



Dalhousie Gazette

Vol. 103

February 19, 1971

Number 17

Fenwick Towers

It's almost ours

by Martin Dalley

The housing crisis at Dalhousie may be alleviated next year. The Board of Governors has all but approved the purchase of Fenwick Towers for a co-ed residence, to house 812 married and single students.

The board is waiting for the Building Committee's feasibility study before officially committing itself. Other problems involved in purchasing Fenwick Towers are finances and the vastness of the project. The university previously submitted a proposal for a residence on Paradise Lands, but it was rejected by Canadian Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

Who did not have enough money. It had gone to St. Mary's University for an academic-residence complex.

Since 1967, Dalhousie's enrollment has increased by 67% with only a 45% increase in housing. This housing increase

includes the purchase of Quinpool and Ardmore Halls, a co-ed residence on Paradise Lands, and houses surrounding the Dalhousie campus.

Andy Winstanley, president of the Student's Union said when the Fenwick Towers proposal for a residence came up, it appeared to be extremely feasible as a financial investment.

"The more we looked at it, the better it got," Winstanley said.

"It appeared more flexible, cheaper and could accommodate students immediately. Thus the proposal was submitted to the Board of Governors rather than the previous proposal of Paradise Lands residence."

"In January, when the student union and the board met to discuss the proposal, it was quite obvious from the tone of the Board of Governors, that the real debate was whether or not to even build a residence," said Winstanley.



photo by Stephen Wright

At the board meeting held February 11, a hurdle was passed when the board realized that a residence was necessary.

Residents will be charged \$17 a week, but may pay their rent in two installments during the academic year.

After an extensive investigation by architects and engineers, rumours concerning faulty construction and sewers backing up proved false.

The board would like to see student nurses from the Victoria General and the

Grace Hospitals use available space in the building.

Winstanley predicts that the building will not be crowded and that floor space will be adequate. Recreational facilities include a swimming pool and sauna baths.

Winstanley believes the proposal is extremely important "for the simple reason that it guarantees there will be no housing crisis next September or for the next two or three years."

Discipline — subject for debate

ON FEBRUARY 8, THE SENATE FINED math graduate student Greg Neumann \$250 for "disrupting" two classes in December.

Neumann taught two Transitional Year Program (TYP) math classes to everyone's satisfaction until November 20. On that date a communist speaker was introduced to a joint meeting of Neumann's classes and some other TYP students.

The math class was cancelled and students could leave at anytime. Several left during the lively discussion which followed. Some students complained to TYP director Dr. Pillay that they did not want to hear political speakers.

Pillay informed Dr. Tingley, who was responsible for the TYP math program. On November 23, Tingley told Neumann that no speakers could be introduced without the TYP director's permission. He asked Neumann's assurance not to repeat this without permission. Neumann said he had not known this rule and asked time to consider giving this assurance.

Tingley refused and dismissed him as a TYP instructor.

NEUMANN KNEW OF NO METHOD to appeal this decision. He ignored the firing and returned to teach math nine days later, on December 2. Tingley arrived and asked him to leave. He refused. Teaching this class constituted one of the two "disruptions".

On December 4, Neumann returned to teach again, but discussed the situation with Pillay and others, instead.

The same day Neumann also visited a Math 100 class taught by Tingley to "quietly observe" it. Tingley insisted that he leave. He did, but returned five days later to explain his position and distribute leaflets. Neumann would not allow Tingley to speak for ten minutes, after which he left. This was the second disruption for which he was convicted.

Tingley and Pillay's formal complaints asking for quick action "to ensure that his activities of this nature are discontinued" were eventually referred to the Senate Discipline Committee (SDC).

In the meantime on December 14, the Senate Council passed the resolution on "Obstruction of academic and other activities". The Senate's intended to discipline any activities of "deliberate

disruption".

The SDC, consisting of three professors and two students, conducted an investigation January 13 after informing Neumann of the charge earlier in the month.

IN ITS FOUR-PAGE REPORT, the committee acknowledged Neumann's dismissal as instructor, but considered it outside its jurisdiction. Two charges of name-calling and one of "disruption" were dropped, but the two "disruptions" already noted were proven to have occurred, resulting in the recommendation of the fine.

Neumann, Tingley and Pillay presented written and verbal arguments to back up their cases. Tingley and Pillay discussed details of "what happened", while Neumann used Marxist-Leninist terms to accuse Tingley and Pillay of using bureaucratic rules for political repression.

The Senate Council discussed and accepted the SDC's report in private on February 1. The Senate members present on February 8 (about 30), accepted the whole report.

The report was delivered verbally with

a paragraph stating that the SDC did not consider Neumann's dismissal to be its concern, omitted, Neumann took his opportunity to reply, verbally. A scant

(cont'd on p. 7)

BOMB

Dal SUBians were left somewhat shaken last Sunday when it was learned that a bomb scare had been called in to Dal Radio. As you can see no bomb exploded, nor were any suspicious packages found.

The call came at about 3:45 Sunday afternoon and was taken by Dave Snow at Dal Radio. The building was immediately evacuated, while police made a thorough search.

Eight men from the Halifax Police Department, led by Inspector Storm, searched for about an hour; but found nothing. Police have no leads as to who called in the scare.

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Will be conducting interviews for summer camp staff positions on Wednesday, March 17th, 1971 from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at the Student Placement Office, Canada Manpower Centre, Dalhousie University. Contact office for application and appointment. Openings for Specialists, Section Heads, Councillors, Nurse.

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LOST
Lost — thick gold ring with ruby in center and two diamonds. Lost in the SUB a week before Winter Carnival. Anyone finding the ring please phone 423-4695.

GAZETTE STAFF MEETING
Gazette staff meetings are held every Monday at 12:30 in

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A list will be compiled giving

names and addresses of all those wishing to share apartments, from which you might be able to select a compatible roommate. When completed, copies of the list can be obtained from the Accommodations Office. On request, copies will be mailed to your summer address by early or mid August 1971.

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AROUND HALIFAX

FRIDAY, FEB. 19
— Student Union Annual Ball.
— Hockey. U de M at Dal. 8:00.
— Swimming at UNB.
— Volleyball. CIAU.

SATURDAY, FEB. 20
— Hockey. Mt. A at Dal. 8:00.
— Basketball. Dal at UPEI. 8:30.
— Swimming at UNB.
— Track. CIAU at Winnipeg.

