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Childerhose/Dal Photo

Buddy Walzac is Dal's hero in this story. He pursued the alleged attacker Roy LeBlanc into a third floor washroom, detaining him until the police arrived on the scene.

Vicious hammer attack in Killam

by Cathy McDonald

Perhaps the most familiar and populated building on campus, the Killam Library was the scene of a bloody attack on a female student last Friday night, sending shock waves through campus concerning the state of Dalhousie security.

hammer while studying in a carrel on the third floor of the Killam at 8:30 p.m.

Sturk was hit four times on the head, and took two blows on her hands, which she raised to protect herself.

Buddy Walzac heard screams while working in the open study area near Sturk. He chased the attacker into the third floor washroom, where the man locked himself in a cubicle. When he tried to leave, Walzac held him to a wall until the Halifax Police came to the scene.

"The blood was just dripping off her," said Walzac, a second year psychology student, remembering when he first saw Sturk on her hands and knees, and the man starting to run away. Other men who were following Walzac tried to help Sturk.

Sturk was taken to the Victoria Hospital and received many stitches on her head, and a pin was put in a crushed finger. She was released Saturday morning, and is now at her parents' home in Aylesford, N.S.

Roy LeBlanc, 25, a former Dal student, is being held at the Halifax Correctional Institute, and will appear in court Thursday March 31 on charges of attempted murder and aggravated assault.

According to a statement released by Robbie Shaw, Vice President of finance and administration, the attacker was remanded to the Nova Scotia Hospital for a thirty-day psychiatric examination.

A security guard is now on duty at the Killam from 5 p.m. until closing every night, starting Monday, because of the incident. Director of Security, Max Keeping, said he hoped it would become a permanent position.

The lone Dal Security patroller that night, Gerry Goldwin, was the first official to arrive at the Killam, 10 minutes after the attack.

Goldwin was checking out the Philae Temple on lower campus when he received the call, and rushed to his vehicle parked outside the Dentistry building. It was snowing heavily at the time.

Halifax Police arrived shortly after the ambulance came, 15 minutes after the attack.

Sturk did not know her attacker, and the reason for the assault is unknown. Walzac was shocked that the man appeared to be so calm. Walzac said when he grabbed the man coming out of the washroom, and told him the police would want to talk to him, he said "Okay, fine, I'll talk to the police."

"He was really calm," Walzac said. "The cops were more upset."

"That's what shocked me. It really didn't fizz him."

See "Security Lacking" p. 3

Lorraine Sturk, a third year pharmacy student, was hit on the head from behind with a claw

Human rights and wrongs in India

by Bob Morrison

Again and again, the camera returns to the scarred unseeing depressions in the faces of the young men, as they tell you themselves the same tale. How they were picked up off the road by policemen, taken to the police station, abused as dacoits (vagrants), taken blindfolded to a place where their eyeballs were speared with hot needles.

One of them could still see a little, but he told the doctor he couldn't, fearing that the doctor might blind him completely. The doctor finally poured acid into his eyes.

- Jalpa Qureshi

This is a description of a scene from the film *An Indian Story* shown during the presentation on Human Rights in India, last Tues-

day. Following the screening of the film the human rights situation in India was discussed by Dr. J.J. Mangalam, President of the Indo-Canadian Association of Nova Scotia.

The film told the story of the deliberate blinding of 33 prisoners by police officers in the Bhagalpur district of Bihar in Eastern India in 1980. Investigations later revealed many of those tortured did not have criminal records. Although India became "the world's largest democracy" in 1947 remnants of the caste-divided society still remain today, in which a small group of affluent landholders oppress and suppress the underprivileged.

The police force, originally created to maintain law and order, has become the tool of this upper class and are referred to as the country's "biggest gang of criminals".

It is made clear throughout the film that the blinding incident is only symbolic of other incidents of brutality throughout all of India. One man relates the story of how his son was severely beaten by his landlord for taking two handfuls of grain from government land. Another man tells of how his 14 year old sister was tortured by their landlord. She has been missing ever since and her family were only able to register a complaint by first paying the village police.

Mangalam commented that India is a land of great contrast, saying it is ironic that both such movies as *An Indian Story* and

Ghandi deal with the same country. India has men who practice great cruelty but also has men of great sensitivity, he said. Mangalam also discussed the great contrasts in wealth and education within the population.

"It's unfortunate that after years of freedom, we are still unable to move forward from what you have just seen," said Mangalam. He partly attributed these violations of human rights to frustration felt by the people over the creation of India and Pakistan in 1947. People still hold hostilities and feelings of revenge for the conflicts that took place between the Hindu and Islamic people after 1947, he continued.

Mangalam also attributed the present human rights situation in India to "people's exploded expectations" created by the promises of leaders such as Ghandi. "People believed that as soon as we got political freedom, our living conditions would improve with the goodies of the technical civilization," he said.

This expectation caused people to be more driven by self interest, but when the goodies didn't come the result was frustration in the people, according to Mangalam.

Mangalam concluded saying human rights around the world can only be remedied on a world wide basis, with western societies becoming involved. "Governments find it difficult to give one per cent of their income to the Third World - but can spend millions advancing towards nuclear Armageddon and make money from them (Third World countries) - technological advances blind us to the fact that this is a global village," he said.

Lloyd creates illusions of jobs

OTTAWA (CUP) — When student leaders went to see federal employment minister Lloyd Axworthy March 21, they wanted to talk about the jobless summer more than 200,000 students are facing.

But Axworthy had an announcement up his sleeve to give the reporters outside: the federal and provincial governments are studying a proposal to help place jobless graduates in career-related occupations by subsidizing their wages.

Axworthy's plan was mentioned in passing during the meeting and "came out of the blue," according to Canadian Federation of Students executive officer Diane Flaherty. But it grabbed a front-page headline in the *Globe and Mail*.

It also deflected CFS and Opposition criticisms that the federal government ain't doing enough to help unemployed young people, Flaherty said.

Flaherty said it is too early to judge the proposal because Axworthy "was really vague on the whole thing." He did not say when the program will begin or how it will work.

CFS will support the program if it is similar to the current summer student internship program, where students are hired in the public or private sectors for up to three summers in job-related programs. "That's one of the better programs Axworthy's department runs, Flaherty said.

Axworthy said the proposed program will pay graduates more than minimum wage, Flaherty said.

Flaherty said CFS went to the meeting to demand more direct job creation for students, but Axworthy claimed the federal government is doing all it can. Flaherty said the government will create only as many student summer jobs, as in 1979 when the unemployment rate was lower.