

What do you give
to a girl who
has everything?

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VICTOR NEKRASOV

Soviet writer in exile

by Greg Neiman

The methods by which the Soviet government chooses which specific persons to imprison, threaten, or expell from the country are at best illogical, says Viktor Nekrasov, a Russian-Ukrainian author now living in France.

He can see no sense of reasoning behind the Soviet's imprisoning of dissidents, whose writings appear to only a relative few, or the banning of western newspapers within its boundaries when only a few people in Russia read them, but it has opened the radio airwaves to western broadcasters and almost all Russian citizens own transistor radios.

He calls it "utter nonsense".

How can the Soviet government justify the imprisonment of dissidents within its boundaries?

Says Nekrasov, "there are no dissidents in Russia, only criminals - hooligans," emulating a similar comment by Angela Davis.

Russian authorities have notably relegated popular dissidents to the level of common criminals and have falsely charged them as such, says Nekrasov. A personal friend of his, Leonid Plushch, a mathematician whose interests in literature and philosophy caused him to come under government suspicion, was incarcerated on trumped-up charges of child molestation, and has since "been entirely ruined" by mind-wrecking drug treatments.

A Russian doctor, whom Nekrasov named as Snejnysky has come upon a method of

certifying dissidents as subject to a form of slowly developing schizophrenia, and therefore should be held in mental asylums.

Nekrasov himself first came under official Party criticism for his books *First Acquaintance*, *Both Sides of the Ocean*, and *A Month in France* which were based on observations and experiences while travelling abroad.

He applied for an export visa in 1974 after his apartment had been raided and certain personal papers and manuscripts were appropriated by the police. His request was granted one-and-one half months after he applied.

"The conditions no longer existed where I would write creatively," he said.

He was at no time openly threatened with imprisonment or other punishment, but these things were hinted at and insinuated.

What are the opinions of the general populace of Russia? Nekrasov, who fought in the

battle of Stalingrad, says that after the war, most people simply wanted to be left to live in peace and safety, but as time went on, the feelings of the people began, through the works of authors and other intellectuals, to lean towards searching for social and moral justice. His own opinions also shifted in this way and he became part of a small, unorganized circle of dissenters.

This circle is still small and disorganized, but with the introduction of western radio broadcasts throughout the Soviet Union, Nekrasov feels the circle is becoming more broadly-based within the various social strata of the people, since all people are now beginning to learn of the injustices of the Soviet government.

All of his novels, film scripts, and short stories have been banned in Russia, but Nekrasov is working on another novel in France at present, taking time off for his Canadian tour.

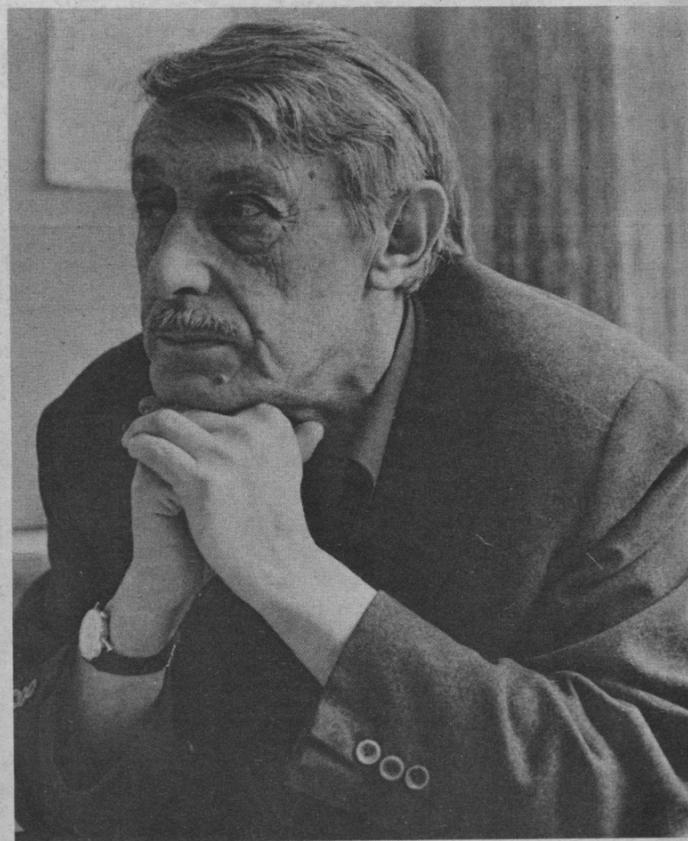


photo by Brent Hallett

Nekrasov - "There are no dissidents, only criminals"

Feminist speaks at Calgary

by Michelle Dehaud

Germaine Greer, a notably intelligent and articulate spokeswoman for the female liberation movement, gave a lecture sponsored by the University of Calgary Students' Union, the Graduate Students' Association, the International Students' Association and the Department of Extension on Monday March 3rd. Her central

argument was that International Women's Year is not really dedicated to women but more an outgrowth of World Population Growth Year sponsored by the United Nations in 1974.

