

Dalhousie Gazette

Vol. 104

December 3, 1971

Number 12

Power
and love
to the
people

3 to 5 million rats in city

Stop the rats campaign now on

by Dorothy Wigmore

The city of Halifax has one of the largest rat populations in North America, somewhere between two to five million. This means that there are at least eight rats for every person in the city. In 1970, 46% of these rats were bacteria-carrying.

In light of this enormous problem, a group of Halifax citizens who either have or have had a rat problem or are concerned about this issue, have formed a Citizen's Health Union.

They are publicizing the issue, holding public meetings and circulating a petition demanding the City take immediate action to deal with the problem. So far over 300 of approximately 350 people contacted have signed the petition.

The problem is not isolated to one area of the city, the Union discovered. Although the largest concentration of rats are found in the areas around the Dump and along the waterfront, low-income residential districts are also a haven for the rodents.

THE RATS ARE DANGEROUS IN TWO WAYS. First, there is the danger of rat bites. No one knows how many people in the city have suffered from this. However, there is a more important aspect to the problem.

The bacteria carrying rats, which have increased from 21% to 46% of the entire rat population since 1961, carry two kinds of harmful bacteria. One kind infecting humans may cause Weil's disease, which may result in jaundice, hemorrhages and meningitis. The other type accounts for hundreds of cases of food poisoning in Canada every year. Young children are most susceptible to these bacteria and to being bitten.

Responsibility for rat control lies with a number of agencies and departments. The Federal government is responsible for rat control on Federal property along the waterfront. The Provincial department of Health and Welfare is responsible for the rest of the city, although actual health care and pest control programs are carried out by municipal health units.

LITTLE IS BEING DONE TO CONTROL THE RATS. The two city Public Health Inspectors are responsible only for city-owned housing. The best they can do is advise private home owners on pest control methods and poison available.

Landlords are responsible for rat control in all houses and apartment buildings they own. Since they rarely follow up on complaints, or tenants fear eviction

for complaining, the tenants often have to resort to private exterminators. The \$15 to \$20 they pay for each extermination effort will likely be wasted, since the rats will either return later or they will simply go next door.

The same thing happens at the City-owned dump. The weekly baitings of rat poison merely drive the rats into surrounding residential areas. The City, says the Union, is not using the most effective and advanced methods of rat control. One they suggest is the use of steroid mestranol, which causes sterility in foetal and new born rats.

As they put it, "At present the City is conducting an ineffective, hit-and-miss, chase-the-rats-around-the-City campaign".

Since the rat population is controlled by the amount of food and space available for them, killing off a few here and there does not accomplish anything. When rats burrow through sewers to the streets, the City sends out its works employees to kill the rodents, put poison and glass in the hole, and cover it up. A Union spokesman explained that this only means the rodents will come up a few feet away again.

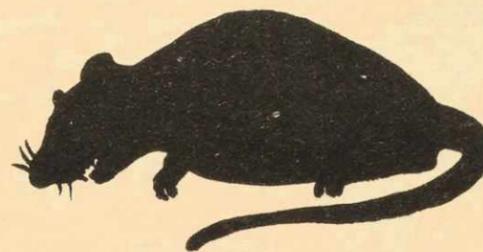
In fact this kind of program can increase the rat population, rather than kill it off. As already mentioned, it drives the rats to other areas of the city.

THE CITIZENS' HEALTH UNION IS CALLING FOR a co-ordinated and single agency control program to be carried out on a city-wide basis. They suggest the City Health Services Department is the logical agency to do this, aided financially and otherwise by the Provincial and Federal authorities.

The program, not to be contracted out to private companies, would not be expensive or cause tax increase the Union says. They point out the City finds money to the tune of \$10,000 for garbage bags when city workers go on strike, it pays City Manager Cyril Henderson a huge salary, and it also gives out private contracts for work that can be done more cheaply by city workers. The provincial government should also be prepared to aid in the cost of the program, the Union says.

The Atlantic Health Unit, apparently in response to the citizens' concern, is taking another survey of rat infestation in the city. A spokesman for the Citizens' Union said that "At most it offers citizens just one more survey at the taxpayers expense; this time apparently, as survey of other surveys that have already

STOP THE RATS



Citizen's Health Union

been done".

The spokesman added, "Direction and involvement from Citizens are the key to an effective rat eradication program — it is the common citizen who knows the extent of the problem, has been forced to live with the problem and who has for too long been ignored."

THE CITY WILL NOT BE ABLE TO USE THE ARGUMENT of different responsibilities for different areas, according to the spokesman. George Lahey, Director of the Atlantic Health Unit survey, admitted recently on a local radio show that an unco-ordinated attack on the rat problem could easily lead to an increase in the size of the rat population here. He also admitted that the Health Services Department's efforts are ineffective and are responsible for driving rats to residential areas from the Dump.

The Citizens' Union spokesman felt the City would be pressured into moving on the problem. "That will depend on the extent of public support and involvement," he said. "They can be pressured into it, and now that people have information and know about the problem, that pressure is going to be considerable."

Anyone interested in signing the petition or helping the Union in their efforts should contact their office at 429-0437 between 3 and 6 p.m., Monday to Friday.

Government agent exposed in metro left

The Solicitor General's Security Services Department really does exist. It's hard at work in Halifax, or it was until one of its agents was recently exposed.

Dave MacKinnon, a well-known figure in left-wing groups, was recently exposed as a conscious paid SS agent. He was a member of the New Morning Collective, one of the Canadian revolutionary organizations Solicitor-General Goyer said the SS would investigate.

MacKinnon started working for the Security and Intelligence branch of the RCMP in June, 1971. At that time, the central staff of New Morning and the leadership of the Partisan Party in Vancouver and Red Morning in Toronto, knew of his activity.

He was supposed to be operating as a double agent in the interests of the left. His task was to give only general information about the left to the SS and to collect information about the security force for future use by the left.

But New Morning came to the conclusion that MacKinnon, because of his practice, is either a conscious police agent, or is so "fucked up", he must be treated as an agent.

One example they cited was the Eastern Front, which MacKinnon apparently instigated. The small group was responsible recently for throwing a molotov cocktail into a Halifax federal government office building. New Morning denounced the act, and the group, as adventurist.

This criticism and others has now extended to the former agent. He was accused of being an adventurist and provocateur. The latter accusation fits well with a police agent's actions.

MacKinnon was also exposed because his stories of his activities and information he had did not click with other information New Morning received.

During his five months working as a double agent, MacKinnon reportedly earned about \$5000 for the information he gave. When the SS was formally set up in August, his salary apparently jumped considerably.

As a result of MacKinnon's actions, the New Morning press release warned that "the left in Canada do not deal with MacKinnon as he cannot be trusted."



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coccyx \$35.00 and other fine osteological human products. Most reasonably priced. Write: 812-55 Maitland St., Toronto 284, Ont.

Call Steve, 455-1851 evenings.

EXHIBITION — There will be an exhibition in the lobby of the Killam Library displaying aspects of Bengali culture, from December 6th for two weeks.

BENGAL DAY — Mount St. Vincent is holding a Bengal Day on Wednesday, December 8. There will be talks, music, films and slides, and Bengali food will be served.

Co-op has one bedroom available for one person or couple. Must be interested in co-operative living. Phone 425-5158.

LOST: \$230.00 in brown paper envelope outside Killam Library about 10:25 Saturday. Money is needed urgently. Box 282 Lower Sackville or Tel. 865-2098 after 5 p.m.

WANTED: Second-hand squash racquet; second-hand hockey equipment — gloves, pants, elbow guards. Tel. 477-7048 evenings.

FOR SALE: Lange Ski Boots. Standards, size 9.

BOOK DRIVE

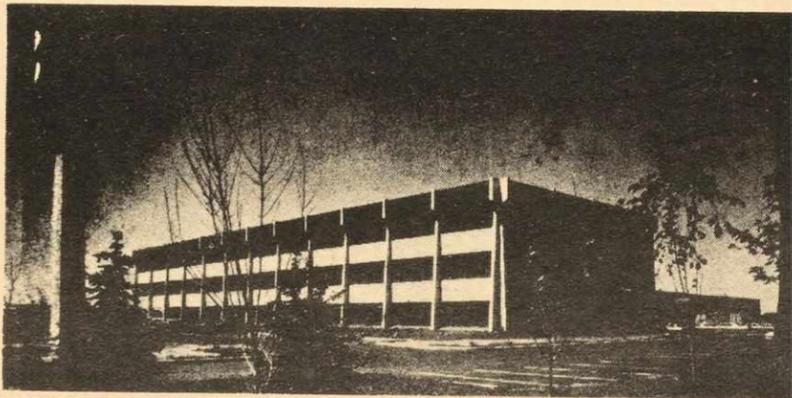
Dalhousie Student Union will hold Book Drive from December 5 to 11.

Purpose: to help Dorchester Penitentiary inmates to build a library.

Wanted: all types of books on all types of material.

Bring to: Enquiry Desk or Student Council Office.

Hoechst thinks ahead



Moving with the Times

This year Canadian Hoechst marks its eighteenth year of growth in Canada by moving into new custom-built Montreal headquarters. The Canadian expansion has been closely linked to the worldwide development of Hoechst, which is now among the world's top five chemical companies, with worldwide sales that last year totalled approximately 3.5 billion dollars.

In Canada, sales have almost doubled in the past three years. The new St. Laurent head office and warehouse buildings will provide space for a 100% increase in the company's head office staff, and have been designed for expansion to accommodate increased Canadian production.

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Today's research creates the products of tomorrow. One-third of Hoechst's current sales come from products which did not exist 10 years ago. And with worldwide sales approximating close to 3.5 billion dollars last year, Hoechst spent close to 100 million in pure research, and on laboratory buildings and equipment. The results of this investment decide Hoechst's position in future markets, including Canada.

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Products and ideas from Hoechst have touched and improved the quality of people's lives in every area around the world, in a hundred countries on six continents. As an affiliate of the worldwide Hoechst organization, Canadian Hoechst has a full century of research and achievement to draw upon. In Canada, Hoechst is an autonomous company employing Canadians to serve Canadian needs.

This new building is just one of the more visible indications of Canadian Hoechst Limited's continuing investment in Canada.

Hoechst in Canada concerns itself with supplying both the present and future needs of Canadians. The range of products and services covers the spectrum through industrial chemicals, dyestuffs, plastics, human and veterinary medicines, pharmaceuticals, and textile fibres. Hoechst products and services, Hoechst techniques and know-how in these fields, combined with a large international fund of experience, have given the Company a reputation for expertise which takes constant striving to live up to. Hoechst likes it that way. So do their customers, here and around the world. Hoechst thinks ahead.



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Attendance disappointing

Jewry teach-in bland but informative

by Alison Manzer
and
Ken MacDougall

The Soviet Jewry Teach-in was a disappointment to the organizers due to its poor turnout. Only 150 people attended the two sessions held in the McInnes Room of the Dalhousie Student Union Building November 24.

The speakers, Dr. Lou Rosenbloom of the Cleveland Council on Soviet Anti-Semitism and David Sadowsky of the Toronto Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry, were well received in spite of this.

The noon session started late and many students had to leave for classes after the movie presentation "Let My People Go".

The film, produced in Israel, focused on the Leningrad trials, the harsh sentencing of the defendants and the world-wide demonstrations after their sentencing.

However, the film lacked effect. One scene in which a woman was commenting on her formal education in the Soviet Union ("When I was younger, it was hard for me to believe I was a Jew. There were no Jewish theatres or educational institutions and the Soviets were always telling us it was bad to be a Jew.") was merely skimmed over, in order to document as many cases as possible.

In the evening session, Dr. Rosenbloom attempted to stick to the highlights of Soviet oppression as much as possible, but was hampered by the im-

mensity of the task.

His task might be equated with a student attempting to summarize the Bible in 1500 words or less.

Among the problems mentioned were the lack of Jewish cultural facilities, Jewish children not being allowed to play with other Soviet children, and general Soviet governmental game-playing.

An example: paying 900 rubles (the average wage in the USSR is 80-100 rubles per month) for a visa, showing up at the airport for the trip to Israel, and finding out there was no plane, or your visa had been cancelled.

David Sadowsky's task was much simpler. He had only to describe various confrontations between the RCMP, the Canadian government and Premier Kosygin during the Soviet premier's recent visit to Canada.

The confrontations were militant. Approximately 15,000 bumper stickers ("Kosygin, Free the Russian Jews") were placed in convenient spots around the capitol, including sidewalks, Ontario election posters, Parliament building walls, and the inner doors of the elevators of the Chateau-Laurier Hotel, where Premier Kosygin was staying in Ottawa. Wake-up exercises were also conducted for the premier, and songs and slogans were presented in fine Yiddish voice.

Demonstrations were also held in Toronto. One of the biggest disappointments here was the refusal of Koffa, owner

of the Inn-on-the-Park, and a Jew, to tell the Russian premier to stay elsewhere.

The Canadian government's part in the struggle for Soviet Jewry is a classic example of Trudeau's shoulder-shrugging ("What can we do?").

Barney Danson, parliamentary secretary to PET (and a Jew) escorted members of the KGB (Soviet secret police) around Toronto and the Scarborough Mirror carried a story headed "Barney shows pals the town".

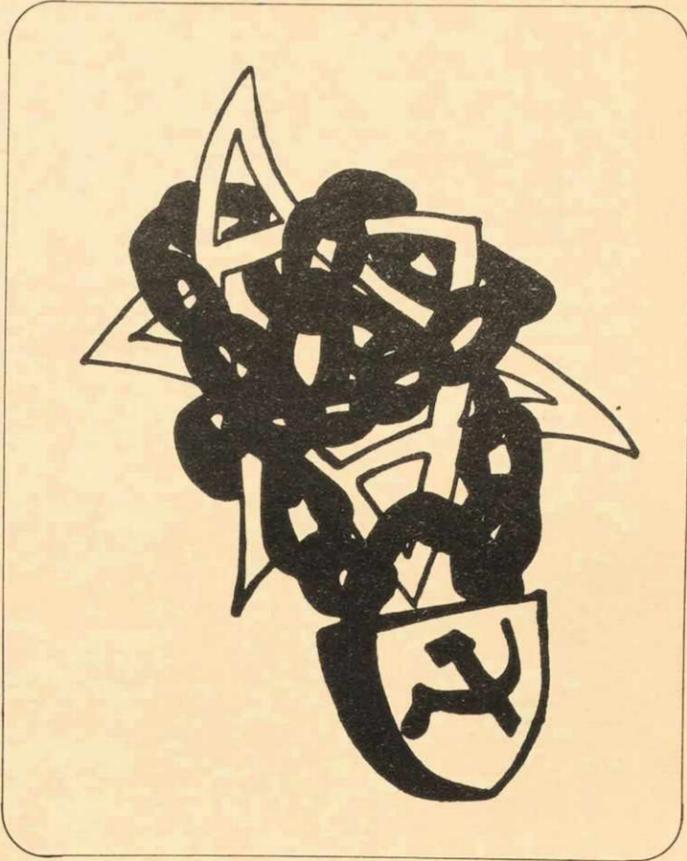
Anyone with a cursory knowledge of Toronto would promptly say, "That figures".

