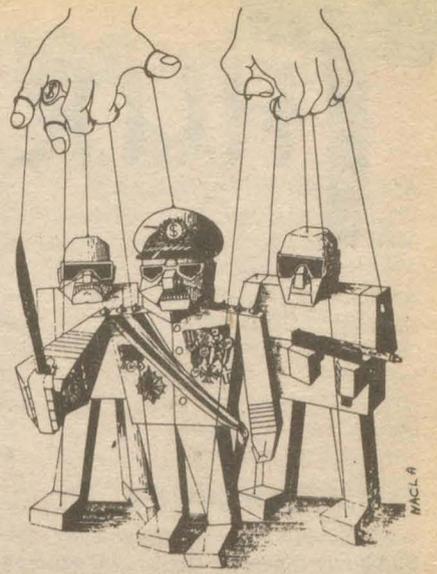


**Canada opposes
American aid
to El Salvador Junta
See page 9**



the Dalhousie
Gazette

Volume 113

Number 17

January 29, 1981



**Punks and non-punks confess more of their sins
See page 5**

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"

Friday, January 30

Professor Yuri Y. Glasov of the Dalhousie Russian Dept. will address the St. Andrew's Missionary Society on Friday, 30th January, 1981, at 7 p.m. in the Senior Common Room, Cochran Bay, King's College. His topic: "John the Baptist"; all are welcome to attend and enjoy what promises to be a lively and interesting evening.

"The Things I Cannot Change". A look at the troubled life of a family on welfare seen from the inside.

"Our Health Is Not For Sale". Tough strikes in the 1970s around health hazards and dangers on the job.

"Steel Blues". The struggle of a Chilean immigrant, cut off from family, country and profession, to adjust to a new world in a Montreal steel plant in a language he does not speak and a job he does not know.

Where: North End Library, Cottingen Street.

Voluntary contribution of \$2.00 towards the financial campaign of the M.L.O.C. in struggle!

What do we want out of life and how do we get where we want to be? A weekend workshop with Marten and Laara Gabriel of Vancouver to find **new creative ways to deal with stress**. Starts Jan. 30, 6:30 p.m. For information call 422-3810.

The proud parents of Group 4, Sociology 220 wish to announce the **mock wedding** of their daughter Kim Elizabeth Crowell to Anthony Ryan, son of Group 8 Sociology 220.

Kim and Anthony are both students of the Sociology class 220 The Family. The wedding is to take place in Room 4258 in the Life Science Building on January 30, 1981, at 9 a.m. Reception is to follow.

The Faculty of Arts and Science presents a public lecture, "**Teaching Yale Students to Write Well**," by Professor Jonathan Aaron of the Department of English, Yale University, at 12:30 p.m. in the MacAloney Room (406) of the Dalhousie Arts Center. All are welcome.

Monday, February 2

8:00 p.m. Dharmadhatu, a Buddhist meditation and study centre under the guidance of the Venerable Chogyam Trungpa, Rinpoche, presents an Open House Talk, entitled "Letting Go of Pain." The talk will be presented by meditation instruction. There is no charge for the talk or for meditation instruction. Dharmadhatu is at 1649 Barrington Street. For more information call 429-2916.

Tuesday, February 3

The topic of the open lecture series **The History of Ethnic Groups and Minorities in Nova Scotia** to be held at the Halifax City Regional Library, 5381 Spring Garden Road, at 12 noon to 1:00 p.m. will be **Towards a Black Identity in 20th Century Nova Scotia**. This will also be the topic of discussion on Wednesday, February 4 at 12 noon. All welcome.

Tuesday, February 3

Alternatives to packaged vacations south will be discussed at the Dartmouth Regional Library Coffee-PotLuck program, at 10:30 a.m. in the Woodlawn Mall branch.

The Halifax-Dartmouth Chapter of the Canadian Association of Young Political Leaders will hold its annual general meeting to elect officers and make plans for the coming year at 7:30 in Room 114 of the Weldon Law Building.

The Association, which has chapters across Canada, aims to promote an understanding of international affairs among young people actively interested in politics. It regularly hosts discussions and seminars with experts on a wide range of topics of international concern.

All members of political parties and non-partisan persons interested in international affairs are invited to attend the meeting and to join CAPYL.

Thursday, February 5

An organizational meeting for a women's study group at Dalhousie will be held at 7 p.m. in Room 410 of the SUB. All interested students and faculty are encouraged to attend. For further information please contact Elaine Hanrahan at 424-9579.

Beginning Thursday, February 12th at 7:30 p.m. **A Woman's Place**, Forrest House, 1225 Barrington Street, will offer a five week **Lecture Series on Health for Women** entitled "**Help Yourself to Health**" for five consecutive Thursdays.

Admission is free for this programme and all women are welcome to attend. For further information phone 429-4063.

At the invitation of the History Department of Dalhousie University, **Professor Peter Hoffmann** will deliver a public lecture on the subject of "**The Stauffenberg Brothers and the Conspiracy against Hitler**" on Tuesday, February 10, at 8 p.m. in the MacMechan Room of the Killam Library.

Prof. Hoffman is the author of several books and numerous articles on the subject of the anti-Nazi resistance movement in Germany before and during World War Two.

For further information contact Prof. L.D. Stokes, Department of History, Dalhousie University.

"Laughter is the Best Medicine" a star studded variety show from the faculty of medicine to raise money for The Dalhousie Medical Research Foundation will run for two nights this year, Feb. 18 and 19 at Dalhousie Arts Centre. Curtain time 8 p.m.

An advance sale of tickets for all university faculty, staff and students will be held on Feb. 4, from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the ground floor lobby of Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building. Tickets for the general public will be on sale at the Rebecca Cohn box office from Feb. 6. Prices are \$4.50 and \$6.50, senior citizens, cast member and students \$3 and \$5.

Public Service Announcements

Sunday Evening Mass

Time: 7:00 p.m.

Place: Rm. 314, SUB

Weekday Masses—Monday to Friday

Time: 12:35 p.m.

Place: Rm: 318, SUB

Inquiry Class—Wednesdays

Time: 7:30 p.m.

Place: Rm. 218, SUB

A programme to teach participants how to **relax and think more clearly during tests and exams** will be conducted at the Counselling Centre. This free, five-session programme will include physical relaxation, cognitive coping and exam writing techniques. To register, phone 424-2081, or come in person to the Centre on the fourth floor of the S.U.B.

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.

Students having completed at least two years of undergraduate study and who have attended "a certain level in basic Chinese," may wish to **study for a year in China**. Information is available in the Office of the Assistant Dean, Faculty of Arts & Science.

You could make the difference in somebody's life. Other volunteers in mental health could use your help in meeting the challenges of bettering the care and treatment of the mentally and post-mentally ill. Don't let your skills and experiences be lost in the shuffle: help us to help them! For more information, contact Edith Anderson, director of Volunteer Activities, Abbie J. Lane Memorial Hospital, 425-5800, extension 117.

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.

The Children's Aid Society of Halifax is looking for volunteers to tutor children in various areas. **Immediately** needed is a volunteer to tutor an eleventh grade student who is having difficulties in Math.

Please call Krista Martin, Community Affairs Secretary, at 424-3527.

ABORTION INFORMATION

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

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**.

The Dalhousie Students Association of **Health, Physical Education and Recreation** will be hosting the 2nd Annual S.A.H.P.E.R. Conference on January 30, 31, 1981. The theme for the weekend is Innovation In Action and the keynote address will be delivered by the Honorable Gerald Regan at a luncheon on Friday, January 30 in the Faculty Club. All students are encouraged to register for the Conference.

VOLUNTEERS are **ALWAYS** needed in the areas of health, mental health, recreation and education.

If you're interested, like people, and have some extra time, you might like to volunteer. Such positions provide excellent practical experience for the student and an attempt is always made to place students in areas relative to their studies, or of special interest to them. In many cases, the volunteer work can be used as job experience and references may be given on request.

For more information please call Krista Martin, Community Affairs Secretary, 424-3527.

After a rather successful 'first-try' last year, the **Dalhousie Arts Society** will be again sponsoring a number of 'art-related' contests (short story, poetry, painting, drawing, photography) with over \$800 in prizes. Over 60 students submitted works to the various contests last year, and it is hoped that that number can be doubled for this year. The Society also plans to expand the contests into a larger concept, including musical performances, drama productions, poetry readings and hopefully a talent contest, which all together will be called "Arts Week". Even though most of the details have yet to be worked out, Arts Week will be held sometime in February. Keep your eyes open for further details.

A programme to teach you **skills in decision-making, self-assessment, occupational information-gathering, and goal-setting**. Appropriate for first year students wanting to choose a major, as well as for upper-class students making plans for after graduation. Small groups will meet once a week (1½ hours) for six weeks, beginning early in January. For more information and registration, contact Counselling Services, 4th Floor, SUB, 424-2081.

Any non-profit organization with upcoming events or programs which might be of interest to students may have them announced on this page. Submissions should be typed and as brief as possible. They should be submitted to the **Gazette** office by noon on Monday before the paper is published.

NUS pleased with changes in federal loan plan

Ottawa (CUP) — At least another 100,000 students will be eligible for aid because of the recently proposed changes in the federal student aid program, according to the National Union of Students (NUNS).

Representatives from NUNS reacted favourably to proposed amendments to the Canada Student Loan Act announced January 20 by the Secretary of State. The major changes are:

- the length of a course required to qualify as eligible is changed from 26 weeks to 12

weeks. Currently, students enrolled in courses of less than 26 weeks in duration are not eligible for financial assistance.

- the annual loan limit of \$1800 is now expressed as a weekly limit of \$56.25. This change allows students in courses of more than 32 weeks to receive more than \$1800. Under the present system, the maximum was computed on a semester system and did not take yearly programs into consideration.

Deb Thiel, chairperson of NUS, said students will

benefit a great deal from the changes. "These changes are especially good for vocational students. Vocational programs are not the same duration as university ones and this has now been considered."

NUS has been requesting these changes for the last four years. A press release from the Secretary of State's office acknowledged the organization's role in the changes.

"Mr. Fox underlined that the subject matter of the bill was

discussed with representatives of the National Union of Students."

Despite the positive reaction, NUS executive officer John Doherty did say the organization will continue to lobby the government for further changes in student aid.

"I'm disappointed that no provisions have been made for part time students," said Doherty. "Most of them are women and they need aid as much as, or more so, than full time students."

Doherty also said NUS would like to see students given up to a year after they have found a job before they must repay their loans. Currently, students must begin to repay loans six months after they have graduated.

But, said Doherty, "NUS doesn't want to hold back these proposed changes," by introducing others at this time.

The changes are expected to be implemented by September 1981.

Commission under fire

Vancouver (CUP) — The royal commission on newspapers was hit with a surprisingly bitter barrage of criticism here January 19 as delegations questioned the motives of the government which appointed the commission.

The critics' cynicism is rooted in frustration with the liberal government's decision to ignore the 1970 findings of a special senate committee headed by Keith Davey. His report warned of the kind of media concentration which was completed in a series of corporate manoeuvres August 27, leaving Thomson Newspapers Ltd. and Southam Inc. as the major owners of Canadian daily newspapers.

"The Davey Committee presented a cogent analysis of the newspaper situation," Steve McClure, a staff member of the Ubysey, the University of B.C. student newspaper, told the commission. "We're just trying to figure out why you people are here."

Commission chair Tom Kent replied that if the Davey report "had not been ignored, there would not be a need for this commission. But some new investigation is now necessary."

Southam News columnist Alan Fotheringham told the commission that everything they would be told during hearings had already been forecast by the Davey committee.

"The same party that ignored that report is responsible for Canada having the weakest anti-trust legislation of any industrialized nation," Fotheringham said.

"You'll pardon me if I sniff hypocrisy in the government that has established this commission."

Malaspina College instructor Stan Persky said there was a conflict under the capitalist system between the newspaper's role as a business and a public forum.

"If a business doesn't prosper, then a forum disappears," said Persky. "The end result is that fewer and fewer businessmen own the public forum."

Persky suggested two possible remedies would be the creation of a Canada Council for newspapers or a crown newspaper corporation.

Asked whether a crown newspaper would expropriate existing newspaper holdings, Persky replied in mock surprise: "You can't do that here in Canada! You can't interfere with capitalism. It should be allowed to bumble along as always."

The Vancouver-New Westminster newspaper guild said that both the Southam and Thomson corporations were "ruthless."

Guild spokesperson Jan O'Brien read a long list of the firms' corporate holdings before adding that newspaper owners should divest themselves of other commercial interests.

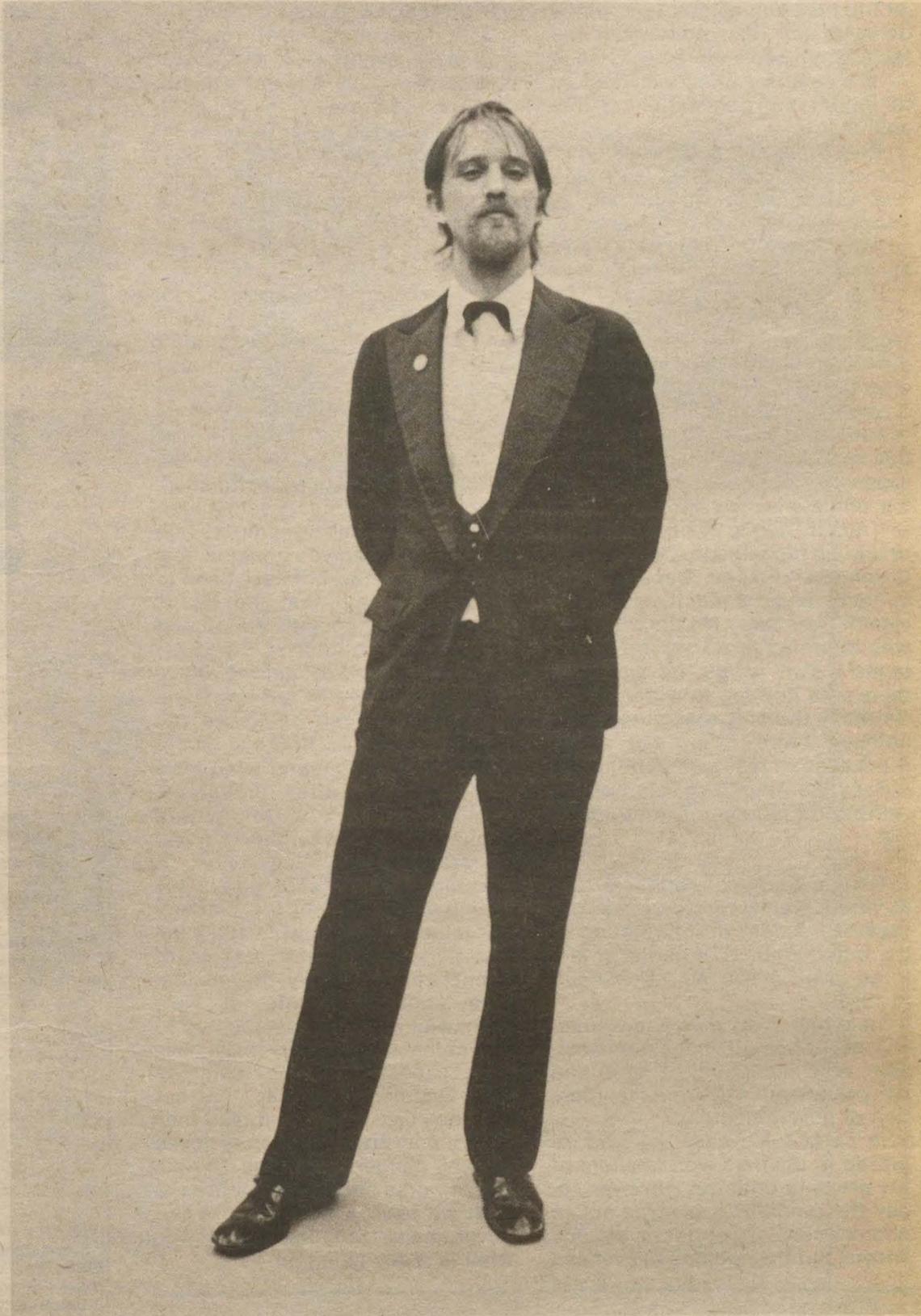
"They should be either newspaper magnates or corporate tycoons," O'Brien said.

"The daily press has a unique power and a unique responsibility. As it now stands, that power and responsibility can be bought, sold, subverted and usurped at the whim of a few corporate giants, whose first interests are shareholders."

The Ubysey's brief, presented by the staff collective, questioned whether the commission lent itself towards serious remedies for Canada's print media.

"Had the government seen fit to approach the problem in an objective frame of mind, it would have appointed people to the commission from a variety of backgrounds and perspectives," Ubysey staffer Julie Wheelwright told the commission. "Instead the government chose commissioners whose interests could be construed by the public as being too closely identified with the status quo."

"It is our belief that there should exist a free and independent press that is able to maintain as its first priority dissemination of information without domination by advertising or corporate concerns."



Peter Rans, recently reappointed as graduate representative to Dalhousie Student Council, sported a new outfit at Sunday night's council meeting. He explained to members that his return was in part sparked by Commerce rep Bruce McGowan's statements that students ought to take a "three piece suit approach" to lobbying for increased funds for higher education and ought to avoid appearing like militants or radicals. "When I heard about that, I knew it was time to come back", he said. The council meeting was cancelled after quorum failed to be reached.

Agent Orange case shows need for Freedom of Information legislation

The recent revelation that the U.S. army has tested chemical defoliants near CFB Gagetown has raised tremendous ire from both environmentalists and the political opposition. We haven't heard such a loud uproar about an environmental issue since the Three-Mile Island accident, and rightly so. It is certainly disturbing to find out that Canadians have been so nonchalantly served up as convenient Guinea pigs for the testing of military defoliants. However, behind all the fuss and commotion that is being raised right now about the tests, there lies a more basic issue — the need for effective freedom of information legislation in this country.

What is far more disturbing than the New Brunswick Guinea pigs near Gagetown is the startling realization that it took us fifteen (yes, count them, fifteen) years to find out that the tests occurred.

The amazing ability of the Defence Minister, Gilles Lamontagne, to keep the knowledge of the tests to himself for five months after being informed of them is indicative of the unhealthy attitude towards confidentiality of information that exists in the government today. Not even Lamontagne's fellow ministers knew about the tests — Trudeau had to ask for the question to be repeated in the House of Commons Friday because he couldn't understand it. Not even Health Minister Monique Begin was informed because, in Lamontagne's own words, he was told there was nothing to worry about. Certainly the only reason the NDP defence critic found out about it because of research done in the U.S. by the Church of Scientology, using the Freedom of Information Act.

George Ferguson, editor of the Montreal Star, summed up the concept of freedom of information in the introduction to a series of lectures given at Queen's University in 1955.

"It is that every man and woman will be better off if the transmission and reception of fact and opinion are left free from the intention of government."

In Ferguson's case, he was referring to the hard-won freedom of the press to criticize. However, today the modern problem is not to end suppression of facts already known, but the opening of avenues

to obtain information which may not even be suspected to exist.

The existence of large data banks containing information of vital financial or other importance to an individual without his knowledge is a recent issue which raises the spectre of 1984. In Canada, our legislation has taken the first steps to combat the "filing-system society" by requiring that the locations and contents of data-banks be published. However, what is needed now is the application of this principle one step further.

All government information should be available to the public unless it can be shown that the material concerned is of paramount importance to national security. We need legislation, legal processes, and a body of precedents to establish this idea, or else the next Agent Orange test may be one that we will never find out about.

In Nova Scotia, a reporter from any of the media can still be faced by a blank wall when he is after material the government doesn't want to release. The papers and video media fought a tremendous legal battle in order to win the right to examine writs issued to the RCMP. After they were finished, they didn't even end up with material that was embarrassing to the government. Can you imagine how much harder it would have been to uncover material that the MLA's would have a genuine self-interest in keeping hidden? Certainly there's no chance of getting any of the results of the RCMP investigation into Rollie-gate published, not legally anyway. Rollie's suing CFDR for broadcasting what little they knew of the affair through the constricted and serendipitous channels of tips, leads, and "investigative reporting".

In the United States, nearly 100 Michigan veterans of the Vietnam war joined a nation wide class action suit against the makers of Agent Orange. Shortly, the medical data about residents in New Brunswick will have been sifted to determine the dangers they have been exposed to. The residents near Gagetown may or may not join the class action suit, and they may or may not have been exposed to real dangers. But the terrible risk of worse dangers will still exist until we have a way to make the government tell its population what is really going on.



NEWS ITEM: IN 1967 THE U.S. GOVT TESTED A DANGEROUS CHEMICAL IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

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 reasons of space, legality, grammar or good taste.

The deadline for articles and letters-to-the-editor is noon on Monday. No unsigned material will be accepted, but anonymity may be granted on request. Letters should not exceed 500 words and must be typed on a 64-character line and double spaced.

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.

Our office is located on the third floor of the Dalhousie Student Union Building. Our mailing address is the Dalhousie Gazette, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. You can reach us by telephone at (902) 424-2507.

The subscription rate is \$10. per year (26 issues) and our ISSN number is 0011-5819.

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The Dalhousie Gazette Publishing Society will be meeting Monday evening at 8 o'clock in room 424 of the SUB. All members of the university community are welcome to attend.

The role of paranoia in U.S.- Soviet relations

James Eayrs, the Dalhousie Eric Denis Memorial Professor of Government and Political Science, teaches in the Dalhousie Political Science Department. Professor Eayrs is working on his highly acclaimed "In Defense of Canada" series, a history of Canadian defense in external affairs. He received the Governor General's Award for Non-fiction in 1965 for the first two volumes.

This is a condensed version of a talk presented at the seminar "Canada's Foreign Policy in the 80's" at the International Education Centre, St. Mary's University, Oct. 24, 25, 1980, organized by Nova Scotia Project Ploughshares.

by James Eayrs

The ills of nations are often compared to those of human beings: the fever of war, the cancer of subversion, the virus of separatism. Sometimes mental disorder is diagnosed, too.

The symptoms of what physicians call "paranoid schizophrenia of the chronic type" include hallucination, prey to fear of imaginary enemies, and the concoction of elaborate rationales to justify the reality of the delusions to which its victims are prey. The behaviour of the governments and peoples of the United States and the Soviet Union over much of their respective histories are such that, were it to be observed in individuals, the presence of paranoia would be apparent.

Among Americans, paranoid behavior has been triggered by mass anxiety resulting from unforeseen disconcerting events. Varied indeed are the supposedly conspiratorial forces on which victims of the malady have sought to project their fears and anger—witches and Jews, Freemasons and Jesuits, bankers and brokers, "merchants of death", merchants of grain, merchants of oil (to name but a few of the scapegoats for United States misfortunes over the past 300 years). But the force giving paranoids their longest innings and freest scope for fantasy is that which after the Great War they called "the Red Menace", after the Second World War "the international communist conspiracy", today "the Soviet threat".

