

## Justice in the ear

# Disc code: they got us again

by Glenn Wanamaker

Four of five recommendations of Senate Council's ad hoc committee on discipline approved by Senate March 10th, are effective immediately.

The four sections of the report approved concern procedures for dealing with academic offences, irregularities in admissions procedures, in evaluation procedures, and penalties. The section still under discussion is that dealing with notations of any offence or penalty on the academic record of the student.

The judicial body is the Senate Discipline Committee, comprising two students and three faculty members. All complaints or allegations are brought before this body which investigates and reports its findings and any penalties to the Secretary of Senate. This Committee cannot be overruled, except in the case of an appeal, which would be made to the Senate within thirty days of the decision.

The recommendations deal with academic offences only, i.e., relating to admissions procedures and evaluation procedures. It is part of a whole discipline code, the remainder of which has yet to be approved. Students, faculty and staff are all subject to these regulations, though apparently faculty and staff are also subject to the "Grey Book", which sets standards and penalties for these groups.

An irregularity in admissions procedures is any member of the university "who gains admission or assists any other person in gaining admission...for example, by falsifying an academic record or by forging a letter of recommendation or by impersonating any other person.

An evaluation procedure violation provides that any

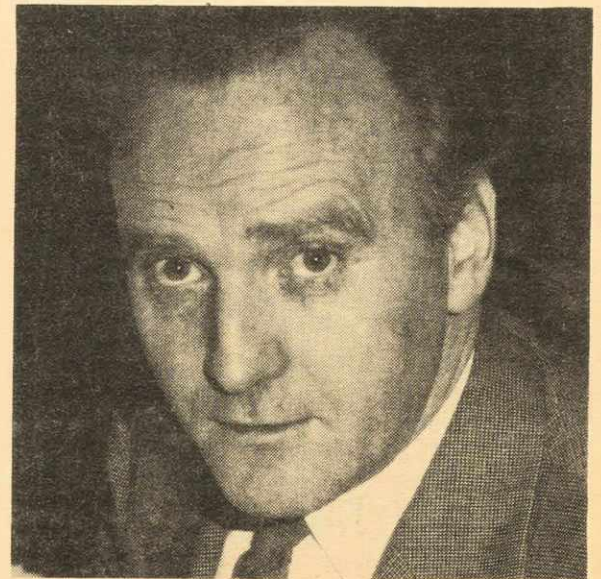
university member "who attempts or who assists any other person in an attempt to obtain, by irregular procedures, academic standing in a course related to any degree, diploma or certificate program", is subject to disciplinary action.

An "irregular procedure" in this category includes:

- a) arranging for or availing oneself of the results of any personation at any examination or test,
- b) attempting to secure or accepting assistance from any other person at any exam or test,
- c) having in one's possession or using any unauthorized material during the time that one is writing any exam or test,
- d) without authorization procuring a copy of an exam, test or topic for an essay or paper,
- e) in the absence of any enabling statement by the faculty member in charge of that course, submitting any thesis, essay, or paper for academic credit when one is not the sole author,
- f) without authorization submitting any thesis, essay or term paper that has been accepted in one course for academic credit in any other course in any degree, diploma or certificate program.

If a student (not faculty or staff member who are supposedly subject to the "Grey Book") is found guilty of an academic offence, he is subject to one or more of the following penalties:

- a) loss of all credit for any academic work done during the year in which the offence occurred,
- b) suspension of rights to attend the university for a specified period,
- c) dismissal from the university,
- d) such lesser penalty as the Committee deems ap-



Prof. A. L. Foote, chairman of Senate Discipline Committee and ad hoc committee.

propriate where mitigating circumstances exist.

The recommendation of making no entry on the student's academic record was not passed, and it has been left up to faculties and departments to discuss the issue. The more controversial aspects of the discipline code, student rights and regulations dealing with non-academic matters (student disturbances, etc.) is expected to come before Senate in about two weeks.

(peter clarke/ dal photo)

# Arron slums: "Worst I've ever seen"

by Bruce M. Lantz years, the Maitland Street Albert Arron have failed to meet the Halifax Board of Health regulations.

## Keep on truckin'

# Bus drivers not satisfied

by Emmi Duffy end in sight. The city-owned Halifax Transit Corporation is sticking to its offer of a 40¢ per hour raise. City manager Cyril Henderson says there are no talks presently planned with union leaders.



Striking Transit workers outside bus depot.

The city is bargaining within the recommended 15% municipal guideline. Bus drivers are currently paid approximately \$3 per hour.

The current offer would increase wages by 26¢ per hour retroactive to January 1, 1972. An additional 14¢ per hour increase would be effective January 1, 1973.

Gerald Hollett, president of Amalgamated Transit Union has refused to publicize their demands. "The union will not conduct negotiations through the media."

Closed negotiations have become common practice in union management bargaining sessions. Both union and management officials agree it is the most expedient way of reaching agreement. The practice serves to isolate the rank and file union members from the bargaining process. Thus the compromises reached at the bargaining table may not meet with worker satisfaction.

The Board of Health, at a March 8 meeting, ordered that necessary repairs be made to the water, sewage and toilet systems in the building at the owners' expense. They also unanimously agreed to order that no rents be collected for those dwelling units without water supplied and those affected by bathrooms which are unsanitary.

The men responsible for these dwellings are Harvey Arron (6081 Roxton Road) and Albert Arron (5955 Balmoral Road). Albert Arron is a registered agent for Barrington Exchange Limited. The Arrons also have the local franchise for the Le Chateau stores, located on Spring Garden Road, Gottingen Street and at Scotia Square.

A March 3 order had directed the Arrons to provide all labor, materials and supervision for the necessary repairs within 48 hours of receipt of the order. They were also ordered to make arrangements to maintain sufficient heat in the bathrooms, to prevent pipe freezing and unsanitary conditions that could result within 15 days of receipt of the order.

But the March 8 meeting heard Dr. J. R. Cameron, director of the Atlantic Health Unit state that repairs had not been completed as ordered. He said pipes were frozen and

broken water lines were causing flooding. Cameron, who brought up the matter in a report earlier this month, has stated that conditions in these dwellings are "the worst I have ever seen".

The Housing Committee of the Halifax Neighborhood Centre had urged the Board of Health to take strong action in a detailed report on the conditions of the Maitland Street properties.

This report described repeated attempts by a tenant to have conditions corrected from February 22 to March 2. The tenant was without water and toilet facilities. The Housing Committee has found at least five other tenants who were also without adequate toilet facilities.

Bill Clarke, Neighborhood staff worker who organized the Committee, stated that plumbers who had been working on these properties quit because the owners owed them \$1,900. The plumbing company said their plumbers were "getting sick" because of the poor sanitary conditions.

Information available at press time indicates that all toilets are functional and running water has been restored, but there is apparently still no heat in the bathrooms of the tenements.

(art mackay/ dal photo)

# Demonstration calls for investigation

## Death of B.C. Indian white-washed

VANCOUVER (CUP) — About 200 people gathered in front of the court house here to protest the racism and inequality in the Canadian court and police systems on February 25 after the death of a B.C. Indian in November.

They demanded that B.C. Attorney General Les Peterson press charges against two RCMP officers involved in the beating death of 55-year old Chilcotin Indian Fred Quilt, and want a public inquiry into the death and the "whitewash" inquest that followed.

Quilt was taken from his truck and beaten in front of his family, then left at the roadside by "peace officers". Although testimony by the eye witnesses and the surgeon who performed

the autopsy clearly indicated that a beating had taken place and that death had probably resulted from a kick in the stomach, the inquest ruling was that no one was responsible.

The protestors demanded that the government end the "fascist and racist judicial system" which led to the death of Quilt and the exoneration of his attackers.

Howard Adams, former president of the Saskatchewan Métis Association, told demonstrators that native people will not get justice from the government and called for community control of police.

"We should organize and learn to protect ourselves," said Adams. "We recognize Fred Quilt died a tragic and brutal

death, but we must concern ourselves with the broader issue, the fascism in the society we live in."

"We must attack and expose the judicial system for the realism of it and what it does to increase oppression of Native Canadians in their everyday lives."

Adams noted that in Saskatchewan where the Native people number less than five per cent of the population, 90

per cent of the women in jails and over 60 per cent of the men were Native.