The things the average person can do for the Soviet Jews are many. Telegrams, phone calls, petitions to the U.N. and the Soviet Union, and donations were a few methods advocated by Sadowsky.

The floor was then given to the audience, and suggestions were heard from persons present.

One possible attack suggested was the picketing of Soviet ships entering Halifax, or the boycotting of Russian trade altogether.

This method was in turn attacked by another member of the audience, who termed this approach "irrational and irresponsible". He said, "The USA is presently participating in a genocidal war in Vietnam...", and if the Canadian government is to consider



cutting trade relations with Russia it must also consider the same action with the United States.

The major problem of the teach-in was the tendency of the people participating to cram far too much material into their presentations. The speeches were usually too long, and they probably detracted from audience participation in the later discussion.

The second problem of the session was the difficulty of the non-Jew to relate to the word "Jew". For the average WASP (White Anglo-Saxon Protestant) this word has a strictly religious connotation.

Dr. Rosenbloom explained this problem after the teach-in:

"We have a certain mythology about peoples on the North American continent...the Jewish people don't look upon themselves as a religious entity (As opposed to a Christian, who views himself as a citizen and a Christian)...they view themselves as having a religious component, a national component, and a cultural component...these all add up to being a Jew. In Russia they view the Jew as an ethnic group, and that does violence too, to the concept of Jew."

If this question had been considered prior to the teach-in and understood as a problem of the non-Jewish participants, the teach-in could have had much more impact.

Honig speaks out

by Ken MacDougall

W. K. Honig, a professor in the Department of Psychology at Dal, may be described as a behavioural psychologist. He is also one of the 19 faculty members mentioned in the November 17 issue of GAZETTE as having received Defence Research Board grants (see "Words to the Wise").

Honig's research project, approved by the DRB, was called "Recovery and enhancement of the after-effect of movement". This involved studying the illusionary effects created after termination of observation of continuous motion patterns.

The application to defence cited in Honig's request for funds was "the adjustment of rest periods, etc., of personnel on continual observation duty in combat conditions."

"Every researcher runs the risk of having his work used for

defence purposes after publication, so why not use the funds made available by the DRB?" Honig reasoned.

He said the DRB should be considered as just another source of funds for research, as the National Research Council's funds are presently overtaxed by a money-starved research community.

Honig says he does not believe that the Canadian war machine is a world threat, and feels the vagueness of the wording on DRB requests for grants fools no one, least of all the DRB.

These grants are competitively applied for, so there must be some minute trace of defence potential in the application, if the grant is to be forthcoming.

"If I were in the United States, however, I would have definite reservations about applying for a defence grant",

(cont'd on p. 7)

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HONOUR AWARDS

Each year the Student's Union makes Honour Awards to students in their graduating year, on the basis of outstanding contribution made to Student Activities during their career on campus. Applications are now available at the Council Office in the Student Union Building.

December 6/71 — Dalhousie University: An open meeting of the Women's Liberation Movement will discuss equal rights for women. This questionnaire is to determine what bias you as students have met, with the results to be reported at the meeting. The completed form can be left at the SUB-Inquiry desk.

Have you ever felt, suspected, or known bias against you as a woman:

1. On the part of your professors.
2. On the part of your classmates.
3. In the course content or texts.
4. In trying to get a summer job.
5. In salary offers.
6. In trying to get a permanent job.

Have you ever been channelled out of courses you wanted because it is a "male field", in high school or university?

Do you think you will have an equal opportunity at the job you want when you graduate?

Have you ever been refused an interview or job, and suspected or known it was because you are a woman?

Do you favour equal pay and equal opportunities for women?

Do you favour an addition to the Human Rights Code against discrimination on the basis of sex.

Faculty _____ Year _____
Name, address and phone if you wish us to contact you.

Women's Liberation Movement

The Croll poverty report

Cutting the revolution off at the pass

by Frank Abbott
Canadian University
Press

Senator David Croll's Committee has declared itself firmly opposed to poverty, at least in its present form.

On a similar level, clergymen have been known to oppose sin.

The Committee's sixteen senators have also discovered that poverty is not only unpleasant for them, but it is also unpleasant for the poor. Took 'em two years to find that out.

The report, presented amidst much fanfare and general rejoicing, reached the Senate on November 10 of this year. It contains 44 recommendations that propose to make poverty more bearable (read less visible) and therefore less of a problem. It calls for a Guaranteed Annual Income (GAI), a better and higher poverty line of \$1500 for a single person, \$3500 for a family of four and \$6500 for a family of ten. It also recommends forming an Applied Research Council, having better social services, better education, better consumer information, better health care for everyone, better housing, better legal aid, a better manpower system and more day care centres. In almost all cases the recommendations proposed only changes in government departments — the same policies, only "better".

The Guaranteed Annual Income is to replace the welfare system. It would, by im-

plication, perpetuate poverty because it is set at only 70 per cent of the poverty line proposed in the report, a line which itself seems to have been determined by minimal needs. It would also be discriminatory because it would not be available to single people under 40 or to non-Canadian residents.

Economic policy recommendations which should be the most important in the report are weak and vague, but still seem to contradict the current policies of the Canadian Government. Recent statements by Pierre Trudeau deal with the Croll recommendation for full employment by laying the blame for unemployment at the feet of the unemployed. In an interview with the Quebec French daily, *Le Soleil*, Trudeau said,

"There is no country except where there is absolute dictatorship in which everyone works all the time. In free countries like ours there has always been and there always will be unemployment because the citizens protect their freedom of not working where the state sends them. In Canada there are many jobs which are not filled."

He then went on to suggest that many unemployed people could get jobs as maids, and that others could go to work in the mines in Sudbury.

As a final damper to the Committee's hopes for full employment, Trudeau says in effect that unless the unem-

ployed want to help the Outremont servant problem they won't get to work at their old jobs, which they lost because the government doesn't want "inflation".

"Anyway, that does not mean that we are not constantly going to seek to lower the level of unemployment, but it does mean that in a given moment we meet with difficulties which are inherent in the very will of the workers to live in a free country where they will not accept any job imposed on them by the state", said Trudeau.

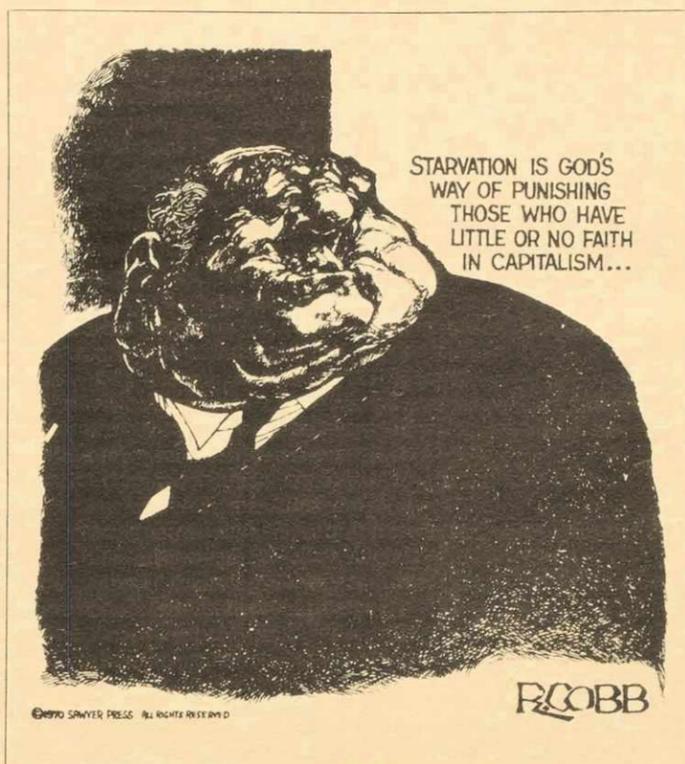
Reasons for poverty not given

The Croll Committee also urges: equal pay for equal work; that unions accept low wage earners into their ranks; non-discrimination; job and manpower training; and minimum wage legislation. The government has already accepted many of these points in principle so the recommendations alone will not help to deal with the poverty problem.

The report also deals with education, pointing out that there is little opportunity for the poor to get good jobs because they have little chance of completing their education. The report recommends that there be more vocational and technical training.

There is the unspoken assumption that the poor cannot expect to go to university. In fact, the subject is not mentioned.

In recommending better health care for the poor, the report tried to use the description of a poor family of eight provided by the Winnipeg Mt. Carmel Clinic. One child in the family had an infected ear and was running a high temperature but the slum family had no means of taking her to the hospital. There was also a very graphic description of the bad condition of the house, but the report did not give any hints of why people have to live in such conditions. Not unexpectedly there was no contrasting description of the healthy children of the ruling class who don't have such problems. It only decided that there was a correlation between poor health and poor housing but it didn't show the connection between the desire of greedy landlords to increase the rate of profit on their slum properties and the increased rents they charge for their neglected



houses.

Further on there is a section on birth control with the implication that there would be fewer poor people if they practised birth control. There is little chance that the lack of birth control information can be made up later by an abortion, for that too is the prerogative of the rich.

The poor also suffer under the inequities of the present legal system. The solution is to give them legal aid. There is no examination of the fairness of some of the present laws but everyone should have a lawyer to protect him or herself against them. It might be easier to simplify the law but that would perhaps mean fewer lawyers. (Some members of the Committee are lawyers.)

So the report does not really know why there is poverty, or if it does, it isn't telling. The vicarious poverty of the thirteen ancients on the Committee, indignant and sympathetic though it made them, is no substitute for a real examination for the causes of poverty. In that sense the Croll report was predictable. Last summer the four people who quit Croll's Committee — economists Peter Penz and Brian Hill and writers Ian Adams and Bill Cameron — foresaw this in their own report:

"...in the last few weeks of March it became obvious that what he (Croll) really wanted was a rather maudlin discussion of what it was like to be poor an indignant denun-

ciation of the inadequacies of the current welfare system, followed by a call for a guaranteed annual income. He certainly did not want to tell the people why they were poor."

Whether he wanted to or not he certainly didn't.

Report inspires anger

The Croll report inspires anger, though perhaps not in the direction that its authors would like, for the anger is directed at them. It is reminiscent of the type of speech that a conscience-stricken Carnegie would give to the local Kiwanis Club. It is both paternalistic and abstracted from the reality around it.

It takes poverty out of the larger social context and examines it in isolation under a microscope without looking at those other things that affect it. To discuss poverty, it is also necessary to look at wealth, why such a few have so much while four and a half million Canadians (one quarter of the population) have next to nothing in comparison.

According to the report, "The root of the problem lies in the set of assumptions of myths that we hold on how our society and economy operates." In other words, the problem will be solved when people change

(cont'd on p. 6)

War games

by Walter Plaut

As the traditional season for wishes of good will and peace on earth began, some 30 male high school and university students assembled last Saturday at St. Mary's University to participate in the third semi-annual war game tournament. Five teams, including the Dal War Gamers, competed in numerous two-player board games which recreated the bloody battles of World War II.

The tournament's organizer, who wore a U.S. Army jacket and spoke of his unhappy years at West Point Military Academy, denied that war games encourage militaristic thinking. So did some of the other players, yet they still gleefully told one another of the thousands of men they had

wiped out and the planes they had shot down.

It was obvious that none of the youngsters had experienced the brutality of war themselves. Yet how far is it from cardboard war games to the official war games that "adult" soldiers play, and then to the real wars which really do maim and kill? In a day when most countries have renamed their war machine "Defence" Department, wars continue. Only when people refuse to support these institutions with their taxes, votes, and bodies, will peace on earth be a reality everywhere. War games won't help, nor will any of the other forms of competition which teach us to advance at the expense of other people's failures.

The Dalhousie Gazette

CANADA'S OLDEST
COLLEGE NEWSPAPER

The Dalhousie GAZETTE, a member of Canadian University Press, is the weekly publication of the Dalhousie Student Union. The views expressed in the paper are not necessarily those of the Student Union or the university administration.

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God not the issue in Ireland

Irish struggle based on economics

by Dorothy Wigmore

"The real struggle in Ireland has always been the ownership and control of Ireland by Irish people", says Sean Kenny, a member of the IRA.

Kenny spoke to a fairly enthusiastic audience of 200 students and non-students on November 23 in the SUB MacInnes Room. He is on a tour

of North America to inform people about the Irish struggle and to raise funds for aid to political prisoners held in internment camps in Ireland.

The IRA, Kenny said, is "a people's revolutionary movement armed and organizing the working class to fight back against the system which is strangling our coun-

try...a system which exists to this day in the north and south."

"The fight in Ireland", he continued, "is not against British soldiers, but is a national struggle against landlordism, capitalism. We're fighting for a democratic socialist republic with the Irish people owning the rivers, the mines, the lands and the industries."

"We seek to smash forever the strangle-hold of British imperialism in all its forms over our political, cultural and economic affairs", he added.

There is only one difference between the north and south of Ireland. The north has British soldiers on the streets. They have been there for 500 years "oppressing and suppressing the feelings of the Irish people. They're there to protect the rich. They are, as far as the Irish people are concerned, the terrorists of Ireland."

Since the struggle is an economic one, religion is not the question.

"God is not the issue involved in Ireland". He explained that deliberate and inaccurate reporting on the subject made religion a part of the struggle "to confuse the issue of Irish freedom".

Economic violence is meted out to the Irish people regardless of religion, by the ascendancy class and the imperialists who took the land and never recompensated the Irish people, he said.

Religion is also not a question for British soldiers. "They

don't ask you if you're Protestant or Catholic when they pull the trigger to shoot you", he said.

