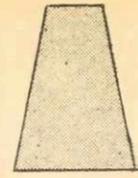


# Dalhousie Gazette

Vol. 103

January 29, 1971

Number 14



Le Chateau  
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HALIFAX, N.S.



photo by Elio Dolente

100 Halifax-Dartmouth people marched on City Hall and Province House Monday to protest the problems of the Canadian poor. (see story pg. 3.).

The Halifax-Dartmouth Welfare Rights group, in co-ordination with poor people's groups across the country, demonstrated last Monday against the discriminatory system which keeps them in poverty. The following are their demands. For more details, see story page 3.

On Monday, Jan. 25, people across Canada will be taking the first few steps in an all-out, unified march against poverty. We are beginning "a massive assault on the true causes of inflation, poverty and unemployment. We will be satisfied with nothing less than a program which aims to bring about a redistribution of wealth and power in Canada."

Our struggle is the struggle of all oppressed and exploited people in our society: the poor, the unemployed, working people, racial and ethnic minority groups, students and others. Our enemies are the small handful of very rich who feed themselves like vultures on the flesh of our society and the governments who serve their interests in defiance of the crying needs of the majority of our people.

We dismiss once and for all the myth that people are responsible for the conditions of poverty and alienation in which they are forced to live. In a country where governments deliberately create unemployment in order to protect the interests of the rich, in

an economic system which is unable at any time to provide full and meaningful employment for all people, welfare can no longer be considered a privilege to be granted or not at the whim of some petty bureaucrat. It is, rather, a right, as inalienable a right as the human dignity which our society now steals from the majority of its people.

We refuse any longer to hang our heads in the presence of the rich and powerful. We call in one strong voice for a society in which there is real equality among all people, a society in which discrimination, exploitation and oppression have no place. As the first step toward this new society we make the following demands:

#### HOUSING

- 1) To enforce the law against slum-landlords
- 2) To provide a sufficient number of low income housing units
- 3) To include community planning in these housing units — i.e. no more Uniacke Square Concentration Camps

#### WELFARE

- 1) Food — The present food allotment under Welfare is 5 years behind the times. It is based on the 1966 food prices, at which time food was at least 25% cheaper. This means a welfare recipient can not meet the basic minimum requirements as set out in the

Canada Food Guide.

- 2) Food vouchers be done away with, and cash or cheques issued in their place.
- 3) Clothing — The present allotment is a mere \$9/ person/month — hardly enough to put a shirt on a man's back.
- 4) Fuel — Welfare provides only 1/2 of the needed \$1/ day to heat a house or apt.
- 5) School Supplies — Again, welfare provides only 1/2 of the needed \$6/ child/ year
- 6) Emergency welfare service to be operated 24 hrs/ day.
- 7) An all night drug store
- 8) Complete medical and dental coverage.

#### EMPLOYMENT

- 1) Increase the basic minimum wage from the present \$1.25/ hr. to at least \$2.00/ hr. Even at that level, a 40 hr. week would still put a worker below the poverty level.
- 2) Increased job opportunities.

#### DISCRIMINATION

We call for an end to all over discrimination against people on the basis of colour, sex, or class.

Our march today is a first step toward a truly just society. We call on all people to join us today, tomorrow and as long as is required for the achievement of our goals. Through unity and determination we will gain our objectives.

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to see her at room 214 of the Department.

**APPLICATIONS**

The positions for Internal Affairs Secretary, Gazette Editor, and Student Reps on the Scholarship Committee of the Faculty of Arts and Science, the Committee on Studies, and the Curriculum Committee are open until January 31. Applications may be turned in at the Student Council office in the SUB.

**DMDS CONTEST**

The Dalhousie Musical and Dramatic Society is holding a design contest with a prize of \$25 for the most acceptable design suitable for use on poster media mostly. Call Dave Jones at 429-6785 after 7 p.m. or drop into the office, room 332 in the SUB. The deadline for submissions is February 10, 1971.

**COSTUMES NEEDED**

DMDS also needs costumes — any old clothes in adult sizes. Call 424-3500 or 424-2140 for home pickup, or leave the clothes at the SUB Enquiry Desk.

**CONFERENCE**

The Necessity for Change Institute of Ideological Studies, the Norman Bethune Institute and the Canadian Student Movement are holding a conference at Dal from January 29 - 31. The first session will be held in the McInnes Room from 9 a.m. to 12 a.m.

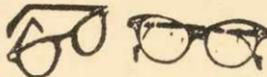
**DRUG DISCUSSIONS**

The last session of the Education Department's drug seminars will be held on Friday, January 29, at 7 p.m. in the Weldon Law Building. The local situation and why will be discussed by Dr. Mark Siegal, Brian Phillips and Dr. Lal Sharmar from the Education

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**FRIDAY, JAN. 29**  
 — Hockey. Dal at U de M. 8:00.  
 — Basketball. UPEI at Dal 8:00.  
 — Women's Basketball. MSB at Dal. 6:00.

**SATURDAY, JAN. 30**  
 — Hockey. Dal at Mt. "A" 7:30.  
 — Women's Basketball. Mt. "A" at Dal 6:00.

**TUESDAY, FEB. 2**  
 — Arts Film Series - "Civilization" 12:15 Art Centre.

**WEDNESDAY - SUNDAY**  
 — Dalhousie Winter Carnival.

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OUT  
TO  
LUNCH

DON'T  
KNOW  
FOR  
HOW  
LONG

# Deans out to lunch — Registrar

by Rick Rofihe

Marks have always truly meant nothing, but now they mean even less. This year, the archaic and meaningless "percentages" system was scrapped and the ancient and meaningless "letter" system rushed in to fill the gap.

What does this change mean? Almost absolutely nothing. Go to the registrar's office, smile, and ask them what a "B" is worth. "Is it worth an 80, a 70, or two queens, a pawn and a rook?" "A 'B' isn't worth anything," they will reply. "A 'B' is a 'B' is a 'B'. An 'A' is an 'A', a 'C' is a 'C' and a 'D' is a 'D', and an aardvark is an eater of ants. There are no equivalents."

Going to apply for a job? Advancing to graduate studies? Hopping into law or medicine? Transferring to another university? What will your marks mean to them without an equivalent? Is a "C" at Dal. same as "C" at the University of Alberta?

You see, the faculty scrambled the golden egg-grades. Sure, they meant well. De-emphasize marks they said. Cut competition. Socialism forever. Good then — A plus, A, A minus, B plus, B, B minus, C, D, Fs and F.

But did the professors give examinations that could be examined according to calibre, using letters rather than percentages? Generally, no, as

most marked with numbers and then translated them into letters. But what scale was used for translation? As of press time, the Registrar's office maintains that there is no official means of translating letters into numbers and back again.

In actuality, there are several such scales of translation. The Chemistry Department has one. The Music Department has one. English professors each have one, as do Economics professors. But not the same one.

As the faculty has refused to legislate on the matter, the individual departments were forced to make their own. Even then, some departments passed this option onto the individual professors, which leaves the university with an abundance of letter-number equivalency systems.

Of course, on the transcript, only the letter grades are shown, for it comes from the registrar's office, which only follows orders and is thus foot-loose and number-free.

However, most students do find out their number-marks for at least some subjects. Most professors keep such records to average them for a final mark, which is then converted into a letter grade. With the profusion of scales, it is definitely possible that if both number and letters

were shown on transcript, it could look like this:

Subject #1 — 60 — D; Subject #2 — 65 — C; Subject #3 — 65 — B minus; Subject #4 — 70 — C; Subject #5 — 55 — C.

But then, it would be a visible absurdity and that's not the way the university works. It deals in illusions. (A wave of the hand, and there's hundreds of students in one classroom. A touch of the magic wand, and they are absorbed by the lecture. A few drops of magic dust and they're degree-holding hopefuls.) Now the mark mirage has been self-exposed, not only as arbitrary, but as absurd. Any adaptive action based on an arbitrary, absurd, irrelevant graded marking system that exists in a vacuum is similarly condemned. What is needed is a completely fresh framework based not on knowledge for competition's sake, but on useful knowledge for knowledge's sake. For people's sake.

What should one do then? Something? Something. Nothing. Nothing? Once one starts to participate in the illusion one is part of it.

(NOTE: Something is being done, but I don't know what. I asked the registrar, and he said the Deans were out to lunch talking about it, but weren't back yet. That's where the headline comes from.)

## Economic council meets exploitation

OTTAWA (CUP) — "Poor may be subsidizing rich students, educators told", read some of the headlines in the daily press last week.

The story was treated as another astounding discovery by the Economic Council of Canada, arrived at by unknown and complex calculations somewhere in the bowels of the Federal bureaucracy.

Yet one of the rallying cries of the student power movement of years past was universal accessibility.

An analysis of the Canadian Post-Secondary Student Population done by the Canadian Union of Students in 1964 pointed out that 28 per cent of Canadian university students came from families earning less than \$5,000 per year, but 52 per cent of the families in Canada earned less than \$5,000.

And most students who fought for "unac" (universal accessibility) could have told you that since the government paid for 80 to 90 per cent of higher education, with eighty per cent of the taxes coming from individuals, and since most of those individuals were not too far from the poverty line; then there was something not too just about 70 per cent of university students being the sons and daughters of a relatively elite group.

