

Perinbam

FOREIGN AID NOT A WASTE



by Greg Morgan

Foreign aid is not a waste, and universities have an important role in international development, said Lewis Perinbam, speaking last Tuesday at Dal to an audience of students representing a wide range of racial groups. Perinbam is an executive of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), which administers our foreign aid policy.

Alluding to public skepticism about giving aid, he briefly sketched the rationale behind it.

It is not a futile gesture of goodwill. The economies of many poor countries have grown more dramatically since the last war than did those of Europe at the dawn of the Industrial Revolution.

The Third World draws 85% of its development needs from its own resources. It could raise the remaining 15% which aid furnishes, but probably at the same high social and political prices paid by China, which refuses all aid. Perinbam contends that Western foreign aid helps to create conditions favourable to open societies.

Furthermore, giving aid serves the West's self in-

terest. The Third World forms a vast new economic frontier which development, helped by aid, will continue to broaden. It already absorbs over 1/3 of our exports. If only for our own good, we cannot afford to hinder the expansion of this market.

Canada, as much as any other donor, benefits from its own aid policy. In places where she would otherwise be unknown, the projects financed represent a Canadian presence. Like all nations, we offer "tied" aid: 60% of the money must be spent here. This shores up the economy and provides jobs. Apart from being "tied", however our aid is virtually free of "strings".

Perinbam believes the universities of the West have a necessary job in furthering international co-operation. With special leadership, brains and an international background they can do things which government and big business can not.

The Universities of developing countries are far more elite and aloof from society. Perinbam feels the experience and advice of our own institutions could correct this tendency. They can also work with foreign countries on

joint development projects, like the ones in Ghana and Brazil partly run by departments of Dalhousie.

The university, he said, as a cutting edge for new ideas in society ought to promote a sense of internationalism and contribute to a better understanding of the global community.

To believe Perinbam's comments on the state of the Third World any help at all would be welcome. He blamed the colonial period for more than mere material damage. It destroyed the relations which had existed between people and eroded local initiative. Political independence alone will not suffice. It is the Havana Conference which most recently demanded a "new economic order" in response to this extreme vulnerability.

Several countries possess one crop economies which a relatively small crisis can easily devastate. Also enormous national debt and now expensive oil cripple a large part of the developing world. These facts make Perinbam's observations much more relevant.

Crackdown on illegal liquor sales coming

by Sandy MacDonald

Reports of on-campus parties, unlicensed for the sale and dispensing of alcohol, reached the inner chambers of the Student Council meeting held Oct. 1. Umesh Jain, representative of the Board of Management of Campus Security, told council of the

board's concern over the incidents of abuse of campus-licensing regulations.

At present Dalhousie University is the holder of a Special Premise License, granted by the Province of Nova Scotia. This license provides for specified areas in the University where liquor

may legally be served. The sale of liquor in unspecified areas is prohibited, with the exception of rooms rented to individuals, such as resident rooms.

Specified areas include Howe Hall, Shirriff Hall, the Arts Centre, the Student Union Building and some

department houses. The sale of liquor elsewhere on campus is legal only through the purchase of a temporary license issued by Student Union Services.

One incident now under investigation by the campus security board involves a rather boisterous party held in the Life Sciences Building last year, where unlicensed liquor was allegedly sold. Reports of activities ranging from excessive drinking to an alleged illegal entry into one of the science laboratories and subsequent removal of alcohol to bolster the party punch has prompted security officers to

look into the matter.

The University is responsible for dispensing on-campus liquor says Student Union president Dick Matthews, and the campus community must show its concern to rectify this situation. Until the student body is willing to accept responsibility for these infringements upon the liquor laws, security will be tightened on University property.

At present this sensitive issue is only being looked into, says Matthews but further incidents may warrant a deeper investigation.

P.C.'s Energy Plan

Zero oil imports by 1990

by Paul Tyndall

Last Friday Premier John Buchanan announced a P.C. energy policy that he claims will reduce Nova Scotia's reliance upon OPEC oil to an almost zero level by the year 1990. Presently, Nova Scotia is dependant upon foreign crude oil for 84% of its total energy needs (the national rate is 44%), the other 16% of the province's energy requirements being met by coal, wood and hydro power.

This new energy policy is an attempt to convert Nova Scotia from an oil consuming province into one that relies primarily upon coal for fuel. Mr. Buchanan will attempt to capitalize upon the more than 3.5 million tons of coal found in various coal fields throughout Nova Scotia (800,000 tons of which can be recovered with the existing technology).

The Premier's plan will rely heavily upon federal funding, both through DEVCO (Cape

Breton Development Corporation) and through direct grants to the province of Nova Scotia.

The proposed budget will cost \$1.2 billion 1979 dollars.

Through development and research the P.C. government hopes to increase the annual production rate of thermal coal from the 1.6 million tons for the year of 1980 to 5.5 million tons by 1990.

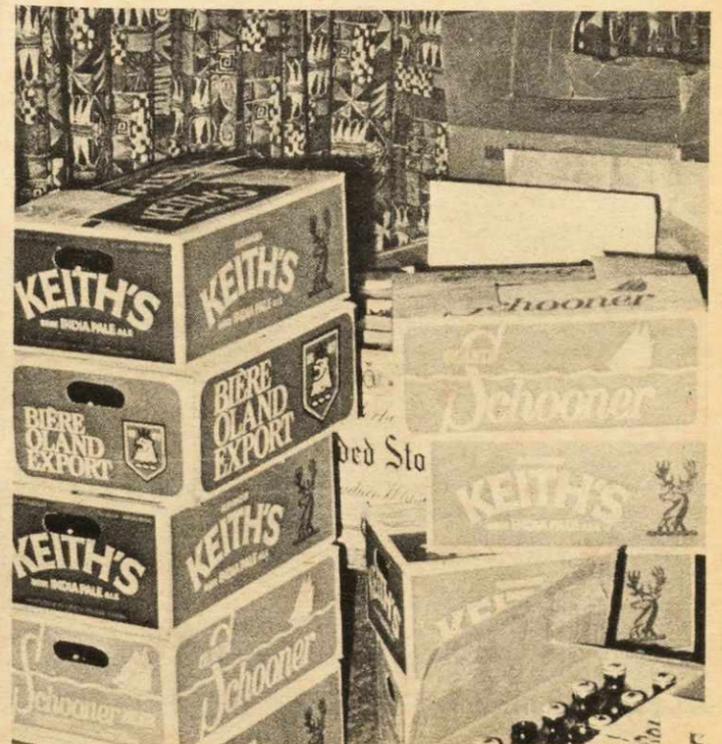
"At a production rate of 10 million tons annually there will be at least 80 years of continuous production available," says Mr. Buchanan.

The major flaw with this policy is the supposition the federal government will fund the program to the extent that will enable the Nova Scotia government to implement their policy. Premier Buchanan is optimistic about Ottawa's role in our energy policy but it is difficult to determine where the federal government's priorities lie.

Gerald Regan, Liberal leader of the opposition, says that the P.C. energy policy is "vague and deceptive."

Regan says it is no more than a proposal which states what the present government would 'like' to see happen with regards to energy in the province. Regan says it evades any definite statements of dates, or alternative proposals if federal financing is not what the government hopes it to be.

Regan also says the policy is a simple carrying through of matters that the former Liberal government set in to motion. He says that "nowhere in the province of Nova Scotia is there an electrical generating plant that was built by the P.C. government. They were all begun by the previous Liberal government." Regan claims this to be the case with the Lingans mines which he says were initially begun by the former Liberal government.



Thursday, October 11, 1979

Thursday, October 18, 1979

THURSDAY TO THURSDAY

THURSDAY

"Literature and Women" is a series of programs scheduled to take place at A Woman's Place, 1225 Barrington Street, Halifax, during October, 1979.

In "Womensong", on Thursday, October 11, Georgina Chambers will discuss the emergence of feminist music, and the growing appreciation of female composers and performers of the past whose work was ignored or forgotten. As well as being a collector of the music of Holly Near, Chris Williamson and others, Ms. Chambers has frequently performed their work and her own compositions at women's conferences and coffee houses.

Dr. Patricia Monk, of the English Department of Dalhousie University, talks on women in science fiction at "Frankenstein's Mother" on Monday, October 15.

A videotape and discussion on the Harlequin Romance will take place on Monday, October 22.

Non-sexist books for children and young adults will be the topic on October 29, when Linda Pearse and Lynn Murphy of Dartmouth Regional Library will discuss titles that reflect the concerns and values of the feminist and men's liberation movement.

For more information on this series call A Woman's Place at 429-4063 or Lynn Murphy at 466-6295.

The Dalhousie Art Gallery will provide a guided tour of the exhibition ROBERT FRANK—PHOTOGRAPHS on Thursday, October 11 at 10:00 a.m.

The Dalhousie Art Gallery Free Thursday Noon Hour Film Series will present two films on photography—**Dorothea Lange: The Closer for Me** and **Dorothea Lange: Under the trees** on Thursday, October 11 at 12:00-1:00 p.m. in the MacAloney Room No. 406 in the Dalhousie Arts Centre.

Attention Jewish Students! **Shalom!** There will be a **Sukkah dinner** on Thursday, October 11 at 6 p.m. at Beth Israel Synagogue at 1480 Oxford Street in the Sukkah.

On Saturday, October 13 after Simhat Torah services there will be a Simhat Torah wine and cheese party in the Beth Israel Synagogue youth lounge. For further info, phone 422-1301.

Adult Basic Education Classes will be held at the Halifax North Branch Library, 2285 Gottingen Street on Tuesday, October 9 and Thursday, October 11 from 9:30 a.m. to 11:30 a.m.

The Honourable MARC LALONDE will be the featured speaker at the Law Hour on Thursday, October 18 at 11:30 a.m. in room 115 of the law school. Throughout the years Mr. Lalonde has enjoyed a distinguished and varied career in the academic and political fields. In 1967 he became chief policy advisor to Prime Minister Pearson and was later appointed principal secretary to Prime Minister Trudeau in 1968; earning him the distinction of being one of the most influential voices in Ottawa. Mr. Lalonde was elected to the House of Commons for the first time in the general election of 1972 and was promptly sworn into the Cabinet as Minister of National Health and Welfare. Thereafter, he served as Minister of State for Federal-Provincial Relations and the Status of Women. He was serving as Minister of Justice when the Liberal party was defeated in the May 22 election. Mr. Lalonde, who retained his Montreal-Outremont seat by a comfortable majority, has been active of late in the federal Liberal party's response to the Quebec government's referendum on independence. All those interested in hearing Mr. Lalonde speak are invited to attend.

This update page sponsored by
the O'BRIEN DRUG MART

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[Corner of Coburg & LeMarchant;
... directly opposite Howe Hall]

The Dalhousie Art Gallery Free Thursday Noon Hour Film Series will present two films on photography—**Daybooks of Edward Weston: How Young I Was** and **Daybooks of Edward Weston: The Strongest Way of Seeing** on Thursday, October 18 at 12:00-1:00 in the MacAloney Room No. 406 in the Dalhousie Arts Centre.

The Dalhousie Russian Club will be showing the film UNCLE VANYA on Thursday, October 18 at 8:00 p.m. in the McInnes Room of the Dal S.U.B. From the play by Anton Chekov, 1972. Colour. Russian with English subtitles. Admission: \$1.50. All welcome.

FRIDAY:

Friday, October 12

Dal Scuba meeting: Advanced, Archaeology and Photography course arrangements will be discussed; if you want to take one of these courses you must attend. Also, a showing of underwater photographs taken by Club members. 7:30 p.m., room to be announced. Any enquiries, see Trevor Kenchington, 424-3843.

An exhibition of contemporary **Kewatin wall hangings** by Inuit women from Baker Lake, Rankin Inlet, Eskimo Point and Whale Cove plus drawings by New Guinea students, thousands of miles away, will open at Mount Saint Vincent University's Art Gallery this Friday and run until October 24.

The first lecture of the **Issues in Science Series** is **Nuclear Waste in the Sea** with Dr. Peter Wangersky of Dalhousie University, on Friday, October 12, from 12:00 noon to 1:00 p.m. at the Halifax City Regional Library, 5381 Spring Garden Road.

A large and growing stockpile of radioactive wastes from weapons manufacture and power generation already exists and is being held in temporary storage. Among the options under consideration for permanent storage is burial in the sediments of the deep sea. The merits and problems of this kind of storage will be outlined.

The merits and problems of nuclear waste disposal in the sea will be discussed by Dalhousie oceanographer Peter Wangersky at 12 noon, October 12 at the Halifax City Regional Library on Spring Garden Road.

His talk is the first in an eight-part lunch hour lecture series entitled **Issues in Science: The Public Wants To Know**. It is co-sponsored by the library and the Halifax-Dartmouth Science Focus working committee.

This week the Dal SHAPER will be holding its Friday Fun Run at the Dal Track and the feature will be a session on flexibility. Injuries due to not stretching before and after a run are very common amongst beginning runners who may become discouraged and drop out of it altogether.

The Fun Run will be from 2 miles to as far as you would like to go and begins at 12:45 at the Track. Bring a friend and we'll see you there.

SATURDAY:

Phi Rho Medical Fraternity, 5725 Inglis Street will have a Toga Party on October 13 at 9:00 p.m. There will be a happy hour beginning at 8:00 p.m. Noa admitta withouta toga.

Pre-school films: **Mother Duck and the Big Race**, **Zoo's Eye View—Dawn to Dark**, and **The Little Rooster Who Made the Sun Rise** will be shown at the Halifax City Regional Library, 5381 Spring Garden Road, on Tuesday, October 9, and Wednesday, October 10, at 10:30 a.m., and again on Saturday, October 13, at 10:00 a.m.

The Puppet Show: **The Donkey Prince** will be performed by staff at the Halifax City Regional Library, 5381 Spring Garden Road, on Saturday, October 13 at 10:30 a.m.; and again at the Halifax North Branch Library, 2285 Gottingen Street, at 2:30 p.m.

FLEAS FOR SALE!! Not really, but if you want a deal on some good used goods (books, furniture, decorations, etc.) be at the Dalhousie Newman Society Flea Market, Saturday, October 13 from one to five in the afternoon at St. Mary's Basilica (on the corner of Barrington and Spring Garden) in the basement. Be there!!

National Film Board films: **Paddle to the Sea**, **Ghosts of a River**, **60 Cycles**, and **Atomic Zoom** will be shown at the Halifax City Regional Library, 5381 Spring Garden Road, on Saturday, October 13 at 3:30 p.m.