The IRA does not agree with the bombings and sniping attacks on British soldiers in the north. They are being carried out by the provisional wing of the IRA and by British Intelligence agents, "because they know that's the way to keep the working class people divided."

"The bombings and other attacks on Irish people, are also an attempt on the part of Britain to force an abortive revolution on the Irish people to try to force us to take up an armed struggle before we were ready and organized to do it."

People who used to like the army, whether they were Protestant or Catholic, Kenny continued, are now starting to show a dislike for the British army. This and aggressive British "have always helped to recruit people into the IRA and they're certainly doing it now."

"Mindless militarism like the bombings and snipings is pretty dangerous", Kenny stated. "You've got to build for a revolution. You've got to build people's confidence politically. If there's any need for armed struggle the people will participate."

"It's not our policy to injure the working class. It's our policy to organize them."

The IRA changed its strategy in 1962 and in 1969. In 1969, they voted 39-12 to remove the embargo on parliamentary participation. The 12 people who objected formed the provisional wing, and all contact with them has virtually been lost.

This is one of their problems, Kenny pointed out. The provisional wing, by its needless bombings and snipings in working class areas, shows it does not understand the issue in the Irish struggle is working class struggle and British imperialism.

The IRA does recognize this. As a result, they are working with the people on "people's issues".

They are working in the Civil Rights movement organizing peaceful demonstrations such as the Civil Disobedience Campaign, in which 30,000 people are refusing to pay rents, mortgages, etc. They are also working in the trade unions, where the struggle is not for better wages, but for co-operative ownership. They are organizing fish-ins to bring out the issue of privately owned rivers and lakes.

The IRA makes two long-term demands of the British government. They are to renounce all claim to sovereignty over Irish land, announce their intentions to withdraw their troops and administrations and begin the process to phase out on a planned timetable.

"If Britain does not do this now, we say, she'll have to do it in an unplanned manner later", the IRA spokesman stated.

Short term demands were also mentioned. They included an end to the internment of Irish political prisoners, an end to the torture in those camps, withdrawal of British troops from the streets, particularly in the working class districts, the abolition of repressive legislation and restoration of democracy and civil rights.

The Irish political prisoners Kenny referred to are the 480 people detained in an internment camp outside Belfast. They are being held without trial inside barbed wire, watched over by armed guards and Alsatian dogs, and often tortured. The torture charges were proved in a recent British government inquiry.

He also said that Canada is involved in the Irish struggle for freedom, which is not unlike that in Quebec. One thousand British troops are coming shortly to Alberta for counter-insurgency training. They will return to Ireland, and perhaps later England, to use their training against the Irish and English people.

A total of \$65.40 was collected from the audience for aid to political prisoners.



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BRAM fed up with Nicholson — want action

The Blind Rights Action Movement (BRAM) announced today that it would visit the Ministers of Education of three of the four Atlantic Provinces in an attempt to have improvements made at the Halifax School for the Blind.

"We have waited nine months now since talking with the Minister of Education for Nova Scotia about the deplorable conditions at the school", says

BRAM information officer Chris Stark, "and nothing has happened."

"The Halifax school, which is more than 100 years old, is sadly lacking in adequate modern teaching techniques and lacks proper accommodations for the approximately 160 students who are there," said Stark. "By lack of action, the Nova Scotia government is condoning what amounts to slum housing

conditions at the Halifax school."

He said that BRAM met with N.S. Education Minister Peter Nicholson last winter and had been led to believe that he would take some action to improve conditions at the school. Students from all four Atlantic provinces attend the school here.

"The lack of action by Nicholson has been very

disappointing to the blind people who know what it's like not to have good educational opportunities," said Stark. "We've tried many times recently to get some reaction from Nicholson but he doesn't answer letters and we can't seem to make an appointment with him."

Because of the lack of action by the N.S. Department, BRAM officials will meet with New

Brunswick Education Minister Lorne MacGuigan in Fredericton on December 2. Meetings are tentatively scheduled for January with the Education Ministers of Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island.

"We hope that something can be done to get the four education departments together to finally make some improvements at the school," said Stark.

Poverty — two years to find it

(cont'd from p. 4)

their minds about the myths they now believe in and cease to look down on the poor for being poor. This will be easier to do when or if the poor get the guaranteed annual income. Then they will be practically invisible and therefore easier to forget.

Could it be that this is the whole idea of the exercise???????

"No, no", says the report, "for that is a 'radical' approach and we have rejected it."

According to the Committee report, "The radical approach is based on the theory that the

disadvantaged position of the poor is maintained by an 'establishment' which prevents meaningful redistribution to resources."

"The elimination of poverty, according to this theory, involves a frontal attack on the whole social, economic and political structure. This approach would destroy what now exists and build a bright new world on its ruins...While acknowledging that our problems are serious...the committee rejected the radical solution on the grounds that it offers no meaningful or practical alternative."

Accordingly, the Committee

took a "pragmatic approach to the problem, which does not require radical (or any) changes in the economic system. It is only necessary not to look down on the poor and declare a new poverty line. So basically the approach is either to write about poverty and hope it will go away, or change the whole system as the "radicals" demand."

On that level it therefore becomes necessary to examine the system and decide which approach will work. The Committee did show how the system treats four and one half million people and decided that poverty must be eliminated (not a startling discovery).

Incomes vary greatly

But to call the report weak with the implication that it could be improved would be to miss the point. There are very sound reasons why the report is written the way it is, and ultimately why the report could not have assumed any other form.

All the members of the committee are senators (read: old politicians) coming from very comfortable backgrounds. None are poor; all are businessmen, doctors, or lawyers or sons and daughters of

businessmen, doctors, or lawyers, hence part of an establishment (which they do not think exists). Their backgrounds place them in the top fifth of the population and their incomes keep them there. This top fifth receives almost forty per cent of the total net income in Canada (the poorest fifth receives about seven per cent of the total net income).

Some of the senators may be in the top five per cent of the population which receives about fifteen per cent of the total net income. That means that their salaries or incomes are at least \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year while the income of the poorest twenty per cent range from \$2,500 to \$3,000, or about one-tenth of that. Between 1951 and 1969, the top twenty per cent increased its income by more than the bottom twenty per cent earned as total income.

If the net income were distributed evenly among the Canadian population, on the other hand, it has been estimated that families and unattached individuals would make \$7,900 each, substantially higher than the Committee's poverty line. And while the country became more prosperous from 1961 to 1970 (ie. the Gross National Product rose from 39 to 84 billion dollars) unemployment was not correspondingly reduced. Rather, in 1971 it was the highest in ten years, with up and down periods in between.

But somebody is benefiting from the increased prosperity of the country. It isn't the poor or the unemployed who are the first to suffer when the businessmen in governments make mistakes.

The marshmallow Poverty Report might have pointed out this contradiction except for one very good reason. Senator Chesley W. Carter, a member of the Committee admitted that if every working person in Canada knew and understood what the inequality of income and wealth meant and its economic implications for them and their children, there would be a revolution in this country.

And we mustn't have that...???

That's it except for one interesting little note: "Fighting" Senator Croll's report ringingly declared the need for a "plan for the Seventies"; "from services to money; from helplessness to hope; from despair to destiny..."

Doesn't that sound a bit like: "Let them eat platitudes"?

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The MacDonald Science Library is now open. On the 1st of November the several separate libraries — Biology, Chemistry and Science — were all consolidated into one building with one collection of books and journals. The collection which now remains separate is the Mathematics which is housed in the Oceanography building of the Life Sciences complex.

Any questions which arise can be answered by calling the Information desk at the MacDonald — 2384 or the Information desk at the Killam — 3611.

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Free school — do your thing successfully

by Emmi Duffy

"If you can provide somebody with an opportunity to do what they want successfully, they can get a fuller idea of their own potential and capabilities, and recognize that they can do it," said John Ure, director of the Halifax South End Open School.

The school provides an alternate education for approximately 25 students averaging 17 to 28 years. It has been in operation since October 15 and is presently located in the basement of the Dalhousie Grad House (old Theatre Bldg.) on South Street.

The purpose of the free school is "to present an alternative, not the alternative", says Ure. "We don't want to see this as the absolute end of the road kind of thing. We don't want to restrict them in any way — some kids have so much potential, they can do so much".

The students come from all over the Halifax-Dartmouth area and are attending for a variety of reasons.

Some have left school and have a job but want to continue their education. For these students, the school is open Tuesday and Thursday nights until 9 p.m.

Others are still in school but want to come for supplementary education or they come because they are bored with regular school. Some are unable to cope with regular school but don't want to drop out because of the stigma attached to it.

Enrolling in the free school is much less regimented than in regular school. The program is worked out individually.

"When a kid comes in, we sit down and try to figure out where he's at in terms of school: what grade he's in, whether he wants to finish school, go to university, go to vocational school, or doesn't care about degrees and accreditation, but just wants a place where he can find resource material and people to help him for self-motivated work," said Ure.

After a student knows what he wants, the next step is to find the most effective course to follow in order to reach that goal. Ure stressed that a student should not channel himself in one direction but be flexible enough to allow for change. He should be aware of other possibilities and alternatives.

Free school students have the opportunity to study a variety of humanities and science sub-

jects. They are auditing several classes at Dal. This is primarily for those who want to go to university. Individual professors were approached and tutorial sessions arranged.

"It is hoped that students will possibly get recommended if they work satisfactorily", says Ure.

As well as studying "academic courses" (everything is academic according to Ure), the students are undertaking a number of projects.

They presently have a contract to build furniture and redecorate a room in the Grad House, and if it's successful, they may be given a contract to do the whole house. Materials are supplied and the students are paid as well. Ure pointed out that the most important thing is recognition for their efforts.

A mechanic's project has some students working on a motorcycle, and it is hoped that a car will be donated soon. Another is working on a laser beam.

A video-tape production of the free school will be created by people in a multi-media group. Radio plays through D. Ray Pierce are planned for after Christmas. One boy from the school will be working on the lighting for the next production at Pier 1 Theatre. Some of the students may be working with Paul Le Doux on a magazine. Darkroom facilities are available so photography is likely to become a project in the near future.

They are crowded in their present situation and are "mostly getting ideas of what can be done using the available community resources".

Once the topics for study have been chosen, the actual teaching comes into practice. "We try not to use the term 'teacher' as this usually means standing up in front of a class, but basically it's people working on a one-to-one basis. One is a resource person who can provide information, ideas and assistance.

Ure's definition of a "good teacher" is one who is not attached to his subject and able to move onto others. This is in keeping with the school's attempt to tie subjects together, look at them in relation to a certain period.

The teacher doesn't necessarily have to have a degree but according to Ure, it may be indicative of a broad background and "sticktoitiveness". "The most important

quality for a good teacher is a person who is committed enough to the ideas of a particular student to get involved", said Ure.

The students themselves hired the teachers. Six or seven potentials were screened by Ure who was looking for "organizers, co-ordinators, hustlers". "They were able to see the difference between what people said about free schools and what they actually did".

Of the four paid teachers, one is an elementary school teacher, one a high school teacher, another has free school experience in Vancouver, and the fourth is a science graduate. There are also three fieldworkers. One is a practice teacher from Dal, one is from the Art College, and one is from the Maritime School of Social Work.

Ure stressed that they are still in a transition stage. "A number of kids come in and go to work on their own right away; they are the self-motivated ones. Then there are quite a few who have just come out of the traditional high school. They are lost and don't know what to do on their own".

Ure hopes that by giving them some structure they can be "gradually nursed into individual structure. We really try to avoid pressure. We would rather have no pressure at all and limited progress for awhile."

Although the school is functioning quite well in relation to the students and their studies, there are financial problems. "I'm beginning to think we opened too early".

Ure said that one of the main goals is to "secure monies so the school can survive". So far they have received a \$500 grant from the Dal Student Union and \$300 from Nova Scotia Youth Agency. They are planning to apply with the Winter Works program and later on with Opportunities for Youth.

The school is presently not recognized by the School Board. Therefore the courses cannot be used as credits. Consequently a student does not leave with a diploma. Ure hopes that "the resource people can put the students onto jobs".

Ure indicated that more resource people are needed, especially in the sciences. The school needs people to teach there or take students where space is available for projects. Materials, art supplies, books, cameras, records, building supplies, money and leads to

other resources are all needed. Professors, graduates, students and anyone who has some special interest or skill should get in touch with him at 423-1715.



Free school director John Ure.

(art mckay/dal)

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Students being forgotten

(cont'd from p. 3)

Honig adds.

Honig's evaluation of the department of Psychology bears some interesting points worth considering by students who will major or do graduate work in Psychology.

He stated that Dal has "unintentionally" forgotten the student in the past few years in their concentration on expansion.

"Now, with expansion completed (for the present) and

the graduate facilities of the Psychology department starting to take shape, the faculty should start paying more attention to the undergraduate level", said Honig.

He welcomes efforts of student evaluation of courses, but feels that the sample should be either a total one, or one that encompasses the good and the bad aspects of the course. However, Honig adds, "at present there is no machinery in the Psychology department for

the undergraduates to organize their critiques, so this problem would have to be tackled first."

Honig would like to see some feedback on the use of video lectures, class size, and class format. For instance, on the first year level, do students want a variety of texts and literature, or would they prefer one text?

