

Adequate housing a must

Are we asking too much?

by Martin Kennedy

Dalhousie University is currently experiencing one of the worst housing problems ever. The administration, however, refuses to take action despite the fact that there is a desperate lack of adequate accommodations.

John Graham, the Director of Housing, agrees that "there is a problem in the sense that students can not find the type of accommodations they desire. It is virtually impossible for a student desiring off-campus accommodation to find a place which meets all of his demands. Students, possibly because of today's more affluent society, have raised their expectations. Cleanliness, convenience, and privacy are now becoming more important to students than in the past."

Graham also points out that the university believes it is doing its share with regard to providing students with accommodations. "The university is providing almost 1/3 of the student enrollment with beds. That is better than many other urban universities."

He also states that there is a great variety of accommodations available. He agrees, however, that there is a serious shortage of student houses and off-campus accommodations in general. Yet

this is exactly the type of accommodations that many students now prefer.

Beverley Merkely, Accommodations Officer, agrees that the housing problem is becoming desperate.

"The problem of finding suitable off-campus accommodations is the worst ever. The number of students seeking apartments has increased sharply. All that we can provide them with are lists of available accommodations and, this year, the lists are pretty cheezy."

The University is providing about 160 students with accommodations in university-owned houses located in and around the campus. These people are spread throughout 30 buildings in approximately 60 apartments. Merkeley states that the waiting list for these very limited accommodations is unbelievable and "stretches back over two years or more."

Thus, it does indeed seem that many students prefer these kinds of accommodations. Yet all of these houses are being rented to the students on a temporary basis only. The university is now considering tearing down some of these buildings to make room for a new Athletic Centre.

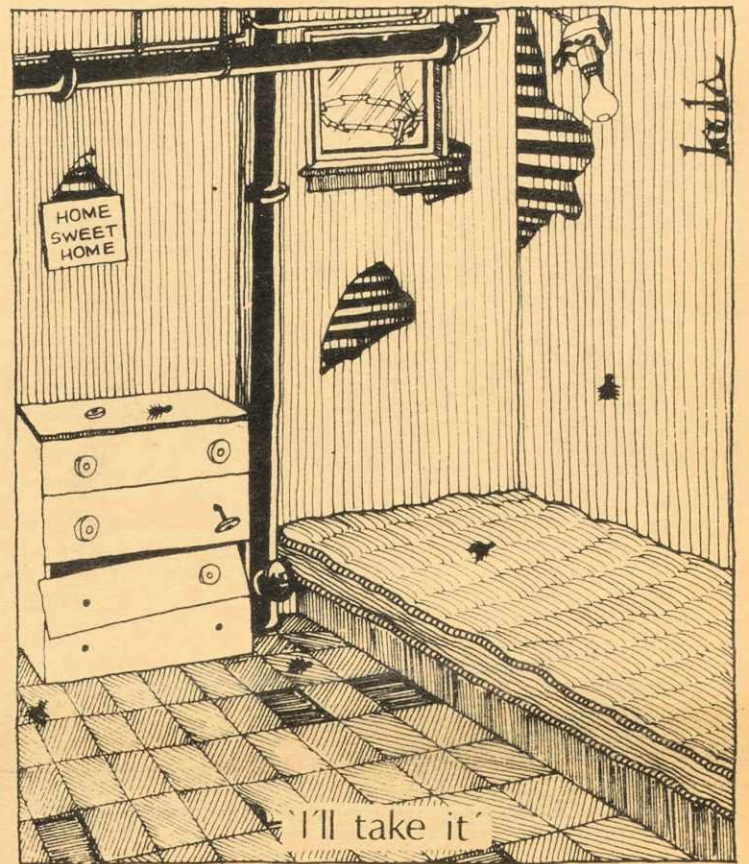
There are certain facts concerning housing that the

administration must face. The first one is that many students prefer accommodations other than the type that the university offers. (For several reasons — atmosphere, a dislike for institutions, etc.) To be sure, the residences are filled. Yet, there is practically no overflow or waiting list whatsoever for these places. In fact, as of September 27, there were still 15 empty beds in Fenwick. These are to be given out on a first-come first-served basis.

James Sykes, Dalhousie's Director of Planning and Development, reports that "we are not working on anything actively with regard to housing." The plans for "Paradise Lands" (an apartment building for students) were "shelved indefinitely" upon the acquisition of Fenwick. However, Fenwick has not solved the housing problem.

Reasonable-priced apartments, housekeeping rooms, bedsitting rooms, etc. are badly needed. Married students, particularly, are finding it tough to find a decent place to live. Thus, even if the plans for Paradise Lands were reactivated, the problem would still remain. What this university needs least of all is another Fenwick.

The whole problem is essentially one of priorities. The



—from the Ubysey, UBC

same university that argues it is economically unfeasible to provide more houses for students near the campus also wastes vast sums of money on structures such as the Life Sciences Centre. In fact, as noted previously, the University is destroying those places which many students want most.

The administration must also open its eyes with regard to the housing situation that exists in Halifax generally. Dalhousie is not located in just any urban community. Halifax has possessed a housing problem for a long time.

This university can not remain blind to the plight of the poor who must live in slum areas. Both students and the poor regrettably find themselves in competition for places that aren't worth fighting for in the first place.

The quality of the places

available for students who prefer off-campus accommodations leaves much to be desired. Many students are forced to pay outrageously high prices and yet receive miserable living conditions in exchange.

Many steps could be taken to alleviate the problem. Rental control boards could be established. Supervisors could be appointed to inspect places offered to students and determine whether or not they meet accepted living standards. There are many things that the students could do for themselves. Yet, it is also about time that the University administration woke up and took some action.

Perhaps students are indeed getting a bit more selective about how they want to live. Well, it's about time.

Drug stores raided

Three large-scale drug raids were carried out last week against two local drug stores and a doctor said to be prescribing dangerous drugs, according to a member of the New Morning Collective.

The member said the raids, executed by the Collective and Needleworks, a drug rehabilitation centre, were designed to underline the conviction that Lawton's drugs (Gottingen and Cunard Streets), Balcom-Chittick (Gottingen and Young) and Dr. Clinton Browne, have knowingly been prescribing potentially harmful drugs in large quantities to patients.

According to the member, files in Dr. Browne's office on Gottingen Street were smashed in attempt to find lists of people to whom "he was dealing." The list, apparently known to raiders, was "missing."

According to the source, about \$750 worth of damage was

caused at the Lawton's store and more than \$1000 at the Balcom-Chittick store. All the raids were carried out during the day on September 27 and 28, he said.

Two people are said to have been arrested and charged, though there is no confirmation from Halifax Police. One was charged with attempted robbery. The second was charged with malicious mischief in connection with the Balcom-Chittick raid.

According to the member, "legal drugs are the major problem at this time. Therefore we have moved against the most blatant drugs and drug killers."

New Morning has been conducting a quiet campaign against "death drugs" since last January. They have been talking with doctors, druggists and people in the community. The situation, says the member, "became totally unacceptable.

