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Dalhousie Gazette

Vol. 104

January 14, 1972

Number 13

**Union
Dispute
(see p. 3)**



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Mayor attempts censorship

CBC film draws protests

Two spontaneous demonstrations erupted last Saturday

night in Moncton following the showing of a film on the CBC French network.

conflicts between English and French.

The second group of about 12-15 students, according to a Canadian Press wire story, marched to the home of the Mayor, shouting "We want French". Police dispersed the groups without making any arrests. The mayor has yet to respond to the protest actions.

The NFB-produced film, entitled "l'Acadie, l'Acadie", concerns events in the New Brunswick city in 1968-69. At that time there were demonstrations for more French language instruction as well as

The airing of the film, reportedly despite the attempts of Moncton Mayor Leonard Jones to stop it, resulted in a march of about 200-300 students to the home of Dr. Savoie, Université de Moncton President.

Classified ads

Classified ads must be received by 1 p.m. Saturday. Rates are 50 cents for the first three lines and 10 cents for each additional line. Ads must be pre-paid.

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by Ken MacDougall
Does your "report card" confuse you? You're not alone. This article is dedicated to the translation and clarification of those hazy little letters.

First, there are ten classifications: A+, A, A-, B+, B, B-, C, D, FM, and F.

Now — the real marking system!

That's the easy part. Now, for the complications.

This lettering system only applies officially to the Faculty of Arts and Science (although other faculties probably use it as well).

There are no standard numerical equivalents. These equivalents are worked out at the discretion of the individual professor. The professors are free to use their own determining factors in regulating the number of marks they give in each category.

Grades, therefore, may be worked out using the Bell curve (scaling) or by the old number/letter conversion list used by the prof for the past several years. Some departments have a uniform conversion system but

profs have been known to ignore these as well.

Ultimately, the one saving grace of the new letter system is the fact that marks are not tied down by the numerical equivalency method. Some profs have never given grades higher than 85%, and never intend to.

Further, to assist you in your quest for security in the working world, your year-end transcripts will contain percentage breakdowns of the number of marks given by each prof in each category, plus your standing in your class. All so you don't appear to be dumb, to that prospective employer, as may be indicated by all those embarrassing B+'s or A-'s.

Of course, if it is only your intention to receive an education during your stay at Dal, you shouldn't have been reading this in the first place.

If you did, however, say a silent curse for the institutions who still think it imperative that education must still be formally graded.

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CUPE awaiting support

B of G ratifies Dal association

by Bruce M. Lantz
and Don Retson

A small war is shaping up between the Dalhousie Staff Association, the Canadian Union of Public Employees and the Dal Board of Governors, with the non-academic employees at this university caught in the middle.

The complaints of the employees concerned centre on low salaries, long hours, arbitrary firings and poor benefits. The secretaries in particular make less than the maintenance staff at Dal, often as low as \$2500 a year.

The Staff Association which has a possible membership of 195 out of 700 employees, was recently ratified by the Board of Governors as the representatives of these workers.

According to the president of the Staff Association, Tony Nicholas, that organization will try to avoid the "union image" and maintain friendly relations with Dal. He admits that they are not representative of a majority of the employees concerned, but hopes to remedy that within six months to a year. By that time he hopes that the

association will be powerful enough to agitate for certain demands which would be indicated by the workers.

Nicholas stated that the group will be serving a social function as well.

Talk of unionization began not long ago, when several employees wrote to CUPE President Charlie MacDougall and asked him to explain the situation to them. MacDougall claims that 287 employees filled out union membership cards before CUPE backed off because of some unfavorable talk that was circulating among the employees.

An unsigned letter was sent to the CUPE office stating that there is "A new awareness and appreciation of our current privileged position at Dalhousie — and a realization that a communist dictatorship such as CUPE has its place in Cuba or Russia, but it has no place in Canada". So the union decided to give the new association "a chance to hang itself" and pulled back.

Dalhousie vice-president D. H. McNeil denied that the new Association has any powers

other than being recognized as an organization on campus. He went on to state that their decisions would not necessarily be binding on other employees. This contradicts a recent article in the 4th Estate which remarked that the interim executive of the Association was making decisions and proposing resolutions which it has no right to do.

According to McNeil, the Staff Association was recognized by the Board of Governors without any exact information as to its purpose or the number of employees actually in the group. He maintained that any group would get the same treatment if they asked to be recognized. McNeil stated that the group "seemed like a responsible lot" and so little needed to be asked as to their

intentions. However, President Henry Hicks is supposed to be checking with the association's president, Tony Nicholas, to learn more about their plans.

In an interview with the GAZETTE, MacDougall stated that he felt the Board of Governors would rather support a non-union organization because such groups are easier to control and do not make such high demands on the management. "No association can function, due to lack of an efficient structure and inner turmoil," said MacDougall. He added that the Association has no real recourse to legal arbitration as they are not certified under the Trade Union Act.

On the other hand, CUPE has an extensive nationwide net-

work of educational, research and legal facilities — the most up-to-date in Canada.

McNeil repudiated the allegations made in the 4th Estate article, saying that they "could not be taken seriously as they came from a bad source". He went on to say that it was biased and untrue — that CUPE was recognized by Dal and no pressure was being exerted against the union.

Meanwhile CUPE is waiting for a break in the Staff Association. "Then we'll have the full confidence of the employees", said MacDougall. The Association is striving to obtain more support, and the Student Union, according to President Brian Smith, is keeping out of the matter. "I don't know anything about it".

Anti-poverty group to meet

The Nova Scotia delegates to the newly-formed National Anti-Poverty Organization will be meeting early in this new year to co-ordinate efforts to bring together low income groups. The organization, formed as a result of a resolution passed unanimously at the Poor People's Conference a year ago, comprises two representatives from each province and territory.

Rose Adams of Halifax and Gordon MacDonald of Sydney, the NS interim representatives said that the basic aims of the organization are:

1. To provide information about and to low income groups.

2. To present a united national voice on common issues.

3. To assist in developing and strengthening new organizations in areas where they do not exist.

4. To ensure that resolutions passed at the last and future conferences be acted upon.

Provincial low income organizations in Saskatchewan and British Columbia have already elected permanent

members. The other provinces have plans underway to elect their representatives.

The interim delegates were appointed by the Nova Scotia delegates at the Poor People's Conference last year and will sit as representatives only until the low income groups of the province get together and elect permanent representatives.

For further information contact Rose Adams at 429-1658.

THE COLUMN

Several proposed amendments for the Student Union constitution have been submitted by Commerce rep Mike Bowser. They will affect, if passed, the election by-laws...all constitutional amendments must be put to a vote of the entire student body...this should happen about February 26...As well, nominations for positions on next year's Student Council will open February 2 and will close on the 9th. Election is on the 16th...The York University Homophile Association is hosting a conference January 28-30 on "Sexuality and Civil Rights". For more information, write to the YUHA, CYSF Office, Ross Bldg., York University, Downsview, Ontario...


Dave Murdock replacing fired Ken Campbell as SUB

Affairs Secretary...Mark Mosher is an assistant.... Murdoch reports a Valentine's Day celebration is in the works, with a possible \$1 dinner and other fun-type things...

Going to Vancouver? There's a year-round youth hostel in Jericho Park...all the facilities for \$1.50. Information at P.O. Box 6109, Station G, Vancouver 8...Works by two photography students at the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design have been selected for inclusion in a national exhibition of photos. Carlo Lunn and Peter Shepard, both second year students in photography, had their work selected from more than 17,000 entries. The exhibition, which opens Jan. 27 in Ottawa, will also come to Halifax...

...and finally, is Brian Smith really running for President on the Student Union — again?

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 15
 SUB Chambers, 9 p.m.
 McInnes Room Dance, 9 p.m.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 16
 Dalhousie Concert Series, Netherlands Chamber Choir, Cohn Auditorium, 3 p.m.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18
 Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, lecture, DICK GREGORY.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21
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Dal employees lose again

The attempt by the Canadian Union of Public employees to organize the non-academic staff of this university is long overdue. The secretaries and technicians here are paid less than the maintenance staff, although they have a better education.

