

Vol 108 #27

**the dalhousie
gazette**



P. 4310
214.58.

Kitz rejected as Gazette manager

Student Government History #69

Among those who received a "D" award for debating in 1936-37 were Henry Hicks and Leo Landreville. Dalhousie students are still familiar with Hicks, but many may have forgotten that Parliament forced Landreville to leave a judgeship for accepting bribes while Mayor of Sudbury in the 1950's. Henry Hicks has never been a judge or a mayor.

In reviewing delays in publication of the '37 yearbook the Council discovered that the staff had submitted material behind schedule. The income from sale of Pharos was down compared to 1936, but the Editor offered assurances that the book would stay within its budgeted deficit. In other financial matters Henry Ross and Ian MacKeigan were given control of the Directory and its profits, rather than Henry Reardon. Reardon had recently refused a yearbook position, and perhaps thereby lost Council's favour.

The Council decided that it would not implement operation of the graduate students' society and Council seat until the Senate reversed its decision on graduate students' Council fees. This appears to be a blatant attempt to put graduate pressure on the Senate. Displaying a slightly unexpected long-term view Council decided that Munro Day would always be the third Thursday of March, and therefore it could be in the calendar.

it also reduced the salary of the property manager and approved a banquet for the award winners on condition that they pay for it themselves.

When the GAZETTE got hold of the Senate decision on graduate fees it played up the theory that Senate had doomed the Graduate Students' Society. At the time there were about 30 graduate students at Dalhousie, most of them in a two-year M.A. program. A more welcome story was Senate's approval of a Student Employment Bureau. It was viewed as a belated but essential step to alleviate the effects of the Depression on job prospects.

The first story carrying a CUP by-line was "What is this Quebec nationalism?". Lifted from the McGill Daily, its tone made it clear that McGill was certainly not part of nationalist Quebec. The rise of the Union Nationale and support for fascism abroad were the story's focus.

As students returned to Dalhousie in September 1937 they learned that planning was underway for the university's 1938 centennial, and that during the summer five prominent men associated with Dalhousie had died. The deceased included Chairman of the Board Hector McInnes and former Prime Minister Sir Robert Borden. The still deepening effects of the Depression were reflected in rumours that the

Commerce Department might be abolished due to a lack of staff.

When Council held its first meeting of the academic year the only weighty matter was a request for a university holiday on Thanksgiving.

Early in October it became clear that the Dalhousie centennial would be an opportunity for some on-campus boosterism. John Fisher's column of several years, "What Is Wrong with Dalhousie" was replaced with "To Thee Dalhousie". The poor poet who wrote the new column declared that praise, not criticism, was needed to prepare for the centennial reunion.

As Council continued to hand out the profitable positions at its disposal, Leonard Kitz was once again rejected, this time for GAZETTE Business Manager. Kitz finally was lucky, with selection as Editor of the Dalhousie Bulletin, with its opportunity for profit for outside printing. The Glee and Dramatic budget was twice turned down by Council for lack of detail in its budget. The Council did decide that budgeting should be done at one sitting, and took from 7:30 to 1:10 to perform this feat.

The Glee Club president reacted badly to Council's desire for a detailed budget. He stormed out of the Council meeting, stating that Council had indicated a lack of confidence in him and refused to change the budget in any way. He

could afford to react strongly, being elected at large by the student body. The newspaper praised Council for its vigorous cutting of all budget requests. Enrolment was still exceptionally low.

The student pacifist movement at Dalhousie gained some strength with Hitler's rise to power and the Spanish Civil War, but subsided noticeably in 1936-37. Now it surged again, sparked by the visit of a Quebec student, Margaret Kinney. She came on a NFCUS tour to encourage discussion of the international situation. NFCUS had called a national conference of university students for the Christmas vacation to deal with the international issues.

Towards the end of October the university authorities offered assurance that Commerce was not being eliminated. It simply would have no department head until someone suitable could be found.

The Students' Council faced mounting pressure for higher spending. The newspaper Editor lost a request for more salary, but seemed likely to get a "permanent bonus" instituted. There was sentiment for hiking the property manager's salary.

The graduate students managed to form a society out of their struggles in March 1937, and now they began again to petition Council for major society status and representation.

Kitz goes on to prove himself

Student Government History #70

As pacifism again ran strongly among Dalhousie Students Professor G.E. Wilson predicted that there would be wars and revolutions during the generation then at Dalhousie. He said that peace petitions and resolutions would have little effect, and history proved him correct.

Lacking Professor Wilson's foresight the Dalhousie committee for the national students' conference was created with Ian MacKeigan and Ann Hirsch as its leaders. They organized meetings for discussion of the topics which would be before the national conference. The Students' Council gave its unofficial approval to the conference on the understanding that NFCUS also approved.

More mundane issues still occupied student attention. GAZETTE was loud in its praise of the 20 percent reduction of Council's budget. It also renewed agitation for a full-time football coach, pointing out that all other Atlantic universities had one. An editorial went so far as to suggest that a full-time coach and the resulting victories would turn Dalhousie's enrolment decline around.

Leonard Kitz was proving himself now that he finally held a Council appointment. He gained permission to sell ads for the Dalhousie Bulletin as long as no additional salary need be paid by Council.

Students were still agitating for a Student Union Building. Fund raising for a SUB had begun in 1914, and the building persisted as a student dream. The plans now called for putting the SUB on the foundations across from the Chemistry Building. The Arts Annex (which eventually served as a SUB) stands there now. The university plan called for construction of an Arts building on the foundations, but in the early 20's a temporary gym went up on them and in 1976 the foundations still hold a temporary building. Plans no longer call for use of those foundations.

Eager to prevent the yearbook from entering a time of large losses, the Council gave it both a Sales Manager and an Advertising Manager. Each would be paid on a commission basis and be responsible to a special Council committee. The Council, perhaps heeding G.E. Wilson, expressed doubts about the national peace conference but agreed to pay the costs of Dalhousie's six delegates since they promised to repay the money.

Roland Hurst joined those who led support for the national conference. Another international issue, the Sino-Japanese war, was coming to the fore. Among the students interviewed on the subject were two who are now prominent Dalhousians, Zilpha Linkletter and Graham Murray. Both expressed anti-Japanese feelings. Fund raising for Chinese relief began on the campus.

Another "foreign issue" was continued concern over the evidence of fascism in Quebec. The infamous padlock law was the latest cause for this concern. Meanwhile the newspaper reprinted a Queen's Journal warning that the national conference might be relying too heavily on non-students. This may have been double-talk for fear of left-wing influence, a phobia of the time.

The university's quick response to new pressure for a SUB was to establish evening hours at the Men's Common Room.

Early in January there were lengthy and enthusiastic reports on the national conference. It had debated a boycott of Japanese goods, sex education and the need for a Canadian foreign policy. The conference had been held simultaneously with the regular meeting of NFCUS reps and a meeting which officially found Canadian University Press. CUP was to be based in Kingston, and its first official despatch was an interview with the federal Minister of Labour. The national conference itself had seen a clear need for local follow-up, so

delegates were preparing to report to meetings of students.

The cost of sending delegates to the conference had been double the expectation, so Ian MacKeigan instantly began work with Commerce for a dance to raise the money. While apprehensive about the conference costs, Council was terrified about the yearbook. No one had come forward to sell subscriptions or ads, despite the commission. People felt it was either a last try for applicants or an appeal to "the university heads." Council members spoke eloquently of Pahros' value to the university. Eventually the question was referred to the executive, as many things had been during the 1937-38 Council.

Perhaps forgetful of the financial disaster brought on by its 1924-26 outdoor skating rink, Council established another one. Instead of

Studley Field this one was located on the tennis courts at the corner of College and Carleton Streets. There was already worry about keeping it clear of snow, one of the problems that hindered the previous rink.

The newspaper mourned the chance that in "reunion year" there would be no yearbook. It criticized Len Kitz's editorship of the Dalhousie Bulletin, approving cuts in the Bulletin budget.

One of Dalhousie's delegates to the national conference titled his report on it, "Why Socialism". Within a year a scare of CCF influence would sweep national student work in Canada.

Council meetings were being spent almost entirely on budget variations as rising student expectation met falling Council revenues. Athletics continued to be the major expense of the Council.

DALHOUSIE STUDENT UNION

PROJECTED STATEMENT OF INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDING APRIL 30, 1977

INCOME		
Student Union Fees	\$344,650	
M.S.V.U. Fees	10,075	
N.S.T.C. Fees	2,800	\$357,525
LESS		
Portion Allocated to S.U.B. Fund	\$ 66,600	
Portion Allocated to Prescription Drugs	38,550	
Portion Allocated to Yearbook	16,650	
Portion Allocated to Non-SUB Capital Fund	14,985	
Portion Allocated to NUS	6,660	143,445
INCOME FOR OPERATIONS		214,080
INTEREST INCOME		10,000
NET INCOMES		
Bar Services	\$ 64,825	
Food Services	15,000	
Entertainment	1,400	81,225
		305,305
LESS		
Furniture & Fixtures	\$ 50,000	
Reserve for Contingency	5,000	55,000
		250,305
NET EXPENDITURES		
SUB Operations	\$149,500	
Council Administration	26,200	
Gazette	12,000	
Photography	1,000	
Executive Fund	750	
Grants	15,000	
Miscellaneous	11,800	
Student Federations	2,200	
Secretariates	8,700	
Special Events	2,000	
Pharos	-0-	
CKDU	8,500	
Entertainment	-0-	237,650
		\$ 12,635

the dalhousie gazette

April 8, 1976

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CPC(ML) undermines student efforts

by John D'Orsay

Several people have reported to *The Gazette* that "Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist)" members Susan Malloch and Chris Nielson forced the demise of an emerging student organization last Sunday (April 4).

At a meeting held by the Committee on Job, Loans, Bursaries and Tuition (JBLT) Malloch and Nielson attempted to force those members of JBLT who disagreed with them, to leave the organization.

Malloch and Nielson, best known on campus for their attempts to sell "People's Canada Daily News" were abusing the goodwill of other student members in an effort to turn the non-partisan JBLT into another mouthpiece for the "CPC(ML)."

Originally, the CJBLT was created to inform students about the likely consequences of provincial and federal government cut-backs on educational funding and student summer hiring.

The members, most of whom had participated in the "day of concern" at the legislature, had drafted and distributed a leaflet explaining the nature of these problems. They also had plans to organize meetings on campus to inform students and invite discussion on the issue.

The CJBLT was working to increase public support for the student viewpoint and supplementing energies of the various student officials.

A member of the committee, Heather MacQuarrie, noted that the behaviour of Malloch and Neilson forced many interested students to quit working with the committee since these two assumed the right to make all decisions without considering opposing views. Further, they exercised other executive responsibilities like taking minutes, and conducting meetings. Also, they apparently felt that they (Nielson and Malloch) had special status, since when the majority voiced opposition, they responded instead that the majority should resign.

In spite of this clique's forcefulness, intimidation, and audacity, their efforts failed. The other students although confused by their tactics, did not pass control over to them although they had to formally disband to achieve this end.

The CPC(ML)'ers stated that they wanted the committee to be independent of the students' councils and engage in separate activities. This would give them a platform from which to denounce the elected representatives of students for 'spinelessness' or 'parliamentarianism'.

Nielson and Malloch were so committed to demonstrations for the sake of demonstrations that Chris Nielson stated she would consider ten people (not necessarily students) chanting in a park, a worthwhile project. Such an undertaking MacQuarrie pointed out, would obviously do students no good, and the government would

also treat it as a indication of the feebleness of the students concern.

The "CPC-ML" members dismissed the possibility that students would ever be able to obtain a better deal from the government through negotiation. They proposed, instead, to organize confrontations and demonstrations against the provincial government.

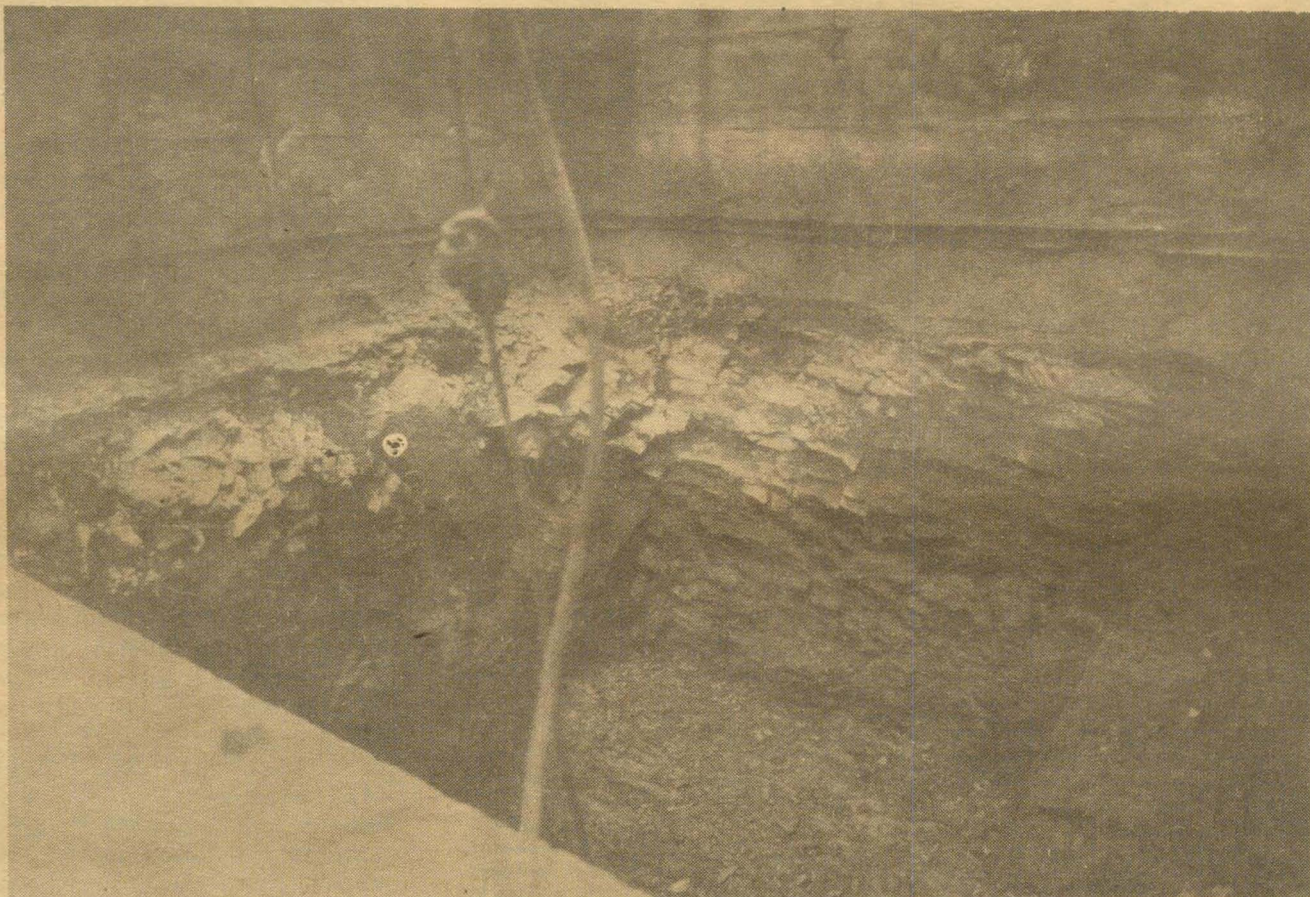
Some of the students initially involved in JBLT now question the motives of the "CPC-ML" people in

joining the committee. It appears to them that the "CPC-ML"ers were not, interested in bettering the lot of students, but were involved for their own selfish interests: (1) Their authoritarianism forced interested students to quit the committee; (2) they were intending to expend the energy of the group on internecine conflicts with student councils; (3) they had no interest in any goal except set-piece demonstrations; (4) they ultimately forced the dissolution of the JBLT and the

loss of the initiative and contribution of many interested students. The above four actions delivered a set back to all students lobbying for a fair deal on student aid.

The demise of the JBLT has caused many students to be wary of establishing working relationships with members of the "CPC-ML" in the future.

One student said "we would rather work alone than have that kind of help."



No. rat dug this hole! This pit in the basement of the Life Sciences is due mainly to dynamite. Just another psychology experiment to determine how far off his chair a Psych Prof will jump when appropriate stimulus (TNT) is provided. Will also make for a comfortable home for the very cute nuclear reactor, Slowpoke 2.

Dal Photo / Walsh

Will Sociology hire a Canadian?

The Sociology Department announced that there would be an opening for a 1 year non-renewable contract for next year. Eighteen people have applied: 16 Canadians, 1 American, and 1 Russian. The only person called in for an interview was the American.

One Canadian member of the Department was so angered that he stated that the American would be appointed "over his dead body". Other Canadian members of the Department appear equally upset. However, the majority of faculty members in the Department are Americans.

The selection process was done in a highly democratic way. Each member of the department was asked to rank the 18 applicants. Oddly enough the Americans ranked the American applicant fairly high, while most of the Canadians ranked the American applicant very low.

The interview, which took place a few days ago, apparently went very

well. Except that the applicant admitted she did not know much about Canada. One faculty member told the *Gazette* that many of the Sociology professors have little knowledge of the country they teach in.

The next step in the selection process is the Departmental Meeting. And at this meeting it appears that stiff opposition will be put up to appointing the American and it is not at all certain that the American will be appointed.

If she is not appointed it is interesting to note that the second ranked person, also female, was the Russian, even though the Russian applicant was not trained in sociology. She is, however, the wife of a Dalhousie professor.

Some are even questioning the move to hire another professor when the Graham Committee's findings have not yet been handed down. The Graham Committee is a high-powered panel investigating the general structure of the entire Sociology Department, headed by

Economics Professor John Graham.

The University of Toronto underwent a shake up last year when its Department of Sociology hired several Americans for after advertising "an interest in Canadian research necessary". Some question was raised because it was felt that native Canadians would tend to have a broader understanding of the

continued on page 16

EXTENDED HOURS
EXAM PERIOD
STUDY HALL
GROUND FLOOR
KILLAM LIBRARY

April 5 - 22 inclusive

Mon - Fri midnight-2 a.m.
Saturday 6 p.m.-2 a.m.
Sunday 11 a.m.-1 p.m.
midnight-2 a.m.

EXTRA HOURS
STUDY HALL ONLY

Tactless trimming

Student Council tried hard to be decisive and incisive in their deliberations over the budget Sunday night and had considerably more success than in previous years. At the start of the meeting council faced a proposed \$3600 budgetary deficit for 1976-7; after three hours members emerged with an unallocated budgetary surplus of \$12,655. Student Union Treasurer Mark Crossman had prepared a list of potential budgetary reductions totaling \$9000, but these became unnecessary in the face of determined budget-cutter Mike Sherar.

The surplus allows the new council some needed flexibility in anticipation of changing priorities and student needs. Without overstating the case, readers should realize that these budgetary decisions can easily become simple guidelines in the face of a new council which may have drastically different priorities.

Council made some disappointing decisions at the Sunday night meeting. Principal among them was withdrawal of funds from the course evaluation guide.

Course evaluation is providing an academic service to the student community (and incidentally to teaching faculty), and it is in the difficult position of having to be done well in order to be of any use at all. As with anything, doing it well takes resources, both people and money, and attempts were being made to gather the financial support from the university to make it a sophisticated and reliable package in a readable format.

The council vote to shift the whole burden and the initiative for course evaluation onto the administration may well sabotage these negotiations.

It is one thing to say the university should fund something, it is another to throw away your negotiating base and undermine the credibility of your proposal.

The decision was at best, naive and in haste, at worst foolish and Council still has the opportunity, now that it is facing a surplus budget to overturn the decision and allocate some funding to work on a course evaluation guide.

It should be obvious to the average student that if the administration is providing all the funding, initiative and energy for creation and publication of course evaluation criterion then it will be designed so as to serve their interests not ours. Questions of teaching effectiveness will be designed not with improvements in mind, but with an eye to tenure applications, and the treatment of said professor at "tenure time".

Course evaluation is not the ultimate solution; but it is an opportunity for concerned students and concerned faculty to evaluate Dalhousie's ability to deliver education to the student community. It should not fall victim to the whims of overpowered fiscal restraint.

Remember the guy who said that it was the "best of times, and the worst of time." Well he's dead now.

The Dalhousie GAZETTE is the weekly publication of the Dalhousie Student Union. The views expressed in the paper are not necessarily those of the Student Union or the editor. We reserve the right to edit copy for space or legal reasons. The deadline for letters to the GAZETTE is the Monday preceding publication. No unsigned material will be accepted, but anonymity, if necessary, will be granted. The Dalhousie GAZETTE, Canada's Oldest College Newspaper, is a founding member of the Canadian University Press. The Dalhousie GAZETTE office is Room 334 of the Student Union Building, telephone 424-2507. The subscription price is \$5.00 per year (27 issues).

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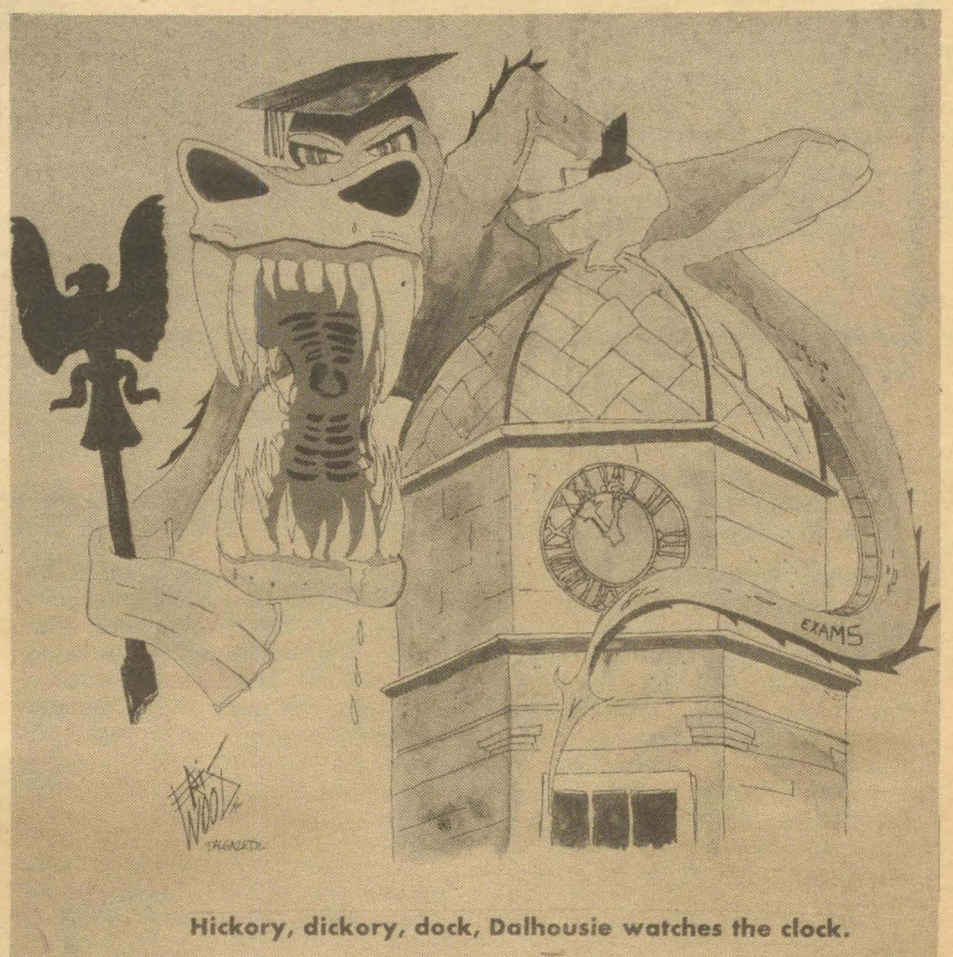
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Preventative Medicine

Initiative is a rare and precious commodity in the world of student affairs, so it is with some regret that we view the passing of the Committee on Jobs, Loans, Bursaries, and Tuition (JBLT).

The government was threatening severe cutbacks in Student Aid. A group of students, feeling that their student leaders were not in the forefront of the battle, gathered together to parry the thrust of the government's budget cut. These students were volunteering their time and energies in the hopes that they could negotiate a equitable deal for the general student body.

But this part of the student body was afflicted with a cancerous growth, a growth that from its birth stunted and deformed the body. When the body refused to die, and fought back against the cancer, feebly seeking to purge itself of its parasitical element-gone-wild; the cancer, foolishly thinking it could live without the body brazenly asked the body to leave.

The cancer and the body, both seemed to be going in the same direction, but one was doing so only at the peril of the other. The body could function best only if it cut the cancer off, but the cancer was part of it, and it did not want to do so.

The cancer was, and still is the "Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist)", and the body it destroyed was the Jobs, Bursaries, Loans, and Tuition Committee (See story page 3).

Hindsight is never as good as foresight, but it seems that some students, who trusted that the "CPCML" wanted to help other students, not garner some cheap publicity for their movement were betrayed.

If one casts aside the phrases "dictatorship of the proletariat" and "anti-imperialist" and looks at the substance of the "CPC ML" and its Dalhousie branch, inaptly christened "the Dalhousie Student Movement" one sees instead a group of elitist manipulators pretending to be something they are not.

Proletarians they are not, representatives of the students they are not, socialists they are not; they are instead a cancerous growth on the student body, not to be cut out, but to be watched in order to prevent the worst in them from coming out.

The Gazette is joining the preventative political health care movement by providing you with a warning to handle this toxigen carefully.

Letters

Paul Zed genuine

To the Gazette:

I would like to take issue with sundry remarks made by Paul Zed in an editorial which appeared in the April 1, 1976 edition of the Gazette. It is ironic that Mr. Zed's comments were printed in that is, as there is an old aphorism 'out of the mouths of babes and (in this case) FOOLS!'

Mr. Zed alludes to himself as being 'an active resident of Howe Hall'. I would like to outline one aspect of Mr. Zed's wide-ranging activities. In October 1975, Paul (or Mr. Howe Hall, as he is affection-

ately referred to), was elected Howe Hall food rep. In keeping with a long standing Zed tradition, Paul, to no ones avail, rarely honored the plebians with his revered counsel at frequent food meetings with Beaver.

Mr. Zed, having just been elected as student Senate Rep. is evidently quite anxious to build a reputation for Himself; however, his efforts could be better spent elsewhere, i.e. trying to reinstate double rooms in Henderson House rather than the triples which were implemented by tight-fisted bureaucrats in the administration, attempting to elicit more money from already heavily burdened students.

Mr. Del Atwood
Box 452, Howe Hall
continued on page 5

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Comment

C.L.C. has hampered position

by Brian P. Duggan

Recent developments in the relations between Canadian Labour and the Government bring about the following humble comments on the new position of the C.L.C.

It is my opinion that the Canadian Labour Congress has hampered its position while trying to improve it.

The mass rally of Labour Union Brothers and Sisters on Parliament Hill on March 22, 1976, was a sign of protest against the Federal Government's anti-inflation program. The C.L.C. called for Trudeau to remove his legislation controlling wages.

The case of the C.L.C. is that the controls policy will only control wages but not prices. In the early stages of this program that does seem quite evident. Many economists are saying that the controls cannot work effectively against prices. This in turn means that the cost of living will continue to rise while the wages of the workers will be subject to restraint. Canada's problem of poverty, especially among the working poor, will get worse.