Therefore we had to move. There will be further actions, concentrating on education, and using the trial as a focal point with the emphasis that the situation has to clear up or we'll move again."

Before the actions took place, there was acceptance of the fact that there would very likely be arrests. The member said, "We're not going to deny that we did these actions. We just want to put forward why we did it."

The member says they are going to concentrate their efforts against the system of production and distribution of these drugs. He says that it is not only a youth problem but that all ages in all economic classes are affected.

He also stated that the major manufacturer of these drugs is Lily Manufacturing Company of the United States and that a boycott is already underway there.

There has been a fair amount of response to our request for complaints about housing conditions in the September 22 edition of the GAZETTE. All information concerning the present housing situation is now being compiled.

In spite of the official position i.e. "There is no housing crisis," the response to our request demonstrates the opposite.

This week a petition will be circulated. The purpose of

this will be to show the dissatisfaction of students with the situation and demand that action be taken to improve the situation. There will also be room for individual complaints. This petition will be presented to various people in authority around Halifax.

Your continued support is necessary. There are plans for definite action in the near future. Watch — Look — Listen!

Campus Police strike again

by Myron Spew

The following is an account of some of the antics of the Dalhousie campus police at Fenwick Place on the night of September 30. This a fairly typical example of the ignorance and egotism of our C.P.'s — a group of power trippers.

On this occasion a party in Fenwick was interrupted by a C.P. complaining, albeit justifiably, of excessive noise. The manner in which the complaint was made was unnecessarily rude. The hostess

managed to reduce the noise considerably but shortly thereafter two very embarrassed city police arrived, explaining that they had been summoned by the campus police.

There was a marked contrast in the behaviour of the city police and the C.P.'s. The former, supposedly the "enemies" of the students according to the counter-culture, were extremely considerate and courteous whereas the ignorance of the C.P.'s was unsurpassable.

Later, at another apartment, my neighbour, listening to a stereo with his earphones on, was confronted by yet another C.P. complaining about excessive noise. Nothing could be more ridiculous than this as the stereo was barely audible. It would seem that the C.P. was attracted by the open door rather than the "noise."

This officious creature glared down with his beady eyes and loftily informed my neighbour that "if you had read your lease you'd know all stereos must be off by 11 p.m. by city ordinance." Bullshit. Investigation showed this clause (#13) in the lease referred only to musical instruments whereas the stereo no more is than a television or radio.

Still later, an acquaintance from SMU was about to leave for his residence with his shopping cart when a pipe-smoking C.P., obviously trying to add some excitement to his life, rushed over, proclaiming in an aloof tone, "Leave that cart here before you go."

The shopping cart in question belonged to my friend's roommates who had paid a deposit on it at Sobey's. My friend had brought it to Fenwick and was returning it to his residence. We were both per-

fectly sober and had been talking for at least five minutes, quietly and in plain view of the C.P. in question, before he decided to flaunt his "powers" before us. Perhaps the fact that we were expressing amazement at the behaviour of the Dal C.P.'s had something to do with the confrontation.

After hearing an explicit explanation of the cart's ownership, the C.P., obviously high on the most exhilarating ego trip of his life, demanded a written statement from my companion and everything would "be alright." Being of a gentle nature and deciding to humor the poor creature's delusions of grandeur, he complied and then departed somewhat amused at the games played by our C.P.'s.

Many residents of Fenwick expressed disgust and displeasure with the campus police. Several quotes follow: "They're suckholing the Administration for academic breaks."

"Play cops and robbers."

"Push their weight around in useless situations."

"All they're doing is hassling people."

"Being a campus cop is where one learns to express ignorance

in public."

"They think they're king shit!"

I have visited many campuses throughout Canada and can say in all honesty that Dal's C.P.'s are the rudest and most inconsiderate I have ever seen. Most appear to consider themselves a cut or two superior to their fellow students, seizing every opportunity to feed their undernourished egos by hassling people.

After three weeks of life in Fenwick I have reached the conclusion that open doors attract C.P.'s like lights attract moths. Any open door is seized upon as an opportunity for power tripping. At the slightest sign of merriment or hint of noise "complaints" from neighbours twelve floors below are fabricated and the typical hassle proceeds.

I am not alone by any means in my opinion of C.P.'s. I have heard complaints at every Dal social function which I have attended. It is time people stood up to those common bullies and demanded a change of C.P. behaviour and/or personnel. If you are unjustly hassled, stand your ground and above all, let your complaints be heard.

Teachers not trained

The head of special education services in Dartmouth says that two-thirds of children in Dartmouth with learning disorders who need special education services simply aren't getting them.

"And we're one of the better equipped places in the province," says Miss J.V. Harris, who is supervisor of special curriculums in Dartmouth and who has co-authored a remedial reading textbook.

"Improved teacher training and diagnostic facilities with particular attention to hearing and vision are crucial," she says. "It would be of such tremendous help if new teachers could have some training in identification and remediating learning problems. The key is with the teachers. But this is the place where our training institutions are sadly lacking."

According to a national, inter-agency study, the CELDIC Report, at least 12 to 15 percent of school age children have some sort of learning disorder. But educational provisions for these children are still severely inadequate.

A learning disorder is generally used as an umbrella term and includes children with emotional problems, physical and sensory handicaps, retarded children and children with learning disabilities.

Learning disabled children

constitute the majority of learning disordered children. Usually of average or above average intelligence, the learning disabled child has a brain disfunction which affects perception and movement. Generally, the child outgrows the organic dysfunction, but may be left with serious emotional scars if his problem isn't detected.

Miss Harris is an active member of the Nova Scotia Association for Children with Learning Disabilities which is holding its Second Atlantic Conference RIGHT TO BE TAUGHT in Halifax, October 19 to 21.

Mrs. Judy Pelletier, a social worker with the Nova Scotia Hospital, says, "the conference is an attempt to help teachers and parents have confidence in learning to deal with children in new ways and to enable them to do remedial work with children."

Experts in the field of learning disabilities like Dr. Lillie Pope, a New York psychologist who has written books and articles on remedial reading and learning disabilities, will lead group discussions and speak at the three-day conference.

Registration forms for the conference are available from RIGHT TO BE TAUGHT, P.O. Box 34, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia.

Registration: — Thursday, October 19 — 8:00 - 9:30	each
Sessions:	Student Registration, 3 days — \$7.50
3 Day Conference — \$15.00	each
Selected Days — Thursday, Friday, Saturday — \$6.00	Selected Days, Student — Thursday, Friday, Saturday.

