

Student aid stays in closet

# Ministers' conference accomplishes little

## the dalhousie gazette

23 September 1976 Number 3 Volume 109



Dal Photo/Walsh

Left to right, Harry Parrott, Ontario, Bennett Campbell, P.E.I., Ben Hanuschak, Manitoba, Chairperson of the Education Ministers Council.

by Valerie Mansour

"The federal government has not been approached to increase its funding of the Student Aid program," Ben Hanuschak, Manitoba Minister of Education said in Halifax Tuesday, September 21.

Hanuschak, the newly elected chairperson of the Council of Ministers of Education, also said that no comparison has been made of the different provincial contributions to Student Aid programs.

He implied that Student Aid was not discussed at the conference. However, Nova Scotia Minister of Education Maynard MacAskill disagreed with Hanuschak and said that the issue was discussed.

Outgoing chairperson Bennett Campbell of P.E.I. said that the two reasons for the meeting in Halifax were: the availability of second language programs and constitutional jurisdiction in Education.

When questioned by a reporter on the policy for subsidizing Post Secondary Education language programs, the ministers were unable to comment as this had not been considered by them.

Informed sources told the Dalhousie Gazette that the main reason for the conference concerned the effect on Education of the proposed changes in the Fiscal Arrangements Act.

Referring to the availability of Student Aid in Nova Scotia Maynard MacAskill assured reporters that "No needy student will be without aid."

His comment contradicts the treatment his government has given the program--\$1.5 million was withdrawn from the Student Aid program this year.

At the press conference no specific accomplishments were announced and it appeared evident that only general discussions were held. A source close to the

conference admitted that actually the Education Ministers had nothing to say and simply wouldn't admit it.



Dal Photo/Walsh

Dr. Maynard MacAskill N.S. Education Minister

## Dal book prices competitive

by Michael Donovan

This year the Dalhousie Bookstore is under new management. John Graham, manager of the Student Union Building and Director of Housing was replaced as Director of the Bookstore by Dr. Laugher of University Services last spring at the same time, Margaret White, replaced Robert Bland as manager of the bookstore.

A sample survey conducted by the Gazette staff indicated that

prices at the bookstore appeared to be as much or below the prices of comparable books in downtown bookstores. In other years there have been reports of higher prices at the Dalhousie bookstore.

Ms. White said that all books are sold at suggested retail prices. This amounts to a 20% mark-up on wholesale prices. White said that the profit is used to pay shipping costs and bookstore operating expenses. At the moment the book-

store employs twenty-one people. According to her there are six fewer staff members this year than in the past. She said, "the objective is to break even."

In order to purchase books by cheques a student is required to present only a Dal identification card for purposes of verification. In past years three identification cards were required.

A major problem at the bookstore is lack of space. Every year students are faced with long line-ups which have contributed unnecessarily to the hassles of getting organized in

the first two weeks of classes. In other years this problem was partly alleviated by using the Stationery bookstore in the Life Science building for the sale of first year books.

However, all books, this year, will be sold in the main bookstore in the Chemistry Building. It appears that the problem of long line-ups outside the bookstore will be worse than ever. Ms. White hopes to solve the problem by using security guards to organize the line-ups more efficiently. When asked whether Dalhousie has any plans to solve the problem of space in the bookstore, the manager said, "Not at this time."



For some reason this year bookstore prices are comparable with those in the rest of the city.

### Inside This Week

Summer Council  
Gays in Halifax

CBC Discrimination



### Coming Next Week

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Theatre of the Ear  
More on Student Aid

Dalorama ABCDE  
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## Student Aid

# Feds don't care

OTTAWA (CUP) -- A federal MP has called on the government to finance post-secondary education for low-income students with the money saved by the elimination of summer job programs.

John Rodriguez, NDP member for Nickel Belt, said in a press release Sept. 14 that the \$36 million saved when the government cut the Opportunities for Youth (OFY) programs this year should be awarded as grants to poor students who could not find work this summer.

Without some form of government aid, many students will not be able to return to classes this term, the MP said in an accompanying statement.

Rodriguez also echoed the demands of student organizations in calling for the elimination of tuition fees as a "long term" solution making post-secondary education accessible to students from low-income backgrounds.

He said his demands are a response to the federal government's "uncaring attitude towards student unemployment and its inability in creating student summer jobs.

Student unemployment ran 15 to 20 per cent this summer he said, repeating figures from his summer study, subsequently used as background for an Opposition document on summer unemployment.

(The exact number of unemployed students is impossible to calculate this year because the department of manpower and immigration refused to fund a special Statistics Canada survey to determine that figure.)

Rodriguez said a soon to be published Secretary of State study shows that students from \$15,000 per year income families are three times as likely to attend a post-

secondary institution as those from families earning \$6,000 yearly.

A government study last year showed students from the latter income bracket had only a 25 per cent chance of attending university if they were unable to find summer work, and a 47 per cent chance of attending other post-secondary institutions, according to Rodriguez.

## Law Conference

Canadian and American judges, law teachers and practicing lawyers will join in an international conference, "Is the Common Law Dead?", October 1 and 2, 1976 at Dalhousie University in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The purpose of the conference is to explore the continued vitality of judge-made common law, its current developments and future trends in Canadian and American society. Co-sponsoring the gathering are Dalhousie's Faculty of Law and the University of Maine School of Law.

Organizers see it as a prestigious milestone, a social occasion, and a learning experience for those from both sides of the border.

The gathering promises to be a mini-international judicial conference as well, with a record number of seven judges participating. From Nova Scotia, Chief Justice Ian MacKeigan, Chief Justice Gordon Cowan, and Justices Gordon Hart and Gordon Cooper will discuss the judicial role and viewpoint on conference panels.

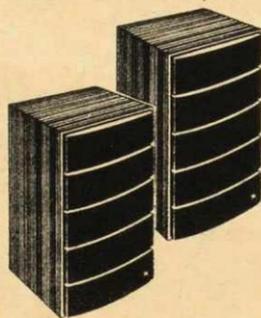
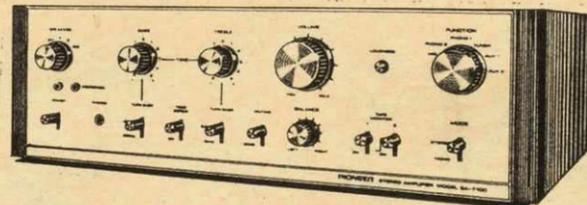
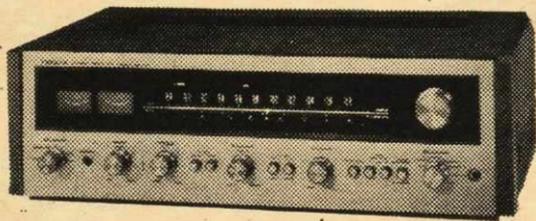
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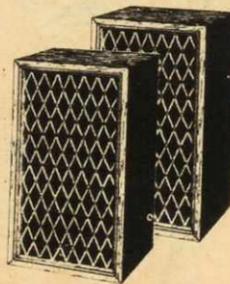
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in class

# Smoking, eating-out

by Valerie Mansour

At the first fall session of student council it was announced that smoking, drinking, and eating are no longer allowed in Dalhousie classrooms. While making the statement, member Keith Evans voiced disapproval regarding the recently instated rule. Dalhousie President, Henry Hicks, had made the initial announcement in a letter on September 9. Hicks suggested that the university will save money with reduced ventilation and cleaning costs if the restrictions are followed.

The meeting was mainly organizational, with committee heads being elected. Following some discussion approval was given to the minutes of the summer council.

Entertainment was a main topic and it was generally agreed that more 'cultural' activities should be available in the SUB rather than events where people merely 'come, get drunk, and go home.'

It was also announced that this year students are being charged two dollars for their new students cards. Council has looked into this and the situation should be remedied. In the past, if another card was wanted, perhaps because of a difference in appearance from the old picture, it would be replaced at no cost to the student. So far this term, only a

destroyed card has been considered just cause for a free replacement.

The increase in Canada University Press fees were approved and council will be paying the necessary \$1700 out of the unallocated surplus.

Positions as editor for the yearbook, and heads for Winter Carnival and October Fest are still open. The Pharos yearbook is in need of re-organization and the possibility of complete elimination has been mentioned.

Two thousand dollars is presently being spend at CKDU and two engineers are there to assist in operations so that the radio station will soon be broadcasting in the residences.

Dissatisfaction was voiced concerning the lack of action by the council executive in making the Carleton Campus facilities operational by September 1.

National Student Day is on November 9th and Bernie MacDonell was elected head of the committee. Council members criticized the NSD poster as being in bad taste because a case of beer, included in the picture, takes away the seriousness of the event.

On November 9th student councils across Canada will be demonstrating their opposition to increasing financial barriers in post-secondary education.

Dal Photo / Grandy



At its first meeting since the summer the Student Council did mostly housekeeping chores.

## SMU — Faculty dispute

by Michael Donovan

The Saint Mary's Faculty Union has been embroiled in heated talks with the university since the termination of its contract August 31.

Last week the Union, representing the teaching staff at Saint Mary's charged the University with bargaining in bad faith and commenced a "work-to-rule" campaign as an expression of its dissatisfaction. At the time, the Administration was refusing to discuss a number of its own proposals, particularly a proposal dealing with a curtailment of Academic Freedom.

At press time agreement had been reached on questions of money, sabbatical, and grievance procedures and to place sanctions on the granting of sabbatical leave. A reported pay raise in the vicinity

of 10% has been accepted by the Union for ratification by its members.

Negotiation is still underway on the issues of Academic Freedom and tenure. The Administration proposed that the Union be obliged "to avoid, discourage, repress, and oppose picket lines, information lines and media communication" presumably in the event of a strike. The administration also would like to prohibit faculty members from obtaining part-time outside employment. On the issue of tenure the administration wants to expand the extent of its jurisdiction to discipline tenured professors.

At the moment the teaching staff is operating under the terms of the old contract and are in a position to continue under those terms until a satisfactory agreement is reached.



Delorey / Dal Photo

Returning students found that to obtain a new ID card they had to pay \$2 for the new one or produce the old one in an unuseable condition. This student decided to take matters into his own hands to obtain a new ID card. If he had not done this, he would have had great difficulty convincing people that he is the same person as he appears to be on last year's ID card. In short then, last year's ID card would have been useless. Now he made it useful.

Your student council is trying to get the \$2 returned for the rest of the student population.

## CJCH under fire

A Dalhousie student is trying to prevent the licence renewal of radio station CJCH. The licence for CJCH will expire next year, but its renewal must be confirmed at the Canadian Radio and Television Commission (CRTC) hearings held October 5 in Halifax.

In a brief to the CRTC, Harvey

MacKinnon has expressed concern about CJCH's advertising policy.

The intervention against the "Top 40" radio station questions the station's moral code and notes that "their actions reveal an absence of social conscience or concern for their audience."

MacKinnon mentions two instances which he feels display CJCJ's concern for profit over the welfare of their audience: the acceptance of advertising from the Lighthouse Beverage Room and Instant tax income rebates.

Through the intervention, MacKinnon expressed his concern about the people Instanttax advertising will reach - people who "are in dire need of ready cash and can't wait for their rebate to come through". They can not afford to lose a percentage of their rebate (Instanttax buys tax rebates for 40 to 80 per cent of their worth). "CJCH, by advertising Instanttax supports this exploitation of the poor." MacKinnon notes that the Credit Unions offered income tax rebates at a nominal charge.

CJCH also accepted advertising from the Lighthouse when the beverage room was being picketed by four recently fired employees. The workers charged they were fired for discussing unionization. The boycott of the Lighthouse requested by the workers was lost due to the ad campaign.

The CRTC is the licencing body for all electronic media in Canada. CRTC regulations govern content on radio stations in the country. Without CRTC approval a station cannot broadcast. The hearing date is 5 October at the Lord Nelson, and it is open to the public.



# More on CBC

Last week the **Dalhousie Gazette** printed an editorial about the efforts by radio station CBH and the Director of Radio for the Maritimes John McEwen to discriminate against the Halifax gay organization: Gay Alliance for Equality. This week the Gazette in a special eight page supplement offers more information about the situation.

The following letter suffices for what could be an editorial this week.

To the Gazette:

Mr. John McEwen

This letter is in response to the Dalhousie Gazette's September 16th. editorial charging the CBC with bias and prejudice in its advertising policy after refusing announcements from the Gay Alliance for Equality here in Halifax. It is my understanding that the issue concerns the advertising of the gay phone line in the city and it is to this specific matter that I wish to address myself.

I am sure you are aware of the tremendous amount of fear in the lives of homosexuals and of their suffering caused by the attitude of the general public and by the personal feelings which many homosexuals hold of themselves. I cannot stress enough the depth of

this fear and suffering and of its adjoining destruction in the lives of so many people, at times the destruction of life itself.

Over the past few years in this country and elsewhere, people have begun to seriously consider the Gay Community with a view to preventing this kind of destruction. It is encouraging to see much of the work being done by the Gay Community itself. There are gay phone lines in every major city of this country and the assistance which they offer is essential to the homosexual person. For the CBC not to communicate the existence of this service, is to blind people to a light which many desperately need. I hope that CBC will reconsider.

Bob Petite

It takes more guts to say no to discrimination than it does to turn a blind eye. We hope you will take a lead from Bob Petite and tell CBC how you feel.

A.W. Johnson has given us some idea of CBC's responsibilities, but it seems he needs to be reminded of those responsibilities to live up to them.

The Dalhousie Gazette 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 editor. We reserve the right to edit copy for space or legal reasons. The deadline for letters to the Gazette is the Monday preceding publication. No unsigned material will be accepted, but anonymity, if necessary, will be granted. The Dalhousie Gazette, Canada's Oldest College Newspaper, is a founding member of the Canadian University Press. The Dalhousie Gazette office is Room 334 of the Student Union Building, telephone 424-2507. The subscription price is \$5.00 per year (27 issues).

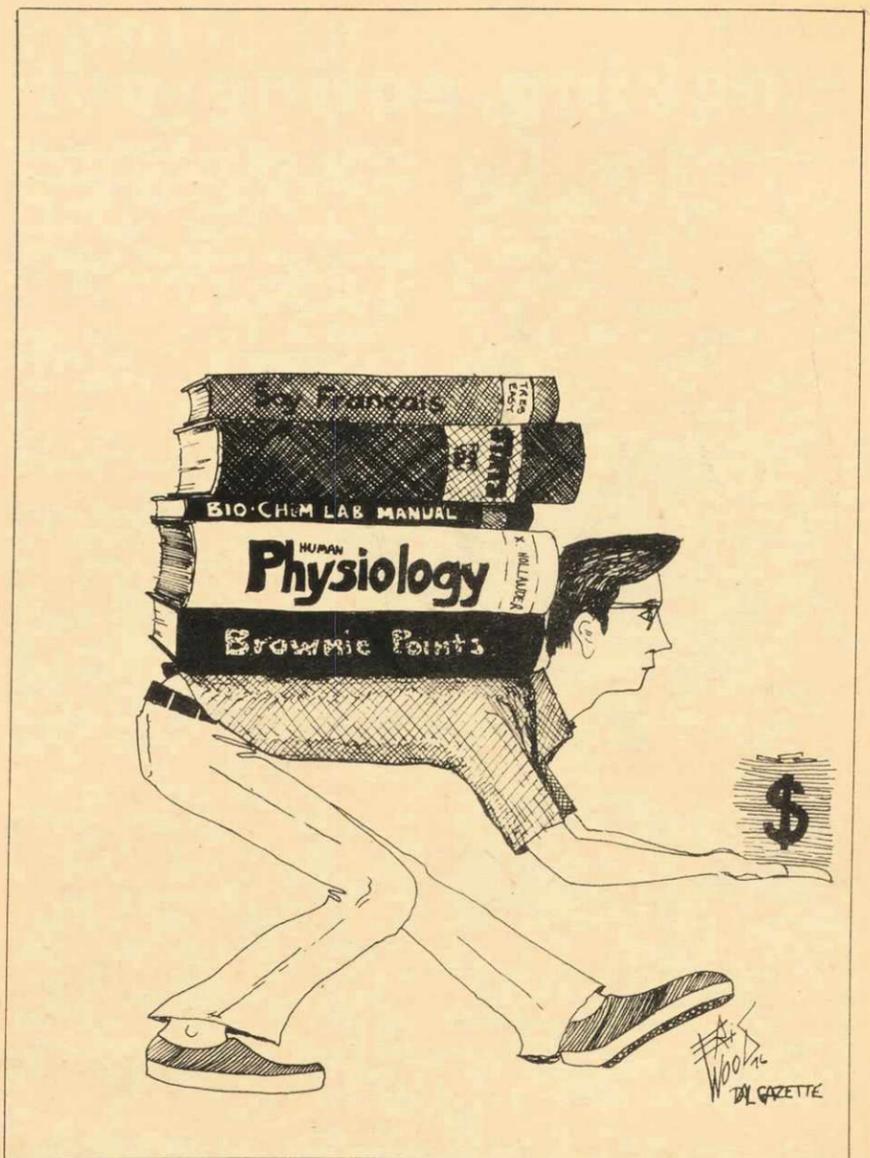
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Letters To the Gazette must be typed if over 100 words. Letters must be less than 600 words. They will not be edited for space brevity, coherency, or other reasons. Letters will be published as soon as possible.

## Letters

To the Gazette:

I found your article on the student housing shortage (page 1, number 1) annoying because it was unfair to the housing service which has been doing an excellent job. With their help, I was able to find a very good place to live, the day I arrived; and that on the peninsula, in the south end etc.

Sincerely yours  
Mark Dale

RE: The Dalhousie International

I wish to correct an omission and a misprint which occurred in my article of last week entitled "Only 89 shopping days left till St. Andrew's Day."

In paragraph 5, in quoting the C.F.D.R. announcer, you have omitted after the words "Never mind" the words "only one shopping day till St. Andrew's

Day". Since this is the sentence from which the idea for the heading was taken, its omission weakens the meaning not only of paragraph 5 but also of the headline.

In the ultimate paragraph, "Scottish Nationalist Chairman" has been amended by you to read "Scottish Nationalist Chairperson." Since Billy Wolfe is officially called Chairman of the S.N.P. and is known throughout Scotland as such, your amendment is a subtle form of censorship. You overlook the fact that the terms chairman and chairwoman can be used in a non sexist sense.

The editor should feel lucky that I did not cite Scotland's national daily, "The Scotsman".

David Rollo



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BY GARRY TRUDEAU

**Comment**

# Housing in Review

by John D'Orsay

The sale of Rochdale, the student housing co-op and free school in Toronto by Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation last week indicates that the federal government may have some ideas on what to do about student housing.

The apparant direction of the Trudeau government, on student housing, seems to be a retreat to early '60's policy.