Indeed, many noted economists hold the opinion that the controls program will effectively control prices, but that there will be a time lag before price restraint will take hold. The position of the C.L.C. is that while this lag is in progress the workers will be under great economic pressure—without a 'living wage'.

The mass rally was a sign of how the C.L.C. feels about the program. The fact that it was held on a working day, left some factories

and shops without workers. There were reports of clashes between police and the workers who were on their way to Ottawa. This brings to mind what one reads about a gem in Canadian Labour history, namely the "On To Ottawa Trek". As well, it can be seen that the relations between Government and Labour have come a long way since 1935. Labour has been allowed to sit on Government decision-making boards and has become accepted by most Canadians as the voice of the worker.

C.L.C. President, Joe Morris, and Prime Minister Trudeau could not come to an agreement on March 22. Morris wanted the controls program withdrawn, Trudeau said, no. The Executive Committee of the C.L.C. decided to withdraw its membership from two Government boards. By withdrawing from the Canadian Labour Relations Council and the Economic Council of Canada the C.L.C. has drastically cut its input into the decision-making process, thus hampering its cause.

The boards being made up of representatives from Government, Business and Labour, were designed to assist the Cabinet in developing policy. One could argue that these bodies had very little impact on policy matters because of the fantastic structure of the Trudeau bureaucracy. It could also be argued that Labour had a very weak voice on the bodies. But the bodies were set up as vehicles for three pronged input into the decision-making process, which is now two pronged: Business and

Government.

I feel that the development and position of the C.L.C. has been stymied by the withdrawals. Labour has never had a strong position in Canada due to the lack of political support and an effective central body. The controls program certainly gave Labour something to unite against. But they have hurt the effectiveness of this move by withdrawing from the Government bodies. They no longer have any voice in Government policy, thus it is highly unlikely that any policy will take Labour's interests sincerely. Policies will have their main influence from Business and Government.

The arguments against Price and Wage Controls concerning the effect that they will have on the Collective Bargaining rights of the workers are certainly valid. I certainly do not accept the controls policy as a policy for the people.

Granted we must give Trudeau a chance to show us if it will work. One is foolish to demand that he withdraw the legislation for this is his life and death policy. I like to think that Trudeau will sink with the policy in 1977 when everyone is convinced that it will not work.

As for the C.L.C. they have very few avenues to follow; they no longer have their foot in the door of the decision-making process. They now stand as an interest group. A one day protest strike could be called but, as one reporter put it, what could they do next? They could resort to tactics such as the massive 'Winnipeg General Strike' but that would only ruin their creditability with the public. I do not condemn the C.L.C. for its unifying efforts, but I do condemn them for withdrawing from the decision-making process. That was the move that will make them the lesser of 'Two Solitudes'.

Letters continued from page 4

Council sacks matches!

To the Gazette:

A special message for all you smokers. Congratulations. If you attended the last council meeting, you are aware that the union lost \$600.00 this year on matches, that right the unique Dalhousie matches on display at the enquiry desk. A loss of \$600.00 is the equivalent of 60,000 books of matches - disap-

pearing at the rate of 165 per day over a 12 month period. In a budget cutting session the council has decided they can no longer afford to support petty thievery. Too bad, for some like myself appreciated this service.

Heather MacQuarrie

continued on page 7

**"For me, good food
and a good beer go together.
That's why I ask for Heineken.
It's all a matter of taste."**

Heineken
It's all a matter of taste.

Mount St. Vincent - Dal Bus Schedule
 Buses Chartered For Students Taking Saturday Examinations: April 10 & 17.

Saturday April 10:

Charter to leave Dartmouth Shopping Center at 8:15 a.m. down Barrington to Spring Garden to Dalhousie. Leave Dalhousie and proceed to Mount by shuttle route. Arrive at the Mount at 9:00 a.m. Leave the Mount at 12:15 p.m. and follow same route back to Dartmouth. Leave Dartmouth again at 12:50 p.m. and follow same route back to Mount to arrive at 1:20 p.m. Leave the Mount at 4:45 p.m. and return to Dartmouth by same route.

Saturday April 17:

Charter to leave Dartmouth Shopping Center at 8:15 a.m. down Barrington to Spring Garden to Dalhousie. Leave Dalhousie and proceed to Mount by Shuttle route. Arrive at the Mount at 9:00 a.m. Leave the Mount at 12:15 p.m. and follow the same route back to Dartmouth.

The lunch bucket

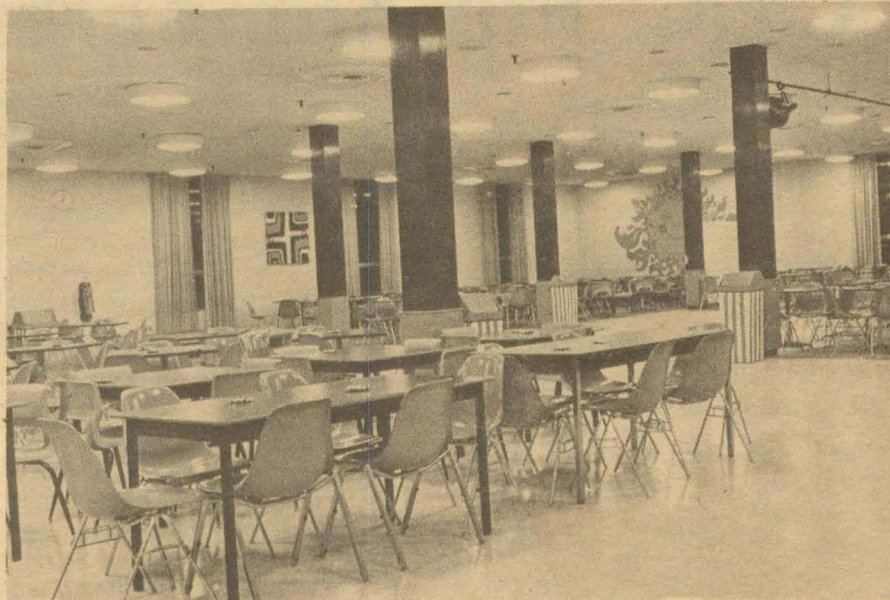
by Alan McHughen

This is number 27 in a terminating series of articles dealing with the Food Services aspect of the Dalhousie Student Union. Sometime during the summer, the Student Council government of Neal-Gillis will appoint one of their honourable members to replace me as Chairperson of the Food Services Committee. I offer my best wishes to whomever gets sucked into the position.

Because of the large number of letters received in the last few weeks, I can't possibly answer them all here, so I've selected one, which I think is one of the best of the year. Also, the winner of the gross-out contest held in the last couple of weeks is printed here.

Dear Box and Basket (case)

For all the letters with valid requests for change which have been published in this column in the dull GAZETTE, I see not a single change in anything at the cafeteria end of the stick (shitty). So, McEwan, I respectfully request that



Dal Photo / Mooney

you find an oriface on your body up which to shove your useless answers. Well, enjoy your job 'till the end of the year and I hope for the sake of those who have to eat here that Saga does not recycle you in the Club sandwiches as mock turkey.

Anon.

Since the second issue of the Gazette (no letters were answered in the first issue), I have answered 190 letters. (A total of slightly over 200 were received. They include the "unprintables" and the few leftovers of the last two weeks or so. It also includes the letters that were not printed because they were written on the same day by the same person stating the same complaint. In that case, only one of the letters was printed.) Of the 190 letters answered (count 'em), there are 44 valid complaints, 46 potentially useful suggestions, and 86 general comments. The remaining 14 or so were miscellaneous letters that bore no relation to the cafeteria.

Of the 90 "valid" complaints and suggestions, I feel that the problem or suggestion was investigated to the best of my limited ability in about 74 cases. Although the solutions did not always appear in the column, they were worked out with Pat Hennessey personally, with the SUB General Manager John Graham, and / or with the person making the complaint initially. One of the most common problems, and a perennial one, concerned the pricing structure. Here, I could do very little. My lack of financial knowledge is generally apparent, so I could rarely argue about money. Incidentally, I don't like the price of food either. And I'm sure Saga would love to lower their prices if the food retailers would lower theirs. But after a year in the business, I've come to the realization that individuals, even a group as large and powerful as the Student Union can do nothing to effect change in the economy.

Most of the change I've been involved in helping to bring about are the small things that are rarely noticeable; things like providing decaffeinated coffee for those who enjoy it, things like making sure the tables don't get into the deplorable condition characteristic of the last few years, things like making sure the place runs efficiently, and even the relatively minor thing of providing a place where people can complain and know somebody will read it (regardless of whether or not anything will be done with it). It is difficult for a person like myself to effect great change which will benefit everyone. Many of my ideas were old ones, and not used because of shortcomings pointed out to me by those who know much more about this business than I ever will. Perhaps the new Chairman (chairperson), will have more

ability than me and will be able to effect change that will be apparent in the cafeteria. In any case, I have enjoyed "my job" for the past year, but now I'm glad it's over. Perhaps now I can walk through the cafeteria at noontime without at least three people telling me about the fish in their Tuna Salad.

P.S. Don't eat Club sandwiches over the summer

Here's the winner of the gross letter contest:

Dear Alan,

Judging from your comments in last week's column, I would guess that the chances of my letter being printed are quite slim. Nonetheless, I am writing this letter in all sincerity, having saved my comments 'til the year's end, and hope that it will be printed. First of all, I would like to congratulate you and your column on the work you have done. Through the "Lunch Bucket", many students have come to better understand some of the problems encountered in feeding a large student body, and are now not so quick to criticize and complain. I thank you, for your work, in acting as a liaison between students and Saga Foods. I also thank you for bringing many a smile (and many more outbursts of laughter) to my face, while reading your witty replies to the many and varied letters which you received. Secondly, I have no complaints about the cafeteria. I have been eating here for three years and in that time have found the staff helpful and courteous, the food tasty....People complain about the food here, but they must stop and realize that any cafeteria serving the number of people that ours does cannot be expected to have food that tastes as good as Mother's home cooked. One last comment - the Deli-Bar and baked goods counter are the greatest ideas yet. If these were your ideas, thanks; if not, please pass on the thanks to the party or parties responsible. Sign me,

3rd Year Arts

Thank you, but Pat Hennessey was solely responsible for both the Deli-Bar and the Baked Goods counter. Incidentally, Pat will not be here next year, as he is moving on to bigger and better things. (I met the new manager the other day - he asked me not to rake him over the coals. I certainly hope, if he lights the coals, that somebody drags him over them.)

To clear up some common confusion concerning this column: A) All letters are genuine and real. I do not make up my own because that would be too difficult. But many people have quite seriously asked me how many of the letters are concocted, even Ken MacDougall accused me of this. It's continued on page 7

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Letters

continued from p. 5

Shock value?

This is in reply to the article by Bernie Helling and Bradley Warner in the April 1st *Gazette* concerning the leafletting against the NATO ships by the *Voice of Women* peace activists.

I submit that the aim of journalism is to provide insight, not to use events as a basis for a superficial analysis of one's own perceptions and interpretations. In this respect, Helling and Warner are not journalists.

Their analysis of the political reasons why we were out there picketing happen to coincide on the surface with why in actuality we were there: to protest military spending while essential social services are drastically cut-back or eliminated, with more and more cutbacks in sight. But I shudder to think of how far the article would have strayed from the actual event if their political slant were askew of ours. They were not really aware of the **import** of these cutbacks, and the rest of the article was a study in inconsistency and indecisiveness as to where they **do** stand.

I specifically asked the man from the *Gazette* who interviewed us, and who stood around writing down people's comments to us, if he could please let people know how to get in touch with us if they were interested in either the *Voice of Women* or to reply to, or question, us as to Sunday's activity. We are an all-woman, Canadian-based peace and ecology group and for these reasons, we may have some appeal to people interested in working for or finding out more about a group such as we. **No** mention of phone numbers or an address was given. (*Voice of Women*, Box 13, Halifax, N.S.) The basic aim of news,

Helling and Warner, is to inform. Also, the two gentlemen were just plain **wrong**. To the best of my recollection, we were **not** spat upon. We were asked into the guardhouse for tea, however.

The last tacked-on paragraph, one of a series of seemingly random paragraphs was simply atrocious, and was added, I believe, for mere shock value, as if two men were worried that they had to add severity in addition to misinformation. "They looked more like a disorganized motley crowd of malcontents". Well, we were told when we organized the protest (yes, it **was** organized) **not** to have too many protestors there, as we could be forcibly dispersed on grounds of creating a crowd.

Thank you for allowing me to respond.

Virginia Crabill
For Voice of Women
Box 13, Halifax
423-3369

John Hamilton on the Grawood

To the Gazette:

Since my last letter appeared in the *Gazette*, I have been astonished by the positive response. People I do not even know have come up to me and said "Good for you." Please do not construe this letter as an apology for the other but I feel that I should put a few points straight.

My last letter was not fair to those people in the Grawood who really do try to do a good job as it was written at about 7:30 the morning after the second incident and I was rather angry and also about 5/10 asleep. At such a moment balance and rational judgement are somewhat difficult to summon and the innocent often get trampled in the dust and trodden into the mire in the heat of rancour. There was indeed a certain amount of overkill in that letter.

The two incidents described were true and did take place as described. The management of Bar Services was very receptive and has since assured me that steps would be taken to ameliorate the situation. Tim Purtsis stated that the summer staff had been chosen from the more experienced and reliable workers and furthermore that the operation would be much more closely watched by himself and Murdoch Ryan. I must add that the service which I have received since the publication of my letter has been excellent. However, if poor service does take place, it's the patron's responsibility to complain. If there are no constructive complaints in any operation, then the management can only assume that all is well, which in the case of the Grawood, was not the case.

It would appear, therefore, that the Grawood Staff is much like the little girl with the curl;

When they are good, they are very very good,
But when they are bad

Sincerely,
John Hamilton

Employment, where?

To the Gazette:

Well, another year has come and gone, and the students are back at the same old hustle - job hunting. Instead of feeling overjoyed at the prospect of escaping from the apparently endless flood of work at Dal, we should be trying to nestle into the embryonic sac of sheltered academic life - if we had the money. To those of us who owe our souls and then some to "big daddy" Student Aid - the next few months loom ahead, with the ceaseless scramble from company to company filling out applications that no

continued on page 9

A memorial trust fund has been established by the family of the late Professor Ernest Guptill.

Proceeds of the fund will be used to perpetuate Professor Guptill's custom of providing an annual scholarship to a student graduating from Grand Manan High School. Grand Manan is an island in the Bay of Fundy and is the late Professor Guptill's birthplace.

Donations are tax-deductible and may be sent to:

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Box continued from page 6

fortunate I keep the letters. They are all on file if anyone else would like to see them.

B) I do not work for Saga Foods, and I doubt if I ever will. Nor am I their defender, although it may appear to be that way on occasion.

C) I am not writing this column for free food. I would have gotten a limited amount of free food even if I was not in the cafeteria all year. I started writing the column because I thought there was a need for students to find out what was going on behind the cafeteria. Later, it turned more into a humour column, as that is the only way to make cafeteria topics interesting; so

people will read it. I've also had a great deal of fun in writing the



thing.

As a closing comment, let me adapt a quote from Mark Twain: "Everyone talks about the weather, but nobody does anything about it." The same can be said for our little cafeteria: "Everybody talks about the cafeteria..." But there is one main difference in the comparison. The reason nobody does anything about the weather is that nobody can control it. The food and the cafeteria can be controlled, but only by students who are interested enough to express their comments and suggestions.

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the dalhousie gazette



Gazette staff 75-76: (l-r, beginning at the bottom) Allan Zdunich, Ron Norman, Wayne Ingarfield, bottle, Bradley Warner, upside down Gazette, Valerie Mansour, dona lee Moulton, Susan Johnson, Eric (Warren Beatty) Wood, Lloyd Daye, Michel Cormier, Patricia Aikens, Dave Purcell, Bill Forrester, Greg Zed, Harvey MacKinnon, Lisanne Murphy, Paul O'Keefe, Cate Young, Jeff Round, Elizabeth Nijenhuis, Michael Greenfield. Not all staff appeared in this foto.

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Letters continued from page 7
 doubt will be promptly "garbage-canned" upon our departure, or at least stored in some easy-to-forget place to be burned at a later date. There are always alternatives, after all, who said you ever had to do something related to what you studied? That's it - lay all those years of work to waste and take a job as a maid, which doesn't require a grade 8, let alone a BA or BSc. Then when you finally finish college, making you eligible for all the goodies society promised you way back when, you can fill out application form upon application form, to which you can receive the reply, "PhD, that's fine, but can you type?"

Most students get paid so little it's not worth the effort of working; to illustrate, in the past 5 years I managed to earn the princely sum of \$601.00 (and have the pay envelopes to prove it), at anything from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per hour. I owe 667% that amount!

The purpose of my letter is this, I suggest to the Department of Manpower to change their slogan to HIRE A SCAB THIS SUMMER. And to those who don't like university much, this word of advice - learn to type - it'll bring you a lot farther a lot faster.

Yours in unemployable
 obsolescence,
 A Potential Graduate
 (With no potential)

Reply from Grawood

To the Gazette

In short reply to John Hamilton's "An Open Letter to the Grawood Staff" / April 1st / 76.

My main complaint about your letter is, I feel that neither you, nor anyone else, whether in a position to do so or not, should be able to threaten a person with loss of employment. I feel that if any action such as this threat suggests, was to be taken out on any individual employee on bar services, the only head that would conceivably roll would be that of your own. With this, I only mean to answer a threat with another, not to intimidate a challenge. Furthermore, I find this threatening approach to be in extremely poor taste on your part, being in a position such as yours.

Secondly, I believe that your exaggeration of time lapse in the Saturday night incident was rather uncalled for. For your information it was in fact, a "bad night" in so far as it was extremely busy for the entire night. If you can honestly tell me that after working a complete shift in any lounge, your body and mind would not become a little tired of constant running to serve "patrons" such as yourself, you may have my job for yourself. But, I can promise you that I would not yield my job to anyone without good reason or a good fight.

Sincerely,
 A Bar Staff Employee

Natural Method explained

To the Gazette:

Many questions have been raised concerning the article of March 18, 1976 of Natural Family Planning. The following is a basic description of the "Billings" or "Ovulation Method". The method simply teaches one to interpret the mucus discharged naturally by each woman in each cycle of menstruation. Sperm need a certain type of mucus in which to be able to survive.

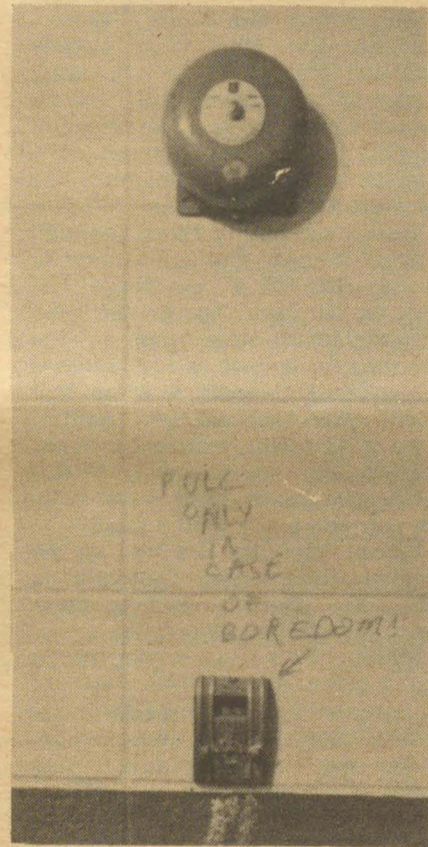
Observation of the time when the mucus is most fertile enables planning a family in a totally natural setting.

This method does require a period of abstinence from sexual contact for the first month of observation so the mucus observed will give the woman a base-line from which to begin a chart. Contamination by sperm can give a false reading. Following the first month of observation, the length of the period of abstinence depends upon the cycle of the individual woman. Most people who are now using this method effectively are finding that the time of abstinence is opportuning them with a time for deeper communication.

We now have a group of people who are volunteering their time to help those who would like to learn more about the full practice of the "Billings Method of Natural Family Planning". They can be your guide simply by contacting the Dalhousie University Chaplain's Office at the S.U.B., Saint Agnes' Church Rectory, or Saint Stephen's Church Rectory in Halifax.

P.S. Doctors are welcome to call also.

Lorna Muzzerall
 continued on page 10



Menagerie

continued from page 19

category.

In this scene Amanda should be so charming with her southern gentility as to fluster Jim's natural talkativeness, and probably to make Tom compliment her, if he were able to express his fonder feelings towards her. It is a sort of balancing scene to the one in which Tom calls Amanda switch. But without this reconciling of her respect with the other characters, it seems to lessen the effect of Amanda's dignified composure in the face of the final insult of Jim's departure where she must be as composed outwardly as she is languishing within. Again, perhaps the humour caught by the audience was more than was intended, but in such a scene as this there should be no ridicule suggested whatsoever.


Amanda is the most heroic character in the play, and to make a joke of her where she should be in her glory is theatrical sacrilege.

That the manner in which **The Glass Menagerie** has been produced is totally compatible with the play's original intentions, I have reservations. That there is a high quality of life and spirit and charm which the production gives the play that goes far beyond this, I have no doubt.



THANK YOU





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Finally MacDougall gives a last word...?

To the Gazette:

The following few paragraphs had been censored from the March 25th edition of the GAZETTE, allegedly because the Editor of the paper, Allan Zdunich, did not believe that the average student did not have sufficient intelligence to grasp the fact that the article, normally appearing under the kicker, "Ken MacDougall's View", would be considered anything but satire. The condescending nature of the editor's mentality I leave to the reader to comment upon. The

critique of personalities I leave to the individuals mentioned themselves to comment upon.

It's budget time at the Union, and that always makes for interesting scenarios at the Vertical Mausoleum (the SUB). Come in some time and watch the action. Cynic City...

Around this time of year, departmental knives become sharpened and it's every man for himself. Rumours start that someone is going to be fired, services will be cut back, and so on. Never mind that someone should be fired, some budgets shouldn't exist, and so on...

This year there's tension and expectancy in the air. There's no new Treasurer to pull a con job on; instead, departmental heads are being forced to deal with Mark Crossman, pinchpenny extraordinaire, the same person who supervised last year's budgets. He's learned all the tricks (he thinks), and no one is going to pull the wool over Mark's eyes ever again.

This situation, so I am led to believe, is causing great concern in the bearpit. Already some department heads have been turfed from Mark's office, with the threat that our resident "financial wizard" will take care of their estimates. So, it is with this vision in mind that we look in on Mark Crossman's office, as he examines the budgets of our expanding bureaucracy.

Act I, Scene I
Enter Mark Crossman into the Student Council offices. He is wearing a new pair of elevator shoes.

Mark: Ms. Hiscock (the Union's Accountant), please send in the first victim.

Glenna: Right away, Mr. Crossman. Enter Jon Walsh and Stan Carew of CKDU. Carew, ever aware of Walsh's sensitivities, lets him enter first. Crossman is busily poring figures into his calculator, and an occasional soft obscenity can be heard to exit his lips.

Mark: I'm not impressed. You turkeys should be shot. \$20,000 you windbags are costing us, and all they can hear at Howe Hall is a low hum.

Jon: Listen, you runt...

Stan: Now, Jon...

Jon: GAZETTE costs twice that amount.

Mark: \$4,000...and don't worry, because they're getting theirs. I've told Coughlan (Business Manager of the GAZETTE) that we're not paying rent on his penthouse this year. And Who-Done-It (the Editor) is being told to cut back circulation by 2,000. That should save us at least \$20 an issue. Bruce and Ann

(Pres and V.P.) are even volunteering to buy kitty litter this year. No sacrifice is too small for the Union. So start bleeding.

Jon: But the frat, eh, staff says that Council is already shafting us. We don't get paid for doing Record Hops, we can't go to Council receptions...where can we possibly cut back?

Mark: Try your library. Sell some of the junk up there. I've an offer here from Bob Switzer to pay \$50 for the entire collection. From the sound of the music you've been playing lately, we'll make a profit on the deal.

Jon: Listen, turkey...

Stan: Now, Jon...

Mark: Enough! Bleed or be gone. Cut back or I put a padlock on the joint. Next!

Carew drags Walsh from the office, kicking and screaming. Exeunt to the sounds of, "Now listen, Jon..." Enter Fiona Perina, Programming Director. She is visibly shaking. Crossman stands up to let the full effect of his shoes take hold.

Mark: This doesn't look good at all, at all...\$15,000 for bands...who are we getting? **Backmann-Turner?** What's wrong with **Stone Free?**

Fiona: But Mark, I've already told you that students just won't come out to see **Stone Free**. They're becoming too sophisticated...and besides, no one comes out to a dance in the Cafeteria anymore. It's too high-schoolish.

Mark: Nuts. Give them beer and they're happy. The university is paying \$50 for a new stage and lighting in the Cafeteria, plus \$20,000 for a new floor in the McInnes Room. We can only afford to use the McInnes Room for Beer Bashes. Get your priorities straight. And what's this nonsense...75% attendance...total revenue \$1,200 per double decker event. What price are you charging? \$.50 a head?

Fiona: Well, the fire limit on the McInnes Room and Cafeteria is 1250, and that's deducting overhead, just as you said to do...

Mark: 1250? The building holds over 2,000 people!!! SUB staff has just ordered 6 cattle prods for these events. Where in Hell do you think they'll get the opportunity to use them, if you only pack in 1250?

Fiona: But fire regulations, tables, chairs...where's everyone going to sit?

Mark: Sit? This is the Student Union!! People come here to be jostled, not sit down. Besides, how are liquor sales going to increase if people can rest?

Fiona: But...

Mark: Enough! More money! And cut out these damn lectures. Irving Layton...what accounting film is he with? Nonsense! Out, damn it, I have work to do! Next!

Exeunt Perina. She has to be helped from the office by Murdock Ryan and Tim Pertus, Bar Services Manager and Assistant Manager,

respectively. Ryan wears the look of frustration that can only come with having been hassled by too many Treasurers. Pertus, however, still shows the bounce of an athlete and the willingness to become involved in a fight - or start one. This is his first bearpit.

Mark: Sit down, damn it. And stop bouncing. What is this shit? \$65,000 profit? Council honouraria and Russell's going-away party are going to cost that much. Chicken feed. Where are you hiding the money, Ryan?

Murdock: Listen, Mark, if I hide any more departments in my budget, students are bound to get wind of it. So far you've given me SUB staff, Office Services, half of the Housing budget, almost all of Council's receptions, and the TV for the Night Managers. And students can only drink just so much, even Dal students. Where are they going to get to money, anyway? Prices in the Grawood are going up 40%... next thing you'll want me to do is start deducting booze from student loans, just like the university does for tuition.

Mark: Good idea. I'll have Bruce look into it. But these figures - there has to be something wrong here. \$1,200 a night for Grawood? Is the place only half full? Explain... and it better be good!

Tim: (under his breath to Ryan) Just give me the word, Murdock...

Murdock: Listen, Mark, the place can only hold 120 people...

Mark: 120??! The building holds over 2,000!! Where are people coming up with these numbers per room111

Tim: (under his breath, again) Now, Murdock?

Mark: OK, I've had about all I can take from you two. You don't think I saw you chucking cream pies at me during Winter Carnival, but I did. And now you're gonna pay for it!!

Tim: (Springing to his feet) Listen, twerp, I was eating guys like you when you were still flunking Arts courses....