A representative of the B.C. Federation of Labor also addressed the demonstrators, about half of whom were native people. He said that the Quilt case is just one example of "the state using its power to discriminate against people." The Federation supports a public inquiry.

Clarence Dennis, law director of the B.C. Union of Indian Chiefs, pointed out that "the jury was chosen directly by the RCMP. The coroner, S. S. Leith, is himself a former RCMP officer." He demanded that "the police be made accountable for their actions in this and in all cases."

Two other demonstrations were held in Prince George and Prince Rupert.

## Anti-war movement revived

The Atlantic Conference on the Indochina War held last weekend at Dalhousie resulted in the formation of the Vietnam Mobilization Committee (VMC) and a decision to revive the anti-war movement in Halifax.

At a meeting held in the Weldon Law Building on March 18, approximately 60 people discussed the war itself and the politics of the anti-war movement. The consensus was for the establishment of a broad coalition which would bring the ever-present American involvement in Indochina back into the spotlight. This was considered of prime importance as this is a U.S. election year and Nixon is expected to use his much-publicized troop withdrawal from Vietnam as a major campaign platform.

The VMC, which will be



(Steve Jones/dal photo)

Participants in the Atlantic Conference on the Indochina War

deciding on actions for at least the immediate future, faces several possibilities. Two of these are the demonstration on April 22, the international day of protest against the war, and/or uncovering more facts concerning war research being conducted in the Metro area.

The closing session of the conference saw the passing of two policy statement resolutions.

(1) Having analyzed and discussed the American aggression in Indochina, the Conference totally condemns the American war machine and its collaborators, including the Canadian government. We demand the unconditional withdrawal of all aggressive forces in Indochina and the dismantling of all war apparatus in that area. We support the seven point program formulated by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam in July 1971.

(2) We participants in the Conference express our solidarity with the people of Indochina in their struggle against American aggression.

The Vietnam Mobilization Committee will meet Sunday, March 26, at 2 p.m. in Rm. 318 of the Dal Student Union Building.

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### Structural problems seen

# Report avoids Poushinsky issue

by Glenn Wanamaker

The Sociology Pro Tem Committee has recommended, in response to student charges, that Professor Nick Poushinsky avail himself more frequently for student consultation and that certain basic course deficiencies be examined.

The committee, set up to investigate charges of teaching incompetence, intimidation of students, and neglect of teaching responsibilities in Poushinsky's two courses, has submitted its report to faculty and administrative officials. Its members, D. B. Brodie and Bill Stephens, say there is no evidence of intimidation or incompetence.

In Sociology 301 (Statistics) computer programming was the basis of the first term's work. Students say that Poushinsky attended only two classes during this period while a computer programmer from the Computer Centre did the actual teaching. As well, no statistics was taught during this time. The Pro Tem report agrees that he should have made himself more available to the students and that the different aspects of the course should have been more closely co-ordinated.

As a result of this lack of co-ordination, data for a term paper was unavailable for the required date and two extensions were asked and granted, the second after a group letter.

In Sociology 450A (Honours Seminar) students say that content was disorganized and that Poushinsky was "belligerent". At one point he held a surprise test because he felt that students were unresponsive. The next class was boycotted. Students in these two classes emphasized that these are examples of the "bad faith" often exhibited by Poushinsky.

His frequent absence from class is apparently due to the fact that he has a Class A lobster license. Students also point out that he received a loan from the Nova Scotia Fisheries Board to outfit his boat, that he fished the entire workable fishing season, that he sold his catch to Mel's Market on Inglis Street, and that he can claim any losses against his income.

Poushinsky says he is doing this as part of participant research in the community of Sambro. However, students claim this violates several "traditionally held ethical principles of participant observation research". Basically the violations are: a) that he is making a profit; b) that he is

depriving another fisherman of a job; and c) that his absence causes him to be negligent.

The Pro Tem Committee makes no mention of his lobstering activities. They only recommend that he maintain better office hours, that all papers and exams be returned

to students, and that any student may have his exam marked by another professor in Statistics.

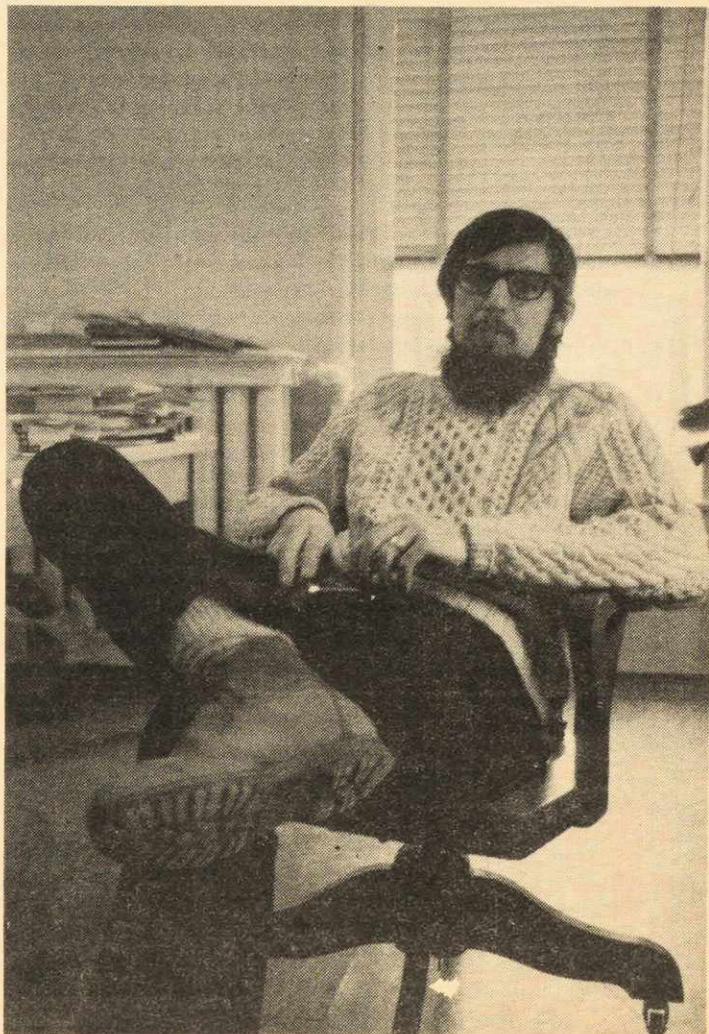
Generally the 15-page report sees basic structural deficiencies in both courses. The committee members feel there is a definite distinction between the two courses while students treat them as being dependant upon each other. The report emphasizes that professionalization is the objective of the 450A seminar. It also points out the traditional historical problems with statistics courses. The report makes a general recommendation that the department "undertake to clearly define and distinguish" the problems and differences in the course.

The greatest part of the report deals with the structural problems in the department and for this reason students feel that their issues with Poushinsky are being ignored.

The report concludes that there is no evidence of incompetence or intimidation, and that there is no evidence supporting the allegation of "unprofessional conduct" arising from Poushinsky's lobster research. Further action on this report rests with Department Chairman Don Clairmont and the faculty executive committee.



Soc Department Chairman Don Clairmont



Professor Nick Poushinsky, the subject of controversy in Soc. Department.

(art mackay / dal photo)

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The academic offence portion of the discipline code for Dalhousie is now in effect, with virtually no consultation with students. It was drawn up by an ad hoc committee of Senate Council after this body did not accept the initial recommendations of the Senate Discipline Committee.

Until now there has been no discipline code; decisions were made and penalties imposed on the basis of the individual case and at the whim of those sitting in judgement. General opinion indicated that some definitive regulations were needed.

To a degree, such regulations WERE needed because students were sometimes penalized on account of their political beliefs. So now we have a partial discipline code with the rest of it to follow in a couple of weeks. This leaves us with a written code which organizes and attempts to justify discipline. We now know what regulations we are breaking, and we now know what sort of punishment to expect if we are caught. But all this certainly does not eliminate the obvious defect in this line of thought.

This defect lies in the fact that the values of society force us to cheat in order to reach the goals already set for us. The discipline code can be rewritten a thousand times, but the enforced need to attain that goal will overcome any sense of wrongdoing.