The Dalhousie Invitational High School Soccer Tournament will take place October 13 and 14 at Studley Field. Participating teams are: Sackville, Dartmouth, Prince Andrew, and Dalhousie J.V.'s. Kickoff begins at 9 a.m. and games run until 5 p.m. The deciding games will be held on Sunday beginning at 9 a.m.

Come out and enjoy the games while waiting for the finish of the Alpine marathon which finishes at Studley Field.

Olympic Film: **Swimming I** (Advanced Skills) will be shown at the Halifax North Branch Library, 2285 Gottingen Street, Saturday, October 13 at 4:30 p.m.

Pre-school films: **The Ugly Duckling**, **The Big Red Barn**, and **Ponies** will be shown at the Halifax North Branch Library, 2285 Gottingen Street, on Wednesday, October 10 at 10:30 a.m., and again on Saturday, October 13 at 3:00 p.m.

TUESDAY:

Writing: A Very Practical Skill, will be offered as a non-credit course by Mount Saint Vincent University's Centre for Continuing Education at Sackville High School, 479 Glendale Drive, Lower Sackville, 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m., Tuesdays, October 2 to November 20.

The program, a co-operative venture of the university with Sackville High School, is designed for persons wishing to improve basic writing and communication skills.

Instructors will be Dr. Mary Keane and Sister Therese Moore, members of the department of English, Mount Saint Vincent University.

To register or to obtain more information about the program, phone the Centre for Continuing Education, Mount Saint Vincent University, 443-4450, local 243. Enrolment is limited, and early registration is advised.

Keep Busy, a film by Robert Frank, will be screened in the Dalhousie Art Gallery at 12:00 noon Tuesday through Friday until November 8. The exhibition will be on display until November 11.

WEDNESDAY:

For persons interested in **professionalizing volunteer work**, Mount Saint Vincent University offers a new non-credit program, **Volunteer Career Development**, Wednesdays, 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m., October 3 to October 31.

INFO:

There are still a few places open on **DAL SCUBA'S** "Basic Scuba Diving Course". Interested persons are asked to register in the Athletics Office located in Dalplex.

Single Again, a non-credit course for women whose marriage or marriage-like relationship has ended with separation, divorce or death, is being offered by Mount Saint Vincent University, 7:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Thursdays, September 27 to November 15.

Sponsored by the Centre for Continuing Education, the course offers women the opportunity to work through their concerns about being single again. Participants will learn about the emotional process through which they are going. By means of group participation and shared experiences women who attend will be encouraged to face their new found situations with renewed self esteem and self confidence.

Instructors will be Ms. Gail Golding and Ms. Gail Warriner.

To register or to obtain more information about the non-credit course, phone the Centre for Continuing Education, Mount Saint Vincent University, 443-4450, local 243. Enrolment is limited, and early registration is advised.

Sunday, October 14
MARXIST-LENINIST FORUM. The second lecture and discussion in the series on the theme "Mao Zedong Thought is an anti-Marxist and counter-revolutionary theory." The talk this week will expose the idealistic and pragmatic nature of Mao Zedong Thought and its ideological roots in anarchism, Trotskyism, Titoite and Krushchevite revisionism and Chinese feudalism. SUB, Room 410-412, 2:00 p.m. Sponsored by Dalhousie Student Movement.

Retreat to Advance
YOU ARE A CHILD OF THE UNIVERSE—more than just a phrase from the sixties, this is a recognition of our true place in the world. Dr. Beryl Orris of Waterloo, Ontario will be examining this theme in detail at a weekend retreat sponsored by the Dalhousie Newman Society. The retreat is open to any interested persons and is being held October 19-20-21 at St. Mary's University. For more information contact: Dave, 429-2478.

PHI RHO FILM SOCIETY presents super double feature, **SUPERMAN & MIDNIGHT EXPRESS**, Friday and Saturday, October 26 & 27, 7:00 p.m., Tupper Link, Theatres A & B. Advance tickets \$3.50 from members, faculty reps or in Tupper Link, October 25 & 26, 12:45-1:15. Tickets at door \$5.00.

The Halifax Coalition for Full Employment is presenting a monthly film series as a fund raiser.

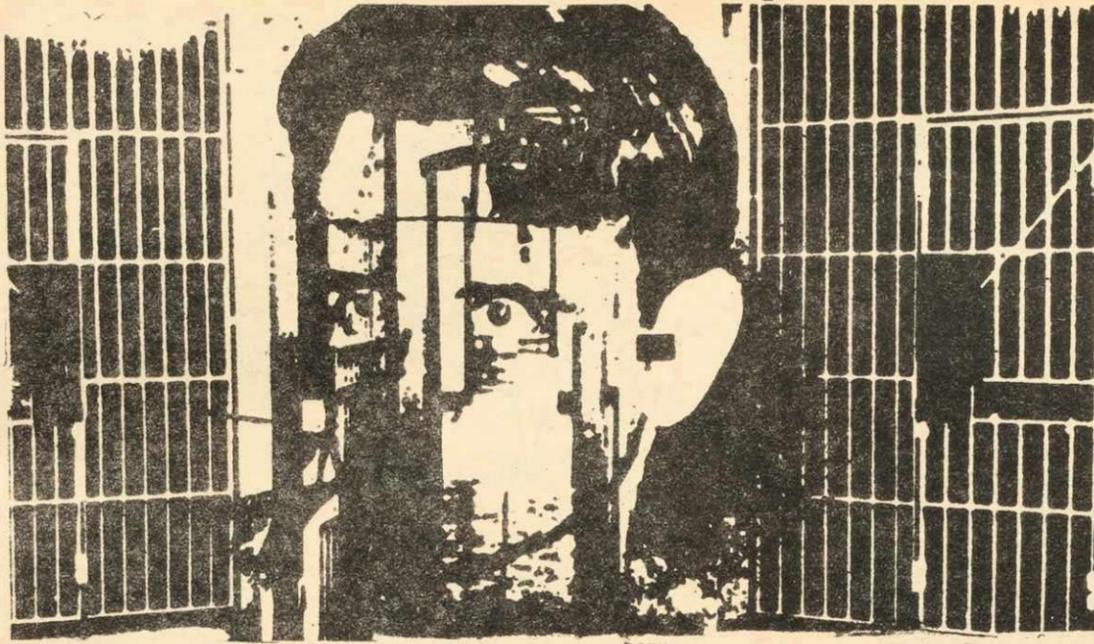
The Coalition is made up of labor, women's and community groups, working and unemployed persons united in the fight for decent work at decent wages.

We defend the rights of unemployed workers within the framework imposed by the UIC bureaucracy.

We fight, as best we can, corporate and government anti-worker propaganda and their unemployment creating policies.

We need your support. Our phone number is 423-4813. Our address is Room 122, 1657 Barrington Street.

Holocaust a definite possibility



by Heather Myers

We'll have a "holocaust" on our hands if Canada's prison system is not changed, said B.C. prisoners' rights activist Claire Culhane, speaking at the Dalhousie Law Hour in the Weldon Law Building last Thursday morning.

Culhane attacked the prison system for both its cruelty and ineffectiveness, and expressed concern for inmates and their future victims. Most prisoners have not committed violent crimes, she said, but

after serving 2-10 brutalizing years in a federal prison, they are "walking time bombs."

Claire Culhane recognized the need for law and order within the person and in society, but claimed nothing short of elimination of the present federal prison system will achieve this.

She stated discrimination starts in court, where most judges are ignorant of both the conditions of prisons and the life of the socially and economically deprived classes

from which the majority of the accused come. Culhane cited records indicating that native people are consistently given longer than average sentences for minor offenses, supporting her claim that racism is practiced against the native offender.

Office Questioned



Joan Astle, Community Affairs Secretary

by Darrell Dexter

Community affairs secretary! Who's that? is probably the reaction you would get if you asked somebody about the position.

Well, if you would find yourself in that category, don't be alarmed. It is the predominant feeling, not only on campus, but among student council members. It seems that no one really knows what she is supposed to be doing.

In conversation with the present community affairs secretary, Joan Astle, she admitted that there was no clear job description and that the secretary from last year really had not outlined how she was to approach the job. She said "I see the job as a public relations office to promote student interest in the community and community interest in the students." Well, there is one thing we know for sure, she

receives a one thousand dollar honoraria for whatever it is she is supposed to be doing.

This is not to imply that the office doesn't do anything. Quite the opposite in fact. Astle has been instrumental in starting or reviving such things as Metro Media, which is a page that would be in one of the major Halifax newspapers to tell the general public what is going on at universities in the city. She has also seen to it that such worthy programs as Outreach Tutoring are continuing. She asks that if people are interested in community affairs projects, would they please get in touch with her office in the Student Union building. Presently, they are looking for someone that would do some reading for a blind student who is taking courses at Dalhousie. They are also looking for people to do a host of other things on committees.

John Murphy, former treasurer of the Student Union or as he put it on his report to the Student Union "The Supreme Financial Officer", said that the office was slashed considerably last year and that it was possible that in years to come the office might be sacked. In reply to that, Astle said that Murphy's comments were probably a reflection of how the office was run last year and that if the office was not better defined, then the Student Union would have to look towards a re-evaluation of the office.

In the future for the office there are projects to be dealt with. The office will be running Intro-Dal on November 16, 17 and 18. Also, the office will sponsor a lecture series by the Dalhousie speakers bureau.

A desire and a need to be educated abroad

by Susan Edgett

Did you ever stop to think how a student in deepest Africa finds out about a certain university in Nova Scotia?

In an interview, John Orkar, the co-ordinator for overseas students, explained how the need and desire to be educated abroad evolved in many African countries.

In his country of origin, Nigeria, missionaries have played a major role in opening the doors to foreign countries such as Britain, the United States and Canada. In the mid 1900's, British missionaries set out to spread their religious knowledge to their colonies in Africa. These pioneers were followed by Americans, and, in 1960, Nigeria welcomed its first Canadian missionary.

The missionaries were widely respected by the Africans, because they were responsible for the education of the children. The mission schools, at one time, were the only educational institutions in the country. Gradually, the state has taken over charge of the curriculum but the religious instruction is still left to the missionaries. Students attending a mission school must pay for tuition, but the government finances the books and the teachers' salaries. State schools do not charge tuition fees and pay the student a minimal wage to be educated. The quality of instruction and the materials vary from school to school unfortunately.

Nigerians were grateful to the missionaries for educating their children. Besides teaching the fundamental skills, missionaries were able to advise their students who had the potential and desire, to continue their post-secondary education abroad. Contacts with foreign universities were set up through the missionaries.

The Canadian government has a budget of \$480,000,000 for prison construction, Culhane said, despite the recommendation of the Law Reform Commission that prison be used only as a last resort, and contrary to statistics that predict Canada will need fewer, not more, prison cells in the future.

Culhane pointed out that at the cost of \$30,000 per prisoner, Canada has a reputation for keeping more people incarcerated per capita than any other Western nation. Yet, the administration at Kingston women's prison dropped a desperately needed life skills program operating at a mere \$4000 because it "cost too much." Rehabilitation cannot exist given the present attitudes in our prison system, Culhane said.

Alternatives to prison, she asserted, are available, once one looks at the problem and its solution in the context of society and its crimes. For the 5% of inmates convicted of

violent crimes, she believes detention is necessary. But rather than maximum security prison, these few need the specialized medical and psychological treatment that could clearly be provided out of the ample government budget. For non-violent prisoners, particularly first offenders, diversion projects, which give convicts a chance to make restitution, should be expanded, she recommended.

Responding to questions from the audience, Culhane suggested that lawyers can be most helpful by suing wherever possible on behalf of a prisoner who has been beaten or abused. Ordinary citizens can write letters, visit prisons, and generally lobby from the outside. Complain to the media, if you are barred from prison. If there were compulsory press conferences inside federal prisons every month, Culhane said, prisoners would not be driven to riots and hostage-takings to make their voices heard.

Since the Nigerian universities did not have the facilities or instructors to accommodate all the students, the government began to promote university education abroad. In this way, the students returning with M.A.'s and Ph.D.'s were more qualified to advance the technology and standard of living in the country.

Hundreds of students apply annually for government scholarships through newspaper advertisements. The scholarship quota depends on the student's academic standing and the need for certain areas of study to be learned. In order to apply to Dalhousie University, Nigerians are required to pass five O levels and two A levels, exams based on the British education system comparable to our Grade 11 or 12. The scholarships for different areas of study vary from year to year, depending on the number of engineers, doctors, lawyers, historians, etc. The government calculates the country's needs.

The Commonwealth countries offer scholarships to study in another Commonwealth country. Students must apply through the government of their country of origin.

Canadian International Development Aid (CIDA) offers scholarships to foreign students wishing to continue their studies in a Canadian graduate program. Several African students, undergraduate or graduate, who show the need for financial assistance, may receive the Earl of Dalhousie Scholarship.

Once the student has been accepted to university abroad, he/she must apply for a passport. The passport processing may be hastened if the student is on scholarship. To receive a student visa, the applicant must present evidence of his/her acceptance

to a Canadian university and prove to the Canadian officials that he/she has access to sufficient funds to finance one year at university. The students must renew the visa each year, providing the same information.

Professor Marriott, Dean of Students, said foreign graduate students generally tend to be supported in part by their governments, while undergraduates from foreign countries depend largely on private finances. Dalhousie advises foreign students that a minimum of \$4000 (plus \$750 as of 1979) is required for one year at the university. Government student loans in Canada apply equally to Canadian born students and students with landed immigrant status (for at least 12 months).

Dean Marriott attributes the hike of \$750 in tuition fees for foreign students as a reaction to the differential fees Canadian students have had to pay abroad in recent years. At one time, students paid the same amount for their tuition. However, as foreign universities have upped tuition fees for Canadian students, so Canadian universities have followed suit. With the Canadian government no longer subsidizing tuition fees for foreign students as of this year, the universities are obliged to increase their fees.

Dean Marriott feels that, for the most part, foreign students have been able to cope with the tuition increase this year. The rise presents little problems to scholarship students who merely bill their home government for the balance. Those foreign students here on personal funds have not approached the Dean of Students with financial difficulties up to now.

Nuclear Energy a Problem

Nuclear energy is trouble. And until more questions are truthfully answered, it is going to remain trouble.

Nuclear energy has been promoted as the only real solution we have to the energy crisis. Scientists tell gruesome tales of whole towns left in the dark because they ignored the advantages of nuclear power. When solar power or more research into nuclear is mentioned, a huge cry from the nuclear industry can be heard and teams of experts are rushed in to bombard the public with figures on the unfeasibility of any other power source and the safe, clean nature of atomic power. What else can we expect? There is a lot of big money involved here and where there is big money there is always pressure for the public to accept the dictates from on high without question.

