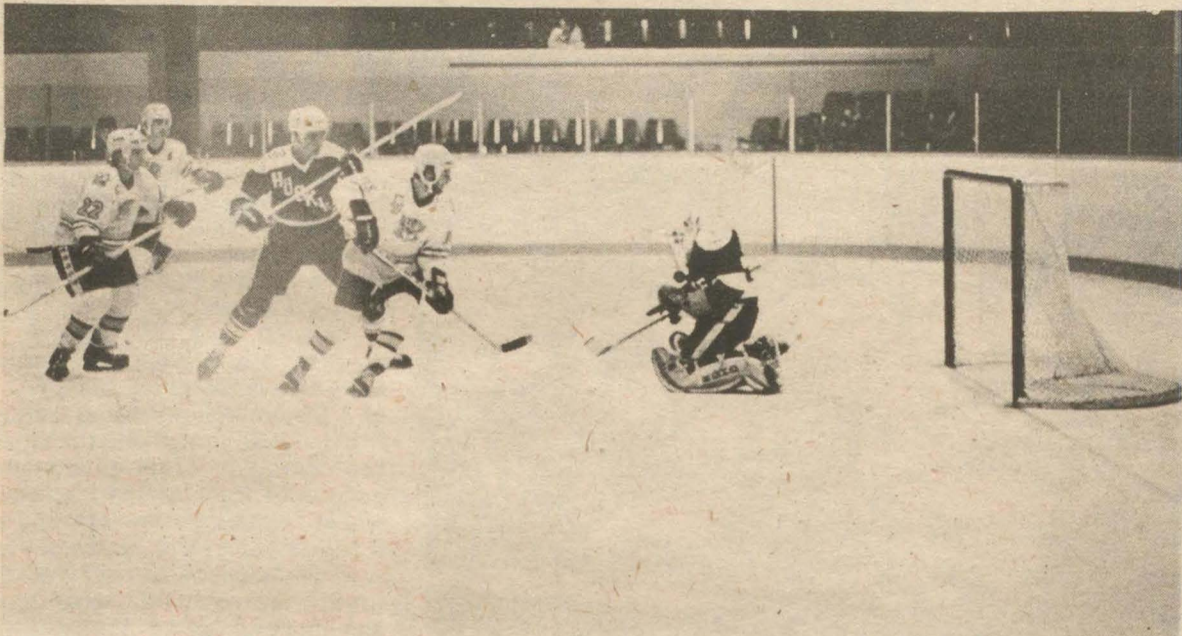


JANE VINCENT — field hockey — had an outstanding tournament at UNB in the AUAA field hockey championship. The third year science student from Moncton plays left fullback and defended tenaciously against Moncton in Dalhousie's 2-0 semi-final win and was equally outstanding as the Tigers dropped a 2-0 decision to UNB in the final.

JAN PRSALA JR. — men's volleyball — led the Tigers to a sweep of all opposition at the AUAA Men's Qualifying Tournament last weekend in Moncton. Prsala, a fourth year student from Halifax, accounted for 28 kills in 40 attempts (70% efficiency), leading the Tigers to wins over Memorial, UNB, Acadia, and Moncton and helping Dal establish early supremacy in the league.



Hockey Tigers could surprise — Esdale



The hockey Tigers opened the season last night at the Forum against the Huskies from Saint Mary's. The Tigers, however lost the game.