So finally, years later, Arthur Smith, Chairman of the EEC is telling us "The great bulk of tax revenues are derived from families with low incomes . . . as much as two-thirds of all the tax revenues available for financing post secondary education may well be coming from households with gross incomes of less than \$10,000 a year."

"Higher education may be tending to become a mechanism for transferring income — from poor families to rich families," he said.

"May be tending to become," indeed!

And, as the Carter Report on Taxation pointed out in the mid sixties, although 80 per cent of tax revenue comes from people, "only 12 per cent of total funds used to finance investment in U.S. subsidiaries in 1964 came from the U.S."

That's quite a chunk of money, and things haven't changed much since then.

And so, the radicals pointed out, the poor are not only paying for the "rich kids" to go to school but for the foreign economic takeover of their country.

People began to wonder whether universal accessibility was not either impossible (since the people who pay taxes, as opposed to the corporations, have no control over the government that distributes them) or irrelevant anyway, since, having given up a number of working years, and paid a number of dollars for a degree, there are no longer any jobs for the degree-holder to occupy.

But the EEC issued a press release, and the daily press takes it as a serious and wondrous revelation — of something that two thirds of the population has always known. They're the two thirds whose children are least likely to make it in university.

"We need some kind of system so that no young person with the ability and motivation for higher education is denied his chance because he is short of funds," Smith said, like the Unac crusaders of old.

So he suggests that university students will have to pay an increasing proportion of the cost of education through tuition fees. But the parents of those now 'denied their chance' are already paying those costs and they're not getting anything out of it.

Their money built the buildings and paid the administrators and teachers. And now, they'll be told that their tax money wasn't enough. They'll be told that education is an individual and privatized good. They'll be told that they, as individuals will have to finance their own individual learning either now, or from the profits of a job four or five years from now, if they can find one.

And if they haven't already mortgaged their lives for the next generation just getting through the years of income-less "education."

### Halifax poor:

## "We want action"

"We want more jobs."  
"We want better housing."  
"We want action!"  
"All power to the people!"

we have solidarity."

Armed with these demands and others, about 100 people marched from the Halifax Neighbourhood Centre to the MacDonald Bridge to meet demonstrators from Dartmouth, and continued through downtown Halifax to Province House and City Hall. The march was part of a national day of demonstrations organized as a result of the recent Poor People's conference.

The march was organized by the Halifax and Dartmouth Welfare Rights groups and other citizen groups to point out the many problems poor people in this country face.

"This is only the beginning," said spokesman Dave Block. "For the 100 people here there are another 100 who are waking up. This demonstration shows

At Province House, the demonstrators marched around the building, but no one came out to meet them. There Block said on behalf of the crowd, "We are a minority of people, but we are no larger than the minority that rules us."

Mayor O'Brien was on the steps of City Hall when the demonstrators arrived there. He said that he did not know what their demands were, so Block read their statement (see pg. 1). O'Brien only said that the city would "consider" the demands that were the city's responsibility.

Block and other demonstrators were pleased with the march. He called it "one of the better marches Halifax-Dartmouth has seen."

Meetings are being held this week to plan further actions and programs.

## Support for Lawvere grows

# Dal Math under attack

Dr. Jean-Louis Verdier, a well-known mathematician from Brandeis University (U.S.) and Orsay (France), refused to give his lecture at the Mathematics Category Conference held at Dal. from January 16 to 19. The action was a protest against Dalhousie Math Professor Dr. F. W. Lawvere's dismissal.

For Verdier, the trip was wasted. He stated that "I decided to participate at this conference only at the invitation of Bill Lawvere. If I had known of these events before the conference, I certainly would not have come." And that "It is, I believe, essential to the function of universities that one is able to freely express his political opinions."

He also compared the situation in our math department to that existing in the universities in Germany in 1930.

A statement protesting Lawvere's dismissal was circulated at the conference and signed by a majority of the mathematicians there. (see this page).

Dean MacLean was consistently "in the bathtub" or "on the other line" or "out" and could not be reached for comments about this statement, either by the Gazette or by a member of the Student Council.

Additional criticism of the case came from Dr. F. J. Servedio, a member of our math department, whose letter is reprinted here.

A regular meeting of the graduate and honors students of the department of mathematics passed a motion proposing the renewal of Dr. Lawvere's appointment. Opinion supporting Lawvere is becoming massive, and we know of no stated opinion supporting the administration of Dalhousie except the administration of Dalhousie. Yet his case is not being reconsidered.

### THIS IS THE COMMITTEE

that refused to reappoint Dr. Lawvere.

Item 5 (b) of the minutes of the departmental meeting held on Friday, December 11.

5 (b) "A. J. Tingley informed the department that in his opinion the present Appointments Committee can no longer function properly. It seems inadvisable to appoint a new committee at this time. We must acknowledge this to the deans. It can be expected that, in any case, they will effectively make the decisions in the near future at least.

"A. Larson inquired why.

"A. J. Tingley explained that because of the personalities involved, he doubts that the Appointments Committee as it now exists can function effectively, nor would recommendations from it be likely to be respected."

Note: The Appointments Committee consists of Drs. A. J. Tingley, H. Brunner, M. Edelstein, and F. W. Lawvere. The committee which dealt with Lawvere's case consisted of the first three, without Lawvere.

## Dean MacLean under attack

To Members of the Mathematics Department:  
At the request of Dr. F. W. Lawvere, G. MacLean, Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences and G. Langstroth, Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies had an interview with him today at 4:00 p.m. I accompanied Dr. Lawvere and was present at that interview.

The purpose of the meeting was to discover the deans' positions on the question of Dr. Lawvere's reappointment and to discuss with them reasons. It was hoped that Dr. Lawvere might provide clarification on his behalf, but MacLean's position did not enable clarification to take place. He stated strongly that he would recommend non-reappointment. The vague reasons given were allusions to Dr. Lawvere's political activity and his involvement in recent disruptions of meetings at Dalhousie.

However, MacLean did acknowledge the following arguments against his own point of view.

1. Dr. Lawvere's scientific work, his teaching, and his contributions to the university community were not considered.

2. Non-reappointment would be regarded by

compiled by Lloyd Buchinski

many university people as tantamount to dismissal even though there is no legal question of dismissal.

3. The university should not stifle free questioning and free discussion. However, Dean MacLean admitted to not evaluating carefully all reports on disrupted meetings in which Lawvere was involved. No inquiry was made on

To President Hicks, and to the Mathematics Department of Dalhousie University.

The failure of Dalhousie University to renew the appointment of Professor F. W. Lawvere raises a fundamental question concerning academic freedom. Lawvere is a highly original and talented mathematician whose scholarly qualifications for reappointment have been challenged by no one. Neither does anyone question the fact that Dalhousie was under no strict contractual or legal obligation to reappoint him. The issue raised concerns the criteria apparently applied in refusing his reappointment. We, the undersigned mathematical colleagues of Lawvere, are convinced by uncontroverted evidence that Dalhousie's refusal is a direct result of Lawvere's political ideas and activities.

Lawvere is well-known to be a man of deep political conscience. His political ideas and actions have been characterized by others in terms such as unorthodox, naive, provocative, laudable, or otherwise, depending on their own political dispositions. Nevertheless no one has formally charged that Lawvere ever acted outside his right to free political expression, a right which, it is our hope, Dalhousie will continue with other universities to respect. If this right is reserved for those who cause others no



Dean Guy MacLean, the man with "the countryboy's taste".

whether "Lawvere's group" were themselves disruptive or merely catalysts for disruption coming from other factions.

4. Dr. MacLean admitted that the notoriety of non-reappointment might be more detrimental to Dalhousie than the presence of those political factions which disrupt meetings.

The finality of this verdict was couched in the crude but appropriate imagery that in his "country boy's taste" Lawvere was "sour milk". No amount of persuasion could change his mind. Dean Langstroth contributed only by rubber-stamping the words of MacLean.

I respectfully submit this for your consideration.

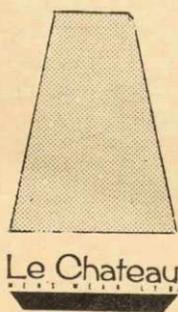
Signed, Frank J. Servedio.

intellectual or moral discomfort, or for those who are so inert as to have a negligible impact on their political milieu, then it is no right at all.

Dalhousie, despite Lawvere's outstanding scientific qualifications, despite his enormous contribution to the activity and stature of the Dalhousie mathematics department, has apparently refused Lawvere's reappointment because his political ideas and actions have made some people uneasy.

We, the undersigned, strongly protest the application of such criteria in academic appointments, especially in the absence of any violation of university or other statutes. We urge Dalhousie to reconsider Lawvere's reappointment on purely professional grounds. In the event that such reconsideration is not forthcoming we will urge our colleagues to refuse acceptance of Lawvere's vacated position to exercise whatever further influence toward correcting this situation that their means and consciences make appropriate.

This statement was signed by a majority of the participants at the Category Conference, representing a sampling of opinion from universities across Canada, the U.S. and Europe.