The professors are asking the questions; perhaps it would be in the students' interest to answer.

| | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|---|
| <p>COMMUNITY CHEST</p> <p>Get out of SMU free.</p> | <p>COMMUNITY CHEST</p> <p>You have managed to stop Dal expansion into the residential area. Collect \$50 from all other players.</p> | <p>COMMUNITY CHEST</p> <p>You support striking food service workers. Collect \$50 from the owner of the Food Services.</p> | <p>COMMUNITY CHEST</p> <p>You support the Tenant Union's rent strike. Collect \$50 from the owners of residences. If one player owns more than one residence, collect \$50 for each additional residence.</p> | <p>COMMUNITY CHEST</p> <p>You started a course union and have won parity. Collect \$50 from owners of each part of all faculties.</p> |
| <p>CHANCE</p> <p>Your marks drop to 60% — go to SMU. If you pass Go, do not collect \$200 bursary.</p> | <p>CHANCE</p> <p>Your marks go up 10% — get out of SMU.</p> | <p>CHANCE</p> <p>Advance to GO and collect \$200 for having successfully completed a year at Dal.</p> | <p>CHANCE</p> <p>You have been nominated president of your university. Advance to the president's mansion. If you pass Go collect \$200 for your grandiose efforts.</p> | <p>CHANCE</p> <p>You attend all the course union meetings in the Sociology and Anthropology Department. Advance to the Faculty Association, but if you pass Go do not collect \$200.</p> |
| <p>COMMUNITY CHEST</p> <p>If you are lower or middle class, arm yourself and start a course in Community Control. Collect \$100 from each upper class player. If you are upper class consider this a warning.</p> | <p>COMMUNITY CHEST</p> <p>You are busted over the head by a cop in a demonstration. Pay \$100 in hospital bills.</p> | <p>COMMUNITY CHEST</p> <p>You have a bad case of acne and your clothes are outdated. Lose a turn.</p> | <p>COMMUNITY CHEST</p> <p>You find yourself pregnant. If upper class, fly to New York for an abortion. Pay \$500. If middle class go to Boston and pay \$300. If lower class have the baby. Pay \$500 medical fees, sell your property and drop out.</p> | <p>COMMUNITY CHEST</p> <p>You refuse to support the Dal beauty contests. Collect \$10.</p> |
| <p>CHANCE</p> <p>Advance to the nearest accommodation and pay the owner twice the rental. If no one owns it, you may buy it. If you pass Go collect \$200.</p> | <p>CHANCE</p> <p>You win a car. If you are upper class, scoot around the board once and collect \$200 for passing Go. If you are middle or working class, throw the car away and join Pollution Probe and stay where you are.</p> | <p>CHANCE</p> <p>You are involved in an A & A sit-in. Pay \$100 to Senate Discipline Committee.</p> | <p>CHANCE</p> <p>You are elected president of the Student Union. Collect \$50 and lots of enemies.</p> | <p>CHANCE</p> <p>If you are working class or middle class your appeal for a larger student loan has been rejected because you are a low credit risk. Miss one turn as you check job ads for a month in order to eat.</p> |
| <p>COMMUNITY CHEST</p> <p>You have managed to pressure Henry Hicks into revealing the University Budget. Collect \$200 from the owner of the A & A Building.</p> | <p>TITLE DEED</p> <p>Faculty of Arts and Science Sociology and Anthropology</p> <p>FEEES \$10</p> <p>With 1 faculty member \$50 With 2 faculty members \$150 With 3 faculty members \$450 With 4 faculty members \$625 With an administrator \$750</p> <p>Mortgage value \$70</p> <p>Faculty members cost \$100 each and an administrator costs \$100 plus 4 faculty members.</p> | <p>TITLE DEED</p> <p>Faculty of Arts and Science Engineering</p> <p>FEEES \$15</p> <p>With 1 faculty member \$50 With 2 faculty members \$150 With 3 faculty members \$450 With 4 faculty members \$625 With an administrator \$750</p> <p>Mortgage value \$70</p> <p>Faculty members cost \$100 each and an administrator costs \$100 plus 4 faculty members.</p> | <p>TITLE DEED</p> <p>Faculty of Arts and Science Political Science</p> <p>FEEES \$10</p> <p>With 1 faculty member \$50 With 2 faculty members \$150 With 3 faculty members \$450 With 4 faculty members \$625 With an administrator \$850</p> <p>Mortgage value \$70</p> <p>Faculty members cost \$100 each and an administrator costs \$100 plus 4 faculty members.</p> | <p>TITLE DEED</p> <p>Faculty of Law</p> <p>FEEES \$25</p> <p>With 1 faculty member \$100 With 2 faculty members \$300 With 3 faculty members \$750 With 4 faculty members \$925 With an administrator \$1100</p> <p>Mortgage value \$120</p> <p>Faculty members cost \$150 each and an administrator costs \$150 plus 4 faculty members.</p> |
| <p>CHANCE</p> <p>You have a timetable clash. Advance to the queue in the A & A and wait patiently (?) with 3000 others and miss one turn.</p> | <p>TITLE DEED</p> <p>Faculty of Medicine</p> <p>FEEES \$28</p> <p>With 1 faculty member \$150 With 2 faculty members \$450 With 3 faculty members \$1000 With 4 faculty members \$1200 With an administrator \$1500</p> <p>Mortgage value \$170</p> <p>Faculty members cost \$200 each and an administrator costs \$200 plus 4 faculty members.</p> | <p>TITLE DEED</p> <p>Faculty Association</p> <p>FEEES \$12</p> <p>With 1 student member \$60 With 2 student members \$180 With 3 student members \$500 With 4 student members \$700 With a student majority \$900</p> <p>Mortgage value \$80</p> <p>Students cost \$100 each and a majority costs 4 students plus \$100.</p> | <p>TITLE DEED</p> <p>University Ave. Student Union Building</p> <p>RENT \$6</p> <p>With 1 addition \$30 With 2 additions \$90 With 3 additions \$270 With 4 additions \$400 With a new building \$550</p> <p>Mortgage value \$50</p> <p>Additions cost \$50 each and a new building costs \$50 plus 4 additions.</p> | <p>TITLE DEED</p> <p>University Ave. Killam Library</p> <p>RENT \$22</p> <p>With 1 addition \$110 With 2 additions \$330 With 3 additions \$800 With 4 additions \$975 With a new building \$1150</p> <p>Mortgage value \$130</p> <p>Additions cost \$150 each and a new building costs \$150 plus 4 additions.</p> |
| <p>TITLE DEED</p> <p>University Ave. Weldon Law Building</p> <p>RENT \$35</p> <p>With 1 addition \$150 With 2 additions \$300 With 3 additions \$750 With 4 additions \$1100 With a new building \$1500</p> <p>Mortgage value \$175</p> <p>Additions cost \$200 each and a new building costs \$200 plus 4 additions.</p> | <p>TITLE DEED</p> <p>Coburg Rd. King's College</p> <p>RENT \$16</p> <p>With 1 addition \$80 With 2 additions \$220 With 3 additions \$600 With 4 additions \$800 With a new building \$1000</p> <p>Mortgage value \$100</p> <p>Additions cost \$100 each and a new building costs \$100 plus 4 additions.</p> | <p>TITLE DEED</p> <p>South St. Shirreff Hall</p> <p>RENT \$10</p> <p>With 1 addition \$60 With 2 additions \$150 With 3 additions \$400 With 4 additions \$950 With a new building \$1500</p> <p>Mortgage value \$75</p> <p>Additions cost \$75 each and a new building costs \$75 plus 4 additions.</p> | <p>TITLE DEED</p> <p>University Ave. Killam Library</p> <p>RENT \$22</p> <p>With 1 addition \$110 With 2 additions \$330 With 3 additions \$800 With 4 additions \$975 With a new building \$1150</p> <p>Mortgage value \$130</p> <p>Additions cost \$150 each and a new building costs \$150 plus 4 additions.</p> | <p>TITLE DEED</p> <p>College St. Sir Charles Tupper Building</p> <p>RENT \$40</p> <p>With 1 addition \$175 With 2 additions \$400 With 3 additions \$800 With 4 additions \$1300 With a new building \$1800</p> <p>Mortgage value \$200</p> <p>Additions cost \$225 each and a new building costs \$225 plus 4 additions.</p> |
| <p>TITLE DEED</p> <p>Studley Campus Arts and Administration Building</p> <p>RENT \$75</p> <p>With 1 addition \$250 With 2 additions \$600 With 3 additions \$900 With 4 additions \$1500 With a new building \$2150</p> <p>Mortgage value \$300</p> <p>Additions cost \$300 each and a new building costs \$300 plus 4 additions.</p> | <p>TITLE DEED</p> <p>Married Students Headquarters Co-op Day Care Centre</p> <p>RENT \$0</p> <p>Money paid for this building goes towards a revolutionary struggle to build other co-operatively run centres.</p> | <p>TITLE DEED</p> <p>Fenwick</p> <p>RENT \$5</p> <p>With 1 addition \$25 With 2 additions \$50 With 3 additions \$100 With 4 additions \$200 With a new building \$500</p> <p>Additions cost \$25 each and a new building costs \$25 plus 4 additions.</p> | <p>TITLE DEED</p> <p>Food Services</p> <p>If one "utility" is owned, rent is 4 times amount shown on dice. If both "utilities" are owned, rent is 10 times amount shown on dice.</p> <p>Mortgage value \$75</p> | <p>TITLE DEED</p> <p>Secretarial Services</p> <p>If one "utility" is owned, rent is 4 times amount shown on dice. If both "utilities" are owned, rent is 10 times amount shown on dice.</p> |

MONOPOLY

Christmas is normally thought of as a time for giving. At this time of year only, we seem to forget that, normally, things are quite different. Society is based on a competitive take-take-take basis.

The Monopoly Game on the next two pages, with cut-out Chance and Community Chest cards on the opposite page, should remind people that society is based on taking, not giving.

The idea of the game is to monopolize — buy, swap, and sell knowledge and property at the university and in the surrounding community.

Just as at Dalhousie University, where students are processed year by year into their various degree-carrying categories, the players in the game are aiming to buy up knowledge in the faculties and gain a monopoly of property on the campus and thus gain power over all players.

The game is triggered to allow all students of all income classes a gamble at life at Dalhousie University. But as players move gingerly around the board, buying knowledge, property and power, they will realize that only a certain number of deserving students gain control and power to manipulate others.

Take a crack at it and guess who!

The game is played on the board provided, with spaces indicating administration buildings, faculties, university property and residence accommodation with two spaces provided for

secretarial staff and food services.

Starting from GO! move the tokens you've just made around the board according to the throw of Dice. When a player's token lands on a space NOT already owned, he or she may buy it from the university; otherwise it is auctioned off to the highest bidder.

Once a monopoly is gained, you may double rents and begin to build up your property.

Rentals are greatly increased by the erection of buildings on a lot, so it is wise for the player to build up his or her property.

If you find yourself in financial difficulty, having gambled with the scant student loan you were given at the beginning of the game, lots may be mortgaged to the university to raise money.

Community Chest and Chance spaces give the drawer a card, and instructions which must be followed. Cut these out from the preceding page.

There is a title deed for every property, which should also be cut out from the preceding page.

RULES

1) Each player should make themselves a token to represent them on their travels through the university. Players should also make up enough of their own money or find something to represent their money.

2) A banker at the university is elected with a throw of the dice. The player with the highest total is the banker.

3) The game can be played with a total of six players. Each player rolls the dice. The two highest numbers represent two upper class students, the next three numbers represent middle class students and the player with the lowest number represents the minority of lower class students at the university.

4) **MONEY:** Everybody is given a \$1000 grant from the Province of Nova Scotia Student Aid Program (the province is unusually generous to you this year). If you are an upper class player you receive another \$1000 from the banker representing a gift from your parents. If you are middle class you receive only the \$1000 and if you represent the working class you receive an extra \$500 as a poor man's bursary which has to be returned at the end of the game along with 10% interest rate on your net worth.

5) **DICE:** If you are representing the upper class in your trip around the board you are allowed to use a loaded dice, if available to you. If not, follow the throw of two dice. If you are middle class, simply advance through the university as directed with the throw of two dice. If you are representing the working class follow the throw of one die.

6) The player with the highest number starts off the game. After he or she has completed their play, the turn passes to the left. The tokens remain on the spaces occupied and proceed from that point on the players next turn unless otherwise directed by the Chance or Community Chest. **ONE OR MORE TOKENS MAY REST ON THE SPACE AT THE SAME TIME.**

7) According to the space which his token rests, a player is entitled to gulp up university property or other properties; i.e., Fenwick, or be obliged to pay rent or fees if another player already has a hold on that property.

8) A player gets out of SMU by a) throwing doubles on any of his or her next three turns. If he or she succeeds in doing this, they immediately move forward the number of spaces shown by their double throw. b) by purchasing a get out of SMU

FREE CARD from another player at a fee agreeable to both (unless he or she already owns such a card by having previously drawn it from Chance or Community Chest). c) by paying \$50 to the university before his next throw of the dice. A player may continue to build up his or her property if in SMU.

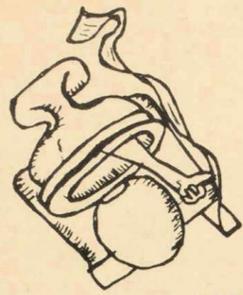
9) **STUDY BREAK:** Players who land on the space don't receive any money or awards of any kind. This is just a "free" resting place.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The game is played following the rules of a Monopoly game. But instead of building up property with houses and hotels, players attempt to gain control of property and faculties at the university and build additions to these properties, at the same time exploit those who land on their property.

Players should find their own tokens, dice and money. Such items as coins, bottle caps, etc. can be used.

Equipment should be no problem though. Get an original Monopoly Game and paste our board on top of theirs, cut out and paste our Chance and Community Chest cards on top of theirs and use their money, tokens and hotels and houses, etc. to represent property on our game.

STUDY WEEK



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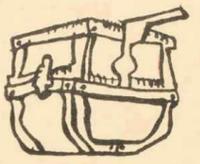
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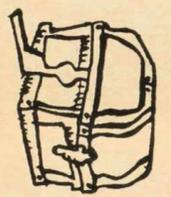
MONOPOLY

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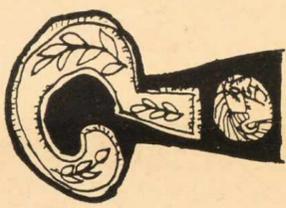
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MONOPOLY

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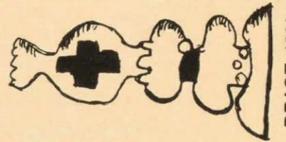
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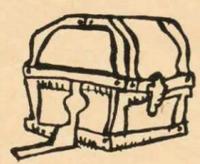
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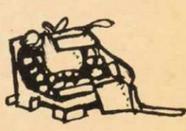


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The story of reality . . .

West Pakistan may pay price

by Lesley D. Griffiths

If Canada thinks she has problems in establishing a national identity, try to imagine how it would be if your country was split in two by a thousand miles of territory belonging to a none-too-friendly neighbour.

By sea, it's a three thousand mile journey from one part to the other. Each half has a totally different terrain and climate, and supports peoples of different ethnic origin, temperament and culture. They don't eat the same food, or wear the same clothes, or speak the same language. Islam is about all they do have in common. And the dissent between the Arab League nations attests to the instability of that as binding force.

Fifty-five per cent of the Pakistani population live in East Bengal. The great majority are of Caucasian origin, closely related to the people of Southeast Asia, whereas the Aryan Punjabi and Pathans of West Pakistan look towards Persia and Afghanistan. The Bengali's are short (average height just over 5 ft.) and dark skinned, though with a great variety of physical features.