score bored

by Sandy Smith

The big news around Dal in its ever expanding world of sports this past week was the forfeiting of four games, three wins and a tie, by the men's Soccer Tigers for the use of an academically ineligible player. An AUAA rule states that any player playing varsity sports must have three credits from the previous academic year, if he or she is a returning player. The players who started the season with the Tigers were all aware of the rule and all cleared it. The player in question, however, was a late addition to the team and it was not discovered until after the season was over that he was ineligible. One can either blame everyone involved or take the more sensible route and agree with coach Terry McDonald who says no one person can be blamed and that "this is a classic case of an honest mistake" . . . A good sign from the men's basketball Tigers. They defeated the Alumni 112-83 this past Saturday. The only thing is, and you hate to be negative, the past few years the Tigers haven't been outstanding, so . . . Scotty Morrison, referee-in-chief for the NHL, provided the Toronto *Globe and Mail* with its quote of the day last Friday with this outrageous little gem: "You might say a player should learn to turn the other cheek, but hockey players aren't made that way and hockey isn't played that way." Whatever you say Scotty . . . had a look at attendance figures lately? . . . Derek Sanderson, at one time ridiculously considered hockey's answer to Joe Namath, still feels that he could play in the NHL. After a recent old-timers game in his hometown Niagra Falls, the 34-year-old "Turk" talked at length about his problems with booze, drugs, money, and fame, and his inability to handle any of them. Bobby Orr was the one who Sanderson says helped him clean up his act by checking him into a Chicago hospital and paying the \$4,000 bill. It's been almost half a year since Derek touched a drop of anything harder than pop . . . Alan Eagleson, (infamous attorney and agent for many an athlete, is in town today to speak at the Dalhousie Law hour in the Weldon Law Building. If you didn't see him you probably won't as he was speaking at 11:30. I hope that 'the Eagle' was as interesting as he is . . . er, ah, colourful . . . From the 'same time next year file' we all heard of the Toronto Argonauts annual failure to beat the Hamilton Ti-Cats on the final day of the season to make the play-offs. The only twist to this year's plot is the fact that the Ti-Cats finished in first place, not the Als of Montreal. As for predictions, no need. The three best teams in the CFL will decide the Grey Cup winner in the West Division playoffs. Ho, hum, for the sake of being (gasp) controversial, I'll go with Winnipeg, a hot team of late, to take Edmonton's toy away this year. Maybe next year, Mike . . . Word out of Dalplex is that Janet Nutter, former member of the Canadian National Diving team and presently the national technical director for the Canadian Diving Association, will be at Dal from the fourth through to the sixth of December to help Dal coaches and divers. A little more than a week later, Helen Vanderburg, world champion synchronized swimmer will be at the 'Plex on December 12 and 13 to hold a clinic for all those interested . . . Still with aquatics, three members of the Dalhousie diving team will represent Nova Scotia at the 1981 Canada Games in Thunder Bay, Ontario. Marcel Arsenaault, the 1979-80 diver of the year, Paul Murphy, and Leslie Houk are the lucky three.

by Sandy Smith

Despite a recent rash of injuries that has reduced his roster to thirteen skaters and two goaltenders, Coach Peter Esdale of the hockey Tigers is looking forward to this year's AUAA season.

Leading the Tigers into the season is captain John Kibyuk. Kibyuk is a "well rounded player" according to Esdale, who says he is also "positive, dedicated, committed, and intense. He's into the game every second. And he has a good sense of humour; he can roll with the punch or break the tension. He's done a great job of pulling the team together."

Other players that have been playing well for Esdale include Rick McCallum, Paul Jeffrie, Shawn MacDonald and Gary Ryan. All have been playing "very well" according to the coach.

One of the tendencies that

Esdale has noticed so far is the team's ability to come from behind. He says, "The guys have a lot of spirit. It's good to see them come back." The reason that the team has had to come from behind so often is its inexperience. "We're so young . . . we've given just about every game away; we've beaten ourselves. Once we've improved in our consistency and get some confidence, I think we can surprise some people," Esdale said.

Injuries have plagued the Tigers this year, too. Only thirteen skaters and two goaltenders played in last week's 5-5 tie with the Acadia Axemen, and last night's debut game against the Saint Mary's Huskies was played without the services of alternate captain Adrian Facca and defenceman Don Woodworth. Facca has had a nagging shoulder problem and Woodworth tore ligaments in his knee. Facca may return for Saturday's game with UPEI, but Woodworth will be out for four to six weeks. Esdale says of the injuries, "We're not at full strength going into the first game, we haven't been at full strength yet this year. If we get to full strength I think we'll really surprise some people."

Because of the injury problem Esdale explains that after the Acadia game, which the Tigers played with only thirteen skaters, "The captains came to me and said that they felt that the team needed two more bodies . . . and these bodies were Ken Johnson and Chuck Tuplin."

Esdale was originally opposed to this, citing his policy of only having players who came out for dry-land training, and who stuck with the team through all of the practices.

Because of the players insistence that these two did not come out because of complicated and sensitive personal reasons, Esdale agreed to let the players put the idea of having the two try out for the team to a vote — on the grounds that they would not take any jobs away from those players already committed to the team and that these two would also have to go through a probationary period in which they would do the same dry-land training done by the others, at the same time as coming to all on-ice workouts. So as to not intimidate any of the players, "the vote was done by secret ballot," Esdale said. "The vote was unanimous. Not one player voted against giving the two a chance," he explained.

The two are still in this probationary period and a decision as to whether or not they will be on the team will not be made for another three weeks.