For years they neglected to organize themselves and yet often complained because the unions were helping other groups to gain concessions from management. At long last throughout the Maritimes, these people are demanding some sort of organization to represent them. CUPE, a huge, well-organized, totally Canadian union is ready to act for these employees. Yet they are waffling. Here at Dal the people concerned are afraid to have a proven, strong union represent them and instead are willing to compromise with an association which the administration admits failed to work some years ago.

Even the president of the Staff Association, Tony Nicholas, admits that the organization will not be performing much more than social functions for the next six months or a year. How much benefit will this be to the employees when the organization will, as Nicholas stated, "try to maintain friendly relations with Dalhousie"?

Why are the workers willing to allow an organization, which admits that it is inexperienced, to handle their demands? Why, when CUPE is able to do so immediately and more effectively?

This, of course, is totally acceptable to the Board of Governors of Dal. In this case they are the equivalent to the "management" and as such want a group that they can control — one that will not be strong enough to set demands and back them up if not granted. This Staff Association does not have either the experience or the organization to be nearly as effective as CUPE.

The ones that will suffer for this lack of foresight are, of course, the secretaries and other non-academic employees at Dal. Their association will no doubt get a few token concessions from the administration, but this is wasted effort that serves only to confuse the issue and delude people into thinking that they are actually gaining ground. However, if the group ever decides to make strong demands for better wages, benefits and working conditions, then they would see

Staff

Association

VS

CUPE

that they are not strong enough to battle a multi-million dollar corporation like Dalhousie University.

CUPE could do this if the employees would stop following the dark and take the opportunity to talk to CUPE officials and find out what they are bound to lose through this association — an association which is not representative of anywhere near a majority of the non-academic workers. (The figures are 195 out of 700.)

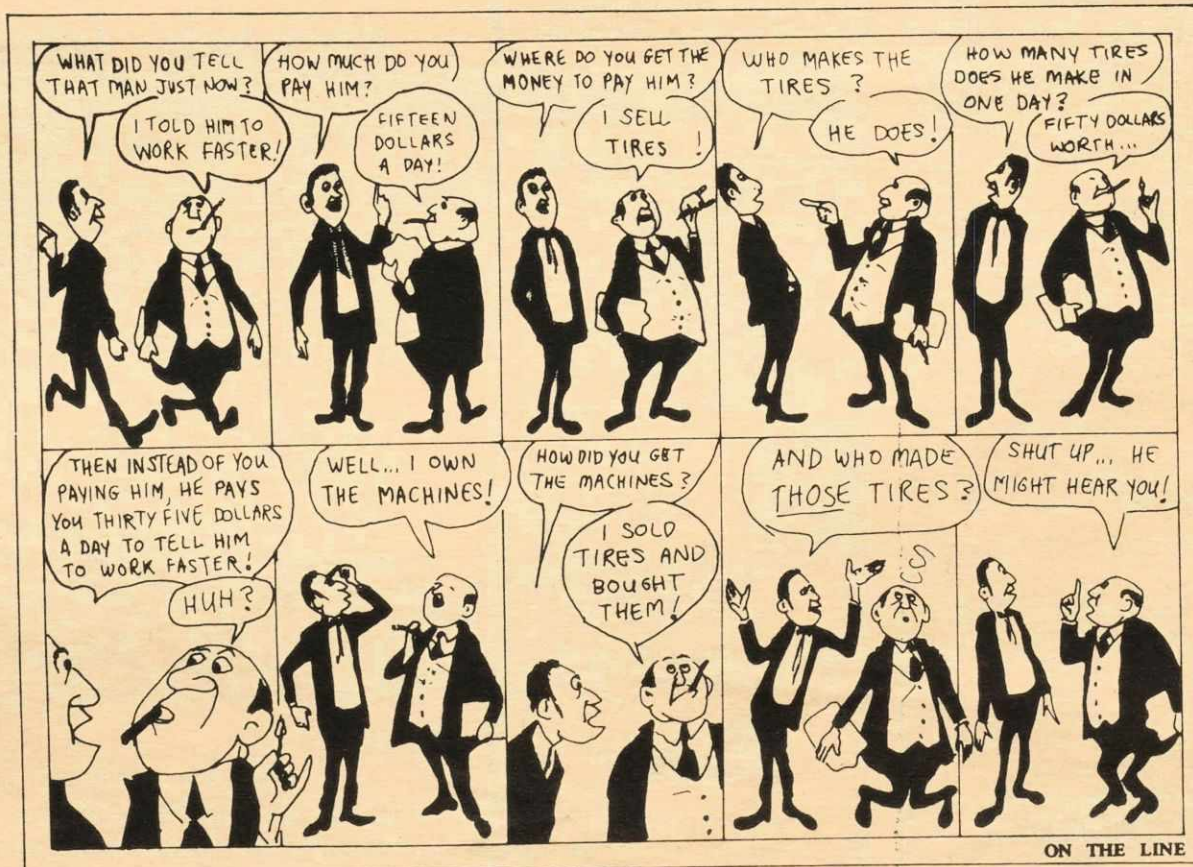
The fact that the Board of Governors was willing to ratify this association without making a serious preliminary investigation into the amount of support it commanded and the plans (or lack of them) that it had for the future is strikingly indicative of where the employees of this university stand in the eyes of the administration. They are not concerned with removing the archaic working standards from this campus, but only with getting as much as possible with little effort.

The solution lies with the people who stand to lose the most through all this — the employees themselves. Those who are not in favor of the Staff Association must get together and demand that the Board of Governors withdraw its ratification as an illegal and grossly negligent action.

Those who agreed to join this organization must realize that they are only harming their fellow workers AND themselves by supporting something which is bound to fail. They must demand to know what Tony Nicholas and the rest of the association executive plan to do for (and possibly against) them. They must decide if they are going to make a strong stand for their working rights.

Then there must be an open forum with representatives of CUPE and the Staff Association, with all concerned employees present. Thus the advantages and disadvantages of both organizations will be there for all to see and the myths that have been circulated by some people to serve their own ends will be destroyed.

Most important of all, the students of this university and their representatives (the Student Union) must concern themselves with the problems facing these employees. We must stop hiding from such issues, and help the people who maintain our ivory tower through taxes.



The Dalhousie Gazette

CANADA'S OLDEST
COLLEGE NEWSPAPER

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Room 334 — Student Union Bldg.

Jewry Councils press Kremlin

Rise in quota a political move

by Alison Manzer

In a recent political move the USSR raised the quota of Jews being allowed to emigrate from that country.

Emigration from the Soviet Union has been fluctuating during the past few years. Protests after the Leningrad trials of 1970 caused a quota raise to approximately 1,200 a month for a few months. The number then dropped again to 120 a week. The most recent raise (December 1970) has brought the number leaving the country to 4,000 a month.

