

Profs rejoice, the heat is back on again

by Geoff Stone

Heat is back in the Dalhousie English and Philosophy departments after a panic that the buildings would go without heat for the winter.

The Dalhousie Physical Plant started up its steam heating system last week only to discover that no steam was getting into the houses along Henry and Seymour streets.

"It was a remarkably cold day," said Steven Burns, a Dalhousie philosophy prof.

Burns said there was some fear that the houses would be forced to teach in the cold, or that they

would have to use space heaters.

But by the weekend, Burns said maintenance had supplied the houses with space heaters, set up a branch steam line from the Cohn Auditorium, and produced a wild maze of pipes along the backyards of the houses. "They (maintenance) did an excellent job," he said.

The pipes ran around the whole block, but now they are trying to reroute the system from basement to basement.

Burns said the old system was apparently totally rusted, and the original planners never even left plans of where they laid the pipes. "The workers this week-

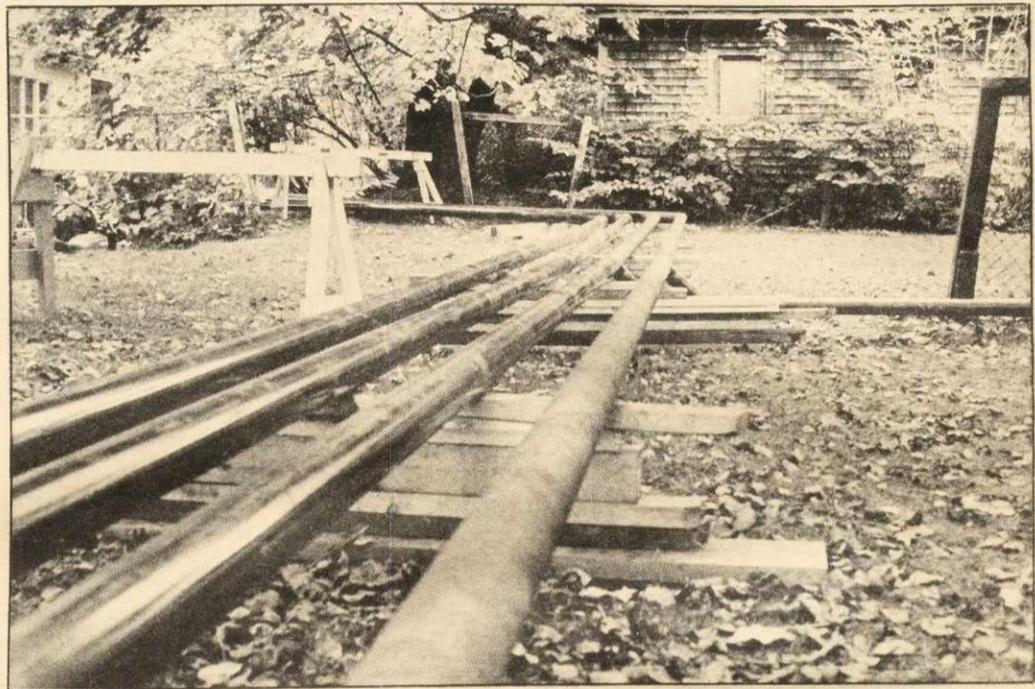
kend) really deserve credit. I wouldn't be as flattering about the original plan," Burns said.

There is now steam heat in the houses. In fact, Burns said they are getting more heat than they know what to do with. "The

houses are so warm we'd rather be outside," he said.

Maintenance plans to have pipes installed under the ground sometime in November. There is presently still work going on to get temporary heat.

The old line system will be abandoned, because of the extraordinary cost of digging it up and the fact that the old system was never put in in a competent manner. "They just abandoned it," said Burns.



In a weekend of hard work by the Dalhousie maintenance, the backyards of the English and Philosophy houses look like testing grounds for atomic accelerators.

Government cuts native education

TORONTO (CUP) — A national organization of native university students may be the next step in fighting the recent withdrawal of federal funding for Indian education.

Gerry Trudeau, the national commissioner of indigenous affairs for the Canadian Federation of Students, said native students need to organize on a large scale to have more clout.

"We can speak as a whole, not just as one person from one university," said Trudeau.