I am not a nuclear expert nor do I claim to be. However I do know that the nuclear energy industry is not in as good shape as we are told it is. Everyday it seems to grow worse. Three Mile Island; classrooms in British Columbia contaminated by waste; leaks in plants in Minnesota and Arizona; countries buying reactors for "scientific research" and using them to provide material for nuclear weapons; the list goes on and on. Nuclear authorities in Ontario have gone as far as to ignore government demands to clean up their act.

There are too many questions that remain to be answered about nuclear energy and we should demand the answers before more nuclear plants are built. Nuclear officials tell us that nuclear power is 500 times safer than coal or oil. What they don't tell you is that a nuclear disaster would kill millions and affect millions of others for generations to come.

The final point I would like to make about nuclear power is about the people who protest against it. Nuclear officials paint pictures of "thousands of unemployed arts students" (as a certain relative of mine has described it) being the only ones who care about nuclear energy. Nothing could be farther from the truth. More and more the voices being raised, the loudest in this debate are those of concerned scientists who are alarmed at the rapid growth of nuclear power. It must be remembered that the first warnings of problems in the nuclear industry came from officials in the industry itself.

What to do about nuclear energy? The answers to that question are many-sided and complex. But with the rapid growth of this industry, and with the shadow of Lepreau getting darker every day, it is one the people of the Maritimes should be thinking about.

the Dalhousie Gazette

The Dalhousie Gazette, Canada's oldest college newspaper, is the weekly publication of the Dalhousie Student Union members, and is a founding member of Canadian University Press.

The views expressed in the Dalhousie Gazette are not necessarily those of the Dalhousie Student Union, the editor, or the collective staff. We reserve the right to edit material for space or legal reasons, or if it is considered offensive to our readers.

The deadline for articles and letters-to-the-editor is noon on Monday. No unsigned material will be accepted, but anonymity may be granted on request. Letters should not exceed 500 words and must be typed on a 64-character line and double spaced.

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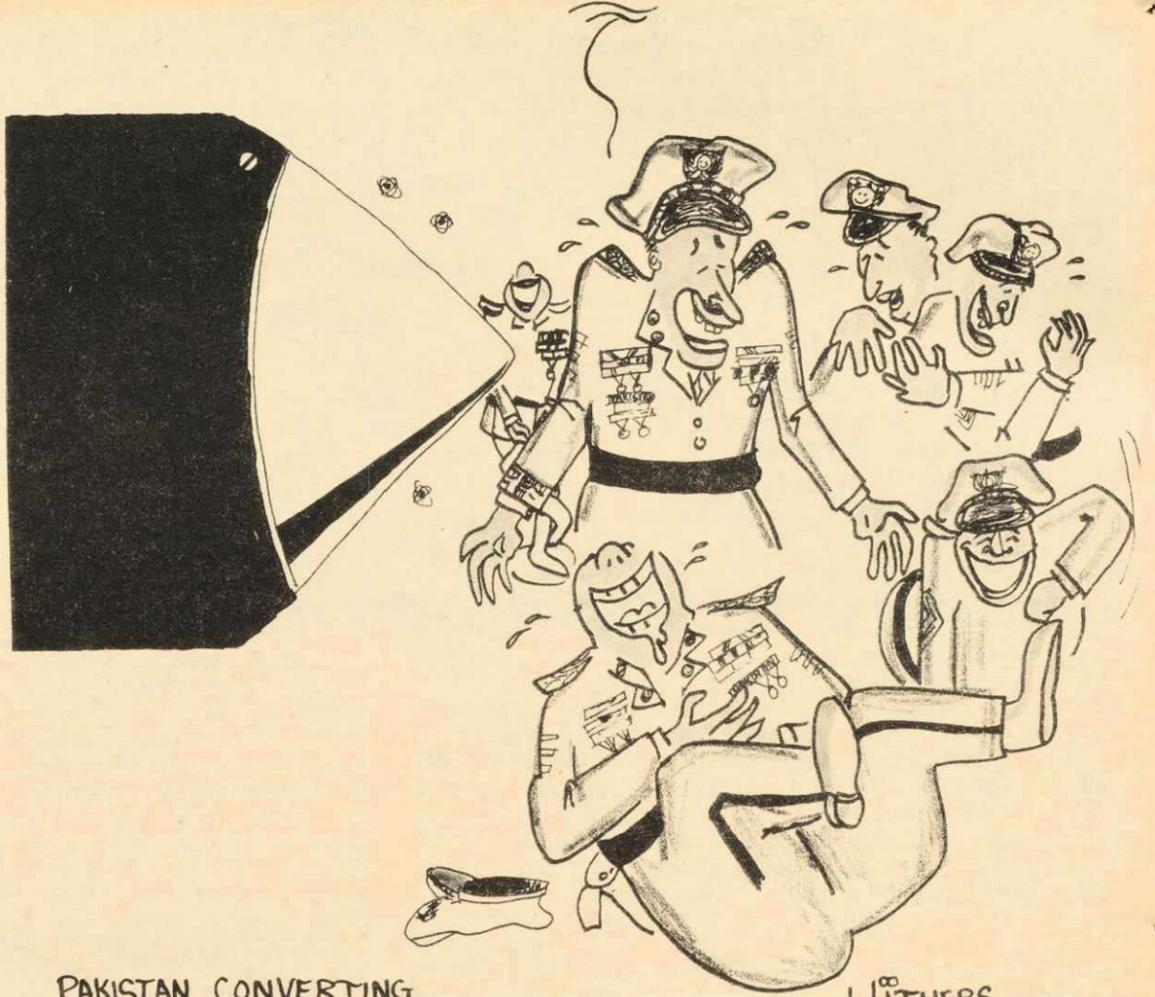
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WE TOLD THEM IT WAS FOR PEACE.
 THEY CHOSE TO BELIEVE US.



PAKISTAN CONVERTING REACTOR TO ATOMIC BOMB

WITHERS

Letters

Bolivar Wants Apology

To the Gazette,

In last week's Gazette editorial the editor explains that the press must "honestly and fairly present any issue to the public," but as we look down the page, we find another editorial in the "Letters to the Editor" column, in which crucial facts are left out to enable the editor to slander one person, me.

The editorial infers that I personally assumed responsibility for alleged injuries that included hospitalization and temporary blindness to an unnamed female Gazette staffer by settling with this unnamed person out of court.

This is slanderous and obscene.

To clarify my declaration I would like to quote paragraph 2 of a receipt and discharge dated March 19, 1979, signed by Gail Picco (female Gazette staffer), witnessed by Michael Watson (her lawyer at the time) which reads—

"IT IS UNDERSTOOD AND AGREED that the payment of the said Two Hundred Dollars (\$200.00) is not to be construed as an admission on the part of said David Bolivar of any liability in consequence of said accident."

It is my advice to the editor that a full retraction and apology be printed or else the legal route shall be employed.

It seems, with respect to the above noted omission, that the Gazette is not willing to "honestly and fairly present any issue to the public," but would rather leave out certain facts, in order to generate the "news" that they like, not caring to acknowledge any other point of view but their own, no matter who they slander in the process.
 Sincerely,
 David Bolivar,
 Apt. 1409, 5599 Fenwick St.,
 Halifax, N.S.

Iran

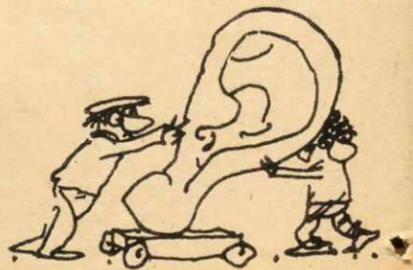
To the Gazette:

The majority of Muslim-born Iranian students in Halifax would like to announce that they were totally unaware of the letter printed in the Gazette of September 27, 1979, which was a protest to the appearance of a caricature of Ayatollah Khomeini (Gazette issue of September 13, 1979). We would like to mention to you your journalistic responsibilities in such a public announcement, which was undersigned by "IRANIAN MUSLIM STUDENTS", an institution which is not recognized by the majority of Iranian students in Halifax.
 Iranian Students of Halifax

Impression Misleading

To the Gazette,

I must point out that your article (Oct. 4) concerning Student Aid may have given a misleading impression of the Students' Union of Nova Scotia. In its brief to the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission, SUNS does not call for the elimination of student loans in favour of grants. Rather, it suggests that the loan portion of Student Aid be decreased in order to lessen the burden of debt to students. Moreover, the brief is not intended as an attack on the Student Aid program or the Nova Scotia government. The present Student Aid program has been beneficial to many students. The SUNS brief is intended to make the program work better for those who need it.
 Jeff Champion
 Co-chairman,
 S'JNS Campus Committee



Are You Being Taken For Your Texts?

by Ray L. Cleveland
reprinted from the Carillon
by Canadian University Press

Textbooks have for decades accounted for the largest and often most lucrative section of the publishing industry in North America. The basis for this is the size of the clientele and the fact that the customers form a captive market. School systems cannot choose whether to buy books or not to buy books but only which to buy. University students do not even have that choice. An economically disadvantaged segment of our society, one without full-time income, is required to purchase prescribed texts which on the average cost twice what they should cost.

Among the many factors contributing to the expensive format of textbooks are the goals of those academics who write them—often it would be more accurate to say, who rewrite class lectures and call them books. The author wants the book to bear the external appearance of what he or she thinks it is worth. Also, as often the writer receives a percentage of sales, the higher the writer's profit. While these profits are generally less than expected by the writer and than is commonly supposed, there is still an interest in an expensive book.

Furthermore, in many universities, instructors may receive increases in salary or even promotions on the basis of writing a textbook. So the teacher has a strong economic motive for having a book that will impress administrators, who without specialized knowledge of the subject can't judge much beyond appearance. The bigger the book looks and the more attractive it looks, the more likely the promotion. So teachers who write the textbooks generally favour the expensive format.

Then there are the selectors of the textbooks. Why do instructors select the titles they do? The publishers think they know how to influence the decisions. Many of them provide teachers, especially those with large classes, with free valuable textbooks.

The instructor who has examination copies delivered to the office without effort is furthermore not always motivated to search through books lists or write to minor publishers about alternative texts which are quite as satisfactory and less expensive.

More ominous than rising prices of textbooks is another development. Some major textbook publishers are implementing policies of having more texts written by their professional staff writers in order to make them "more readable." In some cases academics will be used as consultants; in others the academics will work in cooperation with the professionals. The cause for alarm is that in many of the new contracts, once the academic has sold his name for the book, he no longer has legal control over what wording may be used. It may be easier to read a new model book because a very complex problem has been

inaccurately simplified by a non-specialist. Or important nuances of meaning may be lost because the editors insist that words more current be used. Or certain scholarly conclusions may be omitted because the publishers feel they are not popular at this time and may harm sales. Truth, to publishing firms, is what makes sales volume increase, and the new contracts are giving them additional power to overrule the scholars.

The increasing control of the publishers over the contents of textbooks may loom more menacingly in view of the ownership. The giant Holt, Rinehart and Winston is owned by the Columbia Broadcasting System in the U.S. CBS also owns three other publishing houses, as well as a score of popular magazines, TV and radio stations, Columbia records, and a string of retail stores. The publishing house of Little, Brown and Co. is owned by Time Inc., along with many other publishing interests, newspapers, films, broadcasting, and pulp and paper companies. The publishing group made up of Random House, Alfred A. Knopf, Pantheon, and others is owned, along with the National Broadcasting Corporation, by RCA.

The New American Library, along with eight other imprints, belongs to the Times Mirror Company, which also owns TV stations, "information services", newspapers (several major ones), seven magazines, two paper mills, and 320,000 acres of timberland. Simon and Schuster and its half dozen other imprints belong to a multi-national corporation named Gulf and Western, which also owns paper companies, diversified manufacturing and financial interests, Paramount Pictures, and 51 percent of Famous Players Ltd. and its 300 theatres in Canada. Some half dozen corporate giants already have enormous power to influence public opinion, and now they are taking tighter control of the contents of the textbooks which they issue.

There are dangers in the situation. For example, textbooks on political science, history and economics could be restricted in their discussion of conglomerates. Or views held by a scientific consultant on natural resources and the environment may never find a place in books published by a firm associated with mining interests. Other views held by scholarly consultants may become blurred at the hands of a professional writer, for whom accuracy would not hold so high a priority. In short, in the expected course of events, textbooks will take on the political colouring of the management. This trend should be one of concern to all groups in the academic world, as well as to society at large.

Factors accounting for the unreasonably high cost of textbooks include the high-quality materials and format, the uncontrolled duplication

of effort and expense by competing publishers, the personal goals of the authors, and the absence of strong pressure from those who select texts for more economical alternatives. The exorbitant costs are not the fault of your local university book store; for the most part, the high costs can be explained only by factors outside the campus scene and—because of the high percentage of imports—outside of Canada.

Separate from the factors mentioned above is the system of distributing books in Canada. Except for the inexpensive paperbacks of a few publishers not intended exclusively for use as texts, imported books are marked up 20% to 30% by the distributors located in the Toronto area, although many of these distributors for Canada are merely subsidiaries of publishers in Britain or the United States. The secondary handling entails overhead costs requiring such a mark-up, given the necessity of maintaining large inventories for the smaller Canadian market in order to compete for the profits.

Now for the main problem. Many textbooks will be obsolete (if not already so at time of printing) within five or ten years and normally be of no value. Yet they are printed on expensive papers with high-cost special inks and enclosed in a solid binding to insure that they can under ordinary conditions endure without deterioration for three to five centuries! Are these merely practical books from which a student can learn or are they fetishes?

Consider the expensive treated paper which will not yellow or become brittle until long after the purchaser's remains consist of only a yellowed skeleton in the grave. These heavy papers often cost four times as much as paper which is serviceable for only 20 or 30 years. Or consider that the actual production cost of a hard binding on an octavo book is now above \$2.00 minimum and sometimes nearly twice that. When these bindings reach the shelf of the book store, the hard cover has increased in value to about \$3 to \$5, or

even more. If given the choice, how many students would prefer a 50c stiff paper cover? But students are seldom given this choice by the major publishers.

With less expensive inks, printing processes, layouts, paper and binding, the book you now pay \$18 to buy could, except unusual books like art books, be sold for \$5. One wonders if the fact that many of the publishers are owned by conglomerates which also own paper mills, printing plants, ink manufacturers, and binderies has anything to do with the kind of books which are offered to the captive customers.