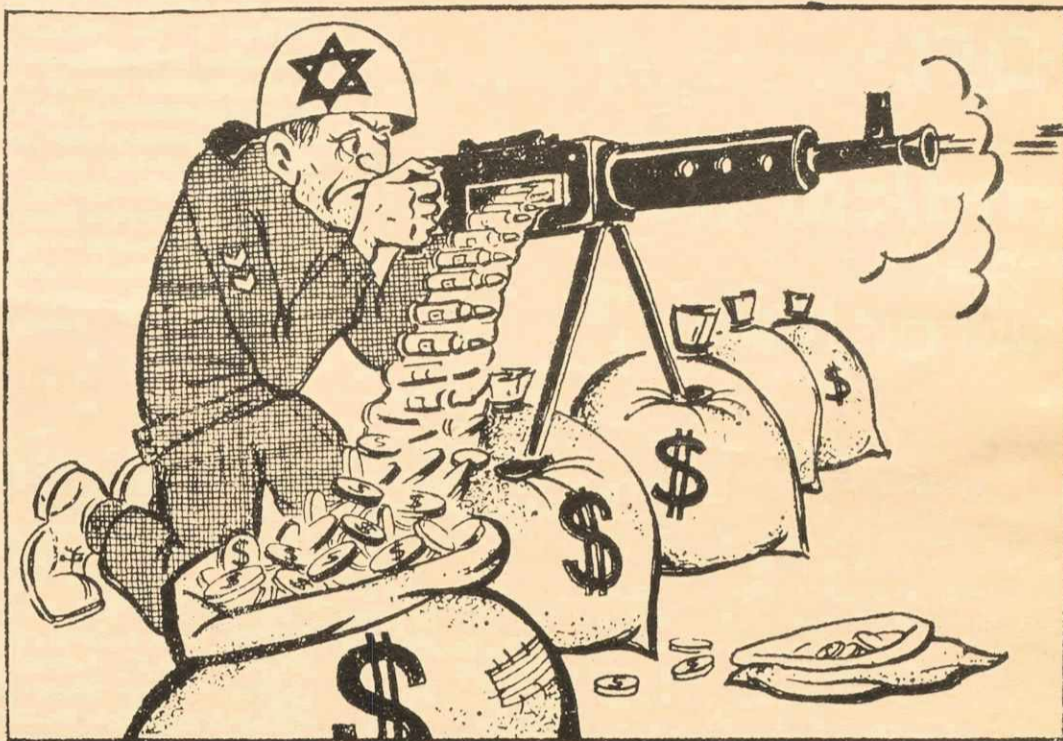
The specific reasons for the raise are unclear but there are some indications as to motive. One is a split in the Kremlin leadership. The split seems to be over the implications of international publicity and its effect on Soviet expansionism. One group believes that more harm will come from detaining the Jews when world opinion is demanding their freedom. Other opinion is obviously opposed to this and feels there is harm in releasing the Jews. This may cause antagonisms between the Kremlin and other

minority groups in the union of Republics, as they too demand more freedom.

The issue which may have forced the Soviet Government to raise the quota is rising internal discontent. The fringe areas such as the Caucasus, the Ukraine, the Baltic republics and central Asia are expressing disaffection. The Jew happens to be one of the groups which has a great deal of external support. The raising of the Jewish emigration quota will appease world opinion. This will be achieved without the possibility of internal discontent which would result from a mass exodus. Such a departure of large groups would raise jealousies in other minority groups and likely cause an increase in their demands.

The ultimate result of this increase will be that of a smoke screen. As soon as attention is diverted the Soviet Union may return to its original policy. This follows the principle of keeping things quiet until a hot issue dies down. This seems to be what the Soviet leaders are trying to achieve by granting

From the cesspool of Soviet Anti-Semitic Agitation
Anti-Israel, Anti-Zionist propaganda in millions of copies



Dollars become bullets

reprinted in "Focus on Soviet Jewry"

from "Pravda"



limited concessions.

It is important for people to realize that the issue is not dead. The quota of Jews allowed to emigrate from the Soviet Union has not been static in the past. There exists the great possibility that the quota will be lowered again if pressure is taken off the Soviet leaders. Repressive acts are also still occurring in the Soviet Union.

There are large numbers of political prisoners in the Soviet Union who have been arrested for a variety of reasons. Among the Jews these fall mainly into the categories: "Anti-soviet acts", "anti-soviet propaganda" and "treason — to flee abroad". One thing which should be noted about these arrests is that a political prisoner automatically goes to a strict regime camp. A criminal may only reach this level of punishment if they are a repeated offender or commit a crime while already in a camp. Yet many of the Jewish

prisoners are there only because they wished to study their traditional language or to go to their racial homeland.

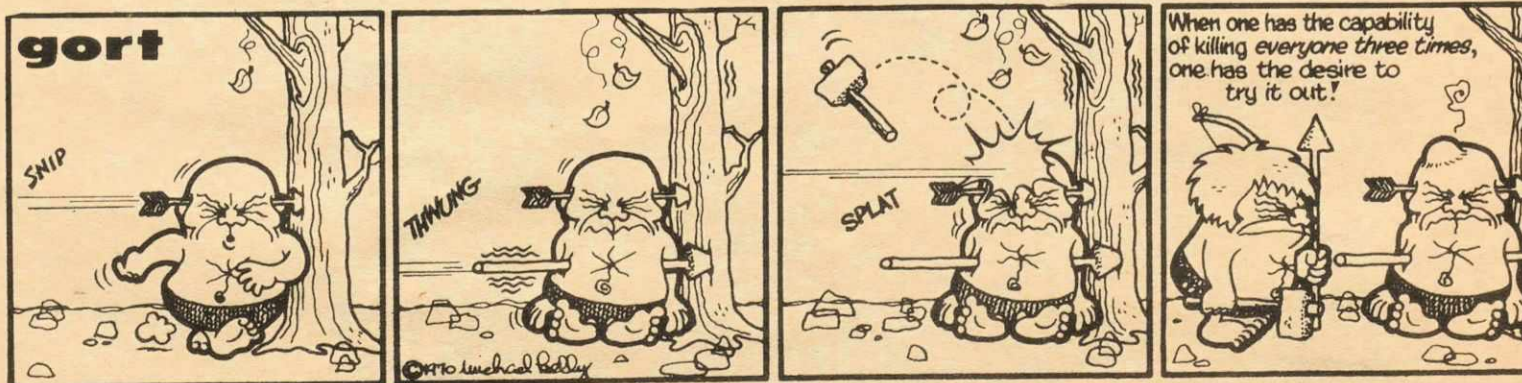
Some consideration should also be given to the fact that there are three and a half million Jews in the Soviet Union. Of these approximately 300,000 have indicated a wish to go to Israel. At a rate of 1,500 a week this would take four years and the number of people desiring to leave is increasing constantly. This is largely due to racial prejudices existing in the Soviet Union. The fact that anti-Semitic cartoons have appeared in major Soviet publications (such as Pravda) is indication of its existence.

The action committees on Soviet Jewry are now beginning to focus on these problems as well as that of freeing the Jews. The approach taken to achieve this is to aim campaigns at the individual prisoner. Posters, mass productions of postcards to the Kremlin, television

programs and demonstrations are all mentioning the individual. This is being done on a North American, and to some extent, on a world scale. This is done in the hope that the Soviet officials will become embarrassed enough to release or at least improve the conditions of the political prisoner.

All action is being co-ordinated through the Union of Soviet Jewry Councils, which is a North American association, keeping all the regions and locals in touch. The power of the actions comes from this mass co-ordination. The magnitude of this must be such that it brings pressure to bear on the Soviet leaders.

For those who are interested please write to this prisoner and tell her that people are becoming involved: Zalmanson, Sylva Yosifovna, Rabochy Poselok Iavas, Zubovo Polionsky Rayan, Uchr. Zh. 385/3, Potma, Mordavian ASSR, USSR.



Québec labour: the roots of unity

INTRODUCTION

In the October 15 edition, the GAZETTE carried a feature on Québec with a history, an analysis of the October crisis and some projections of the future of Québec.

The economic aspects of the struggle have come to predominate all discussions. A very important part of these concerns the labour unions. Previously they have not involved themselves in the politics of Québec, but the obvious interaction of liberalism, economics and the people has forced the Québec labour unions, particularly the Québec Federation of Labour, to take stands on the political future of Québec.

Recently the QFL held an assembly to clarify

their stand, which has been developing on an ad-hoc basis for the past few years. Out of this assembly came a number of important resolutions, some of which show contradictions but at the same time show a new, more involved political stance among unions generally.

The most significant result of the convention is the increased militancy shown by the union membership as a whole. The 235,000 member union represents a significant portion of Québec workers, and these developments add new reinforcement to those struggling for Québec independence.

QFL: radical new directions?

by Robert Wallace

McGill Daily

The Quebec Federation of Labour has left the negotiating table and entered the larger arena of political and social struggle.

Although the role the QFL defined for itself in that struggle is an ambiguous one, several resolutions passed by the 235,000-member labour central at its convention last week reflect the new political direction of the Quebec labour movement.