The paranoid state has never been more in evidence than during the Great Fear which descended on the American people just before the outbreak of the Korean War. "It was a desperate time", writes an historian of the phenomenon called McCarthyism after the Wisconsin senator who so masterfully played upon the anxieties of his countrymen for the benefit of his inglorious career. "The wealthiest, most secure nation in the world was sweat-drenched in fear". In the ensuing witchhunt, no one escaped suspicion. General of the Army George C. Marshall, then U.S. secretary of defense, was denounced on the floor of the Senate as an agent of international communism. "His decisions", Joseph McCarthy declared, "maintained with great stubbornness and skill, always and invariably serve the world policy of the Kremlin".

It is no accident (as paranoids are prone to mutter darkly), that the three key politicians of the period—McCarthy, President Truman, President Eisenhower—came from the American heartland, the mid-western states of Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas. For in these states, and others like them (including President Reagan's home state of Illinois), the paranoid style of politics had always had its following: religious fundamentalists, native populists, radicals from fringes left and right. Among such groups flourished the conspiratorial view of history. Its exponents go far beyond discerning occasional con-

spiracies (who does not now believe in the existence of a conspiracy to kill the president of the United States in 1963?), they regard, as the American historian Richard Hofstadter rightly affirms, "a 'vast' or 'gigantic' conspiracy as the motive force in historical events. History is a conspiracy, set in motion by demonic forces of almost transcendental power."

The event making this conspiratorial view of history respectable was the Soviet Union's detonation in August 1949 of an atomic weapon. When Americans learned that they could no longer rely for their safety during years to come on being sole possessors of atomic weapons, they all but panicked. When they learned, some months later, that the Soviet Union had broken their nuclear monopoly with the help of communist spies, they did panic—all the way to the top. "The atomic bomb was a bridge," writes the sociologist Edward S. Shils, "over which the phantasies ordinarily confined to restricted sections of the population entered the larger society." The White House itself now saw history as conspiracy.

"the force giving paranoids their longest innings and freest scope for fantasy is that which after the Great War they called 'the Red Menace,' after the Second World War 'the international communist conspiracy,' today 'the Soviet threat'."

So, with better reason, did the Kremlin. The Soviet Union, like the philosopher Thomas Hobbes, had been born "the twin to fear". At the trauma of its birth, malevolent midwives attended—armies from five countries (including Canada) intent upon infanticide. Fear of capitalist encirclement was soon compounded by the fear of counter-revolution. To ensure the survival of the Soviet state despite such perils, Stalin soon decreed, an apparatus of intimidation was required.

To intimidate the outside world, the Soviet leaders created an awesome military machine. The apogée of awesomeness was reached in September 1961. "It was colossal, just incredible!", Nikita Khrushchev boasts in his memoirs of the most powerful hydrogen bomb ever so far tested. "The world had never seen such an explosion before."

Megatons for intimidation: gulags for repression. To intimidate its own people Stalin's regime instituted a terror state run not by parliament or supreme court or constitution but by secret police, jail and labour camp.

Whence arise the third cause of the paranoid style of Soviet behaviour: the fear of being found out. Might not the monstrous terror by which Soviet leaders retain their grip be exposed for all the world to see? Fear that the seamy side of Soviet power could be open to inspection explains their adamant refusal to accept schemes for the international control of atomic energy. As late as 1962, for all his 57-megaton intimidation machine, Khrushchev's response takes on the tone of an hysteric: "Now the Western powers want to set up espionage posts in our country. You now want to implant nests of espionage in our country in the guise of international control. And for what purpose, one may ask. To choose the moment to attack the Soviet Union. There is no other explanation."

Fear of encirclement, fear of being overthrown, fear of being found out: such are the triple sources of anxiety assailing two generations of Soviet leaders. Will they assail the third?

Lava from Mount St. Helens will cool with time, and so will ideology. But how long does the cooling process take?

Leaders in the Soviet Union are inordinately tardy about shedding the blinkers of their ideology. A recent assessment notes that for all the research done by Soviet-style think tanks such as the Institute for the United States and Canada, "even the most sophisticated Soviet analysts of Western society continue to speak of 'bourgeois' countries, ruled by the 'class enemy'." Behind the Iron Curtain, the iron fist still rules. Elena Bonner, wife of Nobel Laureate Andrei Sakharov (whose immense prestige has so far spared him punishment more condign than exile in Gorky), reports "intensified repression in the form of preemptory firings, interrogations, surveillance, forcible confinements in psychiatric hospitals, and long sentences of imprisonment and internal exile."

Soviet society is still in thrall to fear. So is American society, but for different reasons. Russians fear their rulers and those rulers fear their subjects. Americans are fearful of one another.

A survey (the methodology of which is said to be impeccable) finds that "four out of every 10 Americans are 'highly fearful' they will be murdered, raped, robbed or assaulted." Another survey finds that members of the U.S. foreign service—an elite band, recruited for qualities including fortitude and calm—feel safer when posted overseas, diplomatic kidnaps notwithstanding, than in Washington, D.C.

To the New Fearfulness in American life is joined the New Anxiety. A sense of foreboding not unlike that generated by the loss of the atomic monopoly has been generated by palpable losses of the United States' capacity to determine the outcome of events, whether in Vietnam or in Iran.

Add to the New Fearfulness and the New Anxiety the New Fundamentalism. Fundamentalism, as the American political scientist Harold Lasswell noted in a lecture on "World Politics and Personal Insecurity" delivered almost fifty years ago, is linked with deprivation. People deprived of jobs, of purchasing power, of status, of the all-important sense of personal worth, readily succumb, Lasswell noted, to the revivalist's appeal. "In depression, fundamentalist movements have serious meaning for political developments. With the declining economic power of the cities, and the search for soul satisfying security in hard times, a substantial number of the population may become incited to action around symbols of "the Old Time Religion", and the ancient code of familiar and personal morals. Accumulated hostility may discharge in the fanatical revitalizing of these forces."

Prefigured in this passage is the emergence of the "moral majority", "the New Evangelicals" of American society, half a century later. The New Fundamentalism is into politics, and with a vengeance. Abortion, taxes, welfare, have already felt their formidable influence. Foreign policy has yet to, but it will.

The foreign policy of fundamentalism is likely to be risky. As Lasswell put it in 1932: "The flight into action is preferable to the torments of insecurity; the flight into danger becomes an insecurity to end insecurity." As a Toronto columnist, Norman Snider, wrote recently: "The first thought of the fundamentalist is to strike back, to get even, to punish, to smite the unbeliever, more to relieve that intolerable knot of frustration that's gathered in the base of the brain than anything else, no matter what the cost."

Is the Soviet leadership capable of recognizing the re-emergence, for these reasons, of the paranoid style of American politics? And of making due allowance for it, in the interest of mutual survival? It is a lot to ask of Chairman Brezhnev and his aging colleagues, who are paranoid themselves. What seems to lie ahead is not a balance of power but a pit and a pendulum.

But when it is dark enough, you can see the stars. As did a Canadian diplomat, Escott Reid, who, stricken by news of the fate of Hiroshima, wrote to his wife on August 7, 1945: "I am in despair today about the kind of world our children are going to live in . . . I just haven't enough faith in man or God to believe that we have enough time or intelligence or goodwill to reach the goal of a world government before we obliterate civilization in another war. But there's nothing to do except to live as if it were possible, and to try one's best to make it possible." As does an American lawyer, Samuel Pizar, whose home town in Poland was occupied by Soviet troops and family murdered by the Nazis: "I cannot say that Russians . . . could one day be our friends. But is their hostility genetic or is it conceivable that a young Russian engineer, technician or manager today, cynical about the moribund bureaucracy that surrounds him, bored with ideological rhetoric, aware of the discontent of his country's consumers, intellectuals and ethnic groups, but intensely interested in accomplishing something constructive, just might be willing to look beyond the ideological divisions of the present day? At the very least, we should take care not to feed a paranoia that might be dying out."

A refugee camp with a difference

Self-help for Kampuchean refugees

by Jim Houston
of Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO)

Over one million people have fled war and civil strife in Kampuchea (formerly called Cambodia) and many are now living in refugee camps in neighboring Thailand. CUSO has helped to organize one such camp for 10,000 of these Kampuchean refugees, and it is a camp with a difference. Responsibility for operation of the camp lies largely with local Thai relief agency officials and with the refugees themselves, rather than with officials brought in from overseas. Similarly, supplies and materials are bought locally whenever possible, rather than being flown in from outside the country. In this way, the local economy is strengthened, and appropriate supplies are obtained. What this means is that funds, rather than materials, have been requested of Canadians by CUSO, and the response has been excellent—over \$350,000 was raised in the first nine months of 1980 alone. (The cost to support one refugee for one day is only 38 cents!)

The CUSO sponsored camp is at Kab Cherng, about 500 kilometres northeast of

Bangkok. Construction was completed last fall, and the camp is now "home" to about 10,000 refugees. Vegetable-growing, dressmaking, carpentry and weaving are among the self-help activities which the refugees are undertaking. The buildings are "semi-permanent" and the emphasis is not just on keeping the refugees alive, but on rehabilitating them. The *Bangkok Post* of September 3, 1980 said: "Kab Cherng looks like it could make a significant contribution to boosting Thailand's capability to continue to maintain substantial refugee populations—long after the more visible international refugee agencies have begun to withdraw under the backwash of shrinking newspaper headlines, reduced funds and lapsed international concern."

Most people probably think of CUSO as an agency which sends volunteers overseas to work as teachers, nurses, etc. in developing countries, and it does indeed continue to fulfill that function. CUSO also, however, supports development projects aimed at increasing the self-reliance of Third World residents, as evidenced by its support of the Kab Cherng refugee camp in Thailand.

by Kanjana Spindler

"Are you an officer from the United Nations?", is a standard question asked the visitor in this two-month-old centre, presently housing 2,400 Kampuchean refugees transferred from Khao I Dang.

Kab Cherng Camp, according to Population and Community Development Association (PCDA)'s director, Dr. Malee Sundhagul, is a "pilot project" for the "development of a self-help assistance programme for displaced Kampuchean" by the Thai Task Force, a consortium of the community-based emergency relief services and PCDA.

The task force acts on behalf of the Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO) and the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR), who are funding the project.

Situated in a forested area on 75 rai of land in Kab Cherng District, 50 km south of Surin, the camp which will accommodate a total of 10,000 refugees upon completion this month prides itself for being different from the 18 refugee camps currently in operation in the country.

"The uniqueness," as Dr. Malee points out, "is in the long-term objectives."

They are: Providing opportunities for the refugees to help themselves to the maximum and to be less dependent on relief services; assisting the Thai Government and potential international aid agencies in determining the minimum input requirements for carrying out such relief operations; and strengthening the technical and management capability of the Thai agencies in carrying out emergency relief services. These are all to be carried out "Thai style", says Dr. Malee. "Because we're concerned with the future when temporary foreign relief workers have left and we're faced with the problems on our own," she adds.

PLANS

If plans proceed as proposed, refugees will be seen emptying their own garbage without having to be paid as presently happens in some other camps. Distribution of water will be on a self-help basis, like fetching the water, 15 litres a day per person—the standard UN allocation. The fight over water is thus hoped to be minimized.

Although at times criticized for "lacking the humanitarian reason", by their Western counterparts, Thai relief officers feel that "If a Thai villager can walk 3 kms to carry the water, we don't see why a refugee can't do that. After all, that's the way of life the majority of them are used to."

Thai villagers will also have a chance to participate in the operation, "otherwise they'll only receive a negative impact," explains Dr. Malee. "It's expected that after approximately six months of cooperation, an indigenous model of camp management and operation can be developed."

Meanwhile, against the thriving sound of the remaining construction work on living quarters and a hospital, the usual humdrum action of life in a camp goes on.

Due to its present, easily-manageable size, the atmosphere at Kab Cherng Camp appears to be more constructive. There are less people loitering around. The open spaces have been converted into vegetable beds and are beginning to show signs of becoming modest home gardens.

Under a corrugated roof, 80 women are learning to make dresses. Sitting cross-legged on the floor with their noses inches away from the brown paper on which they are practising pattern cutting, the women range in age from 16 to 40 and give their undivided attention to their work. The men in the rooms next door are also concentrating, this time on the carpentry and weaving work.

As always in a refugee camp, one seems to stumble on individuals whose calamities resemble twice-told tales already half forgotten by the world. But the stories, no matter how common, are often shattering.

Like in the case of a man who requested anonymity. He says he was born in Thailand of Thai parents and his elementary education started in this country. He went to Phnom Penh with his parents in the early Sixties and was enrolled in a university to learn French. He was teaching the language in Kampuchea in 1975 and had to escape and live in the jungle for four years, with his Kampuchean nurse wife and two children.

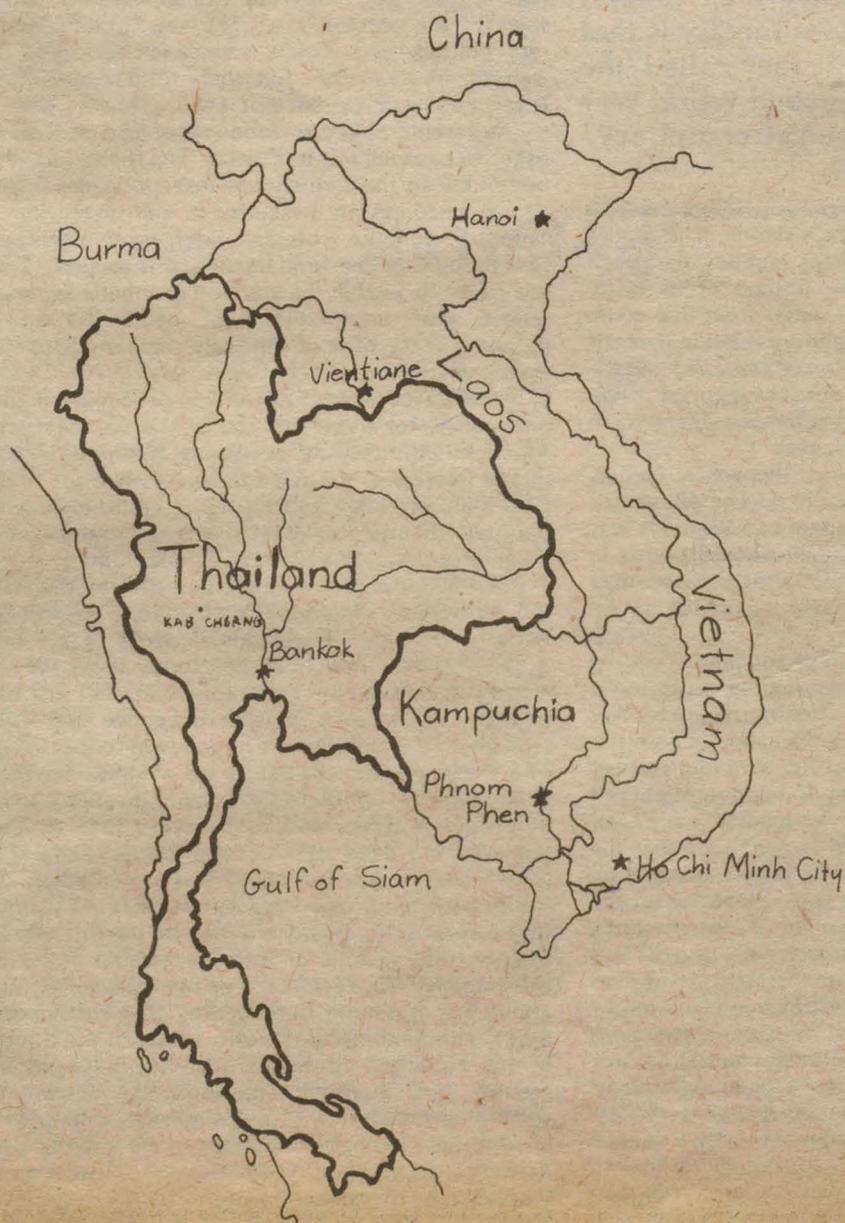
In April last year, he and 11 other men led a group of 200 people walking towards the Thai-Kampuchean border but he and the other 11 were arrested by Vietnamese soldiers. After interrogation he was sent to Phnom Penh to go through a four-month training course at Phnom Penh's highest strategy institute (?). Before being sent to Hanoi to complete the course, he escaped to Thailand. His wife and children later followed him.

"Throughout my years of trouble," recalled the man, apparently choking back the tears inside, "I had to act stupid and illiterate otherwise I wouldn't have survived."

The years may have drifted by, but for this man the scars of painful memories are still there. Often, he lapses back into the "stupid" expression which was his pass to freedom. His meek personality and unobtrusive walk and an imploring voice are now part of his nature.

The atmosphere at Kab Cherng is one of building for at least semi-permanence unlike the here today, gone tomorrow atmosphere of despair in some of the much larger emergency camps. Many of the refugees say they are "happy and don't want to go back". The Thai officials also seem to expect a long haul and Kab Cherng looks like it could make a significant contribution to boosting Thailand's capability to continue to maintain substantial refugee populations long after the more visible international refugee agencies have begun to withdraw under the backwash of shrinking newspaper headlines, reduced funds and lapsed international concern.

Within that framework, perhaps the idea of turning the camps into more normal villages may be very useful after all.



COMMENTARY:

Non-punks rock

by Kevin Ells

First things first: Kim Rilda, thank you.

Thank you for writing "Confessions of a Punk" — an article which showed that a punk need not be a guitar-smashing imbecile with a Romanesque-level of English expression and a Sex Pistols-level of musical taste. A punk is capable of writing a thought-provoking article with clarity and compassion. The article, I'm sure, made a lot of people stop and think for a moment, which is something people should do a little more often.

Unfortunately, my admiration of the article fades as I examine its content more closely; because lurking underneath the apparent desire for change and the frustration of an idealistic youth that run through the article like a blue weave on a denim jacket, is the fatal contradiction inherent in the punk philosophy.

In case you are starting to think that this is an article about punks, I'll assure you now that it isn't. Nor is it an attack on "Confessions of a Punk" or on the writer of that article, though it may occasionally appear to be one. What I know of Kim van Feggelen as a person and a friend would make a nasty rebuttal impossible. I'm driving towards a far more vital point.

Read this carefully, people, because it's an important one: "I do not want to conform. I am a punk." When you strip away the chains, safety pins, rock 'n' roll buttons, pseudo-intellectual discussions on the importance of anarchy, the music, the dress, and the style, that is what lies at the heart of the punk philosophy.

And therein lies an example of the problem which has caused the failed potential of so many human lives. Kim divides university students into three groups — the mindless party-goers, the sheep in the flock, and the non-conformist punks. And even though I am constantly disgusted with the first group, and always frustrated and bored by the second, I cannot declare any semblance of open admiration for the third for the simple reason that all these groups — as well as all other groups within and without University — share one thing in common.

Quite simply put, people seldom, if ever, think things through.

We spend our entire lives learning from our schools, our parents, our art forms, our communications media, and our peers; but we seldom take these learned notions and see them for what they are — learned notions. Most of us, with the exception of a fortunate few, accept sets of unchanging patterns of thought and lifestyle planted deeply in our minds with the permanence of flies encased in amber. Though many of us

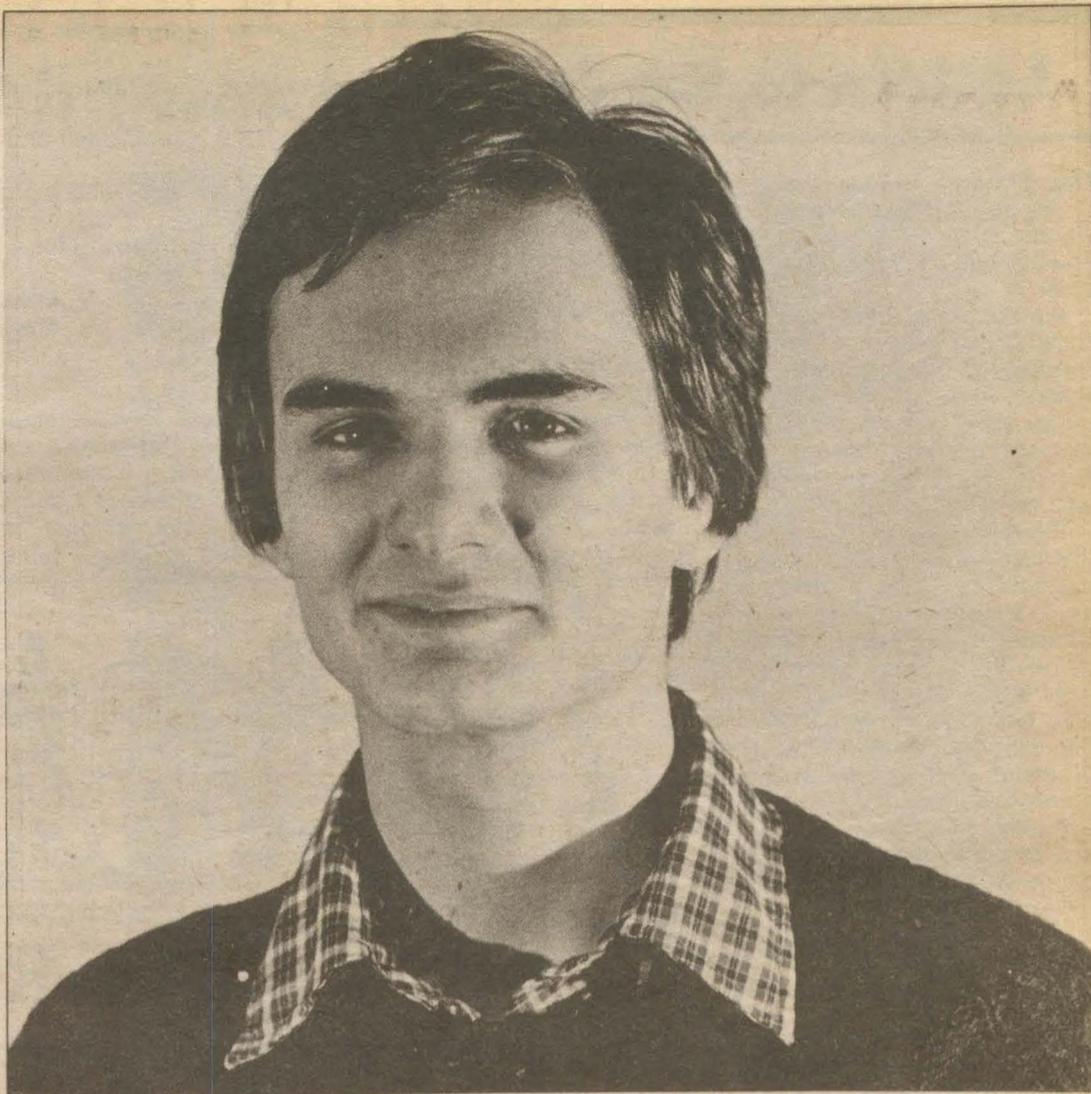
believe we do, few of us ever break free of them. Still, there are thousands of us living under a daily delusion of individuality. We, the Angry and Idealistic Youth, rebel against society with clockwork regularity, usually as a prelude to becoming a gear in the clockwork.