Unfortunately we are going to have a discipline code and if we are going to make it work for us, it will have to be drastically changed from its present form.

Under the approved provisions, the judge and jury (and hangman?) is to be the Senate Discipline Committee, comprised of three Senate members and two students. It is interesting to note that the group that made the recommendations consisted of four faculty and administrative people and one student, Student Council president Brian Smith.

There is an appeals provision in these regulations. If a student is dissatisfied with any decision, he may appeal to the Senate, a massive body with only three students as members. As usual, it is faculty and administration that determines what is right and what is wrong. If there is to be discipline, then students should try students, and faculty and staff should try faculty and staff respectively. The exception would be in an obvious conflict between any of these groups, when a combination "jury" would be put into effect.

The matter of penalties is similar. The imposition of a penalty inhibits that one person from cheating temporarily. But it does not prevent others from cheating because it does not solve the cause of the problem. That problem is a system which demands that people conform to rulings established by others. It is a system which demands that students get a degree make lots of money and become a "success".

The solution does not come with the punishment of one by another's rules; it must be found in the reasons why we have people constantly forced into finding means to overcome the system.

# The University News

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## Administrative Tonsils

# The Senate Discipline Code

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## Society's Hangmen

by Don Retson

One recommendation that should come out of the recent task force hearings on the quality of student life is a move to do away with the University News. A groundswell of negative feeling against this paper was obvious to anyone who attended the second open hearing of the Task Force at Howe Hall.

Derek Mann, who is responsible for overseeing the operation of University News came under strong attack from a number of people. Several students expressed annoyance with the operation of the paper, the purpose of the paper and the \$28,000 that is wasted annually for its publication.

Mann did little to allay the students' suspicions that the paper is little more than an administration mouthpiece.

Mann complained that the University News had never received any letters from interested students since it began last year. When they had the recent opportunity to publish a letter by Ken MacDougall which pointed out some of the shortcomings of this university, they refused to print it.

As justification for not publishing the article, Mann stated that it was not the policy of the University News "to publicize any bad points about the university in a way that would damage the university." "This", he said, "would be irresponsible."

Mann went on to say that the University News was intended primarily as "a public relations vehicle", though he denied that it was solely the voice of the administration. He later contradicted himself by saying that the paper "would be used when necessary to express the university administration's policy on important issues."

By Mann's own admission, the University News makes no effort to present both sides of any story, let alone publish anything of the most limited controversial nature. Thus the paper may best be described as Dalhousie's "Chronic Error".

It is interesting that the Task Force story in the March 17 edition of the University News made absolutely no mention of the several students who demanded the scrapping of the paper. It is also interesting that there was no by-line on the story. (Informed sources indicate that it just happened to be written by Derek Mann.)

If Mann actually wants us to believe that the University News is open to all segments of the academic community, why aren't interested students permitted to work on the paper on a part-time, paid basis? Better still, scrap the University News and see that the money presently wasted on it is put to a more productive and democratic use.

## The Dalhousie Gazette

**CANADA'S OLDEST  
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The Dalhousie GAZETTE, a member of Canadian University Press, is the weekly publication of the Dalhousie Student Union. The views expressed in the paper are not necessarily those of the Student Union or the university administration. We reserve the right to edit or delete copy for space or legal reasons. Deadline date is the Friday preceding publication.

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# Tenants spreading roots

by Bruce M. Lantz

Halifax is a prime area of concern for tenants and the advocates of their right to a decent living standard. The Metro area has the highest rent standard in Canada and, at the same time, low wages and a housing shortage.

This puts tenant and landlord in an unequal relationship, with the latter holding most of the cards; this interaction soon evolves into the question of capitalist interest against common good.

To avoid defeat in this area people are becoming more informed of their rights and those of the landlord. The laws in this province are often difficult to understand, but the tenant needs only a working acquaintance with a minority of the statutes that will be encountered.

The value of knowing these regulations is obvious: while tenants are usually uninformed

of their rights and hesitant to assert their demands, the landlord has acquired a solid background of most legal knowledge and can afford to hire a good lawyer to handle more difficult questions.

At the present time, local tenants are assisted by only a few organizations of dubious efficiency; this problem can be resolved through individual understanding of the legalities involved in the tenants' rights struggle.

This feature is for those who suffer most. These people can unite and press for their demands; it just takes a close neighborhood group and much determination.

The regulations presented here are by no means complete but the GAZETTE feels they are the most common and most misunderstood laws of tenant-landlord relationships.

A lease, occupation or

possession of premises cannot be granted until the Landlords and Tenants Act has been given to the tenant, or until he has received a copy of the lease. He need not pay any rent until this is done.

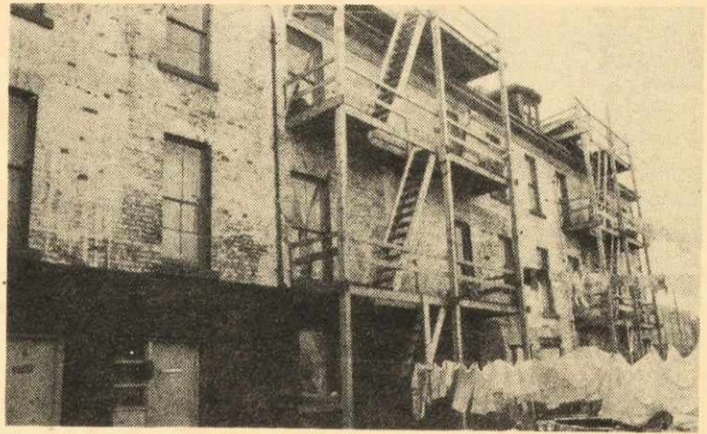
The premises must be fit for habitation according to health, safety and housing regulations. The landlord is not required to improve the premises beyond their condition at the time of occupancy. The tenant is responsible for cleanliness of the dwelling's interior, as well as damage inflicted by himself or his guests.

Except in an emergency, the landlord cannot enter the premises without the tenant's consent unless notice was given and entry is at a reasonable hour; or unless entry is made during daylight and 24 hours written notice was given to the tenant.

No locks giving entry to the premises may be changed without the mutual approval of tenant and landlord.

A tenant cannot sub-let without the landlord's permission. Leases should state that this cannot be refused without good reason; this is not always so. If permission is granted, the landlord cannot give notice to the sub-tenant, but must contact the "original" tenant, who performs this function.

There is a distinction between a tenant and a lodger which could be important to the tenant. A lodger does not possess the premises in which he lives, while tenants may bring trespass actions of interference with possession. The lodger does not, and must allow the landlord full powers of entry and control. However, the landlord is obligated to protect lodging premises and keep them in repair.



Frequently this question revolves around the term "exclusive possession". If the landlord lives in the same building, retains a set of room keys, shares bathroom and kitchen facilities and/or provides maid service, it is likely that the occupant will be considered a lodger.

### RENTING

When signing a lease the prospective tenant should read it carefully and ask questions; you may also take it with you to ask advice.

Take note of statements made and agreed to in the presence of anyone who could act as a witness; a lease for a period of less than three years may be EITHER verbal or written.

A lease will usually contain a "forfeiture clause", without which the landlord cannot terminate the lease for failing to pay rent. However, if there is such a clause, the landlord may seize and sell the tenant's goods in default of rent.

When paying rent, the tenant should be sure that the collector is either the owner or his agent. Otherwise the tenant is held liable to repeat payment. Other arrangements for payment may be made, including payment through the mail. This is the tenant's risk unless authorized by the owner.

Most complaints about local housing concern physical conditions. Statutes dealing with this problem are often vague and subject to many interpretations.

The owner is not liable for damage after renting the premises unless the tenant informs him of the substandard conditions. Even if the landlord agrees to keep the premises in repair, he is not liable for damages to family, guests or

employees of the tenant.

If he gives a verbal warranty as to the state of the premises, or promises to make specific repairs which are not carried out, the tenant may take legal action.

The tenant of a furnished house or apartment may have the lease nullified if the dwelling is not habitable due to noxious insects, defective drains or contagious illness.

The tenant's only remedy is action for damages. No amount may be deducted from the rent, he may not use substandard conditions as a reason for failure to pay rent, and he cannot move without giving notice.