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HALIFAX, N.S.

## Whether you knew it or not

# You wanted Beaver foods

by Martin Dalley

Did you know that Beaver Foods was retained for this year by request of the students?

That's right! Versa Foods was initially awarded the contract but as a result of student request, the contract was subsequently renegotiated and awarded to Beaver Foods even though their bid was higher.

Once contract negotiations were settled, residence fees were increased by \$30. \$10 went to Beaver Foods and \$20 went to the administration to make up the difference between the bids. Residence students chose this alternative.

"The contract should be more than one year to give the company a chance to adjust to the situation," Ted Vasilopoulos, Manager of Beaver Foods, said. Traditionally, Dalhousie has called for tenders annually.

"I feel this is too short a period. It takes a food company six months to learn the operation; therefore, in changing caterers, you can expect a troublesome food service operation for half the following year," Student Union General Manager John Graham said. A letter has thus been sent from the Student's Union to the University requesting that a committee be established to deal with the food service contract for next year. Half of this committee is students.

"I personally feel that the consumers should have the choice of food service caterers. They should be presented with a number of choices; i.e., caterer x and no increase in fees, or caterer y and an increase in fees of \$25 per year," Graham said.

To improve food service in the SUB for next year, the Dalhousie Students' Union will have to spend \$12,000 to obtain a satisfactory short order service. Installation of this new service is to begin during the summer months.

Already \$13,000 has been spent by Students' Union in the past year to improve SUB food service. \$5,000 on chairs, \$2,000 on tables and \$6,000 on cleaning.

Speaking in terms of money, from Sept. 1970 to Dec. 1970, the replenishment costs for such things as silver wear, dishes, glasses, salt and pepper shakers and ashtrays in the SUB cafeteria was

over \$2,500.00. "I don't think we should furnish student's apartments," Vasilopoulos said.

In one week alone, it was reported that 150 salad bowls were missing in Howe Hall cafeteria. Theft appears to be a big factor.

Are you also aware that Beaver Foods prices are ten to fifteen per cent lower than at other universities? That's right!

However, students have complained about prices, and the quality of food served.

"They either over or under cook the food and the gravy is tasteless," one student said.

"Prices are very good, but I wish the food would match the prices." "Prices are fairly high for the quality of food served." "10¢ for a roll is ridiculous," . . . and still others complain that the service is slow.

"Students who say our prices are high should compare prices at other universities," Vasilopoulos said.

Beaver Foods has received less

complaints this year than last year. "When complaints are made to us, we try to correct them as we go along," Vasilopoulos said. Beaver Foods has also received complaints from both residences, although most of them have been minor.

Food being one of the main topics for discussion in residence, food committees have been formed in both Sheriff Hall and Howe Hall for a number of years. Every four weeks, Beaver Foods submits a menu and then presents it to the committees in each residence where it is (hopefully) approved by the committee. If the committee requests changes, Beaver Foods complies.

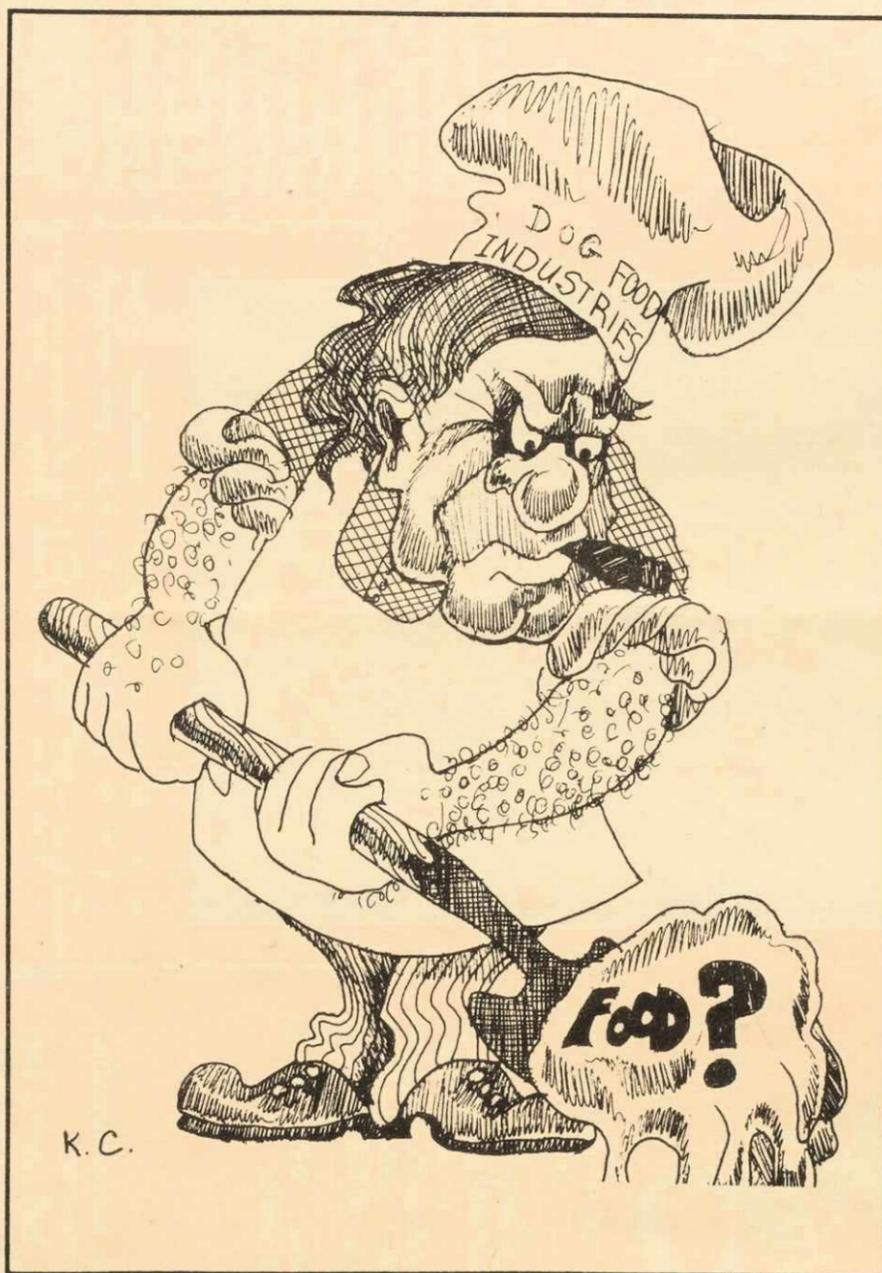
"Students in Sheriff Hall are generally pleased with Beaver Foods, and the service has been fairly good," says Claudia Keizer, president of Sheriff Hall residence council.

The food committee in Howe Hall has taken a formal tour of the kitchen facilities and found the brands of food to be of regular quality. For example: Maple Leaf Ham and Heinz Tomato Juice. "Beaver Foods is lacking efficiency, but it is not entirely their fault," says John McVicar, Chairman of Howe Hall food committee.

Catering to students can become monotonous, especially for the student who utilizes the same facilities day after day. As a result, complaints are bound to be made because one becomes tired of the same food day after day.

"We listen to everybody, no matter how small the complaint," Vasilopoulos said. And Beaver Foods has even received compliments, some verbal and others written.

It has been reported that Beaver Foods pay their employees the highest wages in their line of work. "From what I have been told, Versa Foods employees were released once they past the required experience for minimum wage, whereas Beaver Foods increases employee's wages once they have past the required experience for minimum wage," said Brian Smith, SUB Affairs Secretary. There has been no word of forming a Union among Beaver Foods employees. In Ontario, there are organized Food Unions. Why not in Nova Scotia?



## Words from the wise . . .

To whom it may concern:

I would like to lodge a complaint about the inefficiency at this University in certain matters. They include the ineffectual parking regulations in the god-damn parking lots. After paying \$16.00 for a parking permit the least I would expect is to find a parking spot that is both easy to get into and out of at all times, not just before 9 o'clock in the morning and after 4 o'clock in the af-

ternoon.

It is ridiculous to see a so-called place of higher learning sell double the amount of permits than spots. I just goes to show the capitalistic nature of this school of Learning. HAH.

Another complaint is the SLOPPY removal of snow and more solidly ICE from the sidewalks and steps of this campus and again the "hah-hah" parking lots. We have been back for almost two weeks and so far I have seen nothing

done to alleviate the treacherous conditions of the campus, except for a smattering of sand in one parking lot and one or two squares of the sidewalk are supposedly clear. HAH.

In the past two days I have fallen three times, causing severe pain to my body and sharp embarrassment to my pride. The first fall wasn't so bad, only a bruise on my left hip and knee. The second one, only an hour later, was much more

painful.

In the god-damn parking lot I fell on the same hip and banged my head on the side of a car ruining a new pair of panty-hose and causing a slight dent in the side of a cr. I apologize to the owner of the car. I suffered from a continual head-ache, from the fall, for a little over 24 hours.

