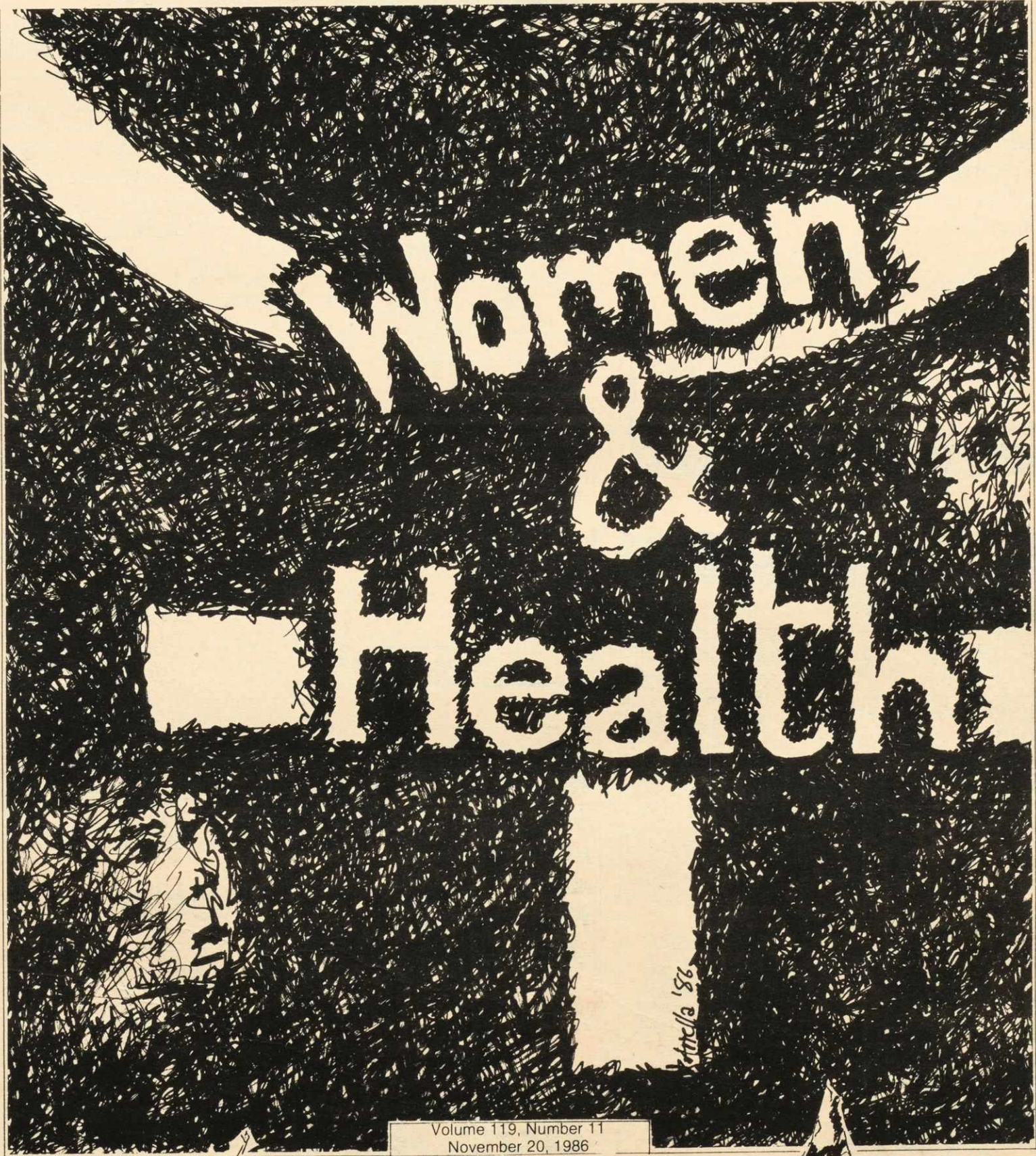




THE GAZETTE

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY



Volume 119, Number 11
November 20, 1986

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**THE OUTSIDE
WORLD**

B.C. student strike ends

VANCOUVER (CUP) — The 4,000 students of Capilano College returned to classes Nov. 12 after a two-week faculty strike, based largely on the issue of increased workloads.

The faculty and college board reached a tentative three-year agreement Nov. 10, and agreed to a special committee to investigate workloads. They refused, however, to reveal any further details.

Faculty representatives Crawford Killian said faculty now have the option to teach an eight or nine section course load. Eight sections had been the standard until the 1984-85 academic year, when instructors agreed to teach a nine section load to keep the college within budget. The salary for an eight section load had been in negotiation, as the board originally offered \$518 less than the 1984 pay scale.

Student council president Theresa Newlove, who supported the strike for its duration, said she was glad to go back to classes, which will be extended three days until Dec. 12.

Students get the vote.

SUDBURY (CUP) — Students at Laurentian University have finally won voting rights on the university's highest decision-making body. Laurentian was the last Ontario university without student voting representation on its Board of Governors.

"This is fantastic," said student union vice-president David Filion. "It's going to encourage much more student involvement. We'll be making decisions for the students."

Board chair Norman Forest said he was impressed with the work of student lobbyists. "The presentation was well prepared. I'm happy about the results," he said.

Ontario Federation of Students chair Matt Cerosimo, who had been involved with the issue for several months, said, "I think it was a good example of student cooperation, both on campus and across the country. We worked together, and it was just beautiful to watch."

Students at Laurentian have attempted unsuccessfully for voting representation for many years.

The board voted unanimously Oct. 24 to give students voting rights.

Council wimps out

VANCOUVER (CUP) — The student council of the university of British Columbia has voted against a boycott of South African-linked products, but will give students an opportunity to reverse the decision early next year.

The motion to stop selling Carling O'Keefe and Rothmans products, which required a two-thirds majority to pass, was defeated 23-13 at a Nov. 5 meeting.

Council president Simon Seshadri said the proposed boycott was beyond the mandate of student government even though other Canadian student unions, including those at Simon Fraser University and the universities of Victoria, Alberta and Ottawa, have already banned the sale of South African-linked products.

Michael Moeti, a member of Students for a Free Southern Africa, was appalled by the vote. "They took no account of the outside world," Moeti said. "They seemed more pre-occupied in how it would hurt themselves." Currently sales of Carling products in the council-run pubs account for \$270,000 annually, or 30 per cent of all bar revenue.

Students will vote on the issue in a referendum coinciding with council elections Jan. 28-30.

Protestors remember

OTTAWA (CUP) — More than 100 anti-nuclear activists marked Remembrance Day this year with a somewhat unconventional ceremony, when 58 protestors splattered their own blood on the headquarters of the Department of National Defence and blocked one of the building's entrances for almost an hour.

Demonstrators blocking a major entrance during the morning rush hour Nov. 12 were dragged away from a sit-in protest by Ottawa police, while supporters chanted "hold the next test at the White House" and "DND — you've got blood on your hands."

The 58 were quickly photographed by police, lifted into paddy wagons and taken to Ottawa's only police station for processing.

Organizer Peter Dundas said the group was trying to make Canadians "aware of the tremendous increase in Canadian involvement in the testing of new weapons systems and technologies."

"We're linking our protest to Remembrance Day because it's important that people remember the many wars that are going on around the world today," said Dundas, "so they can be stopped, along with preparations for future wars."

**STUDENT
SENATOR
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The Recruitment Committee of the Dalhousie Student Union is now accepting applications for a Student Senator position, available immediately.

Please pick up an application form in Room 222 of the SUB. Application deadline is Wednesday, November 26 at 4:00 pm. Inquiries are to be directed to Sandra Bell in Room 210.

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MOVIES

SUN. NOV. 23 'TIL THURS. NOV. 27	COMING UP
DAWN OF THE DEAD 7:15PM	FRI AND SAT NOV. 28 & 29 COWBOY JUNKIES SUN. NOV. 30 'TIL THURS. DEC. 4 FILMS PARIS TEXAS AND FOOL FOR LOVE FRI AND SAT DEC. 5 & 6 JERRY JERRY
DAY OF THE DEAD 9:30PM RESTRICTED W/ EXTREME VIOLENCE	DEC. 9 SNFU FRI DEC 12 ASEXUALS SAT DEC 13 DEJA VOODOO

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Curtis could come home

By CLAYTON BURNS

Bruce Curtis's parents are in New Jersey visiting their son, and the family will decide soon whether to apply to have Curtis transferred from a New Jersey prison to Canada, his Canadian lawyer says.

Curtis, from the Annapolis Valley, was convicted of aggravated manslaughter in New Jersey in 1983, as a result of an incident at Loch Arbour on Monday, July 5, 1982. On that day, Scott Franz shot his stepfather, Al Podgis, and Curtis shot Scott's mother Rosemary Podgis.

Curtis had been admitted to Dalhousie University, and intended to start classes there in the fall of 1982, his lawyer says.

He was sentenced to 20 years in prison, 10 years of which must be served before he can be paroled.

The two young men said they were carrying weapons because Al Podgis was on a binge of violence that holiday weekend.

Curtis has always maintained that he shot Rosemary Podgis by accident.

On Friday, the governor of New Jersey signed the Canada-U.S. prisoner transfer treaty, which must be ratified by each

state, says Lorraine Peever, Curtis's aunt. But if Curtis applies to be transferred to Canada, he must give up any attempt to obtain a new trial, she says.

If an application for transfer is made, Curtis could be back in Canada by mid-winter, says Jennie Lyon, his Canadian lawyer. If Curtis is transferred to Canada, he can still continue with his clemency petition to the New Jersey governor, she says. "New Jersey is softening in its attitude to clemency for Curtis," she says. The Canadian External Affairs department, through a covering letter by Joe Clark, is supporting the clemency appeal.

Whether Curtis could be pardoned by Canada if he is returned here is not clear. The department of the Solicitor General says that under the prisoner transfer treaty Canada keeps its right to mercy, but U.S. sources say that when they transfer a Canadian they still have all rights to clemency.

Curtis's transfer application would go to the department of the Solicitor General, which must first classify the New Jersey offence of aggravated manslaughter as either murder or manslaughter under Canadian law, Lyon says.

Aggravated manslaughter in New Jersey means a very reckless killing without the full intent to murder.

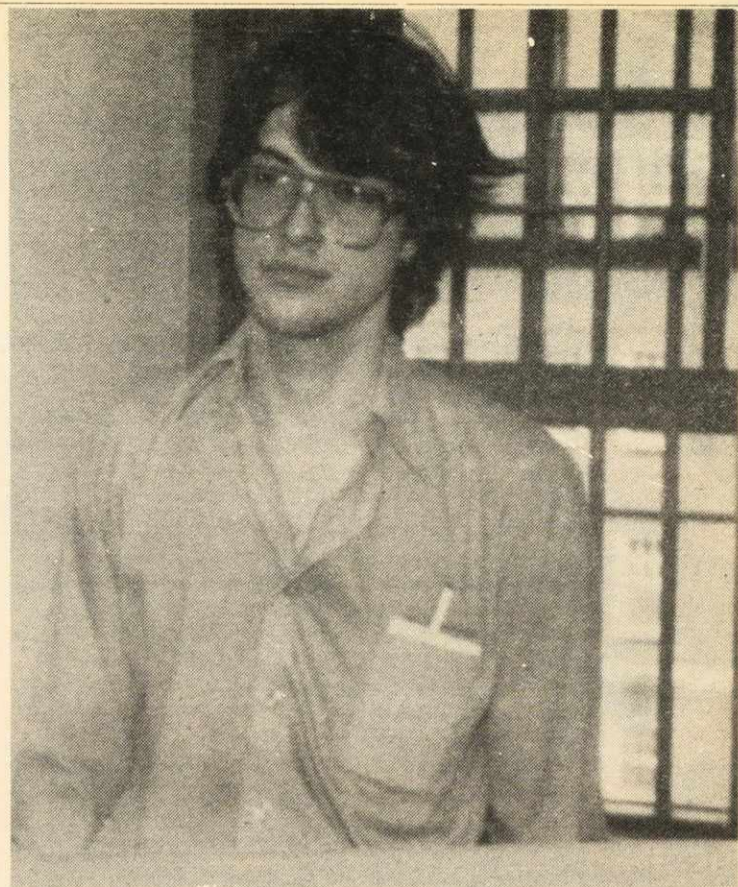
Murder in Canada involves an intention to kill or cause bodily harm to someone, or involves a killing without the full intention to cause death, but done while the killer is trying to achieve some unlawful object.

Curtis was not found guilty of any offence other than aggravated manslaughter in connection with Rosemary Podgis's death.

To classify Curtis's offence as murder, the department of the Solicitor General would probably have to rule Curtis was doing something wrong, for example carrying a weapon for a purpose dangerous to the public peace, and while engaged in that unlawful purpose, killed Rosemary Podgis.

"We have submitted preliminary information to the department of the Solicitor General," Lyon says. "Before we put in an application for prisoner transfer, we want to know something about their thinking. They won't give us an advance ruling, but we want some idea," she says.

If Canada classifies Curtis's offence as murder, he will have to



Bruce Curtis — hoping to escape 10 years in a New Jersey jail to come to Dalhousie.

serve 10 years before parole, Lyon says. He would not be eligible for day release during those 10 years, she says.

But if the offence is classified as manslaughter, Curtis will be eligible for day parole to attend Dalhousie University, she says.

"We know Bruce would like very much to come home," Peever says.

"We will be holding a vigil on January 20th if he's not here," she says. That date will be Curtis's 23rd birthday.

NO EASY ANSWERS



David Hayes, author of "No Easy Answers"

By Clayton Burns

David Hayes, author of *No Easy Answers*, a Penguin book on the Bruce Curtis case, is "98 per cent sure that Curtis shot Rosemary Podgis by accident."

In Halifax to promote his book, Hayes said Curtis' friend, Scott Franz, shot Al Podgis "in cold blood" upstairs in the Podgis' home, but the evidence of that killing should not have been part of the trial to determine if Curtis shot Mrs. Podgis by accident downstairs.

But Curtis' family complained in a September newsletter that Hayes' book, published this fall, is a muck-raking account of Curtis' childhood and student life at King's-Edgell, a private school in Windsor, Nova Scotia.

"We are disappointed that Hayes has not adequately addressed the many serious social and justice issues that arise from the case, such as plea-bargains that amount to hostage-taking, perjury, gun control, child abuse and family violence," the family said.

Hayes included in his book Bruce Curtis' diary, which was

written shortly after the suicide of his friend, Patricia Hirtle, and six weeks before he went to New Jersey.

The prosecutor in Curtis' trial put Scott Franz on the stand to interpret the diary in an attempt to show the morbid qualities of Curtis' mind, but Judge Arnone refused to admit Franz's interpretations as evidence.

"We have learned to our horror that Penguin plans to publish all 10 pages of Bruce's diary," the Curtis family wrote. "In our view, the publication of the diary is an outrageous invasion of privacy."

In his diary, Curtis copied out parts of Patricia Hirtle's last letter, "which reflected her depressed and morbid thoughts," the family wrote.

"There is a homoerotic passage that is, quite simply, obscene," they said.

Hayes said he included the diary passages because New Jersey police thought Curtis was "weird and brainy," and when they found the diary "their minds were poisoned."

"They went for the kid," Hayes

said. "They assumed he was the mastermind of the whole thing."

No Easy Answers also contains other intimate material, including a love letter to Curtis from Colleen Smith, a math teacher at King's-Edgell School. But the letter was necessary to show the strange pressures that were on Curtis at the school, Hayes said.

"I have some problems with King's-Edgell," he said.

"Here was a plump, overweight, not overly attractive teacher. This is how she was looking after things."

In more general terms, Hayes said that the Curtis case should have been thrown out of court based on the faulty rifle he used, the angle of the shot, and the fact that he had no motive to kill Rosemary Podgis.

The safety mechanism of the gun Curtis used malfunctioned as it was being handled in court, Hayes said.

The shot that killed Mrs. Podgis went into her abdomen at an extreme downward angle, which should have indicated to the court that she was shot by accident, he said.

Mago kicked off council

by Toby Sanger

The controversy surrounding one student councillor's failure to fulfill his duties ended Sunday when council voted unanimously to recall him from Senate and DSU council.