The Rochdale sale is consistent with its new direction since CMHC took a five million dollar loss selling the eighteen story, 341 unit building to the Metro Toronto Housing Co., Ltd., for public housing. The building had cost 5 million to build in 1968, 2.5 million to renovate in the last two years, 2 million in legal and receivers fees for CHMC to gain title for the students, 2 million in city taxes and 2.5 million in unpaid interest on the debt.

The Metro Toronto Housing Co. bought the building for nine million and intends to recover the costs by charging \$205 per month for bachelors and \$227 for two person suites. The sale has various other agreements for rent subsidies and grants from the province and federal government attached to it to permit further rent reductions. One half the tenants would be eligible for these subsidies and would be selected from waiting lists numbering some 2,700 already.

CMHC admits that Toronto has a shortage of student housing exceeded in severity only by that at Simon Fraser. However, the integration of the lending body into a department concerned with the problem of the urban environment (the Ministry of State for Urban Affairs) has awakened policymakers to the fact that students are part of the low income housing problem. The thinking of the ministry is that students housing and public housing are two fronts for attacking the same problem. This being the case whether any money goes to student housing becomes a moral and political issue: should the available money be put into student accomodation or into housing for low income people? The bias of the ministry appears to be toward the low income component, perhaps

reflecting the fact that this group includes one third of the population while students are seen as temporarily displaced members of the high income group. The second factor involved is the term for which one requires housing for the poor: this is a lifetime need.

As one spokesman for the ministry said "I look at Acadia, where students are living in pretty bad conditions in town. I ask, should I build a university residence, and make the slums available for workers? The students are only going to be there eight months of the year anyway."

The willingness of the federal government to indirectly alleviate the student housing problem stumbles over the Nova Scotia government's decision not to build public housing. With the provincial government out of the cost sharing programmes there won't be any relief, for students or the poor, from the present situation.

The president of CMHC, William Teron, has persisted in the attitudes that made him a millionaire developer in Ottawa: blaming students and the poor for their housing problems rather than the distribution system that made him wealthy.

Presently the Student Unions of the University of Manitoba and the University of Winnipeg, both located in Winnipeg, are participating in a joint project to help alleviate the housing crisis in that city. Negotiations are being held between the students and the Federal Government concerning the availability of money to the Unions for the construction of student housing.

Perhaps the activities in Winnipeg will be an example to the Student leaders in Halifax. When one considers the apparent housing crisis at Dalhousie it seems that all angles should be tested to solve the problem. Developing a Student Union Building Housing project has not yet been tried, and a "wait and see" attitude should not be taken, but this avenue should be explored thoroughly. If we act now, instead of crossing our fingers, maybe in a few years we will have adequate housing.



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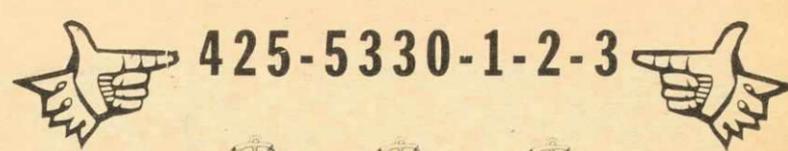
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# Students worth more

OTTAWA (CP) -- Expenditure on education increased by 305 per cent between 1962 and 1973, almost twice as fast as the rise in the Gross National Product (GNP), a Statistics Canada report says.

The government agency's recent annual statistical review of Canadian education, says \$9.6 billion was spent on schooling in 1973, an increase from \$2.3 billion in 1962.

The GNP — the total value of goods and services produced — rose by 185 per cent in the same period.

Spending on education will continue to rise despite falling enrolments, the agency says.

This year, an estimated \$14.5 billion would be spent to educate about 6,150,000 students in elementary, secondary, post-secondary and vocational schools, a decrease of about 54,000 in students enrolled in 1975.

Transposed in terms of per capita expenditures, \$436 was spent on education for each Canadian resident in 1973, an increase of 240 per



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cent from the \$128 spent for each person in 1962.

The report shows that provincial governments are bearing a larger share of increasing education expenditures.

Between 1962 and 1973, the percentage of education expenditures absorbed by the provinces increased to 60.7 from 43.6, while the federal government's share dropped during the same period to 10.2 per cent from 14.9 per cent.

The report notes, however, that federal funds transferred to the provinces for post-secondary education are classified as provincial expenditures and the British North America Act makes education a provincial responsibility.

When provincial education expenditures are related to other economic indicators such as the size of the labor force, they reflect regional economic disparities, the report says.

From East to West, expenditures on education in 1973 as a proportion of personal income generally declined — 11.7 per cent in the Atlantic provinces, 12 per cent in Quebec, nine per cent in Ontario and 8.9 per cent in the West.

The differences are due in part to the lower personal income each

member of the labor force has in the East and means that each eastern worker must bear a larger burden of education expenditures than his western counterpart.

While each worker in the Atlantic provinces had to absorb a larger share of education expenditures, less was spent on students in that region.

The average spent in 1973 on a student in those provinces was \$823, compared with the \$1,187 in Quebec, \$1,096 in Ontario and \$997 in the West.

The report shows that while the over-all student enrolment declined, university enrolment has increased.

Statistics Canada is predicting that the trend will continue and university enrolments will be up.

The student enrolment drop is evident mainly in primary schools and can be attributed to a falling birth rate during the last decade.

Education now ranks second to all other government expenditures, only to be outdone slightly by spending on social assistance programs.

Of the major western countries, only Sweden spends more per capita than Canada on education.

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# Summer council wrap up

by Bernie MacDonnell  
and Brian Duggan

September, for most of us, speaks of beginnings. It means new courses, new living situations, and for some even a new city. However, for those involved in Dalhousie's Student Government, the coming of autumn signals the close of what, theoretically, should have been a major period of planning and policy formation.

At this point, four months since the beginning of the Neal-Gillis administration, a mid-term assessment is certainly in order. What has been accomplished to date? And, perhaps more importantly, what does the first quarter suggest for the remainder of the 1976-77 student administration?

The greatest problem that faced the Student Council this summer was the absence of the majority of its membership. Recognizing the fact that only the President, Vice-President and Treasurer receive salaries from the Union, it is not surprising that most Councillors returned to their homes to seek employment. Due to these economic dictates the general operations of the Union were carried out by the Executive triumvirate and a handful of resident Halifax Councillors.

## Grants Committee

One of the interim functions of this Executive was to act as a Grants Committee. That is, to screen all applications to Council for funding from various university and community organizations. The committee functioned under self-defined guidelines which limited the number of grants to two per month, and further stipulated that no single grant was to exceed \$200.

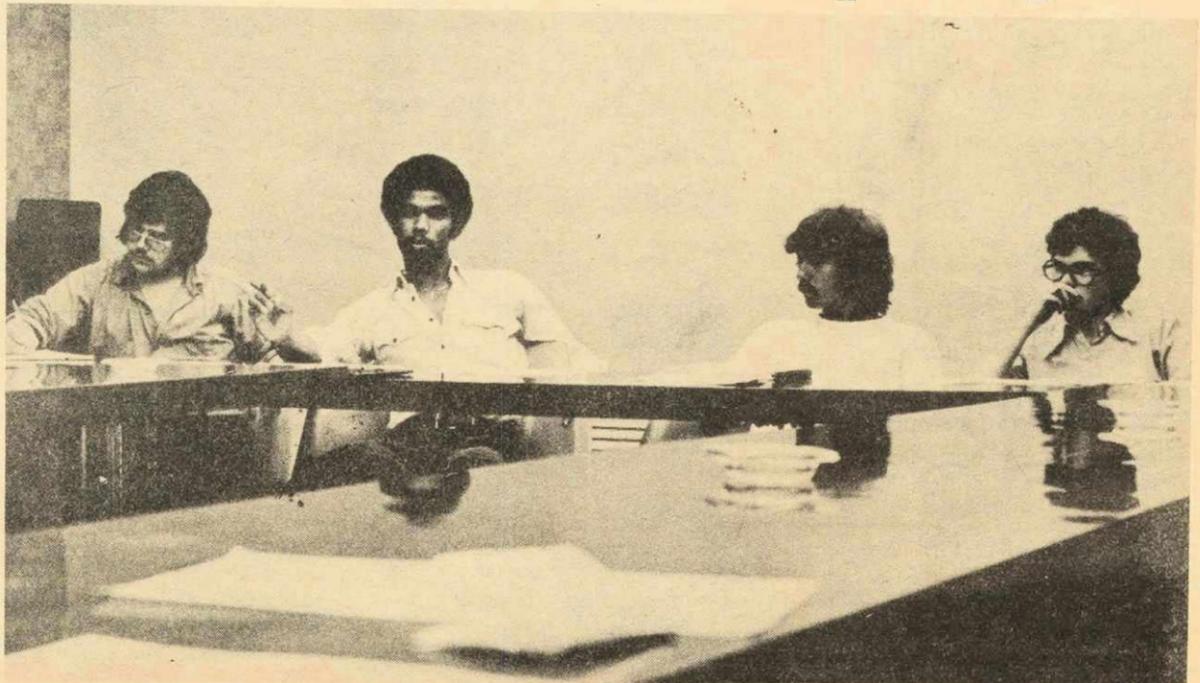
The result of these guidelines was that several proposals had to be tabled until September when they will be scrutinized by the formal 1976-77 Grants Committee. The rationale for placing the above limitations on the Executive was to assure that the formal body would not be left with a shortage of funds at the time when all major groups will be soliciting financial support.

In total, \$1,125 was allocated in grants during the summer, and a balance of \$6,875 remains in the Grants Committee's budget for the remainder of the year. The reduction of the Grants Committee's budget from last year's figure of \$15,000 (down to \$8,000) is explained in the re-structuring of financial support to major societies (i.e. Art's Society, Commerce Society, etc.). These structural changes were handed down by the Russell-Smiley administration and are simply being carried out by the new Executive.

## Employment Changes

During the summer, the S.U.B. Operations Committee issued job descriptions for the posts of Operations Co-ordinators, S.U.B. Attendant Co-ordinators, and S.U.B. Attendant Staff. In this, the committee changed the names of some positions (i.e. Night Manager to Operations Co-ordinator) but the basic purpose was to define the duties of the respective student employees.

Although job descriptions for these posts were needed, the primary reason for the changes at this time was to facilitate the dismissal of one particular employee, Night Manager Ken MacDougall. The Executive charged that MacDougall repeatedly overstepped his authority as Night Manager and was generally a nuisance.



*Dal Photo / Grandy.*  
Student Council President Gordon Neal, flanked by Summer Council Recording Secretary Dave Grandy (left), Summer Council Chairperson Alan McHughen (right), and Vice-President Anne Gillis (extreme right).

In the course of events that followed, a grievance committee was struck, which concluded that MacDougall was improperly fired by the Union. The amount the Union will pay MacDougall as compensation has not yet been determined. Yet, regardless of the amount of the settlement, the entire episode is a major example of poor administration. As always, the students will be forced to pay for this mismanagement.

## Saga Foods

Probably the most important internal problem to face the Student Council this summer was the negotiation of a new contract with Saga Foods. The Russell-Smiley-Executive had handled the preliminary discussions in March and had given approval "in principle" to an overall average increase of 15% in a la carte prices. In other words, it was understood that some items would increase by a higher percentage than others while certain goods would not rise at all; but, on balance, the average increase would stand at 15%.

Yet, when Saga handed down the new detailed price list, in June, they had weighted the increases on high volume grill items (i.e. unionburgers, quarterpounders etc.) to such an extent that, in terms of the average student coming into the cafeteria for lunch, the increase would be in the area of 20-22%.

For example, one 2.2 oz. cheeseburger was to increase from \$0.60 to \$0.75, or a rise of 25% while less popular breakfast cereals showed no increase whatever.

Initially the Executive appeared willing to accept Saga's quick sleight of hand, suggesting that the matter was a fait accompli due to the previous administration's approval in principle. Union Treasurer, Pat Stewart, further noted that since the approval in principle had been formalized in writing by President Neal, any attempt to greatly alter the tenor of the agreement at this point could, conceivably, be construed as breach of contract.

Irrespective, or perhaps disrespectful, of the Executive's stance, an ad hoc committee comprised of two Councillors, along with Heather McQuarrie, Allan McHughen and David Grandy) came together to oppose the price hikes in whatever manner practicable. The committee, using Art's Representative Bernie MacDonnell as a spokesperson, passed a motion through Council instructing the Executive to

maintain the then current price levels in the cafeteria until Saga had offered a detailed explanation of their pricing method.

In the meetings with Saga that followed, the corporation's chief representative admitted, after much prodding, that in many cases the prescribed new price levels did not bear any direct relationship to the increase of Saga's costs.

Rather, it would appear that the primary criteria in Saga's pricing policy was to achieve the level of profit which the company's directors sought from its Dalhousie operations.

Allan McHughen et. al saw large discrepancies in Saga's approach to pricing and suggested that Council not allow the price of any single item to rise above the 15% level. The result of this move was to decrease the proposed prices of the popular grill items which allowing Saga the option of increasing some of the lower volume items to the 15% maximum.

In keeping with their desire to minimize price hikes on high volume items, McHughen's committee argued that due to the nutritional value of milk and yogurt, and the popularity of coffee, that the prices on these three items should be held constant.

Realizing that McHughen's committee understood the shuffle which the Executive had been prepared to accept, Saga declared that they would operate within the 15% price ceiling.

It is difficult to determine how much students will save as a result of this rather impromptu action by a handful of concerned students; however, it is clearly a disappointing state of affairs when an ad hoc committee must come together to act upon an administrative issue which the Union's Executive was either incapable or reluctant to handle.

## Student Aid

As every student in Nova Scotia realizes Student Aid is a very crucial problem. During the summer President Neal participated in two meetings between the Minister of Education, Maynard MacAskill and a committee of representatives from Nova Scotian Universities. The committee was clearly unprepared for much of the debate and lost ground in a number of areas of student concern.

The student leaders did hold the line on one point however. The Minister wanted to class all students as dependents; meaning that

any student applying for standard government assistance in post-secondary education would, be expected to receive a prescribed sum of money from their parents, unless they were married. This proposal would have sizeably decreased the government's expenditures on bursaries while making it much more difficult for students from lower income families, to complete their education. It was a ludicrous demand that could not have been accepted.

The portability of bursaries across provincial lines was also brought into question in the discussions between Union Presidents and the Minister. MacAskill noted that new guidelines restricting the use of Nova Scotian bursaries to the Atlantic Provinces would be put into affect. The student representatives were visibly unprepared for this move and made little attempt to counter the Minister on this point. Because of the government's policy it is now much harder for students, who want to study outside of the region to do so.

Another proposal that by-passed the student representatives concerned the number of classes that one must take in order to receive aid. Under MacAskill's new scheme no student will be eligible for government assistance if they failed two or more courses in the previous year of study. Although these regulations do not apply to second year students and while some move by the government to place restrictions on student aid should be seen as a forward step, it must be recognized that the present scheme unjustly discriminates against students from lower income families. In a program such as this, flexibility must be built-in. If we are to have a program such as this, and we are opposed to it on principle, then it must have the maximum amount of flexibility to allow for the varying state of individual students.

The student aid program was created so that a student's purse string would not control his/her access to university; so that all students regardless of their financial background would be able to pursue Post-Secondary Education. Education Minister MacAskill proposes to use students' purse strings to control their access to university. The Student Aid program is poor enough and riddled with weaknesses; yet, the actions taken by MacAskill serve to further weaken an already inadequate system.



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Dal Photo/Jensen

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# IN THE LONG DISTANCE SWEEPSTAKES.

Trans-Canada Telephone System

*Continued from page 7*

In fairness to MacAskill it should be noted that the Minister did leave some room for students to regain the required academic status through summer school. However, while attending summer school it is almost impossible to work; thus, in effect, this guideline does little to assist the vast majority of students who must work during the summer.

At the conclusion of the two meetings, of almost no action from our student leaders, the Minister invited them to submit suggestions for changes in the policy. To date, Neal, for one, has not submitted any suggestions apart from those that will return the program to the pre-May state of affairs.

Considering the trend of events it is questionable that the Minister would give careful thought to any suggestions, however, the avenue was open and not used.

This lack of leadership will be felt by many students, those who need Student Aid being the most heavily burdened, others because it is a general trend to how the student government has been operating.

In summary, then, what does Summer Council tell about the fabric of the Neal-Gillis administration? Perhaps one cannot deduce precise or explicit strengths and weaknesses in an exercise such as this; however, we would suggest that the overall performance of the Student Council during the past four months does outline a number of clear features that should be discussed by all members of the Union.

Although one must realize that any new Executive will require some time to familiarize themselves with the general operations of the Union; we feel that this year's team was far too slow in dealing with administrative questions. As a result of this plodding through of daily operations, they left themselves with little time to develop a more creative and forward-looking plan of action in other more weighted areas of student concern. If the executive did run into a rash of bureaucratic problems from time to time, as they did with the Night Management issue; then, perhaps the student body must ask its leadership to work a few more evenings on policy-oriented questions. We are not asking for twenty hour days, but the leadership must show a great deal of initiative and organization if they hope to rally the support and assistance of the bulk of the Councillors throughout the remainder of the year.

Neal has been active recently in a  
*Continued on page 9*

Continued from page 8

campaign examining problems in the area of Student Aid; as well, he has begun to look at issues surrounding National Student Day (Nov. 9). However, from our vantage point it would appear that while the President is responsive to suggestions concerning these questions from various persons and groups in the Union, he and the Vice-President have not shown a great deal of personal leadership.

This has been particularly true of Vice-President Gillis. She had maintained a decidedly low profile throughout the summer; with the exception of her administrative duties and a paper on organizing student groups, there was little output from her office. It saddens us, that at a time when it was essential that the President has the able assistance of the Vice-President, the Vice-President saw fit to place her priorities elsewhere.

The Executive's lack of foresight and planning is nowhere more evident than in the area of student housing. They have suggested that in reality the problem is more one of transit rather than the lack of accommodation in the metro area. This is an interesting position, but

what is being done to investigate its practicality / impracticality? It would appear that the ideas are there; what is required is the addition of a large measure of work.

### Summary and Comment

Before concluding it must be understood that this article is not meant as a damning attack against the Executive. Certainly many of us in the legislative body, have not shown the degree of commitment that the students of Dalhousie deserve. In any association however, the importance of the leadership as exemplars of drive and organization cannot be overstated. The genuine openness of the Neal-Gillis Executive must be applauded; but, in the final analysis the role of the leadership is to lead.

In our Student Government that means an effort at planning and co-ordination.

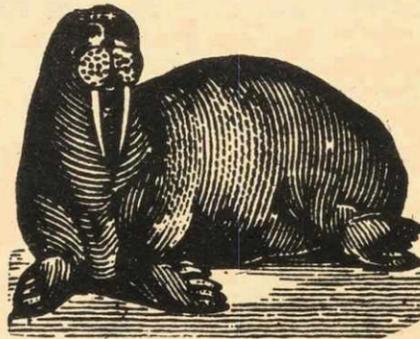
Dalhousie Gazette readers with story ideas or information should contact the Gazette at 424-2507, by letter or in person in Room 334 in the SUB.