Murdock: Listen Mark, if I have to change that budget one more time, or hide anything else in it, you'll get my resignation in the morning.

Mark: Don't threaten me!! It just so happens that I have an application for both your positions from one of your staff. He says he can do both of your jobs, and still play football for Dal.

Tim and Murdock: Who's that??!


Mark: Pat Wells. Now get out of here and fix up that budget. Ms. Hiscock, hold all calls. I have a Council reception to attend.

Glenna: Yes, Mr. Crossman. Exeunt Crossman. Obscenities can be heard in the background as Ryan tries to restrain Pertus.

Do things like that really happen in the Union?


by Ken MacDougall

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Pro Zed & Con Zed?

To the Gazette:
Congratulations to Mr. Zed on his article that very adequately depicted the feelings of almost everyone on our floor and I'm sure there are some guys upstairs who agree also. It is time someone did speak out against these outrageous damages. Sincerely,
A Concerned Resident of
Henderson House

To The Gazette:
After labouring over Mr. David Fiddler's letter dealing with the conditions in Howe Hall I have come to the conclusion that it most probably reached your office via a paper shredder. No other explanation would account for such a mangled delivery of an otherwise intelligent opinion. Surely this is not the work of a student at the graduate level of a supposed high ranking university. Tell me it isn't so!

Yours,
N. Webster

Whales abused

by Caryn Colman

I would like to point out to the readers of this newspaper, something which they may have heard of, but may not believe to be a serious problem: that is, the depletion of dolphins and whales, drawing on to their extinction. (To clear up the confusion, porpoises are included in the dolphin family. They are just smaller in size than the dolphin.)

Studies are continually showing that cetaceans are perhaps the most intelligent mammals, questioning the position which they hold in relation to man. The question deals with our definition of intelligence, the way we mold the definition to fit ourselves in isolation from all other living and non-living things. Ask yourself what intelligence is. Cetaceans have enormous convoluted brains (not considering the relativity to their size), more similar to man's than the primates, and as intricate communicative and social structure. They echo-locate their environment. Sound waves are emitted from the mammal, which travel through the water until they hit something with a different density than the water's. Then the waves bounce back to the mammal, holding information about the object which is read. Besides cetaceans reading their external environment this way, they also read each other's internal environment through the sound waves which bounce off from the internal organs. Physical and emotional conditions cannot be hidden from each other and this is a major component in their complex social structure.

During the Pliocene period, drastic climactic changes affected Africa, where it is believed that man evolved. Man's ancestors consequently no longer had trees for shelter or the type of food they were used to. According to Elaine Morgan in her book **The Descent of Women** and the aquatic theory, man's ancestors went to sea out of fear. From the sea they could receive some protection from their predacious enemies as well as have a new source of food. To afford themselves the greatest protection from predators, man's ancestors walked upright in the sea, being unable to go further away from the shoreline than was possible on all fours. Water also offers much support to the body, making this very easy and natural. It is also questionable as to why man would become upright on land if four legs could afford him with greater speed and agility to escape predators. A supportive concept to Morgan's theory is that man is the only land animal with hairs growing in the direction in which water runs off the body. Another support is that no pre-human skeletons have yet been found from the Pliocene period, suggesting that the skeletons have been taken by the sea. There is a theory which states that at this point of man's evolution, some of man's ancestors came out of the sea in their changed form, while some stayed in the sea, changed as cetaceans.

Obviously, man is the cause of the endangerment of cetaceans because of his fishing and whaling industries. In the U.S.A., dolphins are incorporated into the method used to catch tuna, for human and pet consumption. For some reason, the tuna follow the dolphin, and so the fisherman herd the dolphin into enormous nets, while the tuna follow. The nets are then closed and the dolphins and tuna are trapped. Dolphins become mutilated when caught in the nets and often suffocate, not being able to surface for air. In spite of some attempts to save the trapped dolphins, the majority are killed. In the U.S.A. with its tuna industry rates as the second largest dolphin killer in the world.

The whales are in a much more serious state, commercially and biologically nearing extinction. There are cheap and available substitutes for all uses of whale products. Human consumption of whale meat is declining, but their killing goes on for pet food, chicken feed, cosmetics, margarine, lubricating oil and fertilizers. As each species becomes more 'fished out' the focus is shifted onto a more 'plentiful species'. Russia and Japan kill about 40% of the world's annual catch. It is fortunate that now Canada and the U.S. have placed a ban on the whaling industry.

The Dolphins:

President
Van Camp Sea Food Co.,
772 Tuna St.
Terminal Island
Ca., 90731

President
Pan Pacific
Terminal Island
Ca., 90731

President
Starkist Foods Inc.
Terminal Island
Ca., 90731

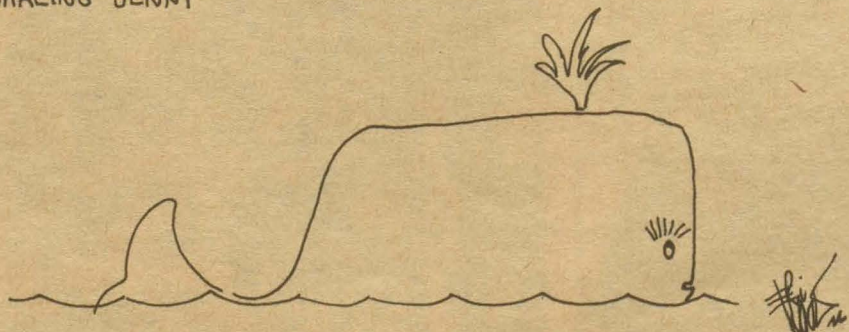
President
American Tuna Association
1 Tuna Lane
San Diego, Ca., 92101

The Whales:

Whitney Fidalgo Seafoods
Ralston Purina
Datsun
Chrysler Corp.
Chase Manhattan Bank
Honda
Hitachi
Toyota
General Motors
Westinghouse

An incredible book about cetaceans is **Mind in the Waters**, put out by Project Jonah, a non-profit organization dedicated to save and educate the public about cetaceans. The biggest problem, Project Jonah believes, is that in five years they will be out of existence because all the whales will be gone. The whales can be saved -- and in saving them we can create a model of international action that will demonstrate a way to save ourselves, and the rest of the earth we cherish.

WHALING JENNY



HARDY
AMIES

LONDON



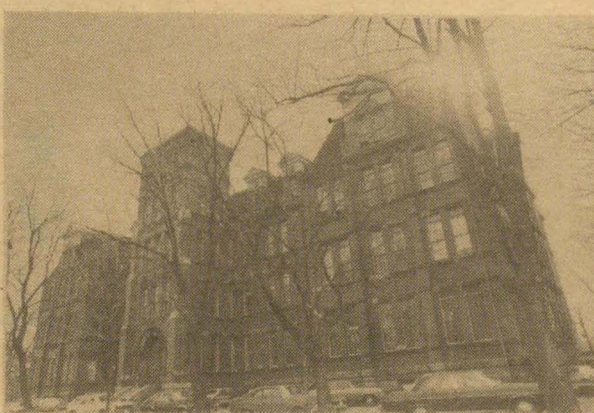
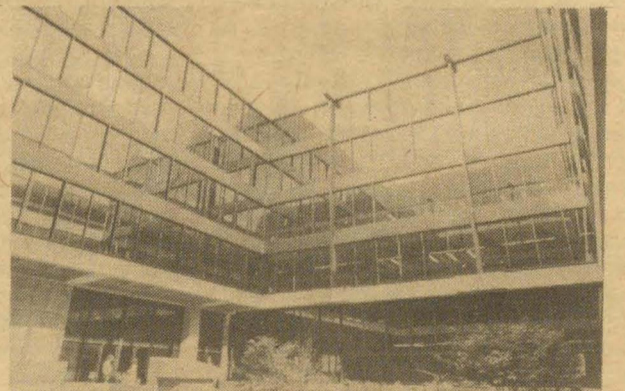
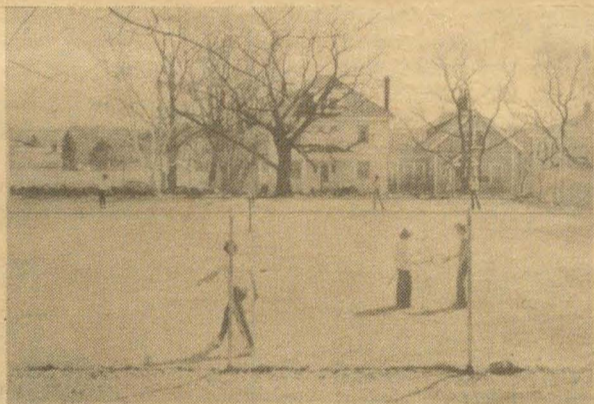
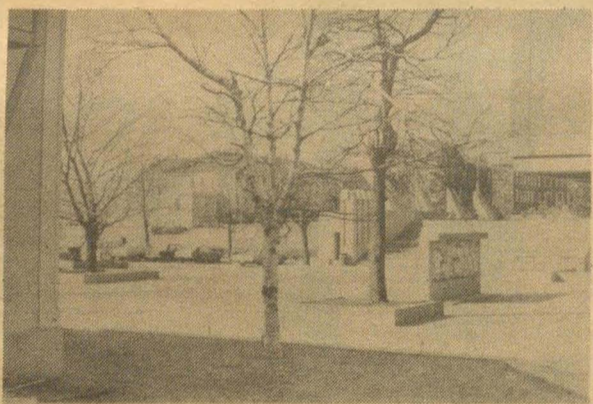
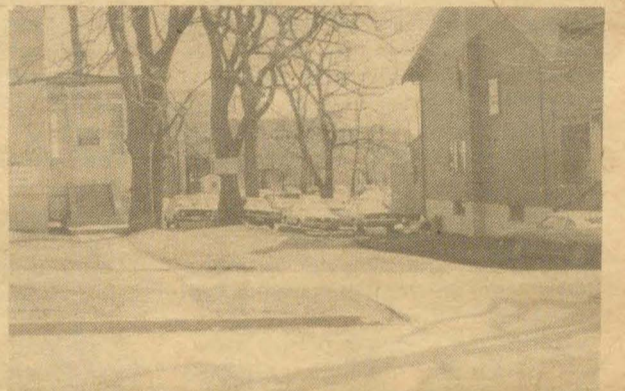
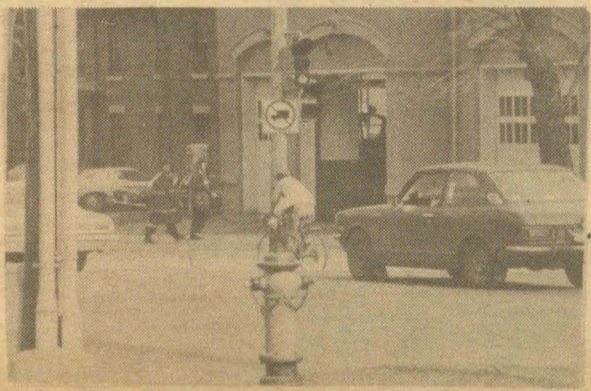
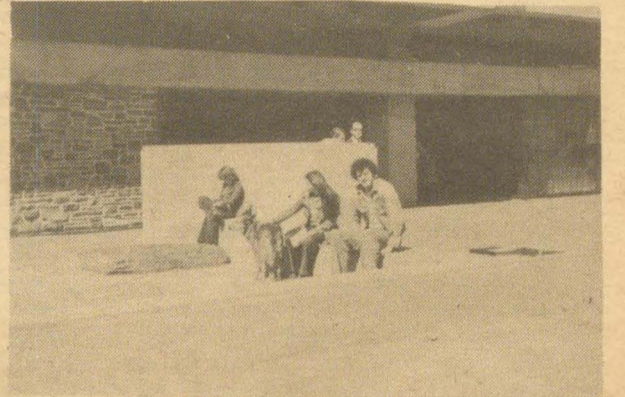
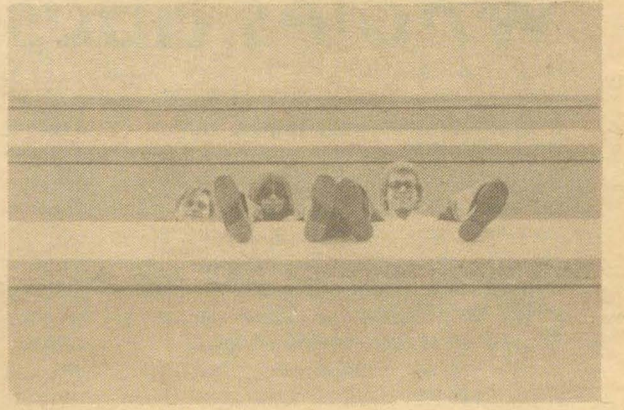
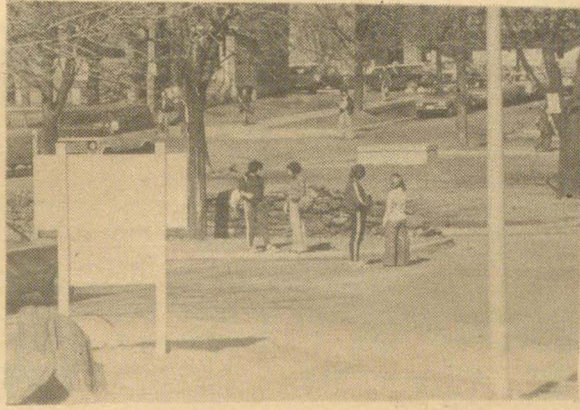
...in a class by itself

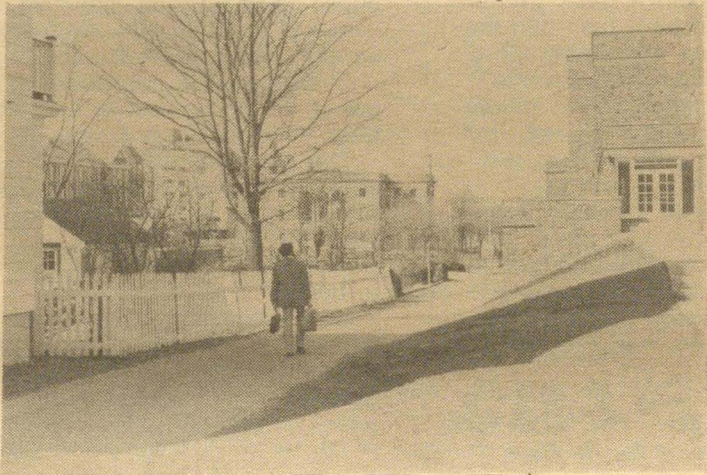
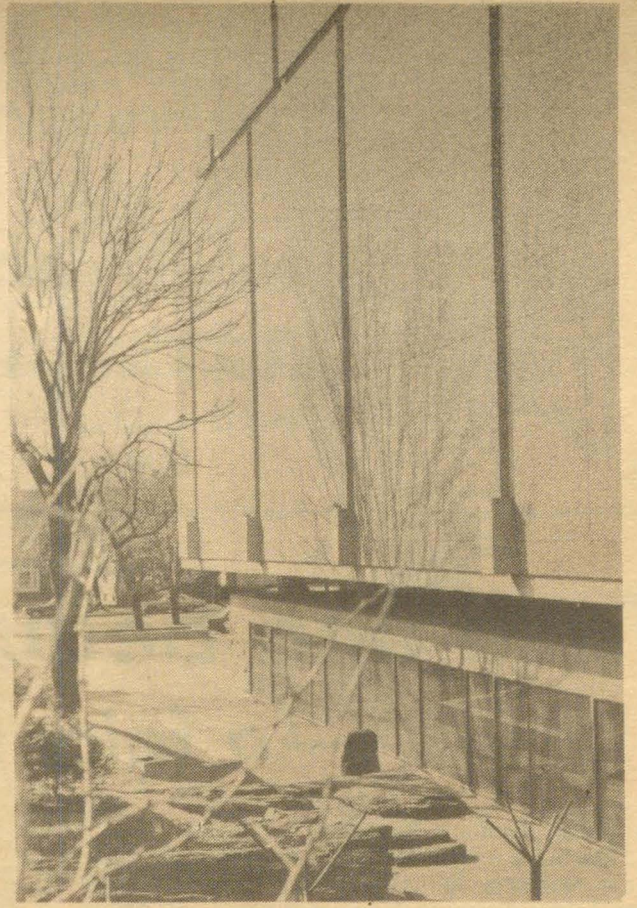
CONTEMPORARY EDITION - UNMISTAKABLY HARDY AMIES. HERE, FROM HIS LONDON COLLECTION, BRITISH DESIGNER HARDY AMIES PRESENTS THIS HANDSOME VESTED SUIT IN SUPERB IMPORTED WOOL. NEW STITCHED DETAILS APPEAR AT THE LAPELS AND THREE PATCH POCKETS OF THIS TWO BUTTON SUIT TAILORED WITH CENTRE VENT. ISN'T IT TIME TO EXHIBIT YOUR CONTEMPORARY GOOD TASTE IN A SUPERB SUIT TAILORED BY HARDY AMIES?



House of Rodney

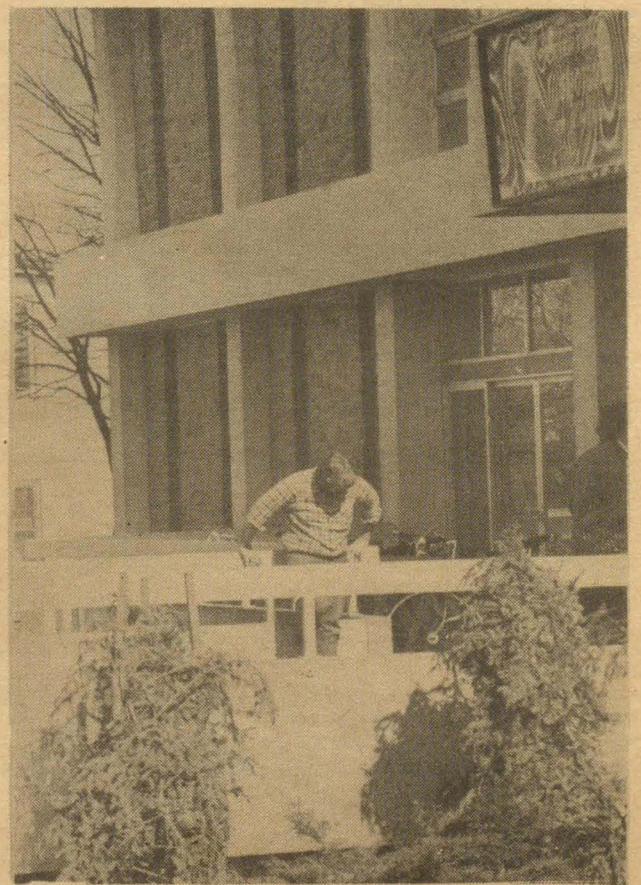
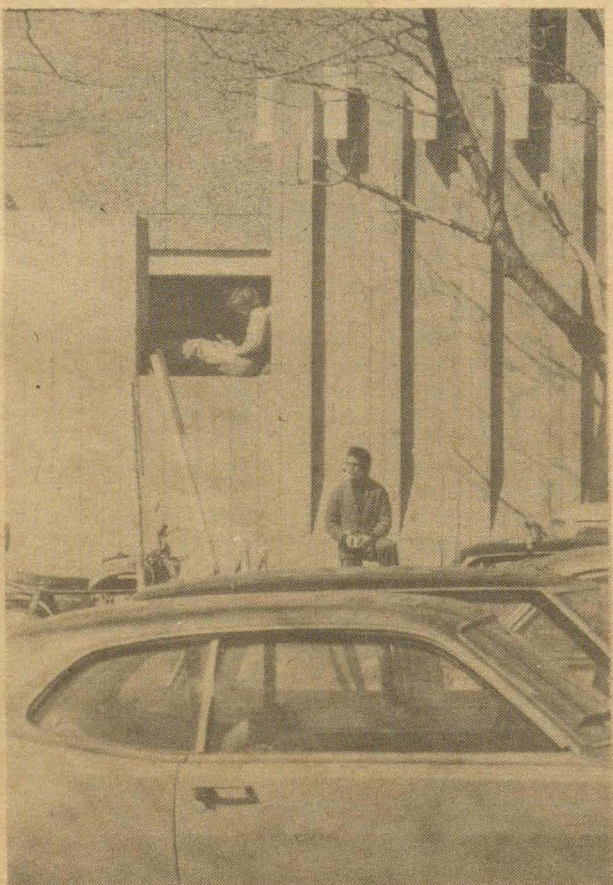
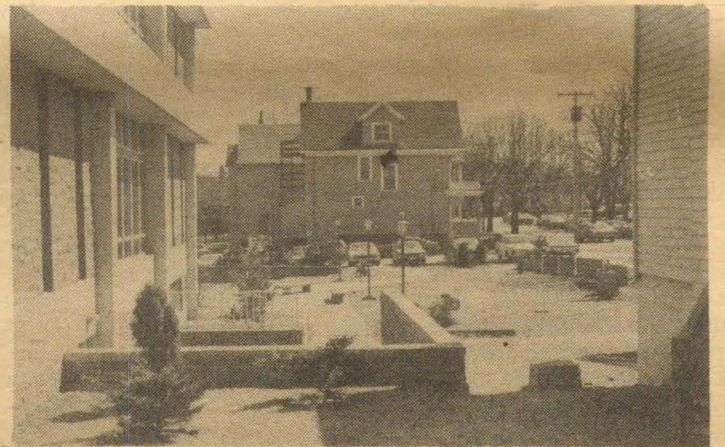
Lord Nelson Arcade on Spring Garden Rd. — 429-4605 —
423-8807
— Scotia Square — 425-3677

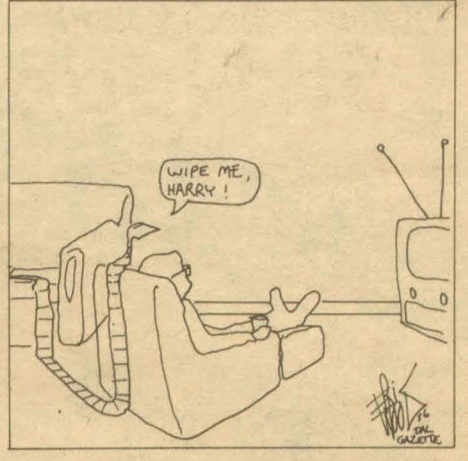
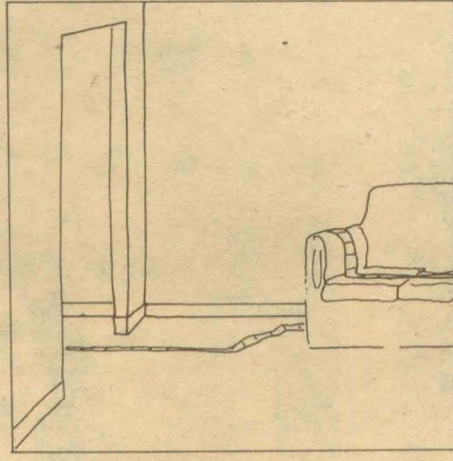
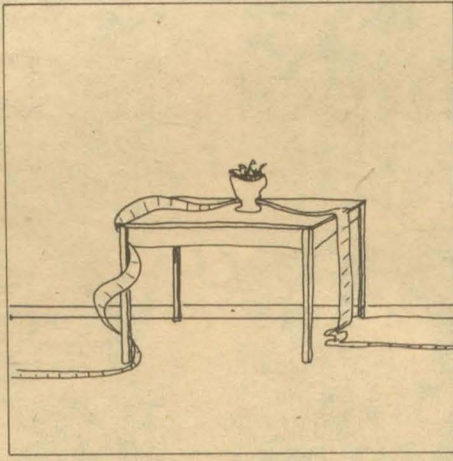
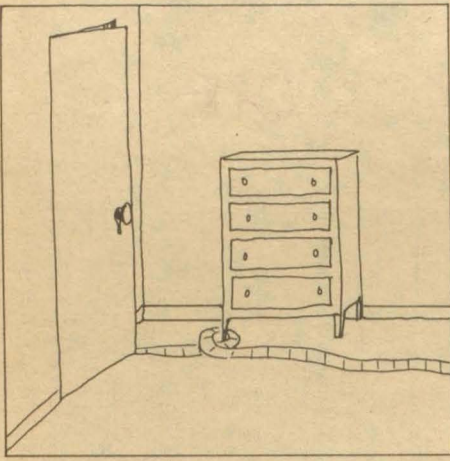





Spring

Photos by
Michael Walsh





Truth and beauty -

—a fairy story in the tradition of Oscar Wilde

by Jeffrey Leonard Round

Once there was an old man who was soon going to die. Now this old man was very wise and he had lived a very long time. He knew a great deal about almost everything and he knew that he was soon to die but he was not unhappy because he had lived a long and full life. He had seen many sights and done many things during his lifetime and when he died his life would be fulfilled. But there was one thing that bothered the old man that still remained to be done. He wanted to know what happiness was. Once, when he was very young, he had been happy. Then he had set out to do great things during his lifetime and to make much money and to gain many important and influential friends so that in being successful he might be even happier. But now, for all his wisdom and all his accomplishments, he was not happy and he did not know what happiness was. And now he did not know even where to look.

Now one day this old man was lying in bed in his large house on top of a hill. He lay so that he could see the forest and its animals, and beyond the forest the sea, and beyond the sea the sky. Suddenly a bird flew down and lighted on his window sill. This pleased the old man very much for he was nearly always alone and he loved to watch the animals to keep him company.

Now it so happened that this bird, who was a robin no less, could speak the language of people very well, just as most animals can even though you can hardly ever catch one speaking it. But this robin knew that the old man was a very kind and wise person so he spoke to the old man and the old man spoke back to the robin. The old man invited the robin in for tea (Red Rose, of course) and crackers to which invitation the robin readily accepted, except that the robin just had crackers as he was not in the mood for drinking tea so early in the morning.

After crackers the old man told the robin that he was soon to die and that he was not sad but for one thing, which thing was that he knew not the meaning of happiness, the answer for which the old man would give much in return. The robin liked the old man so very much that he said he would tell all the animals of the forest to tell all the people they met about the old man's question. Then the robin thanked the old man for his kindness and the old man thanked the robin for his. As the robin flew out the window into the wide blue ocean of the sky the old man thought that one day soon his soul, too, would fly, though much higher than the robin had ever flown before. Then the old man went back to his bedroom where he lay much of the day reading the wisdom of Confucius and Stephen Leacock.

The next day the old man awoke to a loud clamouring outside his door. He let it in and it turned out to be a rather ebullient middle-aged alderman from a neighbouring village in the country.

"Pardon me, you Honour, but I was so anxious to come and tell you the answer to your question as soon as I heard of it," the middle-aged man gasped, for he had been running.

"And what is the answer?" the old man asked politely, knowing full-well the knowledge of politicians.

"The answer is," the middle-aged alderman began, "that happiness is truth." And so saying, he bowed low to the floor with all the humility and lowliness that a politician can offer.

"And what, may I ask, is truth?" spoke the old man.

"Well, sir," said the middle-aged alderman, "speaking strictly for myself," (for he was), "I'd say that truth is when I tell my constituents what they want and then I give it to them."

"I see," said the old man, for he did. "Then I shall give you all my gold," the old man told the middle-aged man. "And also my autographed copy of Joey Smallwood's, *Why I chose Canada*."