Addesh Mago, student representative to Senate, was removed from his position because of a poor attendance record, attending only two of the six council meetings this term. Mago also failed to attend any of the Senate meetings since he was elected last spring.

The DSU council has been considering the problem since early October, at times pushing aside other matters to deal the issue.

During the week before the council meeting, rumours had been circulating around the DSU offices about Mago's financial mismanagement of the Math Society's finances when he served as its treasurer last year.

Approximately \$1,000 was spent last year by the group with little documentation. DSU treasurer Sean Casey is now trying to estimate the revenues and expenditures of the group.

"The finances of the Math Society seem to have been run out of a shoebox," he says. "The only thing we've determined is that the bills were paid in some other manner than by check and revenues were not put in their account."

The issue of the alleged mismanagement was raised at the

same council meeting Sunday as the motion to recall Mago, but without mentioning his name.

DSU president Jamie MacMullin says he didn't know Mago was connected with the Math Society last year and admits he doesn't know whether the issue of Math Society had anything to do with the outcome of the recall vote. But he says, he doubts the matter prejudiced council members in voting for his removal.

"The decision made on Sunday concerned only his attendance," says MacMullin.

MacMullin originally tried to get Mago removed from council October 5 for failing to attend the two previous meetings. The motion was rejected by the chair on the basis of reasonable excuse.

At the October 19 meeting, councillors voted themselves on the motion in camera but narrowly failed to get the two-thirds majority required.

After Mago failed to attend the next two council meetings, vice-president academic Ava Czaplaj's motion to recall Mago passed unanimously.

MacMullin says, "He was given a chance, but given this chance, he failed to live up to his responsibilities."

Councillors will pick a replacement for Mago at "hopefully the next meeting," says MacMullin.

"I think they're looking for someone with guts, someone who's keen and, most of all, someone with commitment," says DSU Community Affairs coordinator Barney Savage.

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Free trade strikes again:
Let them read comix

By NINA WINHAM

After petitions, letters to MPs and meetings with government officials, Canada's book industry is facing the fact that the book tariff imposed in June is here to stay.

Booksellers and publishers are looking for new ways to combat the tariff, but changes may not come soon enough, says Hillary Sircom, president of the Canada Booksellers Association (CBA). She says Christmas may kill some small booksellers who can't cope with the decreased sales associated with tariff-inflated book prices.

The tariff was imposed by the Canadian government on imported books, Christmas trees and teabags to retaliate against a U.S. tariff on Canadian cedar shakes and shingles. The book tariff, equal to 10 per cent of a book's value, was placed on all imported English-language books. Three-quarters of all books sold in Canada are imported; of those about 90 per cent come from the U.S.

Liz Crocker, one of the owners of Frog Hollow and Wozzles bookstores in Halifax, says that at first, publishers tended to disbelieve that the government was serious about the tariff. They may have initially suppressed prices, assuming that the tariff would soon be revoked, she says. However, five months have passed and

the tariff is still in effect, so publishers are just now beginning to pass on the increase to book-sellers, she adds.

As the pressure of the tariff increases, industry representatives are seeking new ways to voice their concerns. The CBA, the Canadian Book Publishers' Council and the Association of Canadian Publishers are "seriously considering" filing suit against the government on the basis that the tariff is unconstitutional, says Sircom.

The suit would focus on two points, she says. First, the tariff discriminates on the basis of language since it affects English but not French-language books. Second, the tariff restricts freedom of expression and the flow of ideas, which are considered to be basic human rights, she says.

Sircom says the industry is loath to initiate the court action except as a last resort. The case could take years and, once started, the government could easily ignore all pleas to lift the tariff for the duration of the legal process, she says. The industry is considering other courses of action, but is unwilling to make them public at present, she adds.

Until some change is made, booksellers are coping with higher prices and a shrinking market. Crocker says the tariff has two direct effects: bookstores are stocking fewer titles and bookstore customers are buying fewer books.



Stephen King or caviar? Xmas shoppers may shun U.S. books due to tariff costs. Dal Photo

"The tariff has pushed the price of many books over the delicate line from 'This is expensive but worth it' to 'This is ridiculous,'" she says. Books that still display the U.S. price, before the tariff and exchange rate are added (a possible increase of up to 55 per cent), have an especially great psychological impact on buyers, she says. Consumers start looking for alternatives — reading the book at the library, or buying a different type of Christmas gift.

Bookselling is a marginal occupation, with slim profits, says Sircom, as business decreases due to the tariff, many small bookstores may close.

"The industry may take a nose-dive after Christmas," says Crocker. "What the tariff amounts to in the long run is Canada shooting itself in the foot."

ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT

Kara's Hair Studio features real prices for real people.

Kara's Hair Studio is one of those places that you don't come across often in a city the size of Halifax. Located in a prime business district, 1588 Barrington Street, in the Bean Sprout bldg. The Studio specializes in creative styles in a unique atmosphere.

Most shops of this nature would generally cost you an arm and a leg (as well as your hair) but Kara's features real prices for real people.

For many people getting their hair cut is the next best thing to getting their teeth pulled. It really doesn't have to be this painful, if you just follow a few basic points.

1. Talk about and look at your hair with your artist.
 2. Together you should discuss your trouble spots regarding your hair line, cowlicks, etc.
 3. You should discuss styles that are right for you.
- ... your hair as well as the shape of your face and which features to play up or down.

Your hair style has to fit your personality. Hair, like your clothes, has to be comfortable, an extension of you. If you make sure that you understand what you are discussing, there will not be any surprises later. If you don't understand, just ask. It's your hair. This does not mean how-

ever, that these artists have overlooked the classics. They believe, in fact, that the classics have to be perfected before any one can even start getting into the geometrics of New Wave, or the elevated cuts of long hair. To be done properly these cuts take experience and true artistry.

Kara's has both, and a varied staff who, among them, can suit all your needs and whims.

Kara is the inspired owner of the studio. She's been cutting and creating styles for 9 years. Streaks, innovative colours, wash and wear perms, and the classics are her claim to fame.

Tina has 6 years experience creating styles. She's quickly gaining a reputation in New Wave cuts as well as colours.

Angie is the studio's specialist in braiding and perms which she augments with an intimate knowledge of classic cuts, all which she has been developing for 7 years.

Sue is a 15 year veteran of the hair world. She is ultimately the top of her class in colour. She's worked as a colour teacher for L'Oreal Canada and Schwarzkopf. She's also a true whiz kid when it comes to perms; fine hair to full hair, no problem here.

Karen has been cutting and creating for 10 years, the artistry

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here has no boundaries, progressive New Wave styles have put her work on the screen as well as in magazines. She's the studio's specialist for performing artists in theatre and the music industry.

Kara's Hair Studio is definitely filling a need in the Halifax Marketplace. The studio has been open for only one year, yet is already gaining a strong reputation on the street for creative work.

The studio has recently initiated a creative advertising campaign which is not only attracting clientele, but is gaining notice in advertising circles. This campaign is being expanded for the fall season and will let more people know that there is someone to turn to if you don't want an off-the-rack hair cut, or can't afford the alternative.

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Misguided waste

by Geoff Stone

The Dalhousie submission to the provincial task force on hazardous wastes, released in October, calls for definite guidelines on waste disposal from the commission.

The four-page report, submitted by the University health and safety committees, proposes responsibility for the finances of waste disposal be put on the wholesale and retail users of the chemicals.

At Dalhousie, the report said there are problems with storage of hazardous wastes on campus, but it was not specific about amounts of wastes used or collected.

The submission recommends that the task force look at the storage methods of the various Metro area institutions that use and store hazardous wastes.

According to Ray Cote, a member of the safety committee, the storage of wastes at Dal is not up to national standards. "Right now, they (the chemicals) are stored in some storage facilities that might not be entirely appropriate."

Much of the cause for inadequate facilities is that responsibility for the handling of wastes at Dalhousie has not yet been resolved. The last disposal was financed by the university. But the next disposal has not yet been organized.

Gordon Owen, the safety committee chair, says the task force report should set some specific guidelines as to who must provide the money for proper safety.

Disposal of a few of the wastes at an Ontario disposal site took place around two years ago during a University-wide collection of the waste by the Canchem dis-

posal company. Wastes await disposal alongside new chemicals in the Chemistry building, but the two are kept well separated.

Though regulations seem to be upheld, according to students, the disposal of chemicals in some Dalhousie labs seems to conflict with the safety committee regulations on disposal. But Owen said that with proper disposal, "when that does happen, they (the researchers) get a strong and stern warning." He has not noted any cases where such measures have been required.

With the new chemistry annex due this year, there should be increased safety practice throughout all undergraduate labs. The new lab space will supply individual fume hoods for students, instead of the current system of makeshift suction devices. There should also be up-to-date safety equipment available next year.

Photo by Scott Campbell/Uai R'nov



Paper ditched at Lakehead

THUNDER BAY (CUP) — A student council committee at Lakehead University has suspended publication and fired the staff of the student newspaper *The Argus*.

Argus editor John King said he returned to classes Nov. 10 to find the office door padlocked, and received a note from the council's Judicial committee explaining that the three member committee would appoint a board to hire a new staff.

But council president Wayne Ivey says the committee had no

jurisdiction to take such action, as it was expected "to investigate irregularities in *Argus* editorial elections and report back (to council)." Ivey added "no one was consulted" by the committee before the shutdown.

Many of the disputes arose from a Sept. 18 *Argus* article about a fight that took place in the council-managed pub. Councillors had asked King not to publish the article, and subsequently tried to dismiss *Argus* staff.

Shelley Lundquist, the chief justice of the Judicial Committee,

is a councillor who was also an unsuccessful candidate in last spring's *Argus* editorial board elections.

Alleged improprieties in board elections concerned proxy voting and the election of non-student Daryl MacArthur is entertainment editor. MacArthur has since become a student.

"I've been hired and fired four times since March," said MacArthur. He said Lundquist has repeatedly harassed him about the possibility of losing his job.

Stronach says: sweat hard for profits

by Toby Sanger

Canada's highest-paid executive told Dalhousie commerce students Monday they should go out into the fields, fisheries, factories and finance industries as part of their education.

Frank Stronach, chairperson and chief executive officer of Magna International, encouraged students to spend one third to one half of their time at university working at more practical, menial jobs.

"Education, especially higher education, is a bit out of balance these days," said the auto-parts magnate in an address to the Commerce Society's Annual Business Luncheon.

"We concentrate too much on one-sided academia. We would benefit a lot more if we exposed students to more practical things.

"It's crucial, very important, to learn how to sweat," Stronach told the well-dressed crowd of students, professors and finance company executives.

Stronach said the free enterprise system is doomed and must be replaced by a "fair enterprise" system in which economic rewards are determined by corporate charters of rights.

Magna is billed by Stronach as the only company in the world with such a corporate charter of

rights. Under the plan, ten per cent of the company's profits are set aside for workers, six per cent for management and 20 per cent for shareholders.

"With the corporate charter, we've tried to create a balance between the three forces — labour, capital and management. We call it fair enterprise."

"I see no reason why we as a society cannot apply these principles," said Stronach, who says his experience as a worker gave him enough insight and sympathy to draw up his company's charter of rights all by himself.

Stronach owns 53 per cent of Magna's voting shares himself, ensuring that he gets virtually the same amount under the profit-sharing scheme as all of Magna's 12,000 workers combined.

When asked when Magna will make its long-promised move to Cape Breton, Stronach said in a nervous voice that they would be moving there soon to make a \$65 million investment in two auto-parts factories. He later told the Halifax Board of Trade that construction would begin next spring.

Stronach, whose companies received over \$30 million in federal handouts over the last five years and who has appeared in the public inquiry into conflict-of-interest allegations against Sinclair Stevens, denied Magna

was getting money from the federal government for its Cape Breton venture.

Instead, he says, Magna is putting money in a government venture.

Blair signs off at CKDU

By T. SANGER

The resignation of CKDU station manager Charlie Blair has caught many of the staff members at Dalhousie's FM radio station by surprise.

Blair, who has been station manager for over a year and a half, announced his resignation at a meeting of the station's board October 31, giving them until January to find a replacement.

Many CKDU staff didn't know about Blair's decision until a week ago. "It came as a surprise to me. I'll be sorry to see him go because he was doing a good job," says Phil Doucette, a DJ with CKDU.

A possible reason put forward for his departure by some staff members is that he felt the station needed a change in order to keep growing. Blair may have seen himself stagnating in the posi-

tion along with the station.

Blair didn't want to make any comments to the *Gazette*.

The station manager's job is to be responsible to the CKDU eight member board of directors for the entire operations of the station, involving mostly administrative and financial work. Revenue for the station has been below projected levels, forcing the station to seek an extension on their loan from the student union.

A hiring committee set up by the board will review applications for the \$16,000 position. The station will be advertising across the country but CKDU public affairs director Ken Burke says he hopes they will find someone at CKDU to fill the position.

"We may redefine the position and salary," says Burke. "We've come this far, we need to keep gaining listeners to become more visible, err... more audible."



EDITORIAL

Pneumatic policies for Michelin

I was bounding my way to school on the bus, trying to read the newspaper over a ski-jacketed shoulder, but even while being given the shoulder I could still read the headline; "Michelin to shut if union wins: expert."

If you go on to read the article it becomes clear that the expert just says it's a possibility that Michelin would close if the Canadian Auto Workers' bid to unionize Michelin is successful. From the headline you would swear it was a foregone conclusion.

The most effective threat any company has in opposing a union organizer is, "Well, boys, hate to do it, but we just might have to close down if this union stuff goes through."

The *Chronicle Herald*, by running the headline, allowed Michelin to use this threat without even having introduced it themselves. Now if Michelin officials are asked the company's plans if the CAWs' bid is successful — a terse "No Comment" and the point still gets made — union goes through, jobs in question.

But the looking at Michelin's history in this province, this sort of tactic should not come as a big surprise.

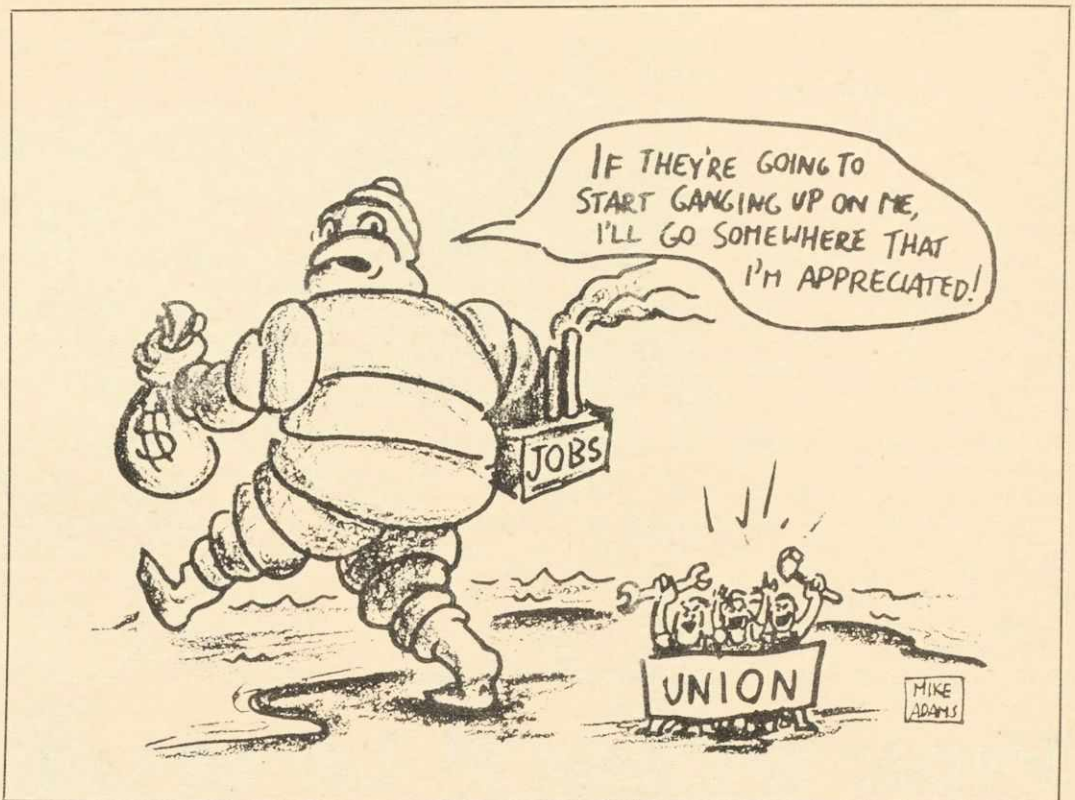
In December 1979, the Nova Scotia Legislature passed what

came to be known as the Michelin Bill. The Michelin Bill was an attempt by the provincial government to guarantee Michelin a union-free labour force as an inducement for them plonking three plants down in Nova Scotia.