Whatever happened to the Hippies? Don't tell me that the Hippies of yesterday are the punks of today, because unless the Hippies of yesterday successfully decided to stop aging, that reasoning just won't ring true. It seems to me that the Hippies disappeared deep into the System they previously attacked. Perhaps they figured that in the middle of a recession, love and peace "jus' don't pay the bills, man." Time to look out for Number One. All of which causes me to wonder what the punks will be doing in ten years.

We continually give our rebellions different titles, assuming that our terribly startling expressions of individuality will rock the System. Usually, however, we do little but create our own circles of thinking. One superb example is presented in an excerpt from the "Punk" article, the implications of which are frightening. Word for word, here it is: "Contrary to popular superstition, punk is far from dead. The music may have mellowed into New Wave, the culture segregated into 'Mods, Skinheads and Teds' (depending on both your style of dress and the music you listen to), but these seem to be tangents of a universal view. They all fight against conforming to the rat race."

Well, so do I. But I am not a punk. Nor am I a Mod, Rocker, Jock, Dopesucker, Skinhead or Ted. I am not an "Arts type." I am not a "Commerce type." I am, quite simply, nothing more and nothing less than Kevin Ells (which, in itself, is no big deal. Hell, I should know. I have to live with myself 24 hours a day). Some of my attitudes are "square," some are "avant-garde", and some are quite conventional (or "normal," as some would say).

I will assert my individuality simply by being what I am. I'd join a rebellion, but they all look the same to me. Look at what happened to the punks. According to the quote above, their music has mellowed into a middle-of-the-road look at the punk philosophy — inspiring new dances, new "hair and clothes styles and even decorating styles." The punks themselves have segregated into little groups, each of which labels itself, dresses its members in similar clothing, listens to the same kind of music, and fights against conformity in a uniform manner. Which do you prefer, the rat race, or the desegregated punk culture? At sea, the waves are always new, but the water never changes.



HIGGINS/DAL PHOTO

Theodore Sturgeon wrote, "I have always been fascinated by the human mind's ability to think itself to a truth, and then to take that one step more (truly the basic secret of all human progress), and the inability of so many people to learn the trick." I, too, am fascinated, and more than a little concerned; because that pattern affects not only the punks, but all of those living with the attitudes the punks despise. These patterns of thinking cannot be limited to a discussion of the "rat race" concept, because they affect every area of our lives.

Case in point: Those of us with a social life or a desire for one generally divide those of the opposite sex into two distinct groups. Most are "just friends" and a select few become "more than just friends." We have "friendships" and "relationships" and assume that not only is there a large difference between the two (Attitude No. 1), but that those are our only alternatives (Attitude No. 2). Yet, what is the only difference between the two? Absolutely nothing more than the fact that you have very little, if any, physical contact with those who are "just friends," according to social custom. Now, "take that one step more" — and wonder why two individuals with common interests and common sense, a good respect and caring for one another, and a mutual desire to avoid the limitations and restrictions imposed by the rest of us on those who "go together," should not be allowed to express that affection of friendship. Think that through, folks, because that's an unwritten rule of conduct that lies at the heart of most adolescent confusion, a lot of strained friendships, and a

large number of failed relationships.

Our frequent inability to rise above these gut-level attitudes, and our natural tendency to conform to preconceived notions affects not only our career goals (the "Rat Race" Syndrome), but spills over into the way we establish simple, interpersonal relationships, and into our religious beliefs and our tastes in literature and music. And if we are doing little but living by pre-established rules of conduct and ways of thinking, how dare we have the gall to call any previous generation "old-fashioned" when all the signs point to our taking that generation's place someday?

Listen, the potential of the human mind and spirit is nothing short of awe-inspiring. The humanity of which we are capable is astounding. People can be, and often are, nothing short of great. When one thinks of how little time we have to realize that potential, it seems horribly wasteful to live through the cycles that just may be smothering our ability to grow as human beings. And in a world where stupidity and ignorance could so easily tip the balance of terror between those who could destroy the planet tens of times over by pressing the right buttons, it is not only wasteful, but dangerous.

We need our dissenters. We need people who will stand up and show that there are greater things to strive for, because most of us can't realize it for ourselves. And we desperately need to let our thoughts move in sharp, new directions. So again, I thank Kim for her pointed and articulate piece of writing. I cannot agree with all that it contains, but I will heartily defend her...um...right to write. If it

stirred some of you to deeper thought, then it served its purpose well.

If you stop and ask yourself, "Why do I think this way about this thing?" and go on to discover that you were right all along, then so be it. You may not always change your mind, but considering the alternative solutions may make you more tolerant of those who have come to different conclusions.

But think as *real* individuals. Not as punks, jocks, Dal students, girls, boys, men, women, Engineers, Commerce majors, Arts and Science people, or Residence dwellers, but in terms of those who you are and what you want. I do it as Kevin Ells, because that is who I am. That is the only way to sum me up. Whether being that way is a worthy thing or not is something I'll leave to your personal opinion. The alternatives I reach are (a) irrelevant as far as this article is concerned, and (b) my own business. I am not pompous enough to assume that I have The Right Answers. But I do like asking a few good questions now and then and I have not tried to divide humanity into punks and non-punks — this is for you all.

We *must* think in broader terms than "rising above the rat race" and think beyond the mental patterns that drive us back to the race with such alarming regularity.

I repeat: At sea, the waves are always new, but the water (save for pollution) never changes. And if the rebellion of an angry youth is little more than a recurring trend, renaming itself every so often as fads and fashions are altered, then how soon will it be before we become the elder generation, looking to our children to be the hope of the future we once believed ourselves to be?

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

We strongly feel that KimRilda VanFeggelen has opened herself to much criticism.

KimRilda has stated a very forceful and seemingly sound message in "Confessions of a Punk". However, to take a closer look, her major contradictions become obvious, in fact, it seems the article is a well constructed facade.

KimRilda says punk is a political/social view. She further explains how it is a form of self expression, fighting against the established norms. We cannot dispute her description of punk philosophy, but she is contradicting her own beliefs by accusing others of what she is actually a part of herself.

Firstly, she describes herself as a punk in terms of what she is wearing. If this contradiction weren't enough, let's look at what she is WEARING. No, she's not a proper lady in a skirt, she's not in designer jeans and Frye boots, she's chosen another "trendy" dress fad not uncommon in all larger North American and European cities. She backs up her dress style by saying it's comfortable; Chrissy Hynde look-alike gloves and 25 rock n' roll buttons. (Clones are, after all, clones.)

KimRilda has neatly packaged society into separate categories. She degrades people in terms of what they are wearing, how they socialize and what they choose as a way of life. She has also packaged herself along with the rest of us, but in what she calls a

minority group.

Just as KimRilda claims to be fighting against the established norms and demanding the right to be a deviant, other people have rights too. We all have the right to be happy or unhappy if we please; the right to be disillusioned.

We suggest that she take another look at herself or at least the picture of herself she has created. If she feels secure with her own identity, why doesn't she just laugh at or ig-

for the future "adults of society."

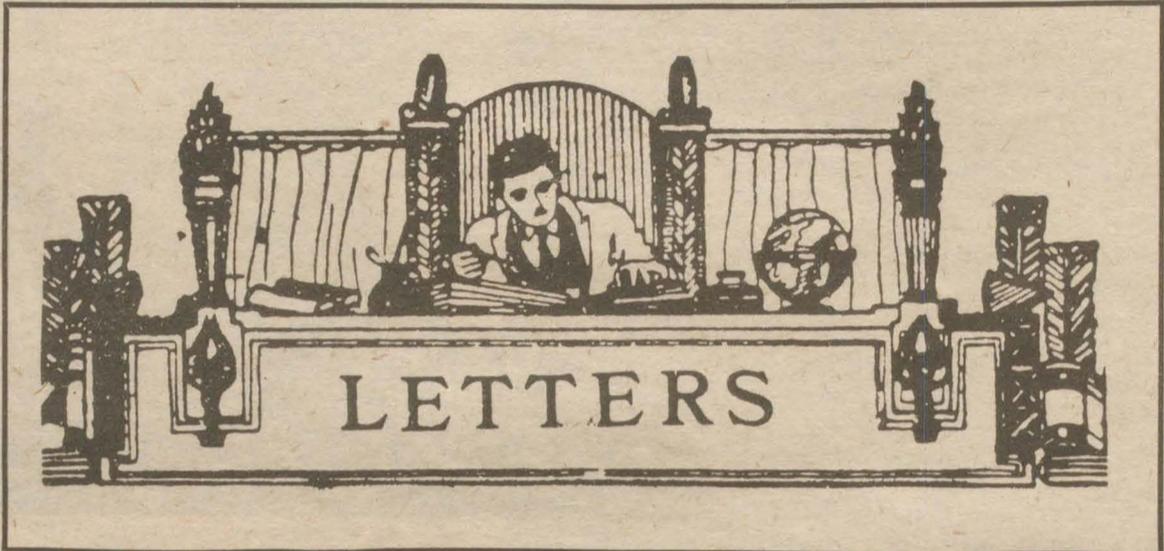
Maybe KimRilda is familiar with this quote...

"This is brainwash and this is a clue, Tell the stars who fooled you, Your only looking for a brand new you."

M. MacLean
T. MacLean

Dear Editor:

We were very disconcerted to read in last week's edition of the *Gazette*, a most insensitive, jaundiced, and journalistically unprofessional representation (although *misrepre-*



nore those who don't fit into her personal realm of beliefs; or do they pose a threat? It seems she is in just as much need for an identity of her own as are those in the other categories she describes.

If KimRilda were a true punk she wouldn't be conforming to the system. She wouldn't be in university, dressing with the fads and most of all she wouldn't be wasting her time by writing B.S. in the *Gazette*

sentation would be more apt) of Joe Clark's visit to the Dalhousie campus.

It's not a matter of supporting the man's politics; whether we do or not — and we don't — is an immaterial consideration. However, irrespective of our divers partisan affiliations, we cannot help but be incensed by such flippant photography and derisive headlining as intruded upon your ink-stained pages. We have heard

a great deal about the self-professed 'objectivity' of the *Gazette* — almost *ad nauseum*. Clearly, these claims are all pretense.

We're all flawed, and political figures — especially political figures — are no exception. It's been over two thousand years since Plato's *Republic*, and, as yet, no one has been able to round up a philosopher king — at least not in Canada. Of course, we're not suggesting that the media abdicate its critical role. A good measure of critical analysis keeps everyone alert to his shortcomings. But there's all the difference in the world between a critique and a ven-

lish departments were created to combat the usage of such monstrous words as "antidisestablishment-airianism."

Tom Ozere

Dear Editor:

Punk is dead. To be a punk, according to Miss van Feggelen, is to be different; to veer from the ordered norm. Unfortunately Miss van Feggelen is confusing the term "punk" with the word individual.

By calling herself a punk Miss van Feggelen must first deny herself the individualism she prizes so much. Like hippies of the sixties she is allying herself with yet another counter-culture army. A sheep, is a sheep, is a sheep.

"We're all different, "the masses of dispondent, middle-class youth yell, "We're not the same." Miss van Feggelen is caught in the paradox of group individuality; in order to be an individual, she must join a group which professes to be individualistic (i.e. punks or hippies). The group, because of its alienating attitude towards society, is looked upon by the public as being different. From this reaction, the members of the group seem to derive the pleasure of dubbing themselves "individuals". In Miss van Feggelen's case this appears to be nothing more than an extreme manifestation of middle-class guilt. Because middle-class youth are not generally recognized, particularly by themselves, as being under-privileged, they seek short-term relief from their guilt by becoming an artificially oppressed minority.

Punk is hype: the Emperor's new clothes of the 80's. It is a marketing device used to sell records, clothes, posters, *buttons*, books, postcards, tickets and large bags of safety-pins. Punk appeals to some people because it implies that they are the secret sharers of an "in-joke" or a new movement; snob appeal.

Today's middle-class punk is individualism without rationality, a form of self-deception. The original punk movement self-destructed years ago. What remained was the sell-out punk. The authentic stuff spread out and went completely underground.

To be an individual does not mean to give up the suburban life style — although I myself find it difficult to appreciate the aesthetic, social or economic appeal of suburban life. If you want to dress "Different", if you want to listen to "Different" music, by all means do so, but don't be so self-righteous about it. Everyone is different. There are people who are less different from some people than others. Punks are "less different from each other than they are from society as a whole". It is clear that no punk can be an individual.

What happened to all the hippies? A lot of them got jobs, settled down and raised a family. A few tuned out and turned off. Don't worry Miss van Feggelen, punk is just a phase, you'll grow out of it.

E. Raserhead
(Student)

P.S. Punk does not condone antidisestablishmentarism. Punks hate the state and the church.

detta: the former is productive; the latter is destructive.

Let's have no more cheap shots in the future.

Sincerely,
Joe Mroz,
Del Atwood
Brendan Carr
Anthony McLevy
M. MacLennan

Dear Editor:

The Commentary, "Confessions of a Punk," would ordinarily be easily dismissed as a wrongheaded, insecure plea for attention, were it not for the ill-natured spleen Mrs. Van Feggelen directs at 90% of the Dalhousie Community population. She is quite welcome to her own unsure attempts at self-categorization (if she wants to declare herself a punk who's to argue) but I wish she would refrain from labelling other segments of the population. Epithets as unfounded and mendacious as "young jocks experiencing problems with their respective manhoods" and "girls in University for their MRS's" serve only to illustrate the author's insecurity.

Perhaps "Confessions of a Punk" was intended only as an intellectual exercise. If so Ms. van Feggelen may ignore the above paragraph for the article as quite humorous. If, however, it was not intended as a joke (which I fervently hope it was) Ms. Van Feggelen is in for a fair share of what she hoped to avoid; abuse. Creating a fictional elite and then declaring yourself a member is no way to court understanding. Declaring your contempt for those excluded from that same elite only adds to the fiction. I sincerely hope Ms. Van Feggelen's Commentary was an aberration, and that it does not reflect what she really feels.

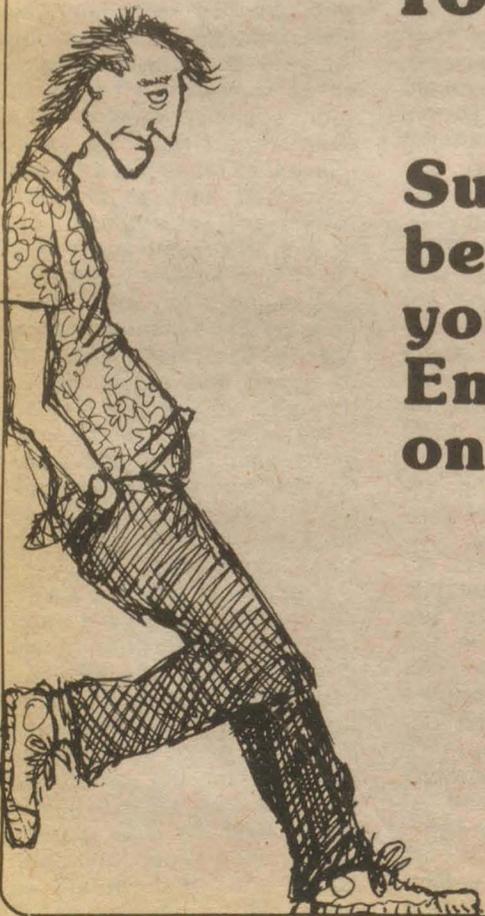
Another thing, surely Eng-

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More Letters

Dear Editor:

I would like to draw attention to what I see as moral hypocrisy in the current American outrage over the alleged torture of their former-hostages released recently from Iran.

As I understand it, America feels itself righteously offended; it's principles of human decency violated. While there is certainly justified cause for such feeling, there

are also objections which I raise to self-righteous indignation felt by many Americans. The American people think of themselves as the defenders of democracy, champions of liberty, and more recently of human rights, while simultaneously overthrowing popularly-elected governments like Chile's, plotting to assassinate leaders whom they don't like (Castro), and actively supporting petty dictators like Samoza, Pinochet and others

who are known for violating every principle of human right! I should think that before people accuse others in indignant tones, they should consult their own record in the human rights question, though with feelings being hyped-up as they are, I don't expect anyone will ask who will be tortured tonight in El Salvador with instruments "Made in the U.S.A."

Yours sincerely,
H. Straub

Uranium baths

Dear Editor:

Goldstick's article, "Uranium Toxic Debris," Jan. 22, pp. 13-14, has been set in type from a printout supplied by the world's biggest, multinational International Propaganda Mills. The article has been expertly prepared, baited with some truths, and would convince the unscientific. The adverse health effects of uranium have, however, been flagrantly exaggerated.

The toxicity of uranium and the associated radioactivity may be judged by this: The health water in the famous hot spring of Bath, England, flows at the rate of hundreds of thousands of gallons a day, and it is used in the local hospital to treat arthritis. It contains some ninety minerals, including so much uranium that the plunge stone in the Roman pool is stained the characteristic uranium orange. People have been drinking of and bathing in the water for three thousand years.

In all that time a plume of radon gas may have been issuing undetected from the Bath water, and drifting over Europe. Millions of Europeans have died. No one can prove that it has not caused brain mutations; some Europeans are even so crazy as to believe the antinuke poppycock.

In my letter of last week, *Gazette*, Jan. 22, p. 6, I told how Sakharov had warned that the Soviets were seeking to create an energy shortage in the West. Energy is the universal essential raw material. Do you want another reference? In 1973 Mao told President Pompidou that the USSR's next geopolitical moves would be aimed at destabilizing the more vulnerable Western area—Europe—at first by destabilizing its raw material suppliers in Africa.

Europe: that is why your uranium articles dwell upon Aquitaine and AMOK (both half French), and Uranertz (half West German). The other 50% of the ownership of

each corporation is held by the Government of Saskatchewan. As it emphatically stated over and over again in the Saskatchewan leftist publications, Briarpatch, Next Year Country, and New Breed, the supply of uranium to Europe from Saskatchewan, from anywhere, must be fought against.

Once we understand the political basis of the opposition to nuclear energy, it is a waste of time to pick out one by one the particular lies in the propaganda. Most of the following words are a quotation:

Political propaganda differs from political education because it systematically takes information ('facts') out of context, or distorts information outright, or suppresses some. The antinukes use all three techniques; there is no other way of prosecuting the antinuke campaign.

F. Graham Millar,
6153 Murray Place, Halifax

'Eight wonder of modern world'

There is an eighth wonder of the modern world.

I know him. I met him.

His name is Dr. Beryl Orris, and for the better part of two days he surprised, amazed, and enlightened the over sixty delegates in attendance at the Atlantic Regional Newman Conference, held last weekend at Mount Saint Vincent University.

The Conference was organized by the Dalhousie Newman Society, whose executive compiled and prepared Conference handbooks which were issued to all registered delegates. The handbook contained an excellent introduction by Mr. Dave McCann outlining the founding principles of the Newman movement:

John Henry Cardinal Newman understood and lived the theme of this conference, because he searched constantly for means whereby he could spread Christ's peace. He was aware also of his total inability to do good without God's help. It was he who said, "Stay with me, and then I shall begin to shine as thou shinest: so to shine as to be a light to

others."

The theme for the weekend was "Make Me an Instrument of Your Peace," from the enduring prayer of Saint Francis. After being introduced by Fr. Joe Hattie, O.M.I., Dalhousie University Chaplain, the enigmatic Dr. Orris — the Conference's 'guest lecturer' (I know he'll cringe at the terminology) — addressed himself to this theme. But even as I write, I am struck by the inadequacy of my testimony, for Dr. Orris did much more than give an address; he gave himself. In coming before the Conference clothed in nothing more than the generic label "man," this great scriptural scholar (I have no idea what his academic qualifications are, and it wouldn't matter if I did; this great man — 'great' in many senses of the word — can stand quite well by himself, thank you very much) made us all realize how very good it is to be man, to be instruments of peace. Dr. Orris correctly observed that many people resent being likened to instruments; however, he made it quite plain that human in-

strumentality in the cause of Christ's peace is a very good thing — it is the fulfillment of that for which we were created. It is a role we should enjoy to perform; certainly it was good enough for Saint Francis.

Along with exhortations to lead balanced lives, to endeavour to understand, and to always move in the direction of spiritual growth, Dr. Orris gave to the Conference a very special gift; his gift of humour. The message is that we must never lose the capacity to laugh; for laughter is the music of the soul. (Should all else fail, he could always make a living as a stand-up comic.)

Conference delegates had ample opportunity to chew on Dr. Orris's words during discussion-group sessions. Many will undoubtedly continue to chew for some time to come. Masters of mastication, all. In any event, we shall continue to learn.

The next annual regional conference will be held at Saint Francis Xavier University in Antigonish.

Dal Student Union

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and close Feb. 20/81 Friday 5:00 p.m.

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Political actors square off on education

by Paul Clark

Some of the province's chief actors in the field of higher education squared off in a debate in the Green Room last Tuesday, but it soon became apparent that neither side was prepared to change its stand on the issue.

MLA Ronald Giffin, chairman of the provincial government's Management Board, played the role of the prudent accountant, explaining that the government would like to provide greater funding for higher education but, given other budgetary priorities, more money is simply not available.

Dalhousie president Andrew MacKay played the moderate, pointing to several areas where universities needed significant funding increases, but arguing that the funding recommendations of the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (MPHEC) are "realistic" given the government's current financial situation.

(The MPHEC has recommended that funding post-secondary education in the Maritimes be increased 10.3% this year. Out of this overall figure it is recommended that Nova Scotia receive a funding increase of slightly over 12%.)

Dr. Robert Rodger, a former president of the Dalhousie Faculty Association, cast himself in a far more critical role, calling for Dalhousie representation on the MPHEC which he labelled a "political football designed to divert kicks at the government". He censured the government for decreasing the percentage of the provincial budget allotted to higher education since 1973 and noted that this contradicts the fact that increased higher education enhances economic development.

"If a poor province gives poor funding to higher education, then it remains poor", he said.

By Rodger's calculations funding increases of 13%, not the MPHEC's recommended 10.3%, are needed just for Maritime universities to maintain their present level of services.

It was harder to tell where Dalhousie Student Union president Gord Owen stood. While he said there is a need to act energetically to open the channels to equality in higher education, he did not address himself to specific failures in this area. Instead, he concentrated on discussing the relative merits of a provincial versus a federal financ-



DAYAL/DAL PHOTO

ing system for higher education, an issue on which he did not ultimately take a stand.