And after having received the same the middle aged alderman left, quite visibly excited, his middle-aged pot belly all aquiver with ecstasy. Then the old man went back to bed and began to read *Arcadian Adventures With The Idle Rich*.

The next morning the old man opened the door to a loud knocking from within. Then he shut it when he realized it had been his stomach knocking. The old man had been contemplating the answer of the middle-aged man to such an extent that he had forgotten to eat.

So he soon sat down to a bowl of Quaker's Muffets, because muffets have no artificial flavourings or additives, and, also, a glass of dried prune juice.

When he finished eating the old man arose and went out into his garden, a place of great beauty and splendour. There were huge willow trees bowing their slender branches to the sun. A small silver stream tumbled joyously down the rocky mountainside, disappearing where it ran through the forest to meet the golden chalice of the sea. Here birds sang continuously in the trees, the lark heralding the morning, the mischievous blue-jay crying raucously in the early afternoon after some other animal's unlikely thievery, and the mournful whippoorwill singing its quiet ballad to the night, their voices blending in an endless concerto of mellifluous sound. To view the garden's magnificence gave the old man such an overwhelming feeling he couldn't describe.

When the old man returned from the garden his ears were beset with a quiet knocking at the front door. Upon opening the door he was confronted by a pale, solemn-faced young man.

"I am an artist, sir, and I have come to inform you of the answer to your question," announced the somber young man.

"Do come in," said the old man, and ushered the pale young man into the setting room and placed him in a chair. The old man was quite overjoyed at this turn of fortune. For artists were known to understand even the soul of man, if nothing else.

"And what is the answer?" the old man questioned, eagerly awaiting the enlightenment he was anticipating.

"The answer to your question," began the artist, standing now, carefully posing himself, hand lightly on breast and chin held pontifically in the air.

"Yes? Yes?" queried the old man impatiently.

"Is that happiness is beauty." And so having said, the young man collapsed into the chair.

The old man thought for a moment.

"And what do you know of beauty?" he finally asked the pale young artist.

"I?" said the artist. "I have suffered much for beauty."

"Ah!" said the old man. "And what is beauty?" he asked.

"Why, my dear sir," the artist almost exclaimed.

"Beauty is a picture, a poem, a symphony, a piece of sculpture. Beauty is something great that has been made by man who is lowly and

insignificant in this great universe. It is something to be admired by many and to endure forever."

"Then," said the old man, "you shall have my house in which you may live and create great works of art that will last forever. And also my subscription to *Arts Canada*."

Overjoyed, the great-artist to be went skipping out of the house and in his gigantic moment of bliss fell over the cliff and drowned in the sea.

The old man still was not satisfied with his answers. He had been truthful all of his life and yet he was not happy. His world had been beautiful always but still he was not happy. Disappointed and weary, the old man went back to bed.

As the old man lay alone in bed in the great house on top of the hill he began to think of the long and spectacular life that lay behind him. And as he lay there musing he became aware of a very sweet and tender voice singing gaily along with the birds in the trees outside in the garden. The old man, curious to know who could be in his garden, got up and went to the window. He looked out into the bright, warm dayling and saw a small child, the most beautiful child the old man had ever seen, singing happily to itself. The child had soft, golden curls and bright, green eyes. It sat playing with the rocks and sticks and sand in the garden. The old man called him.

"Hello, my child," he said softly, so as not to frighten him.

"Good afternoon, sir," said the child.

"Would you like to come in and see my house?" the old man asked.

"Yes, please. I would, sir," consented the child.

When he had come in the child looked all about him.

"It's a lovely house, sir," the child remarked.

"Thank you, my child," said the old man, lying in bed. "And do you think it's as lovely as the garden outside?"

"No, sir," replied the child.

"Oh, but that is not very polite, now is it, my son?" the old man asked kindly.

"I don't know, sir, but it's the truth," the child answered innocently.

"Oh, I see," said the old man, smiling. "And tell me, my child, do you know what truth is?" the old man asked amusedly.

"Well," said the child. "I'm not sure, but when I'm happy, and I know I'm happy, then that is the truth."

The old man felt a tremor run through him.

"And beauty, my young son?" he asked.

"What is beauty?" alert, now, for the answer.

"Being happy," the boy replied.

"And do you know what happiness is?" cried the old man, excited now with every nerve left alive in his old body.

The child thought for a moment, then looked up and said, "happiness is playing in the sun."

The old man's head sank back into the soft, silken pillows.

"One more question, my boy, and then you may leave," said the old man.

"Yes, sir," replied the child.

"If you could have anything you want in this whole world, what would that be?" the old man asked.

"Just to play," said the child. Then he went out into the garden. And the old man died happily ever after.

Here prostrate,
pressed flat out
in the space between a second storey floor
and a first storey ceiling.

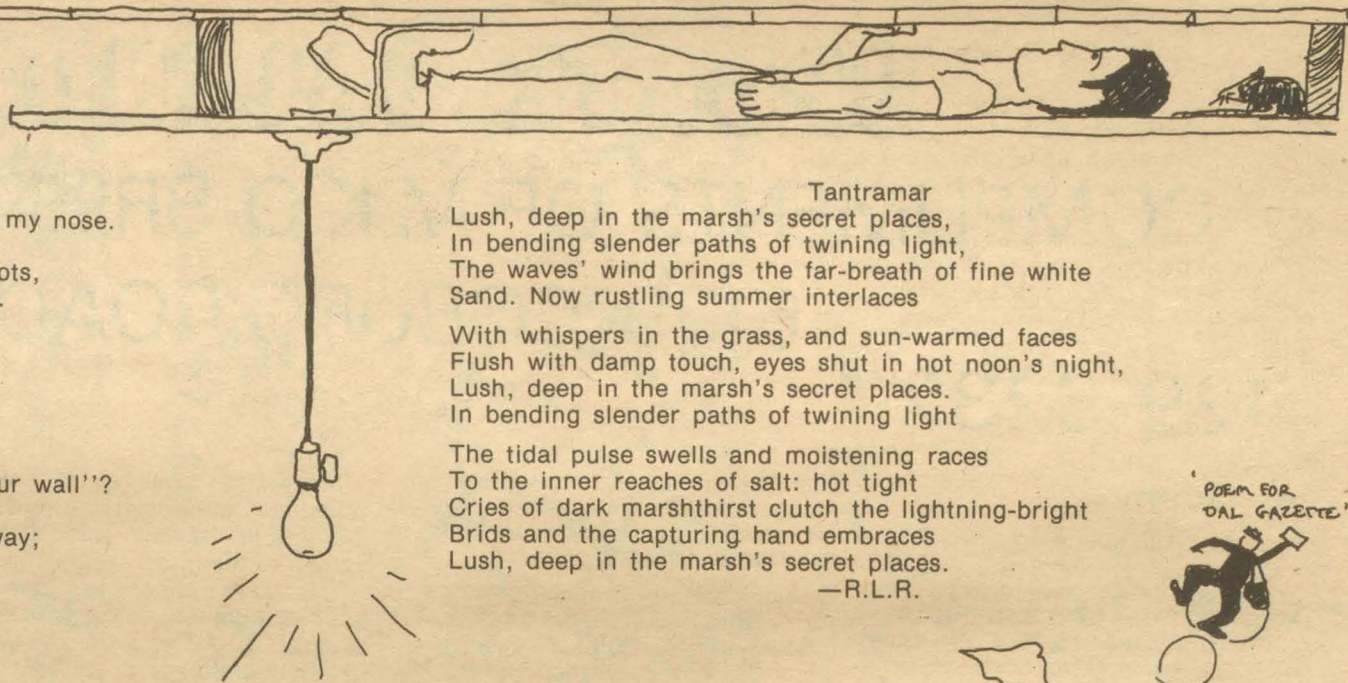
Here suffocating,
lying wide eyed,
Face upwards and Hands pinned,
Unable to scratch the intolerable itching of my nose.

The dust filters down from one tenant's boots,
The heat filters up from one tenant's stove.
One tenant dances
One tenant prays,
I can feel his gaze
that plays at my back.

I can hear them meeting in the hall;
"Have you smelt the rat that's rotting in our wall"?

First my eyes and lips and face dissolve away;
the sensuous strain is stopped.
First my face and feet and hands,
Outlines fading in the memory.
Traced outlines containing space only
and rotting vapours.

MARY MOTHER OF US, am I your son of mixed bloods?
BARTHOLEMW

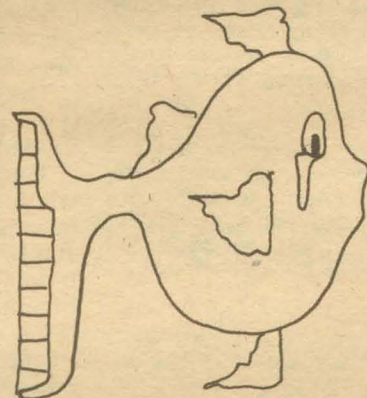


Tantramar
Lush, deep in the marsh's secret places,
In bending slender paths of twining light,
The waves' wind brings the far-breath of fine white
Sand. Now rustling summer interlaces

With whispers in the grass, and sun-warmed faces
Flush with damp touch, eyes shut in hot noon's night,
Lush, deep in the marsh's secret places.
In bending slender paths of twining light

The tidal pulse swells and moistening races
To the inner reaches of salt: hot tight
Cries of dark marshthirst clutch the lightning-bright
Brids and the capturing hand embraces
Lush, deep in the marsh's secret places.

—R.L.R.



: POSSESSIVE, BELONGS
TO MY COUSIN

Picture of my cousin 1973

The pictures come to us
struck from light
and memory, we remember
the tree but not the pose

already around you melting
snow, sun creeping
at your ankles the sky
at your mouth your face
dissolving, refracted now
and not

you
come to us
a foot fixed in snow and
tree, a dog, now dead
you
come to us/a hand
behind your face/a fear
of pictures

—Dawn Rae Downton

Charles Baudelaire in Los Angeles

The sun, slit yolk,
drips through smog
and goes out.

Two cowboys stiffen,
shift their coy gunbelts
down. Camera.

Extras fall back.
Alone, they spin, pawing
pitols off cocked
hips, sweat and dye
drizzle in 1000-watt
day: take this, these slash-
ing guns, faked climaxes,
shred cotton, cardboard,
styrene flesh, glass eye.

Desert rats rubbed raw
by sand and space, we
stare across an empty
stake, the buzzards settle.
Our guns are gone; baby,
we're not kids, teeth,
steel cold nails will
revenge the peeled 44
and the Judas knife.

The sting of lizard
hands on love's sore!
Out in the canyons, heroes,
redskins and angels hunt
their barbedwire need,
a girl tries it all:
Patmos' senile putsch
plays out between her
slamming knees.

A 'version' of Baudelaire's **Duelling**.

Ken Snyder
English Department
St. Mary's Univ.
Halifax

She flipped the paper

defiant

I caught it midway between
I've got 80's
I've got a scholarship.

I was searching for context
I read the page numbers
and footnotes
for logic

Looking for the staple to bind the theme.

She said

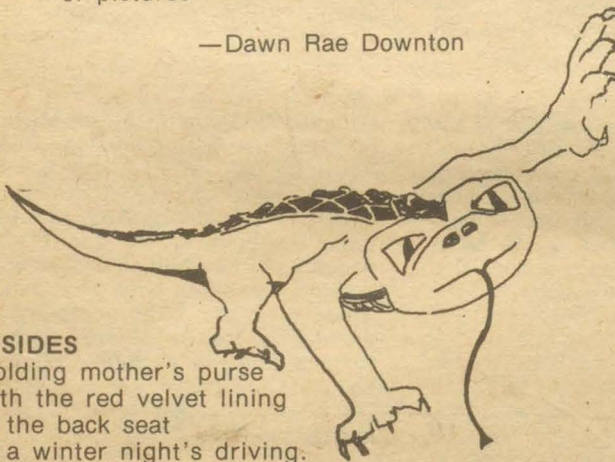
"She said, she said"

about

I could not tell her
She shouldn't
It wasn't proper.

It was only a bursary.

donalee moulton



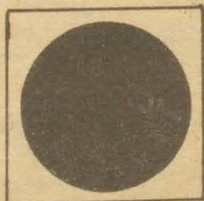
INSIDES

Holding mother's purse
with the red velvet lining
in the back seat
of a winter night's driving.
Miriam, dressed in white,
Shrunk to the size of a pin head
and was beautiful.

Miriam in white on red,
tucked in a corner,
back among the bric-a-brac.

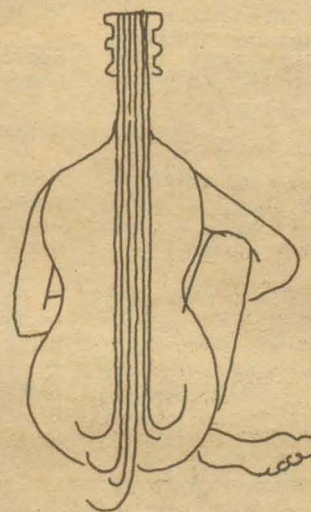
Miriam as a geometric dot.
In lack of dimension lies your perfection.
I can comprehend you wholly.
I know what you are; without shape or weight; nothing.
and smile on your fate,
possessed by the soft contours of the inside of mother's
purse.

Dreams, all dreams are nothing.
In dreams we are only what we are;
Perfect, and in our image of ourselves only.
Eyes shut and turned inward
to the warm red mass of sleeping reason.



Miriam awoken
and disappointed at my presence and our size
and the interruption of opening doors, cold wind
and home.

BARTHOLEMW



Air 1

The guitarist
plucks
and with his weaving fingers
tickles
the tension of the strings
into loose harmonies;
With light motions
mingles
the chaste tendril notes
and base hums
of his instrument
softly suspended in the warm belly of the trembling air.
BARTHOLEMW

UPDATE CALENDAR

COMPLIMENTS OF M.K.O BRIEN PHARMACY

6199 COBURG ROAD

429-3232

429-3232

GENERAL NOTICES

Dalhousie University will be host to over 1,600 delegates attending the **ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE CANADIAN FEDERATION OF BIOLOGICAL SOCIETIES** June 14-18, 1976. Dr. John Hamilton, honorary secretary of the federation says that 14 simultaneous sessions will be running during the conference.

In addition, there will be displays of major scientific distributing companies and book publishing firms, tours of local facilities, and social activities. Each society generally holds its business meeting at the federation conference.

A major conference concerned with **EDUCATION AND THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE ATLANTIC REGION** will be held at Dalhousie University, Halifax, April 28-30. Sponsored by the Atlantic Education Association, the meeting is open to all teachers in the school system, academics, interested citizens and students. Arrangements have been made with Halifax hostels for subsidizing accommodation for delegates and with Dalhousie for providing low-cost meals in order that financial restraints will not prohibit people from attending. For further information, contact conference co-ordinator, Eric Ricker, (902) 424-2593 or 424-3517.

The **REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH** is now meeting every Sunday in the Masonic Hall, corner of Ochertoney and Wentworth in Dartmouth. Bible study at 10 A.M.; services at 11 A.M. and 7 P.M. All are Welcome.

The **UNIVERSITY OMBUDSMAN** works for the entire University Community. The office, located in the SUB, Room 315A, considers **ALL** grievances. It can act as a mediator, and will give directions and information. Telephone 424-6583 for further information.

THEATRE OF THE EAR proudly presents an evening of "aural gratification". That's **EVERY THURSDAY** at 8 P.M. on CKDU Radio. Don't let a good ear go to waste.

Canadian Crossroads International presents a double feature **"REEFER MADNESS"** and **"MONTEREY POP"** Thursday 8 April in the McGinnis Room. The films begin at 7:30, and admission is \$2.00.

PASSPORT AND APPLICATION PHOTOS are taken in Room 320 of the SUB from noon until 5 P.M. on Fridays. The price is \$4.00 for four photos.

IMMUNIZATIONS. Students planning overseas travel this summer should start their immunizations now. These can be given by appointment with Dr. G. Service, Dalhousie Health Service, 424-2171. You might also check to see if your Booster Shots are up to date.

GAY ALLIANCE FOR EQUALITY. Phone Line. Information. Counselling. Referrals for female and male homosexuals. All calls confidential. Thursdays, Fridays and Saturdays, 7 P.M. through 10 P.M. Call 429-6969.

On Monday, April 12th, **JOE CLARK**, newly elected leader of the Progressive Conservatives will be speaking to the public. He will be the guest speaker at the annual meeting of the **PROGRESSIVE CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION.** The meeting, which is open to the public will be held at the St. Pat's High School Auditorium at 8:00 P.M. Admission is free.

HOMEMADE HOT LUNCHES are served up Monday through Friday from 12:30 to 1:30 P.M. at 1376 LeMarchant Street, Halifax. That is the home of the

noon hour lunches of the Department of Spanish at Dalhousie, a venture sponsored by Dr. Sonia Jones to supplement the Spanish scholarship fund.

Don Jamieson, Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce will officially open Dalhousie University's Centre for International Business Studies, on April 9.

The ceremony will take place at 1 p.m., in the McInnes Room, Student Union Building.

The major functions of the centre will be to provide graduate courses in international business with substantial Canadian content; programs of continuing education for practicing managers; research projects oriented to topics of major interest in the international business sphere; and scholarships for graduate students interested in international business.

The first research priority of the centre will be to situate industries of Atlantic Canada within the international economy, and identifying the international trade and capital flows relevant to each.

A two day workshop and seminar dealing with "Law of the Sea", "Manufacturing", and "Aid to the Third World" will be held at Dalhousie University and Nova Scotia Technical College on April 9 and 10.

The program is jointly sponsored by the Centre of Foreign Policy Studies of Dalhousie University and the Local Committees of **CUSO** for Nova Scotia Tech, Mount Saint Vincent, and Saint Mary's University.

Egg decorating for Easter will be the topic of a special children's program at the Dartmouth Regional Library, Saturday, April 10 at 2:15 p.m. in the Library Auditorium.

The Nova Scotia Underwater Council, in co-operation with the Dartmouth Continuing Education Department, presents its 4th annual Underwater Film Festival and Symposium April 10 in Dartmouth High School (corner Thistle St. and Victoria Rd.).

Subsea Horizons '76 is a one-day event featuring a daytime lecture program and exhibit area and an evening film festival designed for general entertainment.

Films to be screened include the premiere showing of "Predator and Prey", about Nova Scotia's unique tuna ranch.

A registration fee of \$5 covers all segments of the program. Activities begin at 10 a.m. in the school's old gym. A limited number may participate in the daytime lecture program because of space limitations - first come first served!!! Lots of seats for the film show.

Ecological Reserves will be the topic of the April Halifax Field Naturalists' meeting. As a part of the United Nations International Biological Program, some of the most significant and interesting natural areas of N.S. have been identified and mapped. They range from arctic plant communities to bird islands to coastal bogs. Speakers will be Dr. Joe Harvey, who spent a year with the Ecological Reserves Program, and Alex Wilson of the N.S. Museum. Everyone Welcome. Tues. Apr. 13, 8:00 p.m., 5th floor lounge, Dalhousie University Biology Building.

Dial-A-Rec - 424-3374 a new Intramural Recreation information hot-line kept the Intramural scheduling problems to a bare minimum this past season.

Many time changes in activity schedules are inevitable but the information service was updated daily, sometimes even hourly. When last minute changes necessitated fast communications to participants Dial-A-Rec proved to be the most accurate means of obtaining required information and was voted by the student Intramural Council as the hit of the year.

LECTURES/READINGS

SCHOOL OF LIBRARY SERVICE LECTURE. On April 9th, Ms. Martha Stone, Librarian, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, will lecture on **LIBRARY NETWORKS.** The lecture is scheduled for 10:30 A.M. in the MacMechan Auditorium of the Killam Library.

CANADIAN PLAYWRIGHT, DAVID FRENCH, will give a lecture at Mount Saint Vincent University on Thursday, April 8th at 12 Noon. Mr. French, author of "Leaving Home" and "Of the Fields Lately" will speak in the Seton Academic Centre's Auditorium D. Interested members of the public are invited to attend.

ART/EXHIBITS

Two exhibitions are on display at the Mount Saint Vincent University Art Gallery, located in the Seton Academic Centre. Downstairs is "Drawings" by **L.J. FITZGERALD AND BERTRAM BROOKER**, courtesy of the Winnipeg Art Gallery, while upstairs, **WEST MAXICAN TOMB SCULPTURE**, courtesy of Dr. and Mrs. John Vandemeulen.

At Dalhousie Art Gallery, Main Gallery, Dalhousie Arts Centre, **EIGHTEENTH CENTURY SOCIETY EXHIBITION**, "Gleams of a Remoter World". This is an exhibition of 18th century prints and drawings dealing with aspects of fantasy and the macabre.

Two exhibits are being featured at the Nova Scotia Museum until April 25th. **EARTH SCULPTURE** is a collection of photographs sponsored by the National Museum of Science and Technology. **NOVA SCOTIA MINES AND MINERALS** is an exhibit about this important industry developed by the Nova Scotia Museum.

Until April 10th, Gallery One of the **ANNA LEONOWENS GALLERY** will exhibit sculpture and prints made by **NSCAD** students Terri Rieber and Cherie Moses. Gallery One is located at 1889 Granville Street and is open from noon until 5 P.M., Monday through Saturday.

Alfred B. Wishart will be exhibiting his photographs in an exhibition entitled "Invisible Man" in the Anna Leonowens Gallery Number 2 at 1894 Hollis Street. The exhibition, sponsored by **NSCAD**, will be held in the gallery from April 5 to 10.

Showing at "Eye Level Gallery"...Paintings by Marjorie Boyd until April 24. Works by Jose Antonio Valverde from April 14 to April 24. Valverde will be speaking on "Batiks and Material at the gallery April 15 at 7:00 p.m.

FILM/THEATRE

Playing at **NEPTUNE** until April 10, **THE GLASS MENAGERIE**, by Tennessee Williams with Rita Howell, Neil Munro and Carole Galloway. Incidental music by Alan Laing, directed by John Wood.

A specially commissioned work by playwright Michael Cook **NOT AS A DREAM** and a light-hearted melodrama **THE INDEPENDENT WOMAN OR A MAN HAS HIS PRIDE** are on the bill for Dalhousie Theatre Departments' major production. The double feature can be seen each evening from Thursday, April 8th through Sunday, April 11th in the Sir James Dunn Theatre, Dalhousie Arts Centre at 8:30 P.M. There is **NO CHARGE** for admission, but due to the limited seating, tickets must be picked up at the Arts Centre Box Office.

WORMWOOD'S REPERTORY CINEMA. The next two showing are on April 16th at 7 and 9:30 P.M. **TWO OR THREE THINGS I KNOW OF HER** (Goddard) and at 8:30 on the same evening, **LETTER TO JANE** (Goddard). Phone 423-8833 for further information.

Sunday, April 18, 8:00 p.m., Rebecca Cohn Auditorium. **PIERROT LE FOU** (France 1965). Directed by Jean-Luc Godard and stars Jean Paul Belmondo and Anna Karina.

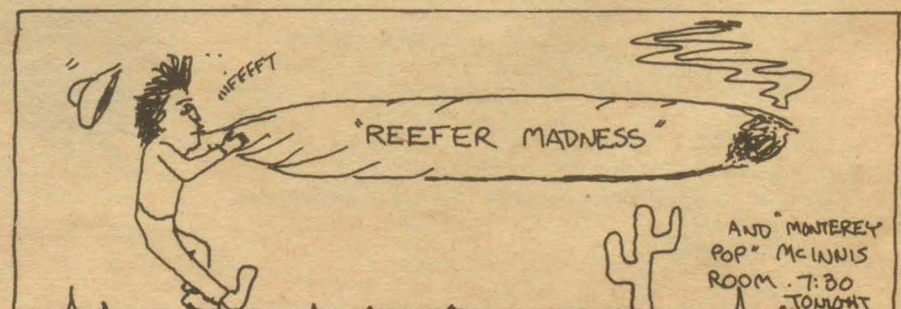
MUSIC/DANCES/CONCERTS

TOSCA. Thursday, Saturday and Sunday, April 8, 10 and 11th at 8:30 P.M. Dalhousie Cultural Activities major opera production, Puccini's *Tosca* will be directed by Philip May and feature Donna Fay Morris as Tosca, tenor Jeff Morris as Cavaradossi and Bernard Turgeon as Scarpia. The Atlantic Symphony Orchestra will be under the direction of Peter Fletcher. Student Tickets \$4/\$3.

Dalhousie's Department of Music in co-operation with Dalhousie Cultural Activities, will present a free concert in the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, Dalhousie Arts Centre on April 13, at 8:30 p.m. Featured artists for the free concert will be Philippe Djokic, violin, William Valleau, cello and Lynn Stodola, piano. The program will include works by Franz Schubert, Bedrick Smetena, Frederic Chopin and Henryk Wieniawski. For further information on Dalhousie Music Department concerts call 424-2418.

The spirit of Easter fills the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium on 15 April when maestro Klaro M. Mizerit conducts the Atlantic Symphony Orchestra, the seventy-five voice Atlantic Choir and four national soloist stars in the twenty-five movement **BACH B MINOR MASS.** As the Halifax debut of this classic work is scheduled for only one performance Thursday April 15th, 8:30 p.m., early reservations are definitely recommended. Call or visit the A.S.O. Box Office, Dal Arts Centre, 424-3895, for ticket information.

Sunday, April 18, 3:00 Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, **ALL BACH EASTER CONCERT.** Free Admission.



STUDENT UNION BUILDING EVENTS

APRIL 11 - SUNDAY MOVIE - THE THREE MUSKETEERS
 SHOW TIME- 7:30 PM.
 ADMISSION: \$1.00/\$1.50



The Three Musketeers has been filmed so often (8 times) from Edison's 1911 original silent version to MGM's 1948 swashbuckling romance that it is almost a genre unto itself. In this newest version, Director Richard Lester, one of movies' most imaginative comic spirits, mixes

Price	Apply (available 1/76 thru 3/76 only)
Producer	Alexander Salkind
Director	Richard Lester
Screenplay	George MacDonald Fraser
Cast	Oliver Reed, Raquel Welch, Richard Chamberlain, Michael York, Frank Finlay, Christopher Lee, Geraldine Chaplin, Faye Dunaway
Studio	20th Century-Fox (1974)
PG	Color, Flat. 107 min.

traditional adventurous swordplay with old-time slapstick comedy and contemporary social satire, never missing a beat. As in his now recognized classics *Help!*, *A Hard Day's Night*, and *How I Won the War*, scenes are by turns hilarious, exciting, or incisive depending on Lester's intentions. "A jolly good time will be had by all."

"Director Richard Lester, whose films are like intricate toys, and screenwriter George MacDonald Frazer, who wrote the Flashman adventure books, have assembled one of the most peculiar casts in recent film history to recreate Alexandre Dumas' antiquated novel and the result is an extravagant kinetic marvel, Lester's most intricate toy yet.

"The swordsmen sweat and bleed and kick each other in the groin; and when this sort of realism is mixed with crude slapstick we can only respond to it as a tease: the absurdity eliminates our compassion for the victims but the blood is too authentic to allow us to laugh. Lester has experimented with this kind of frivolous cruelty before but never so successfully as in *The Three Musketeers*."