The Michelin Bill treated Michelin's three plants, in Granton, Bridgewater and Waterville, as one unit. So instead of a union being able to focus on one plant at a time in getting workers to sign union cards, and then the labour board overseeing a certification vote, all three plants have to be organized at the same time.

Apart from the obvious administrative problems this would present (hence the fact that a very strong union like the Canadian Auto Workers is one of the few unions with the strength and resources to take on the task) it can also lead to a situation arising which is patently undemocratic.

Using Michelin's three plants as an example, one plant might vote to unionize, another might not and regardless of how the third plant votes one of those plants is going to have its wishes disregarded. Sure, not everyone gets what they want in any democratic vote, but when you can minimize that problem by breaking one contrived, large unit into its three natural component



parts, doesn't it make sense to do just that?

So now we have the CAW working within these twisted, deliberately hostile rules trying to organize a union at Michelin's three plants. Just when it starts to meet with some success and has the strength to demand a certification vote the threat of the company pulling out again enters the question.

In that context, Michelin's veiled threat is like the kid who owns the basketball not getting

his way picking up the ball and saying "it's my ball, I'm going home."

The implication is clear, and by passing the Michelin Bill, the provincial government seems to have agreed, that any company coming to Nova Scotia can set its own terms and if at any time these demands are called into question, Michelin, or any similar company, feels little obligation to remain in Nova Scotia.

The people calling the shots here are a small, elite few —

Michelin's executives. How do you feel about such large decisions being made by management not accountable to anyone in Nova Scotia?

So the question of a union setting up in Michelin is not just a question of money, because Michelin's workers already earn a pretty fair wage. The question becomes: are Michelin workers, through organizing themselves, going to gain some say in how Michelin runs its plants in Nova Scotia?

— Pat Savage

LETTERS

Shay review shameless

To the Editor:

After having read the *Gazette's* review of Kurt Vonnegut's lecture, we would be interested in seeing S. Shay's ticket stub. If Shay was truly in attendance with his critical faculties intact, he might not have so unabashedly misrepresented the tone of Mr. Vonnegut's lecture.

Vonnegut addressed some of the issues of American culture and society, but he did not glorify them.

If Vonnegut's "spiel" was indeed "like watching the televi-

sion news," how does Shay account for Vonnegut's critical analysis of the pseudo-authority of TV newscasters such as Peter Jennings and Dan Rather?

If Vonnegut was as superficially unselfcritical as Shay would have us believe, Shay might have made a case that Vonnegut assumes the same fake authority that the newscasters do.

Vonnegut spoke both critically and hopefully of America, and urged students to use their libraries instead of their TV sets for education. It is false to assume that since we attend and enjoy a lecture by a well-known American that we are espousing American values and eschewing our own.

We are not in disagreement with Shay's not-so-original obser-

vations on the "bombardment" of Canadians with American culture, but such an attack on Vonnegut would require a much more subtle and well-informed analysis.

Paul Malott
Karen Morgenroth
Susan M. Brown

Political science protests

To the Editor,
The Political Science Society

wishes to express our strong concern in regards to the current withdrawal date of A and R courses. The Administration has enacted this regulation without student consultation. This illustrates a lack of professionalism on the part of the Administration. The problems it will create can easily be foreseen. A and R courses, for the most part, do not engage in testing before October 6, leaving the student no bases on which to make a withdrawal decision.

We realize that, according to the student Calendar, the Administration is within its full rights to establish new regulations during the summer months. Regulations which are enacted in this fashion reflect badly on the Administra-

tion, for they exemplify its unwillingness to deal with issues in a democratic fashion.

Student rights should be of high priority at Dalhousie. Therefore, we feel that the notice on page two of the Calendar is an inadequate medium of notification. We encourage the Administration to select a new withdrawal date that would more adequately meet the needs of students in the faculty of Arts and Science.

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THE GAZETTE

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

Volume 119, Number 11
November 20, 1986

The *Dalhousie Gazette* is Canada's oldest college newspaper. Published weekly through the Dalhousie Student Union, which also comprises its membership, the *Gazette* has a circulation of 10,000.

As founding member of Canadian University Press, the *Gazette* adheres to the CUP statement of principles and reserves the right to refuse any material submitted of a libelous, sexist, racist or homophobic nature. Deadline for commentary, letters to the editor and announcements is noon on Monday. Submissions may be left at the SUB enquiry desk c/o the *Gazette*.

Commentary should not exceed 700 words, letters should not exceed 300 words. No unsigned material will be accepted, but anonymity may be granted on request.

Advertising copy deadline is noon, Monday before publication. The *Gazette* offices are located on the 3rd floor SUB. Come up and have a coffee and tell us what's going on.

The views expressed in the *Gazette* are not necessarily those of the Student Union, the editor or the collective staff.

Subscription rates are \$25 per year (25 issues) and our ISSN number is 0011-5816. The *Gazette's* mailing address is 6136 University Avenue, Halifax, N.S. B3H 4J2, telephone (902)424-2507.

Biting the hand that feeds

When money is being handed out by an institution, it is all too easy for the potential recipients to fall into a complacency regarding the application procedure. After all, it is their money, so they can award it however they wish, right? Besides, if I complain, I will get placed on a secret blacklist and the only pile my application will see the top of is the circular file, so why rock the boat? Then again, are they living up to their public image? Are their mouths assessing the applicants one way while their hands reshuffle the applications outside of the public earshot?



It is time for this rat to lodge a formal protest against the rules of the race. I am going to centre on two sets of awards given out by NSERC (the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada): the NSERC University Undergraduate Research Awards and the NSERC Postgraduate Scholarships. If you are not directly concerned with these awards, I would recommend reading on anyway; you may find reasons to think about the procedures of the awards for which you are eligible.



According to the NSERC Scholarships and Fellowships Guide (1986-1987), the objective of the undergrad research award is "... to stimulate the interest of undergraduate students in research ..." and thus "... encourage these students to undertake graduate studies." (p.5). "The university will assess ... each application on the basis of the student's academic record and research aptitude ..." (p.6). This is quite a noble undertaking. NSERC obviously realises that marks largely reflect the memorisation ability of a student (as well as how smoothly and conveniently the student's private life runs) and that pitifully few course grades indicate independent research potential. There is apparently a chance that potentially ingenious researchers who have problems with rote memorisation will get the funding they deserve. Think again, folks!

According to Dr. Warwick Kimmins (Chair of the Biology Department), academic grades are the only selection criterion once the applications leave the department. As Dr. Kimmins put it, a student with a 95% average could propose to study the effects of Christmas on the reindeer population and will receive an award. The selection committee doesn't even look at the research proposal. So much for promoting research potential! The awards are mainly promoting memorisation ability via assessing only marks. In the process they also weed out such undesirables as people with at least one term of bad health or (and Lord forbid these people get into research) those from not-so-well-to-do backgrounds who had to fritter away their school nights working to support themselves.

"Students who are candidates for undergraduate professional degrees in the health sciences ... are not eligible to hold these awards." (p.5, NSERC guide).



This rule is apparently intended to prevent wasting funds on A' students who are only after the summer research awards for the money and do not intend to pursue a career in research. Nice promise, but then reality comes knocking. I can remember an incident involving a student (name and address withheld to protect the guilty) who applied for and received a summer NSERC and shortly thereafter was accepted into medical school. She spent her entire summer complaining about how bored she was with her "irrelevant" work, not exactly showing what I would call a stimulated research interest. According to Dr. Kimmins, the names of those who have applied to professional schools are held as confidential information; therefore such a rule depends on the honesty of the applicants. What kind of public posturing is it to have a safeguard rule which has no check?

For those who have the qualifications (read marks) or the intestinal fortitude to have survived the dark cloud of undergrad granting procedures without deciding to opt out to join the blue collar workforce or a chemical dependance treatment programme, there is indeed a silver lining. It's a bit tarnished, but at least it is silver.

continued on Page 8



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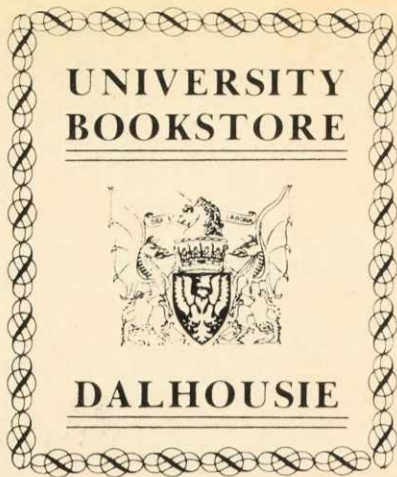
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Attention all Societies

The deadline for submissions to the Winter term "Campus Activities Unlimited" Calendar is November 28 at 9:00 am. If you have an event you would like to advertise, please send it in to either Judy Guthrie or Sandra Bell in Room 222, SUB. Because of the limited space on the calendar, we can not guarantee your event will be put on, so early submission is strongly advised.

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NSERC's granting procedures

continued from Page 7

The next step is the NSERC Postgraduate Scholarships. First-year Master's students — those embarking on research careers requiring insight, ingenuity and a willingness to work hard — are assessed by NSERC in the seemingly appropriate manner, by their marks. According to Dr. Martin Willison (past Chair of the Biology Department's Graduate Admission Committee), by the time the applications reach the final selection, regardless of how the department had ranked its applicants, they will have been re-ranked by the university and NSERC with increasing emphasis placed on grades. Dr. Kimmins sees the system as being less mechanical, with the university paying attention to departmental rankings. According to him, reference letters and rankings attesting to a student's actual research ability are very important. My experience as an outside observer (and one of the horde of applicants) tells me that marks are probably the most important criterion with the rest of the factors counting only in close ties. Dr. Willison feels that, "The losers are those students who have ability and potential but don't have appropriate grades." If the student is successful, renewal is largely a matter of showing some progress.

Dr. Willison concluded his talk with me by assuring me that a "snowball" effect was not inevitable. Prestigious scholarships

received in the past do not count as much towards future grant success as do good publications. To make up for some bad marks received in his/her undergraduate career, all one needs is the desire to work for a few years poorly funded and somehow produce respectable publications.

Well, enough griping for now. What about making the system more cost-effective in terms of dollars per promise kept? The simplest system would be to rewrite the handbook, replacing the words "research ability" with "high academic standing." That wouldn't really get us anywhere though. I had thought that a system based on score sheets submitted by three referees would be a better idea. However, Dr. Willison pointed out that such a system is highly susceptible to "fudging," with the end result being a pile of applications with ranks of "excellent" in all categories and no way to choose between them but academic standing.

Dr. Kimmins suggested a minimal change which would improve the undergrad granting procedure. As the system exists, all years are used in calculating academic standing. Because of this, brilliant students who had trouble adjusting to the first year of university life or who had one marred by personal tragedy or the need to work, are passed over. If the committee would look at the whole transcript and exclude one obviously bad year before calculating the average, the system

would be much more fair.

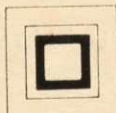
Another possibility suggested by Dr. Kimmins involves a larger (but not impracticable) restructuring of the system. The system presently includes a set of loose informal quotas with each university receiving a certain number of NSERC scholarships (plus or minus a few). If these quotas were formally set at the beginning of each application year, with each department being given a set number of awards to fill at their own discretion, the system could fulfill its promise much better. As it is now, a lot of departmental groundwork is lost. This groundwork consists of ranking students with respect to marks, references and individual ability. This ranking is then overturned at the university level in favour of marks only. Getting rid of the middlemen (the university and national levels) would eliminate the necessity to use marks as the only selection criterion. To reduce the chances of a deserving student being passed over because his/her department has filled its quota, each region could have a "slush fund" of a few awards which would probably have to be dealt out in the traditional arithmetical manner. Final assessment at the departmental level would allow a more personal (and I would say more accurate) assessment of a candidate's actual research potential and in that way, meet NSERC's promise and spend our tax dollars more appropriately.



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Inga Thorsson &

A NEW CONCEPT OF SECURITY

Ken Burke talks to the Swedish disarmament expert and speaker at the 1986 Killam Lectures.

The Gazette: What are some of the topics you will be touching on at the Killam lecture series?

Thorsson: I'm going to try and make an analysis of the problems, the world problems, which at present stand in the way of our surge for peace - which means very much more than the absence of armed conflicts. It means progress, development and cooperation between peoples and countries.

I do that from my vantage point as coming from a small neutral country in Europe belonging to what is generally called the first world but certainly not belonging to any thing such as a military alliance which ties our hands.

As an old time politician in Sweden, I'm trying to explain to the people how I see the present situation in the world and what problems we must attack in order to solve all the difficult obstacles in the way of peace - real, genuine peace.

The Gazette: It seems as if there are two different views of security: one is that security is freedom and protection from all kinds of weapons and there is the other which sees a different way to get security. I believe one of the things you're interested in is a view which doesn't involve arming to be protected.

Thorsson: It's my very firm conviction that there is an urgent, almost desperate need for political leaders to think through the concept of security in terms of military security against attacks or threats of attacks by military force.

This is a very outdated concept in our age because we are trying to learn how much all the world-wide problems are linked together and form what are called non-military threats to security. They cannot be met by military means. They must be met by international cooperation and compromise instead of conflict.

The serious problem is that the mighty military powers, the dominant military powers, not only still define security in the old way which was done before the nuclear age, but they also feel that they are entitled use military force to solve all other problems which they feel affect their interests. When President Carter established the Rapid Deployment Force in the late 1970s, he said explicitly that it was done to safeguard American interests wherever they were threatened in the world.

This is an idea which is so hopelessly outdated, it cannot really be fulfilled in our

age. What I think is necessary is to have a complete redefinition of security in terms of international security, common security, as our former Prime Minister Olaf Palme called it in his Palme Commission - then to derive from that what establishes national security.

It has been said many times that at present, with the extreme military buildup which is without exception in peacetime, we are just buying insecurity at increasingly higher cost. This is, in my view, if I may use a strong term, sheer madness.

The Gazette: When many people think of security, they think of security in purely military terms. You've done some work about the need for security also in terms of the need for development in order for peace to come about. What are some of the things you have found when you looked at this issue?

Thorsson: I have worked at different levels, both at the international level at the United Nations and at the national level in my own country, Sweden, looking at the economic effects of the arms race and at what economic benefits could be derived from a process of disarmament which could lead to a changeover in product use and resource use from military to civilian purposes.

"We need a redefinition of security. . ."

It is my very, very definite conviction that the world finds itself today at a crossroads. We cannot continue both the arms race at its present stage and to really promote a more stable economic and political order in the world. (This is) because we cannot use resources two times, both for development and for military purposes. We must make a choice.

Another conclusion that I have arrived at is that every country in the world, independent of the level of its economic development and independent of the economic system they have established, would benefit economically from disarmament. So there is a mutual and enlightened self interest among nations for disarmament.

The third conclusion that I have arrived at, both at the international and the national level, is that (planning is essential) if we really (are to) arrive in a genuine disarmament situation. To take a very sim-



Photo by Ariella Panike/Dal Photo

ple example: if there is a general international agreement to ban a certain weapon system and this agreement is universally adhered to, then the governments in every country in which that certain weapon system had been produced will have to find another way to use the resources used.

If they have no plans for transferring or converting the resources used for that particular weapons system into peaceful use, then they will need the demand of the workers, of the managers, of the voters in that particular constituency to substitute a new type of military production for the one they had to abolish.

This is what we must avoid. There will be certain economic and social problems in such situations, but what we have found out, both nationally and internationally, is that if we really try seriously to plan and prepare for the solution of these problems, it is both technically and economically possible. It will not cause very difficult and impossible problems to solve.

The Gazette: You have done work with your country, Sweden, looking at conversion of the country's munitions and arms industries into peaceful uses.