Students to note: Change of registration

(Faculty of Health Professions and Faculty of Arts and Science)
The correct information concerning CLASS CHANGES is as follows:

WEDNESDAY, 18 OCTOBER 1972 is the last day for:

1. Adding FULL Year Classes
2. Dropping FULL Year Classes
3. Adding or dropping classes which terminate at Christmas (A-1/2 credit classes)

THURSDAY, 1st FEBRUARY, 1973 is the last day for:

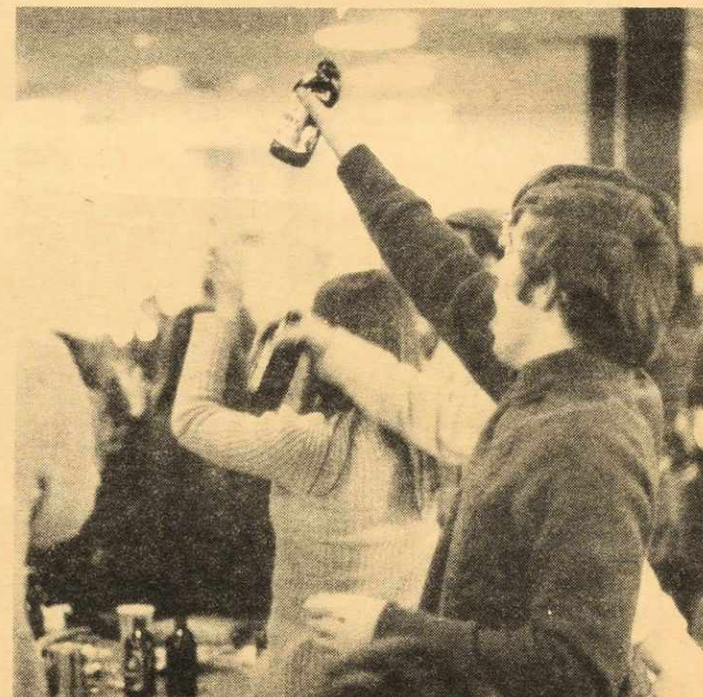
4. Adding or dropping classes which terminate in the Spring (B-1/2 credit classes).

Something for everyone

The Deutscher Klub kicked off another exciting year Wednesday evening at the Dal S.U.B. Students and faculty got together over two common interests — Germany and beer — the food was good, too. Before the party "Deutsch 'n' Dance", many attended a 1929 German silent film called "Menchen am Sonntag" (translated "People on Sunday") which was held in the Killam Library Auditorium.

It seems that the Deutscher Klub never loses its appeal. It has something to offer everyone. For those who wish German conversation, there are sufficient people associated with the club with whom this is possible. Some are simply interested in German culture — sociologically, philosophically, historically, or politically. This list goes on and on. There are others who enjoy travel, and in this way the Deutscher Klub provides a lot of excitement and good company.

So, if you find a lack of in-



Chris Anderson/dal photo

terest and apathy prevalent in many of the University's functions, why not try the Deutscher Klub? Here one has the opportunity to combine learning

and thinking with a good time. Our people are sincere in both these ways. Watch this paper and the S.U.B. Bulletin for announcements of our next meeting. If you are interested in finding out more of what we do, contact Judy Morash at 455-0849 or Carol-Ann Hutchinson at 434-5743.

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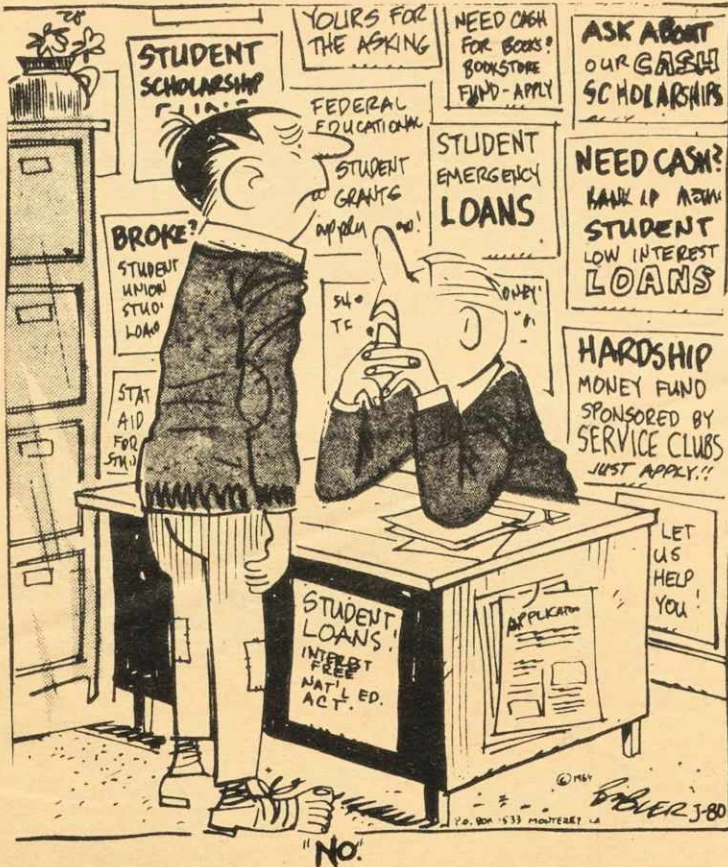
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Student Loan Rules Tightened



by Mike Donovan
 Several changes in student loan policy were announced last week by Nova Scotia Education Minister Alan Sullivan. Sullivan was speaking to a press conference with Donald Hemming, Chairman of the University Grants Committee.

This year, for the first time, students were required to supply copies of TI income tax forms and copies of parent's income tax statements. This was initiated by the Canada Student Loan authorities to assure equitable distribution of funds to deserving students.

One problem arises in the case of a student whose legal guardian earns more than the maximum allowable amount, and either refuses to support the education of a dependent, or the legal dependent refuses to accept aid from the legal guardian. In a case such as this, a letter from the guardian stating the position of the

guardian and dependent should clear matters with the Student Aid Committee.

Also this year a new formula for determining the amount a student is eligible to receive was adopted. For example, a family with an income of \$10,500 and 3 dependent children is expected to contribute \$992 per year to a son or daughter's education.

This amount is automatically deducted from the total amount required. Further, a standard summer savings table is used for each region of Canada. A male student in Nova Scotia entering his third year is expected to have saved \$625. This amount is also automatically deducted regardless of whether it has actually been earned or not.

If a student has earned more than \$625, then, whatever he has earned, is deducted from the total. These measures have resulted in a drop in the average

amount awarded each student from the 1970-71 figure of \$1,249 to approximately \$1,000 this year.

The main problem with student loans this year has been the inefficient and frustrating manner in which the Student Aid Office has processed the applications and appeals. An unnecessarily complex application form resulted in the return of 74% of applications because they were incomplete.

A simpler form is promised by the end of April, 1973. Student Aid Office staff, now increased to 28, will be able to process student loans in under three weeks. However, the Appeals Board, consisting of 5 people, all of whom must vote on each appeal, remains pitifully slow.

Anyone with criticisms or hassles is advised to write to the Nova Scotia Student Aid Committee, P.O. Box 2001, Halifax, or directly to the Minister of Education.

Law brought to the People

by Marci Landry-Milton
 An excellent quality \$6, do-it-yourself divorce kit is now available in Halifax.