Looking to the opposition he has faced so far in the exhibition games the Tigers have played, Esdale sees the Saint Mary's Huskies providing the toughest opposition. Viewing the Huskies as the most formidable foes, Esdale sees "Moncton next, but I'm not taking us out of it. No matter who we play, it's going to be a struggle. I'm pleased with the pre-season — I don't have any quitters, we've been down a few times, and we've come back."

The competition will indeed, be keen. One of "the big four", i.e. — SMU, "X", Dal, or Ude Moncton, will not make the playoffs this year. Only the top three teams in each division make it, and all four are in the same division. It should prove to be a most interesting season.

Concert for Bangladesh

continued from p. 20

Laugh, 'It Takes A Train To Cry', 'Blowin' In The Wind', 'Mr. Tambourine Man', and 'Just Like A Woman'. He was supported solely by a modest acoustic section, including Harrison, and his voice was at its harshest.

The final side provides a fitting grand finale. He performs his massive Beatle hit 'Something' followed by the pleading 'Bangladesh'. Its lyrics tell the story behind the concert; "My friend came to me/ With sadness in his eyes/ He told me that he wanted help/ Before his country died/ Although I couldn't feel the pain/ I knew I had to try/ Now I'm asking all of you/ To help us save some lives".

This, then was Harrison's driving motive behind the concert—to save lives. All

proceeds from the concert and its accompanying film and record were to go to the Bangladesh relief fund. Because of legal complications, however, no money was to reach the people for almost two years. After a lengthy court battle in which it was charged that Allen Klein (the Beatles last manager) pocketed some of the funds, over ten million dollars were finally given to the needy. George Harrison received a special UN citation for his service.

Yet, if the ultimate goal of the Concert For Bangladesh was to raise money for the refugees in 1972, it can still provide excellent entertainment for the music fan in the 1980's. The musicianship is all superb, and the album stands as perhaps the best surviving example of a celebrity jam.



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World facing agricultural crisis

by Arnold Mosher

"Overpopulation is the main problem in the world today, not the shortage of food," said Dr. David Pimentel of Cornell University. Pimentel, who spoke at the Nova Scotia Agricultural College in Truro last Tuesday had worked in the field of pest control as well as studying the relationship of man to food and energy.

Pimentel, who has done extensive research into the statistics of the world food situation, painted a grim picture for the future.

Pimentel said there existed a correlation between energy use and population; population being dependent on food, and agriculture which produces the food needing the energy. The main uses of energy in today's intensive agriculture system are for fuel for machinery, chemical fertilizers, and pesticides, said Pimentel.

Since 1945 there has been a three-fold increase for agricultural energy inputs, said Pimentel, with only a two-fold increase in production. In 1945 very little energy was needed, but today approximately 200 gallons of fuel is needed to raise a hectare of corn.

Pimentel said that to produce corn in Mexico today requires a minimal amount of energy but demands 500 man hours of work per hectare,



whereas in Canada only 5 man hours are required but there are larger energy needs.

The world population is growing and the amount of farm land is not, said Pimentel. He said that because of the shrinking amount of arable land per per-

son (1 hectare per person, today) that which is farmable must be worked more intensively, i.e. more energy inputs are needed.

But this intensive use of farm land leads to extensive erosion. Pimentel said that in the Midwest of the United

States up to a quarter of an inch of topsoil is lost every year which is substantial when one considers it takes 100 years to form 1 inch.

As for converting more lands, deserts, for example, into arable land, the cost in energy would more than

outweigh the benefits, said Pimentel.

Pimentel said the oceans will not provide the answer, the fisheries producing only 5 percent of the world's food and even with new innovations the relative production is not likely to increase.

Although he is hopeful in the discovery of new energy sources, Pimentel said things like the gasohol project in the U.S. is more a political affair than a practical alternative.

Pimentel said new energy sources are needed, for to feed today's world population of 4 billion would require, using U.S. agricultural technology, 1700 billion gallons of fuel per year. This would exhaust the proven reserves of oil in 13 years.

Pimentel's lecture may have given many the wrong assumptions as to the real problems of the world today. For example, one question posted to Pimentel asked whether the whole world problem was not just caused by overpopulation in third world countries. Pimentel pointed out that even Canada and the U.S. had increasing populations.

When asked whether he thought that many of the problems in intensive agriculture were caused by mining the soil rather than farming it, Pimentel did not give a direct answer.

BYLAND/DAL PHOTO

Saint Mary's Students Protest 1.5 Grade Point Average Again

by Sandy Smith

Students at Saint Mary's University held an information picket protesting the school's 1.5 grade regulation outside the universities payroll office last Friday.