"The overwhelming majority of delegates to the convention expressed their support in principle for Quebec having the total right of self-determination, including the right to declare its sovereignty, with the reservation that this process must be accomplished in accordance with the needs and aspirations of the working classes".

"Another resolution declared

support for "the creation of a permanent inter-union common front on the political and social levels."

"Still another resolution dedicated the QFL to "the establishment of a socialist and democratic society," to be brought about by "struggle" waged "simultaneously on the political and syndical levels."

"The QFL must broaden the front of progressive forces, channelling all the legitimate movements opposing the system which oppresses us." This "movement of solidarity" would operate on a regional basis; the various regional labour councils would work "conjointly with all syndical, popular and political organisations" sharing the QFL's goals.

"Finally, delegates felt the QFL "must consider massive participation in a political party and, if need be, set up a new party."

This last resolution was a

bone of contention between delegates sympathetic to the Parti Québécois and those who insisted it was not a genuine working-class party.

The top leadership of the union took some of the strongest pro-PQ stands. Secretary-General Fernand Daoust interpreted the resolution to mean that "those militants who want to work for the PQ will do so with the blessing of the QFL leadership."

Referring to "disquieting" statements made recently by the PQ about labour (the PQ refused to support the massive La Presse demonstration of October 29). Daoust said that QFL militants could now work to change these "petit-bourgeois positions" from inside the PQ.

Federation President Louis Laberge took a similar stand. He asked delegates to "pardon" PQ leader René Lévesque for his criticism of the La Presse demonstration; "we mustn't

forget what Lévesque has done for the workers," Laberge declared.

But the most enthusiastic pro-PQ man was Jean Gérin-Lajoie, vice-president of the QFL and Quebec director of the United Steelworkers of America. Citing the "massive grassroots support" given to the PQ by workers in the last election, Gérin-Lajoie said that since "we" had patiently built the PQ, "we" should not be too quick to discard it. To form a workers' party at the present time would "alienate us from the population".

As is well known, the Parti Québécois has pledged not to harm American corporate interests in Quebec. Structurally, the QFL is the Quebec wing of the Canadian Labour Congress and groups mostly locals affiliated to AFL-CIO unions in the United States. The motives behind its leaders' support for the PQ are

therefore open to question.

Similarly, the reasons for the QFL's new political involvement are not so much revolutionary as practical. According to Laberge, it was "collusion between government, high finance and the judicial system" that forced unions to fight on the social and political fronts as well as by industrial bargaining.

"The best collective agreement is powerless to prevent the government legislating away, with a stroke of the pen, the rights acquired in struggles going back as much as 100 years," he said. This meant that "we have to change the system as a whole".

Laberge added, however: "Our enemies and all the people on the right say we are preaching revolution. It's exactly the opposite. By becoming involved in political action, we will prevent the anarchists from getting power."

by Alvyn Katz
McGill Daily

The irresistible growth of the "Super-Union", the common front of the Quebec Federation of Labour (QFL) and the Confederation of National Trade Unions (CNTU), has horrified the Quebec bourgeoisie and its press during the last few months. The obvious threat such a common front poses to the status quo has sent better newspapers than the Daily Express into paroxysms.

And well it might. The members of the common front, which at one point included the Quebec Teachers Corporation (QTC), are well aware of the nature of the conflict in which they are engaging. "This is the basic struggle for the victory of a liberated Québec," said the president of the QTC, Yvan Charbonneau, during an immense rally at the Forum.

The issue which led to the most significant break-through in labour unity was the lock-out of four unions at La Presse, formerly the largest French-language daily in North America. The four unions, all affiliated with the QFL, were locked out ostensibly because the La Presse administration wished to install new equipment which would eliminate the jobs of some of the workers.

The workers claimed that La Presse, a part of the Gelco-Power Corporation conglomerate, was merely acting in conformity with its policy of maximizing profits at the expense of the workers and that La Presse had not made an effort to retrain the workers or replace them. The La Presse issue was never viewed simply as a struggle between four unions and an employer but was

rather regarded as the confrontation between the Québécois workers and the monopoly capital, which controls the Quebec economy with the support of the Quebec provincial government.

As the La Presse lock-out continued through July, August, September and October, the long-simmering resentment of the Montreal firemen boiled over. During the month of October the firemen, who had been working without a contract ever since December 1970, decided that further negotiations with the dictatorial government of Jean Drapeau were pointless and walked out on their jobs.

Drapeau quickly obtained a court injunction ordering them back to work and, pressured by their former allies the policemen, the firemen reluctantly reassumed their positions.

During the summer, further confrontation between labour and the capital-government alliance occurred, each time ending in a more or less convincing defeat for labour. The forces of government, business, and the courts combined to overwhelm the scattered forces of labour. In all the history of Québec, only once has a court refused to grant an injunction ordering workers back to work.

The injunctions have all too often been backed up by the powers of the police; during the summer a strike at Seven Islands resulted in a Duplessis-style repression of the workers by the provincial police.

On October 29, 15,000 workers and students marched in solidarity with the locked-out workers at La Presse (in spite of a hastily enacted municipal law which banned demon-

Unions form common front

strations in the proposed area), immediately surrounding the La Presse building. The demonstrators were met by the massed forces of the entire police force of Montreal and engaged in a battle which resulted in many arrests, injuries and one death.

Four days after the demonstration, 12,000 people attended a mass rally at the Forum. A common front of workers and students was proclaimed. Most importantly, those present pledged to devote themselves to the struggle of the oppressed people of Québec against the common oppressor.

In a short pamphlet issued last January entitled "There is no Longer any Future for Québec Within the Present Economic System", the CNTU illustrated the dominant role of monopoly capital concentrated in the hands of American multinational corporations in Québec. Moreover, the deep complicity of the Québec and federal governments was revealed.

The CNTU pamphlet proved conclusively that the present economic system pitted the forces of U.S. capital against those of Québec labour and based any development of the Québec economy on the investment of foreign capital. The endemic unemployment and exploitation of the people was traced back to the system which tolerated mass cutbacks in foreign-owned plants on one hand, while on the other went out begging for further foreign investment.

The CNTU recommended that the Québécois end the capitalist domination of Québec and begin a social and economic order "based only on ourselves". A

later and longer pamphlet expressed the same ideas in greater detail.

The most significant recent development was the creation of what appears to be a permanent common front of the major unions in Québec, the CNTU and the QFL. Militants have been forced to shift the focus of their activities from the negotiating table to the political and social arena. To best oppose the forces of the provincial government and multi-national capital, the workers have to unite and struggle on a national level.

This reflects the growing central role of government. Although formerly the government was content to mediate between capital and labour in the disputes which inevitably arose, and to legislate in favour of capital if necessary, government is coming to gradually dominate economic life.

The provincial government is the largest employer in Québec; the payroll of over 250,000 includes civil servants, teachers and other members of the educational establishment, all 12,012 workers of Hydro-Québec, and now, the employees of the James Bay Development Corporation.

The future role of government via vis the economic structure of society may be based on the James Bay Development Corporation model: government will direct the exploitation of resources and population, but the proceeds will go to the U.S. Workers therefore have had no choice but to oppose the government with the united force of Québécois labour. The conflict of its own accord has been transferred to the political forum.

These trends were clearly understood and planned for in both the Forum rally and the recent QFL convention.

A resolution of the QFL convention directed that "the QFL must broaden the front of progressive forces, channelling all the legitimate movements opposing the system which oppresses us." The creation of a political party to represent the interests of the workers has been proposed several times by various groups in the last few months, most recently at the QFL convention.

The CNTU has endorsed the constitutional stand of the Parti Québécois, although it disavows the petitbourgeois nature of its economic programme. However, should the Parti Québécois fail to develop into the workers party it has claimed itself to be, there is little doubt that a new party will appear in Quebec politics.

The common front has become an integral part of Quebec life. A more restricted front was organized early in the year to negotiate with the provincial government on a united basis, but the front more recently proclaimed at the Forum rally that it intends to deal with the larger issues of social and political change.