Competition in the market place is supposed to result in lower prices and less expensive wares, but this has not happened with textbooks. Publishers have instead vied by making the textbooks more

attractive and therefore more expensive in order to persuade the selectors to prescribe their books rather than the competitors'. Also, in order to get in on the big sales to introductory classes, publishers put out competing titles. In some fields there are a score or more textbooks on the market with little or no significant differences. Each publisher then has to revise its book in that field every few years so as to give the illusion of being improved and brought up to date. So each firm then is paying duplicated costs of designing, layout and typesetting of its "new" edition, which is seldom better than the old. This duplication of production costs must be covered by the higher price of the "new" edition.

Ray Cleveland is professor of history at the University of Regina.

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Nuclear Power—Where Do You Stand?

by Cathy MacDonald

Are you a stiff-neck, capitalist backer of man's greatest technological "feat", or a paranoid, red-tainted reactionary, or are you a somewhere-in-the-middle-open-minded person who wants to believe in "our scientists".

But the whole thing is so damn huge and complex that who the hell BUT a scientist can make sense of it! Then this article is for you.

Nuclear development began optimistically during World War II. No-one asked questions about its impact. Now with its application in the energy field, the safety, social, economic and environmental issues are discussed heatedly throughout the country. In the Maritimes, discussion focuses on the Point Lepreau reactor, in New Brunswick, due to begin operation 1981.

The disaster at Three-Mile-Island, in Pennsylvania, has focused the question "How safe are NUKES?" Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., asserts that CANDU reactors are much safer in design than their American counterparts. However, they offer no evidence and the question "How safe?" remains.

Ramzi Ferahian, an engineer who resigned from Canaton Limited for ethical reasons, said, "I was not happy building reactors with a margin of safety which I did not feel was adequate in accounting for their social and environmental costs."

In particular, Ferahian re-

ferred to earthquake safety in the design. This brings the situation close to home. The site of the Point Lepreau reactor is on a geologically active zone. Earthquakes occurred there in 1976 and April 20, 1979.

Officials pooh-poo the idea of nuclear accidents. The NUKE record however, is not too good.

In 1952, Canada had an accident at the Chalk River, Ontario, reactor, that entered the first stages of melt-down, the worst type of accident. Among several "minor" accidents at the Douglas Point reactor on the Bruce Peninsula, Ontario, were severe leakages of radioactive water in 1970, to the extent of a year's quota in one day, into the lake.

Pickering, Ontario, Canada's largest electricity producing reactor site, has experienced many leakages necessitating costly shutdowns which have taken as long as 10½ months for repairs. The cost of a lengthy shutdown and major repairs at Lepreau could cripple the poorer New Brunswick economy.

The actual health hazard from low levels of radiation routinely emitted from a re-

actor is only now being determined. U.S. Health Researcher Dr. Thomas Mancuso, reported on his study in 1976. "Our findings are that the levels of radiation in the so-called "safe" area definitely cause cancer. . . [and] should be reduced tenfold."

Plutonium, one of the most toxic of radioactive wastes, takes 250,000 years to stabilize. Officials admit that no fool-proof methods of storage has yet been found. They are pleased to point out the small amount of plutonium waste compared to waste from using coal for electricity. Another statistic states that one pound plutonium can cause 9 billion cancer cases. Each of the four Pickering reactors produce 550 lbs. plutonium per year. An actual hazard today is the huge amounts of radio-active minetailings which remain toxic for thousands of years, and are polluting their surroundings.

The nuclear issue plays into social - economic concerns. Yes, the economy is ailing and unemployment soars. There's the looming threat of energy crisis. Is nuclear the only option for our increasing energy demands?

Officials estimated costs for Lepreau have risen from \$450 to over \$895 million. The job it will provide will go to a few

highly skilled technologists. Alternative energy sources, wind, wood and solar, are renewable. The solar industry is established. Solar provides a decentralized option with a high percent of jobs for money invested.

Solar is not yet economical on a wide scale. Pro-solar forces push for a fraction of the billions spent on nuclear energy to be siphoned off to solar interests, to make it viable.

Nuclear energy is an example of concentrating capital and power at the top. Three-Mile-Island, is an economic disaster. It underlines the low economic reliability of nuclear energy.

NUKES make electricity which comprises only 12% of our energy needs. NUKES come in big packages, a minimum size of 600 megawatts, enough to supply twice Nova Scotia's peak demand.

Does nuclear technology offer anything to solve Canada's energy problem? Is it "sound business" to invest in such a huge vulnerable source when NUKES only apply to 12% of our energy demands?

Nuclear energy has unsolved safety hazards. Indications are we are investing billions into an economically unstable white elephant, a technological joke.

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NUMERO UNO IN MEXICO AND IN CANADA

Turnovers Keep Unions Out of McDonalds

Part 2 of 2

Kroc has long held the belief that he performs a valuable service in introducing youngsters to the labour force by teaching them how to behave in the workplace in what, for many, is their first job, and by giving them valuable skills which stand them in good stead when they leave. The training a teenager gets turning hamburgers when a beeper tells him to, however, seems hardly the path to a very good job, and it is hard to fight back the suspicion that Kroc, free enterprise lover that he is, would love to teach his valuable skills to workers in Taiwan and Korea, if only there were some way of keeping the burgers hot on the flight back to his American stands.

On January 24, union organizer Clark walked into the Wabash franchise and asked to speak to area supervisor Lee Esarove. When he came forward, she told him that local 593 represented a majority of the workers at his restaurant and that it was time to sit down to iron out a contract. While the managers had known that Sorriano and Cunningham were collecting signatures on union cards, Esarove nonetheless seemed amazed. When he turned around from his confrontation with Clark, he found all but five of the crew on duty wearing union buttons and a large grin. He wanted to take down the names of the button wearers, but found it easier to take down the names of the buttonless.

McDonald's formula

Things were not supposed to have got to that point. It is not in the McDonald's formula, and Lyon Weber had plainly screwed up. Certainly it had happened before, but never in a store so big. "Here we were, the cream of the crop," Cunningham said, "and it turned out to be not so creamy."

There is simply no place for a union in the McDonald's machine. First, the assembly-line method of production poses great difficulty to an organizer. Anyone, given a day's training, can do the job, so the system needs no one, everyone is replaceable. And the work force changes constantly; everyday, scores of employees decide McDonald's is not their kind of place, and turnover in some of the outlets reaches 300 percent a year. Unlike migrant farm workers, who, while they move from farm to farm, nevertheless remain migrant farm workers, few McDonald employees see themselves as hamburger turners for the rest of their lives, and so the motivation to wage a long fight for recognition of a union is often easily dissipated when management makes even slight concessions.

In addition, competition is promoted between crews, between shifts, between different workers at the same job, keeping employees from building any sense of solidarity and, at the same time, improving production. There's a \$100 club, for the cashier who rings up \$100 on his/her cash register in one hour. There's the Silver Spatula competition, the decathlon of the burger business, to find the select group who can bag ten orders of fries in 15 seconds; lay down ten Quarter Pounder patties in 8.5 seconds; lay down, turn, and pull 12 regular-sized hamburger patties in 2.25 minutes; set up, toast, pull, and dress 12 hamburger buns in 1.5 minutes, and do the same for ten Quarter Pounder buns in two minutes and six Big Mac buns in 2.5 minutes.

After the organizing drive started at Wabash, Lyon Weber began following the anti-union formula. The Christmas party, which had been postponed repeatedly,

was finally held at Dingbat's Disco on the day before Valentine's Day; originally, the party had been scheduled for the basement of one of the other franchises. Measurements were taken for basketball jerseys, though the sign-up sheet had gone around twice in the preceding four months without any followup by the company. A bowling team was formed, and attempts were made to start volleyball and softball teams. Workers began getting a free lunch for each shift they worked; previously, they'd had to pay for their meals. The numbers of lockers doubled, another dressing room was constructed, and music was pumped into the crew room. A game called McBingo was started; employees who attended training sessions for different crew positions received, in addition to their hourly wage, play money called McLee and McNorm bucks (bearing photographs of Lee Esarove, area supervisor, and Norm Donahue, Wabash manager). The play money was legal tender at the auction of a television and other prizes held after the training sessions ended.

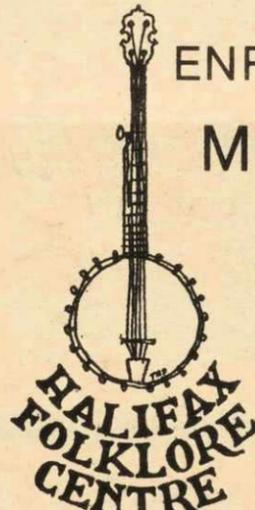
The company posted an article from the **Chicago Tribune** which named the Hotel and Restaurant Workers as one of the three major unions in the city under investigation by the Justice Department for crime syndicate influence. Management also began a cartoon series in which the union was represented by a Superfly sort of character in outlandish clothing (a black named Willie Popcorn), while the company was represented by Straight Speakin' Deacon, a white man in a dark blue robe with a clergyman's collar, holding a Bible in one hand and a scale in the other.

For a while, the managers also tried to split up Sorriano and Cunningham, offering the former a higher paying job

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ENROLL NOW FOR FALL MUSIC LESSONS



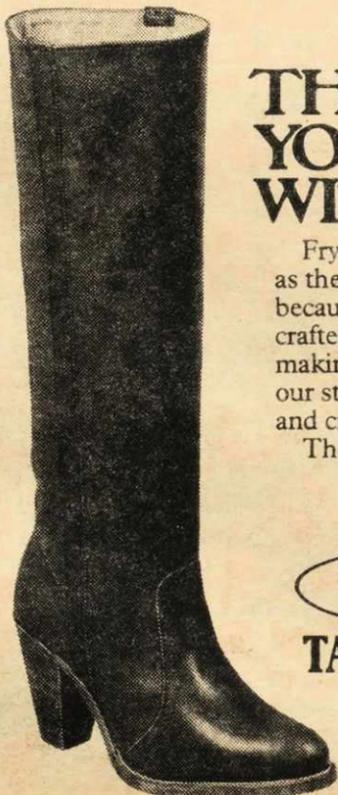
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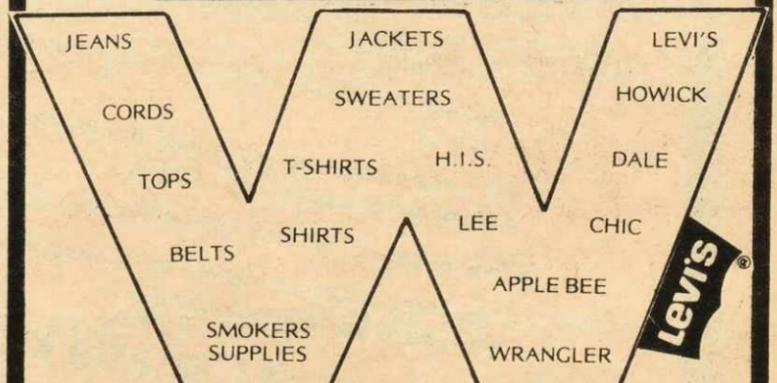


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DAL'S REACTOR SAFE..SO FAR

by Terry Weatherbee

Nuclear reactors seem to be popping up as profusely as crabgrass (and the ecologically minded are finding them just as hard to get rid of). It may surprise some to know that there is a nuclear reactor right here on Dalhousie campus.

It is a completely Canadian designed reactor designated SLOWPOKE (an acronym for SAFE LOW POWER CRITICAL EXPERIMENT). It is basically a research reactor under the directorship of Dr. D.E. Ryan; and lies underground in the basement of the Life Science Building.

But fear not. The Dal SLOWPOKE II belongs to the safest class of reactors in the world. Because of the size and type of reactor there is no need whatsoever for worries of

harmful radiations.

The reactor itself is surprisingly compact and small as compared to the regular breeder type. In contrast to the massive breeder the SLOWPOKE II has a core which is only; 22 cm in diameter, 22cm in height, and only 83600 cm³ in volume. The breeders on the other side have reactor cores as large as two or three classrooms.

The SLOWPOKE only produces a maximum 20 kilowatts of power which is equivalent to two kitchen stoves. Because it produces very little power and very little heat there is no need for the massive amounts of shielding found in the power reactors.

Also, the size of the reactor does not emit gross amounts of radiation. In fact the radiation level of a watch with

a 'glow in the dark dial' gives off more radiation than the reactor itself, with the exception of the core material.

However the core elements are shielded and protected in such a manner that only the proper authorities can ever gain access, and only under the most stringent of conditions.

The major use of the SLOWPOKE II is to subject various sample materials to low level neutron emissions. This neutron bombardment causes the sample to become irradiated (radioactive). By studying these samples and carefully observing their radioactive emissions scientists can learn of exact amounts of trace elements within a given sample.

This is a great boon to the

medical world. With this facility it becomes possible for doctors to diagnose many diseases much more efficiently. One example is multiple sclerosis. This disease is a difficult one to detect but with the aid of the trace research done by reactors such as SLOWPOKE II it becomes far easier.

Even the ecologists may benefit through the use of this reactor. (Believe it or not) With the SLOWPOKE II researchers can study trace elements in soil and water samples. Studies on things such as acid rain or mercuric poisoning become more simple and exact.

It is nice to note that whereas there has been an ever increasing number of accidents in nuclear facilities

and laboratories across the continent there has yet to be one at Dalhousie, in three years of operation. To date there has yet to be any measureable amount of radiation on any of the personal dosimeters.

The only danger from this type of reactor says ecologist Susan Holtz is "that the increased traffic and handling of isotope materials by more and more people" could lead to a laxing of the rules of procedure.

The SLOWPOKE II is as failsafe as man can make it and is a very valuable instrument and tool for the advancement of many of the sciences. Let up hope that the spotless record of our nuclear facility at Dal remains stainless; after all it only takes a spoonful.

continued from page 7

Mc Donald's

while riding Cunningham, trying to paint him as a sloppy worker to the crew. Managers began escorting them to the door when their shifts were over to keep them from talking to other employees.

One day in February, Sorriano arrived at work to see a memo marked "To the managers only" lying in full view on a desk in the crew room. "It has come to our attention," the memo said, "that Mike Sorriano is being paid by the union." Sorriano demanded that the paper be posted, and did his best to squelch the rumour.

For spotting potential rebels and determining the depth of union sympathy, the McDonald's corporation has devised the rap session, at which employees are allowed to air their gripes and offer suggestions. It was designed to show

that managers really cared about their crews, but, according to Boas and Chain, in effect it is little more than 'a sophisticated interrogation technique'.

On January 29, five days after local 593 asked for recognition, a rap session was held at the Wabash outlet with two guests from Hamburger Central, executives Jim Morgan and James Smith. First, the two handed out questionnaires, asking crew members what they liked and disliked about the Wabash operation, requiring no signatures with the answers, Morgan then spoke at some length, saying there were 4,400 McDonald's, that none of them was unionized, and that, further, no one could tell McDonald's what to do. According to Sorriano, who took notes during the speech,

Morgan also played on the fears of the women employees, some of them mothers, by explaining that union dues were like a garnishment, that they come out of the pay cheque even if there were hungry babies at home who had no milk.