MONDAY, FEB. 22
— Skiing at Mt. "A".

TUESDAY, FEB. 23
— Arts Film Series. "Civilization" 12:15.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24
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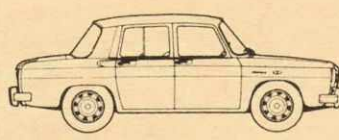

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WE HANG TOGETHER OR WE ALL HANG SEPARATELY: Gazette staffers turned out en masse to support their choice for editor, Dorothy Wigmore. Wigmore, seen anxiously leaning forward in her seat, was finally approved by Council, 9-7. All power to the people! photo by Stephen Hemphill

Council taps staff's choice

Wigmore editor

"Move that Council appoint Dorothy Wigmore as editor of the Dalhousie Gazette." The huge crowd hushed; the two candidates present tensed. And the meeting continued.

The motion was carried by a vote of 9 to 7, defeating the two other candidates for the editorship, Jim Kayne and John Dorsey.

The run for the position began February 1, one week before the

Council vote. The three candidates were questioned by the Applications Committee, before being presented to the full Council. Anyone may voice an opinion on the candidates, but only voting members of the Council may vote.

Many other members of Canadian University Press, in adhering to its Code of Ethics, have their staff vote for the editor. However, at Dal, the vote of the staff is not accepted.

Debate, at times heated, raged for close to ninety minutes. The points of internal organization and the political bias of the paper served as the main discussion topics.

Wigmore stressed the collectivist approach to the running of the paper: that is, all members would have a say in the content. Instead of having one person setting the editorial policy, all staffers would contribute to it. This diffusion of responsibility would also greatly ease the workload of the editor, she said.

Kayne's position centred on what he called "the consistent and incoherent bias of the Gazette". He felt there should be a separation of news and opinion, and also representation of all viewpoints. Kayne claimed he would strive for objectivity in news coverage, which would also include more campus reports.

There were several other appointments during the evening, but none were accompanied by any debate.

Appointees included Beatrice Fejtek and Mary Kenney to the Committee on Studies; Peter Mason and Dorothy Hanusiak to the Subcommittee on Examinations; Andrew Cochrane to the Curriculum Committee; and Vickie Faulkner and Rita Campbell to the Scholarship Committee.

Council also carried a motion to appoint Thomas Carter as Internal Affairs Secretary for the duration of the term. The Senate Discipline Committee has gained a new member in Mike Roach after the resignation of Rod Germaine.

Tech protest gets results; profs back, pres out

by Beth Burke

The seven engineering professors, whose contracts were not to be renewed this year, will now receive three-year contracts, the Board of Governors at the Nova Scotia Institute of Technology announced on Friday, February 12.

This issue at Tech also resulted in the resignation of President G. W. Holbrooke and Dean of Engineering, Dr. E. L. Holmes earlier in the week.

The Board said that the cutbacks in other parts of the college made the re-appointments possible.

The dispute started when the administration said they could not obtain enough funds for the coming year from the provincial government to cover the salaries of these men and to grant pay increases to the rest of the faculty at the college. Holbrooke was accused at a mass rally February 2, of using the seven professors as a

political ploy in order to obtain additional government grants.

Holbrooke tendered his resignation to the Board of Governors on two consecutive occasions, February 1 and February 2, but it had been rejected both times. At a Board meeting on February 8, the Board accepted Holbrooke's resignation, at his insistence.

This was followed the next day by Holme's resignation. Holmes has not, as yet, submitted any public explanation for his resignation. At the February 2 rally, he had announced that he would accept the blame for the decision not to re-appoint the seven faculty members. Students and faculty at Tech have not expressed an open desire for him to resign.

On February 3, the students staged a protest march to Province House to deliver a three-point brief to Premier Gerald Regan. The brief contained demands for a change in

the system of university grants, the phasing out of university pre-engineering programs and the initiation of a four-year

degree program in engineering. The students have not yet received any comment from Regan regarding the proposals.

Intro Dal '71

Introdal 71, Dalhousie's biannual open house for the general public begins the afternoon of March 5, with some new additions to the format of previous years.

For the first time Nova Scotia Technical College and Mount Saint Vincent University will be taking part, with displays on the Dal campus.

This year the law school will be taking an active part as well, with tours of the Weldon Law Building and a slide show to introduce the public to the history and operation of the school.

An added innovation will be the law school's presentation of mock cases to show law in operation.

Various clubs and interested groups will display their activities; included is the fashion show of international dress sponsored by the International Students Association.

The Dalhousie Music and Dramatic Society will present scenes from their upcoming play "Inherit the Wind."

Free babysitting service, rest areas and refreshments will be available to Introdal visitors.

Guides will offer any information necessary to high school students and other visitors.

For further information call 424-3542, or go to the Introdal office, room 312, of the SUB.

The Dalhousie Gazette

(Member of Canadian University Press)

**CANADA'S OLDEST
COLLEGE NEWSPAPER**

helping out this week: outside agitators fieldmoo, frabbott, errol young, harriet kideckel and holalong cassidy; master collators and stapler handlers rick rofihe, peter harvison and other heavies; regulars and irregulars brian gifford, glenn wanamaker, martin langille, barb harris, steve mills, chuck moore, brian miller, beth burke, martin dalley, and peter harvison.

Editor: Dorothy Wigmore

TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
editor and advertising manager 424-2507
general calls 424-2350
room 334 - student union building

Food co-op needs members

The Northern Co-operative, a store selling food at wholesale price, desperately needs 80 new members by February 23 or else it will be forced to close.

The co-op, which now has 185 active members, is losing \$200 a week and has a deficit of \$5,000 as of Tuesday, February 9.

It was set up on the principle of self-help co-operative ownership to enable low-income families to buy food at relatively reasonable prices. Its members pay \$2 a week towards the operating costs of the store, and \$5 on the quarter

year for shares.

At present it is encouraging any group of more than three people to buy at the store. The average food discount is 10%, so that no profit is made whatsoever. Buying more than \$20 of food a week, and paying the service charge of \$2, members still come out ahead.

Those interested in this store should phone the co-op at 425-3440

Those interested in this store should phone the co-op at 425-3440, or drop in at 2111 Gottingen Street.