The probability of a general strike by the Montreal Central Council of the CNTU hangs over the negotiations in the La Presse dispute, with all the workers of Montreal uniting behind their fellows in opposition to the forces of monopoly capital.

The growing consciousness of Québécois labour is merely a reflection of the growing polarization of the society. As one of the speakers at the forum rally said "On vient de se réveiller".

LAST POST — photo: Jean-Michel Joffe



"This is a sacred solidarity. Never again will we be divided," — QFL President Louis Laberge



Dick Gregory coming

"The Cage" — a collage of evil

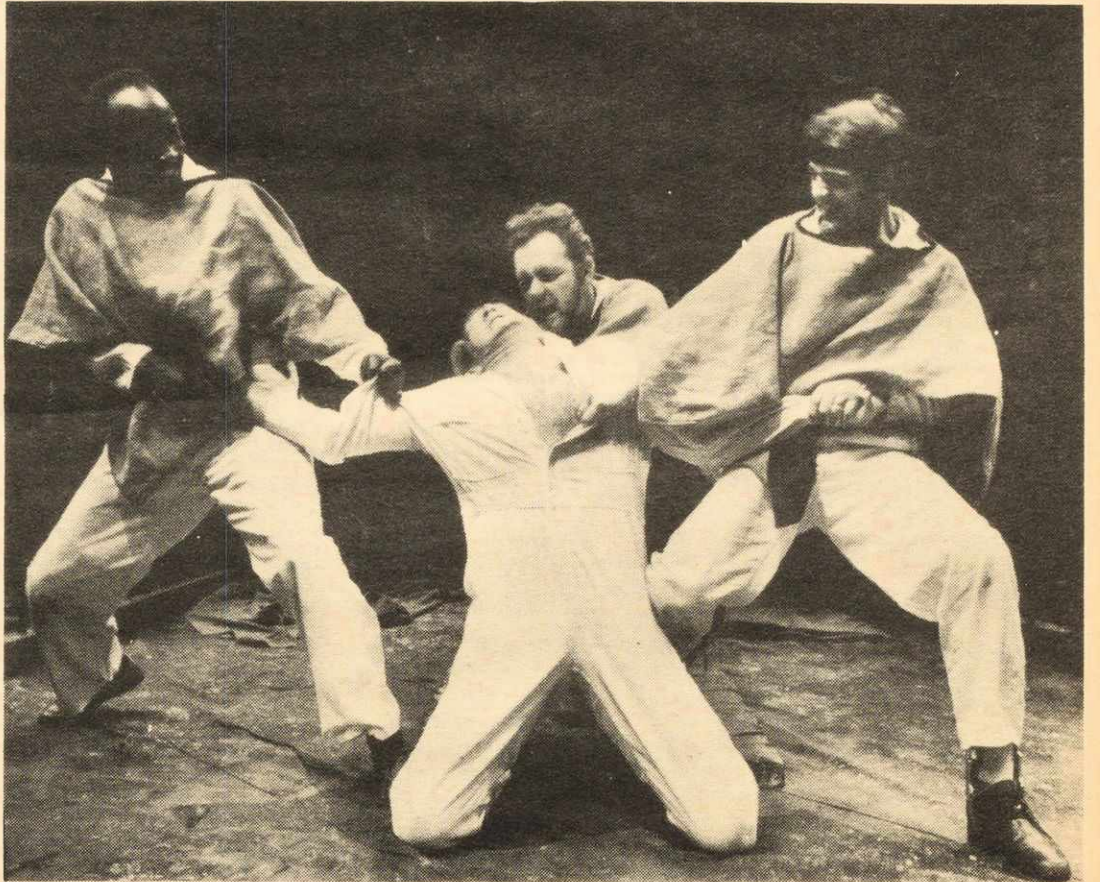
"The Cage" is returning to Halifax for the second time on January 15 at 8:30 p.m. in the Rebecca Cohn auditorium.

It is an 80 minute long one-act play, written by ex-felon Rick Cluchey and acted by former inmates of San Quentin penitentiary. "The Cage" portrays one day in the lives of four cell brothers — a day filled with the pervasive brutality that underlies all relationships inside a prison. The sadism of the guards, the homosexual triangle that results in the killing of the new inmate and the insanity of the Judge-God-General, Hatchet, are all part of the system energized by hate. "The Cage" is a collage of the evils that are associated with prison, but goes further to indicate the malignancy of the entire society.

After the play itself there will be a confrontation, with the audience, an inmate and an administrative official from Dorchester Penitentiary, and possibly an inmate from Springhill taking part.

Ticket prices will be \$3 and \$4, with \$1 off with the presentation of an ID.

Dick Gregory will be in the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium January 18 at 8 p.m. He will be talking about "Social Problems: Social or Anti-Social". Admission will be \$1.



Four members of the cast in a scene from "The Cage", which is returning to Dal for a second time on January 15.

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by
Uncle Walt

The discontented cook . . .
If there are leftovers after dinner: "What-samatter? Something wrong with my food?"
If all the food is eaten: "Omigod, I didn't make enough."

Do you have problems with your skin, hair, nails, teeth, gums, night vision, nerves, or digestion? A vitamin or mineral deficiency may be to blame. Much modern food is deprived of its nutrients. But you can improve your diet without taking vitamin pills.

When wheat is milled, the nutritious inner germ and outer bran are both removed to make white flour. Artificial enriching cannot restore its food value. Rice too has its valuable outer brown coating polished away. Insist on whole wheat bread and brown rice.

Vegetables are peeled in lye and blanched, dried fruits treated with sulphur, sugar and vegetable oils shorn of nutrients. Preservatives, artificial colour and flavour, excessive sugars and spices, acids, drugs, and caustic sodas are routinely added to foods. Buy fresh fruits and vegetables to avoid this adulteration.

Many vitamins and minerals are lost by improper cooking. Eat as many raw fruits and vegetables as you can. Always store food in a cool, dark place, namely your fridge. Light destroys vitamin B-2 while warmth allows food enzymes to attack vitamins. Never soak vegetables. It removes the water-soluble vitamins. Instead, wash quickly in cold water and dry at once.

Do not peel, chop, slice, or shred fruits and vegetables. Many minerals right under the peel are lost, and cutting exposes food to oxygen,

which destroys vitamin C. Don't use copper utensils, for copper also kills vitamin C on contact. Do not salt before or during cooking; salt draws out juices and nutrients. Baking soda destroys B vitamins unless high protein flour is used, a good idea anyway.

Never boil vegetables. Instead, steam them or use waterless cooking, broiling, baking or quick frying. Water used in cooking should be consumed (as in a soup) to avoid loss of nutrients. Vegetable oils used should also be retained as in salad dressings. Heat food quickly to halt enzyme action, but do not overcook: teeth are for chewing. Chew your food well too; it's the first step in digestion.

There are many cheap sources of vitamins and minerals. Raw carrots and baked sweet potatoes are full of vitamin A. A fresh orange daily supplies your vitamin C needs. Green leafy vegetables are rich in many nutrients. For protein, vitamins, and minerals such as calcium, eggs, cheese, and milk daily are indispensable. Powdered skim milk is fine, very economical, and tastes OK if allowed to chill for several hours in liquid form.

Beans, nuts, and whole grain cereals will round out your diet. These plus other tasty and nutritious foods are available at the Bean-sprout and the House of Health.

You may be destroying nutrients inside your body. Caffeine, found in coffee, tea, and cola drinks, interferes with calcium digestion. Smoking destroys vitamin C.

There's an added advantage to sensible cooking: while retaining nutrients you also retain the natural colours and flavours which make eating the joy it should be.