—New York Times

"Lester is back to the subtlety and pace that made him a master of the entertainment film. He has 'updated' the Alexandre Dumas adventure classic in the very best sense, seeing it with a contemporary eye but never underestimating or denigrating the essentials that have made it a timeless best seller. Above all, deliciously, he sees swordplay as roughhouse rather than as fencing-master's art, with kicks and wallops and free-for-all slugging as part of the life-and-death game."

—Judith Crist, *New York Magazine*

"There have been eight movies I know of based on Alexandre Dumas' *Three Musketeers* (not to mention countless rip-offs), four of them made in ten years between 1911 and 1921, when Douglas Fairbanks finally made it his own. Now, however, 130 years after Dumas wrote the novel, comes Richard Lester's adaptation, and it is not only the best of them all, but perhaps more important, I think it is Lester's best movie. Indeed it is almost as though his previous films—among them the two Beatles pictures, *Help!* and *A Hard Day's Night*, *The Knack*, *A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum* and *How I Won the War*—were all finger exercises for this wonderful *Three Musketeers* of his. I haven't had such a good time at a new movie in years."

—Peter Bogdanovich, *Filmex*



ATTENTION: APPLICATIONS ARE NOW BEING ACCEPTED FOR THE POSITION OF EVENT CO-ORDINATOR DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS. PLEASE CONTACT FIONA PERINA Rm. 212 FROM 9:30 TIL 6:00 ANY WEEKDAY, OR PHONE 424-3774.

SUMMER PROGRAMMING STARTS APRIL 23 WATCH FOR A SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Women will write on discrimination

by Vicki Grant

In 1970, the Royal Commission on the Status of Women established defacto what was widely accepted as general knowledge - that women in Canada were "consistently underpaid, underpromoted, and underhired." By the 1972-73 academic year, most major universities across the country were conducting similar studies on their campuses and arriving at similar conclusions.

These reports proved to be a boon to the cause of sexual equality, prompting such action as the expenditure of \$79,000 by the University of Toronto to rectify disparities in the salaries of its male and female faculty members.

Yet, here it is 1976, 6 years after the findings of the Royal Commission were made public, and Dalhousie is only just beginning to inquire seriously into the status of its women. Why the delay? Is Dalhousie unique in that it has been spared any form of sexual discrimination? Hardly. According to Dr. Dorothy Broderic of the School of Library Science and chairperson of

the committee investigating the status of women on campus, "There is no question that the status of women on this campus is no good."

This March, no longer prepared to wait for the Faculty Association to take action (the common body which generally instigated the study in other universities), a Dal Women's Group approached Dr. Hicks with a list of those people willing to undertake a report on the economic and social standing of the women faculty members. Broderic explained that, "Unless we can get some woman power on faculty, there is no way to help students." Therefore after the first phase of the project is completed, establishing that there are indeed "cultural conditioning biases" and discrimination against women at Dal, further studies on the status of female students and workers will be taken on, to be completed within 2 years.

Broderic cited three "road blocks" that prevented the study being made possible at an earlier

date. The first was the difficulty women of different faculties have in meeting one another. It has been a popular practice at Dal to all but exclude women from inter-departmental committees - many of these committees are made up solely of men while others concede to allowing a single "token" female representative. This left few opportunities for women on the teaching staff to get to know each other and to compare notes.

The committee was further impeded by the lack of an up-to-date faculty directory. The old edition which lists the members' initials rather than the first names made

rounding up female staff "a full time job".

The other obstacle was the privacy that has traditionally shrouded personal wages. Broderic bemoaned the fact that "People talk more openly about their sex-lives than their salaries", and it has been a hindrance in attracting women to their cause. Even though there is a basic difference in income between male and female full professors of \$3500 throughout Canada, relatively few women are aware of the disparity. With no basis for comparison, they are satisfied with their salaries—to them the inquiry

Cont'd on pg 19

Lawsuit against the Journal

According to Frank Cassidy of the St. Mary's Journal, the lawsuit against the Journal by Commerce professor and SMU Faculty Union President Shripand Pendse, is still pending. The conflict that caused the lawsuit was written up in the March 23, 1976 St. Mary's Journal. The Journal in that issue printed a story concerning Bob MacIntyre, student rep on the University Review Committee (which approves tenure and promotions for professors). MacIntyre accused Pendse of "infringement of rights" - his rights as a committee member. According to MacIntyre (and as printed in the Journal), Pendse questioned MacIntyre as to the validity of his position as a member of the Review Committee, since he had not been elected. MacIntyre was appointed to the board in November by due process, after the elected member was unable to sit on the Committee for personal reasons. The article angered Pendse, who denied MacIntyre's allegations, and Pendse has planned to sue the Journal for libel, and/or slander because of the

article. His rationale is that the news of his promotion was given to the Journal before the last issue went into press, therefore, he indicated he did not use his influence. The last issue of the Journal was dated March 23, 1976; news of the promotion was only made common knowledge on March 23, 1976 - too late for publication. Pendse also inferred support for his position from members of the Faculty Union, whereas approval was not given formally by members of the Faculty Union.

Cassidy is confident that Pendse's lawsuit has only a weak basis and that it will be dropped. However, Mr. MacConnell, lawyer for Pendse indicated that the two possible alternatives were to settle out of court or sue. Both he and Robert Cragg, lawyer for SMU Student Union and the Journal, have not been in contact for sometime. So, the situation is "still up in the air", in the words of Cassidy, and may be so for sometime. There may be a special issue of the Journal out this week concerning the issue.

Scobey is finally victorious in Silverman battle

by Harvey MacKinnon

Porter Scobey has won his case against notorious landlord and developer Allan Silverman.

In a decision last Friday, Silverman offered Scobey a one-year renewal of his lease, failing in his four month attempt to evict Scobey. The conditions of the agreement include: an application by Silverman for a 12% rent increase; a promise from Scobey to stop organizing tenants; and an additional promise from Scobey to refrain from embarrassing Silverman any further in the media - the story, first covered by the Gazette, was later picked up by CBC-radio and tv (national and local), CTV-tv, the Mail Star, and the 4th Estate.

Scobey is a tenant of Somerset Place who was served an eviction notice 4 months ago and his attempts to find a reason for the action were fruitless. The law is currently on the landlords side since he is not required to justify eviction notices. Scobey, a good tenant, decided to fight an unjust law and he discovered others in a similar position.

The fact is, Silverman was tenants in Somerset place facing a similar situation have had their leases renewed.

Silverman was evicting tenants in an attempt to get around the recent 8% rent control legislation. He had been successful before Scobey's resistance as had a few other

evicting tenants and raising rent on apartments by well over 20%.

However the primary issue at stake is the landlord's ability to evict a tenant without any reason after the three month notice. Scobey felt this was unjust and as a result of his efforts all other unscrupulous landlords in Halifax.

Hopefully Scobey's crusade will help plug this gaping flaw in the landlord-tenancy Act. Porter Scobey plans to continue campaigning for tenant tenure.

Silverman, a landlord who has countless complaints filed against him at the residential Tenancies Board, is being sued over this issue by a former tenant. The Gazette recommends that students be wary of any property owned by Alan Silverman when returning to Halifax in the fall.

Sociology continued from page 3
Canadian situation and the problems endemic to Canada.

Canadian Sociology Departments have a sizable minority of Americans and usually a majority of American-trained academics, these people tend to then hire "their own" rather than "risk" hiring an academic trained elsewhere (e.g. Canada).

Dalhousie's Sociology Department has been plagued with hiring and dismissal problems over the last few years. The situation does not appear to have changed.



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GREEN RM. - SUB 8pm - 1am**

**FRIDAY APRIL 9th 1976
DO NOT MISS THIS FINAL EVENT
IT IS YOUR PARTY**

Neptune's 'Glass Menagerie'

by J.L. Round

There is no play like an old play - especially if it is *The Glass Menagerie*. And that goes doubly when you run across a startlingly beautiful production of it as is Neptune's current project. But that is not the say that the production is perfect. The production on the whole has faults, which will be duly chastised, but there are parts of the play given a cherished treatment of such nature to be of a most moving and stirring quality.



R.H. Thomson as Tom, the narrator and central figure in Tennessee Williams' largely-autobiographical play, gives a surcharge of emotion to this character torn between responsibility and dreams. Although he is least pleasing as the narrator, Thomson's interpretation of the frustrated dreamer approaches the very core of the character's nature. Most impressive is the equivocal love-hate relationship with Amanda, his mother, especially in two of the play's early scenes. In the scene

moments it is hard, and perhaps unfair, to choose one such moment above all others.

Neil Munro's Jim, bursting upon the scene, is a harsh intrusion into the settled dust of dimness and despair within the play. He is in complete discord with the current of the other characters. Bold, brash, impulsive, he is the catalyst who entices the other personalities into the open. The force and subtlety with which Munro invests his character is highly impressive. His face is an extremely expressive instrument, better utilized, however, in parts that incorporate a wider range of emotion.

If I were to choose my favourite performance of the play, it would be Carole Galloway's delicate, fragile Laura. She is frailty itself. Galloway brings such an intense vulnerability to the part that it is almost torture to watch her as she is exposed to the cruelties, however unintentional, of the others. As she slowly emerges from her shell, there is a tangible quality to the fearful hope given to her by this brash young man who has entered her life. But just as she begins to reach out, hope is crushed, and she withers like a cut flower.

As for the play itself, there were certain scenes that tended to be a bit tedious in that they failed to sustain the high-energy level of the rest of the performance. But what I found offensive about the production was its overly abundant, and rather ill-fitting humour. Certainly there is humour in the play, but not to the extent that the audience seemed to find in it. Indeed, it does seem that the audience's initially unsympathetic reaction to Laura's frailty was the source of some of the humour more than was the hand of director, John Wood. Laura's is not an unusual case, where what

of Tom and Amanda's grand fight Thomson displays a highly explosive and virile talent in what becomes a fascinating moment of theatre, excellently rivalled by Rita Howell as Amanda. Later, in the fire-escape scene, the same shared animation between the two characters is directed with equal fervor, this time in tenderness, which only serves to make the incompatibility of mother and son all the more regrettable.

Rita Howell's Amanda is a slight little woman of great stamina and vitality. She endures the cruel jests of life with a valour that is at once laudable and pitiable. It is possibly the scene in which Amanda resur-

rects the memory of her youth that Howell's subtle abilities are most fully revealed, yet in a play with such an abundance of intimate may seem amusing at first glance is really pathetic when closely observed although, undeniably, there is a rueful humour in the ineffectual actions of this pitiable character.

Where I took offense most was the scene in which Amanda dresses up in her old, preserved finery in preparation for the expected gentleman. Amanda is a character whose behaviour should be equally as dignified as it can be ridiculous. This was not, however, one of those times belonging to the latter

Cont'd on pg.9



Women continued from page 18

seems insane and the committee headed by Broderic appears to be little more than a "bunch of wild-eyed radicals".

In light of these facts, the aims of the group hardly seem radical. Women need to be represented in the administration structure, which sets the wages and conducts the promotions, demotions, hirings and firings -- for as it stands the highest position held by a woman is the chairing of a department. At the moment the committee knows of only 6 female full professors out of a teaching staff of 844. Not a very good ratio -- and one which Broderic fears could easily get

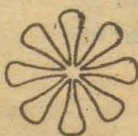
worse: "When economies are instituted, women go first. We have to stand up and be counted now or in two years there may be no women to count."

The committee is modeling its inquiry after similar reports done by other universities. It will basically be a factual report, reviewing salary disparities, hiring practices, and female student--professor ratios, but will also deal with the more subtle biases: "the cultural conditioning biases". The committee is interested in discovering if there are any sexual preferences as to who are called on to speak in class, who are encouraged to pursue certain careers and who are given university scholarships.

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is calling for applications for the position

Station Manager

of the student radio station: CKDU

This position is a fulltime job for the summer and a part-time job for the next school year.

○ Previous experience with radio is a necessity. ○

For more information contact :

Stan Carew of CKDU telephone 424-2410;

Susan Johnson at 424-2132

or John Graham at 424-2146.

Written applications must be forwarded to Student Council Vice-President Ann Gillis by 5pm on April 18, 1976.

Crossroads towards the Global Village

"You are about to embark on an experience after which you will never be the same." With that statement Dr. James Robinson, founder of Crossroads, sent 175 eager Crossroaders off to Africa to live, to work, to play, and eventually to return home.

What happened when they returned? Some returned to campuses and told their friends about their experiences; some brought their enthusiasm, insight, and personal involvement to their classes in Third World studies; others toured the countryside showing slides and telling the tale of Crossroads to interested classes, church groups, and service clubs.

Canadian Crossroads International (CCI) is a private, voluntary, charitable organization working to foster international co-operation and inter-cultural understanding by offering qualified individuals the opportunity to participate in development projects in Canada and overseas. The three to ten month projects in education, agriculture, construction, health care, youth leadership, and research have been organized in Canada, Africa, India, the Phillipines, the West Indies, South America, and South East Asia for the last 18 years.

This year two crossroaders have been selected from the Halifax area to be sent overseas. Judy Hollet, a former Dalhousie student, is going to Lesotho in South Africa for four months. Eric Wood, a student in Design at the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design, will be working in Zambia (central Africa).

There is a lot of preparation involved, physically, mentally, and financially. Ever since the interview and selection last October there have been many new avenues opened. Self-assessment weekend came in November and all prospective Crossroaders from the Atlantic Provinces engaged in a weekend of activities designed to make them more aware of themselves in relation to friends, families, culture, and Crossroads. It was an eye opener.....really!



PHOTO BY A. ARCHIBALD



In a dynamic and imaginative way, Crossroads gives contact and direction to the lives of young people in Canada today

The good news of final selection came in December from CCI headquarters in London, Ontario. Fund-raising and orientation activities began at this point. Every Crossroader is responsible for about one third (\$750.00) of his trip's cost. The local committee, made up of many dedicated Crossroaders from previous years, is responsible for \$600.00 for each Crossroader they wish to send. The financing of Crossroads has recently been decentralized and for the first time they are going to have to rely heavily on local support from municipalities, service clubs, campuses, etc.

A Crossroader's duties only get into second gear when she/he returns to Canada from placement overseas. The work really begins then, with a large amount of time volunteered to selection of new candidates, fund-raising, and development education. It is their responsibility (and often pleasure) to communicate what they have experienced to as many people as possible in a personal way. Many Crossroaders become involved in a career related to the principles for which CCI stand for.

If you're wondering how this all got started, in 1958 the late Reverend Dr. James H. Robinson, former pastor at Harlem's Church of the Master in New York City, founded Operation Crossroads Africa, a unique and imaginative adventure to acquaint young North Americans with the people of Africa. In 1960 the Board of Men of the United Church of Canada established a Canadian Crossroads

Committee, and in 1968 a charter as a charitable organization was granted to CCI, separating it from both the United Church and the US Crossroads Committee, but retaining common working relationships with both.

This year our Halifax Crossroaders will join forty to fifty others from across Canada rebuilding flooded villages, digging wells, constructing water pipelines, building village schools, roads and bridges, medical clinics and market places. They will organize camps



PHOTO BY T. DONOVAN

for underprivileged children and teach physical education, youth leadership, and agricultural methods. On a professional level, Crossroaders have provided medical assistance, trained secretaries, and written pamphlets on child care. 1976 will see Crossroaders in Lesotho, Botswana, Zambia, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Kenya, India, Trinidad, Guyana, Thailand, and Sri Lanka.

Crossroads also operates an "in Canada" program in which young people from many of the countries just named spend an equal amount of time in Canada working with organizations such as 4H Club and YMCA, returning to their homelands to communicate their knowledge and experience.

In a dynamic and imaginative way, Crossroads gives contact and direction to the lives of some of the most outstanding young people in Canada today. CCI offers challenge - the challenge to communicate across the barriers of race, language, and culture. It seeks those who can adapt to cultural difference and accept different lifestyles under severely limited environmental conditions. Applicants must be 19 or older. Candidates for overseas placement must have Canadian citizenship or landed immigrant status. Volunteers are chosen on the basis of emotional maturity, social awareness, adaptability, range of interests and past experiences, motivation, and understanding of the aims and philosophy of CCI. Recruitment will take place in October this year, so we hope you will share the challenge with us.

"The building of roads and bridges by a Crossroader is truly an expression of the purposes and philosophy of CCI - the number of gaps bridged extends far beyond the water crossed."

Project supervisor '72, Zambia, Central Africa.



'Reefer Madness' & 'Monterey Pop'

**7:30 PM tonight
McInnis Room
\$2.00**

CANADIAN CROSSROADS INTERNATIONAL

Status of Dalhousie Women



Ed Note: The Gazette is printing extracts of the Status of Women Report for information purposes. We are attempting to represent the general situation of the informational literature on campus, noting the contrasts especially. This version of the Summary of Findings is incomplete only because of Gazette's space limitations.

The Status of Women Committee of the Dalhousie Women's Movement during 1975 consisted of three members: Ms M. Poirier, undergraduate student at Dalhousie; Ms P. Buckley, former graduate student at Dalhousie; and Ms. V.P. Miller, faculty member at Dalhousie.

The Committee decided to review the literature which the university and its various faculties distribute to prospective and incoming students, with a view to uncovering and offering for correction any material which might be construed as "sexist" or discriminatory.

Committee members then contacted all university offices, faculties, and academic departments to request literature, explaining the reason for the request. Cooperation from all offices was very good.

Unless otherwise noted, all statements contained in the report are from literature collected in the summer of 1975.

The Committee attempted to be exhaustive in its requests for literature. Still it is possible that some offices may have been overlooked, but even if this is the case, the Committee still feels this report to be of value for several reasons: it will make departments aware of the types of statements in their literature which may be openly or covertly sexist and require correction; it will obviate the need for repetition of such a project in any further surveys of women students undertaken at Dalhousie; and hopefully, it will stimulate interest in the topic of women generally at Dalhousie.

Accordingly, the summary of findings follows:

Faculty of Administrative Studies

General Catalogue - not available.
Business Administration
The literature is largely male-oriented: photos are of men and terms such as "he / him" in reference to students occur most frequently. Literature does, however, provide information on men's and women's residences. The following quote appears in the literature: "Following consultation with members of the business community it was decided that this shortage of capable managerial talent could only be adequately met by a sufficient supply of young men trained for business in university programmes..."

Social Work
Information booklet primarily uses "he / him," although some "she / her" also occurs. Application form specifically asks for maiden name of applicant (as opposed to middle name), while the recommendation forms for applicants consistently refer to applicants as "he". There appear to be more available sources of financial aid for women in this field than for men.

Faculty of Dentistry

Dentistry
The application form requests a photo of the applicant in addition to information on marital status and number of children. The applicant is also asked to choose among the following titles of address: Sr., Rev., Miss, Mrs., Mr., Information leaflets on a career in dentistry distributed by the Faculty are certainly male-dominated, e.g., all photos of dentists

are of white males, while all dental hygienists, dental assistants and receptionists are white females; in one instance, a black male appears as a dental technician. The accompanying narrative consistently refers to dentists as "he."

Dental Hygiene
The application form requests a photo of the applicant, as well as his or her marital status. One question to be answered by a doctor in the section on applicant's medical history is "is the candidate pregnant at the present time?"

Faculty of Graduate Studies

General Catalogue
Most often employs "he" and "his" when referring to students.
Biochemistry
Literature is neuter when referring to students.

Biology
Also keeps its descriptive statements neuter, but then adds that "...married students may find that their **wives** will need to get a job to supplement their income."

Chemistry
Literature uses "he / his" with reference to students. Also uses same quote as Biology Department (above), with reference to working wives.

Education
Literature describing the M.A. programme consistently uses "he / his", etc.

Mathematics
Literature is neuter.

Oceanography
Literature contains the following statement, "The number of women electing oceanography

for a career is relatively small but is gradually increasing." Also contains the statement that "Non-Canadian students can come into Canada either on a student visa or as landed immigrants. The latter is preferable if the **student's wife** is seeking a job." Finally, the same statement cited above for Biology about working wives also appears in Oceanography literature.

Physics
Photos in the literature are entirely of men.

Psychology
Literature includes photos of women as well as men working in the field.

Faculty of Health Professions

General Catalogue for 1976-77 mostly uses "his and / her" in referring to students.

Nursing
Literature and application forms consistently use "his or her," etc. The choice of titles on the application to the graduate program includes "Mr." and "Ms," although the application asks for applicant's maiden name, sex, marital status, and number of children. Literature includes the statement that "our programmes are open to men and women."

Physical Education
The recommendation forms required of undergraduate applicants do not make any distinction between the sexes.

Miscellaneous

Scholarships, Prizes and Financial Aid

The catalogue of Scholarships, Prizes and Financial Aid most commonly employs "he / his," etc. in referring to students.

Student Handbook
The Student Handbook for 1975-76 uses "he," etc. in reference to students. The Constitution of the Student Union, as printed in the Handbook, also primarily uses "he" in reference to students and student officers. Some curious statements concerning University continued on page 22"



Conquering China for Christ

Dr. James Endicott is a former United Church missionary and political activist who at one time was advisor to Chiang Kai-shek and who knew revolutionary leaders including Cho En-Lai.

by John D'Orsay

Religion Nothing To Do With Virtue In China

James Endicott introduced his views to an interested audience on the subject of Christians and Socialism in China Friday March 26 in Room 117 of the Dunn Building. The most apparent thing after his two hour presentation was that on this, as on most subjects relating to China, he had much to say based on first hand knowledge as a result of his lifelong association with that country.

He began by indicating some of the dimensions of the awakened interest of Christians in China; based it seems on the pure desire to preach and convert people, no matter where, to a belief in Christ. Some Jesuits cling to the attitude that the Old Adam is a fact of life and, therefore, hope that they can contribute to the process of exposing the dark side of officials who become infected with bureaucracy so that they may be reborn and

enter through the door of communism. Others, however, recognize that religion has contributed nothing whatsoever to the current system of virtues which have made the new China and the renewed Chinese people possible. Given that the Western nations who have retained their commitment to Christianity are virtually riddled with social sicknesses of crime and disease this presents a real moral dilemma.

The two things to be remembered about religion in China are (1) Buddhism, Taoism and the primitive religions kept China and the mass of her people in a superstitious thrall that prevented progress and (2) Christianity and the missionary effort have been very closely linked to imperialism from the time of Matteo Ricci to the present. The latter is reflected in the various roles of missionaries as information gatherers interpreters and ambassadors. Therefore, Endicott concludes that the missionaries who wish to see a return to China should not aim to conquer China for Christ while overthrowing communism for the CIA since hostility to China's government will not work. Any attempt to bring Chris-

tian service to China will require that the missionaries undertake a serious study of the interrelationship between imperialism and religion and to sincerely apologize and repent for these actions.

During the question period which followed his address, Endicott clarified the illusions that China was a totalitarian state which would not tolerate new ideas by (1) pointing out that people were constitutionally guaranteed the right to strike and make posters to engage in struggles-struggles, however, between those who sought to move forward and those who sought to undo China's progress; (2) citing the constitutional guarantee of freedom of religious belief and the experience of the 30-40,000 Christians in China who practise their religion openly and with whom he has been able to make contact on his many visits to China. These Christians have, in fact, never been persecuted by the government (although the Red Guards were occasionally difficult). They find themselves unable to keep their churches, however, because the ambitions of the missionaries have left them with structures too expensive for their small numbers

to maintain. Apparently missionaries had a great drawing card in the schools which served to bring people interested in self-advancement into the congregations. Universal education killed that approach.

James Endicott says he sees missionaries working on a Christian communist dialogue over practical questions like the wasteful expenditure on armaments, the proliferation of nuclear weapons, and support for national movements to liberate peoples from colonial oppression. In China, Christians could practice their beliefs in treating one's neighbour as oneself, personal salvation and the eternal destiny of man. In addition he hopes they will develop points of convergence between dialectical materialism and essentials of Christianity following the lead of Roger Garaudy.

Given that China is satisfied with a form of humanitarianism which puts the future brotherhood of man free from class oppression in the place of the kingdom of heaven, perhaps the sick societies deserve fuller attention from the missionaries.

continued from page 21

housing bear further investigation. Quoting from p. 29, "Maid service is not provided in the women's residence, as it is in the men's." Then, on p. 31, "Maid service is provided [in the men's residence]. The maid service, of course, is subsidized by the women students, who pay the same rent as the men students.

However, this in turn is offset by the drabness of the men's residences."

Housing Office

The rental list maintained by the housing office allows landlords to state a preference with regard to tenants, e.g., male or female; some landlords have even listed preferred races for tenants.

Overall, with the few exceptions

noted above, it was the Committee's impression that Dalhousie literature is reasonably free of bias in its treatment of the sexes. Moreover, it is encouraging that some offices of the university have apparently made special efforts to "neuterize" their literature so as not to give the impression that their particular field is more appropriate for men than for women, or vice versa. Library Science and Nursing are especially to be congratulated in this regard.

It is hoped that the list will stimulate university offices and faculties to realize that the format and content of their literature they distribute may influence students' decisions on whether or not to take up study in a given field, and thus to impress on them the importance of reviewing periodically their literature for possible sexist statements.

When in university leaflets the printed word is consistently reinforced by photos which would make it appear that one sex dominates a field, the effect is multiplied. Nowadays, when people are becoming increasingly aware that just about any occupation can be performed equally well by women and men, it is critical not to discourage qualified women from considering any field as a career.

Recommendations - This preliminary inspection of Dalhousie literature suggests a number of directions for further study of the situation of women students at Dalhousie, such as: an examination of the distribution of scholarship funds among the various

faculties in an attempt to determine whether the traditionally male-dominated fields receive more support than do the traditionally female-dominated fields; an attempt to ascertain from current Dalhousie students why they chose the courses of study that they did, with the goal of encouraging women to enter career fields they might not otherwise consider; an investigation of whether the actual treatment of women students at Dalhousie by faculty and staff differs from that of male students; an investigation of how the provision of day-care centers would affect the number of women enrolling at Dalhousie. Ways to encourage more high school girls in the Province to attend Dalhousie should also be investigated.

In short, what really appears to be called for at Dalhousie is a comprehensive study of women students: their admission, representation, and support throughout the various faculties. This study has been only a token effort, given time and labor available; much ground remains to be covered. Finally, beyond the study of women students remains the potential of the situation of all women at Dalhousie, be they students, staff, or faculty. The groundwork and justification for such a comprehensive study of all females connected with the university has already been laid by the Keen Report of 1974, which revealed imbalances in numbers, at least, of undergraduate, graduate, and faculty women in proportion to men at Dalhousie.

WOMEN SEEK INFORMATION

Students at Dalhousie and King's College are concerned about the large number of physical and sexual assaults occurring on the campus and surrounding neighbourhood.

Over the past week there have been seminars held at King's College with Halifax Rape Relief attended by the majority of the female residents as well as some of the men. This was done to make people aware that our campus is not as safe as we would like to believe.

It is difficult to obtain campus statistics. In order to determine how serious the problem is and to decide what steps can be taken, we are undertaking this informal survey. If you have factual knowledge of a rape or assault on the campus area please return this form to:

Box 324, Alexandra Hall, or Halifax Rape Relief,
King's College 5683 Brenton Place,
Halifax, N.S. Halifax, N.S.

1. Have you ever been physically or sexually assaulted (frightened by indecent exposure, etc.) on campus?

Date

Place

Time

2. Do you have direct and accurate knowledge of an incident that has happened to someone else?

Date

Place

Time

3. Additional comments. Please give as many details as you can.

This information can be anonymous if you wish. If you feel that you can sign your name please do so. All information will be kept confidential.