The landlord has the right to seize goods belonging to the tenant in lieu of rent, but he must follow specific procedures. If a legal complaint is to be made, the other party must be given written notice of this at least five days previous to the act.

The Criminal Code states that anyone resisting or obstructing a person making a lawful seizure is guilty of an indictable offence and is liable to two years' imprisonment.

Once the goods are obtained, and before they may be sold, notices must be posted for five days in conspicuous places near the location of the sale.

A landlord is making an illegal seizure when there is no tenancy, no rent in arrears, unlawful entry, made during a prohibited period, made more than six months after expiration of lease, made after the tenant has left the premises, or when the goods are exempt from seizure.

Should the tenant decide to vacate he must give proper

(cont'd p. 10)

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# Puerto Rico — US colony with history of oppression

## Hernandez — life of struggle

Humberto Pagan Hernandez was born in the slums of Aguadilla, Puerto Rico, in April 1951. His father (a construction worker) was involved in the violent struggles for independence of the United States colony in 1950. He had been arrested, jailed and sent to a concentration camp.

Humberto grew up in a family that was consciously opposed to American imperialism and capitalism because, as part of the working class and as Puerto Ricans, they lived with its heaviest forms of oppression. Both his parents now belong to the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party.

Humberto tells of a cousin of his father murdered by police in 1934 for his activities as an independendiste and a cousin of his mother's jailed during the 1950 rebellion and not released until 1969.

It was during the Dominican Republic revolt of 1965, says Humberto, "when I really realized that we had to struggle for independence. Puerto Rico was being used by the U.S. as a counter-revolutionary base against Latin American nations — our own brothers."

In 1967 while still in high school he actively joined the independence movement. In 1968 at the University of Puerto Rico he became part of the Federation of University Students for Independence. He was arrested at this time while postering and charged with damaging public property. The charges were later dropped.

The university has become the centre of the independendiste movement and the police were particularly wary of any trouble there. On several occasions students died from police bullets, and dozens more have been wounded. Humberto himself was arrested seven or eight times more with more than twenty charges resulting from political activity. Twice he was beaten.

In 1969 he was elected to the Student Council at the university and to the Central Committee of the Federation of Students. In his home town of Aguadilla he became a director of an area independence organization. In 1970, during

the U.S. invasion of the Dominican Republic, he participated in a demonstration at the Ramey atomic base protesting the presence of the U.S. military in Puerto Rico. American military bases occupy 13% of the territory of Puerto Rico and two of them are atomic.

When he attempted to stop the beating of picketers thrown on the base by an FBI agent, "they beat my head again." On October 11, 1970 young independendiste Julio Roldan, arrested and jailed in New York, was found dead in his cell, a victim of "racist police brutality". There were massive protests in Roldan's home town (also Aguadilla) where he was brought for burial. The tragedy deeply affected Humberto, then 18.

On March 11, 1971, a battle between police and students broke out on the campus of the University of Puerto Rico in San Juan. Such clashes had occurred frequently over the last couple of years, sparked by the induction of Puerto Rican youths into the U.S. Army, the presence of a Regular Officers Training Corps (ROTC) squadron on the campus, and the growing sentiment in favor of independence from the American Empire.

Bullets flew, but according to a study made by Puerto Rican sociologist Dr. Luis Falcon, now with the University of New York, they came from only two sources: the police and the ROTC. In the pandemonium, two police officers and one ROTC student were killed. One of the policemen was Lt. Colonel Juan Mercado, the chief of the Puerto Rican riot squad.

A week after the riot in the retaliatory police roundup, Humberto says; "I was at home with my parents when two police agents I recognized burst inside. They beat up my family. With no warrant they took my father away and arrested my friends for being in my home — but they were released after interrogation — and you know what interrogation means in Puerto Rico."

Pagan was charged with the murder of Mercado after being beaten and tortured when he refused to turn state's evidence in return for his freedom, then released on bail. Late in August he left Puerto Rico for New York. He was looked after by draft assistance people until he entered Canada last September.

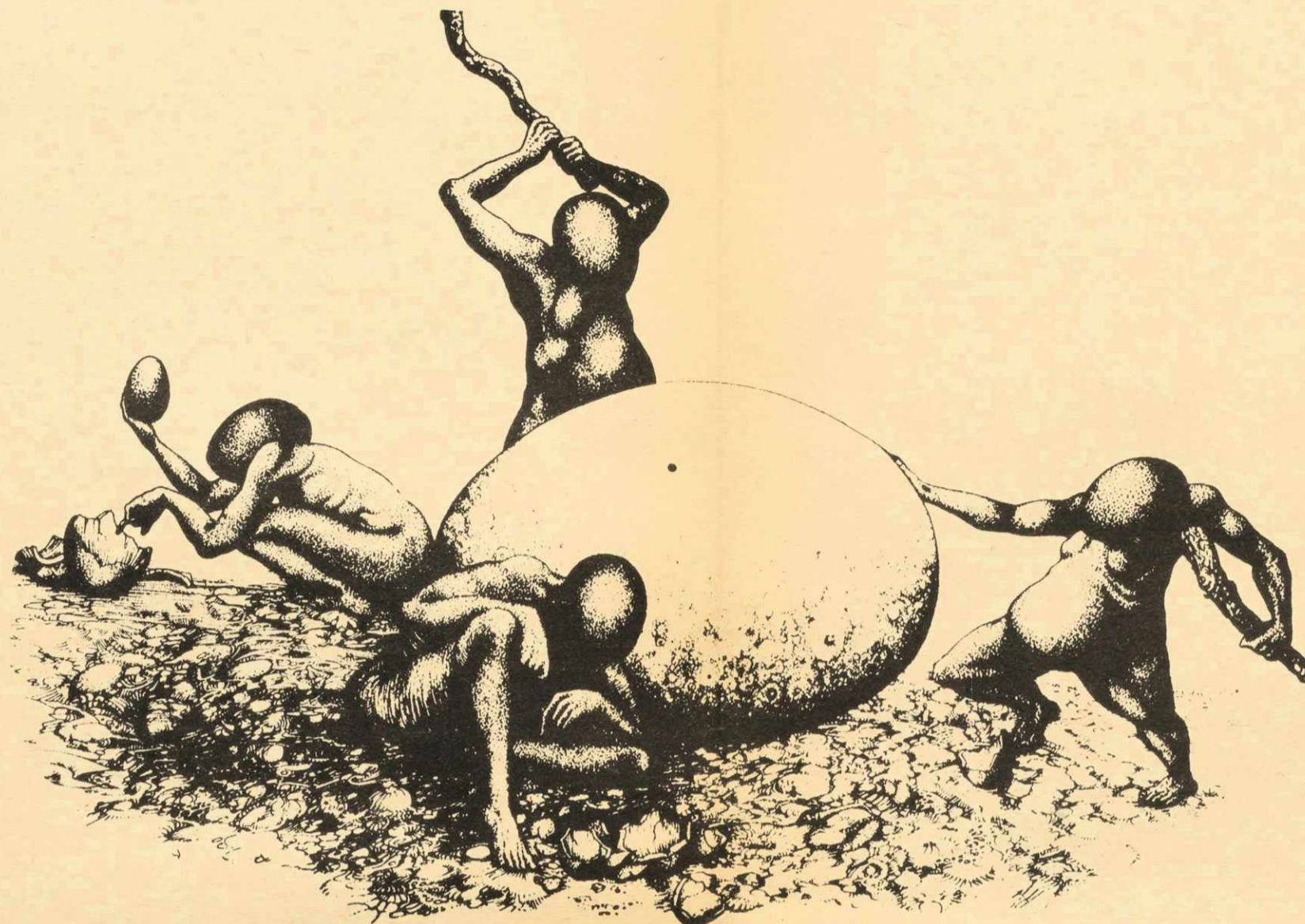
During his time in Ottawa he was followed by the RCMP until he was arrested and incarcerated in the Carleton County Jail on September 30 for entering the country illegally. He has remained in jail since then.

