

A campus medical office says

V.D. - DISEASE SPREAD BY IGNORANCE

"Most young people are notoriously unconscious of the symptoms of syphilis and gonorrhoea" according to Dr. D.A. Hutchison, medical officer of health for London.

Dr. Hutchison said venereal disease is spreading again for three reasons: complacency both in society in general and in the higher levels of government have led to a reduction in funds for research and detection; the organisms that cause venereal disease have developed some resistance to the drugs used to destroy them; and "sociologists say there has been a lessening of the moral tone in today's society." Dr. Hutchison said venereal diseases are the most easily transferred of all the communicable diseases. "Venereal disease is transferred 99.9 percent of the time through sexual intercourse," he said. "Venereal diseases can be successfully treated with penicillin and cleared up but there is no such thing as immunity."

TWO COMMON TYPES

There are two common types of venereal disease. Gonorrhoea is the more common but syphilis is the more dangerous of the two. Gonorrhoea is caused by the gonococcus, a bean-shaped organism which appears in pairs and is found in the secretions or discharges from the mucous membranes. The organism is very fragile and does not survive for any length of time when separated from body warmth and moisture.

The symptoms of gonorrhoea appear 36 hours to four days after infectious intercourse has occurred Dr. Hutchison said. "The symptoms, in the male, are unmistakable. There is a good deal of pain, a burning sensation when passing urine and a discharge of pus.

In females the symptoms may be similar or there may be no symptoms. "Females are a fairly potent unknown source for the spread of gonorrhoea," he said.

IMMEDIATE CHECKUP

"If any of these symptoms occur, especially after sexual exposure, the person should have an immediate check-up with a physician. If the infection is left untreated in its acute stages inflammation may occur in the genital system and lead to sterility." Dr. Hutchison said treatment with penicillin is effective but there is no immunity against reinfection.

One great danger of undetected gonorrhoea is blindness caused by the transmission of the infection to the eyes of a baby at the time of birth.

SYPHILIS

Syphilis is a "far more insidious and far more serious disease than gonorrhoea" said Dr. Hutchison.

The organism which causes syphilis is as fragile as the one which causes gonorrhoea. It can be easily killed by isolating it from its moist, warm environment, by a disinfectant or even soap and water. It is very well adapted to life in the body and is strictly a human parasite.

After the infectious act of intercourse occurs there is an incubation period of from 10 to 90 days, usually about 21 days. During this period the infection exists but gives no signs of symptoms of its presence.

PAINLESS "SORE"

After the incubation period a painless red "sore" appears on the surface of the area of sexual contact. "In females this sore may not be noticeable, Dr. Hutchison said.

He said lesion will disappear but this does not mean the person does not have syphilis. He said any sore lump or lesion in the area of genital organs should be reported immediately to a physician.

Dr. Hutchison said people who fear they may have acquired syphilis should not adopt an attitude of false security. "If the disease becomes active in the blood stream it can affect the vital organs and can weaken the heart."

SECONDARY STAGE

If a person fails to notice the primary signs, syphilis does have a secondary stage. The symptoms here often include a generalized body rash, sore throat, slight fever and body pains.

Patchy spots called mucous patches appear on the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and genital tract. These patches are filled with the infectious organisms. Unless blood tests are taken before the end of this period the disease may pass onto its latent stage where detection is more difficult.

When a blood test is taken the blood is checked for an abnormally high content of reagin, a protein. Because other conditions may cause an abnormally high reagin count this is not a specific test. If the count is "positive" other tests will be taken which will be specific and lead to a definite conclusion.

PENICILLIN

Penicillin is now the drug used to treat syphilis. The treatment, to be most successful must be started early in

the infection and continued regularly and adequately. The time taken for an adequate therapy course varies with the intensity and the stage of the infection.

The sores of the early stage and the mucous patches of the secondary stage are highly infectious. Because these sores can occur in the mouth it is possible for syphilis to be transferred by kissing, but cases arising from this manner are uncommon.

NOT HEREDITARY

Dr. Hutchison said a mother who is infected with syphilis can transmit the disease to her unborn child. Syphilis is not hereditary — the transmission occurs across the placenta, not through genes.

A manual distributed by the Department of Health for Ontario says "infection occurs about the fifth month of gestation and in untreated cases may result in a permanently malformed child, a still birth or spontaneous abortion."

STRICT SECURITY

If a physician finds one of his patients has venereal disease he reports this case to the Department of Health at Queen's Park. The case is then treated with what Dr. Hutchison calls "the highest security precautions outside the Pentagon."

The person is given an identification number and a record on his case is kept. The physician then tries to discover the names of any persons his patient had intimate contacts with within the preceding year.

This information is transmitted to the medical health officer who then discreetly checks to make sure these people do not have venereal disease.

CONDOM NOT EFFECTIVE

Dr. Hutchison said the only way to prevent being infected with a venereal disease is to abstain from promiscuous sexual activities. "There is not much students can do to avoid venereal disease if they are promiscuous," he said.

He said the use of rubber condom will not totally protect the wearer against venereal disease. "If the student is at all promiscuous he should have regular physical check-ups and a blood test.