In the question period which followed presentations by the four speakers, the MLA Giffin was asked several questions concerning the province's use of federal funds earmarked for higher education through

Established Program Financing (EPF).

Don Perry of the National Union of Students said that while the provincial government received \$108.5 million through EPF for higher education last year, only \$103 million was actually spent in this area. He then asked what

happened to the extra funds. Giffin replied that the province spends money on higher education not included under that heading, for example, in the form of student-aid bursaries and through its support of the Nova Scotia Technical College and the Nova Scotia Agricultural College.

A peek at the past Memories of WW1

by John Cairns

Most students probably prefer attending university to attending a war. Yet when major wars do occur, they drain the halls of learning along with the factories of industry.

The World War of 1914 is one example, and if **The Dalhousie Gazette** is to be believed, Canadian gladiators abroad fondly remembered this campus. The issue of February 20, 1917 sports a letter to the editor written in

England by a former Dalhousie student preparing to confront the Germans in France. His words appear below:

"Witley Camp
January 11, 1917

Dear _____
Through the thoughtfulness of some kind friends, I have before me a copy of **The Dalhousie Gazette**, dated December 1, 1916.

I might say that I have read this copy from cover to cover (advertisements and all) and I must congratulate you upon

its high standard of excellence. We all know that **The Gazette** never depended upon numbers for its existence. It has always been the Faithful Few who have given their time and labor to keep up its high standard. But no doubt a great many did think that the success of Dalhousie's societies depended upon the number of students attending. However, I think that . . . Dalhousie has proved that even this contention is wrong. (That is, if one can judge the

success of the societies from the reports given in **The Gazette**.) I think that the success of Dal's societies speaks well for those who are left to 'Keep the Home Fires Burning'. It all goes to show the possibilities of human energy.

If we were told three years ago that England could raise, equip and supply, by 1917, the army she has in the field today, we would have doubted it. And yet she has done it merely by the unfailing energy of a few of her leading men (not to mention her women). So I feel that the College Spirit which lay dormant after the first shock of war has, on being concentrated into individuals, sprung up into a patriotism for Old Dal which finds expression in energy put into her societies. It reminds me of what one of the professors said . . . in 1914. He did not put it into so many words, but the idea is the same: 'Come what may, Dalhousie goes on forever'.

The Highland Brigade has been slightly broken up since coming to England. However, I think two battalions, the 85th and the 185th, will get to the front as units. I have been transferred to the 85th. We hope to leave for France in a week or two. A number of cases of mumps have broken out causing over a company to be in quarantine, but whenever we get rid of that classical disease, we hope to leave for France.

I have enjoyed my stay in

England very much. Spent six days in London in which I saw, I think, as much as could be seen in six days.

But, you know, a soldier can never settle down and be absolutely contented; he must always be on the move. And so we are all longing to get to France, where I have no doubt, it will be quite lively enough for the most of us.

There have been quite a number of Dalhousie boys here at Witley Camp. We were talking of having a Dalhousie reunion at Christmas time, but for several reasons it never materialized. The chief reason was that a number of the boys were taken away before Christmas. Had we known that, we might have had it early in December, but one never knows in the army what is going to happen. . . .

Well, I'm afraid I will have to cut this short for this time, since they are closing up for the night. (I'm writing this in Canada Hall.)

Would be glad to hear from you any time you feel inclined to write.

Yours sincerely,
PERELEY C. LEWIS
No 282095 Pte. P.C. Lewis,
"C" Coy, 85th Battn, C.E.F.,
c-o Army Post Office,
London, England"

The eventual fate of Perley C. Lewis is more than **The Gazette** readily reveals. Having met him by letter, though, one has to hope that he did manage to dodge the countless German bullets he must have faced.

National group gets name

Ottawa (CUP) — Canadian students' new national organization has been christened the Canadian Federation of Students (CFS).

Delegates from colleges and universities across Canada, excluding Quebec, met recently to plan the merging of the National Union of Students (NUS), the national political organization, the Association of Student Councils (AOSC), the service organization, and the various provincial bodies.

"What is important for students to recognize is that they will now be members of one umbrella organization instead of three," said Eleanor MacDonald, a Carleton University Ontario Federation of Students (OFS) representative

at the conference.

She said in the past students were often unsure who was defending their rights in issues such as student aid.

MacDonald said provincial organizations will still exist. "Students from across Canada are facing the same problems — more cutbacks," she said. But each province faces a different situation so you must have a provincial level to work on that.

"But provincial levels can be co-ordinated into one organization so that they are more powerful."

Rob Sutherland, another Carleton OFS representative, said the basic goal of this restructuring process is to make student organizations more efficient and cohesive. He said there is currently an

overlapping of services and a shortage of resources between the two organizations.

He said one organization would mean less waste. "If students are going to be served effectively, politics and services must be united."

Referenda will be held on most Canadian college and university campuses over the next two to three years, according to John Doherty, executive officer for NUS. He said about 90 schools will have the chance to join CFS.

The first two referenda will be held at Carleton and Saint Mary's Universities in late February. Doherty says there is a good chance of success because most of the organizing has been conducted on a local basis and both councils are behind the new organization.

El Salvador Canada opposes interference

by Alan Christensen

Canada has taken a stand against foreign intervention in the civil war in El Salvador.

Following a meeting with representatives of the Inter-Church Committee on Human Rights in Latin America and a representative on the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement in El Salvador, Mark McGuigan, External Affairs Minister, made public statements stating Canada's opposition to any nation intervening in or supplying arms to El Salvador. The Canadian government has also cut all direct aid to the war-torn nation and on December 3 it voted against the United

States in favor of a resolution condemning human rights violations in El Salvador.

Canada, however, later dissociated itself from the clause in the resolution which called for a halt to arms shipment to El Salvador. As well, Canadian money is still reaching the Central American nation through multilateral agencies such as the Inter-American Development Bank. According to the bulletin, Central American Update, Canada's main reason for halting the direct aid was because the government feared for the lives of Canadian technicians. The bulletin also stated that Canada is

"accepting at face value" the American assertion that the military aid is "non-lethal."

The United States, however, has renewed its aid to the Salvadorean junta in apparent response to the offensive launched by anti-government guerrillas. The Carter administration had halted aid after the murder of four U.S. missionaries by right-wing terrorists. The new aid package includes 2.3 million dollars for "non-lethal" aid including combat uniforms and grenade launchers.

The package also includes 2.7 million dollars for helicopter upkeep. This at first was puzzling because the U.S. has never officially supplied helicopters to the Salvadorean junta. However, six Huey helicopters were sold to "private citizens" in El Salvador and were later "confiscated" by the Salvadorean army. According to the Latin American Weekly Report, the Americans are considering sending military advisors and also, according to opposition sources in Panama, Salvadorean airmen are being trained on U.S. bases in the Canal Zone.

The big question is that if the Carter administration, which was considered "moderate," has renewed military aid to the Salvadorean junta, what will happen now that Ronald Reagan is in power? Jeane Kirkpatrick, Reagan's spokesperson for Latin America, has said that withdrawing aid to the junta would be "irresponsible" and would lead to "a rapid victory of the revolutionary left."

The opposition Democratic Revolutionary Front (FDR) is now in the process of rebuilding after most of its leaders were assassinated by government forces in November. Guillermo Ungo, a social democrat, has been chosen as the new leader and is apparently planning to form a government in exile in Mexico, where he now has fled. The Socialist International, a union of all socialist and social democratic parties, including Canada's New Democratic Party, has publically denounced the junta and has called for an end to American support of it.

Meanwhile, the anti-government guerrillas have made gains, according to reports in the Nicaraguan newspaper, Barricada, which also reports that a Salvadorean army captain joined the guerrillas along with most of his men in the city of Santa Ana. The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (FMLN), the guerrilla umbrella organization, said that it wished to create "an irreversible military and political situation" before Ronald Reagan came to power. However, it has been unable to create this situation as of yet and there are already reports, all denied, that Honduras and Guatemala, both of whom support the Salvadorean junta, have sent troops across the border to fight the FMLN.

Fund raising

by Alan Christensen

A campaign is underway to raise money for medical aid for El Salvador. The Latin American Information Group (LAIG), in conjunction with Oxfam-Canada, is sending out letters asking for donations. The letters are being sent to teachers, university professors, the North End Clinic and to people on the mailing lists of various charitable organizations.

The money will, according to LAIG member Ana-Maria Quiroz, be sent to the Ecumenical Council of El Salvador, who will use it to set up emergency medical clinics in church basements and in other available facilities. This is necessary, says Quiroz, because there is a serious lack

of medical facilities for people wounded in the fighting and also because government troops have in the past killed doctors and nurses who have treated people opposed to the government.

Several prominent people have lent their names as sponsors of the letter, including NDP leader Alexa McDonough, King's President John Godfrey, MSVU President Margaret Fulton and Neptune Theatre Director John Neville. As well, several members of the Dalhousie Administration and Faculty have sponsored the letter. They are: Donald Betts, Dean of Arts and Science, Faculty President Edgar Friedenburt, Professors John Kirk, David Braybrooke and Muriel Duckworth, as well as the three Dalhousie Chaplains.

Dalhousie Student Union

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“the place was a pig-sty”, says councillor Gilkinson.

Green Room chained shut

by Paul Creelman

The Green Room in the Student Union Building has been chained shut until the SUB operations committee decides what to do with the chronic problem of garbage and spilt food, says Health Rep Marie Gilkinson.

“I had to be lead by the hand down to the Green Room to see the situation”, recalls Gilkinson.

“I wouldn't believe how bad the situation could be just by being told about it. The place was an absolute pig-sty. There was food under the chairs and ground into the rug. It was so filthy dirty that it was a health hazard.”

Last Friday, the problem was brought to Jeff Champion, the vice-president of the stu-

dent union. After investigating the situation, Champion chained up the Green Room doors. The lounge area, which was a popular spot for students to relax during the day, will remain closed except for special functions.

Gilkinson, who is also the chairperson of the SUB operations, states that the lounge will only be reopened after her committee has had a chance to examine the problem and come up with a solution. A meeting of the SUB Ops committee has already been held, with a consensus that their recommendation will be the banning of food and drinks from the Green Room entirely.

The litter in the Green Room has been a troublesome issue for Council all year. Faced

with increased costs in the cafeteria (since it is cafeteria staff who clean up the Green Room during the day) Council tried to ban food and drink from the lounge at the beginning of the term. Faced with a petition of one hundred signatures gathered with the space of “an hour and fifteen minutes” which was presented at a Council meeting in September, Council reconsidered the policy.

Says Gilkinson:

“I was one of the ones who felt that if students were given a chance, they could keep the place clean by themselves. Since this was going to be one of the number one things for the SUB Ops committee to look at, I got involved. I'm sorry now that I'm on record saying that I felt the students should be allowed to have food and drink in there.”

After discussion of the problem in SUB Ops and again in Council, it was decided to post warning signs in the Green Room to try and control the litter. These signs were torn down within two weeks of posting, and the similar table card notices vanished almost immediately. A second batch



DAYAL/DAL PHOTO

The pig-sty, alias the Green Room

of posters and table card notices was printed, and they too disappeared. However, the problem of litter abated for quite a while during the fall, and only reappeared in the period between November and December to haunt Council members and SUB Ops.

Vice-president Champion states that Council can't afford a huge bill to clean up the Green Room every week. Noting that the staff in the Garden cafeteria are the ones who must clean up trays, Champion wonders how many students know that the mess in

the lounge is one of the reasons for higher prices of food in the cafeteria.

Another problem with the Green Room appears to be damage of the furniture. According to Student Union manager John Graham, there has been about 1500 dollars worth of damage in slashed chairs this year. There are also unconfirmed reports of theft of SUB furniture. Umesh Jain, Si ex-Science rep on Council, states that tighter control of the Green Room stairwell should be put into effect to prevent theft.

Abortion info

by Pina DiPierro

The Abortion, Information and Referral Service (AIRS) gives information to women who must decide whether or not to terminate a pregnancy.

At present AIRS is composed of fifteen women, four of whom are members of CARAL (Canadian Abortion Action League). They and the other eleven pro-choice women feel that any information given will help the individual make a wiser decision. Information given includes birth control, post-abortion information, lists of reliable clinics and the names of sympathetic doctors.

Women desiring advice about their own situation are not the only people who contact AIRS. Mothers, friends, boyfriends and doctors may also take advantage of this service which is conducted on a confidential basis. In many cases names are not mentioned. All information is free of charge at AIRS. Financial

support is obtained mainly through the solicitation of money from sympathetic friends and doctors. Generous contributions and donations have also been a great help to the service.

What are AIRS beliefs on obtaining an abortion? The first is that women have rights. This includes the right to choose what is best for her health and well-being. If continuing a pregnancy will jeopardize a woman's health in any way, AIRS feels that an abortion should be granted. A representative of AIRS says that women do not make such a decision lightly. Callers to AIRS tend to make intelligent decisions; wisdom being a virtue that is not lacking on the part of women faced with this dilemma (they say).

Everything possible is done at AIRS to help those who must decide whether or not to continue a pregnancy, however, illegal abortions are never urged by this service.



Womens' desperate attempts at self abortion should not have to continue. According to the AIRS representative a woman feels that an abortion would be the best thing for her, she should not be denied one.

It is estimated that one out of every five pregnancies in

Canada end in abortion, the international figure being one out of four. The AIRS rep believes that these figures could drop if more young girls were given access to birth control information and family life education. In her opinion, such a practice would enable these girls to take control of their

lives and perhaps result in a less promiscuous society. However, many young females lack this information and are often faced with the decision of whether or not the unwanted pregnancy should have to continue.

AIRS feel they can help.

Dal going to model U.N.

by P.J. McManus

Two delegations of Dalhousie students will represent Chile and the Bahamas at the International Model United Nations this spring in New York City. The twenty-five students involved will play the roles of delegates from the two countries, acting on several United Nations Committees and the General Assembly.

The Model UN is a simulation of the events which have taken place in the United Nations over the past year. Originally, a brainchild of Harvard University in the 1920's, the Model UN has grown to involve over one thousand students from across North

America and is held each year in the actual United Nations in New York. This year only two Canadian universities will be attending; Dalhousie and Quebec's Bishops University.

The Dalhousie students, most of whom are political-science majors, began organizing last fall. Reference materials from the Embassies and UN Library were gathered and studied. The students learned the inner workings of the United Nations and its different bodies and the foreign policies of the countries they would represent.

“We have to understand the broader questions before we can deal with the specific

issues,” said group head Sue Whitney. “Once we have the whole sweeping scope we'll begin researching the specific issues of the committees we will serve on.”

Whitney says her people have been working very hard and know their roles well. “Money is still a problem though,” she reflected, “We've written an awful lot of letters and are trying to nail local governments and corporations for contributions.”

The total cost for travelling expenses and accommodations is \$8,500. Political Science Professor Harv Silverstein feels confident the students will secure necessary

funds. “The students have shown great initiative. Their interest, their enthusiasm is far more convincing than a faculty member getting on the phone and pleading for money.”

It was Silverstein who originally introduced the idea of attending the Model UN to his class. He was immediately taken aback by the tremendous enthusiasm the students displayed at the prospect of participating. The students soon took charge and were responsible for the entire project. Silverstein was glad to admit that his role became more of a “couch/advisor.”

Silverstein considers the ex-

perience the students will receive invaluable. “I think the students will learn many things not only about the UN but in terms of communications, developing policies, and trying to operate in a semi-diplomatic atmosphere. They will meet with diplomats from many different countries as well as members of the UN Secretariat and get a first hand look at global politics.”

Silverstein also expressed optimism about the upcoming Model UN. “I think it would be reasonable to say that our chances are good that we become the two top delegations at New York.”

Patterns of mental health

by Kim Marchant

One day last May, the brakes on Mr. Brown's car gave out. He crashed into a six-foot wall and came out of it with a broken leg and cracked ribs. Rushed to a local hospital he received excellent care from his own physician, a surgeon and a consultant.

Friends and neighbours were sympathetic. They sent flowers and visited frequently. Many of the nurses and other workers in the hospital were known to Mr. Brown; some were members of his bowling league, some attended his church. He was as much at home as a man in the hospital can be — surrounded by people he knew, visited by people he loved. Four months later he was welcomed back to work. All in all, a painful four-month experience for the family, but one they were able to take in their stride. The understanding and support of both friends and co-workers made it easier for Mr. Brown to pick up the normal pattern of his life.

A Stress Problem

Tension and the demands of an exacting job finally took their toll. Mr. Scott's physician concluded that his breakdown was caused by stress. Friends and neighbours shook their heads sadly; their children asked the younger Scotts if it was true that their father was a "screwball."

Mr. Scott was admitted to a mental hospital 30 miles away. The attendants were friendly, but strangers. Friends found it difficult to visit. Relatives fretted that "the news would get around and what will people think?"

Skilled care made it possible for Mr. Scott to return home in three months. In spite of feeling well and his doctor's assurance that he was back to normal health, things were not the same.

It was not his imagination that friends avoided him, nor did he entirely blame them — hadn't he once taken the same attitude towards those who had been mentally ill?

When his employer refused to take him back, he realized that his fight was only beginning. Not a fight against pain, but against ignorance and fear and superstition.

Why the difference? Sonia Verabioff, volunteer co-ordinator for Mental Health Halifax, says the difference lies in attitude.

"Attitudes are important. They can be the most important factor in determining whether or not a mentally ill person can be rehabilitated."

One of the oldest and most baffling of human afflictors, the problem of mental illness was first met with sorcery and witchcraft, then with cruelty and incarceration and, until

recently, merely with custodial care. But people are no longer being locked up in the attic because they have a mental problem like the hero's wife in Charlotte Bronte's *Jane Eyre*.

"I think the attitude is improving toward the mentally ill-away from segregation and into integration into society," said Tracey McKinley, a third year Commerce student at Dalhousie who began volunteer work with Mental Health Halifax in September 1980.

Mental illness is the neglected hinterland, the great blind spot of all the health problems confronting our nation today.

Dr. William C. Menninger, one of North America's most famous psychiatrists calls mental illness "the neglected hinterland, the great blind spot of all the health problems confronting our nation today." These words are not very comforting when one considers the facts published by the Canadian Mental Health Association (CMHA) that mental illness strikes more Canadians every year than all other diseases combined, and that almost half the people in Canadian hospitals are there because of mental or emotional problems.

Mental health services in the metro area.

There are four mental health services in the metro area: Ab-

bie J. Lane Memorial Hospital, Halifax; Mental Health-Dartmouth, Prince Albert Road; Mental Health-Halifax, Brunswick Street, and Nova Scotia Hospital, Dartmouth.

In the Mental Health-Halifax area volunteers give their time at a drop-in center on Brunswick Street. Each volunteer is requested to donate at least two hours of his/her time per week on Monday, Tuesday, or Thursday evenings between 7:00 and 10:30 p.m. Table tennis, pool, sing songs, cards and Bingo are just a few of the many activities which go on at the center. According to Miss McKinley, "Anyone who is willing to go and just talk and listen is a benefit to the program."

Barbara O'Connor, a volunteer in the Dartmouth Mental Health Services area said, "I know that my very presence in an institution that often lacks cheer and happiness is an asset. On days when I volunteer my services at the N.S. Hospital, I make a difference." Ms. O'Connor continued to say that, "As an unpaid functioning member of our society, I came to them because I see they are of value."

"A client responds more readily to a volunteer because they know they're there because they want to be and

not because they have to be," said Verabioff.

According to a brochure published by the CMHA, "In terms of changing public attitudes, one enthusiastic volunteer is worth a hundred pages of printed literature or a dozen public speeches."

How do I become a volunteer?

Mental health services volunteer co-ordinators are sponsoring a workshop which will take place on Saturday, February 14 between 9:00 a.m. and 4:15 p.m., at the N.S. Hospital in Dartmouth. Some of the topics which will be discussed are human relations and communication skills, the psychiatric treatment team, alcoholism and schizophrenia. A reception will follow the workshop.

Feel satisfied and proud that you can make the difference.

Anyone who is interested in attending the workshop is asked to submit a registration form to Pam Langille, Director of Volunteer Services, Drawer 1004, Dartmouth, N.S., B3Y 3Z9 or call her at the N.S. Hospital at 469-7500, extension 712 by January 31st. Registration forms are available at the four mental health service centers.

These cases were taken from a brochure published by the Canadian Mental Health Association.

Communication a problem for Owen and Champion

by Paul Creelman

The executive of the Student Union has not been effective enough in communicating with Council and the student body, especially on student issues and involvement in political bodies such as SUNS, according to Graduate Council rep Greg Graham. Others involved in student politics, such as ex-council member Umesh Jain and graduate rep Peter Rans echo the charges that Council has failed to reach the students at the grassroots level during the past term.

Peter Rans, outspoken graduate rep on Council, criticizes the effectiveness of the present executive.

"It seems to me that there's been little real coordination between the president and the vice-president of DSU. A lot of promises were made that they would solve the problem of communication, but it's my opinion the communication is worse, if anything, this year in terms of what the average student knows. I don't know whether that's because they haven't tried very hard or just haven't succeeded in solving the problem. I suspect that the techniques they have used just haven't been very effective."

The publicizing and distribution of Student Council news and the involvement of the student body were the mainstays of last year's election cam-

paign by the present executive.

"We haven't been nearly as successful in the area of communications as we would have hoped," says Gord Owen, president of the Dalhousie Student Union.

"One of the things that we're going to suggest next year's Council to do is to have an information secretary to look after these matters. Although it's our responsibility to see that issues are communicated to the students, during the day to day business of committee meetings and so forth, some things get shifted to the back burner."

Owen states that there were two main channels of communication, through Council representatives and the societies, and through media such as CKDU, the Gazette, and the new encased bulletin boards which formed part of Owen and Champion's election platform last spring. Owen regrets the difficulties which delayed construction of the bulletin boards for the first academic term, but feels that their usefulness will be demonstrated in the next few months.

The other channel of communication, Council members taking information back to their societies to distribute, has not been entirely successful either, according to Owen.

"I would hesitate to say that it hasn't worked," said Owen.

"On the other hand, there's not much we can do if individual Council members don't fulfill their responsibilities to take matters back to their societies to discuss."

Jeff Champion, Vice-President of the Student Union, also feels strongly that about the importance of having the average student informed of Student Council issues.

"One of our major concerns on campus is letting people know what student council is doing and getting more people involved in that respect, one of the things I've been trying to do is have the societies on campus play more of a role in informing the students. The time is long past when Dalhousie was the size of campus where people could be informed about things merely by word of mouth."

Another major plank in the election platform of the Council executive was the establishment of a course evaluation anti-calendar. The calendar has not been published this year because it was found to be infeasible, according to Owen.

"Carleton ran a course evaluation program some years ago which cost them \$3500 and was a complete failure," said Owen.

"It's the sort of thing that

can be very successful if it is run correctly, but can also be a real disaster if these little problems aren't worked out."