### SA Trade Increases

Trade between Canada and South America boomed last year, the South African Information Ministry reports. Canadian exports to South Africa increased by 36 per cent, while imports from that country rose 65 per cent.

Canadian exports, mainly trucks and tractors, motor vehicle parts and sulphur, totalled \$143 million in 1975, compared with \$105 million in 1974. Canada imported \$223 million worth of goods, compared with \$135 million. The principal imports were raw sugar, iron and steel alloys, fruit and canned products.

Canada is now South Africa's eighth-largest trading partner. (Globe and Mail, 4/6/76).



Next week's issue of the Dalhousie Gazette will have a feature on Health Food in Halifax.

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# UPDATE CALENDAR

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**"Beyond Relativism"** Conference Institute of Human Values - St. Mary's University. Enquiries, requests for reservation forms, and programs, should be addressed to Dr. John R. MacCormack Director Institute of Human Value Saint Mary's University Halifax, N.S. telephone (902) 422-7331 exchange 284.

**Wormwoods Repertory Cinema.** Showings for September, 24th "The Invitation." Screening at 7:00 and 9:30 NFB Theatre 1572 Barrington St. \$5.00 Membership. Information phone 423-8833.

Dalhousie University's College of Pharmacy will offer a refresher course on Sept. 26-28 in co-operation with the Atlantic Provinces Pharmaceutical Advisory Council and the Nova Scotia Branch of the Canadian Society of Hospital Pharmacists.

**Bluenose Chess Club** meets every Monday night at the Dalhousie SUB, Room 410-412 at 7:00 to 12:00 p.m. Everyone welcome!

**The Dalhousie Fencing Club** welcomes you to fitness, friendship, and fun! Introductory meeting Thursday, September 23, 1976, 7:00 p.m. at Dal Lower Gym. Come along!

**Dalhousie Gazette** staff meetings Friday at noon, all interested persons are urged to attend. Production nights are Wednesdays, persons interested in production only are welcome.

**Passport and application photos** are taken in room 320 of the SUB from noon until 5 p.m. on Fridays. The price is four dollars for four prints.

**Film Festival** at Rebecca Cohn Auditorium. Thursday, September 23, 7:00 p.m. The Enigma of Kaspur Houser (Every Man For Himself and God Against All) 9:00 Winstanley, Friday, September 24, 7:00 p.m. Bar Salon, 9:00 A safe Place.

**Looking for Something New?** ... "The word is "volunteer". Abbie J. Lane Hospital has need of volunteers for speech therapy, companions, unit helpers, and a meaningful link between residents of the hospital and the community. To give your time, contact: Debbie Hansen, Director of Volunteers, 425-5800 ext. 117.

**Open Dance.** Featuring TRACK. A the V.G. Nurses' Residence. Sept. 23 Thursday, 8:30-12:30. Price: \$1.50.

**Unicef Nova Scotia.** Volunteers are urgently needed by UNICEF, The United Nations Children's Fund. Anyone interested please contact UNICEF, Nova Scotia, 5614 Fenwick St., Halifax, or phone 422-6000.

**Film Night.** For Young Adults. Halifax City Regional Library, Thursday, Main library, 7:30 p.m. September 23 Bluenose Ghosts - a spine chilling collection of tales of the super natural...Sept. 30 King of the Hill a look at big league baseball from the inside.

**Atlantic Symphony Orchestra** Maestro Klaro M. Mizerit, founding Conductor/Music Director of the ATLANTIC SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA will celebrate his 40th year as a conductor when he steps onto the podium and opens the 1976-77 A.S.O. STAR-FILLED SEASON. Now riding crest of popularity, Annerose Schmidt has planned her North American debut tour beginning with Maestro Mizerit's. Opening of the A.S.O.'s 9th Star-filled season, in Halifax Oct. 4/5, **Programme: ALL-BEETHOVEN FESTIVAL- Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, No. 3; Coriolan, Overture: symphony No. 7.**

"At a time when the long and arduous struggle of the southern African people is reaching the final and crucial stage...the international community has a duty to step up action to assist the oppressed and their liberation to attain their inalienable right to freedom, human dignity and national liberation." In response to this historic dictum the Southern African Information Group of Dalhousie has been formed. Its purpose is to conduct educational work on the conditions of life under apartheid by distributing information in various forms throughout our community. Our first meeting is **Wed. Sept. 29 at 7:30 p.m.** in room 410-412 in the Dal SUB. Everyone is welcome. For further information contact Harvey MacKinnon at 424-2507.

**Student Discounts:** Students should make special note of the further 10% & 25% discounts available to them, for the Monday and Tuesday night subscription series, during Registration Weeks on the campuses of Dalhousie, Saint Mary's and Mount Saint Vincent Universities.

The film version of Sholokhov's classic **Quiet Flows the Don** is being shown in the Killam Library Auditorium in Russian with English sub-titles on Wednesday, September 29, parts 1 & 2; and Thursday, September 30, part 3; at 7:00 p.m.

Dalhousie Theatre of the Ear proudly presents an evening of "aural gratification", that's every Thursday at 8:00 p.m. on CKDU Radio. Don't let a good ear go to waste.

The College Shop will be selling Transit Tickets. The price of these tickets will be \$7.00 for a book of twenty.

Looking for an apartment, room or house to rent? Then check the lists located on the wall in Student Service, Main Floor SUB!

The **Dal. Women's Movement** is a university based organization which provides the opportunity for women to: 1.) Discuss the problems facing them as women and as students. 2.) Give each other mutual support. 3.) Make available resources that will further their understanding of social, political, and economic issues facing women.

**Rhodes Scholarships for 1977.** Eleven RHODES Scholarships are now open for Canadian and British students and will be awarded late in November. Application must be in by October 25, 1976. Further information may be obtained from University Registrars, from the office of the General Secretary for the RHODES Scholarships in Canada, P.O. Box 48, Toronto Dominion Centre, Toronto, M5K 1E6 or from the Provincial Secretaries.

**First Jump Course.** Includes: instruction by a C.S.P.A. licensed jumper; one quarter year member in CSPA; subscription to CAN PARA; rental of gear for 1st jump; one year membership in Dal Sport Parachute Club. For more information you can get a brochure at the SUB enquiry desk, or phone: Dave 455-1409, George 455-4739, Jim 453-4808. Price is only \$90.00.

**Students** who are majoring in Economics, English, French, History, Political Science, or Sociology may concentrate part of their work in **Canadian Studies**, both within their major field and outside of it. For details and lists of courses in the six departments, see the Arts and Science Calendar, page 17.

**Chinese National Day Celebration.** Film, slides, artifacts display, discussion, refreshments, St. Mary's University, Rooms 129, 131, 133, 147, High Rise. Sunday, October 3, 1976, 2:00 - 4:30 p.m.

**University Mass** held in the SUB Sundays 7:00 p.m. Lounge 314, and Wednesday 12:30 p.m. in Room 316, SUB.

**An East Indian Evening.** Exotic foods and Music of India; also **5 Gems Ladies Band** (Charlottetown). Place: Anglican Diocese Centre, 5732 College Street. Date( Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1976, at 8:00 p.m. For tickets contact: Mr. and Mrs. David Khokhar - 422-7508; Mrs. Ann King - 429-5471; Mrs. Cythia Pilichos - 429-5945; Cathedral Office - 423-6002. Couples: \$7.50, Singles: \$4.00, Students: \$3.00.

Dalhousie Camera Club will be operating out of room 320 in the SUB during these hours:

Tues: 6:00 - 11:30  
Thurs. 9:00 - 11:30  
Sun. 11:30 - 11:30

The facilities are not available to Club members at other times in the week.

**The Dalhousie Newman Club** will hold its first meeting on Friday, Sept. 24 at 12:30 in the Chaplain's office, Rm. 310 in the SUB. Newman is a club for Christian students on Campus; further details will be available.

**Gay Alliance for Equality.** Phone line, information. Counselling Referrals for female and male homosexuals. All calls confidential. Thursday, Friday, and Saturdays, 7 p.m. through 10 p.m. call 429-6969.

**Pycckoe Knho.** Masterpieces of the Russian Cinema. The Dalhousie Russian Film Society is presenting a series of Russian film classics, beginning this September. The films will be shown every two weeks, approximately every second Thursday evening in the Killam Library. Series tickets may be obtained for \$8.00 students, and \$12.00 other by contacting the secretary of the Russian Department at 1378 LeMarchant Street. Telephone 424-7017. Films: The Cranes Are Flying, The Idiot, Ten Days That Shook the World, Il y a Muromets, Andrei Rublov, Alexander Nevsky, Lenin in October, Crime and Punishment, Chapayov, Hamlet, The Battleship Potemkin.

**Are You a Shrinking Violet?**... Shyness got you down? Stop Shrinking! Our Shyness Clinic is designed to help you through individual and group counselling. Come see us at the Student Counselling Centre, 4th Floor, SUB and "If you're not sticking to your rights, but would like to learn how to, our Social Skills program can provide the assertiveness training you need.

**Skiers!** Dal Ski Team/Ski Club's introductory meeting, September 23, 1976, 12:00 noon, Room 316.

**Dalhousie Art Gallery's** fall schedule of activities is under way with three distinct exhibitions on display until October 3.

The main gallery will feature works by John Greer and Dennis Gill, while the photography of Tom Lackey is on display in the small gallery. Greer's sculpture involves visual puns. Gill's work is described as art that is part of the post-minimalist tradition, based on subtle perceptual changes and illusions.

**Tom Lackey's** exhibition is a small display of approximately 30 color photographs taken in the bedroom communities of Putnam and West Chester Country, New York.

For further information on Dalhousie Art Gallery activities call 424-2403.

Ice time at the Dalhousie Rink will be available to any Dalhousie Department for the Fall Semester, 1976. Contact Kevin Sellner at 424-3671 if interested. This is **not** Faculty/Departmental Intramaural Hockey Ice Time allocation. Failure to use all assigned ice time will result in loss of skating period for the Department.

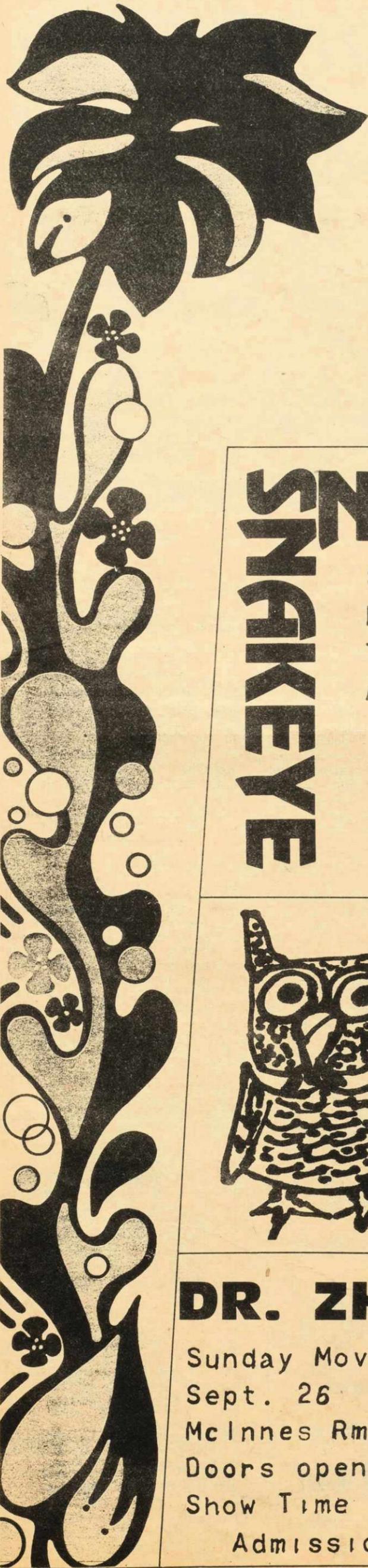
Dal Student Christian Movement Week-end Retreat

Friday September 24-Sunday Sept. 26 Everyone is invited to a week-end of informal seminars, discussion, swimming and canoeing at Sherbrooke Lake.

Focus: Introduction to S.C.M. -- Progressive Themes in Christianity, Social Justice, Land Use, and the Third World.

Cars leaving Dal SUB on Friday between 4:30 and 5:00 p.m. Bring sleeping bags. For more information call 429-4522.

# STUDENT UNION BUILDING EVENTS



## COFFEE HOUSE

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NEW FORMAT THIS FALL FEATURING TOP NOTCH ENTERTAINMENT IN THE GREEN ROOM. GOOD MUSIC GOOD TIMES, FRESHLY PERKED COFFEE AND TASTY PASTRIES. ADMISSION IS \$1.00 for STUDENTS AND \$1.50 for guests.

# SNAKEYE

SEPTEMBER 24  
McInnes Room  
Time: 9-1pm.  
Adm. \$2.00/\$3.00

I.D. REQUIRED  
YOU MUST BE 19  
or OLDER TO BE  
ADMITTED.



## GREY OWL

Appearing in the McInnes Rm.  
Sept. 25 from 9 till 1pm.  
Admission: \$2.00 and \$3.00.  
Advance tickets are available  
at the Enquiry Desk.

\*NOTE\* I.D. REQUIRED 19 and OVER

## DR. ZHIVAGO

Sunday Movie  
Sept. 26  
McInnes Rm.  
Doors open at 7pm.  
Show Time 7:30pm.



Boris Pasternak's beliefs that men are priceless as individuals not as cogs in a super-state are presented in this haunting love story of a sensitive poet-physician (who could see qualities of right in the causes of both sides in the war) and the married woman who fascinated him with her staggering honesty and devotion.  
"The drama, the horror and the turbulence of the Revolution simply provided the majestic canvas against which is told a moving and highly personal love story." Time  
Directed by David Lean.  
Omar Sharif, Julie Christie, Rod Steiger, Geraldine Chaplin, Alec Guinness.

Admission: Students \$1.00 Guests \$1.50

# Tigers stumble to U.P.E.I.

The Tiger football team went down to a disappointing defeat at the hands of the U.P.E.I. Panthers.

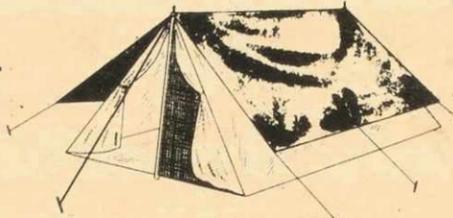
The Tigers completely dominated the first half as the Dal offense moved the ball several times within



Dal Photo/Jensen

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TUESDAY	Meat Loaf w/Gravy .....	\$1.59
	Home Fries	
	Peas	
WEDNESDAY	Hot Turkey w/Gravy on French Bread .....	\$1.59
	Home Fries	
THURSDAY	Corned Beef & Cabbage .....	\$1.59
FRIDAY	Beef Stew with French Bread .....	\$1.59
SATURDAY	Chef's Special .....	\$1.59
SERVED DAILY	Hot Roast Beef w/Gravy on French Bread & Home Fries .....	\$1.79
	Chili Can Carne .....	\$1.59
	Steamed Clams .....	\$ .99
	Sandwiches    Roast Beef    Turkey    Ham	
	Tuna Salad .....	\$ .90

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Fri.-Sat. 11 a.m. - 12:30

the shadow of the Panther goal posts. The combination of Mark Pertus and Tom McLeod ripped through the U.P.E.I. defense. Their efforts were greatly assisted by offensive linemen Bill Skinner, Al O'Halloran and Brian Bonia. However, despite the 250 yds. rushing in the 1st half, Dal was only able to come up with seven points on an outstanding 35 yd. run by Tom McLeod. Defensively in the 1st half, the Tigers allowed the Panthers only one 1st down.

However, the 2nd half was marked by a defensive struggle as both teams were unable to put together consistent drives. The Tiger offense faltered badly as not

only were they unable to move the ball, they lost yardage on many occasions. Then, in the 4th quarter the U.P.E.I. quarterback beat Dal deep back Cliff Pelham for the six points. This gave U.P.E.I. an 8-7 lead. Following this, several bad penalties coupled with Dal's failure to move the ball resulted in a field goal attempt by U.P.E.I. The field goal was wide however, Dal deep back Steve Ford fumbled the ball in the end zone resulting in six points for the Panthers. The convert was good and U.P.E.I. lead 15-7. Dal was unable to muster any offense and the final score ended 15-7.

Dal will again meet U.P.E.I. this coming weekend on the island.

### Update Calendar cont'd

For her program at the Dalhousie Arts Centre on September 28, Forrester has chosen to perform selections from works by Handel, Wolf, Glick and Manuel de Falla.

Dalhousie Cultural Activities is presenting this distinguished artist. Maureen Forrester in concert at the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, Dalhousie Arts Centre, Tuesday, September 28, at 8:30 p.m. For tickets and reservations call Dalhousie Arts Centre Box Office 424-2298.

Dartmouth has announced its upcoming non-production-a musical version of the **Encyclopedia Britannica**. Few details have yet been released, but **Grassroots**, contrary to popular belief is not considering a fifty member Busby Berkley Chorus line, nor a group of Ziegfield Follies for the show. There are more stable rumours that Agatha Christie, Oscar Wilde, and Sandy Wilson will have work featured. According to President Dennis Walsh, a former King's Dramatic Society president, more details will be released within the week.

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# Un-Bergman like

by Charlie Cockburn

The Magic Flute is definitely not the type of film one expects to see from Ingmar Bergman. That is not to say that it is lacking in the high level of quality present in Bergman's work, it's just that it is unlike any Bergman I have seen previously, so completely different that it takes a period of adjustment to actually get involved in the movie.

It starts slowly with a sequence of quick flashes of an international audience, all in sequence to the opening bars of Mozart's opera.

The subject is the opera, "The Magic Flute" by Mozart. The opening sequence depicts the international appeal of good music, the idea that music transcends differences in culture and language to bring us closer to a universal truth in mankind. The continual flashback throughout the film to one member of the audience, an enchanted little girl suggests that perhaps Bergman is also saying that good music transcends the understanding that comes with age as well, that the gift for appreciation is inherent in all of us, and exists in children to at least as high a level as in adults.

There are scenes that are vaguely reminiscent of earlier Bergman work, particularly some sequences of the evil queen, but on the whole the film is very neatly put together without much in the way of special effects. I think Bergman may have been indulging himself by putting a special favourite on film, but it's also a type of challenge to make a movie of an opera. And, do it so well, without ever losing sight of the fact that it is an opera.

The opera begins, and is sung completely in Swedish. Don't let this throw you off as there are English subtitles to explain what's going on, and the film and story immerse you completely regardless of the language (Bergman's initial point). Lovers of fantasy, "Lord of The Ring" fans, "Watership Down" and "Shardik" readers, and those middle aged kids who still line up to see old Disney animated films will love this one. It's a traditional good versus evil, beautiful princess and handsome prince, fairy tale, complete with the evil queen and the loyal friend.