Charges laid

On February 2, the union filed an unfair labour practice charge against Lyon Weber, charging the company with surveillance, threats of reprisals, and attempting to buy off employees involved in union activities with benefits. The company signed a settlement agreement on March 29, by which they admitted no guilt but agreed to post a notice for 60 days saying that they would not interrogate or question employees regarding their union membership, prevent the distribution of union

literature, create the impression that the organizers were under surveillance or being watched, or try to buy off anyone with promises of extra benefits.

However, that decision was the last union victory. When the union and the company February to settle the union's demand for an election, the hotel workers argued that they had enough signatures from the Wabash employees to qualify for an election; the company argued that the appropriate bargaining unit was not the single outlet on Wabash, but all 11 in the Lyon Weber chain, and that therefore the union did not have enough signatures. All the decisions were made in the Rolling Meadows headquarters, Lyon and his attorney contended, claiming individual managers had no discretion in the day-to-day operations of the restaurants because the manuals the company provided set forth precise procedures. The union countered the company's claims by

putting employees on the witness stand who testified that the store managers operated with considerable autonomy, contradicting claims of exactly where some decisions were made, particularly those of hiring and firing.

On April 12, the NLRB's regional director announced he sided with Lyon Weber. The decision was hardly unprecedented, as management firms in Hawaii, Brooklyn, and probably several other places have beaten union challenges using the same argument of centralized management and similar working conditions. "The regional director," union lawyers argued in their appeal, "confuses product uniformity, for which all McDonald's strive, with a common and interchangeable bargaining unit. This decision, if permitted to stand, would be a clear signal to the fast food franchise industry that the simple way to avoid collective bargaining is to write manuals of multi-store procedures,

continued on page 20

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Greenpeace scuttled in Halifax

by Paul Clark

Maybe it's a sign of the end of the seventies and environmental consciousness. Maybe it's a good riddance. Maybe, as many people think, it means nothing at all. Whatever one's opinion, the fact remains that Greenpeace, those rambunctious defenders of seal and whale, have left town.

"We couldn't get enough public support", said Mike Lacourciere, former director of Halifax's Greenpeace office which closed down this summer.

"With no pogeys coming in, we had no resources to keep it going."

Greenpeace opened their office at 1585 Barrington Street this March, hoping to raise public awareness about ecological issues like oil spills, the chemical spraying and overharvest of forest land, overfishing and, most notably, the Newfoundland seal hunt.

Lacourciere said his organization gave films and lectures, put up posters and distributed information about ecology, but there was little interest.

"A group under a different name might have had a better response with the people", he admitted.

Despite their problems in the Maritimes, Lacourciere said other Greenpeace offices were planning some kind of action against next year's Newfoundland seal hunt, but he couldn't be specific.

The Greenpeace Foundation, a non-profit organization, began in 1969 when a boat

called the "Phyllis Cormack" (later rechristened the Greenpeace) sailed from Vancouver to Amchitka in the Aleutian Islands, protesting a U.S. nuclear test there. Although they have fought other nuclear tests by the French government, physically tried to prevent Russian and Japanese whalers from harpooning their quarry, and actively declaimed against many other dangers to the environment, they are mostly known in the Maritimes for their annual protest of the seal hunt.

Susan Mayo, coordinator of the Ecology Action Center at Dal, said she was "neither glad nor sad" to see Greenpeace go. They were energetic and enthusiastic people, she observed, but "they didn't do a lot."

We can still get on with what needs to be done, she said.

She agreed with Lacourciere that only a small percentage of the Halifax population is actively involved in work on the environment, but said these people are very committed and really care about what they are doing.

"It takes a lot of time for people to start accepting stuff", she said, emphasizing that people's attitudes toward the environment change slowly.

"I often got the idea Greenpeace wanted to change everything overnight."

She also noted there is not a lot of money in Halifax and that to expect it on a "golden platter" is impossible.

Feeling on campus toward

Greenpeace's departure was pretty lukewarm. Few people were aware they ever had an office here.

Gwen McKinnell, a student in religion, said she had mixed feelings about what they do. "I admire the risks they take and their sensitivity to ecology", she said, "but I'm not sure about some things they do."

Greg Morgan, an arts student from Newfoundland, thought some of the things they do are good but not their protest of seal hunting. "Newfoundlanders who kill seals are poor", he said. "A Newfoundlander would punch you if you talked like that (supporting Greenpeace) to him."

Lacourciere said he has been an environmentalist since 1971 when he opened a paper recycling company in Halifax. Since then, he has helped clean up oil spills, protested against nuclear testing and done research on energy conservation, organic farming and other ecology related subjects. In February he went to Newfoundland and joined other Greenpeacers in dinghies and small boats who tried to prevent Newfoundland seal hunters from leaving port.

Lacourciere said the Greenpeace Foundation's ultimate goal is to make man realize that life on this planet is a matter of interdependence with other creatures. He sees Greenpeace's role as one of protesting wrongs done by man to allow others to become aware.

Greenpeace is not as prominent in the news right now as they used to be, he said, because they are aligning with the rest of the environmental community, particularly in the protest against nuclear energy. The Clamshell Alliance and the Nova Scotia Energy Coalition are groups in which Greenpeace is involved, he said.

Lacourciere said he would still be doing some Greenpeace work at his home on 5639 Morris Street, and people needing information or offering their services can contact him there.



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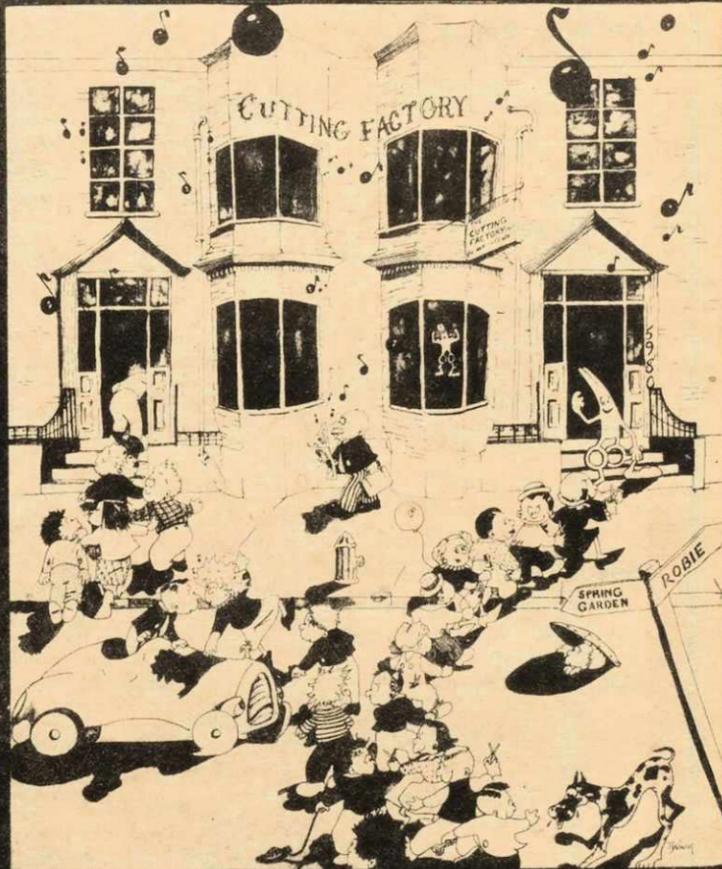
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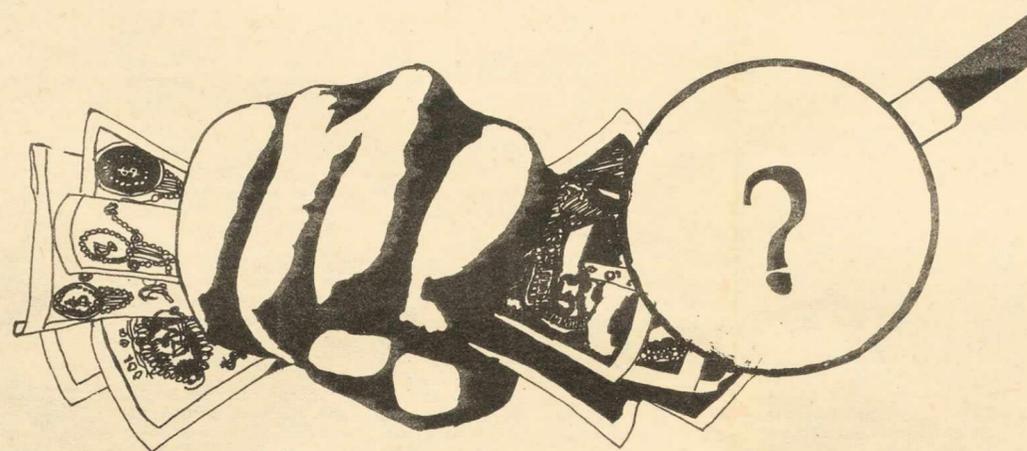
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Council Budget for year ending April 30, 1979

Dalhousie Student Union
Statement of Revenue and Expenditure
For the Year Ended April 30, 1979

	Actual	Budget
Revenue		
Student Union fees	\$383,947	\$391,000
Mount Saint Vincent		
University fees	4,032	
	<u>387,979</u>	<u>391,000</u>
Less:		
Portion allocated to SUB Fund	65,500	69,000
Portion to prescription drugs	60,633	62,100
Portion to Pharos	16,375	17,250
Portion to non-SUB capital	9,825	10,350
Provision for N.U.S.	6,550	6,900
Provision for A.F.S.	6,550	6,900
	<u>165,433</u>	<u>172,500</u>
	<u>222,546</u>	<u>218,500</u>
Interest	8,783	9,000
Net revenue		
Food service	3,633	13,700
Bar Service	31,494	56,664
	<u>266,456</u>	<u>297,864</u>
Net expenditures		
SUB operations	115,218	146,716
Furniture and fixtures	45,347	50,000
Council	22,886	28,695
Entertainment	4,012	(6,206)
Gazette	21,238	23,635
Grants	16,775	20,500
Miscellaneous	7,158	10,850
C.K.D.U.	11,451	8,497
Pharos	120	(75)
Prescription drugs	333	
Secretariates	3,356	5,150
Student Federations	3,077	2,240
Photography	286	750
Executive Fund	448	500
	<u>251,705</u>	<u>291,252</u>
Special events		
Fall festival	900	
Graduation		
Orientation	1,082	
Winter Carnival	2,914	
	<u>4,896</u>	<u>2,000</u>
Reserve for contingency		5,000
	<u>256,601</u>	<u>298,252</u>
Excess of revenue over expenditures for the year	\$ 9,855	\$ (388)



Dalhousie Student Union Balance Sheet As At April 30, 1979

General Fund		Student Union Building Fund	
	1979	1978	
Assets			
Current			
Cash	\$ 24,336	\$ 17,485	
Accounts receivable	19,076	21,191	
Accrued interest receivable	10,775	10,036	
Inventory, at cost	37,069	15,623	
Prepaid expenses	8,096	15,708	
	<u>99,352</u>	<u>80,043</u>	
Investments, at cost (Page 20)	81,000	86,000	
	<u>\$180,352</u>	<u>\$166,043</u>	
Cash and investments, at cost (Page 21)	\$172,187	\$160,490	
Due from Dalhousie Student Union	20,680	20,316	
	<u>\$192,867</u>	<u>\$180,806</u>	

Liabilities		1979	1978
Current			
Accounts payable	\$ 13,987	\$ 21,044	
Unearned revenue		1,174	
Graduate House reserve	7,467	5,477	
	<u>21,454</u>	<u>27,695</u>	
Other			
Provision for furniture replacement (Note 2)	40,370	40,370	
Provision for course evaluation	4,556		
Due to Student Union Building Fund	20,680	20,316	
Non-S.U.B. Capital Fund (Note 3)	29,390	23,615	
	<u>94,996</u>	<u>84,301</u>	
Surplus			
Balance at beginning of year	54,047	59,685	
Excess of revenue over expenditures for the year	9,855	(5,638)	
	<u>63,902</u>	<u>54,047</u>	
	<u>\$180,352</u>	<u>\$166,043</u>	
Accumulated contributions by students	\$967,292	\$890,095	
Less:			
Payments to Dalhousie University for permanent contributed interest in Student Union Building (Note 4)	715,400	650,400	
Direct payments for S.U.B. charges	59,025	58,889	
	<u>774,425</u>	<u>709,289</u>	
	<u>192,867</u>	<u>\$180,806</u>	

Budget surplus not representative

by Tom Regan

Last year's budget surplus of \$9000 is "not representative of any other year because many council financial predictions were thrown off by last year's cleaner's strike." So says Nancy Tower, this year's treasurer of the Dalhousie Student Union.

Tower said last year's council, which was budgeted to run a small loss, made money because the Student Union did not have to pay the university the \$20,000 a year fee for cleaning services in the SUB.

"If we would have had to pay that money, we would have run at a tremendous loss", Tower said.

The one area hardest hit by last year's strike was the entertainment revenue. Entertainment had been budgeted to run at a \$6000 profit, but instead suffered a \$4000 loss. Tower said although entertainment had suffered so much last year, things look much better and a profit was expected at the end of the year.

The other area that was heavily over budget was CKDU. Tower said this was due to the fact that day to day costs are hard to calculate in this area. Mike Wiles, the station manager, also received a 'well deserved raise' that was not budgeted originally.

Another area of the budget that might interest people is the \$4000 set aside for the development of an anti-calendar for course evaluation.

"A committee has been set up to recommend guidelines to work under. It is going to take a lot of time and money and we don't know when it will be ready, but we hope to have it as soon as possible," said Tower.

Although Tower seemed to have a working knowledge of the budget, there were some areas that she obviously needed to research more thoroughly. Tower said she did not know why bar service salaries were over budget by about \$7000, why the student handbook was over budget, why Student Council phones were used to the tune of \$1000 more than they were budgeted for originally, or any of the details of the \$35,000 the Student Union will give to Dalplex for the next nine years.

All in all, Tower said that last year was an unusual year. As for this year, Tower is hopeful.

"We are budgeted to show about a \$700 profit. It's going to be hard but I intend to keep my fingers crossed and have a watchful eye."



Nancy Tower, Treasurer for '79-80 fiscal year

Dal Photo / Grandy

Society List

Comprehensive list of clubs, societies and organizations registered with the Dal Student Union as of October 8, 1979. Deadline has been extended to October 15. May be completed in Room 222 (Council Office) of the SUB.