"Women's wombs are used as a natural resource," she said, asking people to consider the important role fertility rates play for demographers; or the way in which governments determine

when and what level of procreation is desirable.

Another extension of what she called interference is exemplified by U.S. involvement in "underdeveloped" countries. Greer felt the U.S. was not really interested in alleviating hunger because the current drought and famine along the southern belt of the Sahara desert had been predicted two years before its onslaught and COULD have been avoided.

The U.S. is interested in food aid, she said, as a measure of political control, hunger also being a potentially dangerous force.

The U.S. also wishes to control hunger because it revolts "their sense of aesthetics."

Ms. Greer drew an amusing analogy between U.S. food aid to India and a man who just bought "a hamburger as big as a hat" who is approached by a poor man. The poor man asks

the rich man for the last bite which the rich man could not possibly eat. The rich man refuses to give it to him but instead lends him a dime with which the poor man can buy the bite. But he has to pay a penny interest.

"Gynecology is 2000 years behind brain surgery."

Greer also chided the medical profession for considering women's wombs as natural and social resources. Gynecologists in particular determine which social class should exercise their fertility and which can not. Gynecologists deny tubal ligations to upper- and middle-class women and then perform tubal ligations on unsuspecting "poor" women.

She did not deny the medical profession a right to exercise moral judgements as individuals but suggested if that is what they wished they must

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Residences costing more for less

by Mary MacDonald

For those students who live in residences more may be added to their financial woes next year, as the Board of Governors will likely be considering, in a confidential session, a number of changes in residence life next Friday.

Most officials are remarkably tight lipped about these changes but Vice President of Finance and Administration, L.C. Leitch made a few remarks as to what they would concern.

"There will be a substantial increase in fees," commented Leitch, "and also there will be a substantial reduction in meals."

This reduction as far as he knows, will mainly concern breakfast with the emphasis on an "eyeopener" type as opposed to a hot meal. On weekends this meal would be discontinued completely.

During the summer there is expected to be a 30% increase in the number of people using the residence accommodation for just part of the summer. It would be expected that the summer rates will also see an increase.

Whatever the final outcome may be, the fate of those in the residence halls is now in the hands of the Board of Governors.



photo by Mary MacDonald

Students will soon be paying more for less services.

Same in McGill

MONTREAL (CUP) - Students at McGill University can expect a 25 per cent increase in residence fees next year, according to the Acting Director of Residences for the university.

Residence fees for the current year are \$1,295 or \$1,425, depending on whether the resident eats in the cafeteria five or seven days a week.

Charlie Rannells, the Acting Director of Residences, says the

increase will be "somewhere in the vicinity of 25 per cent, but that depends on the services the students want next year." Other sources put the increase anywhere between 16 and 32 percent.

Rannells sees residence workers' wage demands as the motivating factor in the increase. Loyola residence employees do not receive parity with their counter parts at the
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Concordia extends offerings

by Greg Neiman

Students may be able to take 300-level University courses at Concordia Lutheran College beginning next September, if the Department of Advanced Education agrees to partially fund the expansion.

Last Monday GFC accepted Concordia's proposal to expand to offering a second-year University program in addition to the first-year transfer program it already offers.

Dr. Roth, acting president for the college, says the Department will likely accept the college's proposal on the grounds it has already been agreed to by the University.

Concordia is a private college, and has an *inter alia* agreement with the University that students transferring to the University will be accepted on equal grounds as those already

enrolled, for courses the University has approved. Students having taken these courses will be given equal credit to those same ones offered at the University.

Camrose Lutheran College, and Canadian Union College also have similar *inter alia* agreements with the University.

It can be said that in many ways colleges of this sort are extensions of the University and can offer courses the University may have already filled its quotas for. The course numbers and content are the same as at the University, and instructors must be approved by GFC.

As well, the smaller classes and lower depersonalization levels of colleges may be advantageous to students, says Dr. Roth.

Also, students who have
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