With the assistance of

volunteers at the Family Service Bureau at 3526 Gottingen St. and the use of this kit, an entire divorce proceeding may be procured for \$60-\$80. This sum includes court costs and the printing cost of the kit.

By way of contrast, lawyers require a minimum \$600 fee for divorce clients in this province. Thus in effect legal divorce has been an exclusive right available to members of the higher income bracket. Unfortunately marriage break down has no such financial limits. For example 250 women in the Halifax area alone have been deserted and are now living on welfare.

The purpose of this kit according to Don Trivett is "To

make available to deprived citizens a right they have already and of which they are not aware."

Don Trivett is the chairman of the Matrimonial Association. This board comprising ten professional clergy and social workers, was approached and formed as the result of a class project on divorce conducted last year at the Dalhousie Law School.

A revised kit was then compiled with the assistance of a "person of high standing" within the legal profession in Nova Scotia.

The quasi-professional volunteers staffing the Family Service Bureau were trained in two three-week sessions at the

Law School. The first emphasized the legal process; more specifically, divorce procedures and their implications. The second training session dealt with marriage counselling. Thus emotional and other such problems may be referred by the Family Service

Bureau to the appropriate agencies rather than the divorce court.

Up to date, the number of divorce cases which have been compiled with the use of these services is approaching 60 and the first ten of these are about to approach the bench.

GAZETTE STAFF MEETINGS
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FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6
 Little Theatre of the Green Goose, 12 noon in the foyer of the Art Centre.
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SUNDAY, OCTOBER 8
 Les Menestriers, 3 p.m., admission free, Rebecca Cohn Auditorium
 * * *

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12
 Film Society, The Wild Child, Rebecca Cohn Auditorium
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Prison: From the inside

This week, the GAZETTE is publishing the second installment in a series of articles on prisons and prison reform. The author is Tracy C. Goodrich, an inmate of the Maritime Federal Penitentiary in Dorchester, New Brunswick.

by Tracy C. Goodrich

At the age of 16, Larry O. received a sentence of 45-50 years to be served in the New Jersey State Prison. Nine years later, he has become a mature young man, attempting to reflect on himself and his relationship with society.

James J. is completing his 28th year in prison. He has achieved college level educational status and has matured into an incisive writer and a brilliant penalological analyst.

For 23 straight years, Charles A. has been in prison. He has given a lot of guidance and advice to a well-known prison society.

Gilbert and Sullivan once wrote: "Let the punishment fit the crime..." but hopefully, we have matured beyond the jovial indifference of operettas. Let the sentence be applied to the man. It is almost impossible for anyone to determine how many years it will take for a man to assume a role in society. How can the inner components of a human being be ascertained by a robed judge who knows only of a man's crime and little of his heart.

Must James, Charles and Larry be in a state of continual punishment? Does their achievement, their ability to contribute to their own society, count for nothing? Can a man who looked at those years ago be the continual master of their fate?

Several questions loom large. Can any man look at any other man and determine how many years it will be before he is able to participate in our larger society? What is the alternative to sentencing which removes hope from a man's life?

How is the public considered? Has such live burials solved the crime problem? Not in the least. Arbitrary sentencing is revenge not a deterrent against crime.

The misguided youths who strike out at society are not thoughtful of sentences or prison terms. They are making contact, even if it be brutal and pointless. But society, in a calculated measure, responds by saying, "We have the social dynamics to reshape you to function in our world — but it will take 40 years before you achieve such status."

The outrageous sentencing of young men, who are usually poorly represented in court, is a scandal in our time. You will find men in prisons who have been there 15, 20 or 25 years. Yet you will meet other men with the same crime record who were released after about 2 years or who received probation in lieu of a sentence.

A personal example: Last year, in Montreal, I saw a man charged with polygamy (married to several women) and the judge dismissed the case because

neither of the three wives had filed a complaint. The same day a man was charged with bigamy (two wives) and was found guilty. He received a six-month suspended sentence.

In Moncton, a man was found guilty of bigamy and received six months in jail or \$1000 fine.

Last year, I appeared in court charged with bigamy. Neither of the supposed wives were present nor was there a complaint from either of them. I was found guilty and sentenced to one year.

It is time to wake up and realize how the courts are making a mockery of justice and destroy hope of our most vital natural resource... human beings.

We must show our willingness to re-evaluate and re-examine human attitudes and behaviour as we do machinery and computers and aircraft. After all the people are gone, little else will matter.

I've mentioned previously society's apathy and shortcomings. One of the primary shortcomings is the attitude concerning crimes and criminals. Most people do not place these terms in their proper perspective.

Let us establish, for example, that "crime" is a relative circumstance. That is not to say that laws are without purpose. The relativity of crime goes to the very depth of complex exceptions and substitutions. What is a criminal act for a person in the 'poor' class is not quite a criminal act for a rich man.

That which constitutes a criminal act for an ex-felon is not quite a criminal act for a person who is not. Every crime is calculated in degrees, not absolutes. Therefore crime is relative.

As concerns criminals, there has usually been a great tumult concerning how best to treat a convicted felon; how to "rehabilitate" this errant social child.

The reference to a social child does not refer to a youngster. It is used to describe those individuals who do not have the values expected by mature "social adults." We do not even consider what the established and expected values are; whether or not those values are good, bad or indifferent in the sense of pure logic.

There are extremely pertinent parallels between the errant children of society (criminals) and the errant children of the individuals who make up society. How much of a revelation it would be if society would discipline its disobedient children as carefully as the individuals discipline their personal children.

Of course every criminal has his own individual parents. Some of these individual parents are remiss in their discipline, which results in many preventable problems in the child. However, as the legal procedures are formulated in Canada, once a child breaks the social law outside of his protected domain (his parents' personal property), then society steps in to take on the legal cloak of disciplining this child.

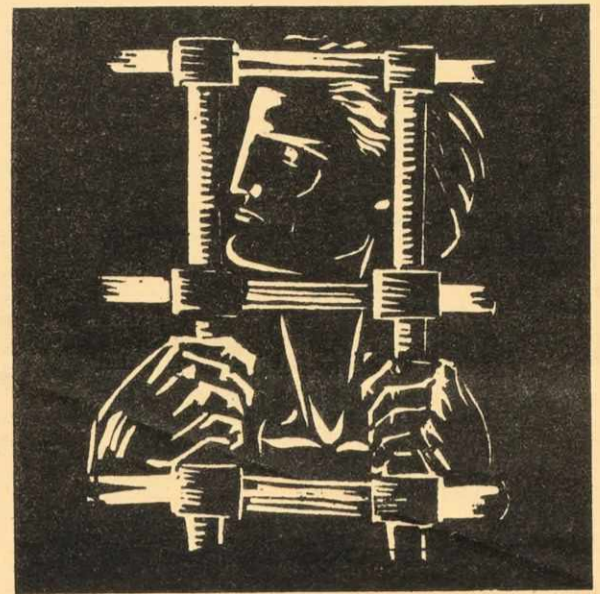
In regards to society's disciplining techniques, it is starkly apparent that society is much in want. For example, the individual personal parent would not even consider locking up their errant child in a room for five years for taking the family car without permission. Yet, this same child can take someone else's car out joy-riding and his social parents will place their child in a room (cell) for five years.