Sex and sexuality are two of the strongest forces we experience. They can be a means of bringing people together or keeping them apart. There are claims that we are in the midst of a sexual revolution, yet that 'revolution' has done nothing to free either women or men from the pressures of keeping up a role.

We are presenting Susan Lydon's article, *The Politics of Orgasm*, as part of a series on human sexuality. Lydon says, "Certainly the sexual problems of our society will never be solved until there is real and unfeigned equality between men and women."

We agree.

We believe also that if we can begin to break down the barriers between ourselves, and fight the pressures which force us to live up to norms which we ourselves do not set, that if we begin to deal honestly with our own feelings, we will create a strong base for further actions.

We must struggle with ourselves, as well as with our society, if we are truly to create a more human alternative. We must begin to free ourselves, to free our society; we must free our society to free ourselves.

TIRESIAS, WHO HAD BEEN BOTH man and woman, was asked, as Ovid's legend goes, to mediate in a dispute between Jove and Juno as to which sex got more pleasure from lovemaking. Tiresias unhesitatingly answered that women did. Yet in the intervening 2,000 years between Ovid's time and our own, a mythology has been built up which not only holds the opposite to be true, but has made this belief an unswerving ideology dictating the quality of relations between the sexes.

Woman's sexuality, defined by men to benefit men, has been downgraded and perverted, repressed and channeled, denied and abused until women themselves, thoroughly convinced of their sexual inferiority to men, would probably be dumfounded to learn that there is scientific proof that Tiresias was indeed right.

The myth was codified by Freud, as much as by anyone else. In "Three Essays on the Theory of Sexuality", Freud formulated his basic ideas concerning feminine sexuality: for little girls, the leading erogenous zone in their bodies is the clitoris, in order for the transition to womanhood to be successful, the clitoris must abandon its sexual primacy to the vagina; women in whom this transition has not been complete remain clitorally-oriented, or "sexually anaesthetic" and "psychosexually immature."

The fact that women change their leading erotogenic zone in this way, (Freud wrote) together with the wave of repression at puberty, which, as it were, puts aside their childish masculinity, are the chief determinants of the greater proneness of women to neurosis and especially to hysteria. These determinants, therefore, are intimately related to the essence of femininity.

IN THE CONTEXT OF FREUD'S total psychoanalytic view of women — that they are not whole human beings but mutilated males who long all their lives for a penis and must struggle to reconcile themselves to its lack — the requirement of a transfer of erotic sensation from clitoris to vagina became a *prima facie* case for their inevitable sexual (and moral) inferiority. In Freud's logic, those who struggle to become what they are not must be inferior to that to which they aspire.



The Politics of Orgasm

Freud wrote that he could not "escape the notion (though I hesitate to give it expression) that for women the level of what is ethically normal is different from what it is in men . . . We must not allow ourselves to be deflected from such conclusions by the denials of the feminists, who are anxious to force us to regard the two sexes as completely equal in position and worth."

Freud himself admitted near the end of his life that his knowledge of women was inadequate. "If you want to know more about femininity, you must interrogate your own experience, or turn to the poets, or wait until science can give you more information," he said; he also expressed the hope that the female psychoanalysts who followed him would be able to find out more. But the post-Freudians adhered rigidly to the doctrine of the master, and, as in most of his work, what Freud hoped would be taken as a thesis for future study became instead a kind of canon law.

WHILE THE NEO-FREUDIANS haggled over the correct reading of the Freudian bible, watered-down Freudianism was wending its way into the cultural mythology via Broadway plays, novelists, popular magazines, social scientists, marriage counselors, and experts of various kinds who found it useful in projecting desired images of women. The superiority of the vaginal over the clitoral orgasm was particularly useful as a theory, since it provided a convenient basis for categorization: clitoral women were deemed immature, neurotic, bitchy, and masculine; women who had vaginal orgasms were maternal, feminine, mature, and normal.

Though frigidity should technically be defined as total inability to achieve orgasm, the orthodox Freudians (and pseudo-Freudians) preferred to define it as inability to achieve vaginal orgasm, by which definition, in 1944, Edmond Bergler adjudged between 70 and 80 percent of all women

frigid. The clitoral vs. vaginal debate raged hot and heavy among the sexologists — although Kinsey's writings stressed the importance of the clitoris to female orgasm and contradicted Bergler's statistics — but it became clear that there was something indispensable to the society in the Freudian view which allowed it to remain unchallenged in the public consciousness.

In 1966, Dr. William H. Masters and Mrs. Virginia E. Johnson published "Human Sexual Response", a massive clinical study of the physiology of sex. Briefly and simply, the Masters and Johnson conclusions about the female orgasm, based on observation of and interviews with 487 women, were these:

1) That the dichotomy of vaginal and clitoral orgasms is entirely false. Anatomically, all orgasms are centered in the clitoris, whether they result from direct manual pressure applied to the clitoris, indirect pressure resulting from the thrusting of penis during intercourse, or generalized sexual stimulation of other erogenous zones like the breasts.

2) That women are naturally multi-orgasmic; that is, if woman is immediately stimulated following orgasm, she is likely to experience several orgasms in rapid succession. This is not an exceptional occurrence, but one of which most women are capable.

3) That while women's orgasms do not vary in kind, they vary in intensity. The most intense orgasms experienced by the research subjects were by masturbatory manual stimulation, followed in intensity by manual stimulation by the partner; the least intense orgasms were experienced by women during intercourse.

4) That the female orgasm is as real and identifiable a physiological entity as the male's; it follows the same pattern of erection and detumescence of the clitoris, which may be seen as the female equivalent of the penis.

5) That there is an "infinite variety of female sexual response" as regards intensity and duration of orgasms.

TO ANYONE ACQUAINTED with the body of existing knowledge of feminine sexuality, the Masters and Johnson findings were truly revolutionary and liberating in the extent to which they demolished the established myths. Yet four years after the study was published, it seems hardly to have made much of an impact at all. Certainly it is not for lack of information that the myths persist. "Human Sexual Response", despite its weighty scientific language, was an immediate best-seller, and popular paperbacks explicated it to millions of people in simpler

language and at a cheaper price. The mythology remains intact because a male-dominated American culture has a vested interest in its continuance.