## Colonial situation analyzed

by Humberto Pagan Hernandez

Puerto Rico is a Latin American nation located in the Caribbean, 500 miles from the South American continent. Its population is 4,500,000 of which 1,500,000 (31% of the population) are exiled in the ghettos of New York and other American cities. The deepest root of the problem (Puerto Rico is the only nation in the world with one third of its population living outside its borders) is that Puerto Rico is a colony of the U.S.

This means that Puerto Rico is a nation in which



imperialism has intervened militarily, economically, politically, socially and culturally.

The problem for Puerto Rico now is the survival or the extinction on one hand; or on the other, the liberation or slavery of the workers of the country who, in practical terms, constitute 90% of the Puerto Rican population.

### 1) POLITICAL, MILITARY, AND ECONOMIC ASPECTS:

Puerto Rico has lost its economic base. On the invasion by the American Army and the conversion of the nation into a colony of the U.S. the Puerto Rican bourgeoisie betrayed the people and stood with imperialism. America, being more powerful than this bourgeoisie, absorbed the country economically. (The American monopolies actually control 87.5% of the Puerto Rican economy).

This has converted Puerto Rico into a nation and people exploited in the extreme. The U.S. has created in this country a system of colonial capitalist exploitation which shows very profitable results for the Yankee monopolies, but which has converted Puerto Rico into one of the poorest nations in the world. The colonial exploitation of Puerto Rico is exercised in the following ways:

1) Military and political control directly from Washington (13% of the total territory of Puerto Rico is occupied by American bases — two of them atomic, Amey AFB and Roosevelt Road Naval and AFB). This is 13% of the national territory which was occupied by the American government without paying one cent to the Puerto Ricans. As well, all the laws applicable to the Puerto Ricans are laws imposed by the U.S. government.

2) Control of all means of communication (radio, TV, press, etc.) by government and Yankee monopolies.

3) The exploitation of the natural resources of the country including mineral beds (copper, tungsten, nickel, gold, manganese, etc.) and the land.

4) The exploitation of the Puerto Rican workers.

5) The monopoly control of the economy — the means of production and the distribution of wealth.

6) The application of "special laws" which provide favourable conditions for American investors. (American factories don't pay taxes in Puerto Rico, nor do they pay for light, water, etc.)

These and other conditions have caused the Puerto Rican people the following maladies:

i) total destruction of the country's agriculture, obliging Puerto Ricans to buy all their basic

groceries from the U.S.

ii) accelerated inflation — the cost of living is 25% higher than in Canada or the U.S. but the salaries are two times lower.

iii) Deficit in the trade balance in the order of \$1,235,000,000 in favour of the American monopolies — but against Puerto Rico.

iv) A greatly increased level of poverty. The annual per capita income in Puerto Rico is in the order of \$500 for 74% of the population; for 25% of the population it is \$100. This means that if we use the levels of poverty established in the U.S., 90% of the Puerto Rican population lives in extreme poverty.

v) A very unequal distribution of wealth. In Puerto Rico, eight per cent of the population receives 51% of the national income, while 25% of the population receives 2.9 per cent and 67.3% receives 48%.

Therefore 92% of the population receives 49 per cent of the national income, while 8 per cent receives 51% of it.

vi) Chronic unemployment — 31% of the working class is unemployed. From 1,073,000 employable there are 320,000 unemployed, and 35.2% of the workers underemployed.

vii) Lack of housing and medical services — 35% of the population lives in slums. Just outside the capital there is one doctor for every 1300 inhabitants, one half of the doctors are private, and there are towns and villages without either doctor or pharmacist. A great proportion of deaths occur to people suffering from curable ailments.

WHILE THE POPULATION SUFFERS THIS EXPLOITATION, the American monopolies extract from Puerto Rico billions of dollars in annual profits. The national debt further increases the outflow of capital to the U.S. This means that while the people of Puerto Rico are dying of hunger, the American capitalists are stealing all the riches of the nation. On the other hand, the colonial education which the U.S. supports is so alienated and unequal that 17% of the people are illiterate. The English language is the compulsory idiom of the schools, despite the fact that the mother tongue of Puerto Ricans is Spanish. The Puerto Ricans are compelled to give allegiance to the American flag and serve in the American army, yet they are not accorded the basic human dignities an American citizen expects.

PUERTO RICO HAS ONE OF THE GREATEST HISTORIES of suffering and heroism in the Americas. In order to understand completely the

situation in the country we should know the historical roots of the fight for independence by her people. The people of Puerto Rico count more than a century of struggle for freedom, first against the Spanish Imperium and now against American imperialism.

HISTORY

After 375 years of Spanish colonialism, and various insurrections for independence, the Puerto Rican people stood in arms on Sept. 23, 1868 and established the Republic of Puerto Rico. Spanish troops answered with blood and violence. After many battles, the Puerto Rican patriots were defeated by the Spanish colonialists. The fight of the people continued. In 1897 Spain was forced to recognize Puerto Rico as an autonomous nation.

Almost immediately (1898) Puerto Rico was invaded by the American army during the Spanish American War. In spite of the great resistance of the patriots fighting in city and mountains, the troops imposed their way and Puerto Rico became a colony of the U.S. The first action performed by the Americans was to destroy the national government and to derogate all the liberties enjoyed by the Puerto Ricans — liberties won by blood and great sacrifice. The Americans imposed military government under General Miles.

In 1917 the U.S. government imposed on the Puerto Rican people compulsory military service and American citizenship. This produced large protest movements.

IN 1934 A GENERAL STRIKE OF WORKERS and peasants took place — commanded by a martyr and hero of the Puerto Rican people: Don Pedro Albizu Campos.

The colonial police commanded by Colonel Riggs took harsh measures: hideous massacres took place at Rio Piedras (four dead and hundreds wounded) and political prisoners were murdered. The end of that year's repression left hundreds of Puerto Ricans in jail or dead. In 1937 during one of the May independence demonstrations, the police fired with grapeshot on the people, murdering twenty-one and leaving more than 200 wounded. All the independence leaders were jailed.

On Oct. 30, the people of Puerto Rico stood in arms and proclaimed the Republic of Puerto Rico for the second time. The American government sent 26,000 soldiers plus police to stamp out the rebellion. For many weeks there were battles throughout the country. The American Air Force used their planes to strafe and bomb occupied Puerto Rican cities.

More than 10,000 people were sent to concentration camps, dead and wounded were counted by the thousands, Yankee Army had crushed the rebellion.

In 1954 the Puerto Rican patriots attacked the House of Congress of the United States wounding 17 congressmen with gunfire. This to protest the repression and subjugation under which the people were held by the Yankee government.

IN 1965, DON PEDRO CAMPOS WAS ASSASSINATED in prison. This produced great demonstrations throughout the country. The fight for independence continued. In 1967 the colonial police opened fire against a student-worker demonstration in the capital, killing one worker and wounding. The same year, another student leader, Rafael Verona was assassinated by the Yankee army.

In 1968 the extreme right achieved political power. The government took off its "liberal" mask and began a savage repression. That year the underground revolutionary army was organized in Puerto Rico. In 1969 the country was convulsed by large worker-patriot demonstrations.

1) The students burned ROTC offices

2) Campaigns against compulsory military service were organized and more than 18,000 refused induction into the U.S. army.

This same year the CIA and the government organized a group of clandestine fascists known as "los Vigilantes". They were dedicated to attack and attempt to assassinate Independendista leaders and to destroy the property of Puerto Rican patriots with explosives and incendiary bombs. The revolutionaries replied to these terrorist actions by attacking the huge American monopolies and military bases.

IN THIS SAME YEAR THE REPRESSION INTENSIFIED. During a student demonstration the police opened fire on students leaving one dead and about 85 wounded. Julio Roldea (a patriot) was murdered in jail by the Yankee police. The government ordered a massive jailing of Independendistas. A great part of the revolutionary patriots were underground then. The press in Puerto Rico celebrated this repression as a triumph.

Meanwhile, the workers and patriots of Puerto Rico are prepared to continue their day-to-day fight for the independence and liberation of Puerto Rico. The people and workers have fought a long and heroic battle for their liberation. They know that their fight is not only the fight of their nationality but the fight of the exploited classes against the exploiter.