East Bengal is a rich alluvial delta area, relying on a monsoon rice-jute agriculture, while West Pakistan, much the larger province and geographically more diverse, is dominated by an irrigated wheat-cotton-rice agriculture.

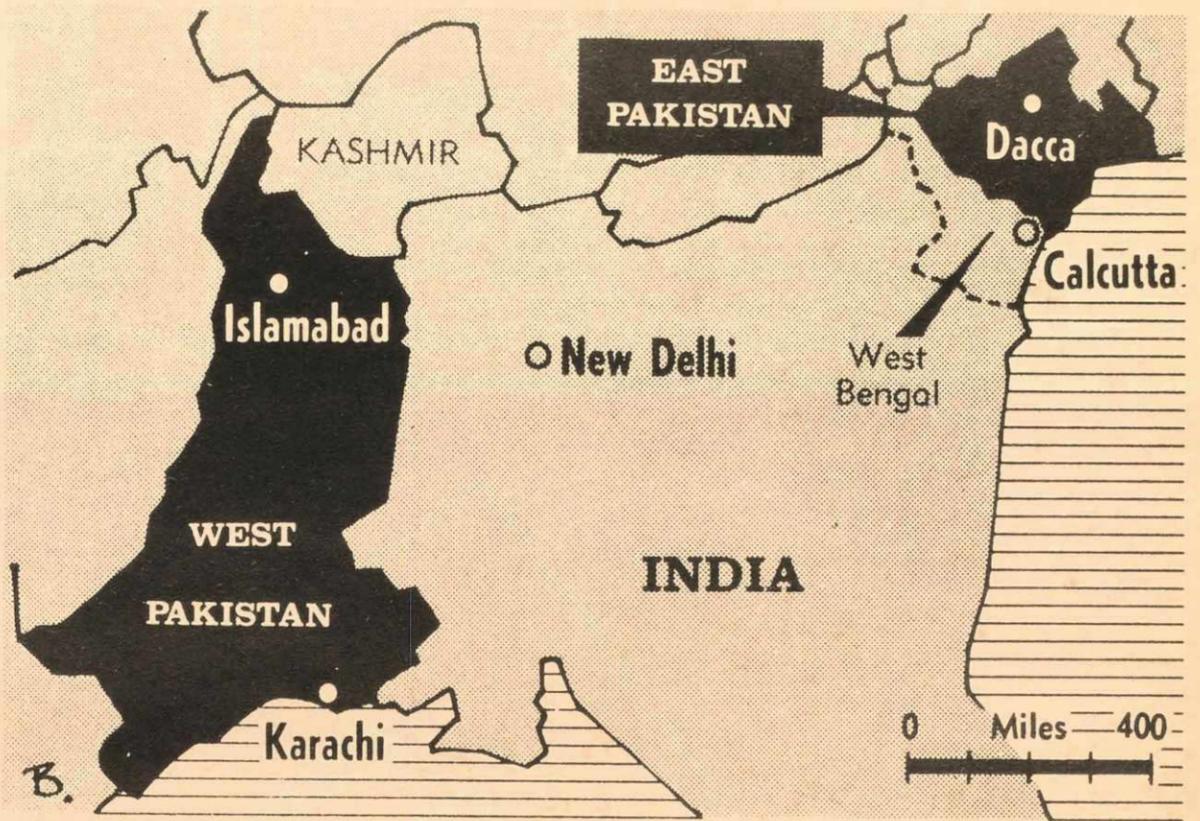
Bengal is famed for its art, music, dance, poetry, and philosophy. Its culture is epitomized in the talents of Nobel prize winner Rabindranath Tagore.

By reputation the Bengalis are a sensitive, emotional people with a keen love of political activity and intellectual disputation. This is in sharp contrast to the values of Punjabi society which is essentially pragmatic, with a respect for military precision, administrative talent and western social practices. As Ralph Brailbank says in his book "Research on the Bureaucracy of Pakistan", (1966):

"Probably no region in India (certainly none in North India) could be more opposite to the Punjabi in externals and in spirit than East Bengal which was joined together with West Pakistan with no more common band than Islam."

In 1947, Britain divided the subcontinent with India and Pakistan. Partition was accompanied by rioting and bloodshed, and the mass movement of peoples across borders. Ninety per cent of the Moslem refugees from India crossed into West Pakistan. From the beginning the Bengalis were under — represented at all levels — perhaps predictably considering the general admiration within West Pakistan for the machinery of British bureaucracy as opposed to the Bengali indifference.

Due to this lack of involvement in both the civil and military service, the imposition of martial law in 1958 and 1970 was felt more keenly in East Bengal as they



were deprived of their principle means of political participation.

The issue of a national language was also a serious source of antagonism between the two provinces, especially during the first decade after Partition.

In 1949, the government declared that Urdu would be the national language, but continued civil disorder forced them to change to a two-language policy in 1956, though there is evidence that Urdu is still given preference.

Perhaps in the long run, the government's trade and economic policies have been most detrimental to the relationship between West and East Pakistan. Hard-earned foreign currency from the East's jute exports has been used chiefly to develop industry in the West.

Foreign aid programs have been largely centred in the West, and there has been a general drain of East Pakistan's resources, which is capped by the typical Punjabi attitude of condescension which seems to assume that East Pakistan is a backward area culturally as well as economically.

As a final comment on Pakistan's treatment of East Bengal, consider the name Pakistan. This is what Bengali children are taught in school:

"Pakistan is both a Persian and an Urdu word, composed of letters taken from the names of our homelands: that is Punjab, Afghana, Kashmir, Iran, Sindh, Turkharistan, Afghanistan and Baluchistan."

There is no mention of the Bengalis, who, after all formed the majority of the country's population. West Pakistan may pay a dear price for their omission.

Bengalis face potential famine

by Mary McQuaid

For years the people in East Pakistan have felt that they were being treated as second-class citizens. West Pakistan dominates the military, the civil service and business. The wealthy families are West Pakistanis.

In 1970 their resentment came to a head when a cyclone and tidal wave killed over two hundred thousand East Pakistanis. The East was angered by the inefficient response of the government.

In the December election the people of East Pakistan gave decisive voice to their frustrations. To the government's surprise almost 90 per cent of the votes in East Pakistan were for the Awami League headed by Sheik Mujibu Rahman. This gave the Auvomi League a majority in the National Assembly which had promised a revised constitution and to return the country to civilian rule.

Negotiations between the Sheik and Yaha Khan over the party's six-point proposal for autonomy dragged on and ended abruptly on the night of March 25. The West Pakistan army, estimated at 50,000-70,000 were ordered into East Pakistan. Sheik Munjibu declared the establishment of Bangla Desh. The war was on. Washington Monthly, 1971.

The East Bengalis were preparing for autonomy and democracy — they received a terrible shock. An estimated 15,000 were killed when the army entered East Pakistan. They met little organized resistance. Sheik Munjibi was captured and communications cut off. The reports from government controlled media assured the world that the uprising was dealt with and normalcy was returning to East Pakistan. The millions of refugees who surged across the border, many with bullet wounds, told the world another side of the story. Who were the refugees? They were terrified, hounded, helpless people, most of them plainly not an army of resistance fighters.

Would you like to see pictures? The refugees are not very photogenic. A child still nursing at the breast of its dead mother is not a pretty sight. Nor is seeing a child paralysed for life from a bullet wound in his spinal cord. Sorry — no pictures.

The last figures estimate the refugee population at 9.3 million. India is a poor country: this is a heavy burden for her. Already hostility is growing toward hosting these refugees. Relief programs have been set up and money is coming in from other countries, but this is only palliative treatment.

What is India to do with these millions of displaced people? India has said they must go home when the political situation is improved, but the military government of West Pakistan has gone too far. These people cannot go home until President Yaha recognizes that Bengala Desh must become a reality.

Under cover of the monsoon rains (which last from June to October), a number of Bengalis have made their way back to East Pakistan and make up what is



... in East Pakistan today



called the "Liberation Troops" or Nukti Bahinis. The test of their strength will come within the next few months as the ground hardens and the West Pakistani army is mobile again.

Reliable sources indicate that much of the relief money and supplies sent to Pakistan are controlled by the military, and they are using a most callous system of food rationing. The people are faced with starvation or siding with the military.

The opportunity to prevent a major famine is slipping away. First India had the refugees of fear, next she may have the refugees of hunger. Responsible members of the world community must insist that strong action be taken now. Unless we respond, the reports of famine in the next few months in East Pakistan will weigh heavily on our conscience.

What can be done?

by Ronald MacIntosh

Essentially we find the task before us as one involving the bringing of pressure to certain moves in humanitarian, economic and diplomatic areas. A university campus provides some obvious contradictory conditions for such a task.

On one hand, students are more likely to understand the crisis in Bengal through their access to a greater volume of information as well as being possibly more able to react to this information with more concern than the general public.

On the other hand, the wide appeal and apparent urgency for economic aid is unlikely to auger well on student budgets, or on the time investment needed to organize such campaigns. The operations of a political pressure group seem more likely to suit student capabilities and interests.

The question, "Can we really do anything?" is bound to recur. Distances from the locus of decision-making appear insurmountable — in miles, in words, in concerns. It is entirely understandable why students might express gloom in persuading their government to make the sort of moral judgements that rise above constraints of world power politics.

One problem is the very style of Canada's foreign policy. The terms "adaptation", "accommodation" or "quiet diplomacy", so common in describing Canada abroad, seem responsive more to existent programs and alliances rather than to the growing incidences of human calamities like Biafra or Bengal as they happen.

It may be unwise for the government to be the slave of public PASSIONS; it would be even more ridiculous to ignore the trends of informed and concerned public discussion. The exigencies of a crisis situation are ill-served by lone-term policy commitments which often fail to parallel the intensity of public reaction to mankind's tragedies.

How can we make demands?

1. Write letters to Trudeau, Sharp and MP's.
2. Write letters to newspapers (especially those in Ottawa, Toronto and Montreal).
3. Petition the government.
4. Organize teach-ins and seminars.
5. Present joint papers before Commons Committees or on the media. A recent study made by a Dal student on Biafra relief noted that the government took a harder line only when pressed by Opposition MP's in the question periods. The MP's were in turn responding

to their increased mail flow.

All these measures cannot fail to create a climate of opinion which Ottawa dare not ignore.

The very spontaneity of this sort of movement is a distinct advantage. We are, to an extent, above the political bargaining processes of the more institutionalized groups like the churches or the Red Cross (especially those sustained by the public purse). Ottawa cannot say very easily, "If we give you 'A' now, you can't have 'B' later." Our movement is temporary; we may not even have a "later".

Four additional beneficial assets to such a pressure group include:

- A) A proven accountability to public opinion.
- B) A high degree of internal cohesion and communication.
- C) Coherence and precision of the demands we make on the system.
- D) An independent source of income.

The goals we make today must be extremely high and we must make our endeavour bearing standards of excellence heretofore unheard of. Yet the cost of our failure as citizens of Canada, and of the world, is humanly prohibitive. For if we do not express our concerns to our rich and powerful governments here in the west now, then the only epithet we can pass on in history is written in the invisible tears of a fallen people.

What the government should do

A. Continue to raise the issue on the floor of the United Nations' General Assembly. The conflict within East Bengal is an international concern; bringing it before the United Nations would give it international recognition.

B. Press the United Nations to establish a genuine neutral relief effort within East Bengal.

C. Pursue and increase the government's aid commitment to India by a substantial amount. Five million dollars per month from Ottawa would meet the bill for the refugees for one day per month.

D. Ensure aid is delivered within East Bengal. While hoping that the United Nations would effect a neutral relief operation, Canada should nevertheless be searching all avenues to get relief into East Bengal while avoiding distribution through the military.

E. That Canada use its present long-term aid commitments to Pakistan as a means of modifying that country's position in East Bengal. Cessation of aid should be used as a threat but aid could also be used as an incentive to dissuade Pakistan from any further military operations. Canada ought to use its aid commitments in this way while joining with other aid donor countries to make the pressure more effective.

F. To seek a solution to the conflict by taking initiatives jointly with other countries.

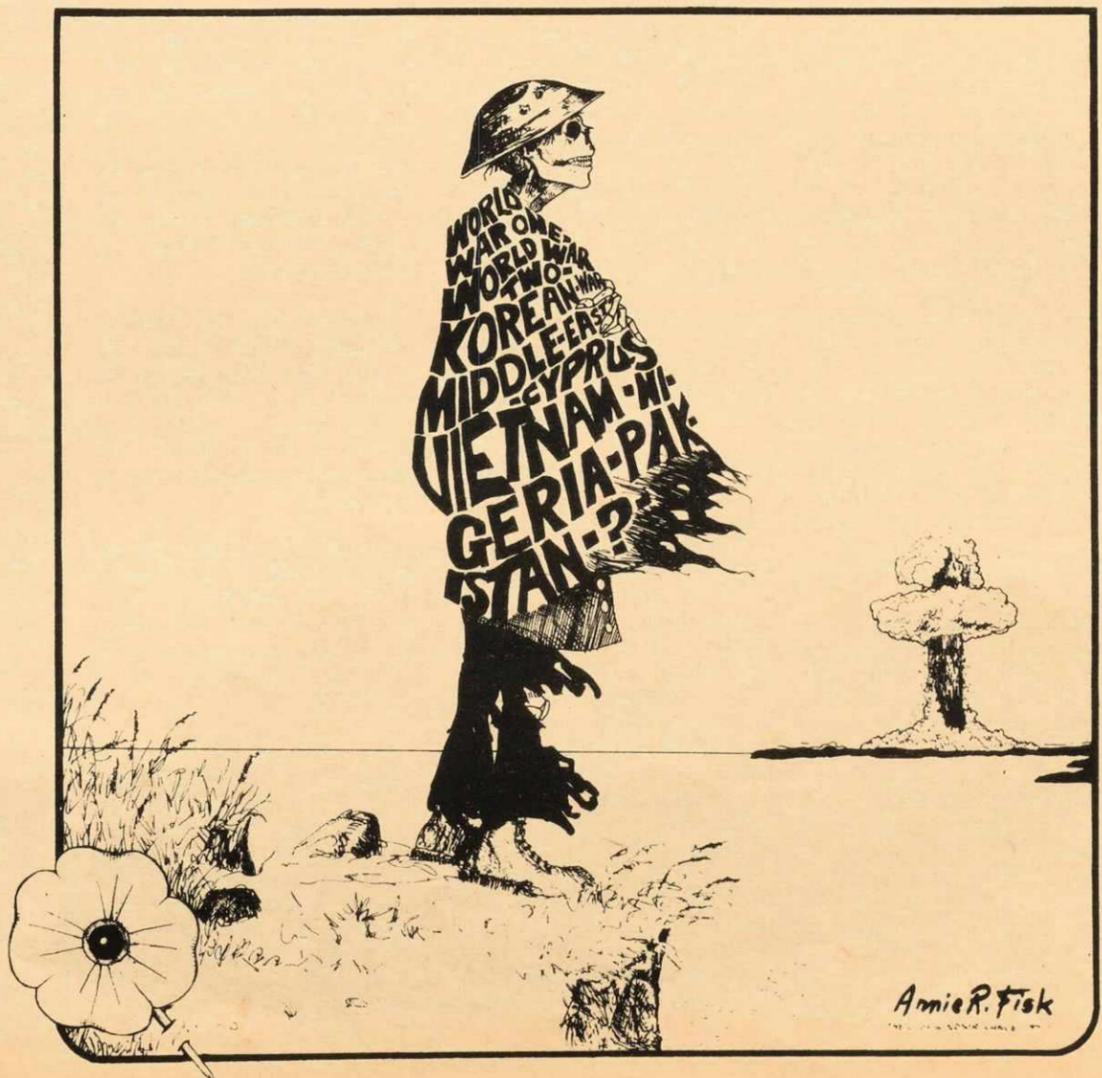
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If writing to Mitchell Sharp, send a copy of your letter to your member of Parliament: Hon. Robert Stanfield or Hon. Michael Forrestall, both c/o the House of Commons, Ottawa.