Dr. William Masters had searched for a woman co-worker for his research because, as he said, "No male really understands female sexuality." Before Masters and Johnson, female sexuality had been objectively defined and described by men; the subjective experience of women had had no part in defining their own sexuality. And men defined feminine sexuality in a way as favorable to themselves as possible.

If woman's pleasure was obtained through the vagina, then she was totally dependent on the man's erect penis to achieve orgasm; she would receive her satisfaction only as a concomitant of man's seeking his.

With the clitoral orgasm, woman's sexual pleasure was independent of the male's, and she could seek her satisfaction as aggressively as the man sought his, a prospect which didn't appeal to too many men. The definition of normal feminine sexuality as vaginal, in other words, was a part of keeping women down, of making them sexually, as well as economically, socially, and politically subservient.

IN RETROSPECT, PARTICULARLY with the additional perspective of our own time, Freud's theory of feminine sexuality appears an historical nationalization for the realities of Victorian society. Culture-bound in the Victorian ethos, Freud had to play the role of *pater familias*. Serving the ethos, he developed a psychology that robbed Victorian women of possible politics.

In Freud's theory of penis envy, the penis functioned as the alterable determinant of maleness which women could symbolically envy instead of the power and prestige given men by the society. It was a refusal to grant women acknowledgment that they had been wronged by their culture and their times; according to Freud, woman's lower status had not been conferred upon her by men, but by God, who had created her without a penis.

Freud's insistence on the superiority of the vaginal orgasm seems almost a demonic determination on his part to finalize the Victorian's repression of feminine eroticism, to stigmatize the remaining vestiges of pleasure felt by women, and thus make them unacceptable to the women themselves. For there were still women whose sexuality hadn't been completely destroyed as evidenced by one Dr. Isaac Brown Baker, a surgeon who performed

numerous clitoridectomies on women to prevent the sexual excitement which, he was convinced, caused "insanities," "catalepsy," "hysteria," "epilepsy," and other diseases.

THE VICTORIANS HAD NEEDED to repress sexuality for the success of Western industrialized society; in particular, the total repression of woman's sexuality was crucial to ensure her subjugation. So the Victorians honored only the male ejaculation, that aspect of sexuality which was necessary to the survival of the species; the male ejaculation made women submissive to sex by creating a mystique of the sanctity of motherhood; and, supported by Freud, passed on to us the heritage of the double standard.

When Kinsey laid to rest the part of the double standard that maintained women got no pleasure at all from sex, everyone cried out that there was a sexual revolution afoot. But such talk, as usual, was deceptive. Morality, outside the marriage bed, remained the same, and children were socialized as though Kinsey had never described what they would be like when they grew up.

Boys were taught that they should get their sex where they could find it, "go as far" as they could. On the old assumption that women were asexual creatures, girls were taught that since they needed sex less than boys did, it was up to them to impose sexual restraints. In whatever sex education adolescents did manage to receive, they were told that men had penises and women vaginas; the existence of the clitoris was not mentioned, and pleasure in sex was never discussed at all.

ADOLESCENT BOYS GROWING UP begging for sexual crumbs from girls frightened for their "reputations" — a situation that remains unchanged to this day — hardly constitutes the vanguard of a sexual revolution. However, the marriage-manual craze that followed Kinsey assumed that a lifetime of psychological destruction could, with the aid of a little booklet, be abandoned after marriage, and that husband and wife should be able to make sure that the wife was not robbed of her sexual birthright to orgasm, just so long as it was vaginal (though the marriage manuals did rather reluctantly admit that since the clitoris was the most sexually sensitive organ in the female body, a little clitoral stimulation in foreplay was in order), and so long as their orgasms were simultaneous.



The effect of the marriage manuals of course ran counter to their ostensible purpose. Under the guise of frankness and sexual liberation, they dictated prudery and restraint. Sex was made so mechanized, detached, and intellectual that it was robbed of its sensuality. Man became a spectator of his own sexual experience. And the marriage manuals put new pressure on women. The swing was from repression to preoccupation with the orgasm.

MEN TOOK THE MARRIAGE manuals to mean that their sexuality would be enhanced by bringing women to orgasm and again coopting feminine sexuality for their own ends, they put pressure on women to perform. The endorsement by the marriage manuals of the desirability of vaginal orgasm insured that women would be asked not only, "Did you come?", but also, "Did you conform to Freud's conception of a psychosexually mature woman, and thereby validate my masculinity?"

Rather than being revolutionary, the present sexual situation is tragic. Appearances notwithstanding, the age-old taboos against conversation about personal sexual experience still haven't broken down. This reticence has allowed the mind-manipulators of the media to create myths of sexual supermen and superwomen.

SO THE BED BECOMES a competitive arena, where men and women measure themselves against these mythical rivals, while simultaneously trying to live up to the ecstasies promised them by the marriage manuals and the fantasies of the media ("If the earth doesn't move for me, I must be missing something," the reasoning goes.) Our society treats sex as a sport, with its record-breakers, its judges, its rules, and its spectators.

As anthropologists have shown, women's sexual response is culturally conditioned; historically, women defer to whatever model of their sexuality is offered them by men. So the sad thing for women is that they have participated in the destruction of their own eroticism. Women have helped make the vaginal orgasm into a status symbol in a male-dictated system of values. A woman would now perceive her preference for clitoral orgasm as a "secret shame", ignominious in the eyes of other women as well as those of men. This internalization can be seen in the literature: Mary McCarthy's and Doris Lessing's writings on orgasm do not differ substantially from D. H. Lawrence's and Ernest Hemingway's, and even Simone de Beauvoir, in "The Second Sex", refers to vaginal orgasm as the only "normal satisfaction."

RATHER THAN WORKING to alleviate the pressure on them, women have increased it. Feeling themselves insecure in a competitive situation, they are afraid to admit their own imagined inadequacies, and lie to other women about their sexual experiences. With their men, they often fake orgasm to appear "good in bed"



and thus place an intolerable physical burden on themselves and a psychological burden on the men unlucky enough to see through the ruse.

One factor that has made this unfortunate situation possible is ignorance: the more subtle and delicate aspects of human sexuality are still not fully understood. For example, a woman's ability to attain orgasm seems to be conditioned as much by her emotions as by physiology and sociology. Masters and Johnson proved that the orgasm experienced during intercourse, the misnamed vaginal orgasm, did not differ anatomically from the clitoral orgasm.