THE AMERICAN RULING CLASS and their Puerto Rican agents have installed in this country a fascist colonial government. The conditions of exploitation have produced a high level of misery, the American military occupation of Puerto Rico chronic unemployment, illiteracy, theft of the human and natural resources of the country, fascism, etc. All these ills are inherent in the colonial capitalist system which for 3/4 of a century has kept the workers and people of Puerto Rico under American imperialism.

The people have risen to demand their liberation and they will not stop until Puerto Rico becomes an independent socialist republic.

WE APPEAL TO THE HONOUR AND DIGNITY of the government and people of Canada to understand the colonial situation of Puerto Rico and the struggle for the liberation of its people.

March 11 students and workers were confronted by the colonial police and ROTC cadets of the Yankee army. Sixty-one patriots were wounded as were 24 police and cadets; two police and one cadet were killed during the battle. The terrorists of the right (vigilantes) attacked and destroyed the homes of thousands of patriots.

They blew up the offices of the patriotic organizations across the country. The socialist leaders went to the United Nations to denounce this terrorism initiated by the colonial government. Hundreds of patriots were in jails.

The crisis continues to intensify. At the moment this article is being written the Puerto Rican workers have paralyzed the communication, transport, and port systems. The clandestine revolutionary groups continue to fight against the colonial government. The right terrorists attempted to assassinate the socialist leaders of the country. For 1972 it is expected that the repression of the patriots will be extremely severe (because the independendista Puerto Rican Party is prepared to join other patriotic groups in the country to contest the elections — using these elections as another front).

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Fails to stress causes

# Poverty conference misses point

by Bruce M. Lantz

An anti-poverty conference of 90 delegates in Kentville concluded with the establishment of the Nova Scotia Anti-Poverty Organization (NSAPO).

The organization, which is affiliated with the National Anti-Poverty Organization, is committed to struggle with poor people's groups throughout the province to bring about better

conditions.

"We have committed ourselves to work and to fight together to eliminate the causes and effects of poverty", said organization president Allan

Patterson of Halifax.

"Our conference has recognized the necessity for direct political action," he stated, "and will not hesitate to act, when necessary, with and for all poor people in this province."

The March 10-12 conference passed resolutions dealing with the law, youth, the status of women, rural poverty, unemployment, housing, welfare and politics.

Most of the conference's emphasis appeared to be toward forcing the government to meet the needs of poor people; it thus failed to lay the major stress on the causes of poverty. It was some of the resolutions from the floor that placed poverty in the proper context.

One of these demanded that funds given large corporations to encourage them to establish in this province be channeled into workers' co-operatives,

which would provide jobs without taking huge rake-offs. Another demanded that the unemployed with skills be used to train those without, at the same time building much needed housing for minimum prices.

Other resolutions demanded price controls on essential commodities, additions to the medicare scheme and subsidized daycare for wage earners as well as welfare recipients.

The conference condemned the management of the Cornwallis Inn in Kentville, where the gathering was held, for paying employees below the minimum wage. Females there are presently paid \$1.10 per hour and the males \$1.20 an hour.

The organization plans to develop more lobbies of the poor in the province and then co-ordinate their efforts into an overall pressure group.

## Students accept compromise

# Most demands met at U of T

TORONTO (CUP) — Hundreds of University of Toronto students ended a day long occupation of the university's main administration building on Tuesday, March 14, after forcing the administration to agree to most of their demands.

About 600 students re-occupied Simcoe Hall March 13 to press for demands that the new \$43 million John Robarts Research library be made open to all members of the university and the general public. A library committee report had recommended that access to the stacks be limited to graduate students.

The re-occupation came after a mass meeting heard details of Sunday's police attack on demonstrators who had occupied the Senate Chambers since Friday night.

In the Sunday raid, 18 people were arrested and charged with trespassing, assault and obstruction. Among those arrested were Varsity editor Tom Walkom and Student Administrative Council president Bob Spencer.

The Monday meeting heard faculty member Fred Winters describe the series of secret administration meetings that

lead to the decision to bring in the police. As the meeting ended, students voted to occupy the Convocation Hall and Simcoe Hall.

Students forced open the doors and took over the building with no opposition from the campus police there. A negotiating committee was formed to meet with acting administration president Jack Sword and demand that he address the students at 7 p.m. that evening in the Senate Chambers.

When Sword finally appeared at 9:30 p.m., the 800 students who were cramped in the tiny area were tense and hostile. He was greeted with boos and hissing.

The compromise announced included:

- An administration commitment to push through proposals in the academic Senate to open the library stacks to all, and reduce the present borrowing fee of \$50 to a minimal amount.

- A commitment to press for the dropping of charges against those arrested when the police broke into the student-occupied Senate on Sunday.

- A commitment to not call the

police on campus unless there was a "clear and present danger to the essential functions of the university" and to not call them without prior negotiation.

After Sword's departure the students debated for two hours on the proposals and sent the negotiating team to clear up some details. About 200 students remained in the Senate Chambers all night.

On Tuesday the administration refused to accept any amendments to the original proposals. After lengthy argument the students voted to accept the compromise and mass for the Senate meeting on March 20.

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# Sexual roles inhibit relationships

A comment by  
Jane Mussett

There is a qualitative difference between being male or female and being masculine or feminine. Masculinity and femininity are the roles we play in accordance with our being male or female. In my state of being very conscious of these roles, I view them as games people play — nothing more.

The actual problems and anxieties of human existence go far beyond sex differences and inequalities, but manifest themselves strongly in this area. From the very beginning of our lives we search for security and some meaning for our existence to overcome our individual isolation and emptiness. What we fail to do is find this security within ourselves as people or, more precisely, find a base for this security within ourselves and then project ourselves in our relationships with others.

What we tend to do instead is try to find ourselves through or in others — to try to build the base for security in those we "love". Consequently, we are insecure within ourselves, and depend upon other people too much for our happiness and personal fulfillment. This dependence is most evident in the relationship between man and woman in our society today. From this arises reliance on masculine and feminine games

to relate and become indispensable to one another.

It might be wise to ask what love really is, or what we have made it to be. "I love you" and "I need you" are synonymous because of the basic insecurities we have failed to overcome. Love is monogamy, possessiveness, jealousy. It is egoistical and selfish. We are unable to love in a free, spontaneous way because we think in terms of "catching" people's love, rather than of loving them. Love is merely another game for us, although we have made it a matter of life and death because of our deep dependency upon it. In love as in cards, we think in terms of winning and losing.

In order to perpetuate our dependencies we have come up with the ingenious games of masculinity and femininity. The male plays virile, "big-daddy" protector. He is expected to be strong both physically and emotionally. He may confide in his spouse as to his weaknesses, but it is not socially acceptable to show them in public.

Woman is expected to compliment this image by playing passive, fragile, benevolent, virgin and mother, and is allowed to publicize her weaknesses. There are many variations of the two roles, but generally they follow that pattern. Each compliments the other in furthering a dependency relationship: protector

and protected.

If man is going to be opening doors for someone, woman must be that someone. The issue over chivalry and door opening is very minor, but in relation to the larger context it's a beautiful example of the absurd rules and regulations by which we live. Wouldn't it be easier if the one who arrived at the door first, or is in the most advantageous position, opened it? Can't we stop playing our little games and relate to each other in a mutual and understanding way? We worry too much over such trivialities as door opening and who's "supposed" to make advances.

Masculinity and femininity roles are oppressive to the individual, as they limit individual potential. Our social values are distorted while our roles are hierarchical and sado-masochistic by the very nature of our dependency upon them. Love (of a generous and equal nature) is impossible between superior and inferior as its base cannot be freed from selfish interests. Until we are able to come to terms with ourselves as individuals and gain some basis of self-security, we will be unable to get rid of the existent hierarchies and dishonesty, and will be unable to love in a human way.



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# Actions center on immediate issues

(cont'd from p. 5)

notice to quit. If the dwelling is rented on a yearly basis, notice must be given three months before the year's end. If rental is monthly, notice must be three months in advance by the landlord and one month by the tenant. Weekly rental dictates four weeks notice by landlord and one by the tenant.

Magistrates may refuse to make an eviction order if it appears that notice to quit was given because the tenant resorted to government authority or attempted to enforce or secure his rights.

The resolution order of a landlord tenant may require: payment of money by either party, that either party perform or cease and desist any action, that tenancy be terminated, and/or the landlord be put in possession of the premises. (He may enforce this himself, with all reasonable means.)