Annie R. Fisk

WORDS FROM THE WISE...

Article "biased, misleading"

Dear Editor:

A recent article implies that Dalhousie has a "military role" because some of its faculty members have research grants from the Defence Research Board of Canada or because they sit on advisory committees of that agency. This article was based on a single report written from a "leftist" or "activist" view.

The GAZETTE has taken it seriously enough to present its readers with a piece of irresponsible, biased, and unintelligent journalism, and uses the report as the basis for an attack on the research being conducted at Dalhousie, and on certain members of the faculty. Many of the implications are false, and many of the facts are wrong. In this reply, I will restrict myself to research done by psychologists at Dalhousie. I hope that other staff members who are implicitly or explicitly criticized will have an opportunity to reply on their own behalf.

Dr. William King left the Psychology Department five years ago, and Dr. Over has not been here for close to two years. Professor James' grant terminated several years ago, certainly no later than 1967. I have not held a grant for over two years; the implication that I had one in 1970 is incorrect. Much of the other information is totally irrelevant to the question of Dalhousie's role in matters of defence; for example, the fact that an electronics firm in Dartmouth has a contract with the U.S. Navy.

The article says that Dalhousie faculty members "have taken part in Canadian war research". This is patently untrue. The DRB, which is a civilian service with the Department of Defense, provides research grants for which scientists apply on a competitive basis. None of the work carried out in the Psychology Department was "contract research"; i.e., research requested by a military agency for a specific purpose. All of the projects concern problems in basic rather than applied research, mostly in the areas of human perception and learning. All of the work could as easily have been supported by the National Research Council, which is devoted to basic research; however, since NRC funds are already overcommitted, several professors have simply turned to a convenient source of money to develop their research interests.

Research proposals are supported primarily on the basis of specific merit. The DRB does require an indication in the proposal of its "relation to defence interests". In most cases, my colleagues and I find it difficult to make a convincing case for such a relation, and the relation is usually stated in a very general manner. For example, my work on the after-effects of perceived movement will contribute to an understanding of the basic visual processes involved in the

perception of movement; this obviously has some "relation to defence interest". In fact, all scientific knowledge has some "relation to defence interest", no matter who supports it. I find it admirable that the DRB is willing to support research in areas which have only a remote relationship to military applications. The GAZETTE should, instead of publishing misleading criticism, welcome the fact that Dalhousie's research program is enriched by grants from that agency.

It is our hope that the research supported by the DRB will enrich scientific psychology. Likewise, we realize that all published research can be used for military applications no matter what agency supports it. My research on the pigeon's ability to recognize the presence of a person in a picture may have a much more direct application to military purposes than the work supported by the DRB. (For example, a pigeon observing a TV screen could be trained to signal the appearance of an "infiltrator" in a given area.) Yet I do not terminate such research, which is supported by the "non-military" National Research Council, simply because it might be used for undesirable purposes. Any scientist who adds to the fund of public knowledge takes this risk. On the other hand, much of the research supported by the DRB can be used for peaceful purposes. For example, Dr. McNulty's current work on sound location under water will be very helpful in the exploration and exploitation of resources under water and on the ocean floor.

There are certainly instances of research done in North American universities (not necessarily in Canada) which has had direct military application and should be looked at with suspicion or disapproval.

I do not believe that work of this nature is carried on at Dalhousie. I would welcome an accurate unbiased description and discussion of all work supported by the DRB at Dalhousie. But it seems to me that the inaccurate, biased and mindless article that you have chosen to print has only served to mislead those readers who know nothing about the question, and can only damage the stature and reputation of your newspaper.

Sincerely yours,
W. K. Honig
Professor of Psychology

EDITOR'S NOTE:

Dr. Honig's letter is primarily a defense of his own work at Dalhousie (with DRB funds).

He criticizes the GAZETTE for using a "leftist" report as the basis for the article. This is true. The Young Socialists (a Trotskyite group in Halifax) prepared the original report and submitted it to the GAZETTE.

Honig also questioned the accuracy of many facts in the report; admittedly there were inaccuracies. Accurate and PUBLIC disclosures of current DRB research projects at Dal are not available to students, to

the student press, or (in this case) to the Young Socialists.

Some of the criticisms, then, are justifiable and important. However, there are many undisclosed facts about DRB research at Dal. The wider implications of such research must, therefore, be disclosed and analysed.

First, Dr. Honig works for a university which accepts government grants for research. Much of this research has potential for use by the military/industrial complex.

Second, Dr. Honig admits his use of DRB funds. He explained in detail the type of research he did and why he applied for government funds. He cannot expect to use arguments about the co-opting of knowledge and research by the military as a rationalization for this. Further, he should not expect the GAZETTE to withhold pertinent information from students about the activities of the military/industrial complex in this and other countries.

As long as Dal accepts DRB grants it will be implicated in war research. The complicity of the university administration (especially the Board of Governors) in such research will also continue.

Third, he states that the work at Dal could be funded by the National Research Council. Then in the next sentence, he explains that the NRC funds are over-committed. He and other researchers used government funds to further their own work and presumably their own status without giving sufficient thought to what effect their findings could have.

Fourth, he states that the GAZETTE should welcome DRB funded research at Dal instead of criticizing it with inaccurate reports. We refute this platitudinous statement. We do not (and never will) support war research at Dal. We do not condone the acceptance of tax money for this kind of work. We cannot applaud Honig, Kirby, or anyone else who accepts these funds with full knowledge of how and by whom their work will be used in the short term.

Fifth, Honig does not believe that war research is conducted at Dal. He states this belief emphatically and without reservation. This paper will work for a complete inquiry into DRB-funded research at Dal as he suggests.

In short, Honig may be unconcerned about DRB funding of scientific endeavour at Dal; he should be concerned about the implications of his work rather than the stature of the GAZETTE.

Regardless of the criticisms mentioned above, Honig is right in at least making a reply and pointing a few things out. One can only wonder if others who were mentioned (like Dr. Kirby of the Math Dept. who, when asked for comment, refused to say anything) have less justification to offer for their DRB research.

Students "belly-aching bourgeoisie"

Dear Editor:

An interesting fable about birds appeared in the November 17 issue of the Dalhousie GAZETTE, under the heading "Soc faculty moves right". At least with all the talk of "left wings" and "right wings", the article had more to do with birds than it did with Dalhousie's Department of Sociology and Anthropology.

I was disappointed, upon arriving at Dalhousie last summer, to find that a small, highly exclusive clique of poor-to-failing sociology students had ripped-off the slogans of the radical left and were masquerading as oppressed proletarians in order to make faculty members feel too guilty to flunk them out. Students aren't proletarians. As Mao teaches, students are very often the beneficiaries of capitalist exploitation of the proletariat. The custodial staff of this university belongs to the proletariat, and even the professors have to work for a living. Most of the student's don't.

The only justification for subsidizing students is that their education may ultimately benefit the larger society, the people. But what about students who don't take their education seriously, who cut their classes and flunk their exams and believe their professors have nothing to teach them? Such "students" are simply exploiting the masses while living lives of pleasurable ease and idleness. They are in the best tradition of bourgeois exploiters. They also make up the majority of students in the sociology clique.

This clique speaks in terms of "student participation" but opposes representative, as opposed to elitist, student organization. It includes no anthropology students, though ours is a joint department (through the authors of the unsigned article in the GAZETTE are apparently unaware of this last fact, consistently referring to the non-existent "Department of Sociology"). But the members of the clique are interested in power for themselves, not participation for the students.

Is it true, as the clique charges, that faculty members are willing to accept student participation but not student power? Speaking only for myself, it is quite true. So long as the administration of this university holds faculty members exclusively



responsible for acts of this department, how are we to delegate real power? If students want power they must seek it from its source, from the Board of Governors.

Though billed as one of the new feathers of the department's "right wing", I would be sympathetic to sharing power with students. But how am I to share power with students while retaining the entire responsibility for our joint actions? Power without responsibility is in the Fascist, not leftist, tradition.

No one who has seen the wretched and oppressed of this planet could take Dalhousie sociology students for anything but members of the belly-aching bourgeoisie. It would be nice if they were to stop playing games and get on with their studies.

Sincerely,
Jerome H. Barkow
Asst. Professor,
Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology

EDITOR'S NOTE:

It is unfortunate that Mr. Barkow chooses to regard the article in question as a fable.

It is a rather curious statement for a man who himself engages in fantasies about "poor-to-failing sociology students", students "masquerading as proletarians", and students being "bourgeois exploiters" to make. If Barkow has any facts to back up this claim it would be most enlightening if he would reveal them rather than shout slogans from the sidelines.

What is most disturbing to the authors of the article is that Barkow resorts to political rhetoric and name-calling rather than dealing with the issues raised in the original article. Does he deny that he supported the disenfranchisement of students in the department's decision-making process? Does he deny that he is sympathetic to right-wing views?

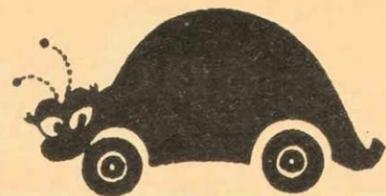
By his ability to see the article only in terms of birds and feathers, Barkow simply shows that he would make a better ornithologist than an anthropologist.

—by the authors of
"Soc faculty moves right"

To all we wish a happy Christmas and a new year filled with all your heart desires. The Gazette returns January 14, 1972, after a well-deserved rest.



Wheelin' around



by Charlie Moore

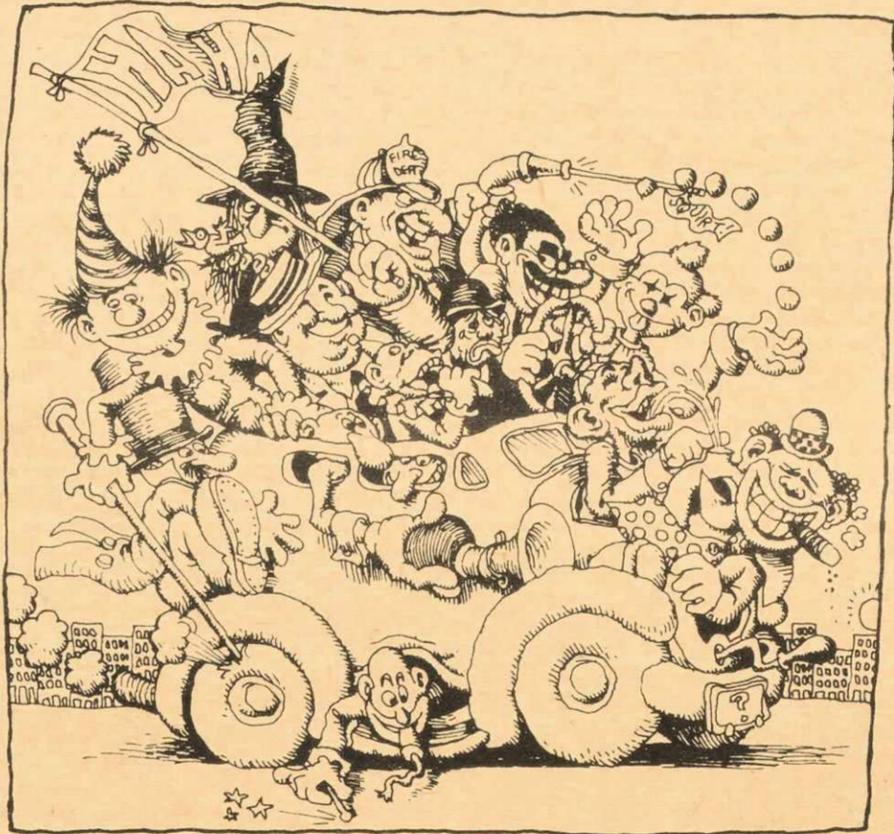
In last week's column I put forth the idea that although automobiles are admittedly polluters of the air, perhaps they are being blamed for a lot of air pollution that they are not contributing. Even so, if we could eliminate the 10 per cent or so of toxic pollutants that cars do produce via their internal combustion engines, it would be a very definite positive step forward in getting rid of air pollution. Also, world oil reserves are not going to hold out forever at the rate that we are presently using them up. With oil being so valuable a lubricant, it is very questionable that we should keep wantonly burning it up in such vast quantities for fuel.

If we are to replace the internal combustion engine, a viable alternative power source must be found. So far no other power source known to man has proved itself as cheap, dependable, convenient and compact as the good old I.C.E. However, there are a few alternative power plants which may be reaching a practical

stage of development in the foreseeable future.

1. **FUEL CELLS:** These use the principle of electrolysis in reverse to produce electricity by a chemical reaction. They are much more practical to power an electric car than conventional lead-acid batteries because they are more compact and do not need to be periodically recharged.