But this should not be seen as their most significant contribution to the sexual emancipation of women. A difference remains in the subjective experience of orgasm during intercourse and orgasm apart from intercourse. In the complex of emotional factors affecting feminine sexuality, there is a whole panoply of pleasures: the pleasure of being penetrated and filled by a man, the pleasure of sexual communication, the pleasure of affording a man his orgasm, the erotic pleasure that exists even when sex is not terminated by orgasmic release. Masters and Johnson's real contribution was to stress an "infinite variety of female sexual response." One should be able to appreciate the differences rather than impose value judgments on them.

THERE IS NO DOUBT that Masters and Johnson were fully aware of the implications of their study to the sexual liberation of women. As they wrote, "With orgasmic physiology established, the human female now has an undeniable opportunity to develop realistically her own sexual response levels." Two years later this statement seems naive and entirely too optimistic. Certainly the sexual problems of our society will never be solved until there is real, and unfeigned equality between men and women.

This idea is usually misconstrued: sexual liberation for women is wrongly understood to mean that women will adopt all the forms of masculine sexuality. As in the whole issue of women's liberation, that's really not the point. Women don't aspire to imitate the mistakes of men in sexual matters, to view sexual experiences as conquest and ego-enhancement, to use other people to serve their own ends. But if the Masters and Johnson material is allowed to filter into the public consciousness, hopefully to replace the enshrined Freudian myths, then woman at long last will be allowed to take the first step toward her emancipation, to define and enjoy the forms of her own sexuality.

Words from the wise . . .

Legislation, Lawvere's treatment lead to tension and violence

Open Letter to the University Community from the Dalhousie Association of Graduate Students Council

The Dalhousie Association of Graduate Students Council most strongly protests the action of the University administration in the apparent dismissal of Professor Lawvere of the Mathematics Department without reasonable cause.

Professor Lawvere is a distinguished scholar who has won international recognition for his achievements in his field. He established his reputation before coming to Dalhousie, and since his arrival, he has not only consolidated his reputation as a scholar, but has proved himself to be an able and respected teacher as well.

These facts are attested to by the support he has received from his students and colleagues at Dalhousie, and by the support of the participants in the international mathematics conference held at Dalhousie last month.

Under these circumstances, and in the absence of any stated, credible alternative, we can only conclude that Dr. Lawvere is being dismissed

because of his political views.

It is, of course, well known that Dr. Lawvere is an individual of some political conviction, and there are presumably some members of the university community who would object to this fact alone, regardless of the tenor of Dr. Lawvere's views. There are, presumably, still others to whom Dr. Lawvere's political ideas are a cause of discomfort.

However, these considerations are not relevant to the question of academic dismissal or re-appointment, and any individual who attempts to introduce such considerations does so in utter contempt of the institution and community he is supposed to serve.

The implications of this situation for intellectual, academic and political freedom at Dalhousie are enormous, the more so since persons unknown have succeeded in raising accusations that Dr. Lawvere has acted outside his right of free expression by "disrupting meetings" or something of the sort.

These accusations remain (unsigned and) unsubstantiated in any form but appear to have

been taken at face value despite the fact that no inquiry into such allegations has taken place.

Freedom of expression has traditionally been one of the most important principles on which a university is based. If Dr. Lawvere is dismissed because of his political views, Dalhousie deserves not only to lose the stature and distinction that scholars such as Dr. Lawvere confer with their presence, but allow to lose whatever reputation for integrity, fairness and academic impartiality it ever had.

We are ashamed and alarmed at the growing tendency on the part of the Dalhousie administration to discourage innovation and stifle academic and political expression. The most recent illustration of that tendency is the Senate motion

involving "disruption of academic activities" so obviously conceived in the wake of the Lawvere accusations and in the realization that there as yet existed no university rule which he could be shown to have infringed.

Whether or not the new rule is used retroactively against Dr. Lawvere, its existence now, and in the future, is a danger to peace and tranquility in the functioning of the university.

This is not so much because of what it purports to prevent or punish. Rather it is because no situation that would warrant the passage of such a regulation and it could only have been motivated by other considerations.

The new Senate rule is open to much abuse, and, in the absence of any objective conditions to

justify its use, we must look upon its existence as a threat to the freedom of the academic community and view the motives of its sponsors with the deepest mistrust.

In its misguided attempts to impose a rigid structure of control upon the university community, the administration must hold itself responsible for bringing about those things it claims to be seeking to prevent. The shameful treatment of Dr. Lawvere and the kind of legislation recently proposed to Senate are the sorts of acts that lead to tension, unrest and ultimately violence and can only serve to bring everlasting discredit on those responsible for the running of Dalhousie University.

DAGS Council

Political repression a fact

To the editor:

Students and faculty members at Dalhousie have recently been victimized because of their political opinions.

Most of the student body are aware of the arbitrary termination of contract, for anti-establishment views, of F. W. Lawvere, a member of the Department of Mathematics. This was followed recently by the firing of a graduate student, Greg Neumann, also in the Math Department, from his teaching position.

The arrogant nature of the College authorities was brought home to me vividly, some days ago, when I attended the Senate Report on Greg Neumann by the Senate Discipline Committee. The charge was alleged "disruption" of classes.

I had been invited along to hear Greg defend himself against the "powers that be". I expected fireworks. I got none. What in fact occurred was a cruel farce, masquerading under the name of democracy.

I witnessed, first of all, an obvious resentment on the part of the Senate against the "intrusion" of the student supporters of Greg. From the start, the Senate demonstrated an attitude of bored and arrogant indifference. They sat stolidly behind their respectable facade, little concerned with the facts of the affair, only wanting to get things over and done with.

Greg was allowed to speak all right, in the best democratic tradition, only his sentence and fine had already been decided upon. During Greg's defence speech, the senate members' faces registered either outright hostility or amused contempt. To most, the proceedings seemed a huge joke, an ex-

pensive one for Greg, though. He was fined \$250, to be paid by this April.

Greg was accused of disrupting classes he had taught prior to the dismissal. I asked the question whether the students in these classes had been consulted as to their opinions in this case. Vice-President MacKay considered this matter irrelevant, to the facts of the matter in hand.

Throughout the whole hearing, only one member of the Senate seemed to be consciously attempting to give Greg a fair "trial". There was

only one vote against Greg's "conviction."