Then, today, on my way to class, just after the head-ache finally left, I fell down the steps by the King's Gym (due to the great accumulation of snow)

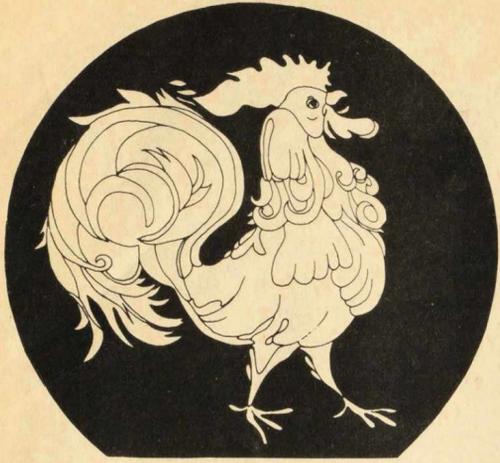
and brought back the head-ache plus a sore ankle and elbow. I am a mass of sore bones and if they don't soon stop aching someone is going to get my doctor's bill.

Yours truly,

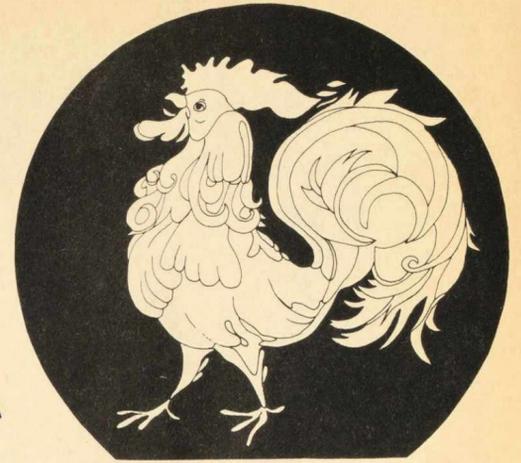
A black and blue 3rd year B.A., B.Ed. integrated student, Paulette Holland

P.S.

If anyone feels as I do, you can write to Professor A. F. Chisholm, University Engineer's Office, and complain. Let's see something done.



# COCK-A-DOODLE-DA!



## PETER LAW

Peter Law and the Pacific Showband are back again. After a most successful engagement here at Dal in the fall, the band has been touring the country with equal success.

The Pacific Showband is made of eight musicians — (guitar, sax, drums, bass, organ doubling on trombone, trumpets, and vocalists). Since 1963 when it was formed in Ireland, the group has been near the top of the charts in Ireland and England.

Any kind of music is their bag — from ballads to hard rock. The two vocalists for the group are described as "the most consistent stars in Irish show business today."



## STOMPIN' TOM CONNORS

"I have no trade of any kind except this. It was all or nothing. I've been trying to get into this business since I was 14. There have been many hungry days, many disappointments."

Stompin' Tom is one of a kind. He's a country singer from PEI (the fishing village of Tignish — "rhymes with rotten potatoes and stinkin' fish"). He's roamed the length and breadth of the continent, hitch-hiking and living out of a suitcase.

He got his first break in 1964 at the Maple Leaf Hotel in Timmins. The hotel manager spotted his guitar and asked if he could play and sing.

"I sang and he liked it and I was taken on to sing and it worked out real good. I got \$35 a

week and room and board and the place was packed for 14 months. Then a radio station got a hold o' me for to sing songs about the North Country."

Nine albums, fifteen singles and six years later he was riding atop a truck piled high with potatoes at the head of an 80-car motorcade in Charlottetown — a deserved tribute to the man who has been making the Island famous on the country-western hit parade with "Bud the Spud".

Tom Connors is 33 years old, good-looking, modest and unmarried. His songs are sometimes humorous, sometimes sentimental, sometimes tragic, but they are always good. Come have a stomp.

## MASHMAKHAN

Mashmakhan — "a group with old roots and a musical history that goes back through psychedelic rock into a black soul bag and the very beginnings of the rock and roll explosion."

In the early sixties the guys played the competitive dance hall circuit in Montreal, playing on a borrowed guitar and singing songs like "Kansas City" and "100 Pounds of Clay".

The guys then included Pierre Senecal, Brian Edwards, and Ray Blake. Finding themselves minus a drummer one night, they called on Jerry Mercer to fill in. Before long, Brian left to form two other bands and Pierre

for a gig in the US. This, however, proved to be a valuable learning experience.

While Ray and Jerry were exploring new sounds and styles at home, Pierre was adding the organ and the flute to his musical skills. In 1969, this trio played the inaugural pop concert at the opening of the National Arts Centre in Ottawa.

Soon Brian was back in the fold, bringing a new lead voice, a booming bass, and years of experience. Their new sound and their new band — Mashmakhan — suddenly blossomed.

A distinctly Canadian group with a unique professional sound — that's Mashmakhan!



## JESSE WINCHESTER

Introducing Jesse Winchester. Multi-talented, versatile, and sensuous. Tonight at Dal.

Though not that well-known in the Maritimes, Jesse Winchester has done well elsewhere. The Montreal Star's Juan Rodriguez selected his album "Jesse Winchester" as number five in 1970. Two of his singles, "Yankee Lady" and "Snow", have also been cited as top songs in the past year.

He plays the guitar and the piano as well as singing. Most of his material is original, reflecting his own personal feelings. Jesse Winchester is a top performer, professional in every way — that's why he's here tonight.

## BRUCE MURDOCH

At the age of 16, Bruce Murdoch found himself in New York with 37¢ in his pocket. He threw 3¢ into the Washington Square Fountain. Now he knows that it's not worth 2¢. He's learned many other things too, having worked with peace demonstrations, civil rights movements, and the McCarthy campaign.

His feelings are reflected in his music, folk music, and his music is worth listening to. He worked with Joe Frasier (of the Chad Mitchell Trio) and called themselves the "American Expeditionary Force". Under this name they released an LP entitled '33 1/3

Revolutions per Minute'.

Bruce has appeared in more than 120 college and university concerts in Canada and the US, and played in coffee houses from Montreal to San Francisco. He's done three CBC shows, and one each for CTV, NBC, and NET. For the last five years, he had been a headline performer at the Mariposa Folk Festival. The CBC is currently taping a two-hour special on Bruce Murdoch.

The days of playing YMCA's are over. His talent has been recognized and now everyone can enjoy him.

## STOMPIN' TOM CONNORS

## CARNIVAL SCHEDULE

### WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3

— 7:00 p.m. free Torchlight parade  
— 9:00 p.m. free Peter Law concert, Rebecca Cohn auditorium.

— 11:00 p.m. free to concert ticketholders. Welcome back party for Peter Law in McInnes Room, Bar.

### THURSDAY, FEB. 4

— 1:00 p.m. free Ice-sculpturing display, SUB lobby.

— 1:00 p.m. free Snow Sculpturing competition, University Island.

— 1:00 p.m. free National Film Board films, SUB.  
— 9:00 p.m. \$1.75 Barn Dance, Peter Law and a Fiddlin' band, McInnes Room and cafeteria.

### FRIDAY, FEB. 5

— 1:00 p.m. \$1.50 Lumberjack's Brawl, Stompin' Tom Connors, McInnes Room and cafeteria.

— 8:00 p.m. Forum price Basketball game, Dal vs. Saint Mary's, Halifax Forum.

— 10:00 p.m. \$1.00 Black 'n Blue 'n Gold, Rebecca Cohn Auditorium.

### SATURDAY, FEB. 6

— 1:00 - 3:00 p.m. \$2.00 Mount'n Do, Mashmakhan, Mount Saint Vincent.

— 3:00 - 5:00 p.m. Country Frolics Mount Saint Vincent (Mashmakhan concert ticketholders free admission to Country Frolics, otherwise ticket costs \$1.00. Transportation supplied)

— 10:00 p.m. \$5.00 Fisherman's Ball, Peter Law and Don Warner, McInnes Room and cafeteria.

### SUNDAY, FEB. 7

— 3:00 p.m. free Ernesto Bitetti, Classical guitarist, Rebecca Cohn Auditorium.

— 4:00 p.m. free DGDS melodrama, "She was only a Fisherman's daughter", Rebecca Cohn Auditorium.

— 8:00 \$2.00 Canadian Folk Rock Festival, Jesse Winchester, Bruce Murdoch, Bill Garrett and Sharon Ryan, Chris Rawlings, Rebecca Cohn Auditorium.



BILL GARRETT and SHARON RYAN

"I have taken upon myself to write a bio concerning the various exploits of Bill Garrett and Sharon Ryan. Why I decided to tease my ego like this is completely beyond me, but it had to be done quickly so our good friends could print it for you, so that you should know what it is we do.

Both of us were born in the 'fantastic forties', and from this point on started to grow up (more or less).

Sharon got involved with music while at college. She started singing in small coffee houses around Montreal, and joined a group called "the Bordermen" which became "Rings 'n' Things". While with "R 'n' T", she toured extensively through eastern Canada and the US, and cut a single on the Trax label. In late 1969 she quit the group and for some inexplicable reason started singing with me. As for myself, I was born with a strange

growth protruding from my body that has a strange resemblance to a Martin guitar, and have found myself trying to play it ever since. Rock and roll and folk groups took up my time in school. Later in college in Ottawa, I started to play Old Time Country music with Dennis Brown. A couple of years later I could be seen playing behind Sean Gagnier, Bruce Murdoch, and Rings 'n' Things in Montreal. In late 1969 Sharon and I got together and worked up a repertoire of Country-Folk-Blues. Contemporary and Traditional music, usually accompanied by one or two sidemen."