Owen states that the main reasons the evaluation was decided to be infeasible were the problems of reworking the survey results, which would have had to be condensed and edited for the calendar if the presently agreed on format was used, and the lack of support in Council to handle the workload.

"Last year we had Rob Brittain from the Science society put a lot of time into the course evaluation project. Now that Rod is gone there isn't anybody to take up the slack."

However, Peter Rans feels that there are people on the Science Society upset by the lack of action this year because Brittain had done so much of the groundwork for the evaluation project.

Rans also feels that the troubles with the course evaluation calendar and of other issues such as funding problems, involvement in SUNS and the referendum on the CKDU-FM proposal are all related to the larger problem of communications.

"All of these issues are centrally related to the problem of communication on campus. It's alright for 25 councillors to sit in a room somewhere and sit and say we believe in

SUNS, but if you don't have the mass support of the student body behind you, then the whole organization is top-heavy... What I'm worried about is progress in a direction that will leave the executive and committees sitting in a room with no contact at all with the students on campus. This is the real problem we have to solve."

Owen defends his executive's involvement in SUNS as one of the definite accomplishments Council has made so far in his term of office.

Noting that the SUNS brief to the MPHEC was actually drafted by Champion and himself, and that Champion had been elected as the external affairs representative of SUNS, Owen stated that involvement in these student bodies was important for Dalhousie because they could bring back issues from SUNS to the Council and get to work on them immediately.

"In some areas you really wonder whether you're doing any good on Council", sums up vice-president Champion.

"While in other areas you can see results right away, in the external relations between the Student Union and SUNS, the results are much slower, and what you are doing is laying a foundation for a framework people can build on in the years ahead. It's still worth while, though."

Marijuana laws still cost

(CUP)—There are 7,000 people languishing in Canadian prisons for simple possession of marijuana. They are victims caught in a twilight zone between public acceptance and the time it takes for politicians to codify that acceptance into law.

More Canadian citizens are arrested per capita for possession than in any other country in the world.

Ted Seifred is a Vancouver lawyer and, as a coordinator for the National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws (NORML), is fighting what he feels are bizarre narcotics laws. Seifred says it is an "absurdity" that 90 per cent of all convictions under the Narcotics Control Act, which includes possession of heroin, morphine and LSD, are for simple marijuana possession.

Half of the 7,000 people in jail for possession are serving

"time in default", meaning they have been arrested after having forgotten to pay a fine.

"In the case of time in default," Seifred says, "the judge didn't really mean for them to go to jail, but because they don't have any money they wind up serving time for reefer. This is absolutely bizarre."

NORML claims that decriminalization will save money because it says more than \$400 million has been spent in the past 10 years in Canada to enforce possession laws. The American figure is \$600 million annually.

Attempts to decriminalize marijuana, an action endorsed by the Le Dain commission, the Canadian Medical Association and the Canadian Bar Association, have been met only with scattered promises and bureaucratic delays from federal Liberal governments.

Seifred says decriminaliza-

tion is being delayed because only about 15 per cent of Canadians smoke marijuana.



"On the other hand you're dealing with a lot of young people in Canada; you're talking about 2 to 3 million people. The government agrees these people shouldn't be going to jail, they agree

they shouldn't be getting criminal records, they say they're not arguing with us.

Pauline Jewett (NDP—New Westminister-Coquitlam) calls the Liberals' refusals to amend the Criminal Code a "betrayal of what they earlier said they would do."

NDP justice critic Svend Robinson is even more pessimistic. He says decriminalization is "a long time coming." Seifred says that "ever since the Le Dain commission came out in 1972 calling for decriminalization, they've been saying, 'we're going to do something about it really soon.' But the fact remains that they still aren't doing anything."

In 1969, possession was broken into indictment and summary conviction. Indictment was still seven years, while summary conviction was a \$1,000 fine or imprisonment for six months, or both, for a

Today, partly due to marijuana's increasing acceptance, a person charged with possession receives a fine between \$100 and \$250. Yet they still receive a criminal record.

Another problem working against decriminalization, says Seifred, is the presence of fundamentalist religious and other lobby groups. "The mail after the Liberal's comments on decriminalization has been strongly against it," he says.

Fears that decriminalization will encourage the use of marijuana have been largely disproved in the U.S., where 11 states have decriminalized possession.

Says Seifred, "from a cynical point of view you can almost say Canada is going to change its drug laws after the States does. When the States acts federally, then we'll follow in their footsteps. But unfortunately, not until then."

Council nominations

by Paul Creelman

Nominations for the presidential team of president and vice-president of the Student Union have opened as of January 26, according to the chief electoral officer Umesh Jain. The nomination period ends on February 20th at 5:00 p.m. Nominations for faculty representatives opens February 9th and closes February 20th.

Although the date of the council elections have tentatively been set for March 11, Jeff Champion, the present vice-president, has suggested that they be held on both the

11th and 12th. Two day elections are used on other campuses in order to ensure better voter turnout.

The president and vice-presidential positions are the top executive positions in the student council, and bears the load of administration of the Student Union. The president, being the chief executive officer of the Student Union, sits on the Board of Governors, the Ombudsman's selection committee and the Senate of Dalhousie as a student representative. Along with the vice-president, the president

also represents the Dal student body at the National Union of Students (NUS) meetings and the Students Union of Nova Scotia (SUNS) meetings.

The positions for faculty representatives and members at large are liaison positions between Council and the societies, according to Umesh Jain.

"It is the faculty representatives job to attend the Council meetings and to be a representative member of their society on any particular policy question that will come up",

says Jain. "For instance in the science society we have written into the constitution a requirement that the science reps come back to the society to find out what the consensus is before they vote."

In addition to the representatives primary role as the grassroots liaison, Jain adds that councillors have a unique opportunity to get involved in committees and organizing meetings that affect students on campus.

For instance, Jain points out, if you were concerned about the issue of rape or

security on campus, then you could sit on the security meetings as a student representative.

The remaining positions to be elected are student representatives to sit on the Senate and Board of Governors of Dalhousie. These positions are usually filled by experienced councillors who have to grasp of the issue being discussed on the two bodies. (The Senate is a university body which deals with all academic matters, while the Board of Governors deals with a wider range of problems ranging from financial decisions to management of Dalhousie as a whole.) Qualifications for these positions are a knowledge of the issues the BOG are discussing and the candidate, should be articulate and have a real interest in administrative policy.

Umesh Jain is pessimistic about the turnout for elections this year.

"Last year, for instance, we only had 17.5% of the student body vote. This is really bad, mean really, really poor. So what's the reason for this? Well there's two possibilities. Either no one knew, or no one cared, I think that there's a good possibility that no one knew the elections were on."

Jain says that even though posters are printed and distributed, the only way to ensure that the students are informed about the elections is for the councillors and societies to distribute the information to the students.

He plans to emphasize the publicizing of student elections this year.

Jain also adds that anyone interested in tending ballot boxes for \$3.00 per hour during election day should contact him in the science society office on the fourth floor of the SUB.

Dalplex needs defining

by Susan Hayes

Defining the role of Dalplex was the major problem seen by the Presidential Advisory Committee on Dalplex Operations which met on Saturday for an open forum to appraise the complex.

Dave Ness, building manager of Dalplex, said there is a need to define the function at a facility, whether Dalplex is a community facility or a university facility. He said a lot of problems could be solved once the role is defined.

On Saturday morning, January 24th, most of the input was from Dalplex community members. Committee member Ken Bellemare said he saw the forum as a good opportunity for the community members to air their complaints. Only one student showed up to voice his complaints. Bellemare said the students have other avenues to go to, whereas the community members do not. The students have their student representatives on the Committee, Kevin Feindel and Marie Gilkinson.

One of the major problems is seen to be that of the clean-

liness of the building. The building is clean at seven o'clock in the morning, but by noon, it's filthy again. Dave Ness says the cleaning is acceptable, but never great. He said the problem is with Modern Building Cleaners. They clean from 11 p.m. to 7 a.m., in which time they are under no control. Ness said when the building first opened, there was a supervisor assigned to Dalplex, but once he left, the quality went down.

Community members said they would like to have the complex open on Saturday and Sunday nights, or if not both, then one of the nights. They realized the problem in getting staff for these extra nights. Ted Wickwire said members may have to be prepared to pay for these extra hours.

Another major problem was seen as the closing of the field house when varsity games were being held and there being no way for a member to find this out until they had arrived at Dalplex. Ken Bellemare said things are being

done to alleviate these problems. They were going to try keeping one part of the field-house open and the other half closed during varsity games. Display cases and bulletin boards are going to be put up with schedules of events.

Parking was another complaint. Presently, in order to obtain a visitor pass to park at Dalplex, you must go to the physical plant. Bellemare said they were trying to arrange to have tickets sold right in the Dalplex parking lot by the Security.

One member complained about the danger in the slippery areas around the pool. Also the amount of water on the stairs leading down to the pool, made it easy to fall. Bellemare said there was a rough surface to be put on the stairs in the design, but it hadn't been done.

Ventilation in the running track was bad according to one law student. He said there was a more serious problem with the monitoring of the weight room. Although there is a monitor in the equipment

room, he said no one watches it. If someone gets a serious injury, there is no emergency button to call someone to the weight room.

Other problems included the positioning of hair dryers in relation to small children. Bellemare said chairs would be placed in the locker rooms to tackle this problem. The open areas of the field house posed problems with balls coming from other areas. Partitions are going to be set up as a solution to this problem, Bellemare said.

In all, members said Dalplex is working, giving members what they want. Positive comments by the contributors were in agreement that the staff was both congenial and helpful. The clothing service was also seen to be good.

There is going to be a type of suggestion box set up for future comments on Dalplex. The Presidential Advisory Committee on Dalplex Operations report should be out in a month with a full list of recommendations for improvement.

The Russian and American Intelligentsia: A Glimpse at Two Intellectual Worlds



Yuri Glazov, born in Moscow, was expelled from the Academy of Sciences and banned from teaching at Moscow University for signing a "petition of twelve" in early 1968. After four years, he obtained permission to leave the Soviet Union. He taught at Boston College from 1973 to 1975 and since then has been professor and chairman of the Russian Department at Dalhousie University.

In recent years, mainly since the moral protest movement was crushed, the activities of Russian intellectuals have received good press-coverage in the West. The exiled Russian intellectuals have given lectures before various North American audiences, have been interviewed frequently on TV and in the press, and have published a long list of books and articles. These voices have described Russia from different points of view, sometimes confusing and even surprising. But as described by them, present-day Russia does not coincide at all with the cheerful image invariably drawn by the Soviet press. Many an American student is eager to visit Russia. But I have not heard recently, at least not since the late Lee Harvey Oswald, of any American who publicly expressed the desire to leave America for Russia in order to help the Soviet people bring "the building of the magnificent edifice of communism to a victorious end". The young Americans do not follow in the footsteps of their fathers who, in the never-to-be-forgotten thirties,

"America is the country the Russian people are most eager to know about. The role played by American culture in shaping the mentality of a Russian intellectual is very great."

journeyed to Russia in order to assist the happy people build their "collective farms" and "socialism" in general.

Since Americans have their own dissidents from the established order, especially in the New Left, it seemed, initially at least, that there might be some kinship between them and their Russian counterparts. Gradually, however, it became clear that these two groups of trou-

blemakers had little in common. If American dissidents are mainly pro-socialist and not strictly religious, the majority of Russian dissidents, in my opinion, are pro-religious and nonsocialist, often even anti-socialist. As a rule, the Russian dissidents are looked upon as conservatives in the new world, and the majority of them are unable to understand properly the psychology of American dissidents. Russian dissidents, labeled as radicals in the Soviet Union, are welcomed at first by American conservatives. Some American radicals unwittingly play into the hands of the Soviet ultraconservatives, for example, Angela Davis. Perhaps the surest way to eliminate dissidents in both these countries is to launch the exchange of dissidents along with the exchange of artists and scientists.

"Traditional friendship in Russia presupposes the overlapping of souls with actually no personal space whatsoever, while in America privacy is revered and defended by law."

America is the country the Russian people are most eager to know about. The role played by American culture in shaping the mentality of a Russian intellectual is very great. Since one can understand almost nothing about American life from the official Soviet press, the information provided by recent Russian emigrés is highly significant. The wave of Russian visitors to America in the sixties provided probably the only trustworthy accounts since the highly critical reports of Gorky, Esenin, and Mayakovsky. For many Russian emigrés America brought a relative peace of spirit after years of KGB harassment.

Newcomers are struck by similarities between these two great countries. Bureaucracy is discredited, secret intelligence is highly suspected, and eggheads are distrusted by both white collars and hard hats. At the same time, as in the example of dissidents, Russia and America are two worlds with mirror-image correspondence. The Russian culture is oriented to the past, while

America is much more interested in its present and future. Russia is a community-based society where individuals cannot find a place for themselves. American culture is oriented to the individual. Traditional friendship in Russia presupposes the overlapping of souls with actually no personal space whatsoever, while in America privacy is revered and defended by law. Russians are highly emotional, and it takes them some time to understand that to be emotional in America creates a bewildering effect. Russians can be deeply touched by the tears of a man. American boys are taught to keep their emotions concealed. Dozens of similar conventions might be interpreted incorrectly, and in the beginning these confuse newcomers enormously. Initially, Russians feel that Americans are rather dry and reserved.

"Classical culture seems to have even less place in America than it does in Russia. The place of "socialist" art in Soviet culture is occupied in America by commercialized art."

The newcomers discover that they lack what this new world needs—fluency of language and efficiency. On the other hand, the new world does not need what the newcomers have in abundance: highly original theories of Russia's evolution and ways of saving the world from Russian danger. The American world wants a continuing détente, despite the warnings of many Russian intellectuals, both inside and outside the country. While these superpower ships were approaching each other, the intellectuals of Russia were almost literally thrown overboard to be used as fenders, lest the ships break each other. There were many surprises in the American culture for the newcomers. More often than not it is in America that Russians finally appreciate their own culture.

They find that classical culture seems to have even less place in America than it does in Russia. The place of "socialist" art in the Soviet culture is occupied in America by commercialized art. Somehow, many "hot" issues in American society do not excite the Russians. The ideas of drug culture, group marriage, and homosexuality are not so important to them—perhaps because long lines of murdered Russians and non-Russians still stand before their eyes and make them think about the future of the tragic world. The Russian newcomers are not yet enchanted by the American intellectual world, what little they know about it, although the period of adaptation to the new and free culture is one of relaxation to the emigrés, no longer chased by the familiar ideological machine.

But Americans are no less confused about the moral stand of the Russian intellectuals, whose position is, in their eyes, too anti-socialist and pro-religious. Americans blame them for having a white-collar complex and being disassociated from their own common people. What can they expect of America, and how can they find a well-paying job, if they do not know English at a time when American Ph.D. graduates are without work? If they applied for Israel, why did they show up in America? Why did so many Russian emigrés cooperate with former fascists or ultra-right-wingers? Why are they looked upon with suspicion by American intellectuals? For what reason did they allow the American establishment to use them? How did it happen, as Günter Grass has said, that those intellectuals who had exposed an independence of thought face-to-face with the Russian authorities could not maintain that independence in the land of the free West? If the Soviet authorities, on the other hand, are so bad and ruthless—and one cannot deny that—what is the use of mailing all these petitions of protest, which are never answered by them but are smuggled to the West and publicized in the rightist press for political reasons? Why did these intellectuals not cooperate with the common people in order to revolt against despotism? What is the whole meaning of the intellectual revolt if these free voices of the totalitarian world are rather often supported by semiclosed institutions of the free countries?

Two intellectual worlds meet, and there is a long list of questions aroused by this rendezvous and, in part, implicitly answered in these notes: Both worlds have to know more about each other. The Russian world will surely lose many illusions while receiving more information about America, partially through those who, after having been forced to leave their country, meet America face-to-face. Meanwhile, America will know more about the Soviet world, where one can find a number of social achievements but never freedom of conscience and thought or the right to make mistakes and find one's own road to meaning and truth. Perhaps, by understanding each other better, as well as by learning from each other's past and present, these two intellectual worlds would feel themselves less alienated.* If youth knew, if age could...

*I would like to express my sincere gratitude for comments and criticism to my colleagues, Professors Leonard Kasdan, John MacCormack, Ronald MacDonald, and Doris Dyke.

Mao's political and economic models

by Mary Boyd,
Professor of Asian Studies
at Saint Mary's University

For many observers, China's policy changes over the last decade, and particularly during the last five years, have been confusing to the point of dizziness. It would seem that anything held dear as revolutionary theory throughout the Cultural Revolution (1966-76) has been turned upside down. Unravelling the political intricacies of that period will surely occupy Sinologists for a great many years. Moreover, the ties between political changes and economic planning are very complex, and very closely intertwined. However, we can draw a few tentative conclusions from evidence presented recently. Shifts in the party line and changes of personnel within the top echelons of power have had marked repercussions in economic life.

The economic slogans of the Cultural Revolution were notable for several factors. Two models were upheld as national examples: "In Industry Learn from Daqing" and "In Agriculture Learn from Dazhai". Both were cited as examples of self reliance and the correct application of Mao Ze-dong thought.

Daqing is the name of a large oilfield in China's Northeast, work on which began in the early 1960s. This coincided with the breakdown of Sino-Soviet relations, and so Daqing became not only a vital energy supplier for China (hitherto China had imported oil from the USSR) but also a symbol of Chinese independence. The government concentrated a great deal of money and effort in this project because of its obvious economic significance, and also mounted a propaganda campaign to drive home the political message. Heroes of the Daqing oilfield were men like Wang Jin-xi, popularly known as the "Iron Man Wang" because of his near mythical endeavours for the national purpose.



What has happened to Daqing since Mao's death? The answer, so far as we know, is nothing startling. Certainly the heroes are not emphasized in the same way, but rather than feel the need to debunk the Daqing legend, China's new economic planners are now including Daqing in a general industrial development strategy. The difference between the 1960s and the 1980s of course lies in the current eagerness for foreign investment and foreign technical help, but it seems that the initial, albeit Maoist, development of Daqing was not out of line with presently favoured economic thinking. The new industrial managers are assessing the achievements and failures



of the past few years (post-Mao) which saw a tremendous emphasis on heavy industry, and it seems the future emphasis will shift to a focus on light industry and consumer goods. While Daqing may no longer enjoy pre-eminence it does seem to have been recognized as a legitimate industrial effort.

The ups and downs of the Dazhai legend are far more dramatic, and I think this is rightly so because any changes in agricultural policies will have enormously far-reaching effects simply because China is an overwhelmingly agricultural country (80% of the population are peasants). Dazhai is a former model agricultural commune in Shanxi province, a traditionally poor area in the country. Faced with problems of terrain and organization, the peasants (in the late 1950s and throughout the 1960s) embarked on an ambitious program to terrace hills for farm land and to carry out total agricultural collectivization. At this point the legend and the facts tend to differ, with Dazhai's detractors claiming that the army did most of the work and that the state provided enormous subsidies. Dazhai's admirers maintain that volunteer peasants worked as zealous shock troops, contributing their Mao inspired labour. What actually happened, in fact, was less important than what was seen to have happened as Dazhai became more and more important politically. The brigade leader, Chen Yong-gui, was soon to become a vice-premier of the Politburo and Dazhai's methods of administration (work point distribution, accounting system) and operation (crops planted etc.) were greatly praised. Dazhai's reliance on intensive human labour and public avowals of zeal were important political considerations in the early 1960s as Mao outmanoeuvred those in the Politburo who rejected such "Great Leap Forward" tactics. These opponents were such men as Liu Shao-qi and Deng Xiao-ping. Mao's triumph in 1966 meant Dazhai's triumph as well and his personal identification with the model commune meant that Dazhai was enveloped by his personality cult.

Post-'76 "de-Maoification"

Mao's death in 1976 and the subsequent coup d'état in which the "Gang of

Four" was removed signalled a shift away from the policies of the sixties. The "four modernizations"*** were to be the new direction and important in that was an emphasis on the mechanization of agriculture. If Dazhai had only been an agricultural model, it could have adapted to the new policy; however, it had acquired an emotional and political significance far beyond its function as an "advanced agricultural unit" and as such could not escape de-Maoification. In this summer of 1980 Chen Yong-gui was dismissed from his post and his commune has since become a symbol of erroneous planning and "Gang of Four boasting". Dazhai's concentration on grain and its distribution system were predictably criticized as the country diversified its crops and reinstated cottage industries and local markets. As China's agriculture is exceedingly labour intensive and the commune is the chief economic unit, these changes will affect the livelihoods of hundreds of millions of people. The new agricultural model appears to be Sichuan province where Deng's protegee, Zhao zi yang (now the Premier) oversaw post-Cultural Revolution economic reconstruction from 1977-1979.

What do these shifts in economic planning mean? For one thing they inevitably entail tremendous difficulties of implementation because of the politicization of economic planning and the need for massive education campaigns. This is natural in a socialist economy but one of the main disadvantages is inflexibility. Having elaborated a policy and incorporated it as a long term plan (usually a 5 year plan) the state has a very heavy commitment, which is difficult to redirect. Certainly it is to be hoped that China's current leadership will demonstrate their most valued virtue, pragmatism, in dealing with China's latest economic problems, namely record crop failures caused by drought this summer.

*The "Great Leap Forward" was Mao's attempt to industrialize China in the 1950s by using intensive small scale 'backyard' industries and saturation political encouragement

**Four modernizations: Agriculture, Industry, Science, Military

Inside contemporary Hungary: A traveller's first-hand account

Istvan Gyongyosy is a Hungarian student who recently spent several months travelling in East Europe. This is his personal account of life and dissent in Hungary.

One of the more surprising phenomena of Eastern Europe is that despite the pervasive Soviet presence in the region since the Second World War, these countries have managed to retain, to a striking degree, their individual characters. What this reveals is that in spite of stringent external political pressures, in the long run it is the national traditions and histories—and their continued development—which tend to predominate over the outside factor.

Travelling through Eastern Europe one cannot fail to notice sharp differences in everything from living conditions and the nature of social and cultural activity, to the basic moral attitudes and general outlook of people residing within the greater 'socialist camp'. Equally striking is the fact that when compared to the well-known dissident movements in the U.S.S.R., Poland, Czechoslovakia and even Romania and the German Democratic Republic, the situation of the dissident movement in present-day Hungary—once, the most explosive, destructive and far-reaching 'dissident' movement in postwar Europe, barely twenty-five years ago—is both less visible and less widely known than that of neighbouring countries.