They are also very reliable. One demonstration unit built by Shell Oil ran continuously for 5,000 hours. This would be equivalent to 150,000 miles or more in a car. The snags with the fuel cell are cost and specific output in relation to size. Firstly, fuel cells only produce electricity in minute amounts unless helped along by an expensive catalyst such as platinum or gold. Secondly, nobody has yet produced a fuel cell unit compact enough to be practical in a car which puts out anywhere near enough power to comfortably propel an automobile. Prototypes have been built but they have been heavy and slow, with little or no luggage space. Fuel cells may



ultimately be the answer but they are probably years away as a practical contender.

2. **GAS TURBINES:** A company in Michigan, called Williams Research has recently built a running prototype gas turbine car. Another one is being built which will be sold to the city of New York for their evaluation. This car will cost Fun City 240,000 dollars.

The turbine is probably closer than anything else to being a practical alternative to the I. C. E. Its problems are noise, a bad power to weight ratio, the relatively short life of some components, and of course — cost. Advantages are low emissions, easy installation into the automobile as we know it today, and the fact that the gas turbine is quite an old concept and has been developed over a relatively long period. Anyone got 240,000 bucks?

3. **STEAM POWER:** William Lear of LEAR JET fame has recently spent over ten million dollars trying to develop a practical steam car. He has yet to produce a working prototype which is up to his standards. British Leyland Motor Corporation in Britain has been working on steam power with similar results. The problem with steam engines is that they are heavy and bulky, have long warmup periods, and the fact that water which is essential to produce the steam freezes in the winter. The advantages are ample power, relative cheapness, and low exhaust emissions. Although impractical at this time, steam power bears watching in the future. Maybe a steam turbine?

4. **ELECTRIC POWER:** Conventional electric cars are probably the least practical of any of the alternatives I have mentioned. Their advantages are mainly quietness, cheapness, reliability, and no emissions at all. Problems are a low power output in relation to size, short range between re-

chargings, and most important, where is the electricity going to come from to power all these electric cars? One of New York city's biggest pollution problems is emissions from their electric power generating plants. Thousands of electric cars would only compound this problem. If a way can somehow be found to produce electricity without polluting the atmosphere, we may someday see conventional electric cars as short range city transportation, but I doubt if they will ever be feasible for long distance travel.

So there you have it. Like it or not, the I. C. E. will probably be around for a few years. Eventually any solution to the problem of air pollution from cars is likely to be expensive. The question is how much can we afford?

Changing the subject slightly, you may have noticed that winter is coming on. By the time you read this the white stuff may already be on the ground. Most of you who own cars will have already installed your snow tires or if not, will be doing so soon. I would just like to give a word of warning about the proper fitment of winter tires.

If you have radial ply tires on the front of your car, DO NOT fit cross ply (conventional) tires to the rear wheels. This mixture of different types of tires on the same car can cause very dangerous handling difficulties. I have noticed a few cars with the aforementioned combination parked around campus. I would advise the owners to these vehicles to either get another set of cross-plys for the front or to get a set of radials for the back. Radials on the back with cross-plys on the front is permissible if you don't do much fast driving, but I don't recommend it in any case.

While on the subject of winter, some of you carowners may not

be too enthused about taking your pride and joy out in the salt this winter. The alternative is to lay the car up for the winter. There is very sound reasoning behind this idea. Winter is the hardest season of all on cars. Road salt rusts the bodywork, frequent cold starting causes strain on the battery and starter mechanism, long warmup periods cause engine wear, and bad driving conditions increase the chance of an accident.

If you plan to lay your car up for the winter, here are five tips to follow.

1. Remove the spark plugs and squirt a small amount (about 1/2 oz.) of light engine oil into each cylinder. Replace the plugs but don't put the plug wires back on. Now grind the engine over on the starter a few times to sort of slosh the oil around inside the bores. This will prevent the rings from sticking during the periods of inactivity. Remember to remove the plugs again and clean the oil off the electrodes before you try to re-start the engine.

2. Remove the battery and have it charged periodically throughout the winter. Once a month is fine. This precaution will prevent sulphation of the lead plates in the battery.

3. If you have any great love for your tires, jack the car up and put blocks under the axles so that each tire clears the ground by 1/2 inch or so.

4. Dirty oil contains acids and other contaminants which could harm your engine while it is not being used, so change the oil and do a grease job for good measure.

5. If the car is to be left outdoors, it might be a good idea to apply a heavy coat of wax. Do not buff the wax. Leave it dull so that it will be thicker and protect better. Use some car polish to remove it in the spring. 'Till next week, keep a' wheelin'.

Gesundheit!

by Uncle Walt

Continued drug use of any kind saps health, strength, and finances.

—Uncle Walt

Even if you don't use illegal drugs, you are in all likelihood a regular user of some of the legal varieties. These include caffeine products, tobacco, alcohol, and various prescription and non-prescription "medicines" such as pain killers, diet pills, tranquilizers, and sleeping pills.

The term "drug" as used here means any substance which directly affects the nervous system and which tends to be used regularly in sublethal doses.

Our society starts children off early on their road to daily drug use by giving them "soft" drinks, many of which contain the stimulant caffeine. Later they drink the "grown-up" beverages, tea and coffee, each of which contains about 1/10 grain of caffeine per cup.

Youngsters also imitate their elders' example by smoking cigarettes, and soon find that the nicotine and tar counteract their caffeine-induced nervousness. Thus a mutually reinforcing addiction begins. The practice is institutionalized by employers in the coffee-and-cigarette break.

Cigarette smoke is itself a combination of numerous chemicals from the burning paper and tobacco. To buy cigarettes, light them, and inhale the fumes is as stupid as breathing in the smoke from a backyard fire of paper and leaves — and as unhealthy. Tobacco use not only contributes to lung cancer, emphysema, heart disease, and digestive ailments, but also undermines general health and physical ability, as every athlete knows.

Alcohol use is also a serious public health problem which most "adults" consider socially acceptable. Alcohol strains the liver and kidneys and indirectly accounts for many automobile wrecks and other mishaps. Users often smoke tobacco while drinking.

Non-users of the legal drugs are continually being offered cigarettes, caffeine drinks, and alcoholic beverages by users. The air in public places is filled with tobacco smoke, and streets are rendered dangerous by inebriated drivers.

University students are just as heavy users as other people. Drugs are pushed, for example, on the main floor of the SUB by two prominent cigarette machines and several coffee and "soft" drinks machines. As with every other worthless product, however, you don't have to buy.

It would probably be easier to quit smoking if you also cut out tea, coffee, and cola at the same time. In addition, change your lifestyle by getting out of the middle-class (or upper-class or lower-class) rat race. Find activities more meaningful and enjoyable than chasing after money or grades and perhaps you won't need those expensive self-destructive drugs any more.

CINEMATTERS

by Stephen R. Mills

"Billy Jack" is a really remarkable picture in so many ways that I hardly know where to begin reviewing it. It would be best to point out its few weaknesses and then show how these are negated by its better aspects and by the way they combine to create the powerful effect the movie has on an audience.

"Billy Jack" is a student production which in no way speaks against it. It does, however, account for some of the flaws in the film which are mostly artistic in nature. (Please note: I say "account for" and not "excuse". I don't feel weaknesses need to be excused — just reconized and eliminated.)

The most outstanding weakness is the clumsiness of the picture: it is just a bit too long. This must first be attributed to the screenplay and then direction. The cumbersome length might also be the

reason some of the actors, particularly Deloras Taylor in a lead role, seem less effective than they could be. Dialogue appears at times cliched. The fact that it has been used in so many "rebel" or "youth" pictures does not take away from the truth it contains, however. What is said must be said but we should be saying it in a different way.

Yet these artistic weaknesses fade to near insignificance in light of "Billy Jack"'s virtues. The most pleasing aspect of the whole enterprise is the slick and satisfying professional technical quality. The photography is first class throughout and a variety of beautiful sequences — a herd of frightened wild horses racing through an early morning prairie world, impromptu theatrical and musical performances by real people (as opposed to actors), a slow motion karate-ballet are intigrated into the regular

story shooting so well that one can appreciate them on their own AND as part of the whole. The actors, except when hampered by weaknesses in dialogue, are excellent, particularly Tom Laughlan as Billy Jack and many of the supporting cast. I thought the actor playing Martin, the persecuted Indian, did poorly but this was probably more the part than the performance. Musially, the picture was also quite satisfying. Incidental music was OK, the original songs by the cast worked well, and the "One Tin Soldier" theme was a natural considering the ideological content of the film.

This content is, of course, the most important feature of "Billy Jack" and deserves some comment. The conflict in the story is three-fold. First, there is a conflict between "The Establishment" — as represented by a redneck town run by a fat boss who controls the local law and a free-school filled with hung-up kids on an Indian reservation. The natural antagonism between young and old, aggravated by the racist elements in the town, make this conflict the most explosive and the central theme of the story. It is not, however, the central conflict of the film. Strangely enough, I don't even think the pacifism vs violence motif is central.

The film is titled "Billy Jack" and, while his actions and appearance suggest

the Western tradition of a lone hero fighting and triumphing over the forces of evil in the world, Billy Jack is a very modern individual.

The conflicts central to the film are found within him. True, violence vs non-violence is a main one, but there is also the Indian heritage vs the white man's ways (Billy is an ex-Green Beret now learning ancient Indian rituals and carrying with him a medicine bag to keep him in the flow of life's forces) and the way he is against the way he would be (in a characteristic bit of dialogue, Billy says his spirit has been in a rage since the day he was born but "that's not the way I wanted it at all").

Everything that happens in the film is considered on the level of how it will affect Billy Jack or how Billy will react to it. The town deputy's runaway daughter, the free school, the town, the kids, the local greasers all react to Billy Jack who first contains the violence of the situation, then unleashes it, then becomes its sole proponent, and finally, overcomes it in himself and gives in to the authorities, being hailed as a saviour-of-sorts when he is taken away.

The conflicts found in Billy Jack can be found in everyone of us and everyone should see the picture — the emotion and thought it evokes are well worth the effort.

CULTURAL DISPLAY AREA SCHEDULE '71 - '72

| | |
|-------------------|--|
| Nov. 20 - 30 | Ernie McCally |
| Dec. 1 - 14 | Greg Devereaux Part three of a show of Devereaux photographs. He is an artist, now working in Toronto and Halifax, using the photographic medium. Formerly a student at the Nova Scotia College of Art. |
| Dec. 15 - 31 | Graham Dube He is a student at the NSCA and works in sculpture modes, using everything from blown up photos to railway ties. |
| Jan. 1 - 15 | Wayne Stack A photographer with experience in journalistic and display photography. A Halifax native who uses photos to explore the wider environment of art. |
| Jan. 16 - 31 | Scotian Journalist — Maritime Artist Show A show of work by various Maritime artists, sponsored by the Scotian Journalist. |
| Feb. 1 - 26 | Susanne Paquette and Don Findblak Both students at the NSCA will present a unified changing show throughout the month of February. The month begins with the work of Findblak, wood floor pieces and as the month progresses the work of Paquette (oils and acricbics) slowly takes over, in a constant changing progression. |
| Feb. 27 - Mar. 14 | Mr. & Mrs. Gene Ginsburg The Ginsburgs work in ceramics and in photography. |

Pier 1 plays again

Pier 1 Theatre opens its second production on December 1st with a comedy entitled "Wind in the Branches of the Sassafras" by Rene de Obaldia.

The play is a sharp pointed spoof of the stereo-typed image of the Western settlers as heroes who could do no wrong. Hollywood has flooded us with the idea of the good white man struggling against the evil redskins and bringing peace to the great prairies. Any historian will tell you that this was simply not the case. Not all the settlers were symbols of purity, nor were all the Indians wild and ferocious savages. Quite often the reverse was true! The heroes of this play

are all slightly insane and not very intelligent, except for the cunning lynx-eye, the villainous Indian renegade chief. His battle with the grizzly old pioneer, John Emery Rockefeller, is a memorable one spiced with satire, slapstick, and farce.

The production will run December 1-5, 8-12, and 15-19 with curtain time 8:30 p.m. Tickets can be obtained by phoning the Central Box Office 424-2298, or Pier 1 Theatre on the day of the performance 423-7720.

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Black Light Theatre: unique and effective

by Alison Manzer

The Black (Light) Theatre of Prague was a unique and worthwhile theatrical experience.

The one aspect of the performance which was indeed unique and effective, was the presentation itself.

The group uses a darkened stage with lights trained on specific actions. These lights include conventional spotlights and also a newer method called "black light". This is ultraviolet light and has the effect of making white cotton appear to glow. Combining this light with fluorescent paints gave the actors and props an eerie, almost magical look.

Another aspect of using the dark stage is that objects could be manipulated by hidden actors, which when dressed in black were effectively invisible. This meant that ordinary cotton sheets, and such, could be made into horses, ghosts and mice, which (as they glowed under the lights) made a startling visual effect.

The uses of such materials did not give a perfect visual impression and thus tended to involve the audience to a great extent in the imagining of situations and objects. This audience involvement was also

enhanced by the use of common situations which were distorted to emphasize a particular point.

The commentaries on contemporary life were emphasized well: the message comes through without the audience being beaten over the head with relevance. Issues such as lack of communication between conversing people were presented entertainingly and yet without losing the message. It was a refreshing change from some contemporary theatre to find that a comment was being given without the entertainment value being lost.

Entertainment did seem to be the main idea behind the entire performance. The majority of sketches in the first section were light and humorous. One in particular used a twist ending to create comedy. "Ghosts" goes through the entire sketch portraying a man plagued by ghosts dancing over his bed during the night; the twist comes when, as morning light begins to spread across the stage, the ghosts turn to rather large mice.

The visual effects were the dominant feature. This was due partly to their uniqueness but the quality of technical performance was an important aspect. The performance ran

smoothly and it was difficult to determine whether there was a stage crew or whether things were just happening on their own. This excellent technique lent an air of credibility to the proceedings.

The entire performance was done without the actors speaking, with the exception of the occasional scream, but could not strictly be called a mime because music was used. The director, Jiri Srnec, managed to achieve a complementary blend of acting and music. This created the necessary integration music into action so that they were indispensable to each other.

The acting itself was superlative and otherwise ridiculous proceedings were carried off flawlessly. The natural air of their acting enabled the audience to accept the situations as they were, rather than dwelling on the absurdity of their nature.

The costuming was not elaborate and could be noted more for the effect of the lighting than for the style or material of the clothes themselves.