— Bill Garrett.  
One of their greatest stunts was at Expo '70 in Osaka, Japan, which lasted three months. And what do the critics say? The Montreal Gazette: "A group with their ability can only go all the way to the top."

## CHRIS RAWLINGS

"What is love? What is communication? Searching for these answers you turn inward and learn how to express your feelings in song, dance, poetry, a logic scientific discovery. You begin to love, laugh, and then without warning the questions begin again and the cycle renews, never once returning to the same level of consciousness."

One of Chris' best pieces is "The Rhyme of the Ancient Mariner", a folk-opera done with Samuel Tayler Coleridge and Paul Lauzon.

Chris has had 15 years of musical training on guitar, recorder, piano, violin, double bass, harmonica, dulcimer, and presently the banjo. Five years were spent with two groups, Rings 'n' Things and the Bordermen, and two years working solo in London, Vancouver, New Orleans, and Montreal.

What other talent does Chris Rawlings have? He can sing for five hours straight!



CHRIS RAWLINGS



# COCK-A-DOODLE-DA!



# Report of the Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada

by LANI

Women is looser. . . . You must have heard a lot That Men seem to end up on top.  
— Janis Joplin

Canada is committed, in theory, to the principle that permits no difference between the rights and privileges of men and women.

Theory is a long way from practice, especially in this realm. The Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada was set up in February of '67 to inquire into these discrepancies between theory and reality. The Commission adopted four principles to assist them in looking into the problem:

1. Women should be free to choose whether or not to take employment outside their homes.
2. Care of children is a responsibility to be shared by the mother, the father and society.
3. Society has a responsibility for women because of pregnancy and child-birth, and special treatment related to maternity will always be necessary.
4. In certain areas women will for an interim period require special treatment to overcome the adverse effects of discriminatory practices.

Using these principles they looked at the role women play in the economy, the education they receive, their place in the family, their status under taxation, citizenship and criminal laws, and the effects of poverty upon them.

### WOMEN IN ECONOMY

Economically women are second-class citizens, the Commission was told.

A brief from the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union stated that experienced female fish-workers would receive \$2.15 an hour while an experienced male fish-worker would receive \$2.83 an hour. An inexperienced male fish-worker received \$2.37.

Nursing Assistants care for women patients in hospitals. They must, in most provinces, have at least grade 10 or its equivalent and be provincially licensed or certified after completion of a training course (usually 10 months long). Nursing Orderlies care for male patients. Generally they have no such qualification requirements to meet and are given in-service training.

The Commission was told of situations in which Nursing Orderlies received higher pay than the Nursing Assistants. Moreover, Nursing Orderlies are automatically promoted to Specialist Orderlies with higher pay after their training and a period of satisfactory service; Nursing Assistants are not.

The United Electrical Radio and Machine Workers of America (UE) submitted this statement:

"We know of another instance where female and male employees do exactly the same job — winding coils. In this instance the female employees are paid eleven per cent less than the males. The job content is the same, but the females can only work on two shifts. Legislation protects women from having to work the midnight to morning shift. The fact that the men are required to do the job on the third shift is considered

enough of a change in job content to deny equal pay under the law as it now stands."

The above is a perfect example of the government discriminating against women under the pretext of helping them.

Although there are equal wage laws in existence, there are a number of factors which make the effective enforcing of the law almost impossible. It must be proved that the work is "identical or substantially identical" or, as some laws state, "the same work in the same establishment". The burden placed on the employee of proving that, under the law, a woman is entitled to equal pay is almost overwhelming:

"A large manufacturing firm whose workers are represented by our Union, employs people in the classification of 'Janitor' and 'Janitress'. The duties of these people are essentially the same, that is — to clean the respective male and female washroom facilities. Despite the fact that the jobs are virtually identical, the male Janitors' wage rates are five per cent higher than those of the female Janitresses. One small difference in the job content is that the Janitor must wheel the garbage from his work area to the disposal area, whereas the Janitress places the garbage from her work area outside the washroom from where it is taken to the disposal area by the male employee. This is not much of a difference, but it is enough to disqualify a claim for equal pay under present legislation." (UE brief)

Benefits to employees sometimes take the form of insurance protection to which both employee and employer contribute. Although the Commission found no differences for women and men in group health insurance, there were discriminatory provisions in group life insurance.

In one case, in the academic profession, a man's insurance was based on 250 per cent of his annual salary and a woman's insurance on only 100 per cent.

In another, although the percentages of salary were the same for men and women, the maximum insurance available for married men was \$15,000, for unmarried men \$7,500, and for all women \$5,000.

Why should an unmarried man be allowed more life insurance than an unmarried woman? Perhaps also, as the commission states, life insurance plans should realize that unmarried persons often have dependents that must be looked after. Unfortunately, the Report didn't make any recommendation on this point.

Although women tend to live longer than men, some companies require women to retire earlier.

Perhaps the hardest type of discrimination to fight comes from the many airlines. These companies without exception are advocates of the "Bunny Club" philosophy. Until 1965 marriage was cause for instant dismissal. In some airlines today, pregnancy is still reason for discharge.

Stewardesses are often required as a condition of employment to sign agreements permitting the employer to discharge them at age 30 or 32. Stewards and pursers are not subject to these provisions.

Often when firms go to Universities to look for employees they state that positions are only open to men. In an analysis of the 1969-1970 edition of Canada Careers Directory for University Graduates, the Workers

IN CANADA



from The Rat

Bureau found that of the 3,268 vacancies listed by banks, insurance companies, pharmaceutical and chemical firms and manufacturers of soap and detergents, 2,024 positions were open only to men. (This left only 1,244 jobs in these companies for which the University Placement Offices would be able to arrange interviews for women.)

"In British Columbia in 1967, of the 245 principals in one area only five were women." (Brief # 237)  
"In Alberta in 1966, a man was 7.5 times more likely to become a principal than a woman, although he was only 2.5 times as likely to have higher qualifications than a woman." (Brief #301)

"In Manitoba in 1968, although there were only seven men teachers to every 12 women teachers, there were almost three and one-half times as many men administrators as women administrators." (Brief # 372)

"In Ontario Teacher's Colleges there were 270 men masters and 102 women masters but no women in administrative posts; in Colleges of Applied Arts and Technology there were 1,365 men instructors and only 176 women; in the Department of Education 88 senior positions were held by men and one by a woman and there were 380 men inspectors and supervisors and only 27 women." (Brief # 342)

"In Quebec under the Catholic School Commission of Montreal, in 1968, 89 per cent of the elementary teachers were women but only 51.8 per cent of the principals were women; only 16.3 per cent of the staff of the Commission were women, none of whom held senior positions." (Brief # 434)

A brief presented by a group of women university teachers reported that a survey which they had conducted found that one out of every four full-time men faculty members was a professor but that only one out of 21 women was at that level.

The Canadian Woman's Press Club sent in a brief which documented the failure of women to reach senior levels in the mass media. The study covered 28 employers with a total of 1,147 employees, 23 per cent of whom were women. The women represented 73 per cent of the people earning below \$4,000 and only 2.5 per cent of those earning above \$12,000. Although 85 per cent of the women surveyed said they were willing to assume more responsibility, no women were editors, news editors, city editors or night editors on any city daily newspaper. Regardless of their competence, women appear to be

promoted only in "women's interest" areas. This is not too different in the underground press. Women usually fill only the supportive end of the papers.

The government is not above discriminatory practices. Substantial differences were found in insurance plans of some Crown corporations and agencies. In one, a married or single man is covered for a base rate of \$3,000 plus an additional \$3,000 for every \$1,000 of his yearly salary. If he earns \$10,000 a year, for example, he is covered for \$33,000.

A woman, on the other hand, is covered for a base rate of \$3,000 plus an additional \$2,000 for every \$1,000 of her yearly salary. With a yearly salary of \$10,000 she is covered for only \$23,000.

In another Crown Corporation with a group life insurance plan, for single men and women and for married women with no dependants, the coverage is the equivalent of one year's salary up to a maximum of \$20,000. For a married man or a once-married woman with dependants, the coverage is the equivalent of two years' salary up to a maximum of \$40,000. A number of single women have requested coverage for their dependants. So far this has not been granted.

The recommendation by the Commission states only that different provisions on the basis of sex should be eliminated from superannuation and the insurance plans for federal Crown Corporations and agencies. However, this is not enough; there should be no discrimination on the basis of marital state.

Although women are not usually limited in applying for positions in the Public Service there is a restriction in bindery operations in the printing trades. Only women are appointed to bindery positions level 1 and they are called "journeymen". Only men are appointed to bindery positions level 2 (the next higher level) and they are called "journeymen". The Commission recommends that both positions be open to men and women on the same basis.

In the Federal Service women are never appointed as messengers or as protective staff. The physical demands of the work are given as the reason for ruling out women in these fields. (I can personally see why they could conceivably find some reason why women can't be protective staff — but messengers???)