The audience applauded the film when the light went up and with good reason. It is a beautiful and enchanting piece of work that hits you right in the heart like a Hans Christian Anderson fairy tale. Not for the Bronson heavies.

# Debating

by Sheilagh Beal

At an organizational meeting of the Dalhousie Student Debating Club (Sodales) held on September 8, a new slate of officers was elected. They are: President--Fred Schmidt, Vice-President--Janet Cameron, Treasurer--Danny Soulis, Secretary--Anita Lathigee, Publicity officer--Sheilagh Beal.

The first regular meeting of the club was held on September 21 at 7:30 p.m. in room 316.

Eleven new members were in attendance from Edmonton, Fredericton, and Nova Scotia. They were treated to a debate with the resolution "Resolved that most women come to university for their Mrs." For the affirmative, Fred Schmidt and Cindi Jordan spoke, with Janet Cameron and Danny Soulis comprising the negative team.

The words "sex and filth" were the opening remarks of Schmidt. He continued by saying that "women must be aware of the facts in order to continue the species". Cameron then made the point that "in these enlightened days, women can survive on their own." She accused Fred of plotting the downfall of women.

Jordan then appealed to women to consider a world without men. She continued to point out that marriage is still going strong. Soulis stated that he felt university delayed marriage and that women came for self-support.

A number of questions were directed towards the opposition by the audience and it was voted that the arguments of the affirmative were the most convincing.

The debate was followed by a business meeting with an adjournment to the Grawood. The next meeting will be held on Tuesday, September 28 at 7:30 in Room 316 of the SUB, and every Tuesday thereafter.

## Nova Scotia Museum

Until October 17 "Travel in Nova Scotia" An exhibit of horsedrawn vehicles of the 1800's, and "Joe Howe Memorabilia"

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All museum exhibits may be viewed DAILY from 9:00 - 5:00 p.m., and WEDNESDAYS from 9:00 - 9:00 p.m. Children must be accompanied by an adult on SUNDAYS. Admission is FREE.

The Nova Scotia Museum also circulates TRAVELLING EXHIBITS to 8 other exhibit centres and museums around the province. Exhibit details and schedules are available.

The Grassroots Theatre, Dartmouth presents a non-production of a musical version of The Encyclopedia Britannica, September 27, & 30, 8 p.m. Christ Church Hall, Dartmouth. Actually its Grassroots campaign fall for financial support and new members. For information on becoming a member or buying tickets to help our coming season write: 35 Pleasant St., Dartmouth, or phone 469-1096.

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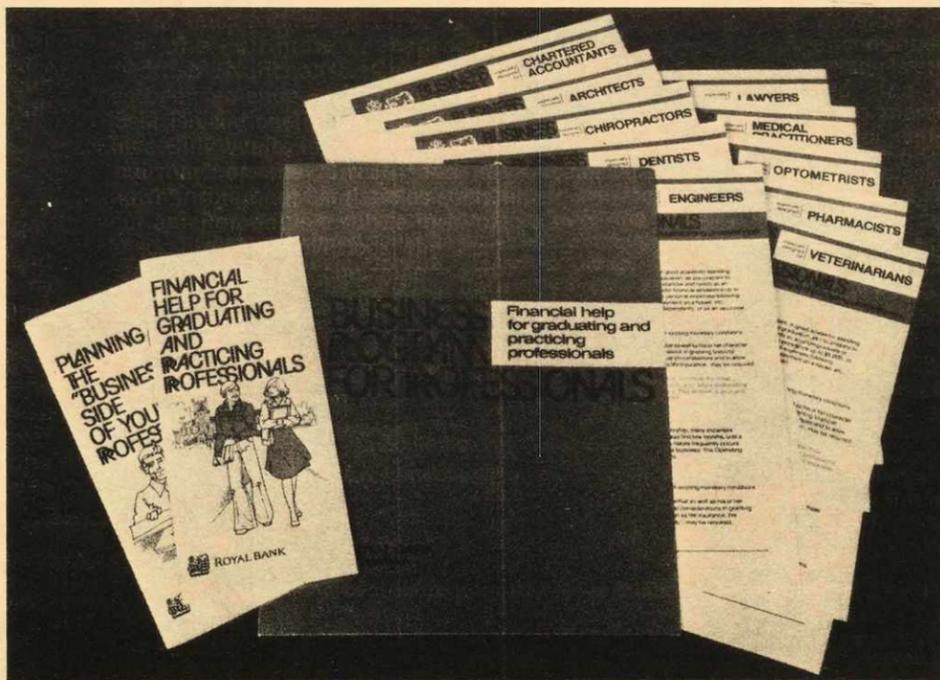
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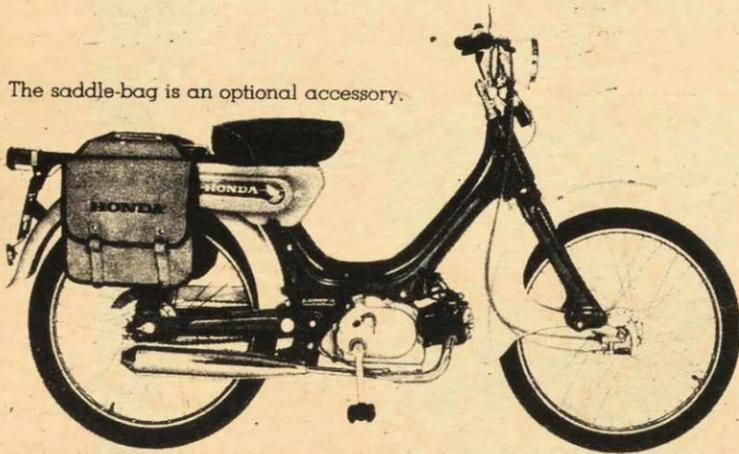
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## Sports in full swing

Sports at Dalhousie seem to be off to a fast start this year. All teams will have begun training by this week and apparently at least two teams-hockey and wrestling are still looking for people.

There may be some question as to the fairness of the divisions of money. Three men's teams, basketball, hockey, and football, get the lion's share of the money. But, after talking with the head of

women's athletics, Nancy Buzzell, we understand that the reason is that these three have more expensive equipment.

Possibly other sports including women's field hockey should be getting a larger share of the money because of their high national standing.

The Gazette will publish the dates of tournaments and games together with their results in future issues.



The Dalhousie Women's Field Hockey team has done quite well over the years.

### INTRAMURAL- RECREATION SCHEDULE OF EVENTS

Activity	Entries due		
		Floor hockey	Sept. 23
		Softball	Sept. 29
		Ice Hockey	Sept. 29
Golf	Sept. 23		
Flag Football	Sept. 23		
Soccer	Sept. 23		
Tennis	Sept. 23		
Softball	Sept. 29		
Canoe Races	Sept. 29		
Ice Hockey	Sept. 29		
Cross Country	Oct. 6		
Golf (mixed 2 ball)	Sept. 23		
Softball	Sept. 29		
Canoe Races	Sept. 29		
Golf	Sept. 23		
Tennis	Sept. 23		
Canoe Races	Sept. 29		
Volleyball	Sept. 23		
Cross Country	Oct. 6		
Broomball	Oct. 6		

#### HOCKEY TIGERS

Cont'd from page 15.  
this year's team after four years of dedicated work. Managers Dick Baccardax and Robert MacLeod have ended their hockey involvement due to other commitments. Baccardax was married this past summer and recently graduated from Dalhousie with a degree in Physical Education. If you are interested in managing the hockey team and feel that you have the ability to handle the reigns of the club see Pierre Page and Dr. Bill Shannon for an interview.



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# Tigers open camp



by Greg Zed

With the hockey season about five weeks away the Dalhousie Varsity Hockey Tigers have opened an extensive land training camp which will be followed by an intense on-ice scrimmaging campaign in the hopes of attaining a playoff position.

The Tigers will have a skelton of players returning which should add sufficient experience to give the club the edge in tight games. Between the pipes for another year will be Melvin Bartlett. His return comes with the experience of eight league games, which saw him earn a respectable 4.18 average. Bartlett in his second season with the Tigers was certainly instrumental in a number of Dal victories. On defense the squad will see John Mallowney, who has certainly developed his play-making ability since joining the team in 1974. Robert Riopel, who was a rather versatile Tiger in his first season will return to the squad as a rearguard. Jack Gray will join the previous blue-liners and his fine skating ability should help the Tiger squad. Rounding out the defensive corps will be M.V.P. winner Rick Roemer. His proven defensive ability and hard-hitting talent has certainly given other teams a lot to look out for. Roemer will undoubtedly bolster the Tiger line-up and add team leadership.

Up front the black and gold brigade will see Amherst native Hal Davidson who should patrol the line lanes with much more experience. Al McNaughton will return and his digging approach should help the Tiger's scoring punch. Bengal Award winner Earl Theriault is expected back after a successful first season. He finished 21st in the scoring race but provided much of the offensive power to the Dal roster. To round out the squad, Tom Mann will certainly be flying

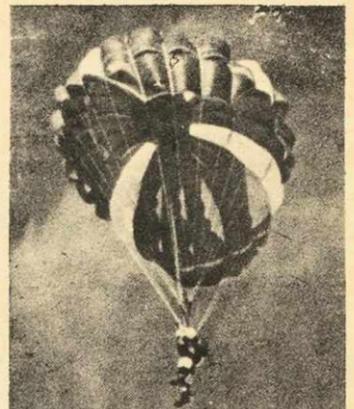
this season. Often referred to as the most consistent Tiger of the 1975-76 season, Mann was voted along with Melvin Bartlett as outstanding Rookie.

All in all the skelton team that returns will have the experience as well as the pride to go all the way. In pre-season talks thus far the attitude is very positive and several enthusiasts suggest that talent together with pride and enthusiasm should aid the Dal squad in their drive to the playoffs.

Those not returning from last year include Tom Coolen, who will be toiling in the Holland National Hockey League, and Paul Finlay, who is attending training camp for the Maine Nordiques of the North American League. He graduated with his Bachelor of Education, May 1976. Team captain John Gillis has used up his eligibility and will be employed in Moncton whereas Jim Shatford, who has also used his eligibility will be attending Dalhousie in his final year of study.

Mike Gilbert has decided to take this season off and will be travelling in Europe whereas Darrell MacGregor is reported to be working in Ontario after receiving his degree in Physical Education. Don MacGregor has used his eligibility and will be missing from

*Cont'd on pg. 14*



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# Introduction

Gays are. And I repeat: gays are. After long centuries of repression, we are still here, an inherent part of human sexuality. Kinsey says we are at least 10% of society, a number that impresses me very much.

Ten thousand gays marched in New York this July. Four hundred of us in Toronto 3 weeks ago. And the sidewalks were filled with men and women wondering if their time really had arrived. It has.

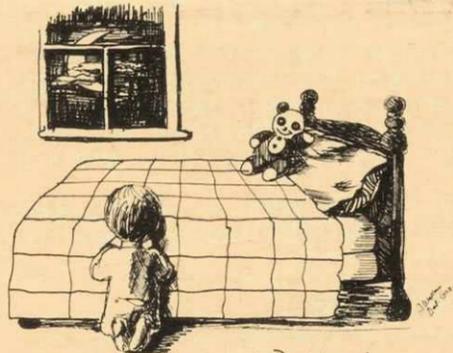
This 'Gayzette' section of the *Dalhousie Gazette* tells what is happening in Halifax, shares thoughts on the direction of gays in society, gives information on the emerging gay culture (it's a life-style now, not just a sexual act), and some background to future showdowns on the legal, religious and political fields.

Enjoy gay. If you're a confirmed breeder, open up to accept the gay people you are going to meet. If you are thoroughly gay, mainly gay, or slightly gay, get yourself in motion and with pride in the realization of the beauty in showing love to your fellow woman or fellow man.

I'm not going to make gay palatable to scared parents or Victorian prudes. I want gay to be a refreshing and relaxing alternative to the charades people in the closet are getting bored playing. I want gay to be personal to every homosexual, reflecting his/her interests, and giving a way towards fulfilling individual goals. The freedoms we seek are just a matter of time now.

Gay was once a hindrance - it frightened too many people who thought enjoyment must contain sin. Our liberation will be your salvation, you just may let yourselves (and others) live yet. Now gay is a platform, letting us see another level above the role-playing and the restricted, dictated goals (2½ kids in a bungalow) that have taken over straight life.

In a society preoccupied with bigger and better, I am happy to announce that gay is 'different'. We are not a competition, we are an alternative. Fear of homosexuality is the strongest factor in the actions of most men, dictating how they will dress, talk, work and relate to their friends. Now that gay is O.K., straights can relax too, and we can both enjoy the pleasures of being humansexuals.



"God bless Mummy and Daddy and Uncle Jack and his room-mate - that we're not supposed to talk about"

*Why do we only hear about homosexually oriented people in the arts?*

This is probably because the arts (theatre, fine arts, interior design, etc.) hold the most liberal attitudes on sexuality, thereby allowing the homosexually oriented person to acknowledge his/her sexuality with little or no discrimination. If truck drivers were more liberal, more gay truck drivers would come out.

*If I associate with homosexually oriented people, will I become homosexually oriented?*

No! People don't catch a homosexual orientation. You have probably been associating with homosexually oriented people through out your life without even being aware of it. If you associate with gay people, there is a possibility that you might have a homosexual experience, if you want one, but it does not mean that you will become homosexually oriented.

*Why don't animals do it?*

Many people are unaware of the fact that animals of all species engage in homosexual acts. Homosexual behaviour has been observed between monkeys, dogs, rats, bulls, porcupines, guinea pigs, horses, donkeys, cats, raccoons, baboons, apes, and porpoises.

*Are gay people trying to take over?*

This idea may have resulted from a misunderstanding about Gay Liberation. What gay people want is equality, not supremacy. If homosexually oriented people were allowed to live as openly and honestly as straights, there would be no need for things like Gay Liberation.

## questions and answers

*What is a homosexual experience?*

A homosexual experience is any physical arousal you feel in response to someone of your own sex. This can range from just thinking about someone and being aroused to actually experiencing orgasm with that person. You can have a homosexual experience without being predominately homosexually oriented. Most people have a homosexual experience at some point in their lives.

*How common are homosexual experiences?*

According to Kinsey, in 1949, 37% of American men have had at least one homosexual experience to the point of orgasm and 13% were predominately homosexually oriented. For women, the percentages were 20½% and 7% respectively. This means when you walk down the main street of Halifax, about one out of every three people you pass has had a homosexual experience and one out of ten is predominately homosexually oriented.

*Do homosexually oriented people really want to be heterosexually oriented?*

No, homosexually oriented people are by definition primarily attracted to people of their own sex, that is where they find most fulfillment. Many have wishes for the acceptance they would get if they were heterosexually oriented. Some have even tried a heterosexual life style, but in many cases they have not been willing to keep up a pretense. If society did not condemn homosexuality and homosexual experiences, people would be more comfortable with their sexuality, no matter where they were on the sexual spectrum.

*Why do the experts claim that all homosexually oriented people are emotionally disturbed?*

A careful look shows that psychiatrists and counsellors make their judgements from their experiences with homosexually oriented people who come to them for help. If their only contact with the heterosexual world was through their clients, they could draw the same conclusions about heterosexually oriented people. Professionals in these fields seldom see the healthy homosexually oriented individual because s/he does not need counselling.

*Can a homosexual orientation be changed (cured)?*

Some individuals have undergone attempts to change their homosexual orientation. In some cases, the person's enjoyment of homosexual relationships has been removed, but in very few cases has this resulted in a satisfying adjustment for the individual. Why attempt change (cure)? Homosexual behaviour, being natural, needs no curing. It is not a disease or sickness, and thus the term 'cure' does not apply.

*Has homosexuality always been frowned upon?*

No, in the past, homosexuality was an accepted part of Greek and Roman cultures. It was only the acceptance of Judaean-Christian teachings that these attitudes changed. When these religions began, the tribes were struggling to survive and so it was important to produce children. To make sure this occurred, all forms of sexuality and sexual acts which did not lead directly to the birth of a child were outlawed.

*Isn't homosexuality a sign of a society breaking down?*

The Persian empire declined quite nicely along with strong antihomosexual taboos. Homosexuality flourished freely at the zenith of the Roman Empire, but the decline was accompanied by an increase in antihomosexual restrictions. Homosexuality thrived during the heights of Periclean Greece, Renaissance Italy and Medieval Japan. And some cultures in which homosexuality has been accepted, like those of certain African and American Indian tribes, neither rose to nor fell from world-dominating heights. The acceptance or non-acceptance of homosexuality had nothing whatever to do with the rise or decline of any culture, and no reputable historian since the 18th Century has taken this theory seriously.

*How do other cultures react to homosexuality?*

Although our own Western culture does not approve of homosexual activity, many in the Near and Far East do. Drs. Ford and Beach report that of the societies that sampled, 49 of the 76 (64%) considered homosexual behaviour to be normal for members of the community. Homosexual activity in these societies is often a part of the normal growing up process that all teenagers go through and does not lead to one exclusive sexual orientation (either heterosexual or homosexual). In fact exclusive sexual orientations are only found in the Western World.

# Struggle for gay rights

As a result of the emergence of a public gay movement in 1969, there has been some change in public awareness of the legal oppression of the homosexual minority, and subsequently some concrete action to help relieve this oppression. However, much remains to be done to bring the homosexual into a position of equality.

Gay organizations now exist in every major and most minor urban centres, from St. John's, Newfoundland to Vancouver, B.C. Civil rights campaigns for gay rights on the provincial level are presently underway in 7 of the 10 Canadian provinces. In Ontario, a Coalition for Gay Rights in Ontario (CGRO) has united the struggle of gay organizations in that province. And the recent formation of a national coalition, the National Gay Rights Coalition, by 27 gay groups is proof of the growing strength of homosexuals in this country.

We list here some of the most recent advances of the gay rights cause in Canada. As a result of several years of public lobbying, it appears that the sections of the Immigration Act barring homosexuals will probably be removed. Such has been the recommendation of the Joint Committee on Immigration Policy. In Saskatchewan, the Human Rights Commission recommended to the provincial government in August of 1973 that the protections offered by its Human Rights Act be extended to the province's gay minority, and more recently the Commission agreed to officially intervene in the case of Doug Wilson. In October 10, 1973, Toronto City Council voted to direct the City's municipal service not to discriminate against its employees because of their sexual orientation. In British Columbia a case involving the Vancouver *Sun's* refusal to print an advertisement for *Gay Tide*, a gay newspaper in Vancouver, has prompted Human Rights Commission director Kathleen Ruff to express the opinion that the incident constitutes "discrimination without reasonable cause" on the part of the Vancouver *Sun*, contrary to Section 3 of the British Columbia Human Rights Code. This section bans discrimination directed against "any person or class of persons with respect to any accommodation, service, or facility customarily available to the public". In Ontario, Liberal M.P.P. Margaret Campbell has introduced a resolution into the provincial legislature calling for inclusion of "sexual orientation" in the Ontario Human Rights Code. And, finally, the recognition that discrimination against homosexuals exists in employment has prompted several Canadian labour unions to negotiate for the inclusion of "sexual orientation" in the "no-discrimination" clauses of their contracts. Other unions including the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour have included "sexual orientation" in their own human rights codes. It is also significant to note that two of the country's most conservative dailies - The *Toronto Star* and *le Droit* have recently published editorials calling for inclusion of "sexual orientation" in the provincial human rights codes.