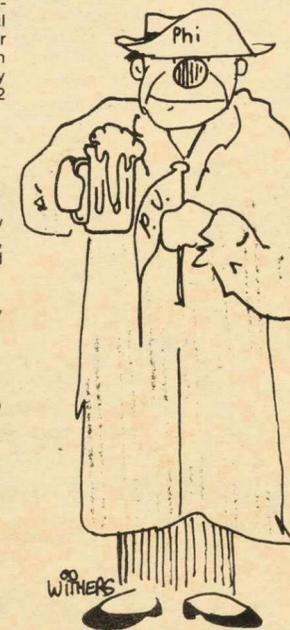
'A' Societies

- Dal Arts Society
- Dal Commerce Society
- Dal Engineering Society
- Dal Nursing Society
- Dal Student Pharmacy Society
- Student Association Health, Physical Education, and Recreation

'B' Organizations

- Alpha Gamma Delta Fraternity
- Amnesty International
- Arab Students Association
- Biochemistry / Microbiology Club
- Canada-Palestine Friendship Association
- Canada-China Friendship Association
- Caribbean Students Association
- Dal Association Biology Students
- Dal Bachelor of Social Work Student Council
- Dal Chess Club
- Dal Chinese Student Christian Fellowship
- Dal Conflict Simulation Club

- Dal Mature Students Association
- Dal Newman Club
- Dal Rugby Club
- Dal Russki Club
- Dal Scuba Club
- Dal Sport Parachute Club
- Dal Student Movement
- Dal-Tech Chinese Students Association
- Dal Undergrad Physics Society
- Dal Water Polo Club
- Dawson Geology Club
- Gays & Lesbians at Dalhousie
- German Club
- Indo-Canadian Students Association
- Inter Fraternity Council
- International Students Association
- National Association Women & the Law (Dal Chapter)
- Lebanese Students Society
- Muslim Students Association
- Malaysian, Indonesian, Singaporean Students Association
- Phi Delta Theta Fraternity
- Public Administration Society
- Sigma Chi Fraternity
- Sodales Debating Society
- Transition Year Program Students Association
- Zeta Psi Fraternity
- Dal Cross Country Ski Club
- Latter Day Saints Students Association



Grappelli impeccable performer



Grappelli Master jazz violinist

by Sandy MacDonald
Stéphane Grappelli Concert
Friday, Oct. 5

It occurred to me, while standing in the lobby of the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium last Friday evening, that few contemporary artists would be able to draw such a smorgasbord of characters as those filling into the theatre to witness one of the true masters of the jazz idiom, violinist Stéphane Grappelli.

There were the older ones, the white-haired faithful who remember Grappelli as part of the famed quintet of the Hot Club in Paris during the late thirties, playing with gypsy guitarist Django Reinhardt.

And there were the younger ones, perhaps learning of Grappelli through his recording work with jazz legends, Oscar Peterson, Bill Coleman and Barney Kessel. But the age difference soon melted into the night when the slender, almost fragile snowy-haired gentleman appeared to a tumultuous welcome from the appreciative audience.

In his usual Quartet format, Grappelli creates an atmosphere of both intimacy and excitement. The group's

visual as well as musical contact draw four separate elements into one, producing an honesty and sincerity not often found in this world of musical hype and technical showmanship.

A relaxed stage, dotted with potted greenery and a minimum of electronic clutter ideally suited the atmosphere of the performance and allowed the audience to drift back to Grappelli's early days. In that small, dimly lit cafe Hot Club, he and Django developed a style of improvisational jazz that has become standard fare for many of today's jazz-rock musicians, such as Al Dimeola, Jeff Beck and others.

Lightning fast three octave runs from his two guitar players expertly counterpointed Grappelli's own flashy violin style, all being held together by a rock-steady guitar rhythm and an acoustic double bass. Sometimes controlled, fluent and teasing, other times bold, striking, always captivating, Grappelli's technical and spiritual grasp of the violin indelibly stamps his own trademark on every piece he performs. Only he has such a way of teasing a tune, taunting the melody with incredibly complex harmonizing yet playing with such apparent ease.

His selection of material ideally suited the inherent warmth of his 'wooden' music. During his beautiful

rendering of Herman Hupfield's classic 'As Time Goes By', Grappelli's haunting violin conjures up the scene in Casablanca in which Humphrey Bogart, drunk and despondent in his deserted cafe, listens as Dooley Wilson plays and croons the memory-evoking strains of 'As Time Goes By.'

In the two sets, the group's music varied broadly, from a series of classical jazz pieces to a short Gershwin medley, featuring 'I Got Rhythm' and 'Someone To Watch Over Me'. To the apparent delight of the audience, he performed a spirited version of Stevie Wonder's 'Sunshine of My Life', featuring one of his talented guitarists.

The quiet Frenchman's own charm and sincerity radiate on stage. His guitarists, Martin Taylor and John Ethridge, both of London, England and stateside bass player Todd Coolman of New York complement Grappelli's virtuosity and together they cohere into a tight yet flowing foursome.

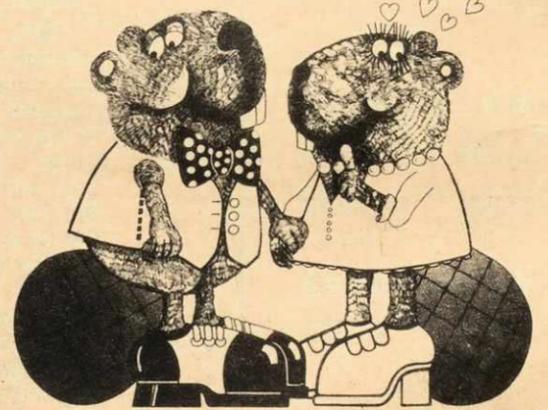
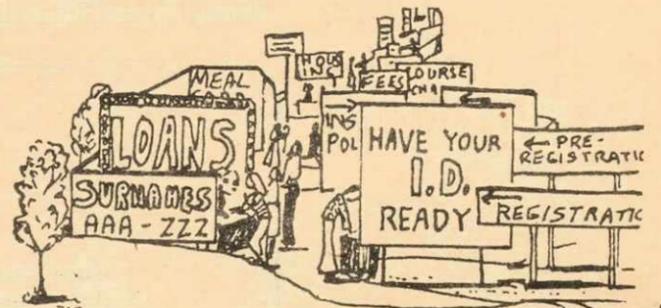
The group has just begun an abbreviated American tour making stopovers at the Place des Arts in Montreal before heading to the 'Big Apple' for a series of concerts.

With the exception of a minor technical flaw at the beginning, Friday's show provided Halifax with an impeccable performance, so characteristic of this fine artist.



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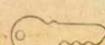


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Angèle Arsenault

Un concert bien dynamique

par Eleanor Austin

Angèle Arsenault, la chansonnière acadienne, a présenté un concert bien dynamique samedi soir sous les auspices de la Fédération Acadienne de la Nouvelle Ecosse.

Angèle Arsenault vient d'Abrams, un petit village de l'île du Prince Edouard mais elle demeure actuellement au Québec. On a senti donc une évolution dans les thèmes de ses chansons. Aussi, elle a évolué tellement qu'elle est maintenant excellente.

Pendant deux heures, elle nous a chanté la vie d'une femme d'aujourd'hui non seulement celle de l'Acadienne mais celle de la femme en général.

Angèle Arsenault a commencé à jouer de la musique très tôt dans sa vie. La musique était très importante dans sa famille de 14 enfants. A l'âge de 14 ans, elle avait déjà commencé à jouer à la radio tout en étant organiste à

l'église locale.

Elle a étudié à l'Université de Moncton, puis à Laval où elle a étudié le folklore avec son amie, Edith Butler, chanteuse bien connue.

Depuis cinq ans, Arsenault ne se contente pas de chanter des chansons folkloriques, mais elle compose maintenant ses propres chansons. Les paroles viennent de l'intérieur plutôt que de l'extérieur.

Sa première chanson, "Je suis libre", a bien défini l'ambiance du concert. Angèle Arsenault est venue comme le soleil d'été. Comme elle le dit, "La seule différence entre mon derrière et mon front, c'est mon sourire!"

Elle a les cheveux blonds à la Jeanne d'Arc et elle paraît vraiment naturelle, sans quoi que ce soit d'artificiel. On peut dire qu'elle est un p'tit John Denver. Elle porte des lunettes rondes et jaunes. Son sourire et sa manière d'être nous assurent qu'elle est

vraiment heureuse et bien à l'aise.

Arsenault n'est pas simplement musicienne, elle est aussi actrice. Pendant le spectacle, elle a imité d'autres musiciens dont André Gagnon au piano!

Angèle Arsenault joue et chante mais en plus, elle fait participer tous les spectateurs. Le public change et applaudit à sa guise.

Ses chansons peuvent également être comiques, comme la chanson "L'homme et la femme". Ici, elle se moque de la femme qui veut bien se marier parce qu'elle est tout simplement au bel âge pour le faire! Aussi, si elle se marie, elle n'aura pas à faire de dépenses et elle ne travaillera pas, comme résultat, elle engraissera, ce qui ne plaira pas à son mari. A la fin de la chanson, Arsenault pleure elle-même pour la pauvre fille, qui a mal compris.

Arsenault chante souvent la

femme. Une femme qu'elle admire c'est sa mère. Arsenault croit que sa mère a consacré sa vie aux enfants mais que ça vaut la peine puisqu'Angèle Arsenault en a beaucoup profité.

On a l'impression qu'Angèle Arsenault ne connaît pas la tristesse, mais elle aussi a "des bleus". C'est le titre d'une chanson qui parle "des bleus", mais elle sait qu'ils vont et viennent et entre-temps le soleil apparaît et tout ça c'est la vie.

On peut penser parfois qu'elle est folle. Mais il est évident qu'elle aime la liberté et ça c'est sérieux. Dans la chanson "La Belle Princesse", la fille est "dans le château de sa mère" où elle est toujours prisonnière de son corps, de son visage qu'elle cache derrière un masque. La vie n'est pas ce qu'elle croit. Voici un exemple où elle veut montrer une personne qui ne connaît pas la vraie vie.

Une chanson qu'elle a chan-

tée sur un ton sérieux, c'est "Au clair de la lune". Ici, il y a une certaine tendresse pour la vie d'un enfant mais aussi une certaine admiration pour la vie intellectuelle. La vie commence au moment où on "ouvre la porte pour laisser entrer l'amour de Dieu". C'est la seule chanson où elle ne se moque pas de l'amour.

Il est impossible d'analyser toutes les chansons qu'elle a chantées (une vingtaine) mais pour vous montrer comment elle a réussi à toucher les spectateurs, il suffit de dire qu'ils l'ont applaudie debout deux fois avec enthousiasme.

Angèle Arsenault sait vraiment semer une sorte de joie dans le coeur de tout le monde, francophones et même anglophones.

Angèle Arsenault semble pure comme une enfant mais avec les idées bien évoluées d'une femme. Elle rêve d'aller chanter en France. De tout coeur, nous lui souhaitons.

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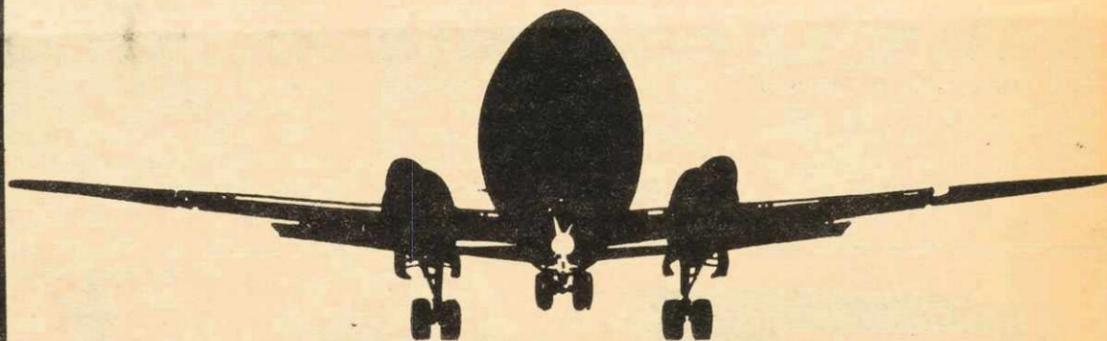
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Tom Taylor as Guthrie

Good show but melodramatic

Tom Taylor as Woodie Guthrie; how should one judge a performance of this sort, as an historical representation or as a self-sufficient work of art? Should the only yardstick we use to measure Tom Taylor be the work of his model, Woodie Guthrie or would it be wiser to concentrate upon the ability of the man before us?

Billed as being in the tradition of "Mark Twain Tonight!", Will Rodger's U.S.A., and Give 'Em Hell, Harry" this performance is one of the wave of one-man shows that are sweeping our continent. They seem to defy objective assessment because of their intricate combination of historical fact, dramatic presentation, and, as in this case, musical ability.

Woodrow Wilson Guthrie was born in Okema, Oklahoma in 1912 and during his lifetime produced about 1000 songs and ballads, three novels and innumerable short stories, articles and letters. Folk music specialists freely admit that the music for many of his most famous songs was derived from the works of other artists. His style of guitar playing was patterned after that of Maybell Carter of the famous Carter family and the music for Guthrie's "This Land is Your Land" is similar to their "Little darling, pal of mine." However, this practice is common among folk musicians and in no way detracts from the value of Guthrie's work. Until about 1938 Guthrie was a "country musician" that is, he was a man from a rural background who sang of the problems of the country to a primarily rural

audience. After this turning point he became an "urban folk musician" i.e. his audience was from the city, and, in Guthrie's case, primarily intellectual.

As far as the historical element of Tom Taylor's performance is concerned I was quite satisfied. The tendency towards idealization that is common in the modern "nostalgia" trade, though present, was not as overpowering as in many productions. Guthrie was shown as a man who had a difficult childhood, (his sister died in an accident, his mother went insane and his father committed suicide) but was able to retain his sense of humor and a reasonable perspective of life.

The performance begins with Guthrie in a wheelchair suffering from the effects of Huntington's chorea, a disease of the nervous system from which he died in 1967. This sort of beginning had the potential of turning Guthrie into the modern equivalent of a medieval saint, long suffering and placid, but Taylor skirted this pitfall by keeping it short and quickly stepping up the tempo of the show with a humorous song about bed-wetting. With the effects of Huntington's disease no longer apparent, a vigorous and fast talking "Guthrie" gives a rundown of his apprenticeship in the music trade during the "Dustbowl" period in the American Southwest. The running combination of music and dialogue takes on a political cast as a result of his experiences as one of those "Okies" who fled to California. At one point

"Guthrie" is asked if he is a Communist. He denies this, but says that he would feel no shame in admitting it if he was. Taylor expressed Guthrie's problems with censorship by stepping up to a microphone and doing a fast talking radio program that is cut off in midstream.