Charwomen in the Federal Service are appointed only part-time and at an hourly rate. Men cleaners, on the other hand, work full-time and are paid an annual rate. The Commission recommended that sex-typing of occupations of employees working in the Federal Service be discontinued.

Although I have little interest in the Armed Forces and usually would hesitate to mention anything to do with them they have practices which are particularly offensive. A woman must be 18 years old and have grade 10 standing. A man need be only 17 years with a grade 9 standing. There is no reason why women should have to be better qualified.

Married women are not allowed to enter the Forces. The reasoning for this restriction is that married women have less mobility. It would be logical to assume that married women would not join if they felt they couldn't fulfill their obligations. The Commission recommends that married women be allowed to enter the Forces. They do not make any recommendations about unequal entry qualifications.

Married women are discriminated against in other fields. Nova Scotia and Newfoundland have some restrictions on civil appointments of women who don't need to support themselves.

Woman's position in chartered banks is extremely discriminatory. Two-thirds of the employees of the eight banks surveyed were women. Of these 89.7 per cent earned less than \$5,000 yearly in occupations such as teller and other routine office jobs, while 72.3 per cent of all men earned more than \$5,000. The over-all statistical picture suggests that the \$5,000 mark represents a threshold into career officer jobs, including positions in bank management and specialist bank occupations.

Male high school graduates are trained for a career in bank management or specialized occupations of equivalent rank. Female high school graduates are usually predestined for dead-end support functions. The Commission made recommendations to ensure qualified women get a chance at these higher paid managerial positions.

Women in the major department chain stores fair little better. The study was done of 38 stores, all regions of Canada were included. The study covered a total of 22,978 full-time employees (there were 3,000 more women than men in this group) and 25,035 part-time employees (there were four times as many women as men in this group).

It was found that women working full or part-time were predominantly employed in the lower-paid sales clerk positions (80 per cent) and as cashiers. On the other hand, 72.5 per cent of the higher paid sales positions were held by men. These were sales positions requiring detailed knowledge of products and considerable skill in salesmanship. Pay for such positions is often salary and commission or straight commission, and the products sold are usually higher priced goods such as furniture and power tools.

Women were in the majority in supervisory positions but more than three-quarters of the most senior departmental positions, those of managers and buyers, were held by men. Women's earnings were found to be consistently lower than those of men with the same or even fewer years of service. This was true in non-sales departments as well as sales.

A distinct pattern of the allocation of work to women and men in sales departments prevailed. Some was understandable, some wasn't. Women usually make the family decision about home furnishings (i.e. colour, model — not "Are we going to buy?") but furniture, most types of floor coverings and major electrical appliances are sold by men. Often the same division of work does not carry through to the functions of department manager and buyer. Women, for instance, sell material and books but men usually do the buying and managing of this merchandise.

The Commission's recommendations if implemented should relieve this separation of women from the managerial and buying positions.

The Minimum Wage Acts of Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick permit the establishment of lower minimum wages for women than men. There is no mention of certain occupations being omitted. British Columbia has separate minimum wage acts for women and men.

Although in British Columbia minimum wages are set by occupation and region, it does not necessarily stand that the wages will be different — not because there are two Acts, this could very well happen. The Male Minimum Wage Act excludes farm labourers and domestic servants; the Female Minimum Wage Act excludes farm labourers, domestic servants, and fruit pickers. In its recommendations the Commission stated that Prince Edward Island, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and British Columbia have one minimum wage act for both men and women. In the case of British Columbia, only, does it state that there should be no sex difference in the occupations covered. There has yet to be any proof that a person in some occupations deserves less of a living wage than others. The Commission makes no reference to the fact that every occupation should be covered by a minimum wage by law.

Although the history of the job of secretary is not included in the Commission, I would like to give a brief outline of the changes throughout the years. When the job first came into being, it was occupied by a man if the boss was a man. In many ways the position was that of apprentice rather than shitworker. In some instances, the secretary had a share in making the decisions. When the boss died or retired, the secretary, who by then knew the job, could take over.

Perhaps as our culture became more snobbish about positions and education men no longer started in the professions as secretaries, but further up the management line. Women took over the job and the pay and status decreased. Today, in the Public Service the level that a secretary can reach is based on the level of the person

she works for rather than the duties she performs. Since it is no longer an apprenticeship situation, there should be no reason why the level of a secretary's pay should be dependent on the pay received by others. Although the Commission found that many women receive maternity leave of varying amounts none was paid leave. They feel that it is unfair that a woman suffer loss of earnings at a time when she incurs many expenses. Often a woman's salary is necessary to provide a decent living for the family.

The Commission bases a recommendation for paid maternity leave on the fact that society has some commitment to women because of child birth and pregnancy. They say that through the signing of the United Nations Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women, Canada is committed to the principle, not just of leave, but of paid leave.

This recommendation unfortunately applies only to women who are in the work force, or who are receiving unemployment insurance benefits. There is no aid to non-working women or to women whose unemployment insurance has run out without their finding a job.

If we are to state that society owes some protection to women when they are pregnant then it should be to all women not just the privileged few who happen to be producing value in the working force rather than producing value in the home. The Commission often states that although we profess to think in high terms of the work women do in the home (taking care of children, a most precious commodity) we actually give them little status or thought in our material-commodity oriented world. Unfortunately the Commission does the same thing. Throughout this entire chapter the commission has trouble breaking away from a traditional "material world first" attitude.

There is a very interesting thing happening with maternity leave. In some companies the father is given a day's leave with pay while his wife has a child. A mother receives no pay at all, even on the day of the birth of her child. And I ask you Who is doing the work? Not that I am against the fact that a man gets paid leave, he has every right to be at the birth of his child.

One recommendation made which was attacked by both the male members of the Commission was that the pay rates for nurses, dieticians, home economists, librarians and social workers employed by the federal government be set by comparing these professions with other professions in terms of the value of the work, the skill and the training involved.

All the above professions although they require a number of years of training are low paid because they are traditionally female. The government's policy is to set its wages equivalent with those of a GOOD employer outside the government.

The Commission feels that as long as women's occupations and professions are relatively low paid outside the Service they will remain so within the Service. They feel that the government should take the initiative since the mechanisms of the market are not always rapid enough to adjust to a need for higher pay in an occupation or profession. The professions mentioned are those which are having trouble finding workers because they are so ill paid for the qualifications, work and responsibility required.

In the Separate Statement Commissioner Jacques Henripin writes:

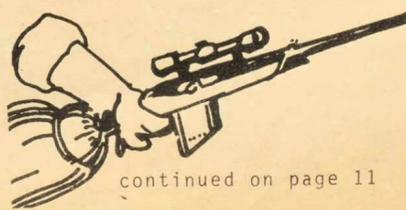
"... In my view, such departure from established practice can only be justified if some defect or malfunction of the labour market prevents it from operating for these professions as it does others... The criteria advanced in the recommendation for salary adjustments are acceptable in principle, but they are incomplete, and one of them — the value of the work — seems little better than a tautology... In my opinion, the only remedy for the situation described in the Report is for women to diversify their occupational choices and to escape, once and for all, from the confines of the so-called "female" occupations."

In a way I cannot but help agreeing with him on the last sentence but what about all those women who went through about 4 years of training to get into those professions? And what will happen to these professions if all the women leave and no men join because of inadequate pay? Already there is an acute shortage of nurses, dieticians, and social workers. Hospital patients and welfare recipients are suffering.

Many of the recommendations of the Commission have to do with special treatment and minimum quotas for women to help them get into the higher paying professions. Most of this special treatment entails making sure capable women are being advanced or are getting the training to advance.

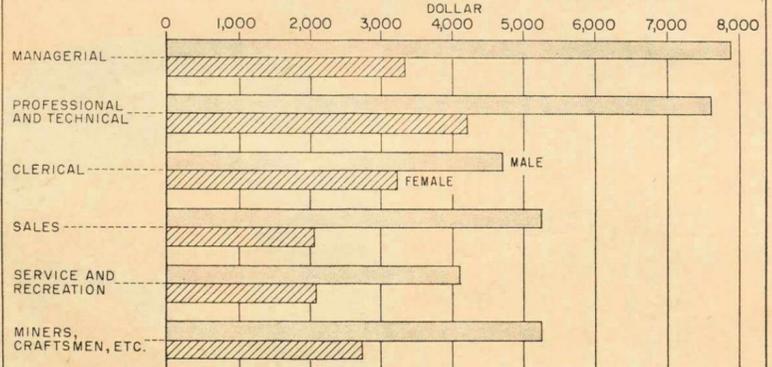
Not one statement in the report implies women who are not qualified should be put into a position they can't handle. The need for quotas can be illustrated by the following paragraphs from the Report:

"To find out whether or not employers considering job applicants are influenced by their sex, officers



continued on page 11

AVERAGE EARNINGS OF FULL-YEAR WORKERS\*\*\* IN THE LABOUR FORCE, BY SEX, FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS\*\*, CANADA, 1965



\* Individuals in the Labour Force were classified according to their job at time of the survey; individuals not in the labour force at time of survey are excluded.