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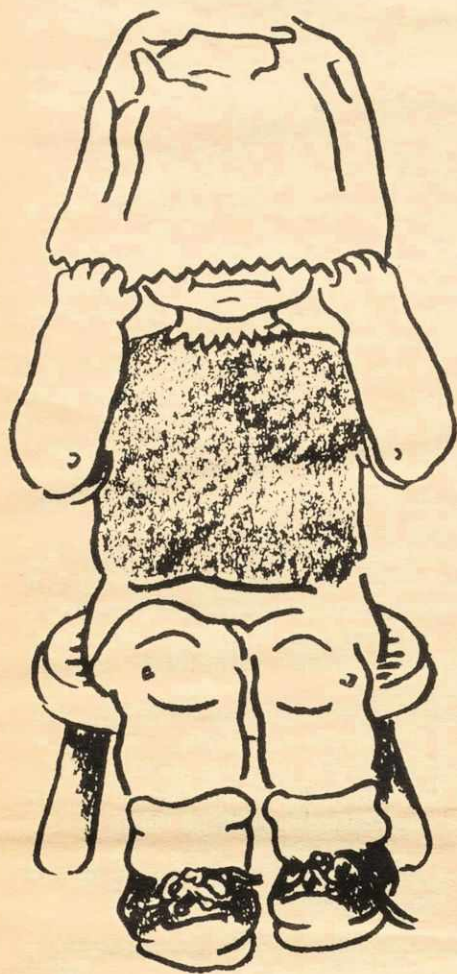
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"YOU'RE A GOOD MAN CHARLIE BROWN"



Dog house in SUB lobby?

Foam rubber shoes?

Technical director of SUB a dog?

Charlie Brown goes to med school?

Preparations for the D.M.D.S. production of "You're A Good Man Charlie Brown" are rapidly approaching a climax. The play is based on Charles M. Schultz's popular and well-loved comic strip characters, Lucy, Schroeder, Linus, Patty, Snoopy, and of course, old wishy-washy himself. This performance has thrilled thousands through its live stage presentations on-and-off-Broadway. "Charlie Brown" is perhaps one of the few truly honest entertainment programmes to come to the Halifax-Dartmouth area and indeed to Nova Scotia, in a long time.

The play is being co-directed by Stephanie Reno and Fred Anthony. Closed rehearsals have been in progress since December 1. Two casts are being used. The main cast will do the five evening performances (January 26-30) and the understudy cast will perform the Saturday matinee. Some of the cast members will be going to the Isaac Walton Killam Hospital on January 15 to entertain the children.

The members of the cast include Ruth Danson and Pam Maser as Lucy; Lorna Rheim and Dorothy Hault as Patty; Vernon Johnson and Allan MacDonald as Charlie Brown; Laurie Gallant as Linus; David Marshall and Gordon Posner as Schroeder; and Martheanne Williamson and D. Ray Pierce (the technical

director of the SUB) as Snoopy.

The set design is a departure from the usual. A two-level round stage will be placed in the middle of the McInnes Room. The audience will surround the stage, thereby increasing the feeling of audience participation (and eliminating stretching the neck to see the stage). Moveable blocks will be used as a television, a doghouse, and benches.

The costuming is being done in such a way as to reduce the size of the characters. For example, large foam rubber shoes will be employed for the purpose of . . . well, come and find out for yourself.

Joyce MacDonald of the Halifax Public Schools Music Department is expertly directing the musical arrangements. The songs are light and catchy. Backing up the piano will be a bass and percussion.

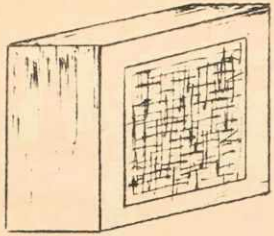
Publicity has been going ahead full force. Watch the south side of the Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building during the last week of January. Also keep an eye open for flyers, posters, and banners around campus.

Ticket sales begin shortly from a doghouse in the SUB lobby. Initial response has been tremendous, so get your tickets early. The prices are \$1.50 for students; \$2.50 for non-students; and for children under twelve \$.75. Community and school organizations wishing to form a "theatre party" may buy tickets at a reduced rate. Arrangements concerning this can be made through the D.M.D.S. office — Room 322 SUB.



p. newbould/ dal photo

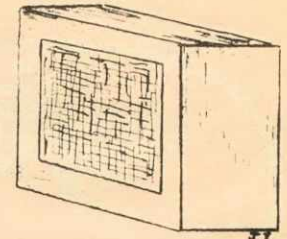
THE TWO CASTS OF "CHARLIE BROWN" IN REHEARSAL READINGS.



DISC



COURSE



by Bob Hutchings

Hi! I'm Hutch. I have the great pleasure of working for Dal Radio and coming into contact with most new LPs. I'd like to do this column every week and plan to review at least two albums an issue. I'll try to cover as many categories of pop music as possible — rock and roll, soul, easy listening, jazz, folk, and blues. I don't pretend to know anything about classical, and country and western doesn't really appeal to me. We don't get enough humour and international records to make reviews of them practical.

QUINCY JONES — SMACKWATER JACK (A and M) Jazz buffs have been waiting for this LP for some time. It's the third in a series by Quincy — the first, "Walking in Space", won the Playboy Jazz Poll award a while ago and the second "Gula Matrai", in which Quincy and bassist Ray Brown really shone. Brown, of course, is one of the best bassmen in the industry today.

I like Quincy's stuff; it's far enough ahead of competition to be refreshing yet not so radical that it's incomprehensible.

The album has a great cover — Quincy wears a landscape shirt you have to see to appreciate but the Isaac Hayes-type ego picture in the middle and the liner notes on the back make me fear that Jones is getting a swelled head from all the praise.

The LP is not standard by any means. Side one/ cut one is the title song "Smackwater Jack" written by Carole King. Quincy sings on this one, a pleasant surprise, but the chorus he could do without. The lyrics don't mean much, but Ray shines on bass, making this a funky cut. Also a harmonica licks in for a while — a taste of things to come.

"Cast Your Fate to the Winds" is a soft and brassy number but the drums and brass do not intrude. It has an adequate piano and midway through, the great guitar enters. While you're listening, take a look at the artists on this album. God! The guys that come 1000 miles to play for enjoyment with this cat!

The next cut, the theme from Ironside, starts off raucously — loud, fast, brash, with Hubert Laws on a husky flute. It's mostly a wandering soprano sax and

horns but oh, that flute! A good cut but lacks greatness.

"What's Goin' On", originally done by Marvin Gaye, is typical Quincy à la the first two albums. A shortened version of this was released as a single. Quincy sings again — doing a nice solo job — check the vibes on this one too.

(While listening to this I'm thinking of Ray Brown.) What Chet Atkins is to guitar and Baez is to folk, Brown is to bass — only he can still surprise you. Side two starts out with a suspenseful theme from the movie "The Anderson Tapes". The Moog synthesizer is used well here but only when needed and only in this one cut.

The Moog is good when common sense dictates its usage — I bet you never thought of a Moog "artist" before, eh? Edd Kalehoff is the man here. The next song "Brown's Ballad" is for you Ray! Buy the LP for Toots Theilman's harmonica on this cut. Don't miss the piano, though — it sounds a lot like Al Kooper. "Hikky Burr" is a fun cut written by Quincy and Bill Cosby. A great bass and trumpet and "jazz whistling" make this cut the best on the LP. Try the lyrics on a friend.

The final selection is best explained on the liner notes — 95% is guitar. It's the story of the evolution of the guitar from Robert Johnson to Jimi Hendrix. At 6 min. 38 sec. it's not the longest he's done but the most adventurous. Written by Quincy, it has Eric Gayle, Jim Hall, and Toots doing the guitar work. Notice the stereo separation on the Hendrix-like thing.

BILLBOARD reports that Quincy has decided to move from writing movie scores to producing LPs for Aretha Franklin and Ray Charles so this may be the last LP for awhile.

If you're looking for the same old QJ, this LP is not for you. If you want variety in contemporary jazz, buy and treasure "Smackwater Jack".

John Denver — **AERIE** (RCA Victor). This third LP from Denver revives the promise offered in "Poems, Prayers and Promises" and lost in "Rhymes and Reasons". Most of Denver's songs are soft and nice with meaningful words. They sound great but can become boring because of their similarity. Not so with this album. It contains twelve songs including "Friends with You", his new single. The first cut,

"Starwood in Aspen" is typical — nice, soft, with a clear voice and a well-played acoustic. It has country overtones with a subtle harmonica (Toots again).