Or, graver still, an individual parent who discovered some pep pills or marijuana in his child's room would never conceive throwing that child into a jungle as punishment; yet the social parent will throw that same child into a jungle (prison) for a period of time (determined by amount discovered).

Individual parents counsel with their children. They give love and understanding and most of all, patience. In ever striving to be reasonable adults, individual parents function in an intelligent manner of good example and worthy incentive to help their children become conditioned to enjoy being all that he could and should be.

Prisons have no good example or worthy incentive; only senseless waste, atrocious retribution and corrupt criteria used to destroy individuality and responsibility. Prisons are the "homes" established by social parents for their errant social child — the well-adjusted individual's child never becomes a social child.

Are today's prisons the best environment that the



social parent can come up with? Of course not! If individual parents acted as cruelly and wantonly as the social parents, society would prosecute those individual parents for gross abuse and dereliction of parental duties — because society has laws against such treatment.

The closer truth here is that the social parent just doesn't give a damn. If a census were taken today of every individual parent in Canada, it would undoubtedly be conclusively established that none of those parents would treat their personal children as badly as the errant social children are treated en masse.

Yet all of these individual parents make up the social parent. Where is the terrible discrepancy? Why is the individual so efficient with his own children, yet so extremely deficient with his social children? The answer is that the individual has not been taught to think in terms of the social constituent that he is.

Certainly the collective individuals ARE society. But to them, individually, society is an abstract entity dynamically separate from their individual will and ideals and positive action. So each and every individual of the society just complacently ignores his social responsibility as a "parent."

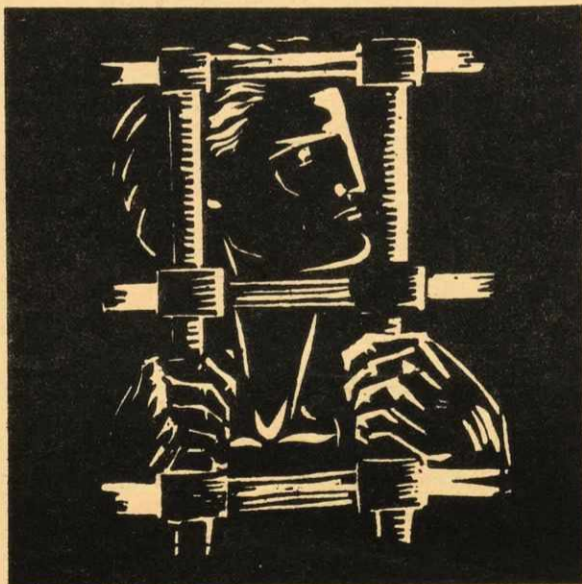
It is fundamentally reasonable to believe that kind begets kind; that atrocity begets atrocity; violence begets violence; complacency begets complacency; futility begets futility.

In the province of kind begetting kind, one must pause in profound doubt as he extends this theory across the pages of our daily lives. What will tomorrow bring when today is filled with so much hate, injustice, bigotry, racism, complacency and socially imposed futility. What will today's children beget when they are daily fed the bread of adult apathy and the wine of moral hypocrisy?

Surely it can be seen that these children have a depth beyond blind faith. The air is saturated with dissenters who claim nothing more than the power to read between the lines of political farces, to challenge the right of anyone to be hypocritical or numbly ignorant.

Society, all of the individual parents, must take a sincere interest in its progeny. Society must demand that their errant children be taught by good example and constructive incentive. Society must demand that the senseless waste of its children's lives be stopped. Society must not leave its children to irresponsible "baby-sitters" who are obsessed with tyranny and excessive and unwarranted and negative punishments.

Yes, it is sad to view the results of today's prisons. Yes, it is uncomfortable for society to experience the results of today's prisons. However the answer is not more police power, not more prisons or prisoners. The answer can be found nestled smugly in the breasts of every individual parent who goes to make up the social parent: How would you treat your own son or daughter?



The Dalhousie Gazette

CANADA'S OLDEST
COLLEGE NEWSPAPER

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Dal enrollment drops unexpectedly

by Dave Langille

The popularity of a university education would appear to be on the decline, both at Dalhousie and across the country. According to Dal's Assistant Registrar, P. G. Griffiths, the various departmental estimates of expected enrollment totalled out at 6,800, whereas only 6100 students have registered to date. The final enrollment figures may vary somewhat as "stragglers" arrive and the cases of approximately 30 "cheque bouncers" are settled. Part-time enrollment has held to estimates of roughly 900 students.

The questions that arise are: 1. Where are these "missing" students and why have they not materialized, and, 2. what repercussions, if any, will this situation have on the university community?

In the case of Dalhousie, the Registrar's Office is at a loss to explain the relative decline in enrollment. Perhaps the fact that the decline has occurred largely in the Arts and Science and Graduate Faculties of Studies would lead one to think that it is linked to a lack of job opportunities for graduates from these faculties.

However, even in the non-career orientated faculties, the number of applications was up from last year, as were acceptances and confirmations of intentions to register. What came up at the last minute to deter these prospective students? Could it be financial problems associated with fee increases and student loan problems? (It must not be forgotten that Dalhousie's tuition is the highest in Canada.)

However the Dal administration needn't worry about losing students to other universities. Enrollment throughout the Maritimes is running about the same as last year; Mount St. Vincent having an increase of 70-80 students due to their new medical secretary and secretarial science courses.

Canada Manpower is understandably quite concerned with trends affecting what could traditionally be regarded as the cream of the labour crop. In order to track down the relative decline in enrollment, they have sent out a questionnaire addressed to the "no-shows" and drop-outs. The results of such

studies point towards the emergence of a new phenomenon, the "stop-out." This new breed are prone to interrupt their studies for a year, whether for financial reasons or merely to make that Great Pilgrimage of Experience to Europe or Beyond.

Canadian University Press, in an article on the enrollment slump, cites an Ontario government study which traced the decline to the frustration and alienation of young people from society and the educational system. They mention a disillusionment with university education and the privileges it is supposed to bring.

With the employment situation being what it is many students prefer a ticket for a job rather than a passport for a profession. But while the community colleges of the other provinces are experiencing an unprecedented boom, with enrollment increases of up to 28% expected this year, our own technical institutes have not yet benefited from a swing in their direction.

One factor of the enrollment issue mentioned in the CUP article is the fact that there were fewer young people of university age now than in the sixties. Enrollment peaked during the last decade, increasing an average of 11% a year. By 1970 this figure was down to 6% and last year the increase fell to 3%.

This brings us to the discussion of repercussions on the university community. The Canadian Association of University Teachers, fearful that departments will have to cut back financially via non-renewal of contracts, is anxious to protect its members. Rumours of budget cuts at Dalhousie as a direct result of the drop in expected enrollment were dismissed as "garbage" by the university administration.