Perhaps most significant however, is the overwhelming support that the Committees to Defend John Damien and to Defend Doug Wilson have received not only locally but nationally, in their struggle to obtain justice for these two individuals.

In the United States similar advances have been made. More than one and a half million gay men and women are now protected by employment rights legislation forbidding discrimination on the basis sexual orientation. Two of the largest American cities, Detroit and Washington, D.C. have bills protecting gay employees. In addition, there are over 20 cities with some form of gay employment measures including San Francisco, Minneapolis, Seattle and Portland. In the past year and a half, both the American Psychiatric Association and the American Psychological Association have removed homosexuality from their lists of "mental disorders" and have called for protective legislation to deal with discrimination against gay people. As well, the National Council of Churches meeting in Chicago this year, passed a resolution affirming the right of anyone -- without discrimination -- to be free in the exercise of his or her "affectional or sexual orientation".

These are some very small steps in the right direction towards the recognition of the civil rights of homosexuals. Much remains to be done, however, in terms of removing archaic anti-gay laws and of instituting civil rights legislation for homosexual women and men.

# Gays and the Canadian Law

by Robin Metcalfe

Probably most Canadians are aware that changes in the Criminal Code in 1969, introduced by then Justice Minister Pierre Trudeau, decriminalized homosexual acts between consenting adults in private. What is less well known is that homosexuality **as such** was never illegal in Canada, and that the 1969 changes simply made legal certain sexual acts; acts which can be either heterosexual or homosexual in nature, but which form a major part of love-making for lesbians and gay men. It is also not commonly known that, whereas the age of consent for heterosexual acts is 16, and 14 for married women, for all homosexual acts it is 21. Thus a 22-year-old who sleeps with a 20-year-old of the same sex is guilty of "gross indecency" and liable to a prison term of several years, which can be extended to life if she or he is classified as a "dangerous sexual offender." The 1969 amendments, while generally making life easier for all sexual beings **over the age of 21**, also preserve and extend the discrepancy between the legal status of gays and straights, and are thus a discriminatory piece of legislation.

In discussing the treatment of lesbians and gay men by the law and its agents, the police, we must look beyond the laws as they are written and examine how they are enforced in practice. Many laws which theoretically apply to homosexuals and heterosexuals equally, are in fact applied largely, even exclusively, to gay people, particularly gay men. Laws which are vague and open to broad interpretation can be and are applied selectively to particular groups and form the basis of police harassment of gays, blacks, the young and the poor. The most serious laws most commonly used to harass gays are laws against solicitation, against gross indecency and against operating or frequenting a common bawdy house, as well as "dangerous sexual offender" legislation.

## Solicitation

This is probably the charge most commonly used to harass gay men. Basically, what it means is that while you may legally be able to have sex with someone, it is illegal to actually ask them (and, of course, if you don't, you may be guilty of indecent assault or rape). Many gay men make sexual contacts by "cruising", that is, by frequenting a public place (a street, a park, or a washroom) where they can meet other men looking for the same thing. Besides giving heterosexual thugs ("queer-bashers") a chance to beat or kill gays, this practice also leaves gays open to arrest. Many police departments practice "entrapment", whereby a police officer in plain clothes allows himself to be cruised (usually giving encouragement by his dress, his stance and his general behaviour), and then arrests the man who responds and approaches him. Police have been known to "get their rocks off" in this way, allowing themselves to be felled (given a "blow-job") before making the actual arrest.

## Gross Indecency

Gross Indecency is any lewd or sexual act other than one performed between one or two individuals in a private place (most strictly defined to mean a locked room), where both are above the age of consent (for gays, 21). If you make love to someone of the same sex under 21, if you make love without locking the door or if you make love with a third person present, you can be charged with gross indecency. Gross indecency covers **only acts where consent is given**. It does not include rape or indecent assault, which are covered by different sections of the Criminal Code.

## Common Bawdy House

A "common bawdy house" is any place where illegal sexual acts have taken place. Your home is probably a common bawdy house, you are the keeper of it, and anyone who visits you is "frequenting a common bawdy house". These charges are sometimes laid against the operators and patrons of steam baths, which in most North American cities are popular meeting places for gay men. See details of Olympic Clean-up, below.

## Dangerous Sexual Offender

This is a provision of the Criminal Code which gives the courts the power to extend the sentence which a person has served for an indefinite period. There is no such legislation in England, the United States or most Western countries. All that is required in Canada to put a person convicted of a sexual offence away for life is the sworn testimony of two psychiatrists that he or she is potentially dangerous. There are almost no protections for the rights of the individual - the psychiatrist may interview the prisoner under false pretenses, without his or her knowledge of the purpose of the interview or that her/his comments will be used as evidence to put them away, possibly for life, and the prisoner is given little opportunity to prepare a defence. This provision is applicable to most sexual offences, including gross indecency. Thus for a "crime" such as having sex in a public park or with someone of the same sex under 21, a person can be confined for life. While this may seem far-fetched, such cases have in fact occurred. John Roestad is currently incarcerated indefinitely in Kingston Penitentiary for having sex with men below the age of 21.

As with other laws, this one is applied more often to gays than to straights. A study of 68 convictions of "gross indecency" in Metropolitan Toronto in 1964 found that 30 involved consenting homosexuals over 21 in a "public place", and 22 involved consenting homosexuals between 14 and 21. Only 10 involved heterosexuals, and only 3 involved persons under 14 (two of these were heterosexual).

The Government has recently introduced proposed amendments to this legislation part of the infamous "peace and security" legislation. The proposed changes would reform nothing, aside from replacing the term "dangerous sexual offender" with the term "dangerous offender", and in several important ways the changes would decrease the already scanty protection for the individual's rights.

## Police Repression

The gay community has long been the subject of intense police harassment and abuse. These attacks follow a certain cycle, usually occurring most frequently at times when the police or their governing politicians are trying to improve their public image by looking busy, cracking-down on "undesirables". Such times are before a civic or provincial election, during negotiations for a new police contract or when the police or government have been embarrassed by scandal. The last Ontario election saw a wave of general sexual repression as Premier Davis tried to boost his flagging campaign by appealing to "law and order". The months preceding the Olympics were a time of unprecedented police activity against gays (as well as leftists and "derelicts") in an attempt to drive the gay community underground and out of the sight of foreign tourists.

The subjects of these attacks are gay bars, baths and activist organizations. Often using legal technicalities such

as fire laws as an excuse to enter the premises, the police proceed to terrorize and harass the patrons, holding out the threat of public exposure which could cost a lesbian or gay man her or his job, family or even life.

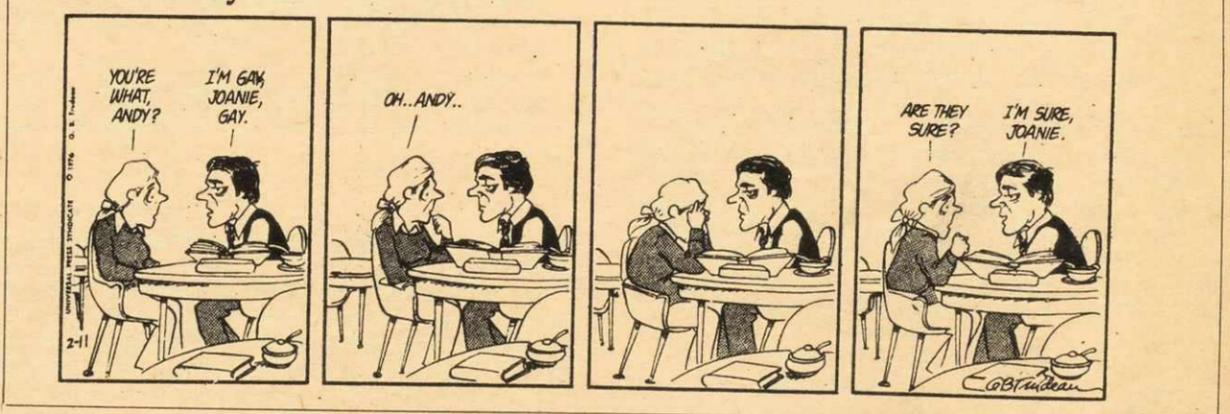
In March of 1975, Ottawa police arrested 16 men, clients of a "Male Modelling Agency", and charged them in connection with a so-called "male prostitution ring". Unlike in heterosexual prostitution cases, where it is the prostitutes and pimps who are arrested, here it was the customers who were charged with "gross indecency". The police called a press conference and released the names and addresses of the accused. Local newspapers played up the story, which the police called "the most sordid investigation we've run into in some time." Media referred to a "homosexual vice ring" and published lurid reports of eleven-year-old boys being molested by perverts. (In fact the prostitutes were all between 14 and 21, hardened "hustlers" and as tough as nails). Although not one of the arrested men was finally jailed or fined, nine lost their jobs, at least one was assaulted by police and called a "pervert" and "scum", eight have required psychiatric care as a result of the ordeal and one committed suicide. Warren Zufelt warned police that he would take his life if his name were published after his arrest. Nevertheless it was, and Zufelt jumped thirteen floors to his death from his apartment balcony.

In May of 1976, in preparation for the Olympic Games, police arrested over 160 people in a series of raids on gay bars and baths in Ottawa and Montreal. The Neptune Baths in Montreal were raided and 80 people arrested, most as "found-ins" in a "common bawdy house". The same weekend police raided five bars in Montreal. In two of the raids, one of them on a lesbian bar, police brandished rifles and guns and threatened the clients. Police spokesmen later said that they had had reason to believe that the patrons were "potentially dangerous". 26 were arrested at the Club Baths of Montreal. The Club Baths of Ottawa were also raided, with 27 arrests, 22 as "found-ins", two for "gross indecency" and three for running a "common bawdy house." The police illegally seized membership lists containing over 3000 names and addresses, including those of many prominent figures and some police officers.

The cases described above received a prompt response from local gay activist organizations, Gays of Ottawa (GO) and Gay Coalition Against Repression (GCAR). In Ottawa, extensive efforts by GO to focus public attention on the exploitation of gay people by the police and the media in the "vice-ring" case of last year resulted in much fairer and more accurate coverage of this year's Olympic Clean-Up. In Montreal, which has long lacked a strong gay organization, media coverage was sensationalistic and strongly biased. The birth of GCAR, however, and its organization of a successful demonstration attended by over three hundred gay people resulted in the police abandoning their anti-gay campaign.

These cases demonstrate that the only way for lesbians and gay men to protect themselves from police repression is through an open and public struggle for our rights.

## Doonesbury



## What's Gay in Halifax

After all this uproar over gay is good and gay is here, I bet you are wondering where all the gay is in Halifax. It's here, look:

- There are two discos for gays, lesbians and their guests; **The Klub** is open Thurs and Sun 9:30 pm til 2, and Friday-Sat. 10:30 p.m. til 3. Privately owned, not licenced. Address, call Gayline.
- **The Turret** is open Friday night only, from 10 p.m. til 3 a.m. Run by the Gay Alliance, it is licenced. Address, call Gayline.
- **The Alternate Bookstore** open 7-10 p.m. Monday til Friday offers a selection of gay, lesbian, women's and libertarian left literature, along with the top gay and lesbian magazines. Address, call Gayline.
- **The Gay Alliance for Equality Inc.** is the only homophile group in the city at the moment. It has meetings twice monthly, on the first and third Thursdays. The former is a supper-social meeting as well as business affair. Address for the GAE is P.O. Box 161 Armdale Station, Halifax. Phone the **Gayline** 429-6969 during its hours, see below.

- **Speakers' Bureau**, a service of the GAE, will give talks and arrange discussions for groups of any size or interest. Contact through the Gayline below, or write the GAE.
- **The Gayline** is a counselling, information and referral service of the GAE for gays and lesbians. Lines open 7 p.m. til 10 p.m. Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 429-6969. In addition to the counselling and information services, the Gayline is means of contact with the GAE and its members.
- **The Voice** is a monthly newsletter for the gay populus. Free of charge in Halifax, mail subscriptions, \$1.50 per year from the GAE. Contains national and local news, upcoming events, reviews and commentary.
- **The Pen Pal Service** is a recently initiated method of providing contact and communication with rural and isolated gays and lesbians. Counselling and information by mail (but we're not a mail order dating service!).

Again the Gay Alliance address:

P.O. Box 161 Armdale Station, Halifax and telephone: 429-6969 Thurs, Fri, Sat, 7-10 p.m.

This Supplement to the 23 September 1976 issue of the **Dalhousie Gazette** has been produced by the members of the **Gay Alliance for Equality** (GAE) of Halifax.

**Anne Fulton** is a hospital worker. **Bob Isnor** is a translator. **Jim MacSwain** is a puppeteer. **Robin Metcalfe** is an Arts student at Dalhousie. **Bob Stout** is a security guard. **Dan** is the pseudonym for two Americans working in Halifax who would lose their jobs if their names were used. **Gerald Hannon** is an employee of the Body Politic. **Marie Robertson** is active in the National Lesbian and Gay movements and a member of Lesbians of Ottawa Now (LOON). **Joan Shields** is a member of the Ottawa Staff of the Canadian University Press. **A.W. Johnson** is the President of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC). **Allan Zdunich** is the Editor of the **Dalhousie Gazette**.

**the dalhousie  
gazette**

# The Gay Canadian Word

by Jim MacSwain

Gay literature in Canada offers a wide spectrum of various temperments, moods and personal opinions. The most "famous" of our gay writers is John Herbert whose *Fortune and Men's Eyes* has made the grand circuit from out-of town trial-run to international movie. Along with that other international hit, *The Boys In the Band*, it deals with the gay theme of coming out, only this time the theme is played against a background of prison brutality ending in rape. Like the *Boys In the Band*, however, even though the righteous anger directed against prison conditions is honest, it fails to lift its melodramatic pathos into tragedy, leaving the viewer, whether gay or straight knowing that his or her fear has been exploited. Rather than having that fear exorcised so that we are enlightened, the author tends to confirm the fear and induce a sense of impotence and frustration. Of course whoever said that an author must rejuvenate our lives with a vision of hope. However, if we turn to Michael Trembley, a more recent Canadian playwright, and especially to *Hosanna* his most avowed gay play, the theme of coming out is given a deeper metaphorical treatment, and in the end a more meaningful climax. *Hosanna*, a man, decides to dress as Cleopatra on Hallowe'en and go to the party given by his other drag queen friends at the club they frequent. The friends between themselves, because of jealous reasons, decide to all dress as Cleopatra in order to humiliate him. Even *Hosanna's* man, Raymond, is in the know. But the humiliation backfires; *Hosanna* realizes that the illusion his existence is built upon cannot achieve the love he needs to have.

*"I'm a man, Raymond. If I ran out of there like that, tumbling down the stairs almost breaking my bloody neck, if I ran out, Raymond, it's because...I'm not a woman....And you're going to have to get used to that."*

The revelation, although seemingly artificial, is real and *Hosanna* is reborn. The hope is refreshingly candid and the play stands as a positive reinforcement of coming out.

Turning from the here and now conflicts of the theatre we come to the more reflective and lyrical admissions of the poets. Our first poet, E.A. Lacey, has recently published a book of poems, *Path of Snow*, an anthology containing poems written from 1951 to 1973. Escaping the

bitter winters and equally frigid minds of his native Canada, he roams the hot countries of Central and South America in a delirium of sensuality. Against this background of wine and boys, the dominant theme is of the passing of time and the devastation of beauty ending in death.

*"No, now I know it does not die, it will stay with me. I will die, a worn-out animal, who've had my pleasures --having, being had in many ways--most, holding close brown bodies, until night shall close."*

Lacey's lyrical long lines, singing of the grotesqueness of life, are, at their best an invocation to the god of death so that death is made meaningful. At other times, the irony fails, leaving us with an aging faggot bewailing his fate; a melodramatic dirge that grates on the nerves.

A more accessible poet is Ian Young, who stayed at home in Toronto: has published several books of poetry, has initiated the establishment of an all gay publishing firm called *Catalyst* and is the editor of an excellent anthology of gay poetry intitled *The Male Muse*. His latest book of poems intitled *Common-or-Garden gods*, published 1976, contains his very personal gentle poems mainly dealing with autobiographical meetings and farewells with men of the past and of the present.

*"Leaving you with friends that night at the farmhouse, kissing you good-bye and walking into stillness-*

The poems are pervaded by a hush, a slowing down; images of rain, snow, the photograph, the womb of the bed, the stills of lovers lying in warm embrace and silent: these contribute to create a world of meditative acceptance based clearly on the Japanese haiku that Young must love.

*"Your naked chest breathing....nipples....corks bobbing...on a hot sweet sea."*

Young is one of the most positive of gay poets. Even though, like Lacey, he is aware of the passing of time, it is the moment of joyous innocence that guides him in the affirmation of his gayness. Perhaps because Lacey moves ever on to his next boy; Young, although probably not monogamist, seems to have formed a lasting relationship to a man named Richard, the man to whom these poems are dedicated. Although Lacey and Young differ in tone and content, they both continue the romantic tradition of

personal responsibility and personal freedom. On the one hand they have few direct political metaphors and on the other, they have not experimented with any concrete or sound or surreal poems. In some sense their poetry can almost be too sweet, too gentle to withstand the terrors of the twentieth century. This is only a criticism in passing, not to be taken too seriously. Both these men are honest poets; their art worthy of their time and place.

Other gay poets are usually published by the small presses: these include Talonbooks with David Watmough and Scott Wilson, New Star Books with Stan Persky, Coach House with David Dawson, Alice Press with Paul Maurice, Catalyst with Grahm Jackson, Oswell Blakeston, Gavin Dillard, Michael Higgins, Wayne McNeil and Tom Meyer. There is also an excellent gay novelist, Scott Symons, whose gay novels, *Place d'Armes* and *Civic Square*, are published by McClelland and Stewart.

Lastly, one of the best non-fiction books, written about what it means to be a gay writer in the past, a book by Jane Rule intitled *Lesbian Images*.