I came away completely convinced of the truth of allegations concerning political repression at Dalhousie, whereas before I had been extremely sceptical. Then let us have no more illusions about freedom of speech and politics either at Dalhousie or in Canada as a whole.

So watch it, brothers, you may be next, and remember, "An injury to one is an injury to all".

Pete Ridley

Neumann firing political

Open Letter to the University Community from the Dalhousie Association of Graduate Students Council regarding the recent firing of Math student, Greg Neumann, by the Dalhousie Senate.

The Dalhousie Association of Graduate Students Council stands in complete opposition to the recent action of the Dalhousie Senate in its fining of mathematics student, Greg Neumann, for "disruption of academic activities".

We consider that the action taken against Mr. Neumann was initiated for political, rather than academic reasons, and that such procedures constitute a direct threat to the freedom, both academic and otherwise, of Dalhousie students and faculty.

We are witnessing a dangerous escalation of such incidents at Dalhousie — the fining of Mr. Neumann, the attempted firing of Dr. Lawvere, and the passing of a recent Senate motion providing for expulsion and other punishments for so-called "disruptions of academic activities". The University seems determined to create a reality of open political repression on this campus.

We point out to the Senate again that this course of action can only lead to heightened feelings of frustration and oppression within the university community which may result in future disruptions. Should the Senate continue its present policy, it must bear the responsibility for these outbreaks.

The DAGS Council recommends to Senate the following procedures for rectifying the injustices which have been done to Mr. Neumann and to the university community at large.

- 1) The Senate immediately revoke the fine levied against Mr. Neumann.
- 2) The Senate initiate a referendum among those TYP students formerly taught by Mr. Neumann to determine whether they wish

(cont'd on p. 7)

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Discipline . . .

(cont'd from p. 1)

three or four questions were asked, and the vote was taken. There was only one dissenting vote.

Greg Neumann now owes Dalhousie \$250 for 70 minutes of "disruption".

NO EXPLANATION OF "DISRUPTION" or when "disruption" becomes worthy of Senate disciplinary action was made in the proceedings. An action is simply described and called a "serious disruption". A definitive university "Code of Discipline" is now being worked out.

Prof. Alan Andrews, the only dissenting Senator, believes "disruption" occurs often and should be dealt with by the professor involved. Senator Prof. Comeau agrees in most cases, but feels that the extent of disruption, and the fact that the authorized professor was deliberately prevented from teaching, make Neumann's case exceptional.

Yet each of these conditions is satisfied frequently, alone, and in rare circumstances, together.

Neumann argues that his dismissal as an instructor "disrupted" the math course more than his own actions did. Totis Pittas and one of the students involved say the

change of instructors in fact caused no problems, although, as Neumann says, content changed a lot.

Neumann points to his removal from Tingley's Math 100 class as an unprovoked "disruption".

Neumann's dismissal is typical of many student-professor relations. He had no way to appeal the decision. The professor normally has sole authority.

Opinions on enforcing discipline standards vary from having no disciplinary committee at all, to having alleged offenders tried by their peers to the present system, which is only an "interim arrangement".

It seems that Neumann's firing from TYP was hasty. Considering that he had worked successfully for 2 months teaching math and that he did not refuse to give assurances that he would comply with the agreement concerning speakers, but merely refused to do so "immediately", he certainly deserved time to "investigate" before deciding.

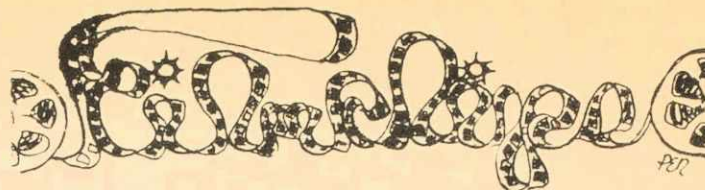
Heated words had passed between Tingley and Neumann however, and a combination of personality clash and political antagonism made firing almost inevitable.

NEUMANN HAS INSISTED from the beginning that his prosecution has been basically for his political beliefs. The prosecutors, on the other hand, insist that they are concerned with his disruptive actions only. It appears that the SDC defined its jurisdiction too narrowly to get a full picture of the case, and Neumann's self-defence was inadequate.

At the February 8 Senate meeting, chairman Dean MacKay agreed that Neumann could not appeal Tingley's decision. Comeau later suggested taking the case to administrative higher-ups, but he realized they would be unlikely to reverse the decision.

Neumann was thus a victim of an arbitrary decision. In this light, his return to teach the class he was dismissed from becomes a clear, though brash, statement of protest.

IF "JUSTICE" AND PROPER FUNCTIONING of the university are highly valued, then a rapid effective system of appeal against such decisions should be established. University discipline, its enforcement and terms of reference, and the possibilities of political repression demand vigorous and honest debate by the whole university community.



by Stephen R. Mills

The basic premise of "Joe" is sound, as proved by the recent Altick case in the States — a middle American can become enraged enough with younger generation antics to murder hippies. However, the way this premise is handled in the picture is not valid.

There appears to be a theory that in order for film or drama to be effective, matters have to be reduced to black and white. Anyone with insight knows that this is not only untrue but unfair. If screen and stage actors, writers, producers, and directors cannot inject the essential greyness of life into the situations and characters they present, the world is in-

deed in a sad way.

"Joe" is certainly a prime example of a failure to make a controversial subject convincing. While the plot, the dialogue, and the photography are weak, the fault lies mostly in the acting, for which director, producer, and performers must be held responsible. Peter Boyle, as Joe, is the only actor that makes an effort to breath some life into his character, but his performance cannot overcome the blatant blandness of the picture's other characters. I would recommend you see this film only if you're interested in viewing one good actor in a picture primarily populated with pedestrian performers.

. . . and more words . . .

Neumann . . . (cont'd from p. 6)

him to continue his teaching duties in the Program. Should these students so decide, Mr. Neumann should be re-installed in his previous position and be allowed to carry on his duties without interference.

3) The Senate immediately revoke its motion dealing with "disruption of academic activities".

4) The Senate make known to the university community that it opposes without exception all dismissals or expulsions of either students or faculty from the university on any grounds other than academic competence.

DAGS Council

Social snobbery at Dal

The statement referred to below is that of Dr. Malcolm MacKenzie Ross, chairman of the Dalhousie University Committee of Cultural Activities. In the February 5th edition of University News, Dr.