The second act is concerned with the latter part of Guthrie's career. In it his role as a rebel is re-emphasized by another foreshortened radio performance. On the whole, the second portion of the program was an attempt to give a more personal glimpse of Guthrie the man. His relationship to alcohol is expressed by the classic line, "You know, there's a lot of good ideas in a pint; and not as many in a quart."

Taylor portrays Guthrie's relationship to his children through an imaginary conversation with a daughter. This shows the other side of the close family relationship that can be seen in Arlo Guthrie's "Alice's Restaurant." (In this movie, Arlo, Woodie's son, films one of his last visits to his dying father.)

The end of the performance has "Guthrie" expressing his responsibility as a people's poet. He considers himself as a representational artist who simply expresses what he found present in the hearts of the people. He returns to the wheelchair as at the beginning of the show and convincingly portrays a man bravely trying to play his most famous song, "This Land is Your Land" with hands crippled by Huntington's chorea. I found this



Taylor as Woody Guthrie

end to be unfortunate in that it destroyed the sense of vigorous natural strength that gave the show its life. It gave a tragic or perhaps even melodramatic note to the work of a man who fought oppression, misfortune, and despair with his intelligent humor.

by Stanley Beeler

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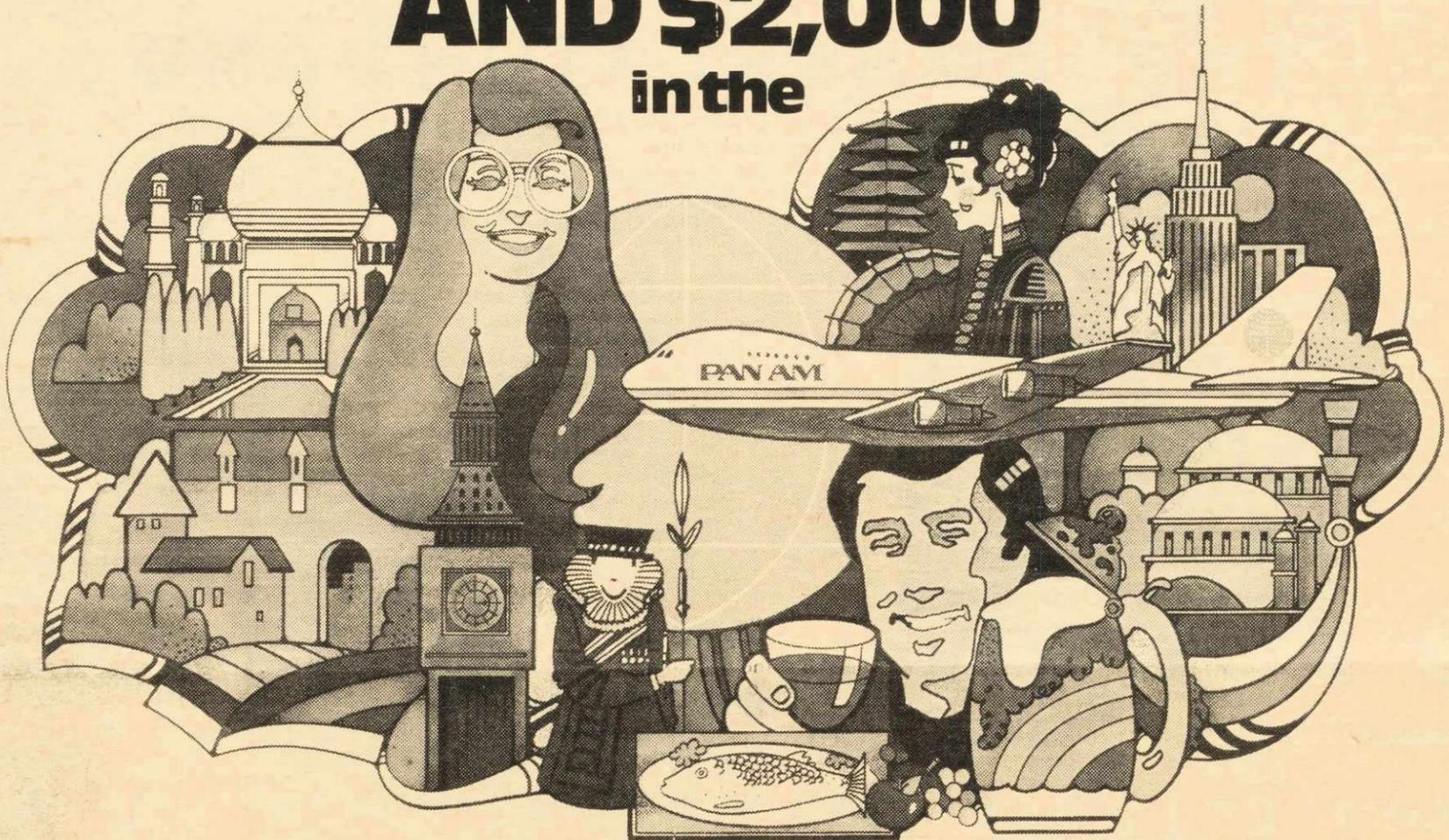
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Here's how to enter. Complete and mail the entry form below. Carefully read the rules and regulations and answer the four easy questions

on long distance calling. Entries must be received no later than November 15th, 1979. Travelling is one of life's great adventures, and who

knows, you and a friend may soon be setting off on a round the world trip. Enter now!
Long Distance
 TransCanada Telephone System

Rules and Regulations

1. To enter the 1979 Student Long Distance Sweepstakes, complete the Official Entry Form and Questionnaire. Only official entry forms will be considered. Mail to:

Long Distance Sweepstakes
 Box 8151

Toronto, Ontario M5W 1S8
 Contest starts September 1st, 1979 and closes with entries post-marked as of midnight, November 15th, 1979. The member companies of TCTS do not assume any responsibility for lost, delayed or mis-directed mail.

2. There will be one prize awarded. The prize will consist of a trip for two persons including economy return airfare from the commercial airport nearest the winner's home to a connecting flight to participate in the Pan Am "Round the World in 80 Days - Or Less" programme which will include the winner's selection of destinations in accordance with this travel package. Prize does not include meals, hotel accommodations, gratuities, misc. items of a personal nature, departure or airport taxes. The winner will be responsible for passports, visas and inoculations. The prize includes \$2,000.00 Canadian, spending money. Trip prize must be accepted as awarded and is conditional upon space availability, and must be completed by February 28, 1981. Value of the prize is dependent upon the particular points of arrival and departure of the trip. The approximate value, based on a Toronto departure is \$4,913.00. Arrangements for the trip to be taken will be made by Canadian University Travel Service (CUTS).

3. Following the close of the contest, a draw will be made November 29, 1979 from among eligible entries received. Chances of winning are dependent upon the number of entries received. The selected entrant, (whose questionnaire is completed correctly) will be required to first correctly answer a time-limited, arithmetical, skill-testing question during a pre-arranged, tape recorded telephone interview conducted at

a mutually convenient time. The prize will be awarded. Decisions of the judges are final. By entering, the winner agrees to the use of his/her name, address and photograph for resulting publicity in connection with this contest. The winner will also be required to sign a legal document stating that all contest rules have been adhered to. The name of the winner may be obtained by sending a stamped self-addressed envelope to TCTS, 410 Laurier Ave. W., Room 950, Ottawa, Ontario K1P 6H5.

4. This contest is open only to students who are registered full-time or part-time at any accredited Canadian University, College or Post-Secondary Institution. Employees of TCTS, its member companies and affiliates, its advertising and promotional Agencies, the independent judging organization and their immediate families are not eligible. This contest is subject to all federal, provincial and municipal laws.

LONG DISTANCE SWEEPSTAKES Official Entry Form

Answer the following questions, then complete the information below them. Mail the complete form to be received by midnight, November 15, 1979. (ONLY ONE ENTRY PER PERSON.)

Questions:

1. Give two ways you can save money on your long distance calls.

a) _____

b) _____

2. During what hours can you save the most money on long distance calls between Monday and Friday?

Calling to (location of your choice) _____
 from _____ am to _____ am
 _____ pm _____ pm

3. Under what conditions do discounts apply on calls made from payphones?

a) _____

b) _____

4. Give two reasons you would make a long distance call.

a) _____

b) _____

NOTE: Answers to most of these questions can be found in your local phone book.

GOOD LUCK!

NAME (please print) _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/TOWN _____ POSTAL CODE _____

PROVINCE _____ PHONE NUMBER _____

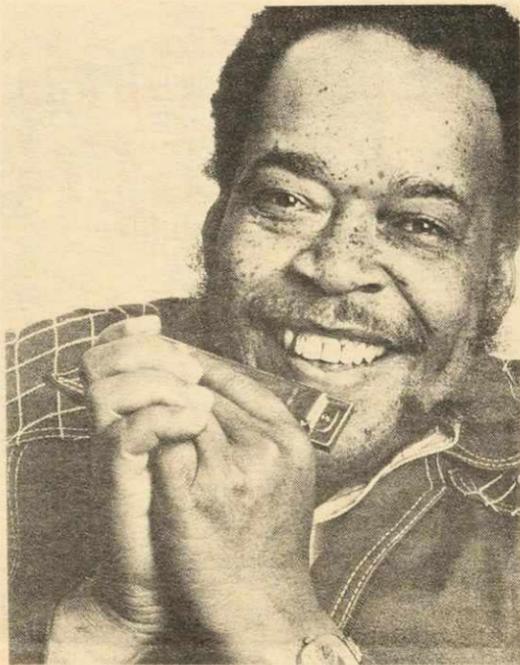
UNIVERSITY/COLLEGE attending _____

ENTERTAINMENT SPOTLIGHT



**Saturday October 13th
SUPER DOUBLE DECKER
FEATURING:**

THE JAMES COTTON BAND



"... JAMES COTTON, THE LEGENDARY BLUESMAN, SINGER, SHOUTER, STOMPER, AND HARP PLAYER EXTRAORDINAIRE" - NEW YORK DAILY NEWS

"ONE OF THE PATRIARCHAL FIGURES IN ELECTRIC CHICAGO BLUES" - NEW YORK POST

"LAST NIGHT'S JAMES COTTON SHOW WAS ONE OF THE MOST FUNFILLED AND INVOLVING OF THE SEASON. WHEN THE LEGENDS GET OUT TO PLAY THEY INEVITABLY SHOW WHAT MADE THEM LEGENDS IN THE FIRST PLACE."
- TORONTO GLOBE & MAIL

Also **"BREEZE"** (with Keith Jollimore)
in the Garden

ADM. \$4.50/5.00

ADVANCED TICKETS ON SALE : FRI. 11:30 - 5:00 p.m. and
SAT. 11:30 - 5:00 p.m. THIS WEEK ONLY

WED. Oct. 17: .. **MOVIE - "IN PRAISE OF OLDER WOMEN"**
7:30 p.m. in McInnes Room

THURS. Oct. 18: **WINE CELLAR - GREEN ROOM, with
"BABY GRAND"**

SAT. Oct. 20: ... **PUB with FINNEGAN**
McInnes Room, 9 p.m. - 1 a.m.
\$3.00/3.50

TUES. Oct. 23: ... **GRAWOOD TALENT COMPETITION**
8:30 p.m. (come early to get a seat)
FIRST PRIZE \$100/SECOND PRIZE \$50

Entry forms available at
enquiry desk or Rm 20
**Deadline for application
Wed. October 17.**



Fear of everything human

Want to hear what life would be like during a war in the U.S. today? Afraid you might die in the war, after all war ain't no disco, ain't no party, ain't no foolin' around. You may go to Heaven. Did you know that "heaven is a place where nothing ever happens"? These images, situations, are created in your mind as you listen to Fear of Music, the Talking Heads new L.P. on Sire. F.O.M. is the second Heads album with Brian Eno.

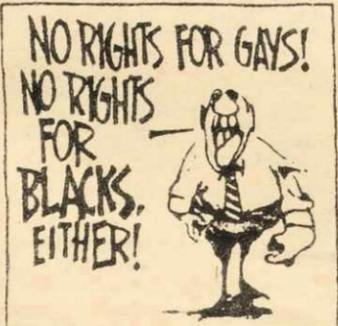
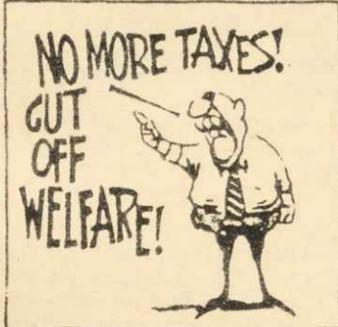
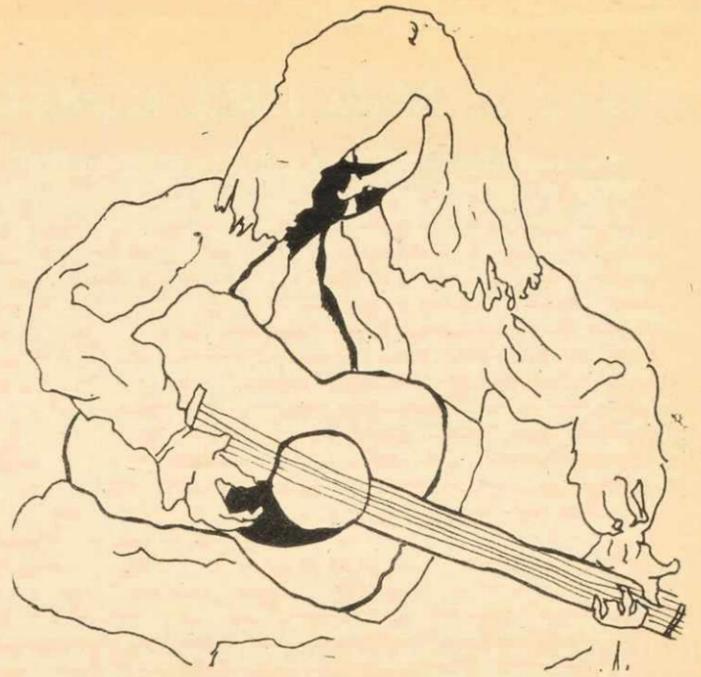
Although the band is relatively new to the average person, the Talking Heads are

part of everyone. David Byrne's lyrics move in dangerous rhythms, they make your eyes see Animals laughing at you, almost as if you were on Drugs. Byrne is possessed, he's strange, constantly worried about setting a bad example.