\*\* Female workers in the occupations transportation and communication, farmers, loggers and fishermen, and labourers are not included as the number of workers is too small for a reliable estimate.

\*\*\* Workers who reported having worked 50-52 weeks.

Source: Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Income Distribution by Size in Canada 1965. Ottawa, Queen's Printer, 1966. Taken from Table 31, p. 44.

Never before, when it is life itself that is in question, has there been so much talk of civilization and culture. And there is a curious parallel between this generalized collapse of life at the root of our present demoralization and our concern for a culture which has never been coincident with life, which in fact has been devised to tyrannize over life.

What is most important, it seems to me, is not so much to defend a culture whose existence has never kept a man from going hungry, as to extract, from what is called culture, ideas whose compelling force is identical with that of hunger.

We need to live first of all; to believe in what makes us live and that something makes us live — to believe that whatever is produced from the mysterious depths of ourselves need not forever haunt us as an exclusively digestive concern.

Antonin Artaud  
in *The Theatre and its Double*

The Canadian Mime Theatre, a group in its second season, is representative of the rekindled interest in mime in North America. The company will perform at the Arts Centre today, Friday, January 29 and tomorrow. Both performances start at 8:30 p.m. and ticket prices range from \$3.00 to \$1.00. Students may obtain tickets for half price.

Canadian art critic Nathan Cohen said "... when you are watching this (Company), you are seeing, in direct line of continuity, gestures used by the Greek mimes five centuries prior to the Christian era, in the commedia dell'arte of four centuries ago, and by Chaplin and his various film colleagues 40 years ago.

"However much the world has changed, certain emotions and attitudes remain the same, and they are the impulse power of mimetic art..."

## Mime:

by Leslie MacDonald

Theatre as life, life as theatre. The intertwining of art form and reality dates back throughout human history. And mime presents itself as one of the oldest of these arts.

Essentially, mime is imitation or mimicry. Elements of mime are present in the gestures of a storyteller, in ballet and modern dance, as well as the circus clown. It plays a large part in dance and theatre in many eastern countries.

Mime, to a greater extent than many other theatre forms, deals with the realism of life. So we see Marcel Marceau or Jean Louis Barrault two world famous mimists, perform skits which could easily have come from the street life in Paris or our own living rooms.



CHARLIE CHAPLIN

Mime, originally, was either a recitation with different parts acted by one person or a dramatic performance executed by two or more persons. It was, probably, not connected with religious festivals, but with rich men's banquets and other secular occasions.

Its subject matter was "low life", the behavior of people who did not belong to high society and who were not endowed with aristocratic "virtues".

Thus mime differed greatly from the tragic art form, which dealt with noble heroes or heroines.

The mime presented human life "as it is", it was, to a certain extent, the theatre of the people. Although it achieved this representation through simplification, choice of characteristic detail, overstatement, overemphasis or caricature, still it dealt essentially with the realism of "the people".

The form which most immediately comes to mind when one speaks of mime is the silent theatre, but in reality this is only one branch of the art. In ancient Greece some mime plays were a blend of mime speech song and dance. As they spread through Europe, the element of mime became more important, and instead of amplifying speech, it became an art form on its own.

Even now, mime can be presented on its own, or in combination with speech. It often uses elaborate facial makeup, especially whiteface, and suggestive costuming to reinforce the drama, yet most of the

## Art and life

burden of communication lies with the expression of emotions through gestures, of the hand, face and the whole body.

Mime is one of the major art forms in the east. Dance drama theatres flourish in India and the far east, based, for the most part, on ancient tradition, formalized and immutable.



MARCEL MARCEAU

Yet, although ancient, this art draws on the spirit and the culture of the country, and the result is forcefully alive and stimulating.

Jean Louis Barrault suggested that Western theatre and mime was at an impasse, and must find a new mode of expression with more of the scope and power of the Oriental school.

The inability of western theatre to express emotion to the same degree as eastern theatre, is rooted in the old Western tradition of rationalism over emotionalism.

Dating to the time of Plato and Aristotle, the western culture has based itself on logic and rationalism. The ascendancy of those twin virtues has made the expression of emotion almost a tabu act in our culture.

The training that children receive in our schools, as well as the demands of the "outside world" force us to submerge our emotions. Emotionalism, in North America especially, is a sign of weakness, that we have been taught not to show in public.

Perhaps the resurgence of mime is linked to the ever spreading attempt in North America of oppressed groups, to redefine themselves, and thus free themselves from the crippling stereotypes that our culture has imposed.

# Sartre on Quebec

(CUP) "You have your new law, the War Measures Act, which seems to indicate quite clearly that you, the Québécois, are not a part of Canada, because you are considered to be insurgents and warriors and then prisoners of war."

"It is absolutely admirable to think that Canada has declared that a man arrested in Quebec is a prisoner of war. He is then a fighter; he does not belong to the same nation, he does not belong then to the same society. It is a way of clearly stating that the Québécois are colonized, that is one of the things that

appear to me to be most striking.

"Of course it is evident that the soldiers who are in Québec (Sartre was interviewed before troop withdrawals began) are not there to defend the workers, for example. It is clear that the army is only protecting a very small minority of Anglo-Saxons or French 'Quebeckers' who are linked to the Anglos by their common interests. No one thinks — despite what Trudeau or whoever else has written or thinks — that someone is going to kidnap a worker leaving his factory. That makes absolutely

no sense."

On independence:

"The only way (Québec) will be truly independent is by breaking with the country's system of production and distribution. In other words, nationalize the banks or business — ie. the majority of the Anglo-Saxon enterprises."

"Québec cannot play its part alone. It is necessary, obviously, to ally itself with the revolutionary forces in the U.S. even, and also with the Latin American forces."

Jean Paul Sartre



by Leslie MacDonald

When the Great Cereal Exposé burst upon us last year, we found that, without even a warning snap crackle or pop, one of the foundations of our North American Culture had been suddenly ripped from us.

How many mornings do you remember, sitting at the breakfast table with a bowl of Wheaties or Corn Flakes in front of you (they were the ones with all the vitamins) with someone standing over you saying "Eat, eat, it's good for you."

And now, at once, we find that all that nutrition which we thought was there really wasn't. We appreciate Mr. Trudeau's concern with keeping the State out of the bedrooms of the nation, but letting Big Business infiltrate the breakfast table is a threat to the whole national wellbeing.

Having a great respect for the proper channels, we realize that no action can be taken on this problem for at least three years. Like cigarette commercials, it must be studied in depth, and then slowly phased out.

In the meantime, we feel it a privilege to provide you with a line of defense, nutritious, hearty, healthy and delicious, to take you through the cold winter days and the hot summer ones.

### CRUNCHY GRANOLA

- 15 cups quick oatmeal (5 minute variety)
- 5 cups whole wheat flour
- 1 1/2 cups shredded coconut
- 1 1/2 cups brown sugar
- 1 1/2 tbsp. salt
- 1 1/2 cups oil
- 1 1/2 cups water
- 3 tablespoons vanilla
- 3 tablespoons molasses

Mix dry ingredients until they are evenly distributed, then do the same with liquid ingredients. Combine the two and mix together with your fingers (toes) until the dry ingredients are all dampened. Cook in a 250 degree oven on flat cookie sheets until crisp, turning every 20 minutes (about 2 hours in all).

The quantities which this recipe makes don't last long, once your friends and relations find out about this treat, so don't be intimidated.

Granola has been highly recommended by people of all tastes and persuasions, and is even enjoyed by Our Favorite Cat, who insists on sharing it with any one who has a bowl.

Most of the ingredients are available at your corner chain store, or the North End Co-Op (if you're clever enough to be a member.)

Twenty-five lb. bags of brown flour are sold at the new health food store, on Granville near George St.  
Mange Bien.

## Women con't . . .

(continued from page 9)

were asked to rate the paper qualifications of a number of candidates. Given a male name, one candidate was rated first 86 percent of the time. With a female name, the same candidate was rated first only 58 percent of the time. Since the qualifications remained the same the rating clearly differed on the basis of sex. When they thought the candidate was female, the raters scored against her characteristics that they apparently ascribed to women.

"The effect of imposed stereotypes has been clearly demonstrated by experiments in the United States. In one (Philip Goldberg 'Are Women Prejudiced Against Women?') a number of university women were selected to read six articles. Some concerned 'masculine' subjects such as city planning, others treated neutral subjects such as the history of art, and still others were about such 'feminine' interests as dietetics. In some booklets, three articles were signed with male and three with female names. In others, the male and female 'authorship' was reversed. The women were asked to read and appraise each article, without having their attention called to the author's name. In all cases, articles under male signatures received higher ratings. It was concluded in the study that the respondent's choices had been influenced by belief in the intellectual superiority of men."

It is hard to protect women against the kind of discrimination as shown above. The Report feels that education will help in the long run. Unfortunately women will never have a better image of themselves unless they have someone to look up to, some one to emulate. This is the reason the Commission feels a special effort must be made to train women for the higher positions now. Employers will only give up their prejudiced feelings that women can't hold managerial positions when they see women holding, effectively, managerial positions. There is no other way to change attitudes.