Ross is quoted as saying that the new Dalhousie Arts Centre will not be a "snob" operation to serve the sub-cultures of the south end of Halifax.

Dr. Ross said that the centre must be able to serve the

community at large and reflect itself in the people of Halifax.

This letter was written by Gale Bundy to Ross after Bundy saw an engraved invitation to the restricted opening.

Dear Dr. Ross,

Enclosed you will find a copy of a recent statement, made by yourself, dealing with cultural affairs in the new Arts Centre at Dalhousie.

I must confess that I read this article with much scepticism which has been built from a long history of contact with social snobbery. My regret is that these people will not admit that it exists or, in fact, that they wish it to remain as such.

My inspiration to write this letter came when I read an article (invitation) that was sent from the President and Board of Governors to the specially selected few people who were invited to the opening exhibition of French paintings on the 23rd day of February.

The fact that this exhibition is being held in the Killam Memorial Library is incidental being that the Arts Centre gallery is not in readiness for this exhibition.

I am a student of the theatre program at Dalhousie, and I am interested in the cultural activities that are being presented to the Halifax community.

Respectfully yours,
(Mr.) Gale Bundy

Dal hatches Axemen

HOCKEY
Dal. vs Acadia
by Brian Miller

The hockey rink at Acadia has some of the appearance of a handball court. At either end of the ice surface are boards that rise from the ice up to a height of thirty feet. At ice level this creates an impression that the sides are closing in on the players and unless something is done, by the end of the game the length of the ice surface will be diminished.

Home ice is generally considered to be advantageous to the home team. It certainly applies to the Axemen. As is the nature of events in a handball court, they keep rebounding back.

Last year the Axemen kept recovering after Tiger leads and went on to win the game at Acadia 7-6. This year Acadia pulled the same stunt against SMU but finally succumbed 6-5.

Friday evening's game between Dal and Acadia proved to be an exercise in frustration for the Tigers during the first 50 minutes of play. It went like this.

1-0 for Dal. Acadia ties it up 1-1. Oh well, it's just the first period.

3-1 for the Tigers part way through the second period. Acadia scores two quick goals. Son-of-a-gun, 3-3 tie. Dal scores, 4-3 Dal end of period.

Third period. 4-4 tie. They did it again, darn it. One more for the Tigers, 5-4 Dal.

(cont'd on p. 8)

Gazette staff meetings

12:30 Mondays
SUB, Room 334

open to anyone

CLASSICAL GUITAR LOVERS

Due to the expected difficulty in obtaining tickets for the appearance of the famous master guitarist Martin Poulton with the Atlantic Symphony Orchestra on Monday, March 1, tickets should be ordered in advance by telephoning 424-2298 from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

The concert will be held in the magnificent Rebecca Cohn auditorium, commencing at 8:30 p.m.

Dal squeaks through against Xavier but trounces SMU

by Brian Miller

You can tell it's going to be a big evening. Everybody is intently doing his thing. Thirty minutes before the first game, the Forum is beginning to come alive. A few spectators are drifting into the seats, each person making his own humble effort to try and fill the empty cavern.

Down in the network of passageways under the seats

everyone seems to be moving very purposefully. The head usher, a short man wearing a great coat with big brass buttons, a wide flat top hat and overshoes carefully zippered to the top, is intently giving directions to the rest of the red-coated ushers. From time to time the concerned face of Keith Lewis, Forum Manager, is seen anxiously pacing around his domain.

Out on the court, both teams

are warming up. Tiger coach, Al Yarr, walks around the floor, occasionally stopping to stare up into the rafters. His physical stature and the sharp features of his face surrounded by a beard gives the impression of a contemporary Abe Lincoln.

At the St. F.X. bench, Packy MacFarlan exhibits a less mobile coaching technique. He sits motionless, bent over, head in hands and stares at anything that happens to confront his roving eyes.

A short while later the teams have left the floor from their warm-ups. And looking around the Forum something very unusual is apparent. It's packed with a huge crowd, easily surpassing any of the earlier games. And already there is excitement in the air. Next the Tigers and "X-men" return to the court and we're off!

The Tigers scored the first basket but "X" took over and jumped to a 15-2 lead. Probably the biggest factor contributing to the lead was the full court press by "X" that forced the Tigers into mistakes.

With 9:35 remaining in the first half, "X" had a 25-10 lead. That was the last time they had the lead in the game as the Tigers came back to finish the first half ahead by a 36-34 score.

Outstanding play by Albert Slaunwhite highlighted the return by the Tigers. Defensively he played a strong game but the most impressive aspect was his ball handling and passing in the later part of the first half. By the end of the half, the crowd was solidly behind Dal and gave the team quite an ovation as they left the floor.

The second half saw the Tigers continually increase their lead until the apex was reached with 9:30 remaining and Dal having a 61-47 lead. A good team effort was mainly responsible for the commanding lead.

Slowly but surely, Packy's boys began unwrapping their potential. At the 18:01 point "X" had closed the gap to 3 points. Dal 69, St. FX 66. Aggressive defence combined with sloppy play by Dal put the Tigers on uneasy footing.

The rest of the game is told in the timing of the scoring.

1:36 left — Dal 69, St. FX 68
:38 left — Dal 71, St. FX 68
:24 left — Dal 72, St. FX 68
:11 left — Dal 72, St. FX 70
Final — Dal 74, St. FX 70

Not much else needs to be said. The going got rough and the Tigers came through in fine fashion.

The less said about the St. Mary's effort against Acadia in the second game of the evening, the better. After trailing 31-29 at half time, SMU folded completely and limped to the final score of Acadia 90, SMU 62.

SMU

At the end of the St. Mary's bench sat a beautiful pure white husky dog. Before the game his behavior was exemplary. But when the game got under way he greeted the first basket of the game, scored by SMU, with barking that echoed around the Forum. He continued the barking and because it became disruptive he had to be removed. The husky's departure signalled the demise of the Huskies for the duration of the game.

SMU was unable to sustain the relentless, aggressive defence by Dal. Steve Bezanson and Albert Slaunwhite posed the greatest problem for SMU, as both players intercepted passes and stole the ball from the

hands of the Huskies.