The possibilities exist that the university will lower their entrance standards and / or go on a promotional campaign for new students. The present low entrance requirements at most universities would seem to preclude the first possibility.

It appears that the present policy is to admit nearly all applicants with the hope that those unable to earn a degree

will be weeded out by the end of their first year. In order that students find it easier to register, Toronto's York University answers potential applicants with their "Operation: Break-Through."

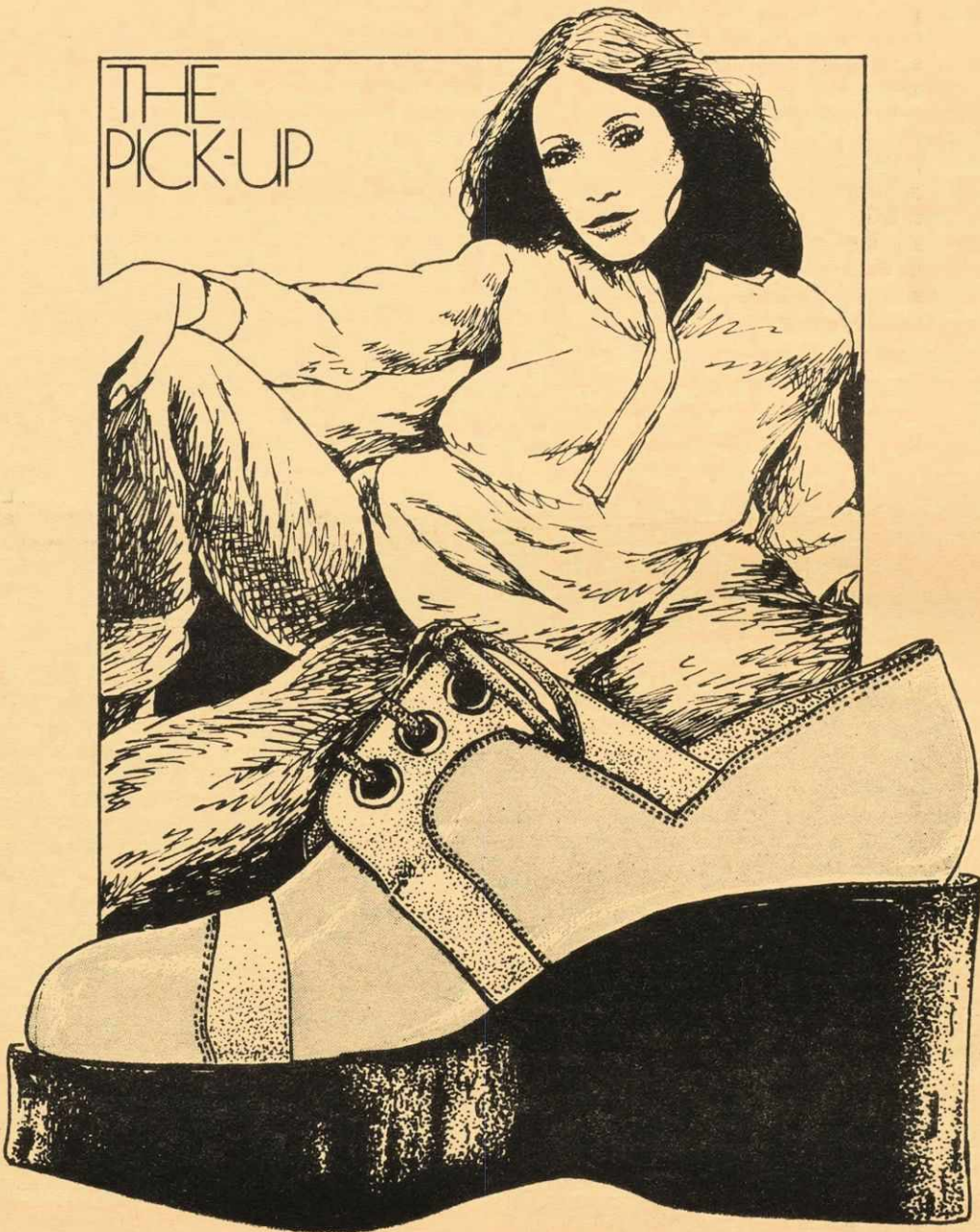
Simon Fraser in British Columbia provides a round-the-clock information service. Ontario's Trent University is

actually easing admission requirements to allow about 50 students to enter first year although they have not passed Grade Thirteen with the standard 60% average, so eager are they to attract students.

Back at Dalhousie we can only hope the departments responsible for the enrollment estimates for next year will see

the writing on the wall and shift their emphasis from the quantity to the quality of the education they give. As for the future of higher education in the Maritimes, the trends would seem to call for an introduction of the community college system which has proved so popular in the rest of the country.

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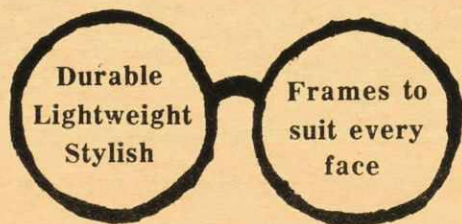


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Arctic exploration should halt for two years



by Gord Moore
The Chevron

Last of a two part series

GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ROLE

In theory the federal government, though Panarctic Oils Ltd., is in the Arctic to protect public interest. In fact, it is deeply involved in northern oil and gas exploration, and committed to exploiting these resources as quickly and efficiently as possible. It strongly supports moving gas to market because of its cash investment and because of the general impact a northern pipeline could have on Canada's economic development. A pipeline means the planned "transport corridor" is much more feasible; this in turn means greater North American access to Canada's northern natural and tourist resources. Four American gas distributing companies have even loaned Panarctic 75 million dollars for further exploration with the agreement that the payback be shipments of "surplus gas."

The Canadian government would like to play a business role in the project, but the oil companies involved are cool toward government involvement. It is said that possible government participation would strengthen resistance in some U.S. government circles to "entrusting major oil and gas arteries, essential to U.S. security, to another foreign power." The bulk of Arctic oil and gas supplies, whether from Canada or Alaska, are ultimately destined for U.S. markets anyway. Idealistically, the U.S.

companies shouldn't control the pipeline's financing, construction and operation, let alone the destiny of gas and oil.

The government claims that already "the major areas of ecological sensitivity have been identified." Critics of the government program claim that this is not good enough and that much more has to be known about the specific impact of pipelines on northern ecology and peoples.

The root of the environmental problem is the very vulnerable natural environment — the slow growth rate of vegetation and short growing season mean the wounds from heavy equipment and construction will take a long time to heal and may not heal at all. Modern man can easily cause rapid and irreparable devastation.

Certainly these critics have a well-taken point, especially when the government goes on to say: "Much useful information can be obtained during the next year even though an application might be under consideration" and that, data gathered in "the subsequent years will still be valuable, though the pipeline construction may have begun." In other words, there will be an overlapping of the research and decisions processes; the government will be approving pipeline construction when the results of its own research are incomplete.