Rent for tenant dwellings cannot be increased without written notice of his intention and the proposed amount, at

least three months previous to the change. This does not apply if the lease contains a contrary clause.

No security deposit can exceed half the monthly rent. It must be held in trust by the landlord and used only for repairs necessitated by actions the tenant is responsible for. Interest on the full amount of the security deposit at the rate of 6% per year must be returned to the tenant within ten days of termination of the lease.

In a dispute, the tenant should ask the Residential Tenancies Board to hold his rent in trust, payable to the landlord upon performance of legally required acts.

No legal action may be taken against the tenant while this rent is held in trust.

When a tenant faces his landlord and demands certain rights, he is usually walking on foreign soil. That is why they MUST know their rights and insist on their fulfillment.

It is not the fault of the poor that they must live in

tenements; overcrowding is rapidly making this a reality. These conditions are advantageous to the ruling class because they create the desire to be "better", which means utilizing the established methods of achievement: money, status, better jobs and homes. This process keeps the lower classes in a static position because they must eat, feed their families and have a place to live; there is "no time" for the development of an organization to implement their demands. Thus the poor stay poor while the landlords gain wealth and control.

There are uses for tenants' unions, legal aid departments spring up everywhere and a Residential Tenancies Board exists in the Metro area. Organizations like these cannot achieve the truly necessary demands through the regular legal system — the law has too many loopholes that help those who know it or can afford to hire someone who does.

There is a much greater need

for participation by groups that are closer to the people. Student legal-aid, the ombudsmen and recent law graduates can offset the "token" legal tactics of the other organizations through effort and understanding.

Although the Residential Tenancies Board could effect some required changes, they cannot and will not: their class is the upper echelon, the owners, the landlords of society. No matter how utopian their desires, peer pressures prevent them from becoming truly active and meaningful.

Tenants Unions are another attempted answer, but are incredibly slow they tend to become embroiled in legal disputes that result in frustration and stalemate between tenants and landlord. The small measure of speed they CAN muster is gained at the expense of tried legal practitioners; successful lawyers will rarely risk their reputations supporting these small groups against the monied people who could be their next clients.

The basic prerequisite for tenant groups is quick, forceful action by a specific group.

The basic prerequisite for a successful movement is a number of tenants who have come together out of frustration and are capable of quick, forceful action on specific issues. In this way the long-range aim of "humanizing" their con-

ditions can be quickly reached. The tactics of these scattered groups are not complicated — they work steadily to get what they want, but are more effective than the usual union-type organizing process. One method is refusing to pay rent (regardless of legal implications) until repairs are effected; if enough people become involved, the repair costs will be far outweighed by the bad publicity given the owner.

Call campaigns are also among the favorite techniques: teams staff the telephones at odd hours calling owners, agents, aldermen and Board of Health officials to impress them with the seriousness of the matter and to ask for their support.

More recently, tenant groups have begun to advertise detailed accounts of the housing conditions and their complaints in the media, through picketing and with posters erected near the owner's home and business. These show prospective tenants what could be their lot, as well as keeping the problem before the larger audience and the owner.

The general criteria for all this is to make it hard for the owner NOT to effect repairs, and to ensure that he will be more responsible to the tenants in the future. If he forgets, many eager tenants will remind him.

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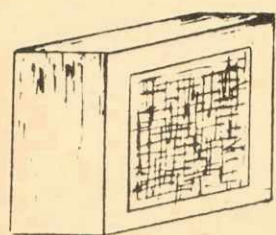
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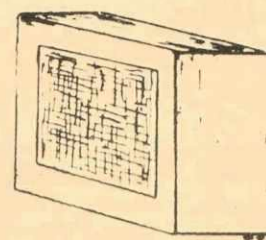
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# DÉJÀ



# ENTENDU



by Hutch

Hi gang! Like everyone else, I'm feeling the pressure of studies. So this column will be a bit short this week, even though I do review three LP's.

**DON QUIXOTE  
GORDON LIGHTFOOT  
(REPRISE)**

I thought Don Quixote was the furthest thing from Gordon Lightfoot's mind, but that's the title of his new LP and the first cut on Side 1.

Sporting a beard and a leather shirt on the album cover, Lightfoot still plays a fantastic twelve strings. He's always shone on acoustic guitar, and it shows even more in this LP. Ten of the album's eleven songs were written by him, and the other is one that lives up to his standard of achingly beautiful ballads.

Side 1, besides the title cut is standard, with "Alberta Bound" and "Brave Mountaineer" a bit better than the others.

Gordon seems to have a nasal, twangy voice on a few cuts, and the country licks on the guitar are not there by accident.

Side 2 is another story though. "Ode to Big Blue" is a masterpiece with the acoustic guitar and the singing style very reminiscent of Buffy Sainte-Marie. It's a story of the magnificence of the killer whale.

"Second Cup of Coffee" is witty and "Beautiful" is just that. It's reminiscent of "Softly" done much earlier by him and is one of his tenderest love ballads. "On Susan's Floor", the song not written by him, leads into "the Patriot's Dream" a song already compared to the "Canadian Railroad Trilogy".

**THE CONCERT FOR  
BANGLA DESH (APPLE)**

It's very hard to review an LP like this because it's not just another LP. It's so hard to convey the spirit behind the album. It's part of George Harrison's campaign to devote his talents to worthwhile humanitarian causes.

All the profit from the concert and five dollars from the sale of each album goes to UNICEF for relief work in Bangla Desh.

All the entertainers per-

formed voluntarily and it's an impressive list including Ravi Shankar, Leon Russel, Bob Dylan, and Bad Finger.

Needless to say all the songs are excellently done. They are all current hits with the exception of two numbers — Ravi Shankar's Bangla Desh taking up all of Side 1, and Dylan doing

songs from his earlier period.

Yes, buy this LP and put it beside your Woodstock to remember the magnificence of the Rock generation and the good part of your youth when you're old and grey.

P.S. On a lighter vein check out Ian Matthew's album simply called "Ian Matthews"

(vertigo). It's a weird LP from the Indian on the cover to the hypnotizing label on the record itself to the songs contained therein. Matthews has a good voice and plays a fine guitar — some of the songs have a good thumpy dance beat and he covers many topics. Note especially the song "Da Doo

Ron Ron (When He Walked Me Home)" — it's just what you think it is a return to early 60's bopper rock. No instruments only vocals and clapping.

You'll love this song. I predict it's going to be a great hit — another weird part of our weird culture.

See you later.

## Mandrake zaps Dal audience

by Stephen R. Mills

Mandrake the Magician popped into the McInnis Room for two performances last Wednesday.

Mandrake's noon-hour lecture was on con-man methods of fleecing people. He demon-

strated trickery with money, dice, and cards, did a bit of magic and answered questions from a small but enthusiastic audience.

In the evening he talked about mental powers and illustrated with telepathic demonstrations and some magic.

It was apparent from both shows that Mandrake had seen better days. His pattern was corny, his tricks clumsy and his whole performance rusty. Still, he was enjoyed by all who paid

the modest admission of 50¢ or \$1.00.

The reason was simple; he definitely liked the audience as individuals and he was professional in the grand old show business tradition of amusing and informing. The audience resounded to Mandrake's compassionate and sincere entertainment.

In this age of technological non-personalities and "eat shit" performers, it's refreshing to watch a pro.