"The worst time for a male student is after a night on the town alone when he is liquored up. Then his critical faculties are at an all time low peak and he's liable to pick the worst possible mate he could."

RATED AUDIENCE SUCCESS

HYLAND THEATER HOSTS FIRST FILM FESTIVAL

Editor's Note: This Autumn saw the opening of the first Hyland Film Festival. Films from Russia, America, Japan, Italy, Britain, Canada, and France were shown. The films by and large were excellent. The following are reviews of the individual films by Gazette Staffers.

Who was The Knack?

The Knack was the love ostensibly British film in the festival. Actually British - Anglo American might be a better term since the cast was directed by the American, Richard Lester, for the British company - Wood fall films.

For the up to date movie addicts, Lester is the key name in these credits. The Philadelphia's further investigations into the unexploited areas of the cinema, comedy permeate, overcome and finally subjugate his films. I went to the Knack having been impressed by Lester's work with the Beatles in Hard Days Night and Help. Unfortunately his latest film was not an overall success as Lester is on the edge of over-reaching himself and falling on his face. This is not to say that the Knack was unenjoyable or a failure as a comedy. Moreover this is not to say that any other viewer should not appreciate Lester's employment of every aspect of filming to bring out comedy. But I am very apprehensive of Lester's future.

The plot of The Knack taken from Anne Jellicoe's is basic. Colin (Michael Crawford) is a sexually frustrated school teacher. Tolen played by Roy Brooks is a more than sexually competent male. Colin wants the Knack, Tolen won't tell him how to get it. All Colin can do is to gawk at the endless line of ravishing females waiting outside Tolen's door and exclaim, "This is no exaggeration." But Fear not Nancy, A nice Oirish virgin arrives on the scene: She is looking for the Y.W.C.A. Instead she becomes entangled with Tolen (of course); he charms and seduces her. Nancy thinks that Colin has seduced her and goes off to live with him. Tolen's sexual ego is deflated and destroyed. He goes off to join the respectable middle class he has so long avoided. The acting is above average in The Knack. Rita Tushingham (now established because of her excellent performance in Taste of Honey and The Girl with The Green Eyes) proves herself as a comedienne. Spontaneous and natural, her almost ugly face amuses and attracts one. Roy Brooks is the modern suave young English mod, to perfection, and his role clashes to the right degree with Michael Crawford's portrayal of the unsure overly sensitive school teacher.

If Lester handles his comedians and with such style why do I care. Of course it is his work with audio and visual elements of cinema comedy that make him an interesting director to watch. Yet his use of "cinema verite" techniques to bring out sight gags, becomes at times overbearing. His camera work often is too slick and tricky, not to be pretentious.

In his search to extract the last drop of comedy he is in danger of squeezing the fruit of comedy dry. Obviously Lester's sole aim is not to please. He is continually satirizing British

society (both the young and the old get the rap in this film.) Yet he succeeds only in entertaining.

Lester has been too enamoured with camera tricks and quick cuts to keep up his present pace. Soon the novelty will wear off, and he may well sink into the morass of pretension and slickness that ultimately destroyed cinema verite. I hope not. -P.G.



Scene from Woman of the Dunes.



Sylvia, (Anita Ekberg) ravishing Hollywood movie star, in Rome for a picture assignment, leads Marcello, (Marcello Mastroianni) a newspaperman covering her visit, a merry chase during her childlike romp in and around the wonders of the Eternal City. They are pictured here on a balcony high atop St. Peter's Cathedral having just climbed the thousand stairs inside the sacred dome.

La Dolce Vita stands test of censors; ranks as good film

Fellini's La Dolce Vita created quite a stir when it appeared in movie houses five or so years ago. It was considered at that time immoral, and almost obscene by much of the general public. It hardly seems that now; perhaps this is an indication of how our attitude to screen morality have changed.

Nevertheless La Dolce Vita stands the test of time as a good, perhaps even an excellent film.

Fellini has claimed that this movie was not meant to be a film with a social message and although he aspired to an exposition of various consciousness in Italian society his film appears to the viewer as a biting and harsh criticism of contemporary Italy. The film relates several experiences in the life of Marcello Rubini, competently portrayed by Marcello Mastroianni, a third rate journalist as he tracks down celebrities in the night spots of Rome, continually searching for gossip. When not writing Marcello has sporadic affairs with the women of Roman high society. This sends his mistress Emma into a jealous

rage and she attempts to commit suicide. The morning after this disastrous event Sylvia, a Hollywood star excellently played by Anita Ekberg arrives in Rome. Marcello falls in love with her. Unfortunately her fiancé, a drunk American actor beats him up. Disillusioned Marcello visits his intellectual friend Steiner (Alaine Cuny) who attempts to console him. Steiner fails and Marcello continues his unrewarding work for the newspaper. He covers a phony miracle, asserted by two repulsive children. His disillusionment becomes greater, for he sees the death of the Church, Christianity and Italian society surrounding him.