I should note that although I recently had the opportunity to spend several months in Hungary, by no means did I obtain a complete overview of the situation of oppositionists there. Indeed, my experiences were more or less of a fragmentary nature, gained through an active social life among students and intellectuals in Budapest. Therefore, I can ultimately only speak from a personal point of view, but I do think that in many ways my experiences have general validity. When I first arrived in Budapest I asked one of my aunts about the 'dissident' movement in Hungary, to which she replied: "Dissidents in Hungary? Away from Hungary, perhaps,

but not in it. After all, a 'dissident' is a person who emigrates to the West illegally." Thus, one of the first things I learned about the oppositionist current in my ancestral homeland was that the term 'dissident' was used there to describe people who had left the country for voluntary exile in the West. Furthermore, although this action indicated a certain opposition to the system, it did not immediately point to involvement in the larger 'dissident' movement within Hungary. This, of course, is very different from the way the term 'dissident' is applied in other Soviet bloc countries, where it is used to identify individuals who stay and actively oppose the regime. It should be noted that the rate of emigration from Hungary is much higher than it is in other sister states for the simple reason that it is relatively easier to leave the country. One merely requests the Western money allowance everyone is entitled to every three years, and more often than not, it is issued to applicants, at times even entire families.

The Hungarian term for 'dissident', in the usual sense of the word is "ellenzéki" or "opposition". It has very broad connotations and many applications. In one sense or another, some 95 per cent of the Hungarian population could be called "ellenzéki" because of the widespread fundamental opposition to the regime, which on occasion becomes focused (vehemently, at times) on specific issues. Membership in the Warsaw Pact is one issue exemplifying the latter brand of "ellenzéki", since most Hungarians would prefer to retain a neutral status in the political arena as do such governments as Austria and Finland. In general it is safe to say, however, that very few Hungarians are "ellenzéki" beyond the occasional voicing of criticisms, and that those who are, by no means form a cohesive group.

The active Hungarian dissident movement (i.e., those who write *ellenzéki* material and participate in *ellenzéki* activities) is characterized by several qualities. It is small, fragmented, relatively unorganized and unknown, and receives very little public support. Moreover it is relatively unpersecuted. On the whole,

the movement remains without a structure, although when the need arises it can get organized with amazing speed. An example of this quick response to events was the action in protest of the sentencing of five Czechs a year ago. Within days of the sentencing, three petitions were drawn up and signed by many of the leading intellectuals; one was sent to Janos Kadar, and one to the Hungarian Prime Minister, asking them to intercede on behalf of the five. A copy was also sent

are probably the most unpersecuted dissidents in Eastern Europe. Most of them (the *ellenzéki*) are employed. Many of them, like Gyorgy Szabo and Laszlo Rajk Jr., are even well-employed. If they should lose their jobs, as did the organizers of the three petitions on behalf of the Czechs, they can engage in "free occupations", i.e., translating, writing freelance articles, and doing other odd jobs—all within the boundaries of the law. Few people get totally blacklisted. If



to Czech Premier Gustav Husak in protest of the judgement. The petitions were drawn up and collected so quickly that I know of one filmmaker who felt personally affronted that the petitions had been sent off by the time he learned of their existence.

In addition to such ad hoc actions, there are some regularly-organized activities as well. Starting in early 1979, a series of "Monday night lectures" were held at various private apartments in Budapest. The topics of discussion—as well as the point of view from which they were approached—were such that could not be held in the usual public places—the young Artists' Club or the University Clubs. The series consisted of lectures by historians, writers and others on subjects ranging from Soviet political life in the 1930's, to Transylvanian-Magyar culture since 1920 and the situation of the Gypsy and Jewish minorities in Hungary. The lectures were well-attended by students, university professors and the ever present secret police informers. But nobody seemed to mind the fact that attendance was being monitored. Proceedings were relaxed and more or less unharassed, although job-related threats were levelled against at least one of the speakers in April of 1980. He subsequently cancelled out, only to be replaced by another qualified speaker. There is also a sporadic *samizdat* newsletter whose title translates roughly as "Reject File". Its self-professed aim is to publish material, mainly essays, that is not officially acceptable for publication. Most of this material also appears in the *Magyar Fuzetek*, (Hungarian Booklets) published in Paris and distributed quite widely through Hungary's intellectual circles. Despite all these activities there are no focal organizations similar to the human rights groups or free trade unions that can be found in other countries. Rather, the "movement" is made up of a wide range of intellectuals and students who group and regroup as the occasion and circumstances dictate.

The Kadar regime, for its part, is not about to popularize the *ellenzéki* by making martyrs of them, and thus they

someone gets to be too troublesome, at worst, he might be asked to leave the country. George Konrad is one *ellenzéki* who refused to do so, and as of last year he was still living peacefully in his home near Budapest.

Essentially, the police handle the *ellenzéki* with velvet gloves. One friend who happened to acquire an apartment in a building situated next door to a government minister's villa, claimed he was not sure whether his apartment had been searched or not, although he seemed to feel that *samizdat* papers left on his desk were occasionally slightly rearranged upon his return from an outing. Cases of mental abuse of oppositionists in psychiatric institutions are practically unheard of in Hungary, as is the use of torture or physical violence.

The *ellenzéki* have failed on their part, to take advantage of the genuine popular revolts that have on occasion arisen within Hungary. Although the public response to the enormous price rises in August of 1979 was generally muted, it did include a little-known act of sabotage—a major explosion in a typewriter factory—as well as bomb scares in downtown Budapest offices. The latter caused the evacuation of hundreds of workers. Of course, all of these events remained unreported in the official press, as did another incident involving a piece of bread spread with lard being placed in the hand of a monument to Lenin (at the giant industrial complex at Chepel) with the note "this is what you have given us" hung around it.

The resulting neglect and cynicism on the part of the general population and of the government, leads to a strange cynicism among the *ellenzéki* themselves. They see little hope for change in their own country other than the population sinking even deeper into the materialistic mire of consumerism. The *ellenzéki* seem to continue more out of a sense of necessity than anything else, believing that even if there is little hope for concrete change, someone has to represent loftier ideals and rally for their maintenance.

ARCUP INTERNATIONAL

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

ARCUP International is published monthly by Atlantic Region Canadian University Press (ARCUP). Members of ARCUP are: The Muse, The Picaro, The Athanaeum, The Journal, The Dalhousie Gazette, The Xaverian Weekly, The U.P.E.I. Sun, The Capers Chronicle.

The views expressed in ARCUP International are not necessarily those of the publishers, or the editorial staff.

The editorial staff for this issue was:
Paul Clark, Paul Creelman, Alan Christensen, Cathy McDonald and John Parsons.

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Bring it all back home

BY Ian Holloway

To many people, the year 1965 represents the high point of Bob Dylan's career. It was a culmination of all his creative forces, and it was in this year that he released a pair of smash albums, **Highway 61 Revisited** (which contained the epic "Like A Rolling Stone"), and **Bringing It All Back Home**. By committing heresy and going electric, he ushered in the genre of folk-rock, thus paving the way for such groups as the Byrds, the Turtles, and others. It was also in 1965 that he switched his emphasis from explicit protest songs ("The Times They Are A-Changin'", "A Hard Rain's A-Gonna Fall") to those of a more personal nature.

The key to Dylan's music is that it makes you think. As he told the Beatles, "listen to the words, man. Words are where it's at." To the 1960's counter-culture, Dylan was a demigod, a craftsman with words. In those days, his songs were thought of as prophetic, unlike today (or is it perhaps just that today's message isn't hip enough?).

The album opens with "Subterranean Homesick

Blues", a compsite of free-wheeling imagery, and one of Dylan's best verbal panoramas, e.g. "The man in the coonskin cap and the rag pants wants eleven dollar bills/ you only got ten." The last three songs on the first side show the other side of Bob Dylan. "Outlaw Blues" and "On The Road Again" are real rockers, sharply punctuated by Dylan's characteristic harp in G. "Outlaw Blues" was recorded in one take, and made up on the spot while the tape was rolling! The fact that Dylan's original aspirations were toward rock and roll are plainly seen. When he wants to, he can really cook.

The last cut, "Bob Dylan's 115th Dream", shows that contrary to popular belief, Bob Dylan **does** have a sense of humour. This is another song which was recorded at one go, and at the beginning, Dylan and the producer break up with laughter, and then start over again.

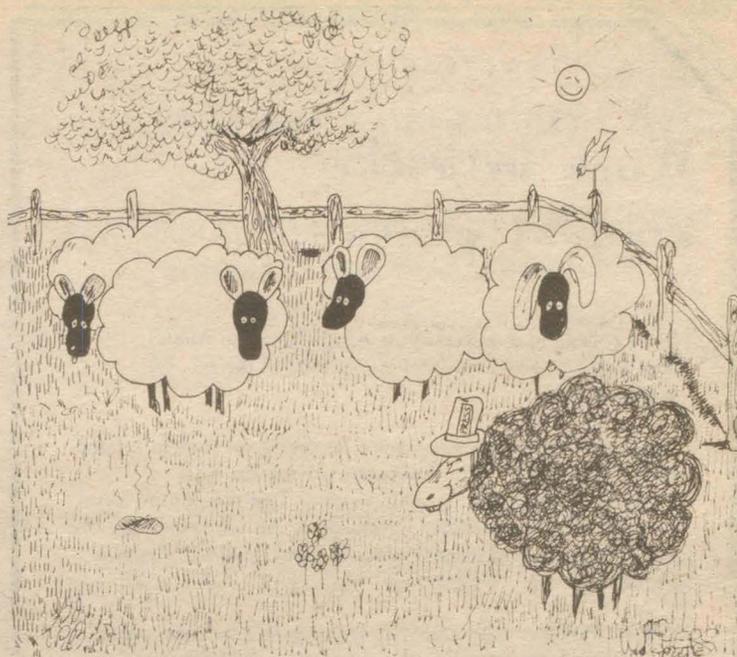
It is the second side which represents the essential Bob Dylan. It opens with the classic "Mr. Tambourine Man" (which was the Byrds' first hit). This song has a

subtle electric guitar accompaniment which is simply beautiful. It is perhaps one of Dylan's nicest songs.

The next cut, "The Gates of Eden", is the closest that any song on the album comes to being a protest song. His voice carries all the harshness of his earlier work. Juxtaposed with the stark acoustic guitar, it paints a very evocative and bitter picture.

"It's All Right Ma (I'm only bleeding)", continues with the theme of bitter reality. Life is a folly, and one shouldn't lose sight of what really is: "The advertising signs, they con/ You into thinking you're the one/ Who can do what's never been done/ Who can win what's never been won/ But meantime life outside goes on all around you."

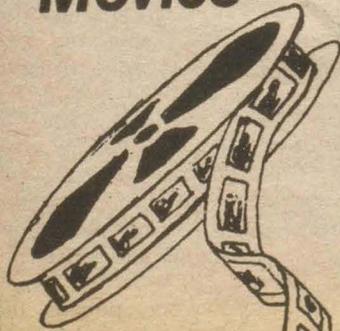
The title of this song is interesting in that he never says "I'm only bleeding", and the last two lines, "And if my thought dreams could be seen/ They'd probably put my head in a guillotine", give a pretty accurate description of what many parents would have liked to have done to Mr. Dylan.



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This Week's Movies



The NFB is screening the ever popular hit TBA tonight in their theatre on Barrington St. Friday, the North End Library on Gottingen is showing three films dealing with a family on welfare, strikes, and the problems of an immigrant in a strange new life, and a film entitled **Slaughter of Innocents** (on abortion, I believe) is being shown at St. Andrew's Church. Friday afternoon, Wormwood is featuring **Throne of Blood** (a Japanese version of **Macbeth**); Friday night **The Appalshop Show** (Appalachian films) is on tap, and over the weekend they're screening the night-

marish **Eraserhead** (a 1978 film by David Lynch, who directed **The Elephant Man**). Sunday, the Cohn has a vampire film, **Nosferatu** (a German movie from Werner Herzog). Tuesday, the Greenwood has **Superman**, which is followed by **Alien** on Wednesday. Wednesday afternoon, Wormwood's Shakespeare film is Peter Brook's **King Lear** (with Paul Scofield), and it is repeated on Thursday the 5th. Wednesday night they have **Two or Three Things I Know About Her** (Jean-Luc Godard), a sociological film about Gaullist France, centered around a housewife who

is a casual prostitute to make ends meet (no pun intended).

Starting Friday at the Oxford if Lily Tomlin's latest, **The Incredible Shrinking Woman**, a comedy about a woman who is a normal (?) wife and mother until she starts to shrink, inch by inch. Also starring in the film are Ned Beatty and Charles Grodin, Henry Gibson and Mike Douglas. They Hyland holds **Stir Crazy** (good) and the Casino keeps **The Exterminator**.

Change of Seasons (good) and **Any Which Way You Can** continue at Paramount 1 and 2; 9 to 5 works overtime at Scotia Square; Penhorn has 9 to 5, **Thirty-nine Steps** and **Any Which Way You Can**; Downsview has **Popeye** (excellent), **Any Which Way You Can**, and **Double Nickels**. The Cove opens **Double Nickels**.

Tuesday's Art Gallery films are on the Canadian painters Jean-Paul Lemieux and Jack Chambers.

Gazette Poetry

New York in verse

by Greg Croft

If there is any one city that epitomizes the spirit of 20th century North America it has got to be New York. In **New York: Poems**, edited by Howard Moss, we encounter what amounts to a poetic atlas of a city which has captured the imagination of artists in all fields of endeavour.

The poems found in this anthology have been chosen on the basis of their relevancy to place. The effect of the book tends to be visual; themes emerge from the city itself as subject-object of poetic design. Moss has concentrated on late nineteenth and twentieth century artists with the emphasis on poets from the latter period. Included in the anthology are such greats as: Walt Whitman, Wallace Stevens, W.H. Auden, Ezra Pound, William Carlos Williams, and Frederico Lorca. Contemporary artists are also represented here among them: Ginsberg, Mark Strand, Erica Jong, Rika Lesser and many others too numerous to mention.

All in all, not less than one hundred and thirty perceptions are presented here, making **New York: Poems** a vehicle for sampling some of the finest writers of this century.

ALLEN GINSBERG

I Am a Victim of Telephone

When I lay down to sleep dream the Wishing Well it rings
 "Have you a new play for the brokendown theater?"
 When I write in my notebook poem it rings
 "Buster Keaton is under the brooklyn bridge on Frankfurt and Pearl . . ."
 When I unsheath my skin extend my cock toward someone's thighs fat or thin, boy or girl
 Tingaling—"Please get him out of jail . . . the police are crashing down"
 When I lift the soup spoon to my lips, the phone on the floor begins purring
 "Hello it's me—I'm in the park two broads from Iowa . . . nowhere to sleep last night . . . hit 'em in the mouth"
 When I muse at smoke crawling over the roof outside my street window
 purifying Eternity with my eye observation of grey vaporous columns in the sky
 ring ring "Hello this is Esquire be a dear and finish your political commitment manifesto"

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Eight college and university newspapers in the Atlantic provinces require a regional staffperson in the 81/82 academic year.

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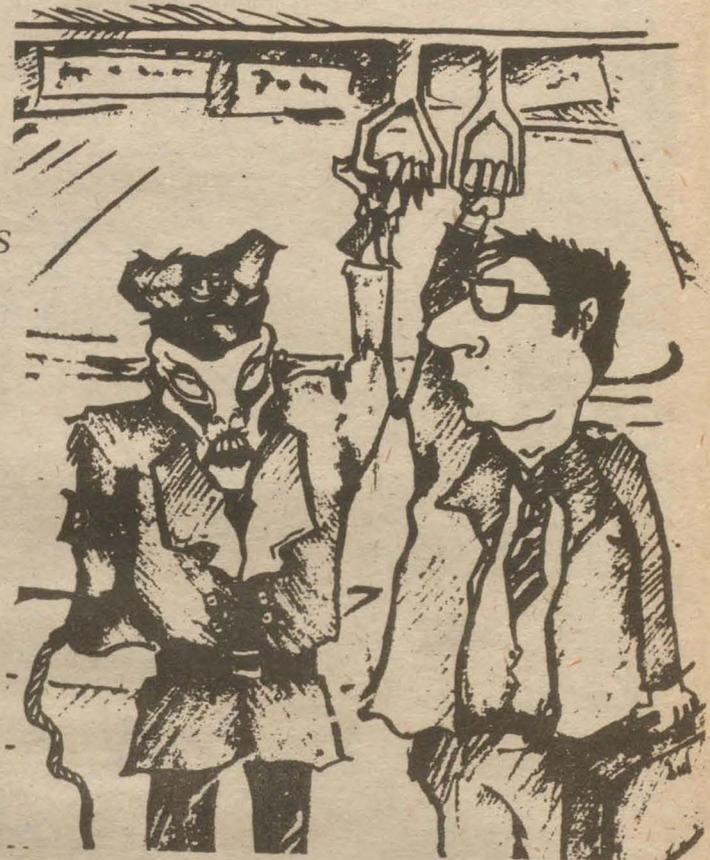
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The Last Turn

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EZRA POUND

N.Y.

My City, my beloved, my white! Ah slender,
 Listen! Listen to me, and I will breathe into thee a soul.
 Delicately upon the reed, attend me!

Now do I know that I am mad,
 For here are a million people surly with traffic;
 This is no maid.
 Neither could I play upon any reed if I had one.

My City, my beloved,
 Thou art a maid with no breasts,
 Thou art slender as a silver reed.
 Listen to me, attend me!
 And I will breathe into thee a soul,
 And thou shalt live for ever.

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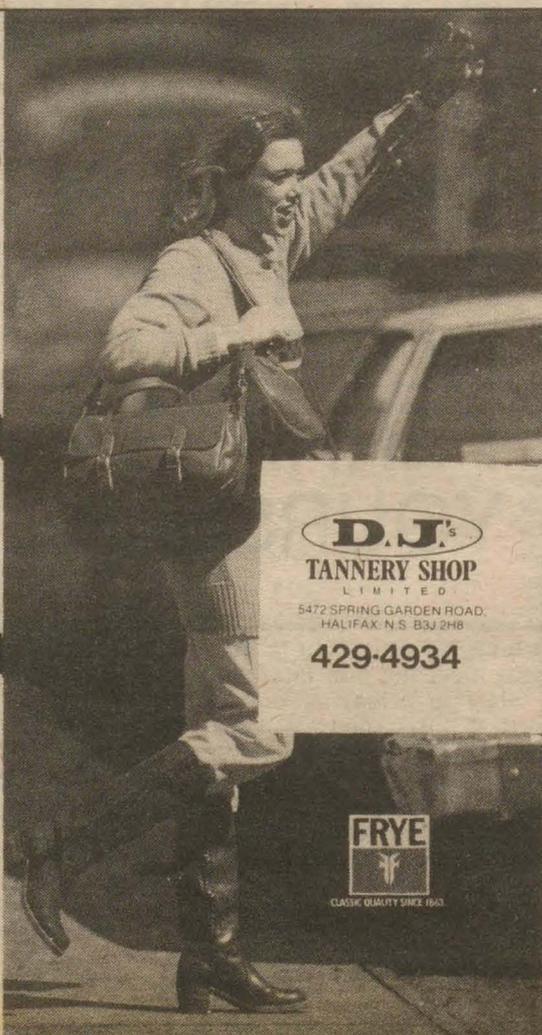
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 H S I F K I L A D N A L E C I
 S M I L K E O H N E W U E E L

-E-
 Christian festival commemorating the resurrection of Christ (6)

Invented the first telegraph system (5)
 South American Metis (7)

-F-
 Valuable source of protein (4)

-O-
 "Thanksgiving day...the one day that is purely American!" (6)

-G-
 Protein found in wheat (6)
 Known as fathers of modern rocketry (7)
 Small flying insect (50)

Cattle that are used for work animals (4)

-H-
 These people invented the system of numbers used today (6)

-P-
 Spice that provides good supply of vitamin C (7)
 Cartoon strip created by Charles Schultz (7)
 I love these chops (9)

-I-
 Only part of the mid-Atlantic ridge above sea level (7)

-R-
 Painted 'Two little Circus Girls' (6)
 Sir Frances Drake's companions (7)

-K-
 Small country located on the Persian Gulf (6)

-S-
 Only man to win academy award for best actor two years in a row (12)
 Keeping up with the Jones (9)

-L-
 Developed antiseptic surgery (6)
 Olympic event (4)
 Best known for his pioneering work with microscopes (11)

-T-
 Television and infra-red Observation Satellite (5)
 Large muscle on the back of upper arm (7)

-M-
 "Was this the face that launched a thousand ships and burnt the topless towers of Ilium?" (7)
 Best source of calcium in the human diet (4)

-X-
 Wilhelm Roetgen won a Nobel Prize in 1901 for this discovery (5)
 Quizz Clue-- Waste of paper (7)

-A-
 Bounded by the diaphragm above, the pelvis below (7)

Won the Academy Award for best picture in 1943 (10)
 Tortilla is made from this (4)

-B-
 Musical instrument that uses both single and double reeds (7)

Helps to hide unwanted bulges (6)

-C-
 City that was once called Byzantium (14)
 Puritan leader during England Civil War (8)
 Cash and ----- (5)

-D-
 Lord of the ----- (5)
 Painted 'The Persistent Memory' (4)
 Can you follow one (4)
 John Wayne's nick-name (4)
 Wild African dog (5)

America's big empire....

Book Review: "The Political Economy of Human Rights", in two volumes, by Noam Chomsky and Edward S. Herman, Black Rose Books, Montreal.

by Thomas Vradenburg

Messrs. Chomsky and Herman are desperately trying to open a huge, very smelly can of worms which the U.S. government, most multinationals, and the mainstream American press would like to see kept sealed tight. While the United States continue to be the freest, most prosperous nation on earth, the authors blow to bits the deliberate falsehood that the U.S. is the world's white knight for human rights.

Volume One, "The Washington Connection and Third World Fascism" makes some general observations about the abuses of human rights in countries under American influence. Volume Two, "After the Cataclysm", examines in depth postwar Indochina, attempting to unravel the alleged fabrications of the

American media.

In Volume One an argument is constructed thus: first, that there is an inverse relationship between human rights and investment climate in American "client" or "sub-fascists" states such as the Shah's Iran, Chile, Indonesia, Brazil, Bolivia, and South Vietnam. This point appears weakly presented, but for good reason. Obviously no one in the U.S. Establishment would ever admit it. The authors do very well, given the limited scope of sources available; the mainstream media, various Senate Committee transcripts and a few books written on specific regions.

Second, that the Washington and corporate establishment do their damndest to obscure both the human rights investment climate relationship, and the facts about America's Third World clients. This means distorting, denying, even lying about the existence of genocide and other acts of terror going on in these countries. Events and governments in the Third World are cast into two moulds; pro-American, or

Communist.

Third, the authors contend (this time with ample proof) that the so-called Free Press, especially in America, are willing accomplices. While willing covering up a multitude of sins in U.S. client states, the American media point a righteous finger at the Soviet Union for locking up a comparatively few dissidents.

Perhaps the key figure Messrs. Chomsky and Herman use to put the world human rights picture into perspective is this: the Amnesty International Annual Report for 1975-76 notes that "more than 80 per cent" of the urgent appeals and actions for torture victims came from Latin America. The same report names Iran the worst human rights violator in the world, for that year.