Four weeks ago (in late June) the federal government issued a series of tentative regulations on the construction of northern pipelines. But in its usual

academic haze it failed to be specific in defining such terms as "good environment management," "adequate plans" to deal with oil leaks and spills, and "effective plans" for an environmental education program for companies. The closing guidelines insisted the companies become good corporate citizens of the North, and make "a conscious effort to contribute to the social and economic development of the territories." It is all too clear where government interests lie.

FRAGILE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

In March of this year, the Environmental Protection Board issued a report which described Canada's level of ecological research in the Mackenzie Valley as "abysmally low." One scientist has written that "in the true Arctic there is not a species we know enough about and many that we have not studied at all." Furthermore, in 1970 the most extensive monitoring survey of its kind ever undertaken in the Arctic found subsidiary damage from northern oil exploration work to be 10 to 100 times greater than expected.

The worst condition for construction is in "detrimental" permafrost, which exists where soil is suspended in water and becomes solid ground only because the water is frozen. Anything that raises the temperature — the breaking up or removal of the insulating mosses, the penetration of moving water or structures built on top of it — will revert it to mud. When the tundra thaws in the summer the Arctic mosses and plants act as an insulating layer and protect the permafrost below.

Any pipeline faces the problem of leakage. A natural gas line, transporting gas at cool temperatures, does not pose the same threat to permafrost that a hot oil line would. The relatively intense heat of oil as it comes out of the ground (160-180 degrees F), if put through a buried pipeline, could melt the permafrost causing disastrous changes in the tundra. If the proposed Mackenzie oil line is above ground it will interfere with migrating animals, particularly caribou and birds. Their continuous movement is an adaptation to the tundra vegetation and slow growth cycle. The oil companies should be forced to take all possible steps to minimize damage to environment and wildlife, and to ensure continuing research and checks are carried out. The possible loss through environmental changes, if it must be put in economic terms, can be evaluated in terms of tourism, hunting and fishing.

Research into engineering, geophysical

and ecological aspects of such a venture have not reached the stage where this project can be encouraged.

NORTHERNER'S WELFARE SACRIFICED

Jean Chrétien, Indian Affairs and northern development minister, sees the northern wealth as "part of the wealth of Canada that has to be used to build up a better society." He also sees the development of oil and gas resources as the SOLUTION to many northern problems. He says it will provide employment for the Yukon and NWT, touted to be the fastest-growing population group in Canada.

Groups of Indians in the Arctic have already spoken out against Ottawa giving approval of pipeline construction before aboriginal land claims are settled. Successful court action by the Indians could tie up the pipeline for years, costing the government millions of dollars.

One such group is the Old Crow band, consisting of about 200 Loucheux Indians, who have been living for centuries on the banks of the Porcupine River about 90 miles north of the Arctic Circle. Their area is one of the several routes now under consideration for the Yukon portion of the pipeline system.

Development in the north has changed the lives of the native people in major ways — almost always for the worse. Most skilled jobs have always gone to white men from the south, and the natives have been left to scramble for the remaining menial tasks. When asked in early July why northern natives at the communities of Arctic Red River and Fort McPherson had not been hired for work on the delta end of the Mackenzie highway, Chrétien replied that "there is some discrepancy between what I have stated as (hiring) policy and what is actually happening." Hiring priority has been promised to native peoples, but it is unlikely that the present hiring and training policy will change for their benefit once construction begins on the pipeline.

The permanent employment opportunities after the pipeline is completed is expected to be small. Bud Orange (Liberal MP-NWT), and a pipeline enthusiast, expects only about 400 jobs. There are 20,000 Indians and Eskimos in the NWT. Where does that leave the argument of the oil consortium that the pipeline is going to a permanent bonanza for the native peoples?

All over the Arctic the lives and livelihoods of the native peoples are being drastically changed by white man's economic development and profit motive, as well as Ottawa's colonial domination.

The federal government has not been able to stop the destruction of native culture — nor has it tried very hard. The 1970 annual report of Panarctic Oils stated: "The inherent survival skills of the Eskimos are no longer a major attribute... In order to become an effective worker, the northern resident must develop a skill required by the job rather than depend on his native expertise for employment." Crude logic rests in that statement: hunting skill will not be of much use in a land already despoiled.

Time and again the federal government has expressed the conviction "that the needs of the people of the north are more important than resource development, and the maintenance of ecological balance is essential." That's a fine conviction and those are reassuring words, but it's action, not words, which count. From its actions it is apparent the government has decided that the welfare of native northerners and the northern environment are to be sacrificed in favour of large-scale economic development for the benefit of southern Canadians and foreign corporations.

CURTAIN RESOURCE EXPLORATION AND EXTRACTION

A group from University of Toronto's Pollution Probe, after examining the evidence and the situation, argues that "man is rushing headlong and thoughtlessly toward the exploitation of the Arctic. Damage inflicted in the name of progress today could prove tragically irreparable tomorrow."

The group's background statement on the Arctic is both caustic and critical. At times it leads to over-simplification, but it is not irresponsible; rather it is worthy of attention. They concluded that:

"At present there is too little meaningful ecological research of the fragile Arctic environment and no urgent demand for any of its non-renewable resources. Therefore, a freeze should be placed on all new Arctic oil and gas extraction, and transportation (including pipelines and tankers) and northern exploration activities should be scaled down. These restraints should remain in effect for at least two years and until Canadians have enough knowledge to make a decision on the future of the Arctic."

The little that is known about Arctic development suggests very clearly that Prime Minister Trudeau's plan of northern development should be stopped at once. The government should not be anxious to develop energy resources that will not be used domestically but by the U.S. The American economy may be on

the verge of energy starvation, but Canadians need not talk about "con-

tinental energy development." This would only further increase Canadian-U.S. interdependence. Besides, if we continue to increase our exports, we will create a Canadian energy crisis similar to that in the States.

The whole northern resources development may be absolutely pointless anyway. Petroleum men urge hurried development because in another 20 years the harnessing of nuclear and solar energy may make oil worthless as an energy source. Although these types of energy may not be cheap, or sufficiently abundant, the huge markets for oil won't be available then.

The government's northern pipeline and transportation system, subordinated to traditional resource exploitation interests, will serve to link the Arctic to the United States. It will create little or no supporting industries: most of the heavy equipment will be imported from the United States.

This system will also create few permanent jobs, probably destroying as many jobs in the north as it will create. Its effect on the Northern environment is uncharted, and the billions of dollars would be better spent on decent housing, education and better health care.

Clearly, the question of benefits to Canadians needs re-examination other than by the government. If not, collusion between the federal government, big business and the U.S. government will leave the people of Canada the biggest losers in Canadian history.