"Casey's Last Ride", a Kris Kristofferson ballad, is in the same style but much better. I think it's because the background guitar and the vocal predominate. A delicate love song — very moralistic.

"City of New Orleans" is very country-ish, not western — so how come I like it?

"Friends with You", the hit, was not written by Denver. It's a good selection for a single — you've heard it already. John Denver has a whole slew of friends doing chorus for him.

The next cut is called "60 second song for a band ...". It is 63 seconds long and I love it. It's not a protest song — it's not what you think at all.

Side Two beginning with "Blow Up Your TV (Spanish Pipe Dream)" is a fun, country song. Sing and clap along to the banjo and fiddle. It has a message, though.

This is followed by a soft one — "All of my memories" — similar in style to "Casey's Last Ride". The title explains it. I guess the country life really is the best — he convinces me.

"She won't let me fly" shows the free spirit and rebellion in John. "She" might easily represent "civilization" in 1972.

"Readjustment Blues" features a fine guitar and a haunting voice. The satire in the lyrics is magnificent. Denver works himself into a frenzy at the end — undoubtedly the best song he's ever done.

"The Eagle and the Hawk" features a Lightfoot-like guitar with nice stereo separation for a folk LP. He expresses in musical poetry the desire to be free, to fly, to live away from other men — a theme that keeps recurring in the LP. (The title "Aerie" means the nest of a bird of prey).

The final selection, "Fools", has a wistful guitar and vocal piece that sounds vaguely like "Oh Susannah" and (thank God) breaks the dramatic mood of the previous two cuts. Overall an excellent LP. The freedom theme succeeds without being hokey.

Comments or suggestions on reviews and records are welcome. Contact Hutch c/o Dal Radio.

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CINEMATTERS

by Stephen R. Mills

"Diamonds are Forever" (Casino), the latest in a long line of James Bond epics from United Artists, is a really bad film. The plot is absurd, the dialogue incredible, the direction poor, the acting almost non-existent, and the photography weak. Yet "Diamonds" is drawing huge crowds and making bundles of bread for Harry Saltzman and Albert Broccoli, the enterprising producers who own the rights to the Bond books.

Considering the abominable nature of the picture, why the tremendous success?

The fact is, the artistic quality of a film simply does not interest most people attending movies. They want a cinematic experience that will provide a brief escape from their essentially boring life-trip.

In "Diamonds" and every Bond flick, this experience is a formula presentation of the escapades of one man who has everything Western 20th century man is socialized into desiring — sexual gratification devoid of any responsibility or interpersonal communication, material wealth in the form of amazing automobiles, luxurious wardrobes, hotel suites, amusements, adventure, intrigue, and a confident control of his destiny.

But also to be found in this film: two men drowning in boiling clay, two being stabbed to death with surgical instruments, one being beaten to death, another shot in the head, several dozen machine gunned and/or blown to bits in exploding helicopters, and one burned alive.

These latter incidents don't bother an audience and there's no reason they should. The horrifying fact is we've been brought up to believe things — diamonds, cars, clothes, "women", — more valuable, more to be sought after than people, than human beings! It's insane!

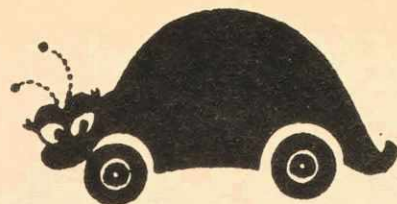
This picture and hundreds like it seem part of a tremendous scheme to keep people apart by reinforcing their naive notions of goals in life.

Let me repeat in closing that this is a serious matter and one should not entertain any notions that "Diamonds" and pictures like it "don't matter", and are "just movies". They are where people are at and if you are concerned about them and changing their condition for the better, this is where you should be.

Next week, a longer feature on violence in movies in light of the new cycle of cop pictures — The French Connection, Chandler, Dirty Harry, etc.



Wheelin' around



by Charlie Moore

The era of the big-engined super car has drawn to a close. The big-mother "Six-Packs", "Boss 429's", "GTOs" and all the other big V8 asphalt scorers are a thing of the past except in name. If you find this hard to believe, drop down to your favourite friendly dealer's showroom and check the option books for performance options. For example, on the 1972 Plymouth Barracuda, none of the options of the big monster V8's like the 426 HEMI, the 440 Six Pack, or even the 383 are still available. The 340 is still offered but it has been watered down into a gutless slug by the substitution of cylinder heads and manifold from the 360 family sedan engine. If you want a car with tire-frying torque and snap-your-neck acceleration this year, you had better start combing the used car lots.

The biggest single factor in the demise of the super-car was rising insurance costs. The price of insurance on these monsters has skyrocketed in the past couple of years and has made owning one prohibitively expensive. The smog n' safety mania has also put these cars into a bad perspective.

Another big reason behind it all is that bad taste cars have come of age. The freaks are into bad-taste automobiles, and when the freaks get into something the rest of us, whether we like it or not, cannot be far behind. Clapped-out Volkswagens, 1958 Monarch station wagons, Studebaker Land Cruisers and beat-up delivery vans that look like refugees from a demolition derby are the "in-wheels" today. The only guys who are still buying Detroit's gaudy

winged wonders are squares who still wear brush-cuts and skinny ties.

The whole bad-taste car thing is a jumble of anti-materialism and economics. The youth of 1972 is not off cars, they are off conventional new cars. The day has come when a 1961 Plymouth Savoy 4-door with a slant six and push-button automatic is so much more "in" than a 1970 "Super B Six Pack", that you wouldn't believe it.

The only new cars that are still "in" are pick-up and panel trucks, vans, jeeps, and super-stark functional little sedans like the Renault 4 or the Austin Mini. In-people who still want performance cars are buying small sports sedans like the Mercury Capri, Vega GT, Toyota Celica, or Mazda R100s and RX2s. In my opinion the Mazdas with their Wankel engines are harbingers of things to come in the performance car world. Wankels put out large

amounts of horsepower in relation to their size and are more easily adapted to the stiffer anti-smog regulations that are to come than con-

ventional internal combustion engines.

General Motors has recently bought a licence to manufacture Wankel engines and there are

rumors that the next Corvette will have a rear-mounted Wankel. But that's another story. Till next week, Keep a' wheelin'.

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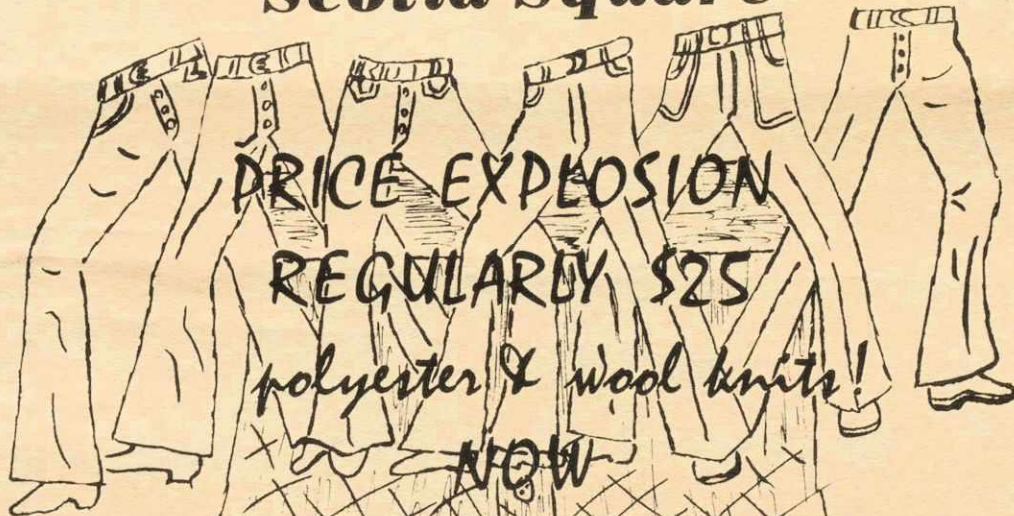
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Good FM a must

Radio potential not utilized

by Ken MacDougall

Is Dalhousie University a sufficiently unifying force to the 7000-plus students that go here? Do we actually feel any tie with the university once classes are over for the day and we return to our homes to begin evening study, or whatever students do when they go home?