In Iran's case, the authors allege that the Central Intelligence agency set up the Iranian secret police, SAVAK, and trained their personnel. There is little doubt of the CIA's role in the coup of 1953 that reinstated the Shah.

One might question the evidence the authors use in

their allegations. This is a point a conservative reviewer would flog vigorously.

It would be cumbersome for the authors to substantiate every statement. But the nearly 1700 footnotes indicate Messrs. Chomsky and Herman are not talking through their hats. Many of the sources quoted are well-known reliables, such as the New Republic, the New York Times and the Fraser Congressional Subcommittee's report on human rights and the use of U.S. arms in East Timor.

East Timor is a fine example of a news blackout the Western press has not tried to penetrate. Situated just off Australia, East Timor was invaded in late 1975 by nearby Indonesia, whose armed forces have killed (estimates go as high as) 100,000 people. As far as is known, the slaughter continues, and possibly with Canadian-financed arms (this is not alleged by the authors, but by a Canadian journalist living in Portugal). The island, a former Portuguese colony, overlooks a crucial route for American submarines to enter the Indian

Ocean.

The authors note an interesting semantical twist the American press use in their apologist role. In El Salvador, for instance, leftist guerillas may commit some act of violence, and it would be immediately labelled "terrorism" in the American press. If the rightist junta were to commit a similar act, it would be rationalized in the American press, that government troops were "maintaining security". And though government forces are invariably armed by the U.S., America is shown to be an innocent bystander.

As a journalism student, this writer is particularly shocked by **The Political Economy of Human Rights**. The authors have convincingly shown the mainstream media, especially in America, as a propaganda machine not unlike the Soviet Tass. What the media have obscured is the simple fact that America has an empire, just as big, just as dirty as any other.

Typing done in home. Reasonable rates. Call 434-6720.

Hotter Than July

by Gisele Marie Baxter
Review: Stevie Wonder,
Hotter Than July

Stevie Wonder is one of those special artists who have been marked throughout their careers with a quality of magic. The roots of his music are obvious—blues, Motown soul, jazz, reggae—but the sound he has developed is constantly distinctive, and the

effect can have a powerful immediacy. His song "Living for the City" is a classic; its fire slashes brilliantly through all trends and it sounds as wonderful today as it every did.

"Hotter Than July" is a fresh, sizzling record; an exuberant return to the roots after the often breathtaking lovely experiments of "Journey Through the Secret Life of

Plants". It should be a smashing success.

It is impossible to imagine Stevie Wonder writing a depressing song; even in the unhappy love songs his unique phrasing and assertive vocals provide a sense of strength, and of a great capability of joy. The first side of this album is entirely made up of romantic songs, which are infectious and exquisitely arranged. The

singing is tender, declarative, and always direct, and this music has a great deal of charm.

Side Two, however, is better. Except for "Lately" and "Do Like You" (a lively, bouncy number about Wonder's son and his love for dancing), it turns our attention to social and political concerns, and gives us three of the album's best tracks.

"Master Blaster" is, of course, one of the finest songs committed to vinyl in the past while. A brilliant marriage of reggae and Motown soul, which seizes us from the outset with its tight percussion, this is more than a tribute to Jamaica's reggae superstar, Bob Marley. It is a celebration of something very

good in the human spirit, and becomes an inadvertent to Wonder himself. His lead singing attains passion and vibrancy and throughout the chorus of his beautiful lyric, he counters excellently with his female back-up vocalists.

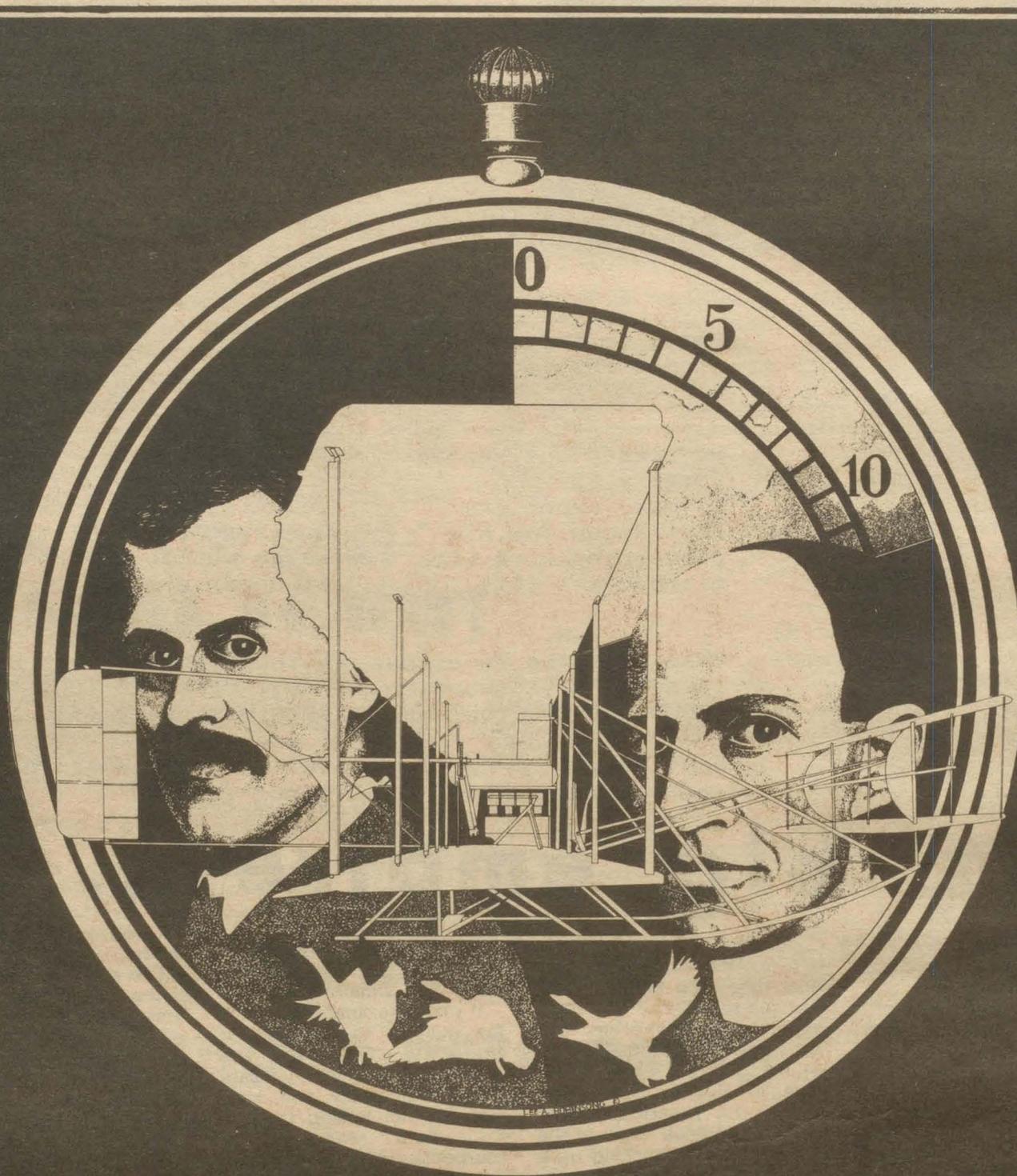
"They want us to join the fighting/ But our answer today/ Is to let all our worries/ Like a breeze through our fingers slip away"

"Cash in Your Face", a fine rhythm-and-blues number which effectively uses hand-claps, pointedly criticizes landlords and other businessmen who refuse people a fair

deal because they happen to be of another race. The lyrics have a sincere, angry edge: "You may have the cash but you cannot cash in your face".

"Happy Birthday" commences with some tight, catchy, synthesized reggae, which, along with the excellent percussion, propels the song. Sung and performed with joy, power and utter conviction, this song is a plea, echoed on the inner sleeve, to declare January 15, Martin Luther King Jr.'s birthday, a national holiday" both in recognition of what he achieved and as a reminder of the distance which still has to be travelled."

These three songs are songs of a man who believes in dreams, knows that they follow a rough road, but feels they can—*somehow*—be realized. They give the album, on which Stevie Wonder plays a variety of keyboard and percussion instruments, its primary importance.



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Teenage Head: a real band comes to town

by Martin Sullivan

(This review was originally broadcast on CKDU's Early Morning)

On Friday, January 16, **Teenage Head** played at Zapatatas. It's too bad that Halifax will never attract big bands like The Stones, The Clash or Elvis Costello, but if the best we can do is their warm-up bands, it's good that we got such an entertaining band as **Teenage Head**.

One had to keep looking around to remember that this was a nightclub and not a 10,000 seat arena since the band played as if that many people were packed in to hear them.

Many people may not think much of the band, as they neither have 10 hits in the Top 40 nor are they the leaders of underground rock. Maybe these people would feel differently after seeing a live performance, as **Teenage Head** puts out more energy than any other band around.

Frankie Venom, the lead singer, is everything Johnny Rotten ever wanted to be: the man sings, dances, jumps, and even looks like Ian Dury. His stage presence is remarkable and he controls his audience very well. His shouts to "get stinking drunk" are met with a rousing cheer of approval from the crowd.

Following is an interview with Venom and bass player, Steve Mahon.

What influenced your music? Was it rockabilly, rhythm and blues, soul music or what?

Definitely a combination of rockabilly and new wave, but when we were listening to that stuff the term new wave or punk hadn't been involved yet. We were listening to music like MC5, New York Dolls, Iggy and The Stooges, Matt and Hopple that kind of stuff and earlier music: Gene Vincent, Eddie Cochran and Jerry Lee Lewis. We used to play all that and then slowly started playing our own material and it just evolved from there.

Where did you first start out? I think your first album came out in 1977. I'm not too good with dates. I think 1977 was when our first album came out. Before that we were just playing in bars, like the one we're sitting in now, in Southern Ontario, just trying to get a gig anywhere we could get one.

We were very fortunate with Frantic City. I'm sure if you heard the first one, production lacked dreadfully and so it died. With the second album, we had an adequate producer, as opposed to the first time where it was just a mess. Fortunately, it went gold and we started getting better gigs and so here we are.

You had some bad press after last summer at Ontario Place. No one really had a clear idea of what really happened. Was it a matter of people who couldn't get in?

Exactly. What had happened was they didn't feel we could sell the place out. Apparently, fifteen or sixteen thousand people showed up, they closed the gates and about a thousand didn't get in. They eventually crashed the gate and people rushed in. The cops started fighting and people were throwing bricks at cruisers, but it had nothing to do with the band. Inside there were no



problems at all. We weren't aware of it until the next day when we read about it in the papers. It was definitely exploited, it wasn't a riot.

It was more like what happened to The Who at Cincinnati. It was just bad handling by the people running the concert.

Exactly. They didn't hire enough security to handle the situation. It was too bad for them, too bad for us. We got a lot of press out of it, whether being negative or positive. We sold a lot of albums after that.

This is your first time down east?

No, we played in Fredericton in 1978. In Oromocto, what a hellhole! Some scuzzy nightclub—the Riverview Arms.



Why was this engagement a limited one? I thought you were supposed to play for a week?

I can't say anything about that. I didn't know about this gig until Tuesday. They said "You're going to Halifax for a day." We're supposed to be back in a couple of months.

Do you know if you'll play here or somewhere else?

No idea.

There are bigger nightclubs than this like the Misty Moon. That's in Halifax?

Yes. It holds about 2000 people. Really?

It just so happens that they have Levon Helm playing there tonight.

That's why he was on the radio. You didn't seem to hear about our car accident. I was in the front seat, I'm okay. Gordie, our guitarist is still not with us. We have a replacement guitarist, Jimmy. Gordie has his cast off now. He'll be back with us in a few weeks. We also, have an album to do in March.

Another album for Attic Records?

Yes. It's a good company. They're willing to work with the band to get us a release in the States or in Europe. We realize that Canada isn't the only place in the world.

You've played a lot of universities in Ontario.

We've played them all. Kids at universities are great. They pack back the beer and really shake the dance floor.

Would you consider playing at Dalhousie?

Things can be worked out. Do they cram the people in here? In Alberta, nobody is allowed to stand. Can they "crowbar" them in here?

Oh, sure.

Take his ten. Get him in! People get off on a packed crowd. I don't mind it as long as I have room to swing.

Do you think commercialism helps you in any way?

We don't like to think of us having to turn commercial just to get our records played. We're not at that stage yet, where we're going to change. Well, maybe a bit! The name of the game is money. Are you aware if we get any commercial airplay?

Oh, yes. "Something on My Mind" received commercial airplay on AM. But, I did notice that you didn't need much advertising to sell this place out. We asked Warren (Melanson) not to oversell the band. The man should be congratulated because he didn't oversell it and set it up just the way we wanted it. I hope you're going to stay for the show because you'll see a pretty honest rock 'n' roll band.

Well, I got free tickets so I'll definitely stay. Thanks very much for your time. Thank you!

Commendations also to the warm-up band, The Slam, for a great prelude to the main act and to Zapatatas for bringing a worthwhile band to this musical wasteland.

Hopefully, we'll see **Teenage Head** returning to Dalhousie in two months to demonstrate that there is life after Minglewood.

Tigers turn back Titans

by Andrew Sinclair

A couple of veterans played their usual superb game, and a rookie turned in a whole weekend of steady play to lead the Dalhousie Tigers to the women's division championship in this past weekend's Dalhousie Volleyball Classic. Co-captains Karin Maessen and Karen Fraser were named tournament MVP and tournament all-star respectively, but it was first year player Brenda Turner that most impressed coach Lois MacGregor as her team swept through the tournament to the final where they defeated the Scarborough Titans 10-15, 15-12, 15-10, 15-11. "For a player with as little experience as she's had at this level to perform like she did is simply outstanding," MacGregor said of Turner.

The round robin confrontation between the Titans and the Tigers was the longest and perhaps the most exciting match of women's preliminary play, with Scarborough eventually winning in five games. The final proved to have all the spectacular digs, devastating kills, and tight rallies; only the outcome was different. The Tigers played as well as they had all weekend, but the junior team from Scarborough refused to give in, at one point rallying from a 14-1 deficit only to lose 15-12. MacGregor suggested several reasons for her team's success the second time round, the foremost being the Tiger's serve reception. "Our serve reception was much better today so we were able to run a quick middle attack. Also, the team stuck to the game plan better; they did as we said they should, and our serving game was

tough enough so that they couldn't run their quick middle." MacGregor also pointed to several psychological factors, among them being the presence during the final of a large and vociferous home town crowd and the boost received by the Tigers as a result of their three game thrashing of highly touted Memorial University in the semi-finals. Fraser thought that the victory over the Newfoundland squad might even have implications beyond the tournament, predicting that the Tigers "should win the AUAA's and go on to do well in the CIAU's, especially because of the psychological edge we have after beating Memorial in three games."

Scarborough coach Bill Seto, whose team took third place at last year's Classic, was very impressed by the calibre of the competition at this year's tournament, but said he had still entertained hopes of winning the gold. "We thought we had enough to win the whole thing", he said, but pointed out that, of the nine players on the team, several were still in high school and three others had not practiced with the team for some months as they are currently attending university in the United States.

Maessen and Fraser led the Tigers in hitting with 71 and 57 kills respectively, while Kathy Andrea led in blocking points with 18. Turner collected 27 kills, 5 blocking points and 39 serving points. Wendy Keeping provided fine setting all through the tournament, and Colleen Doyle's strong outside hitting was a major force in the Tiger attack.

They only wear gold

Yeomen came to win

by Andrew Sinclair

For the York Yeomen, winning isn't everything, it's the only thing. "We came here to win", said coach Wally Dyba after his team had beaten the Winnipeg Wesmen in three straight games to take the men's division final of the Dalhousie Volleyball Classic. "We don't wear silver—we take it off. We only wear gold." The Wesmen beat York in four games in preliminary play, but when it came down to the final match the Yeomen proved that they had indeed come to win, serving and blocking their way to victory with comparative ease, 15-10, 17-15, 15-3. Dyba credited the

win largely to his team's strong serving. "We have to serve well to do well", he said, "and we had ten aces in the match. They (the Wesmen) had to go to a more conservative offense, and we have a big block and we started to shut them down."

Team captain Mark Ainsworth was particularly effective from the line, collecting six of those ten aces. Ainsworth also led the team in kills, digs, and blocks, hitting 16 of 25 kill attempts and accumulating eight digs and six blocks. Despite his strong showing in the final, however, Ainsworth did not make the tournament all-star team,



JENSEN/DAL PHOTO

which was comprised of fellow Yeomen Hernan Humana and John May, Andy Bilinsky of Winnipeg, Georges Lantagne of Quebec YMCA, Yves Plaisance of Laval, and Roddie Walsh of the Tigers. Nicholas Duval of Quebec YMCA was named tournament MVP.

Winning has not always been easy for York, however, at least not outside their native province, according to Dyba. "We have not won outside of Ontario since I've been coaching this team. You've got to learn how to win, and this victory will be a big boost for us. We're starting to learn how to win the close ones." Dyba was also pleased that the win came at the expense of the Wesmen. "There's no love lost between us. We have a class

organization and they don't, and whenever we can whale on these guys we will." Dyba also expressed the opinion that while his team knew how to win, Dalhousie didn't. "Dalhousie is an excellent team, but it's that knowing how to win that they lack." Dalhousie was undefeated in round robin play, beating the powerful Quebec YMCA team in five games, but lost their semi-final match to the Wesmen in three straight and were overpowered by Quebec in the bronze medal final. Dalhousie coach Al Scott had to admit that Dyba's comment was "almost a true statement. We went to the York Excalibur Tournament and were close, and the same thing happened in Manitoba. We've improved the level of our volleyball, but

I think right now we're going through a very frustrating period. We're close, but we can't seem to play consistently throughout an entire tournament." Team member Jamie Fraser agreed with his coach as to the nature of the team's woes: "When we played Quebec YMCA in the round robin competition, we played very well and we beat them. The problem is our consistency, and I think that comes with experience."

Captain Jan Prsala led the Tigers in kills for the tournament with 75, while Roddie Walsh contributed the most blocking points with 27. Phil Perrin, with 60 kills and 23 blocking points, and Fraser, with 33 kills and 13 blocking points, also turned in fine performances.

Basketball

Things back to normal

by Ken Fogarty

Things are back to normal with basketball at Dalhousie. For a time the tables had turned and the games in both the men's and women's leagues were resulting in close finishes and exciting action, but no longer. The women are back to doubling the score of their opponents, and the men are back to losing by at least twenty.

The women began the action, which took place at Dalplex on Tuesday evening, by trouncing the St. FX X-ettes, so badly that the X-ettes coach was playing armchair referee to try to lessen the embarrassment and point out something wrong with Dal's game; but her attempts were of no use, Dal's game was infallible.

"It's games like these that show our weak points," coach Carolyn Savoy said of Dal's close call against SMU last week. Well, she certainly strengthened those weak spots over the past week, for the Dal defense was impenetrable, and their offence was better than twice that of their opponents, as the score shows: Dal-72 St. F.X. X-ettes 31.

Dalplex was the stage for the talents of, what I feel is, Canada's best women's collegiate basketball team, Dalhousie. Veterans Carol Rosenthal, Jill Tasker, and Anna Pendergast are the team leaders with plenty of experience, including the handling of pressure that goes along with trip to last year's national final, and the drive to win that a championship team must have. These three women usually lead the team in scoring, as was the case Tuesday night, with Rosenthal and Tasker getting ten points apiece, and Pendergast pacing the Tiger's offence with eighteen. Impressive rookies, like Savannah Metcalf, who hooped twelve points for the Tigers Tuesday night, make up the remainder of the Dal squad, and that promises a bright future for women's basketball at Dal.

The men's game was quite the opposite; the X-Men's game was as polished as the Dal women's and beat the Tigers but not without a fight, 109-83.

The score doesn't really tell the true story behind the game. The Tigers held their own throughout the whole game, and held close enough to St. F.X. to keep them on their toes. It wasn't until the final minutes in the game that

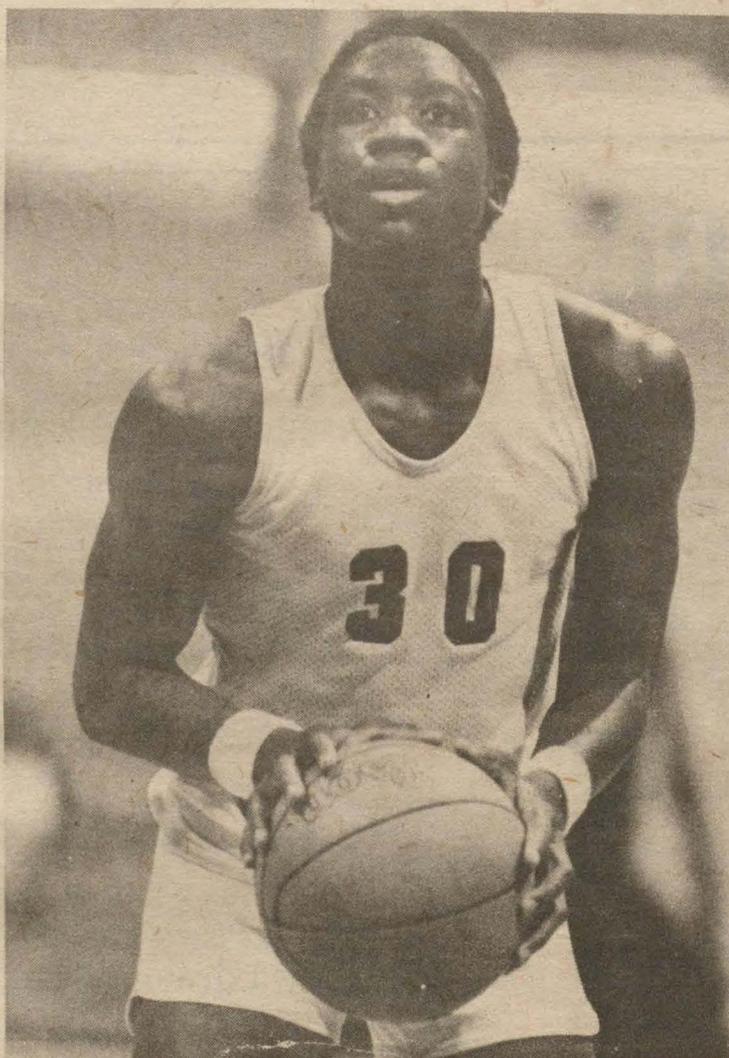
St. F.X. broke away and led Dal by as much as 28.

Dal got on the scoreboard first by winning the opening tip-off and Pat Slawter took it in to the St. F.X. basket for two points. The X-Men, stunned by the Tigers early game hustle, coughed up the ball just seconds later when throwing it into bounds after Dal's first basket and Alastair MacDonald was there for Dal to capitalize on the X-Men's mistake. The crown was on their feet with applause and Dal was leading 4-0 with less than ten seconds gone in the game. However, it didn't take the X-Men long to settle their game down and take a 6-4 lead and they never again gave up that lead during the game.