The performance was a delightful experience and one which I hope the Metro area will be able to repeat.



(photo/pacific world artists)

Good grief! DMDS doing "Charlie Brown"

by Stephen R. Mills

"You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown!" a musical written by Charles M. Shultz and featuring his 'Peanuts' comic strip characters will be presented by

the Dalhousie Music and Drama Society January 26 to 30.

The musical, co-directed by Stephanie Reno and Fred Anthony, contains six characters and is basically a series of

'Peanuts' sketches liberally spiced with light songs. DMDS plans to do "Charlie Brown" in the round although the original Broadway production used the traditional proscenium arch.

This is being done to create the feeling of audience involvement in that characters must enter and exit through the audience and competition for a clear view of the stage is all but eliminated. Two casts, one a main cast and the other understudies (with SC Pres. Brian Smith as Snoopy) will be used in an effort to get as many people involved as possible.

The music for the production will hopefully be provided by a small orchestra under the direction of Joyce MacDonald of the Halifax Public Schools music department.

As "Charlie Brown" has been off-Broadway for only half a year, DMDS had to pay a considerable sum for the rights. Despite this, however, the society executive expects to profit from the venture.

When asked why DMDS is tackling so formidable an enterprise, Society president Dave Jones termed it a situation of "survival of the fittest" in an attempt to insure the future success of the Drama Society.

Jones feels that if DMDS can succeed artistically and

financially with "Charlie Brown", they can succeed in the future with less ambitious but perhaps more demanding pieces. He said the usual things about the cast — "enthused, dedicated" — and hoped for more student support than was given DMDS' first production "Bury the Dead" (which incidentally, they hope to perform in Saskatoon shortly).

All the blame cannot be placed with the student body in this regard as publicity for "Dead" was poorly handled. Jones commented on this, saying that "housecleaning" had been done in this department and that a huge campaign was planned for "Charlie Brown" despite the awkward fact that Shultz will not allow his characters to appear in advertising for the musical.

"You're a Good Man, Charlie Brown!" was a smash on Broadway and it will be interesting to see what DMDS — struggling to eliminate the usual notion of a university drama group as a bunch of amateurs producing plays for the hell of it — will do with the musical.

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River Band outweighs Yarbrough

by Bruce M. Lantz

I prepared for the Glenn Yarbrough concert at Dalhousie's Rebecca Cohn auditorium by having a couple of draft at the Pic. The small crowd there and the walk to Dal in the steady drizzle weren't enough to destroy the slight bias I had for Yarbrough; I'd been told he was good and expected him to be so.

The auditorium added to my expectations. It's impressive the first time around. My seat was perfect — first row centre, balcony. The lights were on, the stage was lit with an orange spear flanked by mauve, there were lots of dark wood, and a five-man band was tuning up. They got ready and Yarbrough walked on stage (much heavier than I'd expected) and sang.

His voice was strong and controlled as he and the group, the Havenstock River Band, worked through a variety of numbers encompassing "Funky in the Country", several Rod

McKuen love ballads and "Put Your Hand in the Hand", a song which I personally detest for its presentation of abstract platitudes. But it was well performed.

Yarbrough is good and he's at home on stage; he should be after so many years performing all over the world. Yet with a duet entitled "Epistle", by Hoyt Axton, I realized that my attention was wandering from him and fastening on the River Band. They were very tight and stole the show throughout; a hell of a pleasant surprise.

I found myself watching them: The pianist (Geoffrey Pike) who all but played with his feet and did a fantastic job; the two guitarists (Gary Clontz and Archie Johnson) who interchanged lead work; the drummer (Jeff Warren) and the bassman (Gordon Curry).

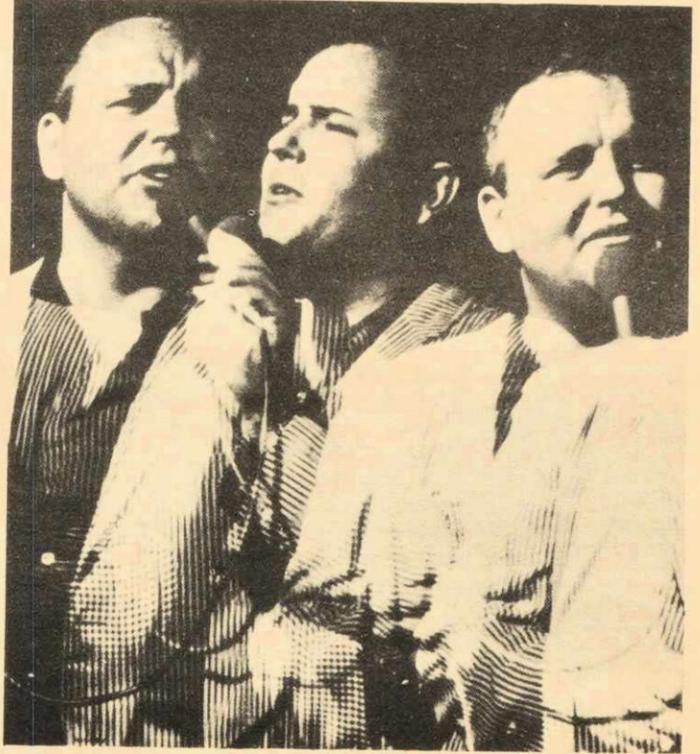
These people had energy to burn, and when Yarbrough left the stage after half a dozen songs, they burned it. Where the

star was dead and dried up from too many years of the same sort of thing, the Havenstock River Band was alive and loving it. They performed six numbers, moving from funky/ country to solid rock and roll.

There were problems of course. The lighting was poorly handled in spots and the fine work being done was virtually impossible to hear due to sound problems. But people knew, they could tell that these people were good.

Though little mention of them was made in advance publicity (they've had problems with maintaining Yarbrough's star-image) you should know that they're presently cutting an album; it should be available in Canada in about five years. They're good artists and performers as well, especially if you consider that they've only been together for 11 months and starving for a lot of that time.

This concert taught me the difference between an artist and an entertainer. Yarbrough could never be anything but an entertainer. That was the way he began and made his way with the Limelighters, and it's impossible for him to lose it. His voice is good and strong, with a very distinctive tonal quality, but he lacks expression. No



matter how good his arrangements (and they are superlative) it comes out flat — as though he was bored with the whole thing. He doesn't have the life, the energy that shows an artist and separates him from an routine performer. Perhaps

that is why this was intended as a farewell world tour.

Yarbrough plays for the people in the audience, plays what he thinks they want to hear, rather than weaving them into a net of song and holding them with it. If you just play for the people then you are spread too thin and lose effect. He's no artist, but one of the best entertainers I've ever seen.

Although the Havenstock River Band was very good, they could not be called great artists — yet. They will be in short order. To date they have lost out because the audience is of the type that digs Yarbrough's sound. They are good, versatile musicians who like what they're doing. They're very together and if they stay that way we'll be hearing from them again.

After the concert I went back to the Pic for a few more. I thought about the old man and the young band, star and back-up, entertainer and artists. I was glad I went to the Glenn Yarbrough concert, but not very much because of him.

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HOLT ON SPORT

This weekend both the basketball and hockey teams were playing away from home so I don't have any direct comments on the games they played: I didn't see them.

There may be criticism of my column in that I confine my comments to the so-called major sports, basketball and hockey at this time of year, and football when it was current. It is not that I don't follow the other sports on campus, I am a Dal fan in all sports. It is just impossible for me to see all the sundry and various athletic events which involve Dalhousie teams and athletes. I comment on what I see; that was the whole idea of this column in the first place. I am not a sports reporter as such. If you want to see game reports, don't look to this column.

I was approached last week to put something in about the Women's basketball team. I said I would if the information was at the Gazette office Sunday night when this column was written. It's not here so its not in.

As far as the women's sports are concerned it will get a mention if it's here on Sunday night. But to the women of the Dal teams, if you want proper coverage dig yourself up some female sports fan who will do the job. I'm sure we can give you the space.

This point also applies to the minor sports in the men's side. I used the word minor only to distinguish them from hockey and basketball in this season. If the information is left for me on

Sunday night it will be mentioned, but as I said, if you want proper coverage get yourself a reporter. The staff of the Gazette is all voluntary and there are no sports writers among them. Sports coverage therefore suffers except for this column, which can't possibly cover everything.

RICHARD MUNRO

Last week a Dalhousie student, Richard Munro, from Bridgewater, won the National Senior Men's Cross Country Race held here in Halifax. It appears to me, that most people on this campus do not fully realize the significance of this achievement. To be honest I was not fully aware of what it meant until I was cornered by coach Al Yarr and it was explained. It simply means that Richard Munro is one of the best long distance runners in Canada. In that meet he defeated, and I might say easily, (he was 42 seconds ahead of the second place finisher) several runners who have sub four minute miles to their credit and other runners who have competed for Canada in international events.

The winner of the National Intercollegiate Cross Country finished fourth in this race. Congratulations go out to Richard from this corner. It is high time that he was recognized for the great athlete he is.

OTHER THINGS

The basketball team was off in Upper Canada at Waterloo, Ontario competing in the Naismith Classic Tournament.

They wiped out Queen's 83-36 (stick to football, boys) and all reports indicated that they played one of their best games of the young season. They played what Yarr called a "total game" on defence and were on top of Queen's all the way.

Against Simon Fraser they were in the game to the end, with the margin never varying more than six points in favour of either team. Late in the game Dal was trailing by six and went to a press. It was a gamble that didn't work and Dal finished on the short end of a 82-68 score.

The experience should serve them well as they are going to be in a real dog-fight for the Conference championship this year. They have the edge on the

other teams in experience, but in one game anything can happen. Like SMU two weeks ago! St. Mary's, Acadia and X are all going to be very tough.

In hockey, the boys, (by the results of the games in Newfoundland) appear to be getting it together as a team again. They defeated Memorial 7-5 and 10-5. After the trials and tribulations which have plagued the team, let's hope they settle down and make a real fight for the play-offs.

In basketball the boys have one League game before Christmas against Mount Allison, on Saturday, December 4, at the Forum.

In hockey the team has finished the pre-Christmas part of the regular schedule but

during the break they are going to be busy. They are in one of the Hockey Canada tournaments, this one at Three Rivers, Quebec. Then they travel to Boston for a game with either BU or BC. Following that it is on to Bowdin College in Maine for a tournament.

In closing, congratulations to Remo "The Hawk" Manicini. Who's he, you say? He is a Dal student who took first place overall in a gymnastics meet at UNB. UNB, Dal and Acadia were involved and Remo took first place in the horizontal bar, the rings and the side-horse events for a score of 40.6 out of a possible 60.

This is the last issue of the Gazette until January 14, therefore it follows that this is the last column until then.

Dal swimmers spirited; polo team in upset win

by Slim Slick

At the first AIAA swimming competition held at the Centennial Pool November 20, Dalhousie's swim team more than made for its lack of speed in eagerness and hustle.

Dal's "Tiger Roar" was never squelched (courtesy Bill Draper) and this demonstration of team spirit made a considerable impression on everyone present.

Dal's women easily outdid the men as far as speed performance was concerned. They won five events compared to the men's two wins (by Peter Guildford).

Standouts for the women were: Gail McFall (first in the 200 yds. Breaststroke, second in the 200 yds. Individual Medley); Anne Gass (first in the 200 Freestyle, second in the 500 Freestyle); Leak Hall (first in the 50 Freestyle, second in the 100 Freestyle in a fast 1:09.1); Shawna Perlin (first in the 200 Backstroke); and Donna Sutcliffe (first in Women's Diving).

Vince Pothier came third in a



highly contested men's diving.

In final team standings: in women's competition, Mount Allison vs Dal 52-35; in men's competition, Memorial vs Dalhousie 54-37, Memorial vs Mt. A. 55-41, and Mt. A. vs Dal 51-43.

Dalhousie's 14-man water polo team upset the defending Nova Scotia Senior Water Polo champions, the Shearwater Polar Bears nine to five in a hard swum contest November 22.

Team captain Bruce Wildsmith set the pace with six whipping goals followed by Tom Gillis (two) and head coach Kelvin Williams (one), to put the game out of reach for the Polar Bears.

An excellent start of the season for Dal's Polo Boys who are looking out for new talent. Interested people are invited to contact Williams at the Centennial Pool Tuesdays or Thursdays at 6:10 p.m.

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Kraft boycott going strong — NFU pickets

REGINA (CUP) — The boycott against Kraft Co. Corp. gained momentum last week as members of the National Farmers Union picketed grocery chain stores in major Prairie centres and in the Peace River Country of Alberta.

The purpose of the picketing was to persuade consumers to boycott Kraft products thus helping dairy producers in their battle for collective bargaining.

Kraft has been chosen as the target of the boycott because it is the largest corporation in the food-marketing field in Canada.

In Regina, 52 picketers covered ten stores on Saturday (November 20). The Co-op and Safeway allowed the picketers — mainly female members of the NFU — to stand inside their buildings and distribute material, however Loblaws and Dominion would not allow them to enter.

In Edmonton, 150 picketers covered 20 stores but weren't allow to enter any. In Saskatoon 125 picketers covered 14 stores.

Pickers reported favourable response from consumers, and clerks at some stores told them sales of Kraft products were noticeably down.

NFU locals in Saskatchewan plan to picket grocery stores at smaller Prairie centres in the next few weeks and to distribute boycott material. Similar picketing has already taken place in Ontario and boycott activity will move next to British Columbia and Prince Edward Island.

At an evaluation session following the Saskatchewan picketing, the Saskatchewan Federation of Labour promised the NFU its full support in the boycott. The Regina Labour Council and the Regina Students' Union have also voiced support of the boycott.

National co-ordinator of the campaign, Don Kossick, has discounted stories and editorials appearing in the commercial media that the boycott is throwing labour union members out of work. Workers

at Kraft plants are not unionized, and the NFU has lifted the boycott against products from two of Kraft's subsidiaries, Sealtest and Dominion Dairies, because they are unionized.

Kossick said farm union and labour union people are united in this boycott because Kraft is their common enemy. The unorganized workers at Kraft plants who cannot bargain collectively to obtain a living wage are in the same position as the farmers who are at the mercy of international corporations like Kraft or Carnation who use provincial marketing agencies to set prices and quotas.

Kossick said consumers would also benefit if farmers gain the right to collective bargaining, since this would put some controls on such firms.

*Have a good
Xmas

and watch
those
Kraft dinners*

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