*"This book is not intended to be a comprehensive literary or cultural history of Lesbians. It is, rather, a common reader-or not so uncommon reader - a statement of my own attitudes toward lesbian experience as measured against the images made by other woman writers in their work and / or lives."*

The women discussed include Radclyffe Hall, Gertrude Stein, Willa Cather, Vita Sackville-West, Collette, Margaret Anderson and others. The information is pertinent from both a sexual and artistic viewpoint by a woman who is herself a writer of excellent lesbian novels. These include the *Desert of the Heart, 1964, This Is Not For You, 1971*, and her recent *Against the Season*. Perhaps the best way to explain the feeling of the book is to recognize that Jane Rule's style is objective and fair-minded and intensely serious. Which perhaps sums up this short run-through of some of the best of Gay Canadian writing; the level of seriousness it obtains will be the test of its continuance and its endurance.

## Avenge Oscar Wilde

Fear and anxiety handled in this external way, are at the centre of the prejudiced personality.

There is a fear of personal freedoms and an admiration of discipline, strong government, power and authority.

The prejudiced person doubts his own power over his destiny. He sees things as happening to him, not caused by him. He views his world as controlled by external agents and this often gives rise to the thought that others are out to get him. He does not see himself as a persecutor of others but the reverse. He has a general distrust of people, has a fear of being cheated or conned, and labels someone guilty until proven innocent.

I think you have the idea now. A prejudiced person has a lack of faith in himself since he probably felt rejected when he followed his instincts as a child. (and obviously there are types of families that are likely to produce prejudiced children). So not wanting to look to himself for security, he looks around him and demands the outside world give him the backup he needs. He projects his fears on others, since he's not looking introspectively, and makes them the blame for his problems and cause of his anxieties.

To turn from psychology to psychiatry, prejudices are found to wither of their own accord when a person gains a belief in his own worth and power. There are less demands on others and less scape-goating when an individual can look inside himself and find satisfaction.

identity groups within society is a reflection of the segmentation which alienates us all. The only way to prevent the formation of yet another alienation group is the realization that its concerns and yours are identical. I feel greater acceptance when other share themselves in my concern. And I am more willing to share in other people's concerns when they share in mine.

This is the only way.

Then I think true integration is a plausible goal.

## ANN LANDERS

### Personality Disorder



Dear S.F.M.: Since you are a PhD, perhaps you can tell me the origin of one of my favorite quotes: "One person with courage constitutes a majority."

I agree with the American Psychological Association's statement that homosexuality, per se, implies no impairment in judgment, stability, social or vocational ability. I am well aware that a great many homosexuals function in their jobs and interact with others far more successfully than some heterosexuals. In fact, the only difference is their sexual preference.

## Let's go beat up a bigot

by Bob Isnor

Minority groups have been hoping since time immemorial that they will get an open-armed welcome in to general society by explaining how they really aren't that different, or how the differences have a cute history, or some similar view. The effects have been less than encouraging to say the least. Members of the group wonder what went wrong: did they not explain enough? did they not reach enough people? They think that surely when confronted with facts, a rational person will give up his prejudice.

Too bad prejudiced people are not rational. Prejudice is usually part of the person's entire character structure, so firmly attached to other traits that it becomes a matter of redesigning that entire character.

Psychiatrists will scream at the generalizations I am going to make, but it's true that a bigot is very likely to also think and even vocalize statements like:

"Teachers should be more strict". There is only one right way to do anything", "There will always be war because it's a part of human nature," "Men are basically evil and dangerous," "Girls should learn things that are useful around the house," and especially, "Only people like me have a right to be happy."

Do you see a sketch begin to emerge? Underlying insecurity is the basis of a prejudiced personality. Very likely as a child, he the person was punished and made to feel guilty over his basic actions and emotions: genital handling, temper outbursts, striking a parent, toilet training violations. The child grew up with the fears of being unloved because of his desires and feelings. He learns not to trust himself. He gets upset when he sees anyone display any of the impulses that he was denied and now denies himself. He won't allow others to do what he can't permit in himself and he wants to see others punished for their impulses.

Prejudiced persons stand out for rigid moralistic views. They are inclined to harsh moral judgments of others, and insist on convention. They display a lot of sham propriety. For example, people who freely display their animosity towards Jews were also found to speak well of their own parents, while tests showed that they have bitterness and hostility towards the parents subconsciously. Meanwhile, tolerant people are inclined to have surface criticisms of their parents with underlying affection, not animosity. Repression like this is one of the main characteristics of prejudiced characters.

Our average bigot likes to break people up into the good and the bad, the right and the wrong. Women are virgins or whores. Affairs are black or white. Unable to handle questions of good and bad in themselves, bigots also impose strict labeling on all around them. There is a very low tolerance for ambiguity, things have to be categorized. This

even extends to perception. A prejudiced person likes to see patterns where a tolerant person will see the actual random design. A mildly irregular triangle becomes equilateral to a prejudiced mind while it's more likely to retain its actual shape for a tolerant one.

The bigot avoids saying "I don't know". He's likely to have an opinion on any current event and doesn't want questions left open or unanswered. There's a need for definiteness.

Order is valued highly by the prejudiced person, especially social order. Lodges, churches, political groups, fraternities and schools all can give security to a mind that looks for protection from around it, not from inside itself. Extreme bigots are extreme patriots. The worst example being Nazi Germany where patriotism was used as an excuse for violent persecution of anything non-Arian. The brochures and rally cries of groups like the K.K.K. always have an appeal to engage in someone's harassment / murder to "protect our American / Canadian / Russian way of life." This personality is not just a mess of negative attitudes. Rather he is trying to do something - find an island of institutional safety and security. The nation is that island. It's his positive anchorage, giving the definiteness he needs.

## On Integration

by Dan

This article is addressed to the nongay community. The purpose is the examination of the relationship between gays and society on an individual level. An important determinant of my individual happiness is my ability to "accept myself". But, in the face of social disapproval, this is difficult to do. Approval and social acceptance are keys in the formation of my self-confidence. It has been a hard battle for me to respect myself, while the world around me has rejected vital elements of what I am.

Similar experiences have occurred for other individuals who have been discriminated against. Blacks, Jews, third world peoples and straight women, as well as gays, have had difficulties feeling that they are important as members of society. These ostracized individuals have organized to eliminate discrimination and reinforce pride. The successes of these groups have been many and varied.

Certainly equal rights is a prime concern I have for myself, as a gay person. But, I will not be satisfied with only legal acceptance, I need social acceptance. Even with the protection of the law, there will be great risks for the individual who "comes out". Passive attitudes by nongays will help only in the legal battle. Active participation is required for social integration.

Society's security and happiness is only as strong as that of the groups which compose it. The proliferation of

# Notes from the Full-Hipped Polish Dyke

Marie Robertson

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After four years of asking myself, "Where are all those women?" I've decided to change my focus and question what, if anything, the gay movement has to offer us dykes. Contrary to the belief of many lesbians who are inexperienced in working with gay men, but who nevertheless are amazingly outspoken in their criticism of gay liberation, I have done much more than make coffee and answer telephones. However, as of late, I've been looking at the large amount of energy that I expend fighting for equal power in a male-dominated struggle, educating my gay brothers about their sexism and feminism in general, and trying to recruit more women. Who gains in the amalgamation? It seems to me that men are getting quite a bit for our time. Besides the work we do, having a significant number of active women in an individual group has become a basis for credibility and status in the contest for "Most Together Gay Liberation Group of the Year". But what are lesbians gaining? A growing sense of alienation from our sisters; fatigue as we struggle as a minority to let the public know that the term "gay" also means female homosexual. This is not to underplay all the good feelings I've personally



experienced in past years. Spending one's formative years with faggots has definite advantages (I'm a great dancer). Nonetheless, it has begun to strike me as ludicrous when in seminars I expound the virtues of loving women and then upon reflection realize that I've been spending most of my time with gay men.

The problem is obviously much deeper than the superficial male chauvinism in the movement; the meatballs who insist on saying "mankind",

"him", "he" when referring to both sexes. I perceive a clear conflict of interest. Gay liberation, when we get right down to it, is the struggle for gay men to achieve approval for the only thing that separates them from the "Man" - their sexual preference. All right, all you self-proclaimed "male feminists" who are at this point desiring to bend, spindle, and mutilate my poor Polish neck. The point is that if you were not gay you would be part of the powerful, prestigious male ruling class

that oppresses women, whether you choose to face that reality or not. Your birth as males defines that; you don't. My female birth-right places me on the bottom rung - regardless of my sexual orientation and that is where I must fight from. Thanks for letting me take a step up to your rung of the ladder, but no thanks.

Should we dykes then fight alongside our straight feminist sisters? Enter lesbian pride to complicate matters even more. Some lesbians put a lot of energy into the feminist movement, committing themselves to working for the benefit and eventual liberation of all women. No one can deny the importance of this since dykes are oppressed first and foremost as women. But it has been my experience (and I know I'm not alone) that the mere mention of including gay issues in the feminist struggle arouses a complete gamut of negative responses from outright refusal to the more pseudo-liberal, but harder to detect, queerness of inner parts, characterized by a sudden tightening of the vocal chords and nausea. I refuse to kow-tow to the closetry strongly encouraged by up tight straight women concerned with the "image" of the feminist movement and also, sadly, by those paranoid gay sisters who rationalize their own closetry by viewing their lesbianism as a private personal matter, of little consequence to the liberation of women.

I want a separate dyke movement through which we can fight the women's fight openly and proudly as up-front lesbians. I want gay women to finally get credit for all the work we've been doing and presently are doing under the banners of the gay and women's movements. We need our own banner. We have nothing to lose by separating; we are already losing in movements that do not meet our needs. As feminists we're compromising ourselves in the gay movement, as lesbians we're "hushed up" in the women's movement. If we're going to educate, let us educate our lesbian sisters, not our gay brothers. If we're going to demand equality as women, let us not forget the fact that we are gay women, and that as such we must make the dyke issue a prominent one, retrieving it from the closets of feminism.

by Marie Robertson

# N S Human Rights (C)ommission

by Bob Stout

On May 4, 1976, Robin Metcalfe and Bob Stout of the Gay Alliance for Equality met with two officers of the N.S. Human Rights Commission to discuss media discrimination. The following media were not allowing our advertising: CBH radio, CHNS, Halifax Herald, and CFDR radio. In the course of the discussions, the Human Rights Commission's attitude to any kind of discrimination against gays was brought out.

In the past, gay people have approached members of the different provincial legislatures for legal protection against discrimination on the basis of sexual preference. Some legislators have said that gay people are already protected by the word "sex" in Human Rights Acts. In Saskatchewan, the Human Rights Commission decided to take on the case of Doug Wilson, interpreting the word "sex" in their Human Rights Act to include sexual preference. The case was taken by the Saskatchewan Commission to a judicial board to gain a satisfactory solution for Doug Wilson. The judicial board ruled that Doug Wilson was not protected under the Human Rights Act, as "sex" referred only to gender and not to sexual preference. The N.S. Human Rights Commission said that the N.S. Human Rights Act is much the same as Saskatchewan's, and it would be useless for the Commission to take our case of discrimination to a judicial board.

The Human Rights Commission can act as a mediator between two parties in cases of

discrimination to achieve a successful solution without the use of the courts. Because the case of media discrimination against the Gay Alliance had already received a large amount of publicity - it was the subject of two television shows - and because the media would have reviewed their legal positions, the Commission refused to sue the powers of a mediator in this case. Both members from the Gay Alliance expressed the view that mediation at this stage by the Commission would certainly do no harm and might do some good. However, the Commission said it believed that such efforts would be useless. The Commission did offer to mediate in future cases of discrimination if there had been no publicity.

Instead of taking the case to a judicial board or mediating the case of discrimination against gays, the N.S. Human Rights Commission agreed to help the Gay Alliance document any cases of discrimination. Because many gay people fear publicity involving their homosexuality, due to fears of job security and adverse reactions from friends and family, the Commission agreed to let us use false name in all our reports. The correct names will be placed in confidential files of the Commission after the Commission has documented the case. The Gay Alliance can then take these documented cases to the legislators to press for laws protecting gays.

Gays are discriminated against in diverse ways. Gay men and women are victims of employment discrimination if the employer is homophobic. If a

gay couple try to get housing in the city, they may be discriminated against by the landlord who can refuse to rent a one-bedroom apartment to two people of the same sex. The landlord can say s/he only rents to married couples and gay marriages are not legal in Canada. Gays are permitted to drink in nearly all establishments in N.S., but if they dance with a same-sex partner, they will be told to sit down, or more likely, leave. Gays have to pay for more expensive insurance because they are refused the lower 'married' rates. Similarly, a gay person cannot claim his/her lover on an income tax form. A lesbian mother will generally lose custody of her children to the husband in divorce courts, because a lesbian mother is considered to provide an unhealthy environment for her children. Consequently, lesbian mothers are in constant fear that they will have their children taken away.

The Nova Scotia Human Rights Commission has the power to recommend on its own initiative to the minister responsible for the Human Rights Act, any changes felt desirable in strengthening its act. The Commission can do this at any time and does not need documented cases. If it wants documented cases, there are many across Canada that are well known. By refusing to suggest changes in the Human Rights Act, which would provide protection for gays, the Commission is ignoring the due rights of 10% of Nova Scotians.

The Gay Alliance will continue to document cases of discrimination and to press the government of Nova Scotia to protect gay people.

# Shrinking the gay head

by Bob Isnor

With a dimishing faith in the family doctor or the kindly clergyman for advice, we're turning en masse in the Western world towards psychiatrists and psychologists for the answer to our unfulfilled lives. Gays can be shafted easily by shrinks, who have traditionally tried to solve problems by encouraging and enforcing conformity.

One illusionary man may have is expecting that there is one good way for living, and illusion two is expecting someone who has spent 4 to 10 years studying sick people to know that way.

If you are gay and are considering spending time and money in getting professional help, I'll share some experiences and some insights with you.

Act one was in 2nd year Dal. I was hiding away from the world because I was uptight about being homosexual (e.g. I slept 10-18 hours a day). Finally I got recommended to a student health shrink, whom I saw one hour a week from October til April. Despite my deliberately presenting what I thought was a typical gay-producing background, the doctor never even vaguely made a single reference to homosexuality. I coughed and he chain-smoked through the year, going around my lack of sexual interest in women, and ignoring my discomfort when pushed towards dating. I kept hoping he would show some knowledge of the existence of gay people, but no such luck.

Act one and one-half was overseas. I went to Europe to find myself, but I wasn't there.

Act two was 4th year at Dal. I took myself to student counselling and told a psychologist of my fear of being homosexual and my hope of changing. At this point, I had never had any social or sexual contact with gay people, and thought they existed only on Fire Island. The counsellor spent many hours on desensitizing me from discomfort at intimate contact with women (which I used to cool my fear of male-male contact!) but interest on my part was lacking. At the same time, I had met my first gay friends. I found men who thought I was beautiful and for the first time, I realized I was already O.K. The counsellor was a guy I liked and I made the mistake of never telling him that I was no longer interested in what I had first come for: how to play straight. He did not suggest during the six months that there was no need for a gay person to try not to be gay, no need for living a life that would suit other people and leave me frustrated til the end of my days. He did not say and maybe did not know that there is no known cure for being gay, any more than there is a cure for being straight. What I needed and did not get was his approval of gay being a valid existence. I left at the end of the school year still wondering if there was something wrong with me, and if so, why had the therapy done so little.

For the next two years, I had a social life almost entirely gay. I kept questioning my existence and decided to do two things: get involved in gay activities beyond social, and learn more about myself. I joined the Halifax homophile group and found that gay could be action, could be thought and could be philosophy. I found gay history, gay problems and gay pride all existed.

# The Lesbian Conference "We realize the need"

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by Anne Fulton

On the Victoria Day weekend, I drove, in my gorgeous hunk of rotting metal, to a lesbian conference held by the Queen's Homophile Association in Kingston, Ontario. The conference was open to both women and men, and focused on the subject of the women's position in the Gay movement. The conference was not supported by various groups, including 'Long Time Coming', a lesbian feminist paper from Montreal, who condemned it as they felt that men had no place there, as this would merely perpetuate the male dominance of the Gay movement. In spite of the poor prognosis, the conference was attended by about fifty women and fifty men.

Initially, it had been planned that the various topics be primarily discussed in mixed groups. After the opening plenary session, (which, incidentally, I was late for, being somewhere between Kingston and Toronto at that particular moment), the women and men met in separate groups to discuss the agenda of the meeting. From the moment that we women were alone, we wanted the rest of the conference to be mostly segregated. We felt that we had a great many things to discuss which did not concern the men. A great and tremendous closeness grew amongst all the women in the group. I have never felt such a strong common bond with any group of people as I began to feel with those women. They are very proud, independent women, proud of the fact that they are DYKES. (This term is greatly used in Upper Canada, and areas where the women are more politically enlightened, and doesn't refer to a greasy haired, leather jacketed creature behind the wheel of a truck, but rather, a strong independent lesbian who is proud of what she is, and doesn't give a damn what anyone thinks.)

So, the conference had an unexpected twist. The

dykes took the conference into their own hands, and it began to focus seriously around the theory of dyke separatism, (see the accompanying article 'DYKES' by Marie Robertson), and the need for an autonomous lesbian organization within the country. We'd all grown tired of working behind the shadow of the men, of fighting for their aims, and of not having the guts and self confidence to fight for, let alone recognize, what we've wanted.

The following is the official statement from the conference:

"We have decided that there exists a need for an autonomous lesbian movement in Canada to fulfill our needs, and have thus formed an informal coalition. Our fight for an autonomous organization of lesbians began at this conference on Saturday morning when we women took the week-end into our own hands. We made this conference our own. However, because of the fact that a number of lesbians are isolated in small communities and feel the need for support from mixed gay movements, this autonomy will in some cases manifest itself as an independent lesbian voice from within those movements.

We realize the need to build for power as lesbian women so that we need no longer subordinate our interests to those of the straight women or the men...straight or gay; and so that our lesbian sisters who are in the majority of cases still invisible to us, will have the possibility of coming out. With the awareness that many lesbians did not attend this conference for various personal and political reasons, we have postponed the formalization of strategy proposals until we have a larger, more representative voice. To this end, two lesbian conferences will be held. Wages Due Lesbians Toronto will sponsor one this summer on lesbians and Wages for Housework, and one will take place in Ottawa next fall.

We welcome support from gay men who endorse

our stand and believe that the efforts of our autonomous movement will be a positive move in strengthening the fight against oppression."

This statement was fully supported by all the men who attended the conference.

It was very strange to return to Halifax after all this. I was on the most incredible high as a result of the conference for a week afterward. Once I crossed the N.S. border, (and got a speeding ticket), I realized that I was home. I was back in a place where there is the most terrific contrast to what I saw in Upper Canada. There is no closeness, no common bond, no sisterhood amongst the lesbians here. And, there is really nothing here for lesbians. In spite of the fact that some lesbians go to 'The Klub', it is still basically male-oriented. GAE is all male, except for myself. I can't work as enthusiastically with the men in GAE as I could with women, as I have somewhat different objectives, and often we are at cross

purposes. But I can't say we women don't deserve what we've got. We've done nothing to justify having anything, if only a close friendship with the other lesbians in the community. Most of us don't look beyond our own little cliques.