What have you found with regards to the practical use of disarmament at this point?

Thorsson: The Swedish study, which the Swedish government asked me to undertake some years ago, was the result of a resolution which was adopted by the UN General Assembly in 1982.

The Swedish government was the first, and unfortunately so far the only one, to abide by that assembly resolution when they asked me in September 1983 to undertake such a study.

Last year, I finished my work by publishing and delivering to the government the second part with a more detailed report, particularly on the main defence industries in Sweden, but also some educa-

tional and informational material. This is very interesting, I think.

The government had asked me when they gave me the mandate, to try to see to it that the report was in such a shape that it could be used for information purposes: for discussions, for debates, for studies.

Now the government has set up a working group with representatives from the various ministries involved to continue the study to see what practical action can be taken.

"Defence industries . . . don't know anything about marketing."

What I did, in terms of recommendations to the government, was to start with what the UN study found to be so essential: namely, the process of planning and preparation for conversion.

What we found out is that this will take quite some time. I always make a comparison between the time needed to develop a new weapons system in our sophisticated age - which is estimated to be about eight to ten years - and the time it would take a defence industry to find a product for the civilian market which they could produce and which they could sell.

This difficulty of the time lag is due to the fact that the defence industries are characterized by certain very special features which make it difficult for them to compete in the open market.

Because of that, there must be some research, some findings, some examinations of what kind of products because defence industries are not used to marketing. They make their production based on orders from the government for the defence forces. They just have to work to fulfill that order and when they have done so, they just

Continued on Page 18

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Women Health AND Medicine



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Health



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Three years ago, four Dalhousie medical students organized the *Dalhousie Women, Health and Medicine Committee*. The dictionary definition of WHAM as "the sound of a forcible impact" brings the acronym amazingly close to onomatopoeia. That forcible impact was inevitable given that this group is the first of its kind at Dalhousie and a rarity, indeed, at any medical school.

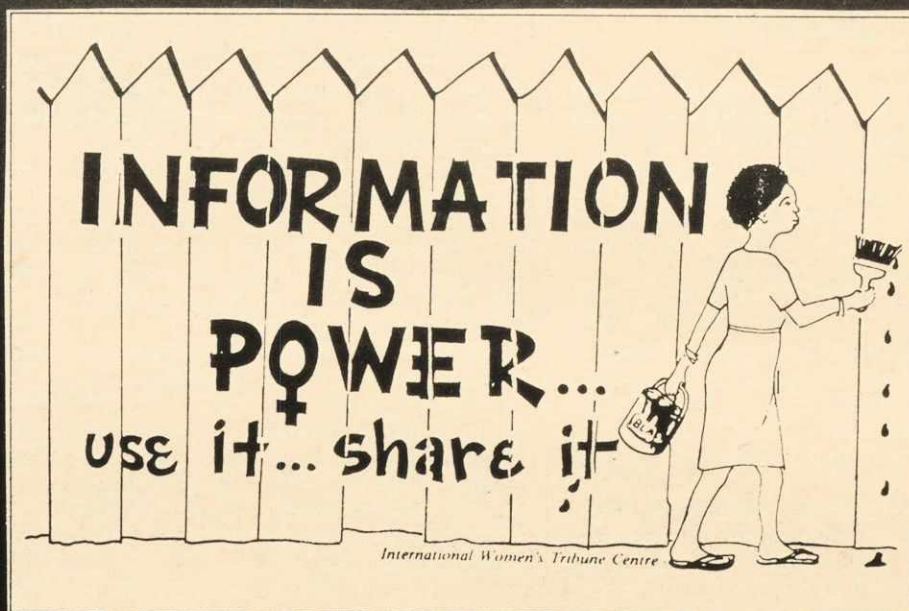
WHAM's members — women and men from medicine, health professions and other faculties — are interested in the concerns of women as both providers and consumers of health care. The members view health as much more than disease, diagnoses, investigations and therapies. Health includes social, emotional, psychological and political aspects of well-being and not merely the absence of infirmity. To supplement the medical school's curriculum concentrating on "objective" and technical medical care, WHAM has organized an extracurricular educational program on women's health issues.

Numerous lunch time and evening series of film and/or speakers have addressed topics including: wife battering, sexual assault, sexual abuse of children, menopause, pre-menstrual syndrome, breast cancer, poverty, the housing crisis, disabled women, reproductive technology, DES, and health care in Nicaragua, China and South Africa.

WHAM also maintains a small resource centre in accommodation provided by the Dalhousie Medical Student's Society which houses books, journals and resource files. This has proven useful for students doing research projects, electives or researching topics for personal interest. The committee has been funded by the Dalhousie Student Union to publish 4 newsletters per year with a circulation of 2000 which will contain informative articles and regional update on health care issues.

The inception and the growth of WHAM is exciting because of its novelty and success in its supportive role for students, its broad educational objectives and its liaison with community groups. Members would be pleased to hear from other students and community members who wish to share ideas, resources and strategies for change. Write to:

Dalhousie Women, Health and Medicine Committee, Box 2
Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building, Dalhousie University
Halifax, N.S., B3H 4H7



We're firm believers in the credo "Information is Power" and so were pleased to find others in the university community who are interested in dispersing information and decentralising power. We hope you find the articles printed in this supplement as interesting and as informative as we did. Information is for sharing. Thanks Judy Mills, Angela Hallett, Elaine Wright, Sandra Goodman, Ariella Pahlke, Toby Sanger, Cindy Boutilier, Kathleen Walker, Stephen Shay, Mary Petty, Amanda de Raugetel and Beth Cumming for sharing.

Women resisting medicalization



by Mary Petty

Growing from a feminist analysis of the medical model, the women's health movement has attempted to resist the medicalization of women's lives. Enforced through concepts such as medical vocabulary, through institutions legitimized by physicians and through the individual social relations of doctor and patient, medicalization works to oppress women.

Feminist alternatives to the medical model include birthing centres which employ mid-wives and feminist clinics staffed by lay health workers who perform routine well-woman health care services. Feminist clinics often limit the role of professionals, restricting them to the specific tasks for which they are trained (and to services regulated by law, e.g. abortion).

Attempting to change the patient-doctor relationship is one of the ways feminists challenge medicalization. Changing the

use of medical language is another. For example, women are often told they have a "vaginal infection" — a term offering little information yet implying pathology and the necessity of medical intervention. We have found that women who are told they have a vaginal infection often have something which could be more precisely described as a "yeast condition." This term reflects the normal presence of yeast in the vagina and implies that the condition can be altered without expensive interventions. In a feminist model of health care, the woman would be given information about the condition and she would be given information about all kinds of treatments including simple home remedies.

Sharing information is another attempt to reclaim our life events from the medical sphere. Medical model practitioners usually make gross assumptions about how much patients can understand or handle. Moreover, medicine withholds information systematically as a way of maintain-

ing professional turf. In a feminist alternative model, women have access to all information regarding their condition and treatment. Often women participate in their own care as much as possible; for example, running their own pregnancy tests or examining a vaginal smear.

Feminist approaches to PMS and menopause are based on a self-help model, largely the result of viewing these, not so much as medical events, but as life events or parts of the menstrual cycle. Women share information which is gathered from many sources including, but not limited to, modern medicine. Basic to a feminist self-help model is the mutual support of women and respect for a woman's knowledge of her own body. Holistic approaches which are acknowledged as valid take into account the way we live; nutrition, exercise, and the excessive stress around our roles as women.

Literature from the women's health movement has demystified women's bodies and translated medical jargon. Popular response to *Our Bodies, Ourselves* in 1972 indicated that many women were anxious to break through medical barriers and learn about their bodies. In Canada, literature from the women's health movement has provided a rich source of knowledge: for example, the work of the Vancouver Women's Health Collective, Montreal Health Press and *Healthsharing*. This literature reflects basic tenets of feminism: it validates women's experience and knowledge as real; it values mutual support and sharing among women and it provides women with valuable information acquired through women-controlled health research.

At the Pictou County Women's Centre, we have been health activists (among other things) over the past decade. During the first years of the centre, we organized well-woman clinics and offered prepared child-

birth groups. Although our community is not one in which women call for feminist clinics to resist medical oppression, we find many women who can clearly identify the inadequacies of a health care system which does not provide the kind of information they want.

Although our activities have changed and increased over the past ten years, women's health has continued to be a major concern and basis for activity in the centre. During the past two years, our clinics have incorporated a self-help approach. We provide an atmosphere in which women are encouraged to ask questions and to participate. We ask women about their health concerns, a process which has enriched our understanding of how to carry out this work in our community.

Instead of encouraging women to be passive patients in the clinic, we teach them how to breast self-exam and cervical self-exam, how to run pregnancy tests or how to take and read blood pressure measurements. Throughout the clinics, we share with the woman any notes which are recorded. These seemingly small details contributed to a significant change in the nature of our clinics. Women attending the clinic seemed more confident and willing to ask questions and to share information.

We struggle every day with the reality that a massive pharmaceutical industry with the compliance of modern medicine exposes women to dangerous treatments and drugs, as well as unnecessary surgery. The medical establishment attempts to control more and more of the life experiences of women (e.g. menstrual cycle, childbirth, fertility control). Vital to this attempt are compliant, "good" patients who ask no questions. The women's health movement works to combat the medicalization of women's lives through feminist analysis and the development of alternatives to the medical model.

Depo-Provera to be dumped on Canada ?

By MICHELLE LALONDE & MELINDA WITTSTOCK

(CUP) — The federal government has been holding a series of closed-door meetings on contraception which critics say are a "sham" and merely an attempt to deflect attention away from a demand for public hearings on the pending approval for the use of the controversial drug Depo-Provera as a contraceptive in Canada.

Health and Welfare Canada is presently winding up a series of one day, "invitation-only" meetings this month in six Canadian cities, aimed at assessing the risks and benefits of using Depo-Provera and making recommendations on the controversy to senior Health and Welfare officials.

And, the Canadian coalition on Depo-Provera, an umbrella group of 75 organizations across the country opposed to the certification of the drug, has criticized the federal government for not opening the meetings to the public and media. "They've been set up only to sidetrack the Coalition's request for public hearing about Depo," a Toronto representative of the Coalition told reporters outside the Sept. 15 Toronto meeting. "They're a mockery of democratic process."

But Karen Kennedy, coordinator and chair of the meetings, responded to the criticism levelled at the process by telling reporters outside the Toronto meeting that the panel will discuss a wide range of birth control issues and not make any recommendations to the government. "We're looking at the whole area of fertility control, not only Depo-Provera," the Health and Welfare consultant said.

Depo-Provera, a synthetic hormone manufactured by the U.S.-based multinational Upjohn Co., is currently used in over 80 countries and has been given to over ten million women in the Third World for birth control, with the approval of the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF).

But the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) disallowed the drug because tests on animals over the past 15 years indicate the drug causes cancer. That the drug is fit for the use of Third World women but not white women in the U.S. has led many critics to the conclusion that women in underdeveloped countries are being used as human guinea pigs to test new contraceptive technology.

"After refusal in the U.S. on the grounds Depo is unsafe," says Deborah Van Wyck of the Canadian Coalition "Upjohn is treating the Canada as a Third World dumping ground. It's hoping a well-funded,



well-cloaked lobby will result in the certification of the controversial drug here, where it failed in the U.S.," she said.

Used by doctors in Canada since the '60s to treat endometriosis and cancer, as well as to stop the menstrual bleeding of mentally handicapped and physically disabled women, Depo-Provera boasts a myriad of adverse side effects. Temporary or permanent infertility, anemia, diabetes, uterine disease, permanent damage to the pituitary gland, lowered resistance to infection, deformities in offspring, severe mental depression, as well as cervical, endometrial and breast cancer are some of the reported long term effects of the drug.

A 1981 study by Dr. Donal Zarfes, a professor of pediatrics and psychiatry at the University of Western Ontario, found that the rate of breast cancer was 25 times above average in the institutionalized handicapped women in Canada who had been given the drug — "usually without their informed consent," he wrote.

Short term effects include weight gain or loss, abdominal discomfort, nausea, headaches, loss of hair, limb pain, disruption of the menstrual cycle, vaginal discharge and the spotty darkening of facial skin.

The drug also causes a loss or decrease of sexual libido and/or orgasm. While a loss of libido would probably not be tolerated by most men, population experts and Upjohn managers — predominantly men — are willing to inflict this on women. Male sex offenders who have been administered the drug as a "cure" have called Depo "chemical castration".

Depo is administered by injection every three months and works similarly to the Pill. It inhibits ovulation by suppressing hormones to the pituitary gland. After discontinuation of the drug, a woman's body takes from six to eighteen months to become fertile again. The injections last for three months so if any negative side effects arise, a woman must suffer through them until the the injection wears off.



Worried the drug would be quickly and silently approved without adequate research or consultation, the Coalition presented four demands to federal Health minister Jake Epp last year. The Coalition wanted information in the hands of Health and Welfare Canada and Upjohn to be made public, public hearings on the drug composed of medical as well as consumer representatives, and a guarantee that the safety of the drug be firmly established before its certification in Canada.

But the Coalition's demands fell on deaf ears. Not only have the meetings been closed, but concerned groups also expressed disappointment that there had been no attempt by the government to publicize the meetings and that some of the invited groups had not been given adequate time to prepare their submissions to the panel.

Health and Welfare official Nes Lubinsky told angry women who were turned away from the meeting that the meetings were closed "entirely for the protection of the groups who are presenting. We want them to feel free to speak their minds," he said.

"That's a load of crap" says Joanne Doucette of Toronto Disabled women's Network (DAWN), one of the groups that made submission to the panel. "We argued with them for half an hour this morning about public meetings." Doucette said none of the groups presenting briefs to the panel had raised any objection to opening the meeting to the public and media.

But Kennedy says at least two groups — one in Halifax; the other in Calgary — had said they would not make a presentation if the meetings were open to the media, but she refuses to name the two groups. "We felt we had to be consistent across the country," she says.

Sylvia Gold, president of the Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women says her group "would have preferred open

meetings so that our recommendations regarding research into contraception could be reported to the public."

Many groups were concerned that the panel was formed entirely of medical practitioners, two of whom had already expressed their approval for the certification of Depo for contraceptive use. "These are not the neutral experts the government has promised," read a news release from the Toronto Coalition.

"We'd like to see a more open process with public meetings and the release of the information base upon which the government hopes to decide, along with consumer input and consumer representation in such a decision," the DAWN submission *Over Our Dead Bodies* states.

"Too many times drugs have been prematurely approved in the past after intense lobbying by drug companies," says Van Wyck, pointing to the fact that the Advisory Committee on Reproductive Physiology, which has recommended the certification of Depo twice, "has Upjohn people on it."

"We don't need another DES. We don't need another Thalidomide," says DAWN's submission. "And the general public doesn't either."

But Dr. Jack Walters, an Ottawa gynecologist and the chair of the Advisory Committee, says women opposed to the drug are "overreacting." According to all scientific data on the drug, he says, the drug is as safe as the Pill.

The vice president of Upjohn Co. of Canada agrees with Walters. "The drug is relatively safe," says Dr. Douglas Squires. "I'm not saying that side effects do not occur — they absolutely could occur and this drug may not be appropriate for some women. But even aspirin has side effects. . . Hell, there are studies that show that celibacy can increase the incidence of breast cancer in some women."

Squires says that if Depo is approved, it will probably be used by women who cannot take the Pill because they are over 35 and/or smoke.

Walters thinks Depo is a "good contraceptive method" for women who are "uneducated." For instance, he says, there are "very few Black women in South Africa who would understand how to take the Pill."

But Black women in South Africa have charged that the drug is being forcibly administered to them by government-funded family planning agencies. Dr. Nthato Motlana, a Black South African physician, told the Toronto magazine *Healthsharing* in the fall of 1982 that Depo-Provera shots are being given to young Black girls "without even asking their consent."

Meanwhile, at an IPPF-sponsored clinic in Thailand, 60,000 women have received Depo injections. "Each woman was given the time to make her 'free choice' and have her injection — 60 to 90 seconds. At the Khao I Dang refugee camp, women who agreed to be injected were promised a chicken — a powerful inducement in a camp where refugees are fed about four ounces of meat a week," the article in *Healthsharing* pointed out.