The St. F.X. offence is one that is almost indefensible. With outside shooters like

veteran Varouj Gurunlian, who picked up 30 points on Tuesday night, Geoff McIver, Shawn Parker, and under-the-boards men like Mark Brodie, who led St. F.X.'s offence with 33 points and Tom Sullivan, that type of team is bound to score a lot of points, and the only way to beat them is to score a lot as well, you can't try to defend against them because they can score from the third row of the bleachers.

One can't say that Dal played poorly, for they scored 83 points against one of the top five teams in the nation. Promising stars of the future shone brightly Tuesday night at the plex, like sophomore Pat Slawter who led Dal with 25 points, and freshman guard Greg MacDonald. Players like these, who are just getting use to college play, are going to be the experienced players of the future at Dal, so ahead can only be rainbows.



HIGGINS/DAL PHOTO

Dal's Pat Slawter at the free throw line in Tuesday's 109-83 loss to the Saint F X X-men. Slawter was outstanding as Dal's 'big man' for much of the first half after Tim Crowell and Chuck Judson ran into foul trouble. Slawter had a Tiger high twenty-three points on the night.

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- | | |
|-----------------|---|
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Second Prize \$50
Deadline Feb. 19 |
| Poetry | First Prize \$75
Second Prize \$50
Third Prize \$25
Deadline Feb. 19 |
| Photo | First Prize \$50
Second Prize \$25
Third Prize \$10
Deadline Mar. 13 |
| Painting | First Prize \$75
Second Prize \$50
Third Prize \$25
Deadline Mar. 13 |
| Drawing | First Prize \$75
Second Prize \$50
Third Prize \$25
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'81



IT'S HERE

* Friday January 30

12 noon Carnival Kick-off
5 p.m. Steak n' Brew
7 p.m. Chug a Mug Skate Party

* Saturday January 31

9 p.m. Super Sub
Guess Who
Southside
Essentials

* Sunday Feb. 1

7:30 Sci-Fi Movies
Wizards and Solyent Green

* Monday Feb. 2

8:30 Cabaret with Touchan
Calypso and Reggae
Dance Contest

* Tuesday Feb. 3

9:00 New Wave Night
Rocky Horror Picture Show

* Wednesday Feb. 4

7:30 Black n' Gold Revue
Talent Night
McInnes Room

* Thursday Feb. 5

8 p.m. Vegas Night
with
Mason Chapman Band

* Friday Feb. 6

5 p.m. Steak n' Brew
8 p.m. Beach Party
Garden (featuring sand)

* Saturday Feb. 7

Super Pub
Ryan's Fancy
McGinty
Finnigan

* Sunday Feb. 8

7:30 Double Feature Movie
with The Marx Brothers



Tickets are on sale all this week at SUB Inquiry Desk, Tupper, LSC.

Hockey Tigers split weekend games

by Sandy Smith

When we last left them, the Dalhousie hockey Tigers were riding the crest of a four game unbeaten string. They extended the string to five games last Friday with a 7-3 win at the Metro Centre over the Saint Mary's Huskies before having the string broken by the Saint F.X. X-men Saturday. The X-men edged the Tigers 4-3 at the Forum.

Coach Peter Esdale said of the weekend's performance, "We didn't play that well at all Saturday. We played so well Friday night that we missed the mental intensity we had Friday. We also missed John Kibyuk who was out with the flu Saturday."

Centre Paul Jeffrey, who returned to the lineup Friday after aggravating a nagging shoulder injury two weeks ago in Wolfville, was in accordance with Esdale. "Against SMU, the big ice surface (of the Metro Centre) helped us. SMU's defence isn't that mobile, which helped us. Saint F.X. has a better defence",

Jeffrey said. He also felt that the Tigers missed the presence of their captain, Kibyuk, Saturday.

Jeffrey was suffering from a touch of the flu as well Saturday, which might account for his better effort on Friday against the Huskies when he had four assists. Rick McCallum also had a big night Friday scoring three times and assisting on one other goal. John Kibyuk, Shawn MacDonald, Kevin Zimmel, and Tom O'Dwyer also scored in the win. MacDonald's goal would normally have been the prettiest of the night. While racing down the left wing, he took a pass from Brian Gualazzi, flew in on Huskie goaler Mark Locken, and beat him with a move to the backhand side before putting the puck in the then empty net. As noted, however, it was not the prettiest goal of the night as McCallum's third, and the final, of the game was a lovely end to end rush that finished up with a lone defenceman

and goaler Mark Locken wondering where their jock straps had disappeared.

Goaltender Ken Book, who has been very hot for the Tigers, might have had a shutout Friday had he not had trouble with long range drives between his legs. All three Huskie goals went through Book's legs, and while they were all of dubious merit, they did not seem to perturb the now confident Book. Jeffrey noted that, "When Bookie's cocky, he's playing well. We've got to make sure that he's cocky."

Book left his Friday night shakes home Saturday and turned in another fine performance in the 4-3 loss to the X-men. Jeffrey noted that Book was especially outstanding in light of the fact that, "They were getting two and three shots every play. Scrambles around the net were hurting us, but Bookie played really well."

Esdale was quick to credit the X-men for their much deserved win saying, "X is a

good hockey team, don't take anything away from them. Their forwards were very tenacious and their defence was far more mobile than I anticipated. We just seem to have problems getting up for the games against them. I don't know why, because we always get up for Saint Mary's games. I guess we have to respect X as much as we do Saint Mary's."

Chuck Tuplin, Adrian Facca and McCallum all counted single goals for the Tigers Saturday night in a game that the Tigers found themselves

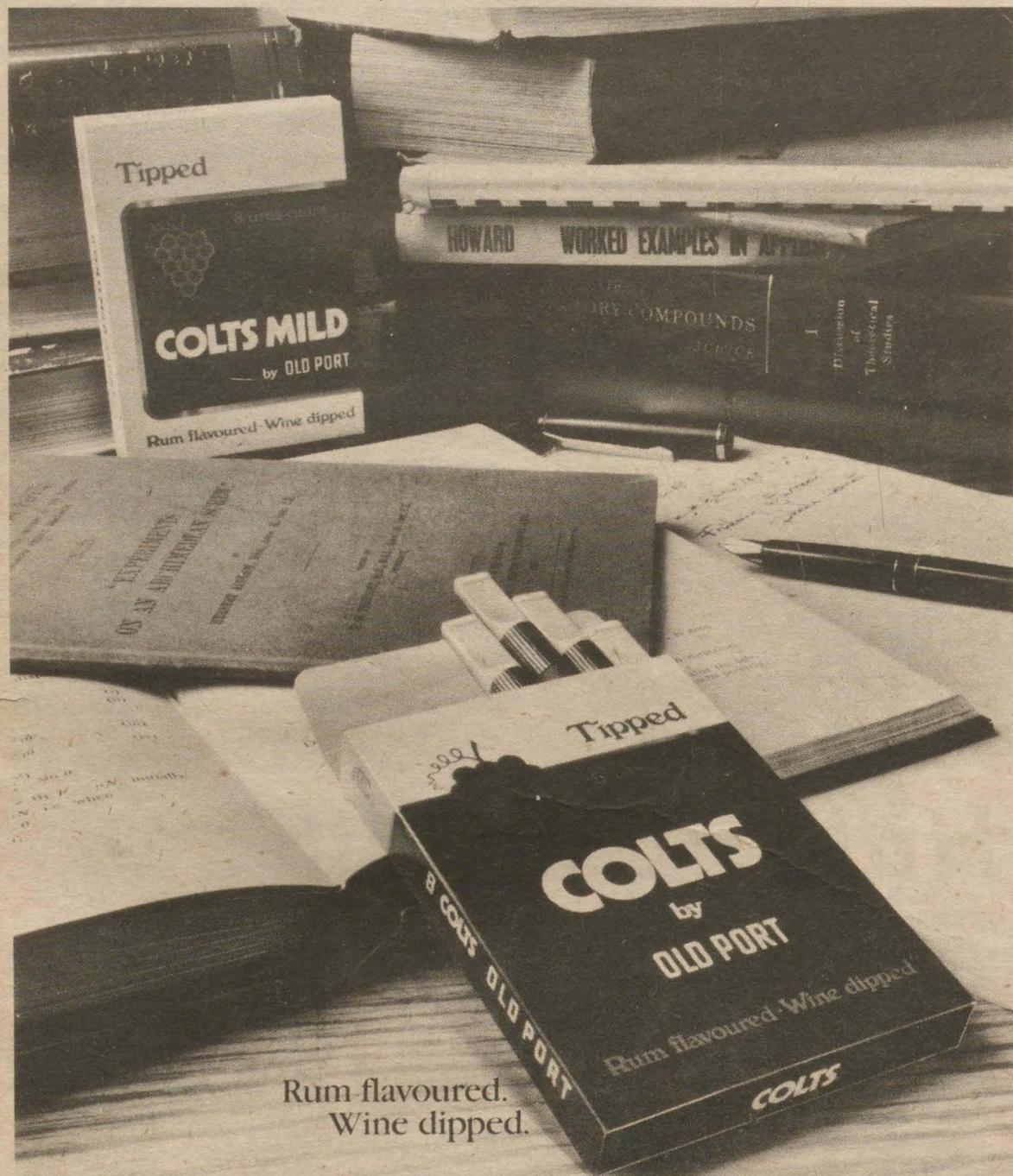
outshot 59-37.

With just nine games in the season remaining, the Tigers will find each game is of that proverbial 'must win situation'. They trail third place Acadia and Saint F.X. (tie) by three points and they must finish in third in order to advance to the playoffs. The task is made all the more difficult with three of the nine games coming against league leading Moncton, while three others are against Acadia. The first of those three with Acadia is this Saturday night at the Forum at 8 p.m.



Jeffrey winning a face-off—got to make sure Bookie's cocky

Photography by AM Smith



Rum flavoured.
Wine dipped.

Crack a pack of Colts along with the books.

score bored

by Sandy Smith

Super Bowl—Super Bore. Eagles, offence, turnover. Raiders, offence, broken play, touchdown. Eagles, defence, where? Raiders, defence, stickum. Coaches, Vermeil, hysteria. Raiders, Flores, who? Kicking, Franklin, bunions. Raiders, Guy, bad day, 44 yards / kick. QBs, Eagles, Polish rifle, blanks. Raiders, Plunkett, not too cute, great game. Gaudiness, half-time, Mrs. Lombardi, yellow ribbons. Column, problem, end topic, how? Enough! Okay, sports fans, you thought that was giving you the basics? Try having a chat with tennis player Ivan Lendl some day. MACLEAN'S magazine reports that the loquacious Czech had this to say when asked why he was so successful last year, "I played much better than my opponents." Beneath that glib surface lies a man of great simplicity . . . Hoo-ray for Mike Bossy. He equalled Maurice Richard's record of fifty goals in fifty games for all of you who might have missed the big news. For those of you who might not have been able to see them, I am happy to say that neither of his goals against the Quebec Nordiques were of the 'garbage' variety—off his head or into an empty net. The irony of the situation, if such a situation can be ironic, is that Maurice "The (I left just a touch of grey) Rocket" himself saw Bossy playing as a fourteen year old and advised the Canadiens to draft him when the time came. Richard felt he would be the greatest goal scorer ever. Perhaps Maurice will come to be known as the 'Prophet Rocket' . . . Okay Red Sox fans, start stitching together your giant 1981 crying towel. Fred Lynn is gone, it's true, but wait! They got rid of Steve Renko in the deal too. Oh bliss! But wait again! The California Angels unloaded Joe Rudi on the Sox. Joe, now just thirty-four years of age, batted a sizzling .237 last year, when he wasn't collecting royalty cheques for his Geritol ads. Let's face it, Joe is hurt, over the hill, washed up, about as useful to the Sox outfield as another loud-mouthed peanut vender is to old Fenway itself. It is my opinion that the only reason Rudi was picked up was to make the injury problems of Frank Tannana, also picked up from the Angels, pale in comparison to 'Invalid Joe's'. The Red Sox needed a left-hander so badly that they'd even go as far as trading Freddie and taking Joe to cover for Frank, as long as they didn't have to try and get Bill Lee back. The best news for Red Sox fans in '81—Don Zimmer is in Texas. . . .

Swimmers win again

Acadia University provided the location for the third and final AUAA Invitational swim meet last weekend. The occasion was attended by all the teams in the conference, with the exception of Memorial. The final scores went as follows—In the men's competition: Dal 175, Acadia 137, UNB 37 and Mt. A 35. In the women's competition: Dal 161, Mt. A 113, Acadia 60 and UNB 35.

With less than a month remaining before the AUAA's, the meet proved to be an invaluable opportunity for the Dal swimmers to measure their progress against the other teams. Seventy-five percent of the times recorded by Dal swimmers were season's personal bests, and by winning 17 of the 26 individual events it would appear that

Dalhousie is maintaining its solid hold on first place in both men's and women's swimming in the Atlantic provinces.

Lois Feron became the tenth Dal swimmer to qualify for the CIAU's by going under the national standard in the 400m individual medley. The 400 IM is an especially challenging event in that it demands excellence in all four competitive strokes (butterfly, backstroke, breaststroke and front crawl) as well as the endurance necessary to finish 400 metres strongly.

Modeled after the meet scheduling of the AUAA championships, swimmers were permitted to swim in a maximum of four individual events and two relays. Three swimmers won all four of their individual efforts. They were

Susan Mason and Brian Jessop, co-captains of Dal; and Kathleen McKerville of Acadia.

Dalhousie men and women were victorious in all the relays; the 800 free, 400 medley and 400 free relays, in their respective divisions. Lea Roberts of Mount Allison won the 800 free and, excepting McKerville, the remaining events were taken by Dalhousie swimmers; including Dawn Suto (100 and 200 back), Sue Bennie (50 free) and Louise Deveau (400 free).

The Dal men won nine of the thirteen individual events with the four remaining swims going to Acadia swimmers Rob Harris (100 and 200 breast) and Greg Williamson (200 im and 100 free). Dal's Tom Scheibelhut won the 100 and 200 back. Single wins were achieved by Art Rennie

(200 free), Stuart McLennan (100 fly), and Ron Stegen (50 free).

Being the final conference get-together before the AUAA's, this meet rendered the most reliable indications of what the teams will look like going into the championships. It appears that the growing Acadia men's team should become more competitive once some of their newer additions get more conditioning behind them. It could prove to be an interesting battle between Acadia, Memorial and Dalhousie.

The Dal women won quite convincingly this weekend, but Mount Allison is certainly a team to be reckoned with as many of the events were taken by slim margins. With a few notables on the Acadia and UNB teams to threaten the top

spots as well, it would be realistic to say that Dal won't be able to hold anything back if they wish to take the regional championships and send as large a qualifying contingent as possible to Toronto for the CIAU's. Coach Nigel Kemp is optimistic for the largest squad in Dalhousie's history to attend the Canadian championships.

In general, the calibre of swimming is high throughout the conference and it is expected that many AUAA records will fall at the championships to be held at the Dalplex on the third weekend of February. Dal's final regular season meet is at the Dalplex on Saturday, February 7, against Mount Allison and Memorial.

INTRAMURALS

Friday, Jan. 30th
Ice Hockey — S.M.U.
 7:00 a.m. — T.Y.P. vs Cameron
 Saturday, Jan. 31st
Men's Bowling
 Dent I vs Dent II; Pharm I vs Pharm II; Bronson vs Smith
Women's Bowling
 Pharmacy vs Dent
Co-Ed Broomball
 7:45 p.m. — Physio vs Pharm
 8:45 p.m. — Psych vs Dent II
 9:45 p.m. — Med A vs Biology
 10:45 p.m. — Dent I vs Chem
 Sunday, Feb. 1st
Men's Basketball

9:00 a.m. — Volleyball Skills
 9:00 a.m. — Com A vs Pol Sci
 10:00 a.m. — P.E. vs Dent A
 11:00 a.m. — Dent B vs Med B
 12:00 noon — Law A vs Med A
 12:00 noon
 Mixed Badminton 9:00 a.m.
Women's Game — Pharm vs M.B.A.
 3:00 p.m. — Phi Kap vs Smith
Men's Men's Volleyball
 1:00 p.m. — Med A vs SAPHER; Dent A vs Law; Chem vs Pharmakons
 Sunday, Feb. 1st
Men's Volleyball

1:45 p.m. — Hend vs Bronson; Cam vs Smith; Dent A vs Med A
 2:30 p.m. — Pharmakons vs Dent B

Women's Basketball
 1:00 p.m. — Biol vs Pharm
 2:00 p.m. — Med vs Dent

Monday, Feb. 2nd
Ice Hockey — S.M.U.
 7:00 a.m. — Stud vs Hend

Men's Basketball
 7:30 p.m. — Dent A vs Pharm A
 7:30 p.m. — Med A vs P.E.
 8:30 p.m. — Phi Del vs Hend
 8:30 p.m. — Psych vs Law B
 9:30 p.m. — Chem vs Med B
 9:30 p.m. — M.B.A. vs Pol Sci
 Tuesday, Feb. 3rd
Ice Hockey — S.M.U.
 7:00 a.m. — T.Y.P. vs Phi Del

Co-Ed Volleyball
 7:30 a.m. — Med A vs Biol A; Pharm B vs Ocean; Engin vs Dent B.

8:15 p.m. — Med A vs Hend/Sher; Biol A vs Dent B; Med B vs Biol B
 9:00 p.m. — Physio vs Com; Bron/Sher vs Biol B

9:45 p.m. — Com vs Dent C
 Wednesday, February 4th

Men's Volleyball
 7:30 p.m. — Dent A vs Med; Law vs SAPHER; Chem vs Dent B

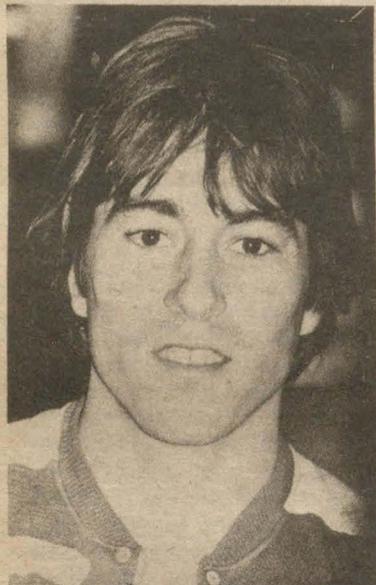
8:15 p.m. — Hend vs Bron; Cam vs Smith; Chem vs Pharmakons

Women's Basketball
 7:30 p.m. — M.B.A. vs Biol
 8:30 p.m. — Pharm vs Physio

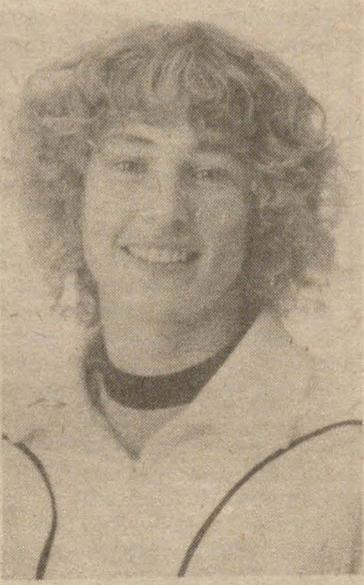
Thursday, February 5th
Ice Hockey — S.M.U.
 7:00 a.m. — Com B vs Biol
Co-Ed Basketball
 7:30 p.m. — Med A vs Com
 8:30 p.m. — Med B vs Dent B
 9:30 p.m. — Physio vs Pharm

A	Men's Basketball			Place	Pts for	Pts
	GP	GW	GL			
	Against					
Commerce	5	5	0	2	167	139
Law	6	5	1	1	182	174
Medicine	4	3	0	5	118	101
Phys. Ed.	5	3	2	3	177	142
Dentistry	5	2	3	4	120	129
Pharmacy	4	1	3	7	143	88
Pol. Sci.	5	1	4	6	67	88
M.B.A.	1	0	1	8	20	46
	B					
Medicine	4	4	0	1	63	37
Dentistry	5	3	2	2	69	102
Chemistry	5	3	2	2	69	67
Biology	4	3	1	3	72	97
Psychology	5	3	2	2	138	133
Law	4	1	3	5	39	67
Engin	4	2	2	4	72	45
	Res/Open					
Henderson	2	2	0	4	72	28
Bronson	3	3	0	1	129	121
Phi Delta	4	1	3	3	66	75
Studley	2	0	2	6	22	36
Cameron	3	1	2	5	74	62
Phi Kap	3	2	1	2	81	78
Smith	2	0	2	6	28	75

ATHLETES OF THE WEEK



SHAWN HEALEY—Gymnastics—a veteran gymnast at Dalhousie. Healey won four events Saturday at Moncton and was the top all-round performer as the Tigers defeated UNB and Moncton. Healey is experienced in AUAA and CIAU competition. His weekend performance gave him firsts in the floor, pommel horse, parallel bars and horizontal bar. He was second in rings and third in vault.



KARIN MAESSEN—Women's volleyball—named athlete of the week for the third time this year and the second week in succession, the volleyball co-captain led the Tigers to the championship of the Dalhousie Volleyball Classic. For the second week in a row, she was named MVP in a tournament and for the second week in a row she led the Tigers to a tourney title. The Halifax native is a member of Canada's senior national team.

Holistic health

by Sandy Smith

The Second Annual Atlantic Student Association of Health, Physical Education, and Recreation (SAHPER) Conference with the theme 'Innovation in Action' kicks off tonight in the Green Room of Dalhousie's Student Union Building.

Brian Watts, in charge of promotion of the conference, says that the objective of the conference is 'Basically . . . for members of the societies to get together to discuss topical issues with each other and to socialize'.

The theme, Innovation in Action, Watts says, is representative of SAHPER's objective 'to bring together students and to hear presenta-

tions of practicing professionals who are doing innovative things in their professions now. It's a look to the future now. It's innovation today'.

Among the innovators addressing the students is Dr. Edwin Belzer of Dalhousie. He will be joined by Dr. John Meagher of UNB, Tony Richards of Dalhousie, and many others. The major speech to be delivered, however, is by Dr. John Haas of the University of Colorado. Haas, according to Watts, 'is a futurist in the broad field of education, but more specifically involved in experiential education. Experiential education is learning outside the classroom environment, a fuller approach

to education.

'It's a holistic approach to education, holistic meaning work and play as one rather than them being separate. Haas is, however, basically a futurist.'

Other activities include a panel discussion with Dalhousie graduates who will be discussing job opportunities in the Atlantic provinces for SAHPER graduates.

The conference proper gets underway tomorrow with a keynote address by Halifax MP and Minister of State for Fitness and Amateur Sport, the Honorable Gerald Regan. Regan speaks at noon at the Faculty Club.