Here's Mandrake!  
(martin felsky/ dal photo)

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Rentals*

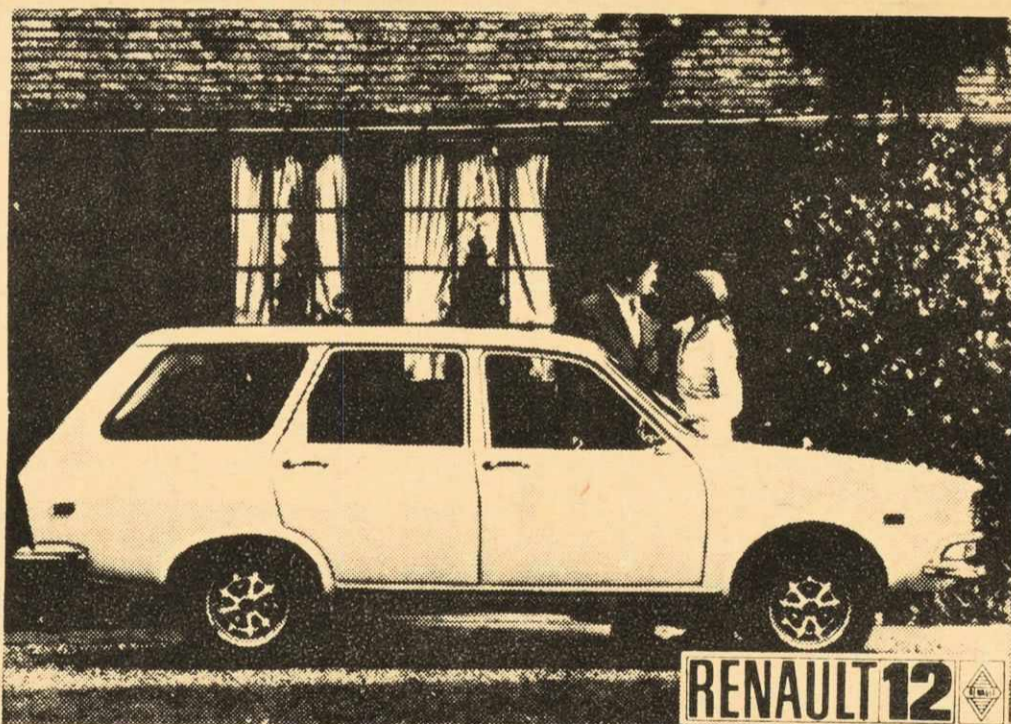
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# Wheelin' around



by Charlie Moore

It's funny the way things change. The reason I say this is because the other day I went down to British Motors to have a look at the new Austin Marina. It made me think of an old friend, another Austin, that made it's appearance back in 1955.

The A-50 was brought out as a replacement for the venerable A-40 series which was a throwback to the pre-war days. The new car boasted a whopping 50 horsepower from its re-designed 4 cylinder engine and had rather pleasant styling for the day. The 4-speed gearshift was on the steering column and anyone who ever rode in one of these cars will remember the rich smell of the English leather upholstery. Safety legislation was, of course, unheard of in those days — there were enough protruding knobs and switches on the dashboard to give Ralph Nader fits.

The A-50 sold well from the outset and soon acquired for itself a reputation for anvil-like dependability. This gem and its successor, the A-55 (introduced in 1957 with minor detail changes), became the best selling imported cars in Canada.

In 1959, B.M.C. had another introduction day and the A-55 Mark II bowed. It was mechanically similar to the A-55, but sported new body styling by the Italian designer Pininfarina. Of course the new car had fins which were at the height of popularity in 1959, but gone was the great-smelling leather upholstery, replaced by cheaper vinyl leathercloth.

The car was given more of a sporting flavor by moving the gearshift to the floor and replacing the old push-pull switches with Jaguar inspired toggles. Cambridges were still de-tuned for the sake of reliability and economy, but had a lot of low end torque and gave respectable acceleration by 1959 standards.

Gas mileage continued to be

excellent and these cars proved able to flog over the 100,000 mile mark with amazing regularity. At only \$1795.00 list price, the A-55 Mk. II was a tremendous value for the money.

Fins soon became passé, so when the A-60 Cambridge was introduced in 1962 there was only a vestigial ridge running along the top of the rear fender. The new model also had a larger (1622 c.c.) more powerful (61 horsepower) engine and improved suspension.

The A-60 marked the zenith of the Cambridge series of Austins. It continued to uphold their reputation for reliability and economy until they were discontinued in 1969, leaving no apparent successor.

Which brings me back to the newer than new 1972 Austin Marina. Because that's what the Marina is — a belated replacement for the Cambridge. It even has an 1800 c.c., 91 horsepower engine that is a direct descendant of the old reliable A-50 four-banger of 1955, and retains the conventional front-engine, rear drive layout of the Cambridge (as opposed to the more radical and technically interesting but problematical front-wheel drive which has become an Austin tradition of late).

There are some changes though. The front coil springs and cam and lever steering are replaced by torsion bars and a rack and pinion, and the transmission and final drive are from a recent Triumph sedan.

Getting inside you see a molded plastic dash which looks cheap and is cheap. No leather here — the seats are vinyl and there is a small plastic steering wheel which is a far cry from the big old bakelite 17 incher in the Cambridge.

The car is completely Naderized with headrests, seatbelts, smog-control and all the other paraphernalia required to appease the U.S. government safety zealots.

Radial ply tires are standard equipment and there will be a G.T. model available come summer, with a tachometer, twin carburetors and better acceleration than an MGB.

All in all, I found the new

Marina to be a very appealing little car but with decidedly less of that good old British stiff upper lip flavor than its predecessor the Cambridge.

Don't get me wrong. In my opinion, the Marina is head and

shoulders above most of its competition and I hope British Leyland sells as many as they can make, but the point I am trying to make is that they had a better idea 17 years ago. Keep a wheelin'.

## ndheit! Gesundheit!

by Uncle Walt

Early to bed and early to rise  
Just ain't enough to get  
healthy and wise.

Wisdom takes more than  
good habits to acquire;  
health is somewhat easier to  
achieve.

Three basic requirements  
for healthful living are good  
food, moderate exercise, and  
adequate sleep.

Nutrition has been  
discussed in previous  
columns. In brief, a variety  
of fresh fruits and  
vegetables, eggs, milk  
products, nuts and whole  
grain cereals will guarantee  
that essential nutrients are  
obtained. One thing nobody  
needs is table sugar.  
Overprocessed or over-  
cooked foods are inferior to  
raw, fresh produce. Peeling,  
slicing, boiling, and soaking  
rob food of vitamins.

Digestion is aided by quiet  
mealtimes. Don't do any  
strenuous exercise right  
after eating. Eat regular  
meals but don't over-eat. If  
you are more than a little  
overweight, cut down on all  
types of food, especially  
sweets, starches and fats.  
But keep some starch and fat  
in your diet.

Exercise needn't involve  
competitive sports. Walking,

hiking, swimming,  
snowshovelling, furniture  
moving and jogging are  
some of the possibilities.  
Always warm up with  
calisthenics before doing  
heavy work. When lifting,  
bend your knees, not your  
back. Don't lift heavy ob-  
jects without help.

Carrying your books,  
climbing stairs instead of  
taking elevators, and  
walking rather than riding  
will exercise your muscles.

Muscles that aren't used  
will atrophy (shriveled up).  
One of the worst passtimes is  
watching television. It  
numbs your mind as it  
weakens your body.

The amount of sleep you  
need is a very individual  
thing. The best way to tell is  
by when you naturally wake  
up. If you have trouble  
sleeping then stop drinking  
caffeine products: coffee,

tea and cola. If there are  
things which worry you, do  
something about the things  
you can change and forget  
about the things you can't.

In addition to food,  
exercise and sleep, everyone  
needs fresh air. That means:  
stop smoking.

Other no-no's are chronic  
drinking or pill use. If you  
are ill, stay in bed and drink  
lots of fluids. Serious  
ailments demand medical  
attention. Insist that the  
physician explain the  
treatment; if not, see  
another doctor. Also ask  
what you can do to prevent a  
recurrence of the problem.

Other threats to health are  
"accidents" and fires. Clean  
up your home and make sure  
that appliances, machines,  
and automobiles are in good  
condition. If you can't afford  
to fix it, you can't afford to  
use it.

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**To All Dalhousie  
Clerical Staff**

This brief open letter is to let you know that the Canadian Union of Public Employees has not forgotten about you. We plan to have a meeting on campus within a month, and we encourage all clerical staff to attend. The long delay between the February 10th meeting and the proposed meeting is caused by the difficulty in contacting all 477 employees individually to answer questions that some people would not normally ask during a large meeting and to make arrangements for our National Secretary-Treasurer, Mrs. Grace Hartman, to attend. All staff will be sent notices informing them of the date and time of the next meeting and a notice will be put in this paper. We look forward to seeing you on or before the next meeting.

For further information call — 455-4180.  
Yours very truly,  
C.U.P.E.

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