Student Representative Council President Mike McNeil explained on Friday that, "Today is the monthly payday for Faculty. We prepared a fact sheet to show the faculty why we are opposed to the regulation, because they have a voting majority on the Senate. By lobbying them directly we could get to them directly rather than through their representatives."

The 1.5 regulation was passed at the final 1979-80 meeting of the Senate at Saint Mary's, with three of the five student Senators not present. The "1.5" states that students on academic probation, those unable to maintain a C-average, cannot, "represent the University in any public activity such as dramatics, debating, oratorical contests, or athletic competitions; may not serve as arts student representative in an academic department; may not hold office or stand for election to any office in any student organization; and may not be involved in the organization of any extracurricular activity."

Council's protest of the 1.5 is based on three grounds;

legal, statistical, and moral.

The information sheet prepared by council says that the senate of the university "is empowered to deal only with educational policy." It further states "by its Act of Incorporation the Student's Association is given responsibility over extra-curricular activities." The conclusion drawn by Council is that the Senate has overstepped its legal boundaries.

Statistically, council says that only 15% of students returning to Saint Mary's placed on probation last May were involved in extra-curricular activities. They therefore conclude that involvement in extracurricular activities cannot be the cause of poor marks and ask "What is the real cause? Why isn't it being addressed?"

The fact sheet states that basic civil rights are being denied to those students on probation as, "a student on probation can be forced to withdraw for organizing a campus mass or a campus political party." The sheet also points out "Dr. Ken Ozman, President of SMU, is on record as being opposed to this regulation because of its infringement on student rights."

McNeil felt that Saint Mary's students were better informed because of the pro-

test as only three copies of the six hundred fact sheets made were left over. He also felt that some "good discussions were initiated" between students and faculty members.

In two final notes, McNeil said that it is important to know that "this regulation is the only one of its kind in Canada" and that "70 odd year-old chaplain Father Hennessey even took part in the protest."

Trudeau

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rights is by no means a simple, open-and-shut matter. There is the problem of their essential abstractness which means that attempts to codify and enforce them lead to endless legal difficulties; difficulties which serve the ends of those who seek to get around and exploit them as much as it serves loftier purposes. There is the problem that rights do not come out of the sky or from Pure Reason or whatever; they reflect a common political wisdom which must be consulted and respected. Once rights are translated into purely legal terms, they become fixed and undebatable and tend to be left to the interpretation of judges and advocates. Freedoms are

everybody's business, not a matter for panels of experts, even judges.

So there is a sense in which to "trench" rights into constitutional law is to do just that, to bury them. The Step-Father of Confederation has said just that—he wants them placed "beyond the reach of parliament", he said, where no one can monkey with them; no one except governments, of course, which can always initiate changes it might desire (as now), suspend them whenever there's trouble (as they do in India) or uniformly ignore them (as they do in Russia). Basically what he wants is to convince the people that their rights are too sacrosanct to be trusted to elected representatives, to be tried and tested in Parliament.

And here is where the real crunch comes. Human rights after all, are principles which express our freedom and the kind of society we think, in general, is consistent with that freedom. Whatever rhetorical lip service is made to rights, the only way they become real and effective is through actual legislative reform, which means that the place where, above all, the conception of rights and freedoms must be operative and debatable is in the legislature, where the people through their representatives can have their say. This is contrary to Trudeau's Republic.

This man is dangerous. Trudeau's terrifying consistent program to convert the parliamentary system of democracy into a republican,

populist one, also means the creation of an essentially centralized unitary authority which will override any autonomy provincial legislatures and governments now have. The effect of this is to destroy parliament and our political system as we know it: those who see this and are saying it are not kidding or being partisan or sensational.

Ontario supports this destruction because, for one thing, it is already thoroughly American and republican in mentality and sees no evil in it. But also it knows very well that a Canada without internal boundaries would be a Canada it could dominate even more than it presently does.

The British Parliament and people must be made aware of what they are being asked to do. Quite rightly there is a strong feeling in London that Parliament should in no way interfere in this purely Canadian affair, and this seems to suggest they simply do what they are asked, without question. But what are they being asked to do? They are being asked both that all constitutional authority be transferred forthwith into Canadian hands and also that it be radically altered in fundamental ways immediately prior to the transfer. This request is an attempt by the present majority government to have the British Parliament write in, at the eleventh hour, the changes which Trudeau would like to see, but knows he might not be able to sell were those amendments to be proposed in Canada after the transfer.