The closed meetings in Canada are perhaps a symbolic reminder that agencies such as the IPPF and WHO and companies like Upjohn are not properly informing women about the drug. Many women users of Depo are not even told they are being given the drug, let alone what its possible side effects are.

Over Our Dead Bodies documents many cases of handicapped women in Canada that have been administered the drug without their consent. Carolyn Colbourne, a

member of DAWN who was on the drug for four years, says they never told her anything about the drug or its side effects. "I didn't have any choice about taking it. How was I going to stop them? I experienced all kinds of side effects while on the drug — depression, loss of appetite, kidney haemorrhage. . ."

Colbourne says most of the women at her institution had been put on the drug to "stop their menstruation for the convenience of the caretakers" without their informed consent. "It's wrong to put these women on a dangerous drug when they have no choice. It is wrong to use people as guinea pigs, which we were."

As DAWN's submission to the panel points out, women who have used Depo do "not even get the same opportunity male sex offenders do to give informed consent." A copy of the consent form which rapists are asked to sign before being administered Depo contains a lengthy explanation of all the possible side effects of the drug. The consent form was printed in the February 1985 issue of *Modern Medicine of Canada* and lists such adverse effects as "inability to concentrate, depressed mood, loss of hair, inflammation of the veins" and "the possible development of cancer and blood clots."

Notwithstanding, doctors like Dr. Malcolm Potts, the present director of the International Fertility Research Programme and former IPPF medical director, insists the drug must be given to millions of women over the course of decades before its carcinogenic effects can be judged. "We are not going to know whether Depo-Provera is safe," he explains, "until a large number of women use it for a very long time."

But as the DAWN submission says, "there are enough causes of disability already. Much as we like ourselves, we don't wish to see our numbers increased."

A drug company's capacity to use underprivileged women around the world as "human garbage cans" depends on the maintenance of peoples' ignorance. Closed and unpublicized meetings along with a dearth of information about the drug, serve that purpose. As the Advisory Council on the Status of Women points out in a news



release, "the open participation of consumers and interest groups and others is essential for the balanced consideration of ethical, psychological and sociological issues" with respect to the pending decision on Depo-Provera.

Dr. Squires says he has "problems with people who intermix sociology and medicine." He says doctors are better qualified to judge whether a woman should use Depo — "should we listen to the experts or special interest groups who have some sociological reasons for feeling this drug is not appropriate for women to use?" he asks.

But because of the "potential for the drug to be misused," says Dr. Marion Powell of the Toronto Bay Centre for Birth Control, "it is far too important an issue to be left in the hands of the medical profession."

Depo-Provera critics say women must be better informed of contraceptive methods and consulted in decision making, as they are the ones most affected by drugs like Depo-Provera. Although men control most information on Depo and regulate its use throughout the world, women are calling on the government to heed their concerns, and to put more time, money and energy into finding safer, surer methods of birth control.

But is the government listening?



Women
&
Health



Women
&
Health



Women
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Health



Women
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Health



Women
&
Health



Writings from the Veith House Women's Education Project '85-'86

The Headway 85-86 Project at Veith House provided an opportunity for women to study subjects they require to obtain their high school equivalency certificate. In English class the teacher had the women write about their own experiences and feelings. The stories and poems produced were powerful and the group decided to put them together into a book. In this excerpt from the introduction to the book, Rachel Carter describes the class of 85-86: "most of the women in this group have come upon hard times. Some were

battered women and I think we have all come to realize that we want more out of life. An education is a good start. We have all become friends. We studied in a friendly atmosphere and have shared a lot of our experiences with each other. I think we were all surprised to find we had similar experiences and all ended up in the same place together." The women involved in this project want to 'break the silence' around battering in the lives of women and children. The following story and poem are reprinted from this book.

Tears,
Crystal prisms,
hot and salty,
sliding effortlessly down my cheeks,
depression, making the sadness I feel
sharper, deeper.
Ache in my heart
and stomach,
all the uncried tears,
aching to get out, screaming at me
from inside.
Loneliness creeping up on me
and winding itself
around me
like a thick wet fog.
Sometimes I wonder
if it's worth it. . .
The price of freedom.

—Cindy Boutilier.

In her own voice: Breaking the silence around battering

By KATHLEEN WALKER

As soon as I opened my eyes, there was a blinding flash of light and my whole head exploded with pain. I knew I was in for another battle with my migraine headache. I reached for my bottle of pills. They wouldn't kill the pain, but if I took enough, I'd be so stoned that I could bear it. Lately I'd been using them to help me get through the days. I needed a lot of help in the last couple of weeks. I had a prescription in my purse that would help me too. It was for tranquilizers that my doctor said would relax me.

The bedroom door opened. "Are you going to get up or are you going to sleep all day?" The voice made my head hurt worse. "I'm getting up," I said "I've got a splitting headache." "Don't you always have an excuse to lay around and do nothing?" He gave me a dirty look and turned away.

This was the way my days went for about two more weeks. By now, I had about three different bottles full of tranquilizers. All I had to do was take one kind for several days, then tell my doctor they were no good, and she would give me a prescription for another kind. I kept myself stoned to avoid my abusive husband. If I wasn't asleep I was so stoned I could tune him out.

But one day, he realized what I was doing. We had a terrible fight and he yelled, "Oh shut up. Go take more pills." That's what I did. I kept taking more and more. Within about two days, I realized I had to get to see my doctor. Something inside of me kept screaming "Get to Dr. Sue."

I barely remember being in her office. I don't remember what I told her. I remember refusing to go home with my husband. I was told later that a councillor from Bryony House spent an hour telling about the place, but I don't remember it at all. She said I kept saying no every time she suggested I go there. Finally she said I'd have a bedroom all to myself. This I remember. I thought "I can shut the door and be left all alone."

The next thing I remember is driving in



a car. I remember sitting at a table. Then I was walking. I thought I was going up steps, but when I raised my foot to put it on the step, it would disappear. My feet would land heavily with each step. This was when they took me to the V.G. Hospital. I was told later.

I was lying on a bed that was hard and very white. A man asked me my name, age and address. I told him and he went away. He came back and asked me for the same information. I told him and he left again.

Soon he was back. This went on and on. Finally after a long, long time, I thought, "This man must be some stupid. Why don't he write it down if he's going to forget that easy?" I told him what he wanted to know again and then I said to him, "I've told you for the last time. Write it down and don't come back again. I'm tired and I'm sick of you bugging me. I'm going to sleep and don't bother me again." The man laughed and said "good". This is what the Dr. wanted, to get a reaction of some kind. I was in a 'robot state'. I would do whatever asked to, the pills were too far absorbed in my body. They couldn't pump my stomach. Because of this 'robot state' I took pills when my husband said to. The Dr. left. Soon the lady came back and said that she was taking me where I could sleep. The next thing I remember is people helping me to get undressed and into bed. This was in the afternoon.

**"Oh shut up.
Go take more pills."**

The next thing I remember is sitting at a table. I didn't know where I was. A sparkling clean kitchen, 2 fridges, a great big table and two girls sitting across from me eating a pizza. I asked them where I was. They looked at each other and one left. The other girl said to wait just a minute and someone would explain anything I wanted to know. I asked her what time it was. She said midnight. I had slept from the afternoon before — about 36 hours.

A girl came in and said she was a counsellor and that I was at Bryony House for battered women. She made us coffee and

spent the next 3 hours filling me in.

A couple of days later, a welfare woman came to see me. The first thing she said to me was that I had better not dare to try to get my kids. I asked why not. She said I was an unfit mother and that she would testify in court to this fact. Now this was the first time I had ever seen this woman. She said my husband was such a fine man, and she couldn't understand how I could do this to him. Then she said that I had to go back home because welfare was not going to pay for me to stay there. I started to tell her how my "fine man" had beaten me, and made my life such a hell that I used the pills to escape. She told me she wasn't interested in my stories and that I'd better get back home. I couldn't believe what I was hearing. I started to grab her. I guess I could have killed her but for the counsellor that grabbed me. She told the welfare worker, Anna Kane, to get out. Then she explained that she did this to all the women there, because it was cheaper to force the women to go home than pay for their stay there.

I ended up going home because my husband said he was going to take off to Ontario with the kids. I knew that welfare lady would have helped him, so against the advice of Bryony House staff, I went back home in 1979 and for four more years I went through hell. I went back in 1983 to Bryony, and worked out an agreement with my husband, after 3 months. But he started mentally abusing me after about 6 months. I put up with it for about 2 years. I finally left, with the help of a fine social worker, Heather Hillier. I had an apartment with my girlfriend and her husband for 6 months and then rented myself a small room. I am taking upgrading to get my grade 12. I am also taking assertiveness training. I've met a fine man who has helped me to put my life together, in order of my priorities. He has taught me to be independent and most importantly to like myself. He says "Kathy has to do for Kathy." I'm very happy with the way my life is going, so the first chance I have, I'm going to help someone else the way people have helped me.

Birth control without going broke

by Sandra J. Goodwin

Presently, at Carleton University, students are enjoying the benefits of a medical insurance plan which includes coverage of the cost of oral contraceptives. The plan, provided by the Canadian Federation of Students in cooperation with Taleski Insurance, was first introduced one year ago at the University of Windsor. It has been growing in popularity ever since.

Both King's and Mount Saint Vincent universities have adopted the plan. However, each school has opted out of the contraceptive coverage, apparently for "religious reasons." Dalhousie has rejected the entire plan on the basis that it would cost a few dollars more per student than does Dal's current package.

A rough estimate taken from the Carleton example works out to about nine dollars per year — or 75 cents a month — per student for oral contraceptive coverage. Compared with the direct cost of oral contraceptives, which averages \$150.00 a year or \$12.50 a month, there is no question that

paying nine dollars more to one's drug plan is a preferable route to take.

There appear to be two main arguments against the integration of oral contraceptive coverage into students' medical insurance plans. First it has been suggested by administration officials that cheaper access to contraceptives would be promoting promiscuity on campus. This time-worn argument has never been substantiated by objective data. On the other hand, studies have clearly demonstrated that restriction of access to birth control leads to a higher incidence of unwanted pregnancies. Furthermore, the moralizing comments of university officials represent an intrusion into the personal lives of students which is both inappropriate and unwanted.

The second argument is that those not directly utilizing this benefit (predominantly the male population) should not have to pay for it. However, an informal poll of 50 male students revealed that 45 out of 50 or 90% of them would not mind

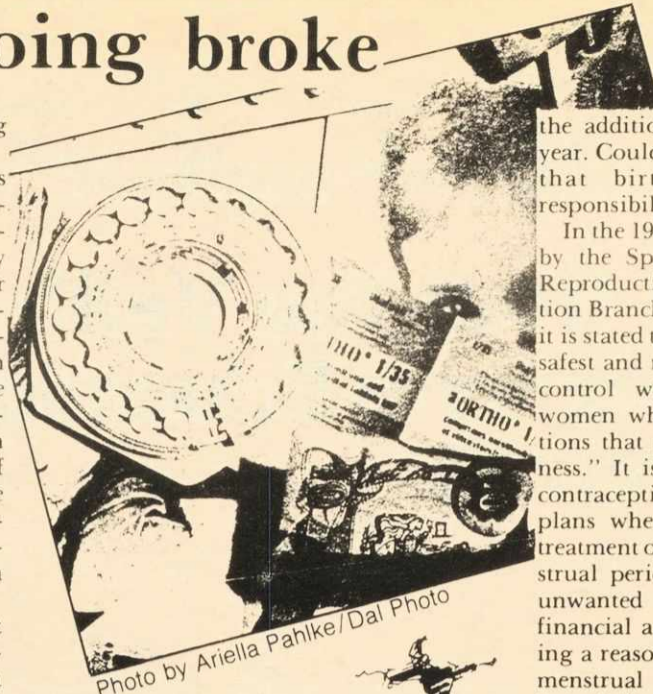


Photo by Ariella Pahlke/Dal Photo

the additional expense of nine dollars a year. Could it be that men are recognizing that birth control is a mutual responsibility?

In the 1985 report on oral contraceptives by the Special Advisory Committee on Reproductive Physiology (Health Protection Branch, Health and Welfare Canada), it is stated that "oral contraceptives are the safest and most reversible method of birth control when used by well-motivated women who have no evidence of conditions that preclude their use or effectiveness." It is interesting to note that oral contraceptives are covered by all insurance plans when they are prescribed for the treatment of painful and/or irregular menstrual periods. Surely, the prevention of unwanted pregnancy with its attendant financial and human costs is as compelling a reason for insurance coverage as are menstrual disorders. It would be tragic indeed if students are jeopardizing their safety — and their futures — simply because of a lack of funds.



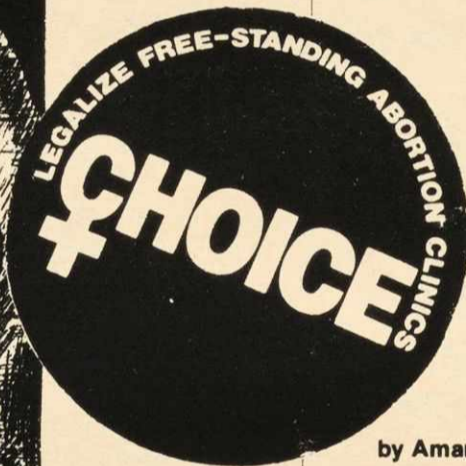
Women fight for reproductive rights

"I was obliged to have an illegal abortion in my youth, literally on the table with no anaesthetic. I don't want Canadian women to have to go back to that."

"I nearly lost my life twice trying to terminate an unwanted pregnancy and lived in fear the rest of the time. We must not let those days come back."

"... the procedure provided in the Criminal Code for obtaining therapeutic abortion is in practice illusory for many Canadian women... An average interval of eight weeks between initial medical consultation and the performance of the abortion procedure not only extends considerably the length of gestation of the fetus, but increases the risk of associated health complications to the woman."

(From the Report of the Committee on the Operation of the Abortion Law, Badgley et al., 1977)



by Amanda de Rougetel

Reproductive rights have long been a major focus of the women's liberation movement. If women are to participate as equals in society it is of absolute fundamental importance that we are able to control our capacity to reproduce. If we cannot control our bodies in this respect, then we become slaves to our biology and thus forever tied to the cycle of pregnancy, birth, and motherhood. For feminists, it is the issue of choice which lies at the centre of the fight for reproductive rights — women must have the right to choose whether and when to bear a child.

In order to exercise control over our bodies, women need access to safe and effective methods of birth control. While it is true that a number of methods exist, not a single one of them is 100% effective and safe. It is very possible for a woman to take all the precautions available to her and still end up pregnant against her wishes. Given this inescapable reality, it is essential for women to have access to safe, legal abortion.

It was not until 1969 that abortion became a medical procedure accessible to Canadian women through the inclusion of Section 251 of the Criminal Code of Canada. The term abortion refers to the termination of a pregnancy after the fertilized egg has implanted in the uterine lining and before the fetus has attained viability. It is generally accepted that the safest time for an abortion to be performed is within the first trimester.

Section 251 of the Criminal Code forbids abortion except when performed in an approved or accredited hospital after approval by a therapeutic abortion com-

mittee (TAC) of at least three doctors (none of whom may perform the abortion) who certify that "continuation of the pregnancy would, or would be likely to, endanger the life or health of the woman." In other words, abortion is a recognized medical procedure which is available to women but only under certain circumstances. It is these circumstances which make the current law unacceptable.

The Code takes control out of the hands of the woman and places it firmly in the hands of the physicians who sit on the TAC. It is they who decide the fate of the woman who has applied for an abortion.

Furthermore, not every woman in Canada gets even this chance to seek an abortion. Too many women don't make it to the TAC stage. Consider the obstacles that face women who live in a community in which there is no hospital, or in which there is a hospital but no TAC.

Women in these situations must travel away from their communities. Often this means added expense and time spent searching out people who are willing to help her obtain a therapeutic procedure which is seven times safer than is child-birth, if it is done in the first trimester.

It has been proven through numerous studies that each week of delay in obtaining an abortion causes an increase of 20 to 25% in the complication rate with an accompanying increase in psychological stress.