It is necessary to be aggressive to get a head in business. If a woman does not press for advancement she lacks ambition. If she does, she

DO YOU PROMISE TO; FREE OF MONETARY OR OTHER REMUNERATION, TO HONOR, OBEY WASH, COOK, CLEAN, CHERISH, BE FAITHFUL, MEEK, WILLING, HELPFUL, QUIET, RAISE HIS CHILDREN, KEEP HIS HOUSE, TEND HIS BODILY NEEDS, ETC. ETC.



is forever tagged 'aggressive', a trait that our culture finds desirable in men only. Either way women are criticized.

Often a woman will lose what ambition she has when she watches men with less ability promoted over her. The myth of a woman being the power behind the throne is just that. No capable woman wants to sit behind the scenes.

The Commission sees part-time work as a great help for married women who have other obligations. In the Separate Statement Jacques Henripin writes:

"For example, a law has just been passed in France giving any civil servant who has children under 12 years of age the right to work on a half-time basis for a maximum period of nine-years without loss of seniority or pension right.

But part-time work should not just be the privilege of a few. With the number of people on this planet there are enough to do all the jobs in a 4 day week — perhaps with a little shift work.

What is the use of living if most of your time is spent earning enough to continue to live. If we got out of the work, eat, sleep, work, eat, sleep routine our values could change to a state where we could appreciate human endeavors over mechanical, money-orientated ones.

The greatest problem I found with the report in this section on finance is its liberalism. Although it appears that the Commissioners want to break out of the traditional rut of

"money describing value" they appear to be afraid to say it. It is necessary to look at this society with the thought of what can continue and what has already served its purpose.

Too often in the Report it sounded as if the Commissioners were saying, "Please Mr. Government, let us women in with you and we will help you to exploit the people even better than you are doing now." This cannot be. It must be the functions of women in this society to act as a form of social conscience — to advocate loving humans instead of loving machines. A large portion of society cannot love. It is a direct result of the way we live.

## Bits and pieces — a real blow

by Stephen R. Mills

Bits and Pieces by John Poulos, Halcraft Print, \$2.50.

This is a book of verses and aphorisms by a young Haligonian who took four years to complete it.

Mr. Poulos has wasted his time. "Bits and Pieces" is extremely poor at best.

The many weaknesses of the book include simple grammatical error, inconsistency of feeling, gross lack of originality, and tedious repetition all of which can be attributed to the fact that Mr. Poulos is not a poet. He is just a guy

who (miserably) imitates poetic forms. Any genuine emotion that may have moved him to verse is lost in conventions that even the uninformed will recognize as cliches.

The book is written in four sections. All are atrocious but by far the most excruciating is section three which contains such things as "Sometimes when it is darkest can light be seen."

A friend who I asked to read the book commented, "This guy is unreal!" It's the sad truth. Poulos is unreal and good poetry isn't. May this first collection be his last.



# Pucksters out for glory

by Brian Miller

The two weekend games against Memorial University of Newfoundland provided the hockey Tigers with the opportunity to fatten their goal scoring averages. That is about the only good thing that could be said for the two games. The Tigers won the first game 17-5, and the second game 10-4.

On the part of the Tigers, defence was thrown out the window for the sake of personal interests. The only reason the Newfoundlanders did not score more than 9 goals over the weekend is because of their lack of skill on both an individual and team level. There was almost an inverse relationship between the amount of goals scored by each team and the effort exerted by the respective teams.

Quite often the colour surrounding a sports event is sufficient to provide some entertainment that might be

lacking in a non-competitive game. However, the only colour in evidence over the weekend radiated from Coach Walford's wardrobe, which by the way, consisted on Saturday night of a bright gold double-breasted blazer, dark brown shirt, off-white tie, mauve flaired slacks and brown boots.

Hockey, as compared to baseball for instance, is a body contact game. Players are permitted and even encouraged to knock down the opposition players. It seemed as if there were a pact between the two teams to avoid any contact. I'm sure you could see as much hitting at the semi-annual meeting of the Upper Mushaboom ladies sewing circle. Quite often when a team is outplayed to the extent of Memorial they will resort to what is generally referred to as dirty tactics. To their credit, Memorial did not resort to "head hunting". The only injury

over the weekend to the Tigers was suffered by goalie Doug Farquar. Farquar injured his back in the Saturday night game when filling in for John Henry.

It was unfortunate that Farquar sustained this slight injury because these games would have provided him with the opportunity to gain some intercollegiate experience. Also it was quite evident that John Henry was not up to par. The diagnosis from the press box is that he had the flu, an assumption based on the fact that you could hear him coughing almost from one end of the ice to the other.

Most of the play in both games was very sloppy, unexciting and generally just plain bad hockey. Good positional play was over-looked for the sake of goal hunting. It was not uncommon to see a Dal defenceman spending most of his shift standing in front of the Memorial goal. Only the line of Geddes, Sear and Lavelle seemed interested in working as a unit. Pierre Gagne should also be singled out for contributing some effort to defence as well as scoring 4 goals over the weekend.

Our condolences should really go out to the Memorial coach who had to stand behind the bench and endure the slaughter. At times the play was so one-sided that it made a farce of the generally competitive league. In the first period of the Saturday game the Tigers outshot the Memorial team 29 to 1. That one shot came at the 19:10 mark of the period. On the game they were outshot 62-23.

To be fair to Memorial, it should be mentioned that they had not been able to practice for a week as their rink burned down and they were unable to get ice time in the city arena. They also had transportation problems leaving Newfoundland on Saturday morning.

Quite possibly the first game would have been closer without these problems. As play progressed in the two games the Newfoundlanders seemed to improve. In fact, they scored the last three goals in the Sunday competition.

This year's schedule has left the team with nothing but weaker opponents for the last few games of the regular schedule. Let's hope the team can regain the cohesion that existed in the earlier games of the season. If they continue to play in a disorganized fashion, the team may end up with the leading scorer but no championship.

## Win two anyway

The men's and women's varsity basketball teams went for a bus ride to New Brunswick over the weekend. The women beat Mt. A. 88 - 28 and only compassion kept them from breaking 100. Against UNB they lost 66 - 60.

This falls into the category of a "moral" victory as UNB has been beating all the other teams in the league by 30 to 50 points over the last several years.

Mt. A.'s men lost to the Tigers 79 - 59. At Fredericton, Dal had to

overcome a first half deficit of 5 points to finally win by only 8 points, 70 - 62.

Finances plays an important part in college athletics as in any organization. So in the name of economy the men and women travel together. This time it turned out to be quite a trip as they left Fredericton at 8:00 p.m. Sat. and did not arrive in Halifax until 7:00 a.m. Sun.

## Interfac Roundup



by Chuck Moore

Due to the lack of participation of players, two teams of the interfac hockey league have been dropped. These teams are Grad. B and Science A. The players on these dropped teams can play on their faculty's remaining team. The interfac hockey schedule has been completely revised and most games are effected. The scheduled games for this week are as follows:

### JANUARY 31

12:30 — Phys. Ed. B vs Med. B  
1:30 — Grad. A vs Social Work  
2:30 — Med. A vs Pharmacy  
3:30 — Science B vs Engineers  
4:30 — Commerce vs Law A  
5:30 — Dents vs Arts

### FEBRUARY 1

8:30 — Grad A vs Engineers  
9:30 — Phys. Ed. A vs Social Work  
10:30 — Law B vs Dents

### FEBRUARY 3

8:00 — Commerce vs Phys. Ed. A  
9:00 — Dents vs Engineers

**FLOOR HOCKEY** — The double knockout tournament is under way. Sat., Jan. 23, some games were played. The wrap-up of this series will be on Sat., Jan. 30, in the Dal. Gym between 9 and 3. If you want to play in the tournament call your faculty rep. and get in the game. There is nothing like a broomhandle across the shins to keep you coming back.

**BASKETBALL** — Most of the teams can use more players. If you want to play basketball go to the scheduled game and be ready to play. T.Y.P. has dropped out of the basketball league and the Arts team were asked to withdraw. This has resulted in all the games being pushed ahead to fill these times.

**PING PONG** — On Saturday,

January 23, a ping pong tournament was held. No results in yet. There is more ping pong action scheduled.

**CURLING** — Physical Education lost to Law, who really clobbered them last

Friday night. Other games played the same night had Dents beating Grads, Commerce defaulting to Engineers and Science against Pharmacy, but no results are known from that game.

## For women . . .

There will be Novelty Swimming on Monday, February 1, at the Centennial Pool from 10 - 11 p.m. Swimming experience is not required. All girls are welcome to come join our Splash Party.

Tuesday, February 2, will bring our last evening of basketball — in the main gym from 6 to 9 p.m. All girls are invited to play. For information, call Beryl English at 423-9857 or Mary Kimball at 429-7538.

Ice time is available for free skating every Monday from 12 noon to 2 p.m. in the Dal. rink. Also, you could go swimming every Wednesday evening at the Infirmary pool from 8 - 10 p.m. Join the girls from Mt. St. Vincent University.

For information on any D.W.R.A. activities, call Mervin at 424-2330 Monday to Friday, 1:00 - 1:25 p.m.