Name

Phone Number

IF you wish further assistance or counselling, please call Halifax Rape Relief at 423-0643 or through Help Line at 422-7444.



Defense of Ousted Mount President—Elect

To the Gazette:

On 17 March 1976, Mr. Rand Tilden, President-Elect, 1976-1977 Students' Council, while in conversation with a Halifax businessman, was overheard by Miss Diane Wright, New Students' Representative on the 1975-1976 Students' Council.

At a Council meeting on 18 March 1976 Mr. Tilden was reprimanded by Miss Anne Derrick, President, 1975-1976 Students' Council for breaking an in-camera confidence.

On 23 March 1976 at the regular Council meeting Mr. Tilden submitted a letter of resignation which would be effective at 3 p.m. on 30 March 1976 if a public apology from Miss Derrick was not forthcoming. At this time, discussion of the situation took place and it was disclosed that Miss Wright had told Miss Derrick that Mr. Tilden was, on 17 March 1976, discussing an in-camera matter with someone not authorized to know of the subject.

On further questioning, Miss Wright stated that she had not heard Mr. Tilden's entire conversation but that what she had heard violated an in-camera confidence. Mr. Tilden defended himself by presenting his version of the conversation as well as the businessman's recollection of the conversation, in which Mr. Tilden feels no violation was made.

On Friday, 26 March 1976 Mr. Tilden submitted a letter withdrawing his previous letter of resignation.

On Tuesday, 30 March 1976 at the regular Council meeting Miss Derrick read both Mr. Tilden's letter of resignation and letter of withdrawal. Miss Derrick then stated that she had consulted with Mr. John Graham, Dalhousie Students' Council Manager, who advised her that the letters in question should be dealt with in the order of receipt. Therefore, a motion was made and seconded that Mr. Tilden's resignation

be rejected. The motion was defeated by a secret ballot vote. A motion was then made and seconded to accept Mr. Tilden's resignation. This motion was passed by a secret ballot vote.

On 1 April 1976, Debbie Graham, Council Treasurer, Rand Tilden, Nancy Hoegg, Academic Vice-President and Adair Stewart, old past council member and present Student Store Manager consulted with a lawyer regarding the entire matter. His legal opinion is that the 1975-1976 Council acted "ultra vires", i.e., beyond their authority, and that their acceptance of Mr. Tilden's resignation is void. By-Law XIV of the Students' Union Constitution states: "All resignation of officers of the Union, members of the Council, or any Council appointees shall be made in writing, addressed to the President, to be submitted at the regular meeting of the Council of Students for action thereon." Mr. Tilden did submit a letter of resignation at a Council meeting but it was not, at that time, acted upon.

Prior to the next Council meeting, Mr. Tilden did submit a letter withdrawing his resignation. According to a legal opinion the letter of withdrawal supercedes the letter of resignation.

On the 2 April 1976 the Interim President, the Student Union Manager and members of last year's council, consulted legal counsel who advised them that in the usual procedures of a corporation, a letter of withdrawal of resignation may be overlooked.

This is a privilege of the Board of Directors of the corporation. The Student Union is an Incorporated body.

We hope this fully clarifies and terminates the situation.

R.R Tilden
Diane Wright

To the Gazette

The situation at the Mount right now has been caused by a series of stupid mistakes on the part of all parties. I shall attempt to outline the mistakes as they happened.

Mistake Number One was on the part of Miss Diane Wright, a first-year student on the 75-76 Council, who does not know where to place her loyalties. She heard the tail end of a conversation, misinterpreted what was being said, and then scurried back to the 75-76 President, Ms. Derrick, and proceeded to tell tales. Her mistake was that firstly she failed to verify with me or anyone else what she had overheard, secondly she failed to inform me that she was going to tell Ms. Derrick what she thought she overheard, and thirdly she failed to consider, as she was External VP-elect of the 76-77 Council, that she would have to work with me for the following year. And it is hard to work with someone who you know has tried to stab you in the back.

Ms. Derrick, who has been cloistered in the Mount for 5-7 years, the last two of those years as President of Council, and who as yet to let go the reins of power a full week and a half after her office is over, made a few mistakes herself. She accepted as fact Miss Wright's tale and failed to verify it in any way. She failed to question me about the incident to find out my side of the story and acted in her usual autocratic manner. She assumed the position of judge and jury and, finding me guilty, proceeded to publicly reprimand me at a Council meeting. This showed no sense of protocol on her part.

Myself, Rand Tilden, vocal, cocky, confident at times to a fault and at times for no reason, a first-year student at the Mount, made my own share of mistakes. I have a cynical and business outlook on life and made this known both

before and after I was elected as President of 76-77 Council. This unfortunately does not mesh with the Arts and Science outlook on life and that was the way the 75-76 Council looked at the world. I also made the mistake of submitting a resignation in an attempt to pressure Ms. Derrick for an apology. My third mistake was not realizing Ms. Derrick does not apologize. After people heard about the letter of resignation, they came to me asking me to reconsider as they had been looking forward to having a Council with me as President. After this it was determined that the only way to get everyone off the hook was for me to withdraw my resignation. This left me as President-elect, Ms. Derrick no longer had any pressure on her to apologize, and the whole messy incident would be allowed to die.

This was not to be the case, the letter of withdrawal of resignation was overlooked and I was kicked out of my elected position. Council then appointed Miss Wright as interim President. They were totally beyond their power constitutionally to do so. There should have automatically been an election. This was not probable as I could have run again right away. They could have held a general Union meeting at which all members have a right to vote. The above two are not too likely as the Union members voted me in to start with and it was felt I would have been voted back in. Finally there could have been binding arbitration between both sides. I honestly believe I could have won this also. So what happens? Nothing on their part.

Presently Council is split, Academic VP and the Treasurer supporting me, the elected President, and the Internal VP supporting her best friend, the appointed President.

There is presently a petition circulating around campus to have this appointed President removed from office but the constitution requires 70 percent of the Union members to sign it and organizing something of this sort four days away from exams is next to impossible, and the number of needed signatures is excessive. What is happening and what will happen is not known. But one thing is for sure. There's one hell of a mess on the old hill now!

Yours truly,
Rand Tilden
Elected President of the 76-77 Students' Union
Mount Saint Vincent University

A few little hands



Confusion at Mount

To the Gazette:

Hot news, in the form of two separate newsletters issued by outgoing 75-76 Council, was circulating around the MSVU campus. One newsletter was right to the point. Rand Tilden has resigned on a matter of principle. His resignation was accepted by Council. Marie Timmons had been removed from her old office and from her upcoming office of Executive Vice-President. Dianne Wright has been appointed Interim President.

The next news release was to clarify the resignation of the President-Elect, but in our minds it

didn't clarify a thing. It then became known that Rand Tilden had withdrawn his resignation.

Council met at 3:30 p.m. on Friday, April 2, 1976. Speculation on part of the students was great. This was definitely not the regular apathetic Council meeting. The meeting was chaired by Dianne Wright, the president that was appointed by the Council that had just left office.

A number of issues were brought up and dealt with accordingly. Then came the moment we were all waiting for. Two separate legal opinions were presented by two

members of Council on behalf of two separate student delegations. May we point out at this time Council now consists of two voting members.

The issue is in the air.

"Who is the President of M.S.V. Students' Council?"

Two separate identities within the university student body had presented opposite legal opinions.

"What's next?" The chairman then moved on to the next item on the agenda....

Council did not take a stand on who the president was and it was very clear to us that the new Council was definitely split on the issue!

Elected one and were appointed another,

Union members M. MacDonald
R. Ayre

Mount's PICARO attracts good crowd

To the Gazette:

Despite expectations to the contrary, the April 6 meeting you instigated to arouse interest in the future of the Mount's paper, the Picaro, was a high success. Sixteen newspaper enthusiasts did turn up, and the ground was laid for the first production meeting to be held September 20th.

The Picaro will be represented at the Labour day weekend CUP Conference and from there it will hopefully provide vigorous competition for high standards in Atlantic University press coverage.

Brenda Harrop
M.S.V.U. Student

IMAGES OF LUNENBURG COUNTY, an exhibit with photographs and text by PETER BARSS, and ATLANTIC EPHEMERA, an assemblage of transient documents and oddments from the collection of Haligonian LOU COLLINS, open in the Art Gallery, Mount Saint Vincent University, on April 14. The exhibits will continue until May 14.

Q.E. High Produces Oklahoma

The annual Queen Elizabeth High School Musical attended last year by an enthusiastic audience of over three thousand, will this year feature the very popular OKLAHOMA! by Rodgers and Hammerstein. The production will take place on April 27, 28, 29, at the Queen Elizabeth High School Auditorium, commencing at 8:00 p.m.

POSITION AVAILABLE FOR ACCOUNTANT

Duties: To keep the books for the Dalhousie Graduate Society and do year end audit.

Salary: \$125 per month

See Bob Bagg, House Manager, or leave resume at bar in Grad House. Closing date for applications April 19th, 1976.

Varsity Sports Problem is Money

The Dalhousie Varsity Hockey team has long ended its league play, but for head coach Pierre Page and his assistant Dr. Bill Shannon the planning phase for the 1976-77 season is well into high gear. In fact, the "recruiting" phase is just about finished. Well what does "recruiting" mean at Dalhousie??? Certainly there are no clear cut

definitions, however, one can make one assumption---there are NO financial gains for coming to Dalhousie to play sports. The only way a player can make any money (with special emphasis on make) is to get involved in the various hockey schools on campus or else the participant can work as an assistant on research work. The other avenue open to the athlete is, of course, to join the part-time workers around the campus which may include working at the SUB or the Athletic Centre. There is, however, one important issue that constantly faces the athlete---when or how can a student find time to play hockey, study, socialize with other students, as well as attend classes. There are not enough hours in the day to participate in all of these activities, so what happens is that something suffers. The hockey player is the loser!!!

What type of player will eventually come to Dalhousie to play sports? Well, the first thing that must be sorted out is that a player must have the highest academic standards to get into Dalhousie. If he is from Quebec, he must have CEGEP or grade thirteen; if he lives in Ontario he must have grade thirteen whereas the Nova Scotian must have grade twelve. Other Maritime universities accept students that have grade eleven (N.S.) and grade twelve (Quebec, Ont.). So, if you want to come to Dalhousie, you must spend an extra year of your high school career as a sacrifice to come to Dalhousie and receive the "best education in Canada". It must be

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DALHOUSIE TIGERS

	G	A	Pts.	PIM
Earl Theriault	13	9	22	4
Tom Mann	7	12	19	12
Paul Finlay	8	8	16	22
Don MacGregor	7	9	16	14
Rick Roemer	5	11	16	14
Tom Coolen	3	13	16	50
Jim Shatford	3	9	12	10
Al MacNaughton	4	7	11	8
John Gillis	2	9	11	6
Hal Davidson	4	5	9	19
Danny Flynn	5	3	8	2
Bob Lewicki	5	3	8	40
John Mulleney	2	3	5	28
Robert Riopel	2	1	3	37
Jack Gray	1	2	3	19
Mike Gilbert	1	1	2	0
Rick Hooke	0	2	2	5
Ron Delpino	0	1	1	30
Gerry Beck	0	0	0	2
Darrell MacGregor	0	0	0	0
Bench	0	0	0	6

DAL GOALIES:

	GAI	MP	GA	SO	GAA
Jim Palmer	10	563	40	0	4.26
Melvin Bartlett	9	417	36	0	5.18
TOTALS	19	980	76	0	4.65

noted that with the rise in costs this LOSS is to the tune of \$3,000.00 (This is a figure which was taken from a study done by a student of the School of Nursing at Dal March 1976). To top off this rather bleak financial picture, scholarships are not as readily accessible. In fact if you asked the average student that has been given a scholarship, he/she will tell you that an amount

far greater than Dalhousie's was offered elsewhere. Last year the Dal hockey team lost two players because other Maritime universities offered the player a figure much greater than that offered by the Dal campus. One notable university offers the players room and board on campus "because housing isn't a problem in their university setting". So if one comes to Dalhousie he not only has to be of high academic quality, he must pay his way to the fullest extent. Well how does a student figure out where to go to play hockey? If he/she has lots of money and doesn't mind hanging around his/her high school for another year he can come to Dalhousie to play.

What are the chances of a student coming to Dalhousie and making a career in hockey??? Well, the answer I'm afraid to say is slim to not at all. There were six players drafted from Canadian universities whereas the United States landed sixty-five in the professional ranks. This clearly suggests that the best hockey players in Canada migrate to the States for their education. Not only do they receive a degree but they get awards to the tune of \$5,000./yr. to play sports on a varsity level. One doesn't have to do much explaining to see that MONEY TALKS.

Today the student who has the ability to play hockey and help a team wants the same treatment as a scholarship person who has been awarded money because of leadership in the academic world. In short, there is a sale on bodies going on within the Canadian universities. It is unfortunate that Dalhousie University has lost several potentially good players because of the price tag. Well, what holds for the upcoming season? Both Pierre Page and Bill Shannon were not at all hesitant in discussing the problems that varsity hockey is experiencing. "This year I talked to more people and I visited more places. This is a vast improvement over the past years. In looking to next year one can only hope that the program at Dalhousie is what sells the athlete" said Page. To add to Page's comment, one can only think that next year could be another long frustrating year, unless there is something or someone in the very near future that can save Athletics at Dalhousie.

Good Scuba Year

by Bill Forsyth

Well another year has rolled around and all the clubs on campus are looking at the year and are either saying 1) boy we didn't do very much, which most clubs will say or 2) Wow we did all that! which the Dalhousie Scuba club will be able to say.

Starting in September with a new Board of Directors consisting of Bill Cooper, President; Gail Kerr, Secretary; George Markus Treasurer; Cliff Mulligan, Training Director; Dale Roddick, Dive Manager; Salomon Benarroch, Equipment Manager; and Bill Forsyth, Public Relations Director, the club had some bright new ideas and with the new board hoped to put most of them into action.

The first item on the agenda was

to introduce basic scuba courses to the student, the first was October to December, and the second January to April. As a result of the two courses the club produced sixty basic divers. Along with a basic course in the first term, the club offered an advanced divers course and as a result twelve divers were familiarized with Light Salvage, Underwater Navigation, Search and Recovery, Underwater Recovery, and Night Diving. For the already certified diver the club offered two free air-fills per month, which usually costs \$1.50 / fill, and regular weekend dives ranging from scallop to wreck dives. Some dives consisted of searching for French 18th Century Man O'Wars sunk in Bedford Basin, others to a boat dive of the SS Atlantic sunk in 1813 claiming 362 lives! A few dives will be remembered because of the priceless bottles from Dartmouth. On some of the scallop dives, few scallops were found, but a good time was had by all.

Monthly meetings were held in which modern diving films were shown and guest speakers elucidated on all aspects of diving - from equipment maintenance through to fisheries law pertaining to divers to an actual underwater film producer. The club also owns four sets of diving gear, comprised of: tank, regulator, back and safety vests.

This and more will be offered next year. So if you were hesitant in inquiring about the scuba club, now you know what you have missed this year. But fear not, there is always next year. Meanwhile our next and final meeting will be Friday April 9 at 7:30 p.m. in 5th floor Bio lounge at which time next year's Board of Directors will be elected. All this year's members should try to attend.



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NEWS & VIEWS
INTRAMURALS



1975 - 76



Objectives of the Program:

The aim of the Intramural Program at Dalhousie is to provide an opportunity for every student to participate in some type of competitive or recreational activity program.

The Intramural Program also provides an opportunity for Social contact and to foster Inter-Faculty spirit.

Along with fulfilling the above needs the program provides ample opportunity for physical fitness and promotes such qualities as endurance, agility, co-ordination all leading up to greater self-assurance and inner confidence.

The Intramural / Recreation Offices are located in the Dalhousie Gymnasium building. The telephone number for any inquiries is 424-3372. Messages may be left with the secretaries.

The Intramural Program was assisted by three Physical Education Students in the 1975-76 season.

Jean Duperreault, Robert Barss, and Robert Connolly supervised the various sport programs under the direction of Nila Ipson, Dalhousie Intramural Co-ordinator.

There is also an advisory council to the Intramural Co-ordinator and is a channel for communication from the students.

Each faculty holds its' own election at which time a faculty representative is elected to serve on the Intramural Council for a term of one school year.

The council meets monthly and performs the function of discussing and voting on procedures, ground rules, participation etc. to help achieve the over all goal of the program that is, a well diversified sport and recreation program for every student at the University.

Sixteen students represented their individual faculties this past year and kept a close liaison between students and council.

YOU the student are of the utmost importance. There may be a controversy by some as to which came first the chicken or the egg but when it comes to student and program the student ranks first.

A special vote of thanks from Nila to all students who participated as supervisors, officials and inter-faculty council representatives for their help in permitting the University to boast of a very exhilarating and successful year of sport competition and fun.

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Roots

GRADUATION / 76



T.N.T.

The fabulous TNT REVIEW, a dazzling showband brimming with talent and professionalism. Seven pieces of brass and rhythm, complete with amazingly versatile lead singer - Dewey Hunt - one of the hottest club entertainers on the North American club circuit.

The group hails from Kansas City and are managed by the same firm as FESTIVAL FAMILY. Their long list of credentials are impressive, so don't miss this unbeatable combination of personality and musicianship.

FRIDAY MAY 14 9:00 p.m. McINNES RM

GRADUATION BALL



Your Ball ticket includes the boat ride, a beautiful wine glass engraved with the Dal insignia, and of course the Graduation Ball itself.



BOAT TOUR

One of the feature attractions of Graduation '76 is a floating party on the Halifax Watertours boat. Leaving at three different times from the Privateer's Wharf, Historic Properties Site, the boat will take you on an unforgettable three-hour leisure cruise around Halifax Harbour and the Northwest Arm. Each trip will take approximately 150 people and the bar will be well-stocked.

SAILING TIME



Wed. May 12 - 7:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.
 Thurs. May 13 - 5:00 p.m. - 8:00 p.m.
 8:00 p.m. - 11:00 p.m.
 Leaves from and returns to Privateer's Wharf.

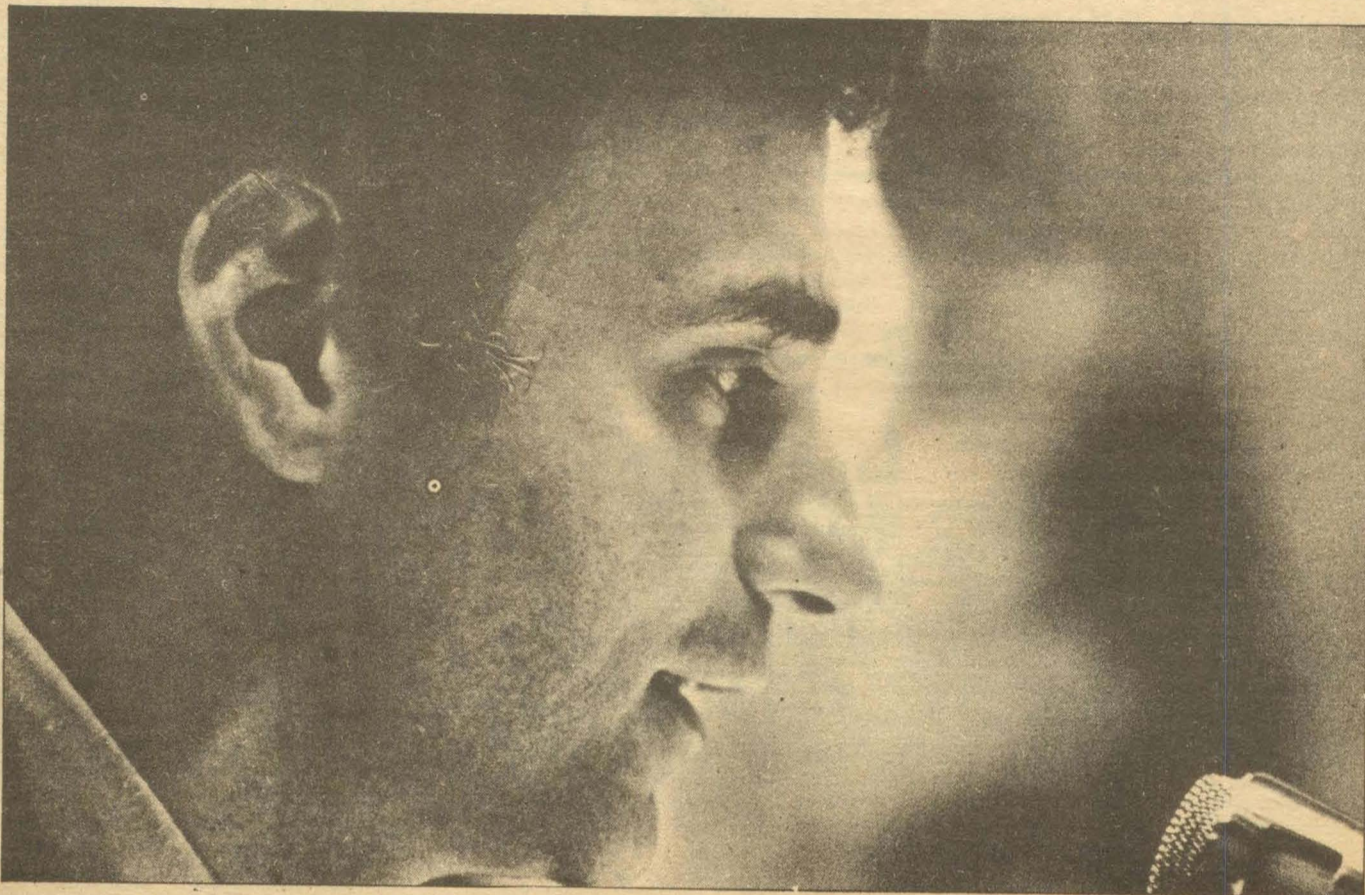
The tickets are a mere \$15.00 per couple for the whole package.

They may be purchased at the S.U.B. Enquiry Desk from April 12 until April 15 from 11:30 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Also, they will be available at Room 21 of the A & A Building on May 11, 12, and 13 so you may pick them up when you get your graduation gowns.



Remember the Corvair!

St. Nader and the Corporate Dragon



In 1966 *Unsafe At Any Speed* was published, embroiling Ralph Nader in a head-on conflict with one of the world's great powers, General Motors Corporation. The result was a government investigation vindicating Nader and proving that the Corporation was not invincible. Since that time Nader has championed various consumer causes and has been directly responsible for 6 major Federal Laws dealing with subjects such as auto protection, pollution, and sanitation. He has also organized consumer groups throughout the United States and 'Nader's Raiders', dedicated young lawyers feared both by corporations and corrupt politicians that operate on various projects from Nader's headquarters in Washington.

Ralph Nader payed his first visit to Halifax on Thursday, April 1, addressing a large audience at St. Mary's. That afternoon a small press conference was held. Michael Greenfield and Harvey MacKinnon were there representing the *Gazette*. The following is the interview conducted with Ralph Nader.

Question: Are there any parallels in Canada to the US consumer movement?

Nader: In some ways. In the US some of the vigour comes from Congressional investigations and reports done by the US government. You don't have that kind of interest to that degree. The Parliament does not have a tradition of investigation as our government does, and many of the reports dealing with consumer interests are held secret here. On the other hand your government funds some consumer group activities which the US does not do. Of course there are a lot of similarities, there is a gross imbalance between the large corporation in both countries and the consumers.

I do hope the Canadian commission that is studying corporate concentration pays some attention to fundamental changes in Canadian Law dealing with the degree in which the corporation has to make matters public, the degree in which consumers, workers, taxpayers, community residents, and shareholders are given greater rights. These are all groups that receive the harmful impacts of corporate behavior and they have not been given adequate rights to defend and promote their own causes.

Question: What has driven you to branch out into fields other than strictly consumer issues?

Nader: Because I've defined consumer interests more broadly than has historically been the case. Consumer interest is defined as an interest in health, safety, and economic well-being no matter from what direction the harm or economic advantage comes from. I think the whole economy has to be evaluated overwhelmingly from the consumer standpoint, because that is who it is for. I think the consumer

is the yardstick of the ultimate health of the economy. And as a result that is the constituency that should be given the greatest attention. It is interesting to know that the only two groups left unorganized in our society are taxpayers and consumers.

Question: The government has been creating consumer agencies of its own, apparently in the interest of the consumer. How is this counter to what you have started, and how does this affect the consumer movement?

Nader: Of course, some of these consumer agencies are just window dressing, they just use the public relations ploy to take the language from the consumer movement and appropriate it for corporate purposes. In the US, for example, one utility's motto literally is: "Power to the People", I don't think it really matters much.

On the other hand, there is a systematic attempt by corporations to try to damage the safety and health of the movement in the United States on the grounds that it is costing people a lot of money. That is utter nonsense. First of all because there is no better investment than safer products that prevent injuries, wage loss, and medical bills and all the rest of it.

"Just say to yourself - What does the economy need most? These are mass transit, health care, housing - these are just three areas the corporations are moving out of, losing interest."

And second because the corporations are trying to divert attention from their own mismanagement, their own corruption, their own crime which they now are admitting to day after day, payoffs, bribes, inefficiencies, stagnation, unemployment. A good deal of these can be chalked up to corporate management which is trying to harness the consumer movement.

Question: You talk a lot about a Freedom of Information Act. Can you give us any examples of the sort of secrecy you mean?

"It is unfortunate that Canada inherited the tradition of the Official Secrets Act from Great Britain, as did some other Commonwealth countries such as Australia. Now is the time to role it back and let the sun shine in."

Nader? Just in yesterday's paper there were responses by various Cabinet Members to the Parliamentary committee listing the various examples of materials that were kept secret under the Official Secrets Act. This makes for good reading. They have nothing to do with national security and they have everything to do with health, the consumer, etc. It is totally incompatible to have citizen involvement in democracy and that level of government secrecy. I think Sweden broke the path years ago in having an open government. The United States had its first Freedom of Information Act almost twenty years ago and has remarkably strengthened it since 1974. So that

now people write to the CIA and FBI and say "we want our private files" and they get them. And now if a citizen sues a government agency under the Act and wins, the government may be required to pay all legal costs.

It is unfortunate that Canada inherited the tradition of the Official Secrets Act from Great Britain, as did some other Commonwealth countries such as Australia. Now is the time to role it back and let the sun shine in.

Question: Do you keep informed as to Canadian Affairs?

Nader: We do keep informed - for two reasons. First of all there are some consumer groups in Canada that we're in touch with, there is a group in Montreal, for example, concerned with auto safety that we have communicated with for a number of years. Second, we're trying to help student groups, especially in Ontario, to establish their own Ontario Public Interest Research Groups to deal with consumer and environmental matters. And third we have been consulted a number of times by Canadian Parliamentary officials, for example we just put out a report on "Federal Chartering for Giant Corporations" and a good many copies were obtained by various officials in Ottawa. Obviously there are common interests too, nuclear power, pollution, use of water, minerals, the fact that US corporations own half of Canada's industry. All of these require close cooperation between citizen groups and not just government.

Question: What about the problem of foreign ownership of Canadian industry. How important is that factor?

Nader: First of all, the political ability to curb corporate abuse is minimal when the government is in one country and the ownership of the industry comes from the neighboring country, namely the United States. You really can't have much political independence dealing with corporate policy when there is that degree of absentee ownership. Second you lose your own innovation. Look at Sweden, Sweden has 7 million people; they produce 2 automobiles; they have dozens of their own magazines; they have literature. And Canada is 3 times the population and much more inland and resources, and its constantly the mimic - ditto - mimeographed-type of situation. From that point of view, and that's being realized more and more in Canada, there is a great need for an indigenously based economy. It is hard enough to deal with corporations when they're in your own country.