Perhaps I am too quick to judge, and may be wrong. I was wrong about one thing. I did not expect the reception to all my new ideas which I got from the men in GAE. They are more ready to acknowledge the problems and the separate identity of lesbians in the gay community than I had expected. It's really a paradox, though, coming back with all these wild and wonderful ideas for the women here, this great, all-encompassing love of dykes, and I can hardly find anyone to tempt with candy and flowers, let alone find someone concerned about the state of the lesbian community in Halifax. But I've found all these gay men who support the struggle of lesbians.....more men than I know what to do with.

# Ho hum. Another minority group

by Bob Isnor

Gay liberation is here and gays are here. Few people deny that we exist. Now, where do gays go from here? It's like arriving at the start of a journey when we expected to be at the end. The fate of other minority groups is clear to see, there is a benevolent tolerance of blacks, Jews, women. Are gays falling into the same pit? The usual stereotyping is appearing: Jews are cheap, women are weak, black have rhythm, gays have taste.

In theory, gays could be able to mix more easily within the social groups. We are invisible as much as we want to be and we are already present in every profession, religion, sport, etc. Our invisibility has stopped individuals from being cast out, it has also stopped gays from recognizing each other and getting together a voice of our own.

So gays make a choice of sorts, to be invisible and stay comfortable in the closet, or to come out within our straight circles and get automatic minority group status. It's hard because by doing nothing, we have the easier choice made for us. Or after much turmoil and effort, we can come out and be rewarded by demotion to "one of them".

After women, I would expect gays to be the minority group most likely to be easily assimilated back into the mainstream. Gays don't grow up in a family victimized by prejudice like Blacks or Jews may. Gays aren't likely to be poorly educated, or to smell differently or to eat funny foods. Financial ills, political strife or foreign wars are not likely to

be caused by us. We are the people all around you now. So what's the big scare? Yes, we know.

The big fear of gays comes from the 'sex' in 'homosexual'. We do not live in a very liberal society, as much as we would like to think the sexual revolution was already here. The revolution was a minor rebellion and men still can't talk to their wives, mothers still blush and lie to their daughters, schools still teach reproduction of earthworms as sex education and Halifax still gets censored versions of Last Tango or Ode to Billie Joe. So if folks are kept that intimidated of the sexual activities they are expected to carry out, it's little wonder that big Butch is freaked out at the thought of someone's hairy hand on his shoulder.

So have you decided already how you are going to react to your first gay friend? If you keep your conversation laced with jokes, ridicule and threats, the gays who know you will engage in time-killing chitchat and find someone else to be honest with. You will get from gays the honesty and rapport that you are able to handle - none. No investment and no return.

If you are happy being what you are, a straight or a celibate or whatever, and you mix your happiness with yourself with a measure of liberty for others to do their own thing, then I forecast that you will find the neat people lurking out there. Only people pleased with their own lives are able to accept something or someone different.

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time you get uncomfortable, instead it means checking out what the uncomfortable feeling is.

- (5) like your shrink's opinions. First visit, you ask him/her what s/he thinks of your goals to make sure you can work in the same direction. If s/he thinks that women should be barefoot and pregnant, and you're coming to him/her for strength in leaving your husband, you may not get much accomplished. Make sure s/he thinks gay is O.K. If s/he's uptight, you will suffer.
- (6) like your shrink. If any negative feelings, then stay away. Yes, it may take several tries before you find your shrink, but when you do, you will open yourself up. Gut reactions are very accurate, have no hesitation about making the first session the last. I wasted a year with a doctor that made me uncomfortable when I first saw him. If I had had myself to listen to back then, I might have searched further and put huge amounts of extra living into my life.

# And now Gays' Rights And the Police

by Bob Isnor

It's obvious from many encounters that gays have had with the Halifax Police Dept. that the latter are not very friendly toward us. There appear to be occasional directives from the upper echelons for crackdowns on street people, and this is made worse by the homophobia of individual members. The one attempt of the gay Alliance to develop contact with the force was politely rejected, they have no wish for us to present talks to members or trainees.

However, nowhere is it written that homosexuality in itself is a crime. It's up to us to make the law work for us.

Harassment is often by intimidation of people in the cruising areas. Rude cops will drive up, bark out "c'mere", demand identification, tell us to move on, ask why we are where we are, etc.

But we have rights. For example, it is not required to show identification to a police officer if you are walking. It is not at all necessary to give a name and address. And particularly, there is no 'going down to the station for questioning'. A person must be arrested and informed of her/his crime before she/he may be ordered or forcibly

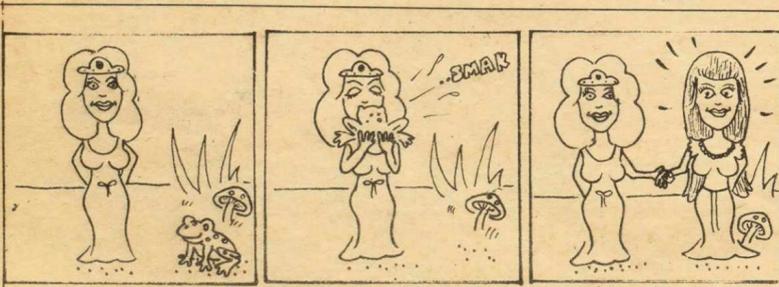
taken to the police station.

So, if you are approached by the police in a manner that is offensive, do not be intimidated into giving i.d. If the policeman is rude, request his/her badge number and name. Then complain!

We get many misconceptions about our legal system from watching American television. For example, we do not have the right to a telephone call when arrested, and we are not informed of our rights. If we don't know them, we are in shit. Anything at all said or urged out of us can be used against us, whether obtained legally or illegally. Don't indulge in chats with police when they suddenly decide to become friendly.

Drivers, of course, are obliged to show their driver's licence when requested. But still none of the taking-you-down-for-questioning foolishness.

What you can do through the Gay Alliance: Get that badge number. If you do not want to lodge a complaint yourself, send us the story, with or without your name. Minor cases not worth pursuing alone get important when we receive several on the same officer. One has been fired due to gay action already.



PSA on CBC

# Policy or Local Prejudice

by Allan Zdunich

The Gay Alliance for Equality has filed an intervention against the licence renewal of Halifax radio station CBH at the CRTC hearings to be held October 5.

CBC has refused to carry announcements of GAE's meetings or phone line.

The intervention is GAE's response to the alleged discrimination the organization has faced at the hands of the CBC Public Service Announcements department.

In a press release regarding the GAE intervention the secretary for the group Robin Metcalfe stated:

"The airwaves are public property and the CBC is a publicly owned system. It is supported by the taxes of Canadian citizens many of whom are gay. It has a responsibility to give community groups fair and equal access to public service announcements without discrimination based upon prejudice. CBC has not fulfilled this responsibility and must be reminded of it."

After trying to place Public Service Announcements with radio station CBH in Halifax for almost two years GAE has decided to fight back.

GAE will present information, to show a systematic attempt by CBH to refuse PSA's, when it appears before the Canadian Radio Television and Telecommunications Commission (CRTC). Although the intervention is against the renewal of the broadcasting licence for the station it is unlikely the station will lose its licence.

GAE was advised that rather than refuse to renew the licence of the station the CRTC commissioners would likely order CBH to fulfill its commitment to community broadcasting and air information about the organization. The CRTC could order CBH to show its good faith by producing a radio documentary on gays in Halifax or make some other affirmative action; probably CBH will be ordered to air the PSA's that GAE submits.

Since the fall of 1974 GAE has tried to place Public Service Announcements with CBH and been refused. In 1974 Bob Stout contacted John McEwen, the Director of Radio for the Maritimes, when his submission for a PSA was refused. The Public Service Department had advised Stout that the decision to refuse his submission was based on a decision at John McEwen's office.

McEwen refused to air the PSA for GAE's phonenumber until GAE satisfied CBC's policy guidelines regarding submit-

**P.S.A. stands for Public Service Announcements. A PSA is a free advertisement and promotion for community groups and service organizations aired on radio and television. PSA time is available to non-profit community groups.**

ting organizations wishing to place PSA's. Although GAE fits those regulations, McEwen remained adamant about denying GAE's request.

When Stout asked to see the CBC Public Service Announcements Policy McEwen told him the document was confidential.

In February 1976, GAE was still unable to air PSA's on CBH. In late February CBHT's early evening news and public affairs program "Here Today" contacted GAE and aired an interview on media discrimination. The interview did not focus on the particular problem with CBHT's sister CBH radio. At the time GAE was being denied access to other media in the city.

In early March CJCH-TV in its early evening news and public affairs program dealt with GAE's problems with CBC. CJCH mentioned radio station CBH.

Pat Napier of CBH's afternoon program "Metro Action" interviewed GAE representatives about CBC discrimination, this interview first aired on March 31 was also aired late in the week on other local CBH programs.

Brian Currie of the 4th Estate interview-

ed John McEwen about the Public Service Announcements policy of radio station CBH. In the 12 May 1976 edition of the 4th Estate in an article headlined "Group denied media access" the 4th Estate said:

*John McEwen, Director of CBC Radio for the Maritimes, says it is the word "counselling" that keeps the Gay Alliance out of CBC's free public service announcements.*

*"There are a lot of people out there on the borderline between heterosexuality and homosexuality. We have to be careful about what kind of counselling these people receive. The counselling these*

for gay groups did not conflict with any CBC policy.

PSA policy was a public document, Zdunich was told, and CBC Toronto sent him a copy by return mail. Zdunich was advised that a time constraint was the only plausible argument CBH could use.

To determine if the unwritten policy of CBH was the unwritten policy across the country, Zdunich called gay organizations in Toronto, Ottawa and Vancouver.

In those three cities the local gay organizations were unable to place PSA's, although they were quite often interviewed on the news and information programs of

*of a non-commercial character; make its service available in a non-discriminatory manner and therefore may not be connected with any body which exists primarily to protect or advance the interests of its own members and be in a position to assure contributors to fund-raising campaigns that their contributions will be deductible for income tax purposes.*

GAE met these above requirements.

Since the PSA policy stated that all submissions must be in ten days in advance of airing Zdunich waited before again calling McEwen.

On 10 September Zdunich phoned McEwen and asked why CBH had a problem with too many PSA's did he hear the announcers complain on September 7 and 8 that they had only two PSA's to air in a three hour program. McEwen said that sometime there were lots and other times there were few. This contradicted his statements of two weeks earlier.

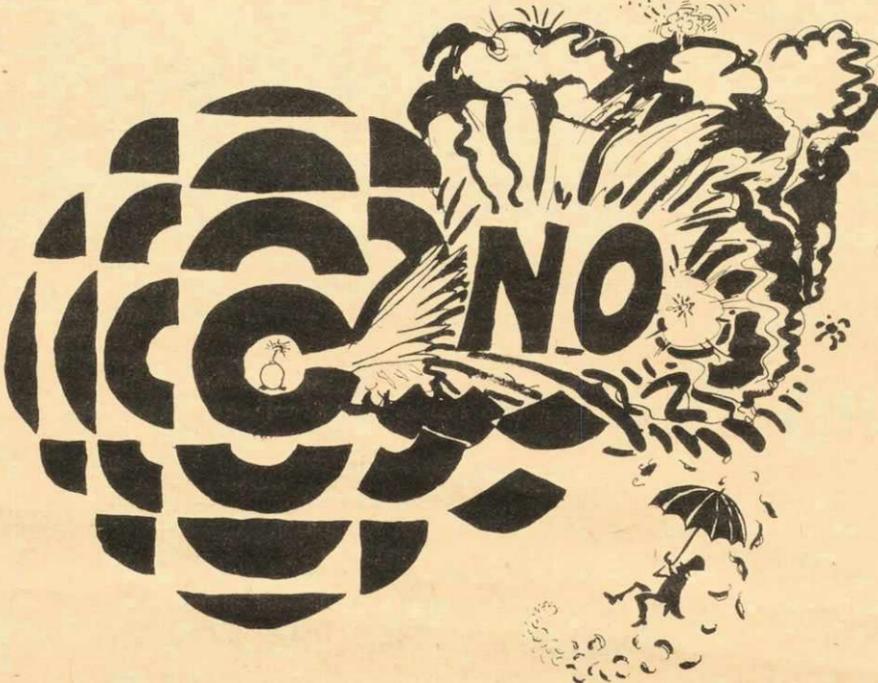
McEwen also insisted that CBC PSA policy was confidential. When Zdunich told him he had a copy of the PSA policy and would like to review it to find out what section McEwen was using in his decision, McEwen refused. After much discussion centering around the question of potential discrimination McEwen suggested that he would look at other PSA's to see if there was some sort of discrimination. McEwen said that he would not be prepared to say when he would look at other PSA's.

McEwen then said that he would allow the airing of PSA's for GAE meetings and suggested that his policy had always been that. GAE had told Zdunich that they had submitted PSA's for meetings, but that McEwen had turned them down.

McEwen insisted that under no circumstances would he allow PSA's for the Gayline.

In the 10 September conversation McEwen no longer talked of airing gay PSA's as promoting a cause, he suggested he was being open minded about the issue but to date had not directed his staff to take Public Service Announcements from the Gay Alliance for Equality.

The decision by the Dalhousie Gazette to boycott CBC radio advertising still stands.



*people get will have a great effect on their lives and family."*

*If the CBC could be sure there were psychiatrists on duty when potential homosexuals phoned in, says McEwen, the public service announcements would be carried.*

*"We don't feel we should lend any weight to their counselling services, without knowing just how good that counselling is," says McEwen. In any event, he says, CBC policies are decided at head office, not in Halifax. As far as he knows, the policy in this case is the same across the country.*

The 4th Estate dealt with the problem of Halifax-Dartmouth media using their free announcement space only for those organizations that meet with their approval.

At the time, of the electronic media only radio station CJCH would air announcements of GAE meetings and the Gayline.

GAE wrote a letter to A.W. Johnson the President of the CBC complaining of discrimination by one of his stations. Johnson himself did not reply, but on his behalf CBC corporate executives offered a series of ambiguous reasons none of which directly replied to the GAE's charge.

When GAE attempted to place a PSA in June they were again refused. To this date PSA's have been refused by John McEwen.

On August 26 Dalhousie Gazette Editor Allan Zdunich contacted the Public Service Announcement's department of CBH radio. Zdunich was told that CBH would not carry PSA's for gay organizations and that if he wished to question the policy to speak with John McEwen the Director of Radio for the Maritimes.

McEwen told Zdunich that because of time constraints CBH did not have room in its format for one more PSA. McEwen also told Zdunich that "We can't promote just anything. We can't promote that sort of group." Pressed for details McEwen said that some people might be offended by the PSA's.

McEwen said that the CBC Public Service Announcement Policy was confidential and he could not show it to Zdunich.

Zdunich telephoned the CBC head office in Toronto and learned that PSA's

the same stations. Also, in those cities the gay organizations were able to get sufficient coverage from the rest of the media in the city. This is not the case in Halifax-Dartmouth.

PSA policy reads:

*To qualify for public service promotion, an organization must have a permanent business office in Canada; demonstrably make a positive contribution to the social, artistic, spiritual or intellectual life of the community; be primarily*

## National Gay Conference

by Joan Shields  
Canadian University Press

Toronto (CUP) -- Abolishing age of consent laws, establishing an autonomous lesbian movement and the inclusion of sexual orientation in the Bill of Rights were all topics of discussion at the Fourth Annual Gay conference held this September in Toronto.

Particular attention focused around the National Gay Rights Coalition (NGRC). NGRC was formed last year and represents 30 gay organizations across the country. It seeks to mobilize support on specific issues through a strategy of cross-country campaigns. In a broad statement of principles, NGRC is working to remove discriminatory federal legislation and lobby for the implementation of civil rights for gay people.

NGRC had no women delegates voting at this year's conference. Last year the lesbian caucus split from NGRC because the women felt that lesbian priorities wouldn't get adequate attention from the male-dominated NGRC. At this year's conference, NGRC requested that a delegate from the women's caucus attend its meetings to keep gay men informed of the decisions the lesbian caucus was taking.

Some women in the caucus argued against token representation and no women volunteered for the job.

Some of the demands put forward by

NGRC last year were the inclusion of sexual orientation in the Bill of Rights, and end to job discrimination against homosexuals in the federal government, removal of all references to homosexuality from the Immigration Act and the Divorce Act, and the abolition of age of consent laws and equal custody rights for homosexual parents.

David Garmaise, NGRC Coordinator said that some headway was made in demanding the removal of all references to homosexuals in the Immigration Act. He said NGRC is pressuring Robert Andras, Minister of Immigration, into introducing new legislation. Under the present act, gays can be refused entry into the country.

Garmaise said, "Although some parts of the legislation will be controversial, we have no reason to believe that the removal of references to homosexuals will cause more than a passing comment - probably from a Creditiste member or two - during debate in the House of Commons."

NGRC also demanded the inclusion of sexual orientation in the Bill of Rights. Garmaise said that a major brief - the Homosexual Minority and the Canadian Human Rights Act - was drafted by NGRC and sent to all members of Parliament. This fall the Coalition hopes to persuade the Government to include sexual orientation when it brings the Bill before the House of Commons.

Continued on page 7

Exerpts of a talk delivered to the Canadian Club in Toronto Monday, April 12, 1976

# CBC and responsibility

The pronouncements by CBC President A.W. Johnson contrast rather strongly with the treatment his corporation has given the Gay Alliance for Equality (GAE) of Halifax. If his statements are to be believed it would seem that he forgot how the CBC head office replied to a letter sent to him by GAE concerning discrimination. While he voices all the high minded platitudes worthy of this office, he in this case at any rate, seems to be taking no initiative in enforcing CRTC regulations and CBC Public Service Announcements policy with his jurisdiction. **Editor's note.**

by A.W. Johnson

I want to say something about this today - something about the purpose of the CBC and its historic position. More specifically, I want to say something about the power and the potential of the broadcasting media, and about the changed and the changing position of the CBC within it. I want to talk about the challenge which today confronts the CBC, and about the goal I believe we in the Corporation should set for ourselves. And I want to say something about how I believe we should set about trying to achieve this goal.

## The CBC'S PURPOSE AND ITS HISTORIC POSITION

To me, the purpose of the CBC is simple and clear, as I have suggested - the preservation and enrichment of Canadianism. Parliament has said this in straight-forward terms, in giving the CBC mandate: **the CBC exists to "Safeguard, enrich and strengthen the cultural, political, social and economic fabric of Canada...and to contribute to the development of national unity and provide for a continuing expression of Canadian identity"**. We are told we are to achieve this goal by providing "a balanced service of information, enlightenment and entertainment...extended

to all parts of Canada... in English and French... (and by) actively contributing to the flow and exchange of cultural and regional information and entertainment".