After an unexpected visit from his father Marcello goes to a party given in a castle by a Roman prince, an entirely decadent affair. The relationship with his mistress Emma is soon destroyed. Marcello's complete disillusionment follows when he discovers his friend and his only hope has committed suicide has murdered his two children. The final scene encompasses another party; this time it reaches the proportions of an orgy and Mar-

cello degrades himself completely. In the film's last scene he sees a young girl waving to him. He cannot hear her and so he turns his back to her.

The description of La Dolce Vita's plot is perhaps too long in this review but it is essential to any criticism of the film that it is to be clear.

Symbolism in any Fellini film predominates; for it is by means his symbols that he is able to transcend the merely immediate aspects of Marcello's experiences to make worthwhile observations on Italian life. We see in Marcello a disillusioned, disappointed man. His life is pointless; he is achieving nothing. Around him Italian society is decaying morally and spiritually. The scenes at the obviously phony miracle demonstrate Fellini's point.

The visit of Marcello's father moreover show us the complete lack of understanding between Italians of our generation and their fathers. He has lost his innocence; he can of course never regain it for Marcello's final blow comes when Steiner destroys (Please turn to page 6)

Women of The Dunes Foreign Film Classic

The Japanese production, "Woman In The Dunes" must be acclaimed one of the best foreign films ever created. What is lost in the English sub-titles is most certainly gained in the outstanding performance of Miss Kishida as the woman and Mr. O'Kada as the teacher.

From the first one gets the impression — what a hell of a lot of sand! Indeed, the sand seems to permeate the lives of all concerned and holds an hypnotic effect on the viewer. It is an extremely difficult task to hold ones attention for 123 minutes on only two people in the same scene. This is accomplished admirably, for the fine talents of Miss Hishida and Mr. O'Kada are exploited to their fullest extent through superb direction which never falters. The plot never became heavy nor is the meaning lost in melodrama. A teacher, searching for bugs and musing about I.D. cards, is persuaded to stay overnight in a sand pit. Here he meets the woman, Miss Kishida. The next day he finds himself trapped, besides "the work is too hard for a woman alone", and doomed to a bare existence in an alien world.

This is the basis upon which an intricate study of human relationships and environmental change is involved.

Ingmar Bergman: Seventh Seal

"Seventh Seal" (Swedish, subtitled) Ingmar Bergman's "Seventh Seal" was undoubtedly the most intellectually concentrated films of the Festival. To describe all the incidents that merit consideration would take more than I am capable of — and more space than this paper could give. Briefly, the disillusioned knight, returning from a useless Crusade, seeks an answer to the questions "Is there a God?" and "What are the secrets of the dead?" His squire, a pessimistic atheist, tells him that the search is futile. The knight pursues his quest for knowledge, in a country that is stricken with the Plague, while playing a deadly game of chess with Death. Before losing, he gathers a group of five to accompany him to the grave.

Bergman, besides directing wrote the screenplay. To put it mildly, He has written a complex masterpiece of interwoven themes and ideas. It contains usually difficult and sometimes unfathomable references to "The Revelation to John", upon which most of the film hinges. I am told that the "Everyman" legend is also used. Bergman makes some attempt to give the passage in Revelation meaning, that passage being the opening of the seven seals of "The Book Sealed with Seven Seals." The dialogue, particularly the soliloquies, is poetic resembling both the "Bible" and Shakespeare at once. Incidentally, the basic structure of the screenplay suggests Shakespeare's practice of drama broken by comedy. Besides his intellectual appeal, Bergman is able to emotionally involve the audience. The crucifixion of a suspected witch and the pilgrimage of those stricken by the Plague make even the most callous fellow feel uneasy.

Without overstating my point, I use the word "superb" in briefly

describing a movie that was just that.

"Black Orpheus" (French, dubbed) If ever there was a picture that had everything going for it, "Black Orpheus" was it. The story comes from the Grecian myth of Orpheus and Eurydice. Of course, it was updated for the modern audience. The film is set in Rio de Janeiro during Carnival time (yes, Rio is a beautiful city,) which provides the opportunity to shoot exciting and colorful scenes of the "street-samba." Street-samba is a group activity of the Brazilian negroes who live in the mountainside slums of Rio. Rhythmically, it has no parallel for mass action and infectious drive. The music, composed by Antonio Carlos Jobim and Luiz Bonfá, was excellent though the translations of the songs weren't the best. At the time the movie was made, Jobim and some other Brazilian had just developed bossa nova. Hence, the movie gave him a chance to not only generate the excitement of the street-samba's, but to display the subtlety and beauty of the bossa nova.

Despite these possible advantages, "Black Orpheus" was dull. The acting rarely rose above mediocrity. The whole thing was epitomized by a recurring scene showing two women, arm-in-arm, skipping along and shrilly giggling. Even the scenes which were naturals for poignancy appeared trivial. I was only occasionally convinced that there was spontaneity in the street dancing, and I tried hard to imagine it because I wanted to like them. The color was artificial. And the only point of interest in the story was never developed. We never did learn why Death was chasing Eurydice, which made the film empty.

Too bad, it could have been a beautiful movie. - S. P.

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