In 1984, according to Statistics Canada, only 30% of hospitals in Canada had a TAC. Moreover, not every TAC is a functioning committee and not every functioning committee grants abortions. There is

nothing in the law which requires a hospital to set up a TAC. The number of TACs in existence across Canada has been declining steadily and in 1984 alone the number decreased by five, from 249 to 244. In Atlantic Canada, the situation today is particularly desperate. Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland provide no abortion services whatsoever. In New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, access to abortion continues to be a major problem.

Hence, contrary to popular belief, the Criminal Code as it currently exists with respect to abortion does not provide universal access to Canadian women. Statistics indicate that women are prepared to travel away from their home community to obtain an abortion even if it means leaving the country. Figures show that 3,484 women went from Canada to the United States to obtain an abortion in 1984 (1,073 women went to the United States in 1979). These figures most likely underestimate the true numbers since not every U.S. clinic keeps separate statistics on its Canadian clients.

The reality of the situation is clear and the conclusions to draw are obvious. Once a woman has decided on abortion as her choice, she will go to great lengths to obtain the procedure. The current law is inadequate and must be amended to put control in the hands of the woman. Her fate should not be decided upon by an arbitrarily appointed TAC. Recent Gallup polls indicate that an overwhelming majority of Canadians are pro-choice; 72% believe that abortion is a woman's right and should be discussed and decided upon between a woman and her physician.

Abortion is a safe procedure which does not need to be performed in a hospital. In both Ontario and Quebec, abortions are safely performed in community clinics. Women travel to these clinics from across the country. The law must be further amended to allow abortions to be performed in free-standing clinics or in hospitals, as the woman so chooses.

We live in a society in which women are raped and beaten; in which no 100% safe and effective method of birth control exists; in which women still only earn on average 62 cents for every dollar a man earns; in which accessible quality child care is in woefully short supply; in which women continue to fight for basic justice and equal treatment. The fight for reproductive rights and freedom is central to the fight for equality.

The days before legalization of birth control and of abortion in 1969 saw women "exert control over their bodies" with knitting needles, coat hangers, and poisonous douches endangering their lives, health, and fertility. Today we must accept the judgment of a hospital therapeutic abortion committee. What will tomorrow bring — the freedom and dignity of access to safe abortion or the return to the back-street butcher?

To join the fight for reproductive freedom and rights, write to:

Canadian Abortion Rights Action League,
Halifax
Box 101, Station M
Halifax, Nova Scotia B3J 2M3



Baseball season still here



Overtime
MARK ALBERSTAT

Baseball is in my blood.

I don't mean to say that I am related to Gooden or Martin, but I have been so immersed in baseball over the past few years that baseball, foul poles, and rosin bags course through my veins as easily as plasma and white blood cells.

For this reason I am always very disappointed when the World Series ends. This end, the death march, the final bugle call, signals the end of yet another fine baseball season. Football fills the void adequately but it ends too quickly, and isn't quite the same; no glory days or young phenoms never to be heard of again.

For those long winter days when baseball fans this far north can only dream about spring training, Sparky Anderson, and the fall classic it is nice to know we can stop dreaming and read about the glory days of old.

One of the funnest books to come out in recent months is *The World Series* by Richard M. Cohen & David S. Neft. This book details the complete play-by-play of every world series game from 1903 to 1985. The book is published and distributed by Collier Macmillan and cost \$24.25.

Each year, the authors give a thousand-word summary of that year's World Series. These summaries are not only concise but so well written that they make you want to go through each inning of the related fall classic to see what this or that player mentioned in the summary exactly did each time his cleats hit the field.

Because I am nearly addicted to leafing through this book, I will give you an example of some of the useless but fun information you can get from this book.

In 1953 the Brooklyn Dodgers played the New York Yankees.

New York won the series four games to two. Mickey Mantle only had five hits while he had 24 at-bats. Pretty surprising for someone known for his prowess in the box.

This is not the type of book most people would sit down for hours and hours with and read. It is more the type of book that people pull off their shelves when they have some spare time and long for the warmth of grass and baseball.

There is also a description of each play in the World Series. These descriptions are, of course, not too detailed but are fun to read through.

Here is an example from the second inning of the 1953 World Series:

New York

- 1 Mantle grounded to third.
- 2 Martin tapped out. Campanella to Hodges.
- 3 McDougald grounded to third.

Brooklyn

- Campanella singled to center.
- Hodges singled to center, Campanella stopping at third.
- Furillo was safe at first on a DP grounder to Rizzuto, who threw wild to second, allowing Campanella to score and Hodges to get to third.

- 1,2 Cox lined to Wooding who threw to Berra to double up Hodges trying to score after the catch.

- 3 Gilliam grounded to second.

With descriptions like these, who had to pay two bits to go to the ball game?

Come to think of it, I would have loved to see these games but this book is the closest I will ever get to the 1953 World Series, and will be well used through the cold bleak winter days.

ace; and Brian Johnstone with 33 kills, three blocks and nine aces.

Next weekend the Tigers travel to Winnipeg to play matches against the defending CIAU Champion Manitoba Bisons and last year's CIAU finalists, the Winnipeg Wesmen. Both these teams, having lost only one starter each, are going to be very strong and are expected to be ranked 1-2 when the first CIAU rankings come out this week. "We have a better team than last year to handle these teams (Wesmen and Bisons)" said Coach Scott, "but we have a long ways to go on backcourt play."

With a better team at the net this year and a lot of work on their backcourt this week, Dalhousie hopes to put in a good performance this week and maybe come away with an upset of one of the two best teams in the country.



Dal's twin towers Kathy McCormack (13) and Trish McCormack (8) helped the Tigers reach the championship game first by defeating Ottawa. Photo by Russ Adams/Dal Photo.

Dal loses in OT

by Dean Goodman

After dominating their opponents in the preliminary games, the Tigers women's basketball team faced the highly-ranked University of Winnipeg Lady Wesmen in the final game of the Centennial Basketball Tournament. Despite an injury to Peggy Johnson and some questionable fouls, the Tigers managed to put the game into overtime. Unfortunately, Dalhousie couldn't sink the last basket and Winnipeg came out on top 63-61.

In the first-round game against the University of Ottawa, the Tigers overcame a sluggish first half to defeat the Gee Gees 77-84. Despite Ottawa's lacklustre play and spotty defense, Dalhousie was barely able to keep up and Ottawa led 32-30 at halftime. The Tigers came out quickly in the second half, gaining a twenty-point lead in the first ten minutes. Ottawa never recovered and the Tigers took the easy victory. Trish McCormack led the Tigers with 20 points. Ottawa was paced by Corina Williams with 13 points.

On Saturday the Tigers dominated the Lakehead Nor'Westers in the first half and held on through the second for a 61-50 win. A number of Lakehead turnovers in the opening minutes

allowed Dalhousie to jump into an 11-0 lead. With Lakehead's 6-foot-3 centre Leslie Edwards picking up two early fouls, the Tigers' inside game took over. Trish McCormack scored twelve points in the first half to lead Dalhousie to a 37-20 halftime lead.

In the second half the Lakehead full-court press confused the Tigers, who scored only 2 points in the first five minutes. Fortunately Dalhousie's defense was also strong and kept the Tigers in the lead. With 7:19 left in the game, the Nor'Westers' centre fouled out and Lakehead's press lost much of its effectiveness, allowing the Tigers to win the game 61-50.

Lisa Briggs led the Tigers with 16 points and was named Player of the Game. Trish McCormack also had a strong game, finishing with 14 points. Julia Scott led Lakehead with 15.

Sunday's championship game started out with good defensive play by both teams. On the strength of Trish McCormack's play under the basket, 8 rebounds and 3 blocked shots in the first half, the Tigers moved into a small lead. Winnipeg kept it close with rebounding from Margaret Mulder and some good perimeter shooting. After Trish McCormack picked up her third foul

and was forced to leave the game, Lisa Briggs took control. With two drives, a steal and two consecutive three-point shots, she sparked the Tigers, who took a 27-22 lead into halftime.

The strong defensive play continued early in the second half with neither team being able to score effectively. The Lady Wesmen came alive with about 16 minutes left in the game as Dalhousie, in foul trouble, was forced to play a number of second stringers. Winnipeg took the lead with 14 minutes left to play on the strength of Beth Cochran. The national team member and tournament MVP grabbed 11 rebounds and scored 13 points in the second half to lead the Wesmen. With some good fastbreak basketball, Winnipeg moved into a seven-point lead with less than four minutes to play. With the McCormack sisters both fouled out of the game, it seemed that Winnipeg would win easily, but Lisa Briggs led the team's pressure defense, which confused the Lady Wesmen and got Dalhousie back into the game. Baskets by reserve forward Marion Brown sparked the Tigers and two three-point shots by Briggs and Sherry Thurrott brought Dalhousie to within two with less than 30 seconds to play. An offensive foul on Winnipeg's Letta Buizer gave Dalhousie a last chance. With only two seconds remaining, Lisa Briggs sank two foul shots to put the game into overtime.

The overtime period began evenly with and inside basket by Winnipeg countered by two foul shots from Briggs. A number of players fouled out for the Lady Wesmen but, with some lapses by the Tigers' defense, Winnipeg took a 5-point lead. Once again Winnipeg had trouble with the Tigers' press and a number of turnovers brought the Tigers within two. With time running out, Dalhousie got two last shots but could not convert, allowing Winnipeg to win the game 63-61.

Coach Carolyn Savoy was proud of her team, who played a great game despite an ankle injury to Peggy Johnson and some foul trouble. "The refereeing was not at its best," explained Savoy.

"Whenever there were two people in full view of the referee and any contact was made, there was a foul." The poor officiating might have spelled the difference in the game as a number of questionable call led to the McCormacks' fouling out the game. Missing a strong inside player, the team had to shoot from the perimeter.

Savoy was pleased with the performance of her reserves, saying, "The second string really came through." She felt the turning point in the game was the two baskets late in the game by Marion Brown, who led the comeback. "I felt great that they were able to do that," said the coach.

Two Tigers, Lisa Briggs and Trish McCormack, were named to the All-Star Team. Also named all-stars were Winnipeg's Tanya McKenzie, Ottawa's Louise Dube and UPEI's Tracey MacEachern. Winnipeg's Beth Cochran was named tournament MVP.

The Tigers open their regular season November 22nd when they play at Mt. Allison. On Sunday, the team plays at UPEI.

Record Untarnished

By DEAN GOODMAN

The Tigers took their untarnished record into the first of two AUSA tournaments over the weekend and came away with three wins to improve it to 7-0. In an exciting contest on Friday, November 14, Dalhousie edged UNB, 15-13, 11-15, 15-8, 13-15, 15-13.

"We were better offensively but New Brunswick was better defensively," said coach Al Scott. "I would like to see our backcourt play improve."

New Brunswick proved to be Dalhousie's toughest match of the weekend as they went on to beat Moncton 15-13, 15-12, 7-15, 15-11, and Memorial 15-4, 15-7, 15-9.

Top players for Dalhousie were Brian Rourke, with 27 kills, 11 blocks and one ace; Andrew Kohl with 42 kills, 6 blocks and one

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Tigers Double Acadia

By JOANN SHERWOOD

The hockey Tigers survived a sluggish first period and were able to double the Acadia Axemen 6-3 in Saturday's game at the Memorial Arena.

Acadia opened the scoring five minutes into the game on a shot by Ward Carlson. Dalhousie net-minder Rick Reusse went down on his knee to take the initial shot. Carlson, one of a cluster of players camped in front of the Dalhousie net, put the rebound past the sprawled Reusse to make the score 1-0.

Dalhousie evened the score at 1-1 on a goal by Game Star Martin Bouliane. The puck was passed around the net in front of Acadia goaltender James Dubberly where Bouliane stuffed it home.

Just over a minute into the middle period, Acadia took a 2-1 lead. Todd Annaud waited for Reusse to move out of the crease before he shot the puck into an empty Tiger net.

The end-to-end play was broken up once the Tigers scored two goals within an eleven second span. The sometimes spotty defensive play did not bother Dalhousie Coach Darrell Young.

"I'm really happy and excited about this game. A few of our key players were out (Greg Royce, Paul Currie, and Jamie Jefferson) but the others who are out there but aren't producers came through. We played big, clean hockey, which was a definite plus," said Young.

Martin Bouliane scored his second goal of the night and Brad Murrin added an unassisted marker eleven seconds later to put the Tigers ahead 3-2. Dalhousie's Graham Stanley rounded out the

second period scoring at 15:08 to put the Tigers ahead 4-2, going to the third period.

The Axemen opened up the scoring in the first minute of the third period. Todd Annaud, with his second goal of the game, brought Acadia to within one goal before Tiger Alan Baldwin scored a little over a minute later to make the score 5-3.

Tiger's Murrin second goal at

13:13 of the final period ensured a 6-3 victory for Dalhousie. Murrin's shot beat Dubberly high on the glove side.

Dubberly faced 30 Tiger shots while in the Dalhousie net. Reusse handled 38 shots.

The Tigers will travel to Acadia for a November 22 contest. Their next home games will be November 28 against St. F.X. and the 29th when they play St. Thomas.

U de M Dominates

By JOANN SHERWOOD

The Dalhousie women's volleyball team did not play their best this weekend, but they did manage to split a pair of games. The Tigers got by St. F.X. in 3 straight games on Friday but lost to the University of Moncton in 3 straight games on Sunday.

Tiger Coach Karen Fraser felt that everyone did not contribute 100 per cent against St. F.X. Luckily, the Tigers weren't challenged in the match and were able to "coast along". Dalhousie won in three straight games by scores of 15-6, 15-12, 17-15.

Paula Clark and Collen Doyle led the Tigers. Both had 13 kills while Clark had four stuff blocks and Doyle had three.

Dalhousie knew they would not be able to take the U of M Blue Angels lightly. Fraser felt her players were prepared physically for the Blue Angels.

"We were really keyed up in the warmup. I think that maybe we were too nervous."

She felt the team's problem was a lack of communication and too much hesitation on the court.

The crowd on hand was a large noisy one and Fraser said that the team had trouble hearing each other.

The Moncton serves may have made the difference in the match. At one point, the Tigers were leading 10-5 but U of M scored seven straight points to take the lead.

We kept getting behind and then we'd try and fight when it was almost too late," says Fraser.

The Blue Angels won the match 15-12, 15-12, 15-13.

Collen Doyle, who has played well since the UNB series, had eight kills, four aces and two stuff blocks. Andrea Borysuik also had eight kills for Dalhousie.

The Tigers could get another shot at the University of Moncton in a tournament that will be held there in two weeks. If the teams do meet, Fraser plans to play her best lines. Meanwhile, the team has to work on its intensity and will have to have all six players on the court giving their all.

Says Fraser, "This may have been a blessing in disguise. We'll have to work hard and it won't be easy. The girls will have to really push themselves."

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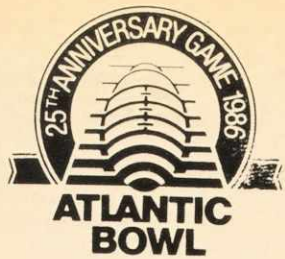
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'The Best Party In Town'



By DEAN GOODMAN

It was a "struggle through the game", as Western head coach Larry Haylor put it, but the Mustangs managed to come out on top of Acadia, winning the 1986 Atlantic Bowl 29-22.

Terry Baker, the Axemen's kicker, started Acadia off on the right foot when he booted the opening kickoff into the Western end zone for a single point. A first series sack for the Axemen and the interception by Western of James Price's first pass set the tone of the defensive first quarter. An outstanding performance by Acadia punter Terry Baker was the highlight of the early going. Baker's punts and constant pressure on Mustang's punter Jeff Crews, kept Western in poor field position while dropped passes and crucial penalties stopped them from sustaining any sort of drive.

With under two minutes left in the first quarter, Western broke it open when running back Rob Stewart broke away from the Acadia defence and ran the ball 69 yards for a touchdown. With the successful convert, the Mustangs took the lead 7-1.

Acadia regained the lead early in the second quarter. After a long scramble, Acadia quarterback Mark Price found Paul Hitchcock for a twenty yard gain. Two successive Western penalties moved the ball inside the five yard line. Price then connected with Paul Masotti in the end zone for the touchdown giving Acadia the lead 8-7.