The meeting of life is poignantly portrayed in a crime against the state. That is to say that the state brings Electric Guitar in for questioning, the jury listens to records. Verdict: "Never Listen to Electric Guitar". Therefore denial, pain and suffering are the meaning of life, after all as we have been told before, "it

is impossible to achieve the aim without suffering." David Byrne has obviously had his share of suffering, it is reflected in his lyrics.

F.O.M. is a very good piece of spiral scratch. It is new. Because it is new, it is worth listening to. More important however is that F.O.M. is not unlike More Songs About Buildings And Food or Talking Heads '77, in that their entire concept hovers around social analysis and observation of primitive beings. David Byrne is not afraid of music, he's afraid of everything human. Next, a lil' ol' dance band from Georgia.



"I used to think banks robbed employees of their individuality and gave it back when they retired."



Tony Busbridge,
Honours Business Administration
Wilfrid Laurier University, 1973

"When it came to picking a career, banking was the last thing on my mind. The reason was, I pictured myself disappearing into the woodwork and surfacing 40 years later with a gold watch, a slap on the back and one of those 'good old boy' retirement parties.

"Brother, was I wrong.

"Before graduating from Laurier, I talked with one of Toronto Dominion's campus recruiters. He stressed the personality of the bank and its people. Plus the fact that I wouldn't get lost in the shuffle—and I could make my own opportunities if I worked hard at it.

"He talked a lot about TD's management opportunities, too. He explained that they were into everything from market research to international banking.

"I was impressed. And so I decided to give TD a chance.

"I started in their Banklab Training Course and it gave me some important insights into management. Then I did some work in research and development, followed by commercial credit training. Now I'm an Assistant Manager of commercial credit—a good job with a lot of responsibility.

"Today, things are moving along just fine. The future looks bright and prosperous. And Tony Busbridge is getting ahead in the world."



The bank where people
make the difference

Look for TD recruiters on your campus soon.

Scott new volleyball coach

Dr. T.L. Maloney, Director of the School of Physical Education at Dalhousie University, has announced the appointment of Allan Scott as lecturer in the school and men's volleyball coach in the Division of Athletics.

Scott received his Bachelor of Physical Education at the University of Calgary and his Master of Science in Physical Education at University of Oregon.

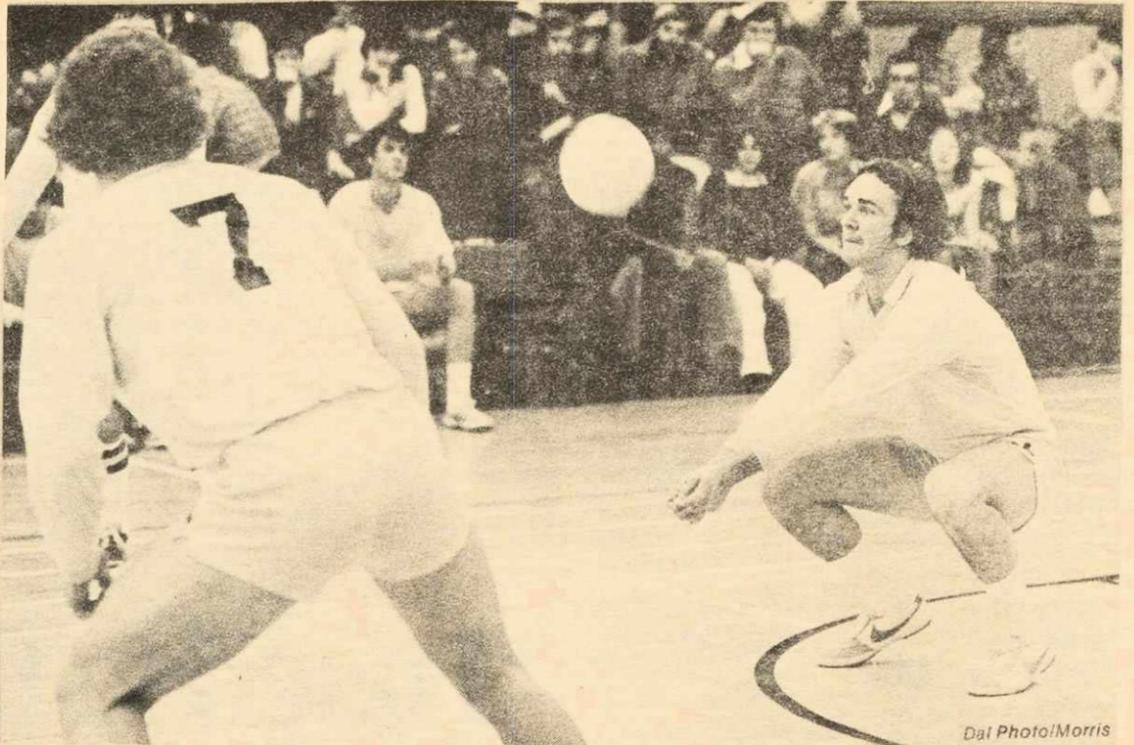
He has taught in high schools in British Columbia since 1969 and has coached high school and university volleyball since 1973. Scott coached University of Victoria Vikings men's volleyball team for the past five years, finishing second at the CIAU championships three times, including 1979. Three of his players have graduated to the national team and Scott was instrumental in organizing the

UVIC International Volleyball Tournament which brought schools from California, Brazil and Mexico.

He was assistant coach of the national junior volleyball team in 1957 while coaching B.C.'s provincial men's team since 1973. His provincial teams won the gold medal at the Canada Games of 1975 in Lethbridge and 1979 in Brandon. His provincial teams have also competed in the Pacific Rim tournament with competition from Japan, Korea, China, Taiwan, Mexico, U.S.A., Hawaii and British Columbia and finished as high as fourth.

He is a level IV coach and a candidate for level V as well as being a qualified referee.

Scott will also be involved in various programs at the DALPLEX, the new physical education, recreation and sport complex at Dalhousie.



Dal Photo/Morris

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ATHLETES OF THE WEEK
October 1 to October 7, 1979
ED KINLEY—soccer—played a pair of outstanding games defensively during the weekend as Dal lost to UNB 2-0 and defeated Moncton 5-1. Also contributed in setting up many plays. A freshman science student from Halifax, Kinley started the season on the bench but has worked his way into the starting lineup.
CARRIE WHEADON—field hockey—a second year physical education student from Timberlea, N.S. Carrie contributed strongly to a pair of road wins against SMU (2-1) and St. F.X. (3-1) as the Tigers increased their season record to a league leading 7-0. Wheadon was outstanding defensively, in both games while setting up numerous plays from her fullback position.

Help break world record

Be a member of the Dalhousie team to break the Guinness World Record in the 1,000 x 50 m relay swim. The Dalhousie Varsity Swim Team is sponsoring this record breaking swimming relay. All that is required is a swim at 2 lengths of any stroke, any speed. It will be a continuous relay of 1,000 people—so come on out and join in the fun. A great time to be had by all and a chance to swim in the new Dalplex pool! The Dalhousie Varsity Swim Team puts out an official challenge to all the faculties, societies and social clubs of Dalhousie. A trophy will go to the society, faculty or club who has the largest percentage of members participating in the swim. Other prizes, too! An entry fee of \$1 per person for operational costs is required. An organizational meeting will be held Thursday, October 18 in the MacInnis Room at 12:30 for further details. The record breaking swim will be held all day Sunday, October 28. So grab your suit and come on out and put Dalhousie's name in the Guinness Book of Records. Contact persons, Sandy at 422-3885 and Brian at 445-2569. Show Dalhousie is No. 1! Keary Fulton—429-0418.

INTRAMURAL SCOREBOARD

SOCCER—October 1
 Chem 2—Ocean 2
 Geol 0—Law 1
 Rangers 3—T.Y.P. 0

SOCCER—October 3
 Studley 0—Hend. 0
 Geology 0—Med A 3
 Chemistry 4—Law 0

FLAG FOOTBALL—October 4
 Med B DW—Law II DL
 Pharm 0—Eng. 14
 P.E. 0—Med 21

SOFTBALL MEN'S
 Dent I 9—Commerce I 2
 Phys Ed I DW—Law III DL
 Phys Ed II 17—Com II 16
 Med I DW—T.Y.P. DL
 Law I DW—Eng. DL
 Fenwick 6—Cameron 4
 Fenwick 10—Bronson 9
 Bronson 11—Cameron 6
 Smith 14—Henderson 4
 Phi Del DW—Henderson DL

WOMEN'S
 Pharmacy 16—Med 8
 Men DW—Dent DL
 Law DW—T.Y.P. DL
 Shirreff Hall DW—Law DL

CO-ED
 Pharmacy 1—P.E. 0
 Dent. 10—M.B.A. 1

Soccer
 5:00- 6:00 Dent—Med B
 6:00- 7:00 Ocean—Law A
 7:00- 8:00 Geol—Ocean
 8:00- 9:00 Stud—Bron
 9:00-10:00 Hend—Cam
 10:00-11:00 Rangers—Hist

Monday, October 15—**Soccer**
 8:30—Bron—Cam
 9:30—Smith—Studley
 10:30—B.I.O.—Hist

Tuesday, October 16—**Flag Football**
 8:30—Hend—Bron
 9:30—Stud—Cam
 10:30—Smith—TYP

Wednesday, October 17—**Soccer**
 8:30—Rangers vs Phi Del
 9:30—Med A vs Chem
 10:30—Dent vs Engin

Thursday, October 18—**Flag Football**
 8:30—Smith vs Bron
 9:30—Cam vs Phi Del
 10:30—Stud vs TYP

Tennis Tournament October 13, 14. Please check for your game time at Office. Tournament takes place at Commons.

Thursday, October 11—**Flag Football**—P.M.
 8:30 Med B—Law 2
 9:30 Pharm—Eng.
 10:30 P.E.—Med "A"

Friday, October 12—**Women's Soccer**—P.M.
 6:30-7:15 Brol vs Phys Ed
 6:30-7:15 Pharm vs Shirreff Hall
 7:30-8:15 Pharm vs Med
 7:30-8:15 Phys Ed vs Shirreff Hall
 8:30-9:15 Med vs Biology

Sunday, October 14—**Flag Football**—A.M.
 2:00-3:00 Eng—Law II
 3:00-4:00 Pharm—Med B
 4:00-5:00 Stud—Hend make up game

AUAA Standings

FIELD HOCKEY STANDINGS						AUAA SOCCER STANDINGS					
EAST						EAST					
GP	W	L	T	Pts		GP	W	L	T	Pts	
Dalhousie	7	7	0	0	14	St. Mary's	6	5	0	1	11
SMU	8	4	3	1	9	Dalhousie	6	3	3	0	6
St. F.X.	5	3	1	1	7	St. F.X.	6	2	3	1	5
Acadia	7	3	3	1	7	Acadia	6	1	3	2	4
Memorial	8	3	4	1	7						
WEST						WEST					
GP	W	L	T	Pts		GP	W	L	T	Perc	
UNB	7	6	1	0	12	Memorial	2	2	0	0	1.000
Mt. Allison	7	2	3	2	6	UNB	6	4	0	2	.833
U. de M.	6	1	5	0	2	Mt. Allison	7	5	2	0	.714
UPEI	7	0	7	0	0	U. de M.	8	1	6	1	.187
						U.P.E.I.	7	0	6	1	.071
SCORING LEADERS						SCORING LEADERS					
Mary McCann		UNB		7 goals		Dave Riddell		Dal		7 goals	
Donna Phillips		UNB		7 goals		Jim Siddey		SMU		6 goals	
Lori Ann Moore		Dal		5 goals		Ross Webb		SMU		5 goals	
Anrea Garland		Mem		5 goals		Jeff Smith		Mt. A.		5 goals	
Erin O'Brien		Dal		4 goals		Gilles LeBouthillier		U de M		4 goals	
Debbie Ashley		Acadia		4 goals		Harry Fowler		Dal		3 goals	
Monica McKenzie		SMU		4 goals							

Tigers win big against U de M

by Greg Dennis
 The Dalhousie Soccer Tigers have maintained their .500 average after AUAA action on the Thanksgiving weekend. After the UNB Red Bombers served Dal a 2-0 loss on Saturday, the Tigers came back the next day to carve the U de M squad 5-1. This leaves the Tigers in second place, five points behind the front-running SMU Huskies.

On Saturday, Robie MacFarlane netted both UNB goals in the first half, then he and his teammates tamed Dal in the second half with a virtually impenetrable defence. The game was played on a soggy Studley Field and was furthermore hampered by gusting westerlies. With the wind to their advantage in the last frame the Tigers applied pressure but could not find the

net. Dal seemed to be disoriented near the goal and shots they managed were either blocked or booted wide; a credit to the strong defensive play by the still-unbeaten Bombers.

The Tigers came out roaring on Sunday and surged to a 4-0 half-time lead over the hapless Moncton team. Dave Riddell moved into first place in the scoring parade by netting three goals. English import Harry Fowler added the other two markers. Still smarting from the loss of Tیره MacGregor and Bob MacDonald last week, the disorganized Tigers appeared to gel and came up with a fine team effort.

The Tigers hit the road this weekend for a key encounter with the X-Men in Antigonish.

VERBAL DIARRHEA
 by Greg Dennis

The Dal Tigerettes remain as the only unbeaten team in AUAA Field Hockey play. The girls have virtually clinched first spot in the east division.

On the soccer field, the Tigers employed a loose and relaxed style of play in defeating U. de M. 5-1. Dave Riddell, who notched a hat-trick in that game, should top his previous season high of nine goals. He accomplished that feat in '77. The hockey Tigers are almost finished preparations for the upcoming season. Coach Pierre Page has the roster trimmed down to 23 players from the 39 who reported to camp. The defending Atlantic Conference champs begin exhibition play on Saturday at three o'clock against an alumni squad at Scotia Stadium. Many

sports fans will have their eyes on the tube this week as the Baltimore Orioles and the Pittsburg Pirates battle it out in the 76th World Series. A rematch of the 1971 Series won in seven games by the Pirates, this year's promises to be very exciting. It will be the superb pitching, defence and clutch hitting of the Birds versus the slugging, great bullpen and more slugging of the Bucs. Although the DH rule is waived this year, thereby taking a bat away from the Orioles, I feel Baltimore will prevail in six games. We shall see.

Accolades to Ed Kinley and Carrie Wheadon, Dal's athletes of the week. Also to Pam Currie and Robert Englehutt for their fine showings at last weekend's cross-country meet in Quebec City.

graduation portraits

by *JARVIS* Halifax

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