Question: You speak a lot about the individual consumer. What about the position of the United States as a consumer of a very large percentage of the world's resources and the fact that most of the world is in a much worse position than the

US consumer. In an equitable redistribution of the wealth would US standard of living go down?

Nader: First of all, that is a collective issue of ethics, it has to be given serious attention. We consume about 35% of the world's resources.

I don't think we need to reduce our standard of living to consume less. We waste a great deal. We waste gigantic amounts of energy and minerals in the kind of junk consumer economy that we have. Second, we waste a great deal of food. I don't think our standard of living has to go down, it might actually improve in quality as well as in the more spiritual aspects of it, and in the cultural aspects of it.

I think sooner or later we are going to have to come to terms with the billions of people in the world who have virtually nothing because no longer can we and they live in isolation, if only because of the prospect of world hunger and world pollution.

Question: What about the idea of the free market economy system - is it functional?

Nader: All kinds of government programs in the United States, agricultural extension, land grants to the railroads, and now half of Washington is just subsidizing and promoting business interests. The schools are built with taxpayer money overwhelmingly in the US. I think that needs to be thoroughly recognized.

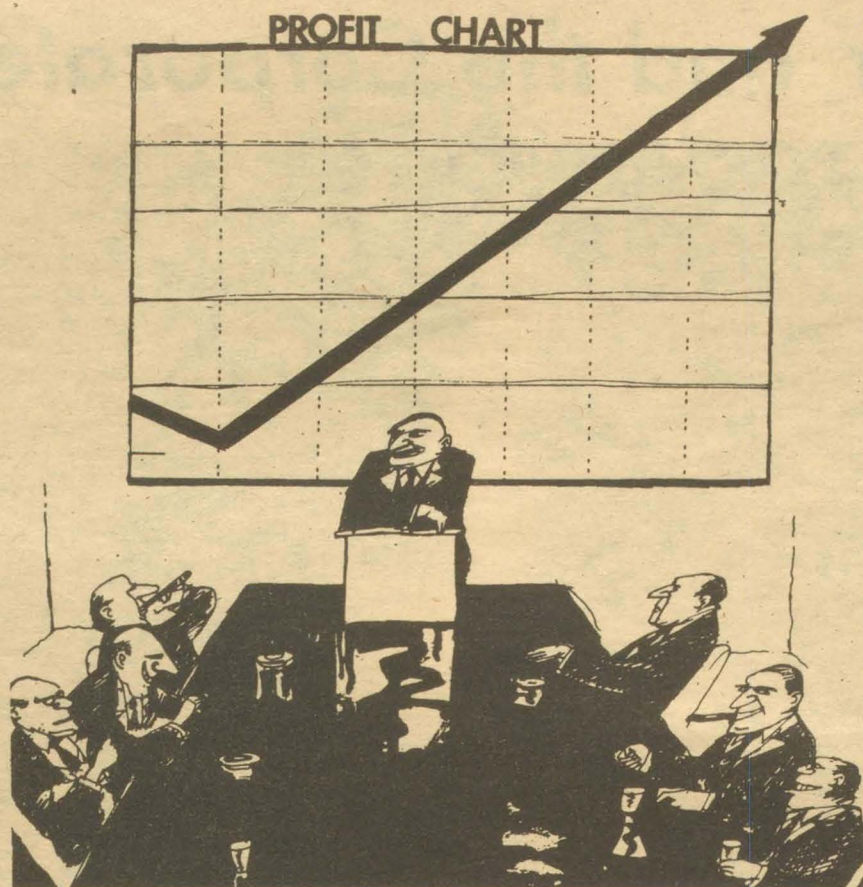
Secondly, we have to differentiate between the time when the market was replete with smaller firms and had a more competitive posture. Now increasingly the economy is being concentrated in the hands of about 200 giant corporations, with all the consequences of inefficiency and excessive monopoly of political power. I think we are moving into a period when we are going to have to ask ourselves: Why not more consumer enterprises, consumer co-ops, foodstores, banks, insurance companies, and service outlets? To give the consumer a neighborhood community base for aggregate bargaining, as well as, political power.

In many ways the corporations, the way they are developing, are becoming obsolete in terms of the needs of the society. They are withdrawing from major areas of economic needs, or doing poorly in these areas - like housing. They have redlined and proscribed large areas of cities in the US from mortgage loans and insurance. I think they are becoming larger and more monopolistic at the same time as they are ignoring the real needs of the public.

The main source of cancer in the US now is the corporation. corporate pollution, corporate products, we call it 'corporate cancer'. The National Cancer Institute of the Federal Government has stated repeatedly that 80-90% of all cancer is environmentally caused. When you say "Which environment"? they say tobacco, food additives, cancer causing drugs, and pollution. So that the cycle is turning around, I think that they are creating more and more harm proportionately than they are contributing good.

Question: But the fact is that over the past ten years these 200 companies have grown stronger. And not only have they grown stronger they have become multi-nationally based. Therefore, they have liquid assets they can move all around the world, so that they don't have to be that responsive to the needs of the US consumer. How do you combat this situation?

Nader: One is you have to break them up, restructure markets competitively. Second, you've got to have a federal policy that develops a whole alternative consumer owned



"And though in 1973, your company had again to contend with spiralling labour costs, meddling government regulations, and ecological do-gooders, management was able once more, through a combination of deceptive billing and false advertising, and the proper use of plant shut-downs, to show a profit which in all modesty can only be called excessive."

economy at the retail level to aggregate the bargaining power and the know how and the testing power vis a vis producers. There is also a movement in Europe, which is getting some attention here, to give workers more control of the workplace. Dealing with such things as industrial procedure - the routine that reduces any job satisfaction that is left on the industrial line. Those are two programs that are well under way now in the United States.

If we get a Democratic President there will be much more rigorous anti-monopoly enforcement. The Senate now almost has enough votes to break up the oil industry. One more recession or depression and there is going to be a lot of support for that. There is also a proposal in Congress now to

workers, and inflation, all the seeds of further economic crises.

There have to be new economic systems, there is no question about it. Certainly in the neighborhoods and communities that are now slums and pretty devastated, where millions of people live there is going to have to be strong infusions of consumer cooperative views as an alternate concept. Political parallel organizations as well. Neighborhood community organizations are on the rise in the US. Many just based on ten or fifteen block areas.

Question: What role do the US national political parties play in this process?

Nader: This is the last Presidential election in which we will see just two strong parties.

Question: What is going to happen?

"We don't need nuclear power because if we just become as efficient as Sweden or West Germany are now, we can double the size of our economy without using more energy."

establish a National Cooperative Finance institution to extend credit and technical assistance to consumer cooperatives. That will give the whole consumer cooperative movement a historic push forward.

Question: You say "one more recession or depression". Are you predicting one more recession or depression?

Nader: Oh sure. We are in an age of rapid business cycles. The economy of the United States is really very fragile, very unhealthy.

Question: When do you expect this recession or depression to occur?

Nader: Within the next few years. Nobody is predicting a continual boom now, this is just a little upswing. The basic problems of the economy remain. Structural unemployment, tremendous inefficiencies, technical stagnation - no new industries coming up like television for example, very serious deficits in the municipal governments, such as New York City, all over the country, huge obligations from deferred pension plans on the part of the

Nader: Multiple parties.

Question: Do you think this will be a change for the better?

Nader: Yes. The country has had enough of Tweedledum and Tweedledee. Some of the new political parties may not be special interest parties; they just may have comprehensive alternatives to the Republican and Democratic parties.

Things have loosened up quite a bit. You have got primaries instead of political conventions. You have got legal challenges permitting independent voters to cross over and participate in regular party primaries. You have got government subsidies of campaign financing. All these are going to increase the fluidity of the political process.

The Republican Party, just about now, is ready to fissure into liberal and right wing. The Democratic Party has no longer any cohesive base, its blue-collar base is beginning to shatter on bussing and other issues. I think there will be a re-alignment and probably three or four parties. This will be very healthy.

Question: How will you get the public to react and take measures against the corporation?

Nader: The corporations over the years have managed to transfer the burdens on them to the taxpayer. Since the Great Depression unemployment has been soaked up by unemployment compensation; it has been soaked up by other social programs. Now if there is a limit to that, New York City is exemplifying it.

When corporations and the private sector no longer can transfer their failings on to the public sector cause the public sector is going to go bankrupt too, then, you see, there will be no where to pass the buck. The public will be confronted with a very clear reason for being interested in some pretty important fundamental re-alliances of political and economic power.

On the other hand there is always the scenario of the great disaster. Like a nuclear power disaster where a state or a city will be wiped out and be contaminated with radioactivity. That also can be quite a portent for some change. Because that raises the question of who is deciding in our country what kinds of technology you're going to use.

Question: Do you think the mood in the country (US) right now is such that people would get together easily and work well together, especially after the Watergate experience?

Nader: Not yet, not yet. The Watergate experience has been very dismal. Although it has been widely disclosed, and we are just now going into another round with the movie and the second book coming out, the public is forgetting that the only lesson we have learned from Watergate thus far is that a President should not record his conversations.

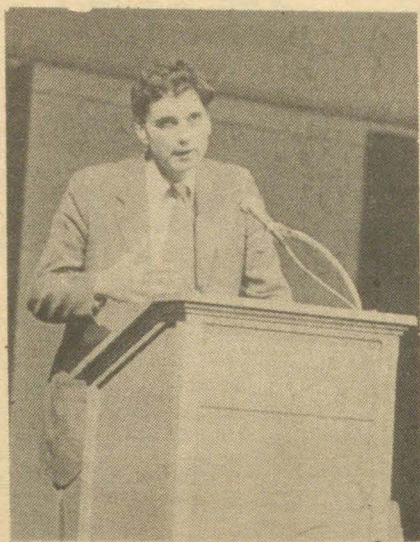
There has not been a single reform coming out of Congress. The thirty three reform proposals of Senator Ervin are still on the shelf, and have not even been moved to the Senate floor.

I think we need to go through one more stage of civil consciousness: the people, having learned of government and corporate crimes and the problems of society at first hand is the first. The next stage is one of civic self-discipline, there has got to be a feeling that people have simply got to get off their lounge chairs and cut down a little on their bridge and TV and get themselves involved. Put some of the burden of citizenship right on their shoulders rather than just - "look at city hall" and "look what a mess that is, isn't it terrible".

Question: You said the political ability to curb corporations in Canada is minimal. Would you advocate Canadian nationalization of Multi-National Corporations?

Nader: Not without some knowing what's going to happen. Namely, there is no difference between a multi-national company and a nationalized company if the citizens a) do not have any more rights vis a vis the nationalized company and b) they don't take it upon themselves to re-focus the nationalized companies policies. For example, Renault is owned by the French Government and it is operating in Canada just the way General Motors operates. So that just shifting power from the private sector to the public sector without doing anything else, going from one giant organization to another, doesn't really solve anything. Especially when you've got a government that is so secretive to begin with.

Just pushing the sale of nuclear reactors from Canada to the Third World countries, the main promoter is the Canadian Government. Ontario Hydro seems to be generating



"I think the whole economy has to be evaluated overwhelmingly from the consumer standpoint because that is who it is for."

just as many consumer complaints as private utilities generate in the United States.

You have got to be careful about favoring something that is just form and not a substantive change.

Question: Do you think the government should move into the private sector?

Nader: Well that is certainly the trend. The corporations, when they have something they don't like, are willing to sell it off to the government. We call that 'lemon socialism'. So gradually the lemons get sold off to the government. The railroad lemons, a nuclear power plant lemon in New York was sold to the New York State Government. Almost inevitably the dregs and the derelicts from the private sector get thrown over into the public sector.

Question: Don't you think that the "non-dregs" will also become part of the public sector?

Nader: In Canada I don't know. I don't think anything short of a major collapse of a major corporation in the United States will permit the government to have any power in the private sector of the economy.

Question: Should the government have any say in the private sector?

Nader: I don't favor that. I favor more consumer and worker owned enterprises. With a greater emphasis on consumer owned enterprises because worker owned enterprises can often have the same momentum to produce cars regardless of need for them that investor owned enterprises have. I think we need that kind of economic system much more than the traditional government and corporation system.

Question: You have spoken out against nuclear power. Is it totally unviable?

Nader: It is a total disaster. One that is economically pricing itself into the stratosphere. The cost of these plants and the price of uranium are going sky high. A nuclear plant now costs five times what it cost less than ten years ago. And uranium has gone up from \$8 to \$25-\$30 in just the last three months in the US.

Then there is the most awesome, serious question of a nuclear reactor containing prodigious amounts of deadly, cancer causing, radioactive

material. If there is one major catastrophe, either by accident or sabotage, you can have the greatest civilian catastrophe in the history of Canada, making the Halifax explosion feel like a firecracker in comparison, in the same sense of casualties, in the sense of land area contaminated with radioactivity for years - if not decades.

So I think it is a fundamental technological blunder is for Canada to go along with the US. Headlong to nuclear power will be technological suicide. Particularly since Canada has a great deal of energy it wastes, so that you can go along way just by being more energy efficient. And it has enormous amounts of waste wood, which can produce great gobs of electricity with minimal pollution and develop employment at home. Not to mention solar energy, fossil fuels, and all the rest of it.

Question: What can the American consumer do about power, where in the US rates are much higher than they are in Canada?

"I think we are moving into a period when we are going to have to ask ourselves: Why not more consumer enterprises, consumer coops, foodstores, banks, insurance companies, and service outlets? To give the consumer a neighborhood community base for aggregate bargaining, as well as, political power."

Nader: Its of very great interest for US consumer organizations. In fact it is now leading to one of the most innovative consumer proposals in many a year; which is now being considered in ten State Legislatures. That is a consumer checkoff on the monthly gas, electric, and telephone bill. Where everytime you receive a bill you get a little square on the bill which invites you to make a contribution to your own consumer action group Province-wide which would have investigators, lawyers, engineers, scientists, economists and accountants to tackle the problems you incur, whether before the Legislature, or the Court or before the utility commission; connect up with the contributors to become a potent voting and political force as well. It is now before the New York State Legislature, the Maryland Legislature. I understand Governor Brown of California has just lent it his support as he sent the proposal to the State Legislature in Sacramento.

You see it is an extremely powerful proposal. First, it doesn't cost the taxpayer anything. Second, it is voluntary to the consumer. Third, it doesn't set up another

government agency, it sets up a civic institution, a consumer organization. The idea has gotten some interest in Japan, as well as Canada. It is adaptable to any place in the world where monthly bills are sent out. You simply piggyback the monthly utility bill and make the utility the collector of the consumer contributions. Each contributor having one vote to elect the counsel of directors of the consumer group that the contribution is going to the support of.

The time is ripe. It is really a very simple proposal. You see it overcomes that great hurdle of prompting consumers to have their own communication network.

Question: A few years ago there was a group of people in Antigonish who were very strongly in favor of education for the people, in the development of cooperatives and in the development of credit unions. One of the leaders of this group saw the possibility of the cooperative as a check against the big corporation in the free enterprise system. These

people developing these structures had difficulty in developing management skills and there were great inefficiencies there from the start. Do you see this kind of a problem and how do you see it being overcome?

Nader: That is a problem. That has always been a problem in the consumer cooperative movement in the US. That is what the National Consumer Co-op Bank proposal would combat. It would, in effect, provide training, as well as credit, for new or emerging consumer cooperatives.

Eventually, once you get a certain number of consumer cooperatives in auto repair, and food, and health, and housing, and finance, and energy they will be able to set up their own training skills and they will be able to produce their own managerial talent. Where as now you get a consumer cooperative foodstore and where are they going to get their managers? From a Safeway or an A&P, with all the mental attitudes that carry forward there.

Also the consumer co-op should only sell to their members. If they sell to anyone who comes in the door they will be pushed to a lower common denominator and become more like A&P and Safeway. In

Vancouver there is an exceptionally good cooperative, Naniemo 70 miles north of Victoria. They are now selling food 16% below their competitors, meat 23% below their competitors. And they have a long waiting list of people who want to become members. In Ann Arbor, Michigan they have an auto repair co-op that just got under way with 400 families. Its marvelous the way it is operating. The work is competent, there is a personal relationship, people are friendly. There is a place for motorists to fix their own cars, they are provided with the tools and they can just have a mechanic look over their work. If they want, the mechanic can do the whole job. And it is cheaper.

But again your point was cardinal, they had good management. Thats what made the difference-management.

Question: You mentioned consumer owned enterprises versus worker owned enterprises. Where does the labour movement fit into the picture?

Nader: Basically by trying to get the labour movement to realize that they have two jobs: 1) to improve working conditions and wage conditions on the job site and 2) to make sure that money the workers earn gets the maximum return in the marketplace. That is where the consumer movement comes in. There is no reason why they should be at odds at all, when they are at odds it is largely because corporate management has turned the workers against the consumer movement.

Question: Getting off the subject a bit, what do you think of a planned, fairly efficient, socialist economy like they have in China? Which, although poor, has no unemployment or inflation.

Nader: Seems to be working economically quite suitable for China. For here the model is not applicable. You see I make a very strong distinction between democratically owned economic institutions out of government and government owned institutions. I don't see the advantage of government owned institutions, except in certain areas such as offshore oil which belongs to the Federal Government and the idea of giving that away to Exxon is absurd, or timber resources. But when we're dealing with the retail area, which has always been given a low priority in economic theory which always emphasized production and factories, we're dealing with an enormous organizing instrument at the grass-roots community level for neighborhood advancement as well as the economic bargaining tool of consumer cooperatives; the political tool of consumer cooperatives.

You see take Switzerland for example, the largest co-op in Switzerland has the second largest daily newspaper; it has adult education classes.

Once you get the cash flow circulating in the community, more than it is now before it shoots off to the money sector, you can develop a lot services. There is a food co-op in Berkely, California that now provides pre-paid legal insurance for their members. They don't have to not go to a lawyer because the price is so high. That came about because of the cash flow generated by the large number of members of the co-op.

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Mr. Nader invites you to contact a Canadian organization dedicated to investigating consumer issues. For information, write to: Public Interest Research Group, c/o University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario.

Public Interest Research Groups are basically student organizations. They are currently operating at U of Toronto, Waterloo, McMaster, and Guelph. These have been organized by lawyer/goalie Ken Dryden.



Loading the die

Information Provided by CUP

Dr. David Suzuki-geneticist, philosopher, T.V. personality...to some the equivalent of a modern shaman or guru.

According to Suzuki, man once found order and stability in his myths and customs. Today "the only stable and dependable fact, is change". This unceasing change has had two particularly important effects.

First, it has led to a search for identity and stability, both of which can be provided by a sense of belonging to a particular culture, with its own history and established traditions. He says that a variety of distinct, independent cultures and races contribute to the health of a society. A diverse society is flexible; it can adapt to changes because it can "use the best of its solutions developed by its many separate cultures in response to new problems."

Second, "the old myths have come crashing down, "and the western world has switched its faith from mysterious, all knowing gods, to mysterious, all knowing scientists. In Suzuki's words, scientists will give us all of the answers - at least they promise to, if we give them more money."

This new mythology has led to an inordinate belief in science to the point where science is regarded as being almost omnipotent, and, the opinion of a person who happens to be a scientist is treated as an unquestioned truth. The remedy, states Suzuki, is to take scientists out of their isolation and make their real strengths and weaknesses known.

Genetics is one field where blind acceptance of scientific opinion can be particularly dangerous. For example, turn of the century eugenicists wanted to create a race of Nietzschean supermen by making the "superior" (read rich or educated) have more children, or by stopping the "inferior" (read poor, non-white, or diseased) from having any children at all.

Different definitions of superior and inferior would not have improved matters much. Any definition at all would have led to a desire for some standard "superior" product. Uniformity, however, is dangerous in any biological system.

Today's geneticists are not much better.

-A professor at the University of Ottawa said that people with university degrees should try to have as many children as possible, in order to raise the average intelligence of the population (although Suzuki notes "anyone who has ever been to university knows that there is no connection between a degree and intelligence").

-One researcher recently concluded that social status is determined genetically-that the rich are rich because they are genetically superior to the poor.

-A member of the Canadian Medical Association stated that all welfare recipi-



If a mongoloid can be aborted, why not an albino? Suppose that the child is going to have a hair lip, or bad eyes? How about a big nose or hair the wrong color?

"I am amazed that we accept as a right, the choice of accepting or rejecting a baby on the basis of pre-natal inspection."

In the 1970's we have an understanding of molecular biology that was undreamt of ten years ago. A decade hence we will have open to us, options of genetic manipulation which have yet to be conceived of at the present time.

The problem with genetic selection, is that eventually mankind could be squeezed into one mold, destroying diversity and adaptability. Suzuki is very strongly against any government legislation requiring mandatory, genetic counselling or any other step that would contribute to government-controlled genetic uniformity.

Suzuki points out that the problem has wider ramifications saying, "Triage is at the nub of many of the problems."

The term refers to a sorting method used in the First World War in which seriously injured soldiers were left to die and those with minor injuries were left to help themselves, thereby concentrating aid on those who had a good chance of survival.

"Will we soon be talking about cutting off aid to the Third World? What about when our energy runs out - and it will - will we draw the lines of Triage against the mentally ill; the elderly?"

Problems such as these, along with many other similarly complicated ones, are way over the heads of a society which has yet to resolve the basic morality of abortion and the question of what to do with nuclear power.

Suzuki also questions the right of the military and industry, "two major users of scientific research not known for their concern of the general public", to hide their work behind a top secret stamp, asking: "do we want major corporations to decide which scientific research to use?"

Suzuki claims that the crisis in science is now and: "we no longer have time for reflection."

"We now accept change as the one unchangeable thing in our lives."

This coupled with a history of racism in genetics and a government which supported the War Measures Act, the Oriental Exclusion Act and now imposes 'Wage controls', poses "great danger" to further development in the field.

Suzuki himself spent four years in British Columbia concentration camps "for having committed the crime of having genes from Japan three generations ago."

Suzuki's message is short. "Scientists, inebriated with success" have tremendous powers, and, with all the best intentions, are "eager to play God". Unfortunately, their wisdom does not match their capability.

ents should be sterilized.

-A UBC professor concluded, on the basis of FBI statistics, that blacks have an innate tendency to commit murder.

The above may be exceptional cases, but the fact that they exist at all is rather frightening. "The point of all this," says Suzuki, "is that scientists should not be expected to have any special insight or wisdom."

But, while modern scientists have no more wisdom than their predecessors, they do have a great deal more information, which gives them "fantastic powers of control and manipulation".

Thus, three facts - the scientists great power, and his eagerness to use it, the fallibility of scientific judgement, and the willingness of the public to accept scientific judgement on faith - have combined to pose dangerous problems.

For instance, with today's medical techniques, it is possible to inspect a fetus before birth. It is becoming more frequent to have the fetus aborted if it is found to be "defective" or "inferior" in any way.

"It worries me when I hear it said that everyone has the right to a normal healthy child...The converse of the statement is that an unhealthy, abnormal child has no right to live," says Suzuki.

"Where do we draw the line on acceptable and unacceptable characteristics? And who decides? Who defines normality?"

Geneticist David Suzuki and peers in 1976 claim:

1976:

Within ten years we will have the ability to produce any human being from scratch, in a laboratory situation. We will some day create the perfect human being...



1986:

... Following the footsteps of my cellular father...



1996:

...as all my 16 cloned brothers have also said, within ten years, we will have the ability...



Wm Forrester
Dal Gazette 3/76

Dan O'Connor

opens door

to NUS

by Susan Johnson
Allan Zdunich

Photo / Johnson

Gazette: Few students have a good understanding of the history of student organizations in Canada such as the national organization of students. Could you give us a brief outline of the national student unions that have existed in Canada?
O'Connor: I'll try to be extremely brief because usually this is the sort of topic that puts people to sleep.

Canada has had national student organizations longer than most other countries in this world, ours starting almost fifty years ago in December of 1926. At that time the National Federation of Canadian University Students was founded. It lasted from 1926 through to 1969, changing its name in 1963 to the National Union of Students. It had its ups and downs.

Before the Second World War it reflected the fact that there was a small and fairly well-to-do student population. It was an organization that concentrated on debating leagues, and on more contact with other campuses. It never thought of itself as a lobbying force with the governments.

After that time it began to work more on educational issues. Students began to be concerned about what kind of universities and campuses there were going to be. It accomplished a great deal in one of those things: a four year campaign by the organization resulted in the Canada Student Loan Plan, through which student aid plans exist across the country right now. None of them would have existed unless there had been such an organization lobbying for that programme.

It did a great deal in educating students, making them aware of what was happening so that they could have a say about it. Students were able to find out about the Royal Commission on Taxation and have input. Through this they were able to get tax breaks for students and have the government recognize that students faced high costs and had low income. As well, students were able to study the whole situation and organize with other groups such as workers trying to get a better taxation system in the country.

There was housing built for at least five thousand students over a two year period simply through the effort of the national organization. Dalhousie in particular benefited from this program: the married student residence at Dal was part of that whole move to build more housing. This work was done mainly from 1966 to 1969. At the time, CUS had full-time housing people who would work with campuses putting together housing programs: UNB had the two co-op buildings which are now university residences built during this period. The problem with it was that at this time the national organization went under, so a lot of the programs ran into trouble. The individual co-ops lost touch with the others across the country and once they had built their co-ops didn't know how to run them.

NFCUS, as well, got the whole student discount for travel instituted and fought to maintain that service. It also ran an extensive charter program.

In the more important area of tuition increases, the national organization ran a campaign throughout the sixties. In Halifax, in both '67 and '69, you had over one thousand students marching on the legislature house on the student aid and tuition questions. The campaign began in '65 with the slogan "Freeze the Fees" and an awful lot of work was done to make people aware of the problems caused by the kinds of student aid and high tuitions at institutions that were, and still are, keeping people from low income backgrounds out of university.

This was the first time that there was ever a survey done of Canadian University students. It was done by CUS in '66-'67, and it encouraged the federal government to keep on doing such surveys to establish just what groups are getting to university.



Dalhousie Student Union President makes good in the National Capital.

They managed to slow down the increases in tuition fees and tuitions were generally quite stable from the mid sixties through to the early seventies.

The problems of not having a national student organization are shown by what happened in those years since '69 when CUS died. The lack of a strong student organization has meant that the most populace element of the post secondary institutions have had no knowledge or say about what the government has been planning. Most obviously the faculty and government are going to work for their own interests and not student interests, so students weren't represented at all. There began a noticeable rise in tuition in '71 to '73 and it began to be clear that the government wanted the proposals that we heard of: double tuition, triple tuition, pay \$2000 a year for a BA and if you can't afford it borrow the money. People saw once again the need for students to work together, regionally and nationally. It was in the '72 era that a lot of provincial organizations began to organize. The National Union of Students was officially founded at the end of '72.

Gazette: Could you elaborate a little on the demise of CUS in the late sixties?

O'Connor: Three things came together in the late sixties to bring down the organization: the fact that the structure failed to adapt to the unique problems of the sixties, the bad press that student organizations in general and CUS in particular was suffering from (dirty-hippy-trouble-makers image) and the problems of its left-wing politics. All these things contributed not only to a bad image but a real isolation of the organization from the students at the grassroots. Its lack of responsiveness to the students is what killed it.