Dal controlled the boards on both offensive and defensive rebounding. Bruce Bourassa who appeared to be out of condition, came in as a sub in the first half and dominated the rebounding statistics. Also contributing good rebounding was Mike Flinn and Joe Leishman. Leishman however, showed best in the scoring department as he scored 20 points, mostly on lay-ups.

The only real problem that SMU caused Dal was in the second half where they showed an effective full court zone press. The Tigers after initial problems eventually broke the press and ended overwhelming the Huskies.

The Tigers, who were playing their last home game showed substantial improvement from the beginning of the season. The team has developed into just that, a team. It shows in their floor play and scoring statistics. High scorers for Dal against SMU were Leishman, Sprogis with 11, Slaunwhite with 14, and Bezanson 18.

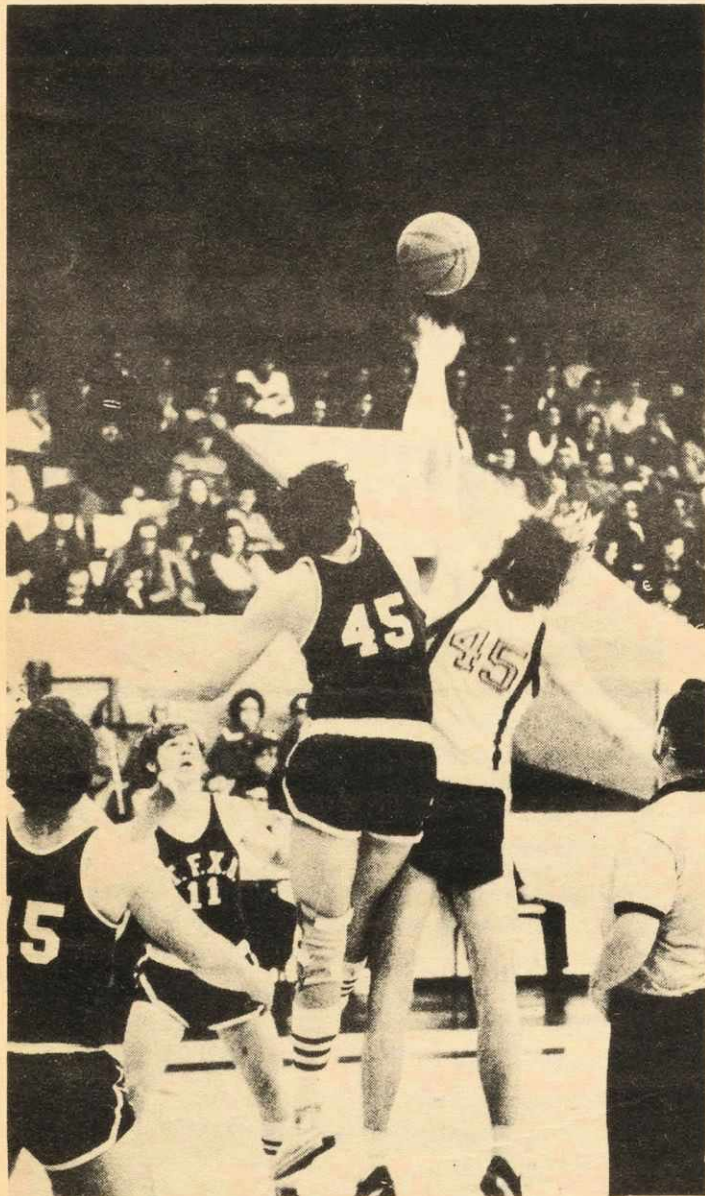


photo by Chris Anderson

Dal . . .

(cont'd from p. 7)

Oh no! Penalty shot to Acadia, they score. Damn it!

This is driving me nuts. Is it never going to end? You better believe it, and right now! 6-5 Dal. 7-5 Dal. 8-5 Dal. And up, and up, and up. Final. Dal 11, Acadia 5.

As the score would indicate, the Tigers didn't really get under way until the last ten minutes of the game. Up until that point, they played good but far from great hockey. The seemingly ever present habit of the defence for being caught behind the play was in evidence again. Most of the first period and a good part of the second was played with men in the penalty box. The slow and sticky ice kept the pace of the game restricted. At one point Acadia had a two-man breakaway and both men overskated the puck.

The last ten minutes of the game really showed the offensive power of the Tigers. It's unfortunate that many of the crowd from Dal didn't see all of those ten minutes as they were too involved in the brawl that broke out among the spectators. Seems they got too high spirited.

Interfac Roundup

Most interfac action should be finished by the end of February, or at least the first two or three days after March break. There is badminton, paddleball, squash, and volleyball scheduled after March break.

Interfac Basketball — Semi-final playoffs started Feb. 17. By Feb. 24 a winner will be decided in both leagues.

Floor Hockey — On Feb. 21 at 5:30 two more floor hockey games will be underway. Law will play Dents and Engineers versus Arts. Rules are very important in any game and sometimes special rules are made. In this league a player must keep both of his hands on his own stick at all times when playing. If a penalty is called a penalty shot will be given instead of a two minute penalty.

Hockey — The last regular season game is on Feb. 24, which means we are in the last week of regularly scheduled

hockey. The playoffs begin March 8 but a winner must evolve by March 10. I don't know whether the ice is being removed after that, but it is a good possibility.

INTERFAC HOCKEY SCHEDULE FEBRUARY 21

12:30 — Law A vs Phys. Ed. B
1:30 — Arts vs. Soc. Work
2:30 — Commerce vs. Engineers
3:30 — Science B vs. Dents

FEBRUARY 22

8:30 — Engineers vs. Soc. Work
9:30 — Phys. Ed. B vs. Arts
10:30 — Law A vs. Law B

FEBRUARY 24

8:00 — Grad A vs. Arts
End of regular schedule

FOR WOMEN MONDAY, FEB. 22

12 - 2 p.m. — Free skating, Dal. rink

TUESDAY, FEB. 23

6 - 9 p.m. — Floor Hockey, Dal. gym for info call Kathy Belmore 423-4100 or Mary Lee MacDonald 455-6358.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 24

8 - 10 p.m. — Swimming, Infirmary Pool (corner of Queen and Duke Streets)

For information on any events, call Mervin at 424-2330, Mon. - Fri., 1:00 - 1:25 p.m., or Mary Kimball at 429-7538.