Later in the second quarter, a 46 yard run by Blake Marshall put Western deep in Axemen territory. However, a strong performance by Acadia's defence forced Western to settle for the field goal and a 10-8 lead.

A few series later, Acadia's defense came through again with a big sack. On the following play, a rush by the special teams forced a bad punt and Acadia took over in good field position. A pass to Paul Hitchcock set up a 43 yard field goal by Baker which brought the score to 11-10 Acadia.

In the waning seconds of the first half, Western came to life. After having one pass dropped by a wide open David Grace, Mustangs' quarterback Steve Samways converted on third and three and threw a strike to tight end Time Spriel; putting the ball inside the Acadia ten. With only fourteen seconds remaining,

Western assaults Acadia

David Sapunjis scampered for the touchdown. The teams went into the half with Western leading 17-11.

The Axemen came storming back in the second half when they took possession inside the Western 40 yard line. Halifax native David McDowell blocked a Mustangs punt. Unfortunately, Acadia was unable to move the ball and had to settle for a 36 yard field goal to bring the score to 17-14. A missed field goal by Western a short time later brought the score to 18-14.

After a long punt return by Sapunjis was nullified due to a clipping call, an interference call set up a touchdown run Blake Marshall. This brought the score to 25-14 and the Mustangs never looked back.

Marshall Rushes for MVP with 193 yards

One missed and one made field goal rounded out the Mustang's scoring. Acadia got one last gasp when Western failed to run out the clock, turning the ball over to Acadia at their own 2 yard-line with one second left in the game. A touchdown pass to Paul Masotti and a successful two point conversion made the final score Western 29, Acadia 22.

Blake Marshall, who rushed 24 times for 193 yards and one touchdown was named Atlantic Bowl MVP. Marshall was an imposing

force, literally running over the Acadia defense on several occasions. Late in the game however, Marshall was injured on a rush up the middle. When asked why he left Marshall in the game, coach Haylor said he felt the game was "still up for grabs" and that he had "to go with the best people". The coach believed the injury was nothing more than an aggravated charley horse but the team doctor had not reached a conclusion on what the injury was.

Acadia played a good game themselves. The defense stopped the Mustangs several times in their own territory. The special teams played a good game, blocking a punt, often trapping Western in their own end, and giving up only one long punt return. The offense played sporadically turning the ball over four times and gaining only 173 net yards.

The difference between the two teams was the ability of Western to break the big play. Long runs by Marshall and Stewart put Western in control. Acadia was unable to make the big gain which could have changed the outcome.

After the game Western was subdued. The coach explained they were "down because we're hurt". The Western Mustangs will take on the UBC Thunderbirds, who defeated the Bishop's Gaiters 32-30 in the Central Bowl, in the Vanier Cup next Saturday in Ontario.

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Acadia	8	3	5	0	33	39	6
St. Mary's	7	0	5	0	26	47	4
	MacAdam Division						
	G	W	L	T	F	A	P
Moncton	7	7	0	0	40	19	14
P.E.I.	7	6	1	0	41	27	12
St. Thomas	7	3	4	0	30	34	6
New Brunswick	6	1	5	0	21	28	2
Mt. Allison	6	0	6	0	21	41	0

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Photo by Ariella Pahlke/Dal Photo

Continued from Page 9

deliver the product to the government. They never go out in the civilian market. Because of that, they don't know anything about marketing.

But it is also a matter of the capital equipment of the defence industries, it's a matter of the production processes, it's a matter of the kind of workers they employ. They have a much greater proportion of scientists and engineers than in the civilian industries. There are lots of such things to go into.

People have asked me now, "What did you propose to the defence industries in terms of civilian products?" I always answer "This is not my job - I am a politician."

It's up to the management themselves and the trade unions of the defence industries to sit together and try to look into the market situation and see what we can do, where do we find the place in the civilian market where we can sell our products.

The Gazette: A situation where you have the government saying that the industries must do this or must make this is always a situation in which you have an industry unhappy about what they're doing.

Thorsson: The industries must find their own ways and must define for themselves what they can do in such a situation. It is another matter that they should have financial support from the government, and this is my very firm view, because for whom do the defence industries work?

They work for the society in which they are existing; they work for the defence forces, the volume of which is decided by the government and parliament.

Because of that, if suddenly the base for their production is not there any longer, society has, in my view, a duty to financially support their efforts to find a civilian market.

The Gazette: When could some of the work you have done in conversion actually begin to take place?

Thorsson saying "speak out!"

Thorsson: It is my absolute conviction, that because of the negative economic effects of the arms race, which of course are most harmful to countries of the developing world, but which affect every country, rich or poor, because of that, the military powers will have to change their course of action. I think that will happen towards the end of the 1980s or the early 1990s.

Even the US cannot for very much longer bear the burden of the present arms race, a military buildup which I said is without exception in peacetime. The American economy is at present so harmfully affected by the arms race, with the budget deficits, with the trade deficits, by the balance of payments deficits, that the mightiest economy in the world has become, in 1985, the biggest net debtor nation in the world. All this is due to the arms buildup in the US.

If the citizens of the US do not want to see their country and their economy and their own future go to pieces economically, they will have to change their course.

The same is true about the Soviet Union, of course; the same is true of all the dominant military powers. I'm confident that the time will come when people will understand that this must not continue.

The Gazette: A lot of what you've been talking about what has to happen in order for anything close to world peace to come about depends on countries working together in unison.

The UN can be seen as a major part of that but a lot of people in the western world, especially in the US, have been attacking the UN of late and calling it an obsolete creature, something that never really did achieve any of its original purposes. They are in some ways looking at the UN as already dead, not having any kind of role.

You're really a supporter of the UN. What do you see that could revitalize the UN?

"Even the U.S. cannot bear the burden of the present arms race."

Thorsson: I'm indeed a very strong supporter of the UN. I've been working for the UN in various capacities for almost half of its lifetime.

When I look at this problem historically, I remember the early days of the UN where the US could command a comfortable majority for its line of action and there was never any talk of the "tyranny of the majority" at that time.

Since then, the situation has changed and the US and other powers of the first world find themselves facing a majority of developing countries. Now we hear talk from the US about the tyranny of the majority as soon as any decision is taken in the UN which goes against what the US shortsightedly considers their interests.

Because of that, we have the crisis of multilateralism - because the United Nations cannot do anything on their own. It's the member states who rule the UN. There is a feeling that the small and medium sized member states of the UN should stick together much more than they do at present to keep a line of thought and action which is beneficial to the multilateral way of cooperation.

We cannot accept anymore to find ourselves dominated by the omnipotence

of the superpowers - not in the economic field, not in the technological field and definitely not in the military field.

A lot of things should be done to strengthen the UN and have the superpowers accept the UN as an intergovernmental organization in which they have to follow the rules which they freely signed when they signed the UN charter.

From this conviction came a now worldwide undertaking called the Great Peace Journey which visited Canada a short time ago. The idea behind the Great Peace Journey is, first, the need to strengthen the UN to make it an instrument for international cooperation. The second is that if you study the charter of the UN, it opens with the words, "We, the peoples of the United Nations." It does not speak about "We, the member states," or "We, the governments." It speaks of "We, the peoples."

"We cannot accept anymore to find ourselves dominated by the superpowers."

This is the foundation of the United Nations.

So when governments act in the UN or when they send instructions to their delegations in various bodies of the UN to act on their behalf, they are acting on our behalf. Because of that, we the peoples have the right to ask them questions, "What are you doing?", "What are you not doing?", to really pursue the role the UN was presumed to play. And they have the obligation to answer.

I'm always saying that the governments are accountable to the peoples. This is the first time, I think, in the history of the peace organizations that the people have really understood that we cannot remain humble and meek and plead with the governments and ask them to do their best.

This is how the five questions to the governments came about relating to the various aspects of the work of the UN.

The Gazette: What would these five questions be and how many different countries have you travelled to so far on the peace journey?

Thorsson: Well, first, a few words about the five questions.

Three of them relate to disarmament and they are all built on the same formula, that is, "If all other UN member states undertake to do the same, are you willing to: 1) initiate legislation to have your defence forces remain on your own territory, 2) stop all production and storage of mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons, 3) stop the transfer of weapons and weapons technology?"

The fourth question deals with development and we did not add that formula because we felt that governments should feel their obligation to see to it that resources are used in such a way that the basic human needs are satisfied by peoples everywhere.

The fifth question relates to article 33 of the UN charter, providing examples of means to solve conflicts by peace formulas: "Are you willing to abide by article 33 of the UN charter?"

So far, it hasn't gone too bad. In May 1985 we had five delegations travelling in Europe, putting the questions to governments in European capitals. With 27 governments approached, 21 answered

yes to all the five questions and an additional 3 said yes to almost all the questions. With these governments I have a continuous dialogue to make them understand what the questions are all about.

During the months of October and November, the second phase of the Great Peace Journey, we had delegations travelling to all the continents of the world. The delegations are composed not of Swedish and not of Europeans but of people from their own regions. We have subdivided the continents in a number of regions, built up an international network, have representatives from the regions themselves working out the preparations and going around to the capitals in that particular region.

There has been a delegation quite recently in Canada. I am a little doubtful of their answers but I am inclined to interpret them in a positive way.

But, on the other hand, I am not very pleased at the level at which the delegation was received in Ottawa. It was not the prime minister, not the foreign minister, it was the minister of state within external affairs and I think it should have been better received.

The third phase is a visit to the capitals of the superpowers. In early December, we shall visit Moscow and Washington and put the same questions to Mr Gorbachev and to Mr Reagan. From there we go to New York and the UN and we'll report to the Secretary General and to the permanent missions of the member states the results.

Then there will be a follow-up. We shall follow very closely because we are not naive enough to believe that if we get yes answers from all the member states, there will be a revolutionary new world overnight. It is a very tedious and patient work that is waiting. As we have requested written and signed answers by governments, we believe that by that they have committed themselves to something and we'll have to see to it that they keep their word in future international negotiations.

I feel this is a new approach. This is a new way by which people look to their governments and say, "What have you done?", "What are you going to do to fulfill your obligations?"

"We, the peoples, have a right to ask them 'What are you doing?'"

The Gazette: Sweden and Canada are both medium sized countries. Can Sweden and Canada play similar roles in disarmament?

Thorsson: It is my feeling that in earlier years, there were much closer ties between Canada and Sweden. We were a neutral country in the north of Europe. Canada was not a neutral country in North America, but it tried to follow an independent course and promote issues which were of extreme importance to the world community.

I'm convinced that Canadians still would like to continue that course but my own impression is that Canada has become more tightly bound to the policies of the United States than it was in earlier days. This, of course, is an obstacle. But, really, people are people. We have very close ties and we are thinking very much on similar terms.



Stephanie Sebastian, Jaime Weisenblum, Nina Tobias, A tight ensemble.

Tight trio

By THOMAS BAUER

On Wednesday November 12, the Canadian Piano Trio were featured in the second concert of the *Debut Atlantic* series at the Dunn Theatre. The series, a co-operative venture of the Touring Office of the Canada Council, CBC Stereo and local promoters, aims to introduce Atlantic audiences to prominent and emerging Canadian classical musicians.

The Canadian Piano Trio, formed in 1983, consist of Stephanie Sebastian on piano, Jaime Weisenblum on violin, and Nina Tobias on cello. They have released an album on the Fanfare label and are currently trio in residence at York University in Toronto.

The evening's programme included works by two mainstream composers and two lesser known composers, one of them Canadian. The first offering, Beethoven's Trio No. 3 in C Minor, featured Ms. Sebastian on piano. Although the performance was musically correct, it lacked vitality and was at times hampered by an uneven balance which made the violin barely audible.

These minor shortcomings were quickly addressed in the next Trio, No. 2 Opus 76 in B Minor by Joaquin Turina. The performers warmed to the task of interpreting the sensuous moods created by this fiery, yet introspective Spanish composer. The lush textures, evidence of Ravel's influence on Turina, filled the Dunn with a sound which was incredibly full-bodied, considering that only three people were producing it without the aid of amplification.

The second half of the program featured a new composition commissioned by the Canadian Piano Trio from Winnipeg composer Sid Robinovitch. While most concert-goers tend to view the inclusion of contemporary works with trepidation, Robinovitch's offering turned out to be a pleasant surprise.

Entitled "I'se the B'y" and based, albeit loosely, on the popular song of the same name, the composition blended elements of jazz and 20th century atonal techniques. Melodic fragments of the original tune were tossed back and forth between the violin and cello over a rhythmic and often percussive piano accompani-

ment, ultimately resolving into a highly stylized arrangement played by all three performers. While some would consider the above a guaranteed recipe for disaster, the actual music was more enjoyable than its perfunctory description might suggest.

The Mendelssohn Trio No. 1 was the highlight of the evening's performance. In addition to its sumptuous melodies, this piece is a technical tour-de-force. It served to showcase the abilities of all three musicians and demonstrate some tight ensemble playing. This display of musical skill, which had been hinted at but never fully disclosed before, brought the concert to an ending.

For those who missed the performance, CBC Stereo will be airing a taped concert by the Canadian Piano Trio on its Arts National Program during Debut Atlantic Week, March 16-20, 1987. Another trio, the Henri Brassard Piano Trio, will be appearing at the Dunn Theatre on January 18, 1987, as part of the "Chamber Music at Dalhousie" series. *Debut Atlantic* continues on January 29, 1987, with pianist Louis Lortie.

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In search of the \$3 Steak

By MARK PIESANEN

Mark: I've set this sunny Saturday afternoon aside to seek out the best \$3.00 steak in Halifax. My quest begins at the LBR. Assisting me is Ian Macleod, some drunk I met on my way downtown. He asked me for my spare change and I asked him if he'd like to be a *Gazette* food critic. I think the \$3.00 steak plays an important role in the student's Saturday. It satisfies basic nutritional requirements and it doesn't take a big dent out of your beer fund. Hey, Ian, just what does LBR stand for?

Ian: I dunno. I think it spells 'Lotsa Bums and Rummies.' There sure are a lot of them in here. I just saw a guy drink a draft out of his shoe. No, sorry, he was just smelling it. I'm surprised that the *Gazette* is letting you do this story.

Mark: Anyways, down to business. The steak here tips the scales at a whopping 10 ounces and costs \$3.95. It comes with fries and coleslaw. For the budget minded, or diet conscious, the LBR offers a 7 ounce wing steak for \$2.95. The atmosphere here is really great. There is kind of a nautical feel to it.

Ian: I know. There's this drawing of a nude mermaid that I just can't take my eyes off. There's also a fishing program playing on the video screen. How's your steak?

Mark: Great. Mind you, I haven't eaten for two days in preparation for this assignment. Eat up, we're on our way to the Midtown Tavern and Grill on Grafton St.

Ian: The neighbourhood around the Midtown looks like bombed-out Berlin. The Midtown offers a sirloin steak, fries and two huge ice-cream scoops of coleslaw for \$3.35. Gravy for your fries costs an extra dime. I think a Midtown steak is an acquired taste like Wil-

liam Faulkner, or Pinch Scotch. **Mark:** Not so Ian. The Midtown represents everything that is great about cheap steak in Halifax. The service is fast, there's plenty of beer, the food is delicious and look, there's even bottles of H.P. sauce and a bottle of Worcestershire sauce right on the table!

Ian: I can never pronounce Worcestershire. I like the decor here. There's not much artwork but there sure are plenty of signs to read. Here's one that starts, "Attention Hunters. . ." This seems like the sort of place that you would come to with your hockey team. A Real Man's sort of place. The next tavern we'll hit is Peddler's Pub on Granville St.

Mark: Boy is it ever crowded in here. How can we eat a steak if we can't find a place to sit? The band here is really cool. The last time I was here somebody hit a guy in the head with a frisbee, then everybody started throwing draft on each other.

Ian: It's too wild in here to fully enjoy your meal. The steak here costs \$3.95. I don't know how much it weighs, but its the biggest steak I've ever seen. It must weigh at least 30 pounds. It's served with fries, but there's no coleslaw. I think all these steaks taste the same. For my money, I'd take a whole plate of coleslaw.

Mark: The problem with getting a cheap steak in Halifax is that you end up ordering twenty bucks worth of draft to wash it down with. My theory is that the cheap food is only a hook to get you to buy lotsa beer. If that waiter ever trips, our steak is going to get swept away in a sea of spilt draft. Excuse me, I'll be right back.