It is important to know why CUS collapsed. It's a good question to ask. When people were building NUS there was, at certain points, a really conscious effort made to avoid in the organization the mistakes that led to the CUS collapse.

Due to the problems of the old organization most student unions, with the exception of Ontario, were cautious about organizing on a national scale again. The Ontario student population is large and located close together geographically. They had been able to keep their provincial organization going after the CUS collapse--something no one else was able to do. Therefore, they grew rather quickly in '72. They managed a fairly good fee strike in '73 which, while it didn't turn back the fee hike then, did manage to freeze fees in Ontario. Next year they are going into the fourth year of that tuition freeze. That is something the students were able to do.

Outside of Ontario students weren't as willing to start working on regional or national organizations. They seemed to want to see if things could get done without any commitment. That was reflected in both a fairly small NUS membership (it

tended to have about a third of its potential membership actually join the organization) and in the fact that its fee was only 30 cents per student, which, if you take inflation into account, was about twenty percent of what people have been paying last time they belonged to a national organization. So there was a low fee and a low membership which caused all sorts of problems for NUS. It had to prove itself and it took a while to do that. It has only been in the last year or so that NUS could show that it could once again get the support of every student union in the country that cared, keep up to date with what was happening with student aid and tuition, and get student input on student aid review boards. Now student unions across the country are taking less of a wait-and-see attitude and are beginning to join the organization. We've lost very few referenda. More campuses have voted in favour of national work this year than ever before.

Also, NUS has been able to do a lot in getting regional organizations established outside of Ontario. AFS has drawn heavily on NUS research and information. The only regional campaign that AFS ran last year was an extension of an NUS campaign. The same sort of work has been done in BC and Alberta, and off-and-on with Quebec students as well.

Things are comparatively rosy. The next academic year will be the first time in a long time that students will have made a substantial financial contribution to working together. We will have an organization with good membership distributed across the country with representatives in Ottawa. We will be able to start to get together again in terms of actual campaigns to work on student aid, housing, tuition and the problems of women students. Students really have to pull together if they want to get the kinds of programs that are going to benefit students.

Gazette: People are going to judge NUS on results, they are going to want to see some benefits from their financial commitment and their support. What kinds of things has NUS done in the past and what programmes are planned for the future?

O'Connor: I think I should make it clear that I don't think that NUS had been doing nearly enough up until now. There are some very clear reasons, as well, why it was impossible to do all the things it should have done. However, it would have been unrealistic to have expected much more than it has done.

With that in mind, I still think NUS has done a hell of a lot with the resources and commitment that it was offered by student leaders around the country. It has re-established strong links of communications among student leaders across the country. Right now when something of importance happens in province "A" people in other provinces are finding out about it a lot faster than they were in the sixties. Not only do they find out that it is happening but they also find out how it fits in the national picture and with their campus picture. This year we have seen tuition increases and student aid decisions that have been disastrous but people are finding out about it all over the country. NUS and the various regional and local student organizations were aware, ahead of time, of the government plans in employment and student aid, and therefore, were able to have input into those things.

For instance, UNB is a place where, last year, tuition increases were coming through there and the student council really wasn't even aware that the tuition increase was likely, although anyone who had been watching the scene at all would have known that a tuition increase was logical at that place. As well, those at UNB that were aware of the proposed increase didn't see any way of fighting it. They had no idea of all the policy ramifications one way or another. So it went through with no student opposition. This year they are a lot more involved provincially and nationally, and aware of the fact that tuition increases are happening and that you can gain a lot and can never lose by opposing a tuition increase. Now they know a lot more about how to oppose one. This year again, tuition was going up at UNB but people were looking for it and were ready to organize against it.

Governments and faculty are definitely paying a lot more attention to student needs and concerns than they were before

NUS got going. It is still far from what it should be but it wouldn't have even occurred to government or university committees to find out what student opinion was on something a few years ago but today it is just assumed by them that they will try, through NUS to find out what students are thinking. It allows us input and they at least make a token response to that input.

Gazette: Is the situation at UNB this year (tuition increases and students organized against them; student aid cutbacks and students organized again) a foreshadowing of events to come in the rest of the country, and what students can expect to have to do?

O'Connor: That's hard to say. The answer to that obviously doesn't depend on the students, it depends on the governments. If other governments are going to have as bad a post secondary education policy and attitude towards post secondary education as the New Brunswick government, and on top of that original bad policy and attitude are going to get stubborn about it, then students may very well have to realize that their only hope lies in the kind of action that the New Brunswick students took. I think students are going to realize that you can't turn a government around simply by giving it a brief you have to show that you care about what's in your brief and you have to show that when you say something that you mean it and are willing to act on it. It is pretty clear that that's the kind of pressure a government responds to.

Gazette: Could you say, would you say, then, that one of the functions of NUS is to watch governments and developments, and prepare students in various regions for the potential government positions on student issues?

O'Connor: Yes, to my mind that is one of the main purposes of the organization. People sometimes think that the organization should go onto a campus and educate the local people as to the potential developments at that campus and should then tell them to go on strike. That's different from what the organization does.

We want to do the kind of research and examination that individual campuses do not have the time nor expertise for. We also want to make sure that the benefits of this work gets to the student body so that students at various campuses become aware of the issues and can do something about it. We want to get students to the stage where they can examine the problem and decide to do or not to do something. From each student putting in a little bit of money we have an organization that can work for students on all campuses. The direction, as opposed to the assistance, comes from the students.

Gazette: One of the criticisms levied at NUS since its establishment is that it has spent too much of its energy holding referenda for membership and too little time actually working for students nationally. Probably, this criticism is vocalized more by campuses that are already in NUS. Could you comment on this?

O'Connor: Well, it is true that this year most of the energy has gone into membership drives but certainly not all of it. NUS was able to give strong and really useful support to campuses which they wouldn't have gotten otherwise as well as working on the campaign to get more members. However, we haven't had the resources to do a big national effort on something.

The thing this year is that when a NUS worker went into a province for three weeks that at least two-and-a-half of those weeks would be spent at campuses that were having referenda. One good thing is that no campus that was already in NUS has rejected the dollar fee per student. But it has been a bit of a strain on the old members.

However, they should remember that this is very much to the advantage of those that have already joined. While NUS was content to sit on its fairly small membership and did not ask for much commitment of them then people were not only making that small commitment but they were not getting very much back. There was basic communication and co-ordination of activities but it was pretty rudimentary. It was not anywhere near what a national organization should have had.

Credit should be given to those twenty or so campuses that stuck with NUS through thick and thin: Dalhousie, St. Mary's and King's are three of those loyal campuses. But if they had merely left it at that plateau the organization would have fallen apart because it was a pretty low plateau. Since they had been in NUS since the beginning they came to take for granted the benefits they were receiving, however minimal. Dalhousie is now quite used to having input to a lot of decisions like housing, and having the input for what is happening elsewhere in the country.

So, partly, the campuses are taking NUS for granted and it's partially true that in this year the resources were limited but for this short term sacrifice people are getting an organization that is much larger in terms of campuses and students; the people in it are making a greater commitment and giving the proper attention to the organization. From that one increase campuses are going to get a many-fold increase in the quality of support from the organization. There will be someone working at least half of their time in the Atlantic region helping the Atlantic students. That is just a quantum leap ahead from having someone make a two week trip twice or three times a year. Instead of having two people in an office fighting to keep the phone answered, add to that five people who can take time to do research at a fairly constant level, a good communication network, and detailed monitoring of government activities.

Gazette: Could you be more specific about the changes for NUS next year? There is going to be a fee increase, a staff increase and an increased budget - where is it all going? What are the priorities in terms of budget allocations?

O'Connor: Well, I can't give as good an answer as I'd like to because there are two really if-y qualifications to the answer. Number one is that there are two major campuses that are still up in the air in terms of whether they are going to be NUS members at the dollar next year. They are UBC with 20,000 students who would obviously have a big impact on the budget and the University of Western Ontario with 16,000 students may join in either March or October of '76 and depending on that the budget would be affected accordingly.

If we exclude both of those campuses the budget is going to be \$160,000 to \$170,000 dollars for next year.

The budgetary decisions have not been made yet. The NUS executive is going to get together a few weeks from now and look over what the budget is going to be and, in terms of what feedback they've had from campuses as to what they expect from the organization and keeping in mind what can be realistically done with the money, they will put together a proposal. This will then go to the members and at the national conference in May the actual decisions will be made.

Meanwhile, there are some broad guidelines. At any time the organization will make sure that at least fifty percent of the resources are spent on local campus work and not on the Ottawa office: on fieldwork and communications, to get information into students hands.

Gazette: What was the budget this year and last?

O'Connor: This year we are operating on a budget of nearly \$60,000 and last year it was between \$45,000 and \$50,000.

Gazette: Obviously there will be a staff increase...

O'Connor: Yes, next year the staff will be somewhere between eight and fourteen. This year there are three full-time people.

Gazette: Where are these extra people going to be placed within the organization, what are they going to be doing?

O'Connor: I can only say what I would personally like to see and what I am going to ask the executive to consider. I do not know whether the executive will pay any attention to me and further whether the membership will pay any attention to them. So, with that qualification, what I would like to see if there are to be eight staff would be three or four working in Ottawa; one working full time in the Atlantic region out of Halifax; one working full-time in Winnipeg and to have three people traveling full-time and working in the national office when needed. The traveling should be split up among those in Ottawa so that there is one person always in Ontario and perhaps two people in the west.

NUS is US

Gazette: What about students in Quebec, aren't they a big consideration?

O'Connor: It isn't as big a question as some people think it is. Quebec students have not been working with other Canadian students for twelve years now. Although there is, on the surface, sentiment among Quebec student leaders that they might want to work with other students it isn't at all clear that it is a sentiment shared by the rest of the students in Quebec.

And even if it is, considering the linguistic and political differences between the two student movements, it is going to take a long time for any more than superficial co-ordination to happen.

It hasn't been a high priority with NUS because things that can be accomplished more quickly and effectively are getting the priority. There has been slow movement and communication back and forth and there have been a lot of problems. It is pretty clear that the Quebec student organization (ANEQ) has fallen prey to sectarian politics. There are a couple of left-wing sectarian groups that are battling each other for control of the student organization. That makes the organization ineffective and that makes its policies subject to change. It has tended to pollute ANEQ's relations with other student organizations.

There is a lot of criticism of ANEQ but that shouldn't be seen as criticism of Quebec students. It has gotten to the point where people are saying they just don't think that the ANEQ executive represents Quebec students. That is a problem on top of all the others and I have no idea what is going to come out of it. At the moment no one even knows what ANEQ is going to be like in a couple of months.

Gazette: Could you discuss NUS's priorities for the next year?

O'Connor: NUS sees its priorities in terms of issues rather than particular activities. The number one issue for certain is going to be the combined one of student aid and tuition. That issue leads into another one that is obviously going to be big and that's employment. Those student aid and tuition policies pretty well mean that you have to get a good summer job if you want to have financial security at all or if even want to be able to get back into university. The student unemployment situation is worse than its ever been and it looks like governments are increasing rather than decreasing student unemployment. As long as we do have the present student aid and tuition policies then work on student unemployment is vital.

As well, housing fits into the picture. Housing is a problem that faces low income Canadians and students are in the picture because they are low income Canadians as well as being students.

The problems faced by foreign students are an issue. It is least noticeable in the Atlantic region because, to its credit, the Atlantic region has far less bias against foreign students than any other region. It is clear that the governments are willing to use and increase the dislike of foreign students in order to emotionally blackmail each other into increasing their portion of the costs of post secondary education. The provinces say to Ottawa that they will ignore foreign students unless they get more money from the federal government, and then Ottawa does the same to the provincial government.

Another issue that is going to remain a priority is the whole issue of women students. There is yet an awful lot to be done everywhere in terms of real equality of men and women at the student level. Those being the major priorities, there are a lot of other activities that we are going to try to give attention to but they tend to be things about which we cannot do a lot unless people voluntarily do work at the local campus level: insurance programs for students, student radio stations to organize to work on the federal government policies about student radio, communications, course evaluations, tenure, unionization within university, decision making within university, and on and on.

Outside of the strict student issues are the problems of students at community colleges and the state of adult education programmes: these two issues are priorities within NUS as well.

Gazette: Rumour has it that the National Union of Students is going to be publishing a newspaper. Can you tell us anything about this?

O'Connor: There is going to be a national student newspaper which should be coming out before students write their exams this year. It has the problems faced by anything the NUS has to do out of its central office. One person can only do so much a day. The newspaper is called *The Student Advocate* and its going to be distributed, if we can afford it, in Quebec in the French language institutions outside of Quebec. It is definitely going to have distribution in the Anglophone institutions in and out of Quebec. There are going to be at least 50,000 copies of the first issue.

Gazette: Could you explain then the NUS position on freedom of the student press on the individual campuses?

O'Connor: The NUS position is the same as the student newspapers. That is a decision that was made by the student unions in NUS and has been agreed to by most of the potential members of NUS. Basically, it is that they respect the principle of Canadian University Press: that adds up to freedom for the student press.

I think people recognize that a controlled press on a campus is not going to be a good press at all, students aren't going to get full or adequate coverage of what is happening with student council or the general community. Those newspapers are going to say only what council wants them to say so NUS recognizes that for students to get the kind of coverage that they need the student press has to be independent.

That policy decision is not completely binding on the member campuses; if a paper is being controlled by the council NUS could, and probably would, tell council that they were being short-sighted and foolish in the matter. NUS might also go beyond the council to the general students of the campus to save the student newspaper. If NUS has to choose at any time between serving the students at a campus and serving the student council, it will always serve the students.

Gazette: Generally, what do you expect to see happening in education in Canada in the next couple of years?

O'Connor: I think the next two years are going to see real struggle over general educational policies. It is now clear beyond a shadow of a doubt that governments in Canada, regardless of what party is in power, are interested only in cutting back on education. That is going to be the focus of the struggle. There will be increasing pressure for tuitions to go up, there will be more reports like the Graham commission in Nova Scotia. They make really incoherent, but to the government welcome, arguments for high tuition. The governments are glad to listen to those arguments because they no longer have any commitment to universal accessibility to post secondary education.

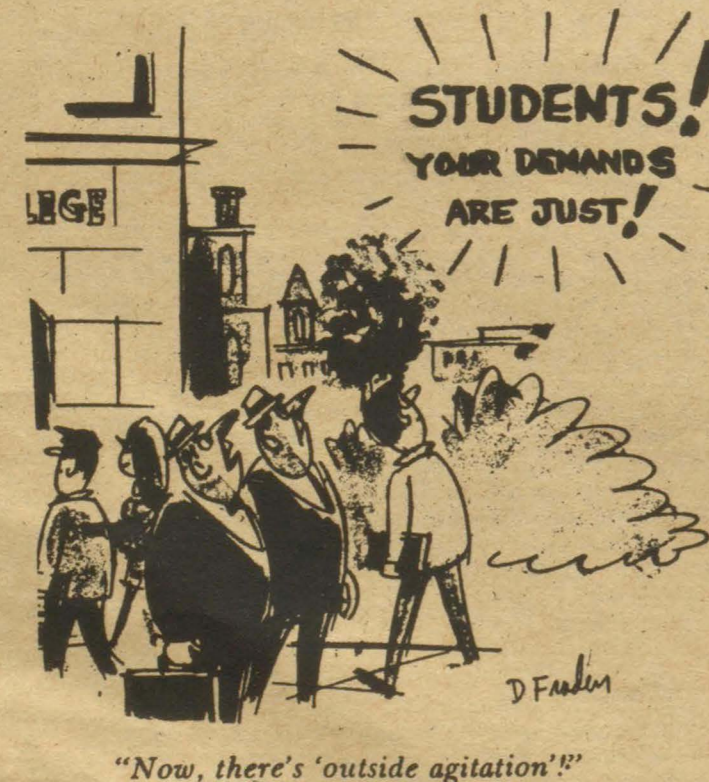
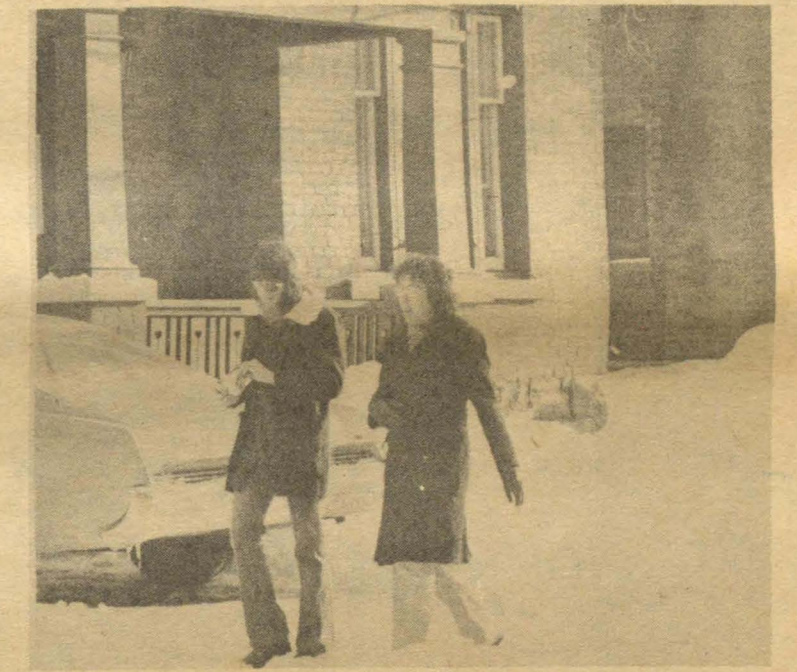
I don't know where it is going to lead to. No government has yet come out and said that they don't want universal accessibility. But you do get the premier of Manitoba saying that he doesn't want the tax payer paying for the education of a millionaire's daughter and so cutting student aid. Correctly, one student union president reminded him that there weren't that many millionaires daughters in Manitoba and if it meant cutting aid to the needy students then they would prefer to pay for the few millionaires as well.

There was an international study of Canadian education done by the OECD (an organization comprised of the twenty-four richest countries in the world, Canada being one of the members) in which they looked at the problems of the system. They said that Canadian education is dominated by powerful interest groups who want no change, whose only concept of planning for the future is to plan for more of the same. They concluded that our government discourages discussion about education among the public and even among those in education. They were amazed by the secrecy and hypocrisy with which the Canadian government dealt with education. This group advised that the education system must be changed or Canada would face a serious deterioration in its education.

Right now the governments are re-negotiating their system for paying for post secondary institutions and for student aid and they are going to do what they think the public wants or what they feel they can get away with.

I think it is in student's hands what the eventual result will be. I think the next few years will be really exciting, but I have no idea about the eventual outcome.

Gazette: Thank you.



Atlantic Federation of Students

by Avard Bishop

Students occasionally wonder what a student union would be if you stripped it of all its "tangible" services such as weekly entertainment, a cafeteria, a pub, meeting rooms, office services, pool tables, the springboard for rising politicians, yes, even the student newspaper, among various others. What would we not have if we did not pay our \$51.00 a year at registration?

One of the more obvious answers to that question in 1976 is that we would not have any organized forum of "student opinion" or indeed any mechanism for letting it be known. It provides, in other words, a lobbying voice and force with the university administration, outside bodies of the community and the city and provincial governments usually in the person of the president.

Actually this is not about the student union, but an article about the Atlantic Federation of Students which hopefully acts as a magnified forum of opinion, and in the face of various odds a magnified mechanism for letting this be known.

Most of the universities and colleges in the Atlantic are member of AFS, from College Ste. Anne in Nova Scotia to Memorial in Newfoundland, from St. Thomas in Fredericton to the University of Prince Edward Island in Charlottetown. In Nova Scotia, twelve universities and colleges belong to the Federation.

AFS was formed in January of last year and normally holds two conferences a year: the last full conference took place at Dalhousie in October, and the next takes place in Antigonish during the first weekend of May.

It might be argued that one of the great advantages of the organization is that it gives the opportunity to the various presidents of student unions in the region, most of whom change once a year to get to know each other, to make contacts.

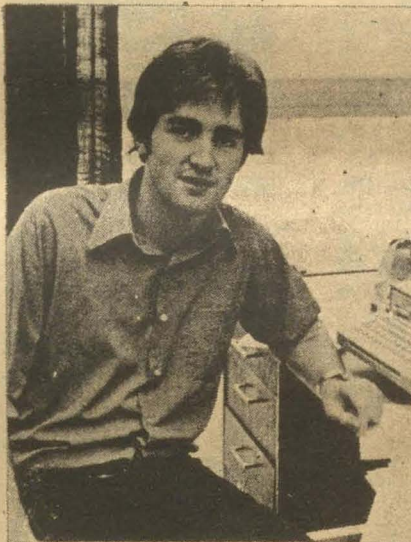
Few student union budgets in the Atlantic can afford to contribute to the running of a full time office. In the single province of Ontario, as opposed to the four provinces who comprise the Atlantic Federation, a full time staff of eight compiles briefs, does research, organizes, administers. Here in the Atlantic, small allotments are made out of the operating budgets of the unions: Dalhousie, for example, the largest member of AFS pays \$200 a year, and the institutions of populations under 1,000 each pay \$50.

Some people might argue that this is just as well, and that to expect student unions to levy let us say \$1.00 a student (about \$7,000 in the case of Dalhousie) would be aspiring to Utopia. If there is something to be done, the students unions will probably solicit each others support in any case. Whatever may be thought of the usefulness of student demonstrations, it did not require a \$10,000 budget to arrange a two week long "séjour" of some five or six hundred New Brunswick students in a government building in Fredericton to draw attention to their needs.

This of course does not mean to say that the Federation can exist on no money at all, without telephone calls, without paper or even in a complete financial vacuum. Neither does it mean that there is no room at all for any financial improvement.

In New Brunswick, it has been under the auspices of the AFS that protests concerning student aid have been carried out. In Nova Scotia, the same apparatus has been used recently in presentations to the provincial government. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island both have one principal institution of post-secondary education, so that provincial co-ordination is not of such great importance. Again, on the day of the presentation to the Nova Scotia government last week, P.E.I. students were involved in making the public and fellow students aware of concerns.

AFS of course works in close co-operation with the National Union of Students.



Dalhousie student Avard Bishop
Dal Photo / Grandy

Members of the New Brunswick caucus of the Atlantic Federation of Students met in Fredericton Wednesday afternoon to discuss their reaction to the proposals of the government sponsored committee on student aid.

The committee, which was formed at the end of the occupation by approximately six hundred students of the government building in Fredericton, is composed of representative of government, the public sector and students.

The caucus is willing to accept the second of the two options proposed by the committee, which allows for rebates on loans for sums above three thousand dollars, although only as a temporary measure, said Tina Smith of U.N.B. yesterday.

A maximum rebate of \$250 is allowed for loans four thousand dollars and below, \$750 to five thousand and below, \$1250 to six thousand and below and \$2250 to seven thousand and below. Percentages of amounts between those figures determine now near the maximum is allowed. These are all for loans towards a first degree.

The provincial cabinet was meeting at the time of this writing to discuss the options and their views are expected to be known Thursday.

National Union of Students

by Frances Long

I was elected to my position in May '75 by the Nova Scotia institutions present at the annual N.U.S./U.N.E. conference. As at that time there were only three member universities in Nova Scotia, in the Atlantic and there was not enough support or knowledge amongst student unions in the Atlantic, I subsequently resigned and was reappointed as Nova Scotia representative by the Atlantic Federation of Students, to represent the Atlantic on their behalf.

Since May '75 both Memorial University and the University of New Brunswick have joined the National Union of Students, which has placed me more into my proper perspective as Nova Scotia representative.

During my term of office I have attempted to represent N.U.S. as a more visible organization in the Atlantic by attending student union meetings. I have tried to provide a link of communication between student unions, and contributed to bringing together unions to elect a new chairman for the Atlantic Federation of Students and assisted in co-ordinating the unions in their approach to student aid, unemployment and tuition increases for 76/77.

February and March N.U.S./U.N.E. held six referendums in Nova Scotia. This provided an excellent opportunity to talk to students and unions about the federal and provincial contributions towards education (student aid, financing of post-secondary education, etc.).

National Union of Students and the Atlantic Federation of Students are extremely important groups for us as post-secondary students. They provide an organized official voice to represent our views to both the federal and provincial governments.

National Union of Students with its increased budget will finally be able to hire new staff to do the necessary work for us. Full-time students do not have the necessary time to do all of the research and produce a credible brief with it. The future for us as Canadian Post Secondary students looks bright. I am glad to have been a part of it.

National Union of Students and Referenda

National Union of Students has grown considerably over the last years. The organization has increased membership and determined many policies for future direction.

The first two years can be termed as years of survival, during which time we established ourselves with the federal government, gathered information to present to members and non-members and formulated policies.

This last 75/76 academic year can be termed as a period of growth. Referenda have been the major NUS/UNE activity this past year. Delegates at the October conference urged that the referenda must have first priority in the organizations limited resources.

From September '75 there have been twenty referenda held, including nine successful fee increases and eleven joining referenda. This brings our membership up to approximately thirty-two new members.

In Nova Scotia, during February and March, six referenda were held. Saint Mary's University and the University of King's College held successful fee increase referenda. Nova Scotia College of Art and Design and Nova Scotia Agricultural College held successful joining referenda. Saint Francis Xavier voted in favour of joining, however, they did not receive the



Dal Photo / Walsh

required quorum of 50%. Acadia University voted to not join NUS/UNE.

Students in Nova Scotia are becoming aware of NUS/UNE; they are aware of the issues and the decisions of students elsewhere in Canada regarding these issues.

National Union of Students is growing stronger with its increased membership and things can only be better for a strong, credible student voice in Canada.....

National Union of Students and Dalhousie

NUS and Dalhousie are closely united, however, in order to clearly establish their relationship, they should be separated into two categories: **Dalhousie in NUS:** Dalhousie has played a major role in the formation of the National Union of Students. It is a founding member (since 1972) and has acted as a leader among Atlantic universities to encourage their participation in NUS/UNE. Dalhousie hosted the first annual conference in May 1973 and as well a central committee meeting in February '75. In 1973 Dalhousie had a member on the central committee of NUS representing Nova Scotia.

Participation at the biannual NUS conferences by the Dalhousie student union executive has been excellent and during interim periods they have acted as co-ordinators for many reports for NUS. Historically Dalhousie has maintained a close liaison with NUS staff.

May 1975 NUS hired Dan O'Connor, Dalhousie Student Union President (1974/1975), as executive secretary, providing Dalhousie with a competent voice in the NUS.

NUS at Dalhousie: NUS tends to have a low profile on campus, mainly due to the fact that the majority of information coming from NUS concerning student aid, tuition increases, fiscal arrangements, etc. goes directly to the Student Union, who's responsibility it is to distribute it to the student body.

NUS issues press releases to the university papers, through Canadian University Press, which are apparent in almost every issue of the Dal Gazette. Information is also released to the media by the Nova Scotia representative as well.

Frances Long, Nova Scotia representative, attends the majority of the Student Union meetings to represent NUS, and to act as a liaison between NUS and Dalhousie by relaying information from one to the other.

Bruce Russel and Frances Long have recognized the gulf between NUS and the body of Dalhousie students and have initiated an information campaign consisting of this special issue of the Gazette and the presence of a NUS representative at various Dal society and club meetings to discuss NUS with the students.