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turn passed on to an Israeli Army officer.

Two notable reports were compiled dealing with the implications of the Order. The first was done by a group of Israeli academics from the Hebrew University (Dec. 1980) and the second by J. Kuttab J.D. (May, 1981). They concluded:

-The Order is contrary to the principle of academic freedom necessary to a university.

-The transfer of authority to the Israeli Military indicates the replacement of educational concerns with those of a political and security nature.

-Each university must apply annually for an operating license. The only criteria for the granting of such a license by the Israeli government is "consideration of public order."

-Israeli Military officers can prevent anyone from teaching if they have been detained for security reasons. However, such officers have the power to detain anyone they wish for whatever reason they choose.

-Order #854 creates both disruption of education and tension on campus.

During the first ten years of Israeli occupation from 1967 to 1977 there was little Israeli interference with the operation of Bir Zeit. But in 1977, with the election of Menachem Begin's Likud party, Jewish settlement on the West Bank was greatly stepped up.

up. In 1979, with the signing of the Egypt-Israeli Peace Treaty, tensions at Bir Zeit increased. During demonstrations in the spring of the year over this by Palestinians, a Bir Zeit student and three townspeople were shot by Israeli soldiers. After similar skirmishes in the following weeks, the army closed down the University for the remainder of the semester.

In November, 1980 the University organized "Palestine Week" with activities including the performance of plays and songs and the reading of poetry. This was banned by the Israeli Army and the university shut down for a week. When students protested these actions throughout the West Bank, eleven were shot by Israeli soldiers breaking up the demonstrations.

Sixteen years have passed since Israeli Forces first entered the West Bank, and still no end appears in sight for the West Bank Palestinian students' escalating struggle for free access to a university education. According to the Palestine Human Rights Campaign, "a just peace cannot occur when asserting one's nationality through education is denied for reasons of 'security.'"

It's the next best thing to being there

By Shelah Allen and Kelliann Evans reprinted from the Picaro

by Canadian University Press

HALIFAX—Next time a professor announces that they will be away for a class, don't get excited by the prospect of a day's release.

As students in Diana Carl's Basic Audio-Visual class at Mt. Saint Vincent found out recently, teleconferencing puts a new light on classroom lectures.

Carl may have been in Texas but at 5:30 p.m. she conducted class as usual even if by an unconventional method. With the assistance of the telephone company a teleconferencing line was set up so that two-way communication was possible. It was as simple as dialing a telephone.

The cost of the experiment was kept to the price of the basic long distance rate because the university owns the microphones and amplifier necessary for the group participation in the call. The total cost is about \$46.50.

Students of the class generally expressed positive opinion about the experiment. They said the

class kept much more attentive and organized, allowing much clearer understanding, and the type of communication used by participants was more precise and to the point. Little time was lost on the typical classroom "tangents" to topics.

The university community also gained from the experiment.

Aside from now knowing that long-distance teleconferencing works well even in fairly large groups, it has been proved suitable for teaching situations.

This opens up whole new areas of education, and several U.S. universities have inquired about the success of the experiment.

All wet in t-shirt debate

REGINA (CUP)—Engineering students planning a wet T-shirt contest were given the green light when the student union lifted a three-year ban on such events.

"I'm not a moral judge," said student union president Mike Fedyk.

"I'm not going to stop them (the engineering student society) because I don't agree with it, or because any other particular group disagrees with it."

Wet T-shirt contests were banned in a 1980 amendment to the student union's constitution, the result of a large uproar over a wet T-shirt contest that year.

"I thought that council (the council responsible for amending

the constitution) was exceeding itself by forbidding wet T-shirt contests. It was taking itself too seriously," said vice president internal David Goodwillie.

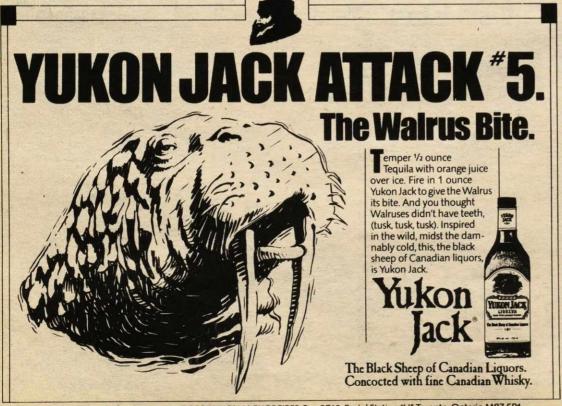
Most councillors expect objections to the T-shirt contest but the SU is not willing to deal with complaints.

"We'll just funnel them over to the engineering society," said Goodwillie.

A representative from the women's centre said, "Our hope is that no women will show up to participate.

"That type of humor is hard to understand," she said.

The engineering society members are including a wet men's underwear contest as well.



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