Trudeau said so far in Ontario, only Lakehead, Laurentian and Carleton universities and Algoma College have established campus native groups. He said at most universities there are not enough native students to establish ongoing support groups so the national organization will take a while to form.

"It's going to take a couple of years. It's not something you can do in a month or so," he said.

Trudeau conducted a seminar on problems unique to native

university students at the Northern Ontario Students Conference held in Thunder Bay October 10-12.

He said that when native Indians and Inuit travel to a distant university to attend school, "they are not familiar with non-native ways and have just come from a reserve-type setting. There's no native association or people that they can talk to. They're just like foreign students."

Trudeau said of the estimated 12,000 native students enrolled in the federal government's post-secondary education assistance programme, many will drop out because they are too isolated from their native communities.

Meanwhile, the federal department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development has for the first time put an unexpected limit on funds for native education assistance, leaving native students across the country enrolled in courses they are unable to afford.

Presidency not a political campaign

by Dan Gawthrop

The office of university president should not be used as a tool for political interests, says Dr. Marion Fry, the first woman president of King's College.

Responding to media coverage of her as a "non-feminist", Fry said recently that last year's article in the King's College Monitor has turned her casual remark into a full-blown issue.

"When I said I was not a feminist and wasn't political," says Fry, "the context in which I said that was in a discussion about how I got this job." Some observers, she says, thought she would feel triumphant about her selection as president by an all-

male board of governors.

"It was as if I really had 'won' over a lot of male applicants," says Fry, "as if it had been a battle scene and I was on the winning side, or as if I had set out in a political way, determined to win for the sake of the women's cause."

It was in that context, she says, that she did not regard her candidacy as a 'political' campaign.

In fact, says Fry, it was the *Toronto Star's* interpretation of the *Monitor* article that led to the misunderstanding.

The 'non-feminist' statement, she says, "was quite unfairly taken by (writer) Lois Sweet... as

by Lynda Cassels

On a windy September evening, a dozen people gathered around a table in one of the Dal SUB's meeting rooms listen attentively to the plight of a South Korean man who was imprisoned over ten years ago.

Kang Jong-Hon was charged under the South Korean National Security Law with

a disappointment to feminists." Fry is offended by this suggestion, she says, because it implies her opposition to women's issues like the need for daycare, equal pay for equal work, and equal opportunity in education.

"Of course these things are important," she says, "but I expect that any intelligent human being would see that it (equality) is important."

What is more important, says Fry, is that her selection as president was based on practicality, not politics.

"I don't see it (the presidency) as a women's issue," she says. "I see it in terms of what has to be done."

Happy birthday

"infiltrating groups in South Korea on behalf of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (North Korea)". He was arrested

He was arrested after participating in a non-violent demonstration at the university where he was staying.

after participating in a non-violent demonstration at the university where he was studying. At his trial, Jong-Hon said his confession had been obtained under torture.

Paul McIntyre mentions that today is Jong-Hon's birthday.

"Happy Birthday," he comments wryly. Since 1984, the Halifax chapter of Amnesty International has been campaigning for Jong-Hon's release. McIntyre, who is coordinating the group's work for the Korean, has been with the Halifax group for over four years. For many of the people in the room, however, this meeting is their first taste of Amnesty International in action. On the sign-up sheet, almost a dozen people have indicated an interest in the new member's orientation session which chair Alex Neve is organizing for mid-October.

As most people are aware, Amnesty's mandate is based on the right of every individual to the free expression of his or her beliefs, providing their neither employ nor advocate violence. Amnesty believe Jong-Hon was imprisoned for exercising this right.

Amnesty International was founded in 1961 by British lawyer Paul Benenson. Shocked by a report in a local newspaper of two Portuguese students who had been thrown in prison for drinking a toast to freedom in a Lisbon bar, Benenson rallied the British people to speak out, and loudly, against the widespread violation of human rights.

Speak out they did.

Speak out they did. Benenson's plea that prisoners of conscience not be forgotten mushroomed into an international movement. Their mandate is simple: to secure the release of all prisoners of conscience and to abolish torture and capital punishment under any circumstances. Amnesty also upholds the right of each prisoner to a fair and prompt trial.