The university itself does not make one feel part of the community. An out-of-town student feels alienated in their first few weeks here, until he or she either finds friends or psyches themselves into accepting the loneliness that they will invariably feel throughout their stay at Dal. So how do you draw the university community together?

Obviously, campus events contribute to the over-all adaptation picture. Yet there can, and should be, much more for the student on campus. In the next few weeks some possibilities of enlarging community spirit will be explored, and ideas suggested on how the student can profit from the experience of Halifax.

This week: Community Radio.

* * *

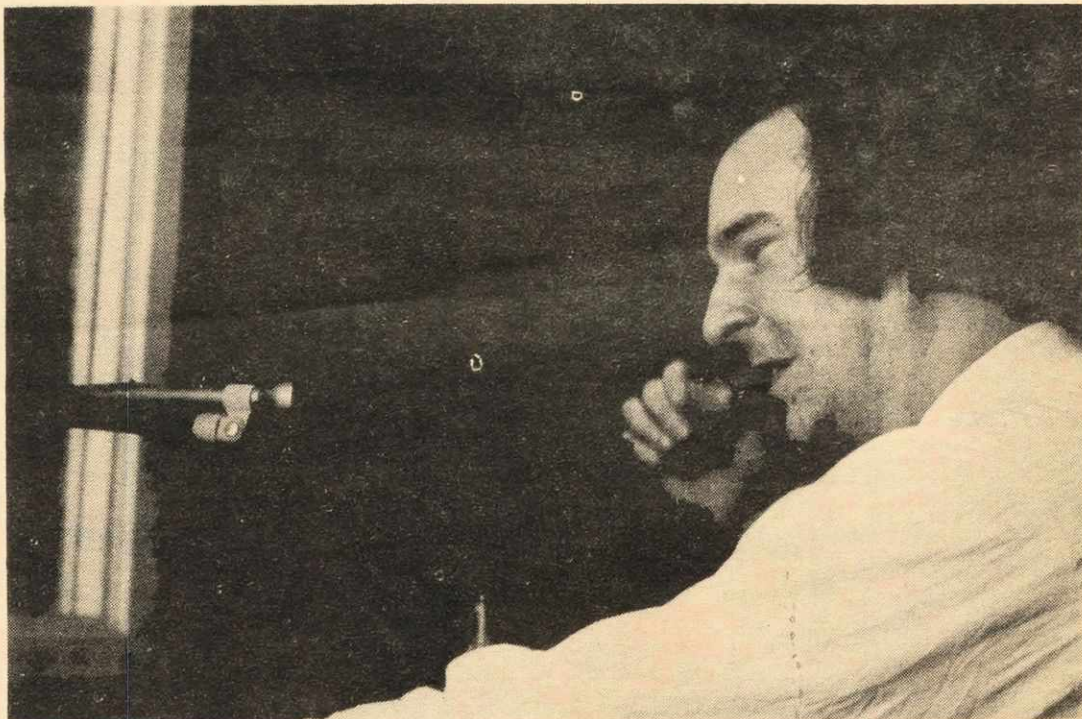
Halifax radio is either pure bubble-gum or appeals to the religious freaks and war-years

set; it is either Southern U.S. style sensationalistic, or hard-sell money-making.

It seems that there is not one DJ on the local pop stations, CJCH or CHNS, who is allowed to play music to his or her own particular mood. While talking to one of the local DJ's about the type of music played, some typical practices of pop radio were unfurled. The hits are programmed in advance and must be played. LP selections are limited to two per hour, due to time and advertising cut requirements. CJCH and CHNS attempt some form of programme play-off against one another, but it is CFDR that commands the largest audiences.

If you enjoy off-beat music, forget it. The record industry sits on most of the new, interesting albums, preferring to feed the tenny-talent tunes to Halifax.

The only time you are apt to hear blues or acid rock is on the overnight show of CJCH, and occasionally Jimi Mack (who recently departed from CHNS) got a few tunes in. Even when you finally hear these tunes, they lose their mood or feeling when introduced by hyper disc jocks, or followed by off-mood gummy sounds and fast-pace



Dal Radio's Henderson: MUSIC WITH feeling.

dick kennedy / dal photo

advertising.

However, this article didn't start out to be a criticism of the local media, but an exploration into promoting Dal community spirit.

So how about an FM radio station, licensed and operated by the present group of Dal Radio?

According to D. Ray Pierce, Director of Dal Radio, such a

project would require from ten to twelve months of training for Dal's announcers and personnel. This training is necessary to bring Dal Radio staff to a credible level; a level where they would be doing the students a service.

"Whether we are non-profit or not, the radio station would still be in competition with the local stations," Pierce stated.

Currently the CRTC will not license university stations, so other possible methods of Dal Radio reaching the community are being explored.

Dal Radio is establishing agreements with some local radio stations to broadcast certain programmes for free, in return for "services rendered". This avoids union hassles with the powerful ACTRA Guild, to which all paid performers in Canada must belong.

Carrier current, a method of broadcasting on AM radio through the use of low current to carry the station to a small area (usually no more than a mile from the source) is another possibility. However it's illegal, and Dal Radio, a \$100,000 operation could conceivably have their equipment confiscated for daring to indulge in such activity. A policy statement on carrier current is expected from the CRTC in March.

By far the most promising possibility has been the recent invitation extended to Dal Radio by Halifax Cable Television to broadcast over an "open" channel. This means that the station would be incorporated into the programming of Halifax Cable TV, and original shows produced by Dal Radio staff could be heard in your home (if you subscribed to cable television).

For this to take place, Halifax

Cable makes application to the CRTC to carry Dal Radio programmes; Dal Radio, in turn, requests that their services be distributed by cable. If the radio station should decide to make application for FM broadcasting privileges at some later date, then only a supplemental application is made to the CRTC. Furthermore, Dal Radio would not have to give up their broadcasting privileges on cable.

In the meantime CBC and CJCH are interested in using Dal Radio public affairs programmes, and a formal step is being made to provide useful material to such interested parties. As usual, there aren't enough interested people around, although there certainly are enough interesting ideas.

If student participation and student-controlled projects are part of the answer of making this university a workable, well-respected (although not necessarily orthodox) part of the Halifax community, then a university radio station could well provide one of the levers to bring us together.

An open letter to the Halifax broadcast industry

Dear Sirs:

It has recently been brought to my immediate attention that there is a considerable lack of classical music broadcasting in this area.

One of my major complaints is that there is no classical CBC-FM radio station. The one FM station in this area broadcasts mainly country and western music, and it is of poor quality. I question why it is necessary for listeners in Halifax to be subjected to such a narrow range of music. The local CBC-AM station does transmit classical music, but at scattered hours and interspersed with other forms of programming.

I am becoming tired of turning on my radio and finding that, of the four stations which are picked up on the local AM band, two broadcast pop, one broadcasts easy listening, and the fourth is likely to be carrying a talk show. Heaven forbid a fan of serious classical music having to listen to country 'n' western.

So, where does that leave the more classically minded listener?

It is obvious that we are receiving second-best consideration, and this should not be the case. There is a need for an FM radio station in this area which will broadcast classical music. Until this is done, the broadcasting industry has indeed failed a large portion of its audience.

The need for this service is particularly evident among those people who cannot afford to channel large amounts of money into building a record library. The lending services of records in the city are limited, and tend to be of poor quality, since the chances of the records being scratched are considerable. One Sunday afternoon a week there is a free concert, if you are lucky, but this is hardly sufficient.

Perhaps it is time to consider the audience, rather than the trend of pushing pop music for a quick profit.

Yours sincerely,
Alison Manzer

NEXT WEEK:

**The SUB
Student
Centre
or
convenient
hangout?**