## THE POWER AND THE POTENTIAL OF THE BROADCASTING MEDIA

Whether you have or not, there can surely be no doubt about the power and the potential of the broadcasting media in which the CBC is functioning. Its full force is revealed most starkly, I suppose, by the fact that nearly 50% of the leisure time of Canadians is spent watching television, and about 20% listening to radio. The average Canadian - if such there be - spends three hours and twenty minutes a day watching television and something over two hours a day listening to radio. It will come as no surprise that Canadians themselves recognize the force of these media: three quarters of us acknowledge that television and radio have the ability to affect our thinking.

We know, in other words, that the television we watch and the radio we listen to, have the power to influence our values, our attitudes, our perceptions, our institutions, and even our history.

This being so, we know too, if we think about it, that it is largely the CBC - not

## A Woman Without A Man Is Like a Fish Without a Bicycle

Continued from page 6

Another issue that occupied NGRC's attention last year was the police repression against gays prior to the Olympic games. Last May, representatives of gay organizations were told by COJO (Committee to Organize the Olympics) employee that a directive had been circulated to the effect that 'nonconforming elements', including gays, were to be 'driven underground' in the population corridor stretching from Quebec City to Toronto.

NGRC informed the media of the frequent raids on gay clubs and baths and publicized the harassment people active in the gay movement in Canada were receiving as a result of the Olympic 'clean-up'.

### AGE OF CONSENT

At this year's conference, a heated controversy centred on abolishing age of consent laws, which would allow individuals of any age to freely engage in sexual activity. Though the resolution had passed at last year's conference, Gays of Ottawa wanted to re-open the debate.

The present laws are a blatant example of homosexual discrimination: the age of consent for heterosexuals is 16, for gays it is 21. Delegates arguing in favor of complete abolition recognize that many fourteen and fifteen year olds have been gay as long as they can remember and feel quite at ease with their sexuality and their need to express it. Abolishing these laws would let young people know that the gay movement is on their side, they say.

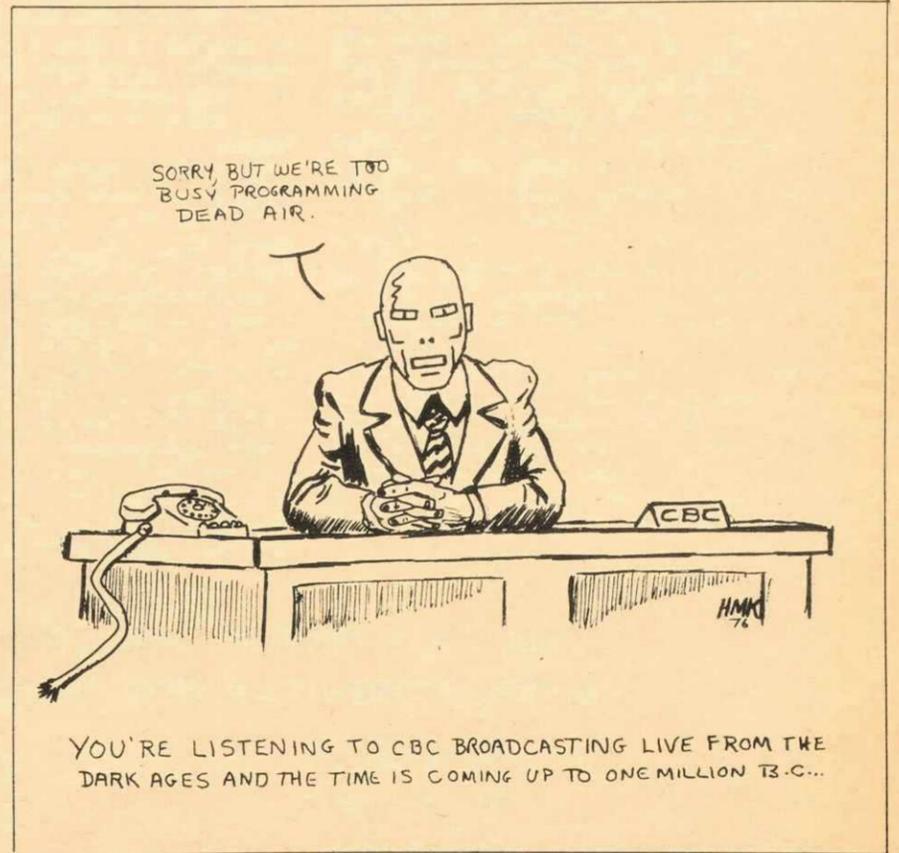
Those holding the minority position wanted to see the age of consent laws brought into line with those of heterosexuals.

Anti-abolitioners fear the adverse publicity that could be generated to discredit the entire gay movement when NGRC goes to the government to have the laws abolished. Fears that NGRC would come under attack for wanting laws that would encourage "fifty years old queers preying on young boys" spurred some delegates to push for a more moderate position.

The majority of delegates remained unswayed by these arguments though, and NGRC reaffirmed its position to abolish all age of consent laws.

At the lesbian workshop, the idea of creating an autonomous lesbian movement in the future was considered. According to Marie Robertson, an activist in a newly formed lesbian group, "It's time that lesbians started working directly for their own concerns. For years we've supported feminist causes and gay male causes because we were working in their movements, while issues that vitally concern us went unnoticed by feminists or gay men who didn't see them as priorities. We've learned from experience that nobody else is going to fight for something that doesn't concern them, nor should we expect people to fight on our behalf."

Further discussion of priorities and tactics was postponed until October when the National Lesbian Conference will meet in Ottawa, and more lesbians will have input into the discussions.



exclusively, of course, but to a very important extent - which must be relied upon to reflect through these powerful media **Canadian** values, **Canadian** attitudes and perceptions, and **Canadian** institutions and history.

## THE GOAL FOR CANADIAN BROADCASTERS

This, then, is the dilemma facing Canadian television broadcasting today. What are we to do about it? What is the central problem to be resolved?

The answer, it seems to me, is quite straightforward: **we in Canadian television - both public and private broadcasters - must so improve Canadian programming that Canadians will prefer to watch it rather than American programming.**

There is no other course, really. There is no point in pretending that we could roll back cablevision so as to force Canadians to watch Canadian programmes. Even if we wanted to we couldn't. Canadians are accustomed to U.S. cable and they want it. Nor is there any point, given today's broadcasting environment, in pursuing much further Canadian content rules **per se**: what is wanted is Canadian viewing of Canadian programmes, not Canadian content which - Canadians don't watch. And that it seems to me is what the Chairman of the CRTC is saying to us, in some of his recent statements.

It falls to us, then - to Canadian broadcasters - to meet this challenge. We should take it up, I suggest, and set ourselves a simple goal. It is this: our programming should become so good, and so worthy of being scheduled in prime time, that at least 50 percent of the viewing time of Canadians will come to be spent watching Canadian programmes rather than American ones. A goal so simply stated, but so difficult to achieve!

It is our mandate to lead the Canadian broadcasting industry in the production of distinctively Canadian programmes. That is why the Parliament of Canada created the CBC, and why we are financed in such large measure by public funds.

## THE OBLIGATIONS ON THE CBC

Let me conclude by saying that I quite recognize, as President of the CBC, that we must earn the right to the kind of support I am seeking. We must earn it by the effective and efficient use of the money Canadians give us, through Parliament. I believe the CBC is far more efficient than some of our critics suggest, but I intend to establish review mechanisms to ensure that this is so. We must earn the right to your increasing support

by producing distinctively Canadian programmes, not American copies. We must earn your support by remaining sensitive to the changing values and the changing social problems Canadians confront, and not succumb to the temptation to programme for ourselves, the "insiders", in the broadcasting field. We must earn your support by accepting wholeheartedly the responsibilities of a **national** broadcasting system - that of reflecting and interpreting, faithfully and with insight - when required with daring - the reality of Canada, its several regions and cultural groups, and its two major linguistic groups.

These responsibilities, these challenges, are, I am firmly convinced - even after only nine months with the CBC - fully accepted by every CBC broadcaster and technician and administrator. But we need something more - and here I should like to speak in very personal terms.

I know, too, that what I have said about CBC programming will contain no surprises to "insiders". To say we must have excellence and balance and distinctiveness and consistency is not to postulate some grand new principles. How is it then that the obstacles to realizing these principles have so stubbornly persisted?

My proposition, as a newcomer to broadcasting, is that we had better set for ourselves a straightforward target that Canadians **generally** will understand and accept. My proposition is that our success or failure as Canadian institutions should be judged on the basis of such a straightforward target.

My further proposition is that broadcasters alone will not achieve this goal. We cannot by simply searching our souls or excoriating the bureaucracy achieve the goal.

Of course we need a philosophy. Of course our programming must constantly reach down to find and renew its roots in the diversity of Canadian society.

But we need above all the support of the Canadian people. We need their sense of commitment to Canadian cultural survival and to the central part of the CBC and national broadcasting in it. We need their recognition of the price of an infinity of choice. We need their understanding that arguments over regionalism, or elitist vs populist programming, must be balanced with the imperative of cultural survival. We need their willingness to place in the same context their preferences - sometimes their demands - for an emphasis on particular kinds of programming.

It is this kind of commitment which is the condition of all else we do. That is why I have put to you the goal that I have.

by Gerald Hannon reprinted with permission from The Body Politic

On March 3, 1975 the Ottawa police department called a news conference. Superintendent Thomas Flanagan and Chief Morality Inspector George Zhukow were there to answer questions about "the most sordid investigation we've run into in some time." That was the beginning of the "Ottawa Homosexual Vice Ring" scandal.

Fourteen months later. Not one of the 16 accused customers of the service has been jailed or fined. But one of them, at the age of 34, returned to his apartment after his first appearance in court on a charge of gross indecency, wrote a short note: "Forgive me, I have no other choice", climbed to the 13th floor of his apartment building and jumped to his death. Eight of the accused required psychiatric care — not only because of the legal ordeal but because of the deluge of hate letters and phone calls they had to endure. Nine of the accused were either fired, suspended or moved to another job. At least one of the accused claims he was called "scum" and "pervert" and physically assaulted by the police.

Not one of the accused customers has been jailed or fined. One man, Michael Gravel - the almost ridiculously inept owner of the modelling agency, has been sentenced to two years less a day. Out of the "most sordid investigation" in recent Ottawa history, out of a front page scandal that ran almost non-stop over a month of daily newspapers, out of the untold thousands of taxpayers' dollars that financed this "investigation", out of the 18 arrests, we finally work our way down to one 2 year jail sentence.

the fantasies these are intended to whip up: apple-cheeked youngsters falling by the score into the merciless hands of deviates. The facts: no one was charged with acts involving persons under 14. The charges laid involved young men between the ages of 16 and 21. The prosecution's star witness was no bright-eyed kid hoofing it down Sparks St. with his bag of **Ottawa Citizens** - he was 17, tough, and a daily drug user. Who was told by police he wouldn't be charged if he cooperated. Who was coached by the police on names and dates he admits he can't really remember. Who has been declared suicidal by two psychiatrists and detained in psychiatric hospital in Ottawa.

The media hooked on to the "vice ring" headline and didn't let go. Some samples: "Boys in Slavery Ring", "Male Prostitution Ring Broken", "Another Charged in Slavery Ring". But they got the phrase from Police Superintendent Thomas Flanagan - he has since categorically denied using it but that it was his choice of phrase at that initial press conference is a matter of public record. That was only the beginning of the very peculiar and reprehensible role played by the Ottawa police force.

In an apparent attempt to milk the case for maximum publicity, they released in clusters the names and complete addresses of all those charged - a few today, a few some days later over a period of three weeks. As well, the police used out-and-out deception to get the evidence they needed. They told many of the accused they were interested only in prosecuting the operator of the agency,

headline like "War Graves Commission Chief Charged in Ottawa Vice Ring" suggests a vast network headed by scandalously highly placed civil servants. This represented extremely irresponsible journalism, particularly considering the fact that the names and addresses of the accused were printed in full in all of the stories.

There's been a lot of public agonizing over that particular issue - especially since Warren Zufelt's suicide. It has been set up as a difficult choice between "the public's right to know" and "the presumption of innocence until guilt is proven". the editors of both the **Citizen** and the **Journal** writhed editorially about that one, and both admitted that the case could perhaps have been handled better. Neither, of course, seems to have taken any steps towards setting up a code of ethics or set of guidelines applicable to any future cases of this nature. the dichotomy, in any case, is a fatuous one. The presumption of innocence is one of our most basic rights, safeguarded in the Criminal Code and sanctioned by centuries of tradition. The public has a "right" to know that a crime has occurred, its nature and its locale - but to suggest that we have a "right" to know full names, addresses and occupations when it is clear that the publication of that information will result in the punishment of the accused long before a trial has begun is purest nonsense. To put those two claims on the same footing reveals a rather flimsy conception of the relative importance of citizen's rights.

Most disturbing perhaps is the evidence of police/press cooperation. In at least one case it would have been impossible for a certain reporter to have known of the appearance in court of one of the accused had he not been tipped off by the police. Both the prosecution and the defence had taken some pains to prevent a leak since they had been assured by the accused's psychiatrist that he was suicidal, and that any publicity might be fatal. A reporter was at the hearing. Besides the prosecuting attorney, the defence and the judge himself, only the police knew when the event was to occur. The reporter has refused to divulge his source of information, and even though he was made aware of the precarious mental state of the accused, he published the story. Happily no suicide followed. But if anything illustrates the mindless pursuit of sensationalism by a city press aided by its police force, this does.

What happened? There can be no doubt that a badly organized and almost absurdly obvious prostitution service existed for a short time in Ottawa. Equally certain is that it employed knowledgeable young hustlers and not "innocent" children. And that a fairly wide cross section of Ottawa men were willing to avail themselves of its services. Now if the law had followed a reasonable course of justice, the service would have been shut down and one more agency exploiting young people would have passed away. All very tidy-happens in heterosexual circles all the time.

That this was not the scenario is one of the pressing reasons why an investigation into the whole affair is so necessary (see box for details of attempts to date). Some of the factors at work, of course, are clear. In any heterosexual case involving prostitution, the customers are never charged. But when the charges of "gross indecency", "indecent act" and "buggery" do not apply simply because the age of consent for heterosexual acts can be as low as 14. But there's more to it than that. Homosexual scandals involving big names have generated very marketable newspaper copy for a very long time. As well, there was the moral climate in Ottawa at the time - a civic government obviously looking for a crusader image. But some very important questions remain unanswered: why a two-month investigation was necessary when a police cadet could have blown the case open in an afternoon (was that much time necessary in order to collect an impressive list of customers' names?), why the officers accused of assaulting Duthie have not been suspended even after an internal investigation has occurred and they have been charged, why the police seem to use the "witness statement" technique as a matter of course, what sort of pressures were brought to bear on the 17-year old witness, why relations between the police and certain members of the press seem so cozy, why police saw fit to send their witness on a "walking tour" of the court room to see if he could identify a man against whom charges had been dropped so that new charges could be laid. The gay community must not rest until answers to these questions have been provided by an independent investigative body that includes at least one open gay individual.

The Ottawa "homosexual vice ring scandal" shows what tragedy can follow upon the combination of gay closetry, press irresponsibility, questionable police practices and discriminatory legislation. We have potential control over at least one of those factors - closetry. We should not falter in our efforts to persuade gay people how easily scandals of this nature collapse when gays are open and unafraid. Prostitution services, in fact, depend for their very existence upon a relatively large body of men who have no other access to sexual satisfaction. Men who can not be "seen" in bars or baths or - heaven forbid - a gay organization. Men who frequently troubled about their sexuality and have swallowed all the crap that straight society hands out. A society that puts them in the position of having no other outlet for their sex drives than a seedy prostitution service, and then arrests and punishes them when they finally resort to it. If there is any lesson for gay people in the Ottawa mess, it is that "out of the closets" is more than just a cant phrase to shout at demonstrations. It still represents the difference between a life of openness that gives you access to a variety of sexual partners, and the possibility of one day facing an ugly death 13 stories down. Think about it.

## Mountie, newsman, four others facing homosexual ring charges

**Boys hired for sex acts, police say**

**Gross indecency**

**Guilty in sex case, man freed by judge**

**Four more Ottawa men charged in teen-aged homosexual ring**

**Graves official facing charge in sex ring**

## Sex scandal man jumps to his death

## Man charged in vice case plunges 13 floors to death

The others? Three await trial. One acquittal. Three charges were withdrawn for lack of evidence. Eight were found guilty. All the convicted men received suspended sentences or absolute discharges. Getting off easy? Ask the nine men who lost their jobs. Ask the eight men who are still under psychiatric care. Ask the man who kept finding copies of the newspaper stories posted up in his apartment lobby. Ask George Duthie, after he'd been slapped up against the wall and punched in the head by the police. Ask the family and friends of Warren Zufelt, the man who took his own life.

There can be little doubt that the "accused" suffered far more grievous punishment than the one jailed man. Whatever the merits of his case, he at least received his sentence after due process of law. The others suffered severe social censure and in many cases lost their jobs long before it was established that they were "guilty". Something had gone terribly wrong with one of the most fundamental bases of Canadian law. The presumption of innocence until guilt is proven.

What happened? It was moral spring cleaning time in Ottawa in March of 1975. That city's moral custodians led by Mayor Lorry Greenberg, were waging a vigorous campaign against body-rub parlours, but the Unique Male Modelling Agency must have seemed a much bigger plum. Nothing can establish a government's reputation as a moral defender like evidence that it is protecting our "children". We at **The Body Politic** have learned quite dramatically how reason goes out the window when people imagine that homosexuals are "preying on" children. All of the early newspaper stories emphasized this aspect of the case: "boys as young as 11", "as many as 100 boys", "a poor little kid out on the street", "a newspaper carrier was accosted on his route" - all are quotations from the first stories to appear in the Ottawa papers. You can see

and asked for their cooperation in providing "witness statements". Many of them were frightened enough to comply. These men were subsequently arrested, charged, and the "witness statements" were used to obtain "confessions". Interestingly enough, two men who refused to give witness statements and took the precaution of informing their lawyers were never approached again by the police.

As well, their "press conference" tactic insured that hearsay evidence against the accused would be published even though it could not have been made public once a preliminary hearing had begun. Section 467 of the Criminal Code provides that "prior to the commencement of the taking of evidence at a preliminary inquiry, the justice holding the inquiry shall, if application is made thereof by the accused or, where there is more than one accused, by any one of them, make an order directing that evidence taken at the inquiry shall not be published in any newspaper or broadcast before such time as (a) the accused who made the application is discharged, or (b), if the accused who made the application is committed for trial or ordered to stand trial, the trial is ended." The accused, on the advice of their lawyers, would certainly have availed themselves of this provision in the code, considering the nature of the charges. If they'd had the chance. But by holding a press conference, the police made sure they didn't.

There were two forces at work destroying those 18 men in Ottawa. One was the police. The other was the press. Both the **Ottawa Citizen** and the **Ottawa Journal** consistently employed the phrase "vice ring". Now that phrase suggests that those men charged were in some way connected with the organization of a prostitution service. They were not, of course, they were merely clients and largely unaware of the actual organization. To use a