Ian: You've got the weakest bladder I've ever seen. Our next stop is right across the street at the Split Crow. We couldn't finish our steak at Peddler's 'cause these people grabbed us for a kickline during, 'New York, New York'.



Mark: That's okay, I'm stuffed. I don't think I can eat another steak. Holy cow! A sirloin steak here costs \$4.25, and what's more, it weighs in at a mere 6 ounces! **Ian:** True, but the Split Crow does offer you the choice of fries or a baked potatoe and includes sour cream and coleslaw with your steak. Besides, I like this place. The crowd is a little older but its really folksy and they play

Irish music. If we but the band a pitcher of beer, they'll let us up on stage to help them sing. The music here is the best and the women are the prettiest and most friendly I've ever met at any of the steak places we've been to.

Mark: You can't say the in a *Gazette* article, that's sexist. I don't trust this place. The waiter just showed me how to hustle people by cheating at flipping a coin. At least the Crow has a shuffleboard table. Peddler's is the only steak place that doesn't offer its patrons a game of skill to pass the time away while you're waiting for your steak. Let's split, my notes are getting soaked in beer. Soon they'll be so blurry I won't be able to read them.

Ian: I think you're already soaked in beer.

Mark: You're getting pretty blurry yourself. Let's go get a pizza.

Ian: That would be a whole different article.

Mark: Maybe next week.

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or morning prayer
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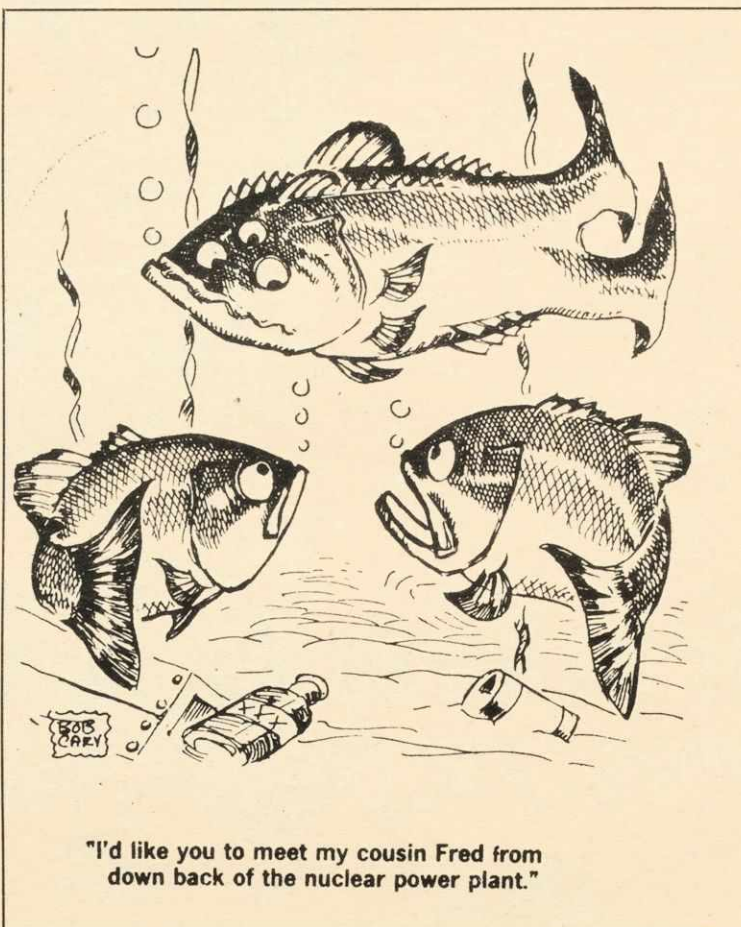
CALENDAR

ART

●**Wormwood's Photo Gallery**, 1588 Barrington St., *City Life* by Donna M.A. James until the end of November, *Fringe Benefits*, photos on the joys of babysitting by Pat Gyorfi, will be hanging throughout December.

●**Art Gallery of Nova Scotia** 6152 Coburg Road, 424-7542. *The Legend of Pasiphae*, a collection of ninety prints by Henri Matisse will be on exhibit until November 30. The Second Floor gallery will continue to display *A Centennial Salute*, AGNS Paintings by 15 NSCAD Studio Teachers until January 18.

●**Dalhousie Art Gallery** 6101 University Ave. 424-2403. *Jack Bush: Early Work*, will continue at the art gallery until November 30. The exhibit is an historical examination of the early career of Canadian artist, Jack Bush.



COMMUNITY

●**ADSUM House** emergency shelter for homeless women requires volunteers 19 years of age and over. For further information contact Linda Heseltine — 423-4443 or 429-4443.

●**Friends of Schizophrenics (FOS)** meetings on the 3rd Wednesday of each month (excluding December, July & August) at 8:00 pm at Hancock Hall, Dalhousie Campus, corner of Coburg & Oxford streets. FOS is a self-help group providing education, information and support to friends and relatives of schizophrenics.

●**The Canadian Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War** urges all those interested in designing a poster illustrating this theme to submit your entry, with your name and address affixed to the back, to Poster Competition, Canadian Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, 2335 Edgelow Street, Victoria, B.C., V8R 1R6, to

arrive not later than Dec. 31, 1986.

●**Planned Parenthood Association of Halifax, Dartmouth & Halifax County** — 3115 Veith St. — a community agency providing medical and consultation services, educational programs and resource materials on sexuality and family planning. For more information, call 455-9656.

●**Veith House** a community centre in Northend Halifax requires the assistance of individuals willing and able to help ie. volunteer in the following areas: Ceramics, Reception, Senior Lunch Program, Pre-School, and Outreach Tutoring. Interested? Call 453-320 for more information.

●**Extend-a-Family** of Halifax would like to hear from families or individuals interested in becoming friends with a disabled child. "There's a need in your neighbourhood" — so please get in touch with the Extend-a-Family coordinator at 423-9464.

CLASSIFIEDS

●**Bass and lead guitarist** looking for a young aggressive singer and experienced drummer for a newly formed alternative band with an emphasis on original material. Influences range from Beatles to birthday Party. If interested, please contact Matthew (423-2832, Kent St.) or Dana (421-0579, Howe Hall)

●**Do you think** the mainstream media is male-dominated? If so... help create women's space on the airwaves by working for *Women's Time* — a weekly programme on women's issues that will be broadcast on CKDU, 97.5

FM. Experience in radio is not needed. Contact Samantha Brennan 424-6479 or Kathy O'Brien 422-2867.

●**Singing Lessons**, Development of range, resonance, breath control & interpretation. Beginner to advanced. Experienced teacher. Call 455-3850 evenings or weekends.

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●**For private lessons** in French, Arabic, English or translation services, call 429-0763.

THEATRE, DANCE & PERFORMANCE

●**Neptune Theatre** (1593 Argyle Street) presents the play *Who's Afraid of Virginia Wolfe* each Tuesday to Friday at 8:00 pm each Tuesday to Friday at 8:00 pm and Saturday at 5:00 and 9:00 pm. There will also be a Sunday matinee at 2:00 pm.

●**Cunard Street Theatre** (5527 Cunard Street) presents the play *La Sagouine* each Tuesday to Saturday at 8:00 pm until November 29. There will also be a Sunday matinee at 2:00 pm.



"You mean we've both been checking the same department for duplication of services?!"

FILMS

●**NFB Theatre**, 1571 Argyle St., 422-3700, Jean-Luc Godard's *Masculine-Feminine*, Nov 20 & 21; Truffaut's *Stolen Kisses* Nov. 22 & 23; Canadian authors night with films on Irving Layton and Mordecai Richler, free admission on Wednesday, Nov 27-30, *The Magician* and *Shame* by Bergman. Screening times for all the films are 7:00 & 9:00 pm.

●**Wormwood's** 1588 Barrington St., 422-3700. Director Anne Wheeler's recent feature, *Loyalties*, until Thursday Nov. 20; *Men* Nov. 21-27; Both these films are at 7:00 & 9:00 pm; *Aliens* at 11:30 pm on Friday and Saturday and at 2:00 pm on Sunday.

●**Cinema around town**: Paramount Theatre (1577 Barrington Street) *Tai Pan* and *The Colour of Money*, Hyland Theatre (at the rotary) *Peggy Sue Got Married*, Oxford Theatre (Quinpool at Oxford) *Something Wild*, Casino Theatre (2120 Gottingen Street) *The Texas Chainsaw Massacre II*. Screening times at all theatres are approximately 7:00 and 9:00 pm

●**DSU Sunday Cinema** presents *Risky Business* in the McInnes Room, Dal SUB, at 8:00 pm/

OFF THE WALL Jan Sykora



Contrary to popular belief, it was not a dove that prompted Noah to believe that the flood was over

MUSIC

●**Nova Scotia Choral Federation** proudly presents Jeffrey Joudrey conducting the Fall Youth Sing 1986 with Barbara Butler, accompanist. One hundred and seventy young singers from around the province will participate in three days of choral singing. The highlight is a concert with various guest choir and massed voices on November 23, 3:30 pm at St. Andrew's United Church on Coburg Road. We welcome all to attend!

●**Symphony Nova Scotia** POPS performance at 8:00 pm in the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium. For more information, call 424-2646.

●**Grawood Lounge**, Dal. SUB, Unicorn Cafe on Sunday from 8:00 pm 'til midnight; Blue Monday (guess when) with live jazz from 5:00 pm until 9:00 pm.

All submissions to the calendar page must be dropped off at the Gazette office on the third floor of the Student Union Building by noon, Friday before publication

CALENDAR

THURSDAY 20

●**X-country skiing seminar** at the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, Lower Water Street, Halifax, at 7:30 pm. This is sponsored by the Canadian Hostelling Association of N.S.

●**Law Hour Speaker** — Micheal Harris, author of *Justice Denied* in room 115 of the Weldon Building. Everyone is welcome.

●**Amnesty International Group** 15 monthly meeting at the Dalhousie University SUB. For further information, call Bill at 424-2483.

●**John Dillon**, author of *Debt Bondage and Self Reliance*, will speak at the Halifax Main Library from 12:00 noon to 2:00 pm.

●**Cafe Espanol** Chile, Spanish tortilla, vino tinto, . . . Renato and his friends playing Chilean folk music at 1339 LeMarchant Street from 3:30-6:00pm. Bring all your amigos. For more information, contact the Spanish department, 424-7017.

FRIDAY 21

●**Africa Day**, Films, displays and performances all day in the Lobby of the Dal SUB. Sponsored by African Students Association.

●**Information Technology Seminar**, Current and Future Trends in the delivery of Scientific and Technical Information by Alber Joseph, the acting head of Canada Institute for Scientific

and Technical Information takes place in the MacMechan Auditorium, Killam Library at 11:45 am.

●**Innateness of Language** by Robert Martin of Dalhousie Department of Philosophy at 3:30 pm in room 4258/63 of the LSC.

SATURDAY 22

●**Doctor Who Day** all day, starting at 10:00 am in Room 314 of the Dal SUB. A member from Halcon-10 is the guest speaker. Come celebrate television's longest running science fiction programme.

●**Russian Night**, presented by the Russian Club of Dalhousie University is an evening of Russian poetry featuring this year, Pushkin's "Mozart and Salieri" and other selected poems. A generous sampling of Russian cuisine follows. Takes place at 5500 Inglis Street (the Universalist Unitarian Church). Tickets are \$4.00 at the door or through the Russian Department, 1376 LeMarchant Street.

●**Africa Night**, McInnes Room, SUB. Limited number of tickets available. Dinner and dancing. Contact the Centre for African Studies (3814) or International Student Centre (7077).

●**Nova Scotia Amateur Body Building** Association exhibition from 10:00 am until Finals at 7:30 pm at the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium.

SUNDAY 23

●**Out There**, the video about the first singlehanded around the world race is available for viewing Nov 22 & 23 at the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, 1675 Lower Water Street.

MONDAY 24

●**Chemistry Seminar**, Alex Fallis of MUN will be speaking on *Intra molecular reactions as synthetic tools* at 1:30 pm in room 215 of the chemistry building. Coffee and doughnuts will be served in room 231 at 1:15 pm.

●**Sylvie's Story**, the first film in a three part NFB series on battered women entitled, "The Next Step". Screening starts at 12:45 pm, Theatre E and 7:30 pm Theatre B, Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building. The guest speaker is a battered woman. Sponsored by the Dalhousie Women Health and Medicine. For more information, 425-3146, evenings.

TUESDAY 25

●**Movie Night** presented by the DSU in the McInnis room of the SUB. *Animal House* and *Blues Brothers* starting at 7:30 pm.

●**The Problem of External Relations** — Outside Political and

Economic Controls, will be the theme of the Regional Identity lecture at the Halifax City, Regional Library Main Branch on Spring Garden Road, in the Saint Mary's Lunch and Learn Atlantic Canada Studies series. The lecture will be on Tuesday, Nov. 25th, 12:00 noon to 1:00 pm. All are welcome.

WEDNESDAY 26

●**Huntington Society of Canada** are having a public meeting on Wednesday, Nov. 26th at 8:00 pm in the Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building, Theatre B, College St. Guest speaker will be Mr. Ralph Walker, founder of the Huntington Society of Canada and executive director of research & patient/family services.

●**Prayer for Peace**, an Advent View of Peace and Disarmament, from 12:30 to 1:30 pm in Room 314 of the Dal SUB. Sponsored by the United Church Community at Dalhousie. Guest speaker is Gif Gifford of *Veterans Against Nuclear Arms*. Discussion to follow.

●**Can Mother Nature Cope?** a lecture by Roger Pocklington of the Bedford Institute on the "greenhouse effect" is one of a series on the past and future of the climate of eastern Canada held at the Nova Scotia Museum on 1747 Summer street. Begins at 8:00 pm.

●**A Safe Distance**, the second

film in a three part NFB series on battered women entitled "The Next Step". Screening starts at 12:45 pm in Theatre E and 7:30 pm in Theatre A of the Sir Charles Tupper medical Building. Guest speaker is Carolyn Campbell, staffperson in a transition house for battered women and their children in King's County, N.S. Sponsored by Dalhousie Women, Health and Medicine. For more information, call 425-3146, evenings.

●**East Coast Oil and Gas**: Present and Future Impact, is the topic of a public talk in room D15 of TUNS, at 7:30 pm. Sponsored by the Nova Scotia Petroleum Society.

THURSDAY 27

●**In the Name of the People**, a film (El Salvador 1986) to be screened at 12:00 and 8:00 pm at OXFAM-DEVERIC, 1649 Barrington St. Co-sponsored by LAIG and DEVERIC. For more information call 429-1370.

●**Environmental Chemicals and Human Reproduction in New Brunswick** is the topic of the seminar by Dr. Frank White from the Department of Community Health and Epidemiology of Dalhousie at 11:30 am in Room 238 LSC.

●**Peter Gzowski** will give a lecture in the McInnes Room at 8:00 pm, broadcasting *Morningside* live from CKDU the next day.

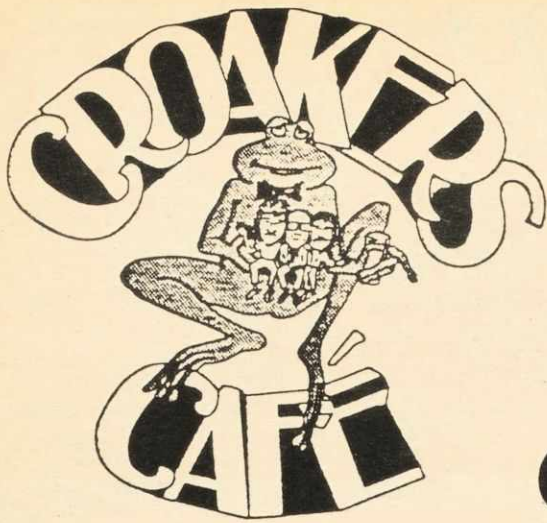
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a public lecture by

Peter Gzowski

Thursday November 27th
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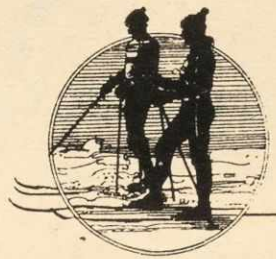
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