Pollution Probe's recommendations further argue this two year period would allow time to:

- Further develop new techniques or modify existing ones for exploration and extraction of non-renewable resources with minimal damage to the environment;
- Test the feasibility of various proposed techniques to transport new resources from the Arctic. We must guard against expediency dictating the transporting of resources before the technology is available to ensure that they can be moved safely;
- Conduct research into the effects of Arctic oil spills on land and at sea, and develop techniques for satisfactorily cleaning up such spills.
- Develop stand-by facilities, equipment, and staff necessary to ensure adequate clean-up in case of accidental oil spills.
- Study the feasibility of off-shore drilling in the Arctic and the precautions required for its safe conduct.
- Train the Indians and Eskimos in the skills used in all phases of explorations and development so that the native people can play a significant role in helping to develop the North.
- Set aside adequate parks and scientific reserves for the future.
- Negotiate fair taxes and royalties on resource production.
- Study ways of ensuring effective Canadian control of all activities in our Arctic.
- Implement effective land use planning practices common in the south but almost unheard of in the Arctic.



Task Force on communications

Biggest problem seen but no suggestions

Commissioned by President Brian Smith in March 1971, and completed May 5, 1972, at the cost of \$798. The Task Force on the Quality of Student Life was chaired by D. Ray Pierce, former Communications Advisor of the Student Union.

Besides Pierce, there were

two core members, Wayne W. Hooper and James G. Sykes. As a result of its efforts, the Task Force produced a massive 100,000 word document containing some 41 recommendations.

In its September 22 edition, Gazette published all 41 of these recommendations. In the next few issues the Gazette will evaluate these recommendations in light of their involvement and the possible

consequences of the recommendations, if implemented. This week — communications.

“Conciseness and accuracy are more important than hard-headed clarity.” So began the theme in Chapter I. Unfortunately it was precisely these three elements, conciseness, accuracy and clarity that were so noticeably absent among the eleven communication recommendations. Throughout Chapter I on Communications, the Task Force offers few real solutions, only vague platitudes of right and wrong, good and bad. Take for example, the Task Force’s summarizing recommendations, “that communications — both internal and external — be drastically rearranged as it is our belief it is the most critical problem facing the university community today.”

For all its good intentions, does this statement actually draw us any closer to the real problem of how the communication gap at Dalhousie may be closed.

Likewise in recommendation #4, “that duplicative communications be reduced except where particular conflicting interests may arise.” How does the Task Force expect such problems as “duplicative communications” to be remedied when no concrete examples are provided of such duplication.

Most of the Task Forces comments regarding the upgrading of Communication organizations within the Student Union are likewise meaningless: “It is our belief

they are not operating to their potential.”

If the Task Force chases to attack such organization as the Gazette and Dal Radio for not operating to their potential, then the Task Force itself should operate to its potential by explaining how these organizations might operate more successfully. The Task Force must also realize that the current lack of communication at Dalhousie is mainly attributable to the many closed meetings at the higher levels of the University.

While the Task Force wisely recommended “that all university meetings be open and generally accessible to all members of the community,” this is merely a starting point. The University public must also be made aware of the many meetings being held throughout this University and all levels of the University should be encouraged to attend such meetings.

In its recommendations to improve the effectiveness of University News, the task force seems to have completely overlooked the negative reaction by students toward this organization during open task force hearings last year. At that time it was discovered that lines established for feedback within the University News are almost non-existent. It was also reported that in its entire two-year operation, the University News has never received and will not accept any student input.

One area which has become an increasing sore point to students is the orientation program. As a result of its homework in this field the Task Force suggested a four week orientation program be attempted in future years. It also suggested that splashy events be replaced with events designed to bring people together on a more personal basis. The lack of any academic orientation also came under attack as the source of so many hassles during registration.

In the area of university-community relations, the Task Force began bravely with a quotation from Alfred North Whitehead, “Cellbacy does not suit a university. It must mate itself with action.”

Deriding the ivory tower image of Dalhousie, the Task Force then suggested in rather vague terms that Dalhousie should become an active par-

ticipant within the community. Unfortunately for all its quoting of reknowned American educators, the Task Force was not so daring as to take a stand on this issue.

In recommendation #9, they passed the buck by suggesting that “an independent study be initiated to examine university community relations.”

One communication recommendation that is aimed in the right direction is recommendation #6 which states: “That student societies and committees be encouraged to involve professors, administrators and members of the community-at-large in their organizations to increase one-to-one interface within the university with the community, and further that faculty and staff be advised by the administration such extra class activity be part of their duty in the university.

Unfortunately one cannot help but wonder how faculty and staff can be obligated to take part in any extra class activities without an increase in present salaries. For all its worth, the Task Force may as well have advised the administration that extra office work be part of their duty on the university.

One of the few meaningful recommendations of the Task Force was #7:

“Tests in fluency be given to all professors, instructors, lecturers, and demonstrators whose mother tongue is not English to ensure effective communication with students in educative situations.”

If students must put up with overcrowded, over-heated and under-lit classrooms, they should at least be entitled to professors whom they can understand and communicate with.

Many of the current problems which beset Dalhousie can be attributed directly or indirectly to the too rapid expansion of this university. Part of this dubious honour belongs to the School Liaison Committee for its brilliant job of selling classroom seats. Nevertheless the Task Force seems to ignore the fact that students now pay more for fewer services, by recommending that “continued support be given to the School Liaison Committee, as long as its purpose is to provide information and guidance to the potential student, and not to sell classroom seats.”

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Howe Hall
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Les Feux Follets create life-like image

by Beth Burke

Alan Lund's production of Feux Follets captured the imagination of young and old alike during its appearance at the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, September 26 and 27.

Feux Follets brings to life the culture and traditions of ethnic Canada. The carefully concocted mixture of folk songs and dances blended with colorful historic costumes leaves the audience breathless and begging for more. While some of the dances are closely authentic reproductions of the original ethnic forms, others depart only enough to give them new life.

Les Feux Follets starts with the Plains Indians who seem to have been transported from some ancient pow-wow for the occasion. Their costumes are magnificent with richly plumed headresses and elaborately embroidered

buckskins. Their dances reflect some of the pride and dignity of this highly individualistic nation.

Then come the settlers to subtly drive back the Indians in order to 'civilize' the West, and with them, of course, comes the railroad.

It is here that the audience is introduced to the versatile tenor voice of Bill Hosie on whose shoulders lies the task of unifying the song and dance sequences. As a singing narrator, Hosie belts out everything from a Gordon Lightfoot ballad to a Scottish love lilt and swinging sea shanties.

The troupe rushes through number after number as Russian immigrants kick up their heels, Acadian peasants click their wooden clogs and the Quebecois clack their spoons.

The second half of the



peter clarke/ dal photo

program is just as thrilling as the first. A Hamatsa Indian youth is accepted into manhood, followed immediately by a repertoire of Scottish melodies as a tartan is woven. Next, Eskimos dance a traditional drum dance and even manage to capture the ever elusive seal.

The program winds up with a foot-stompin', back-slappin' goldminers jig and of course the evening would not have been complete without the gay spirited can-can of the dance hall girls.

Les Feux Follets captures the pioneering spirit of the nation with a power to sway even the most reluctant nationalist to a feeling of nostalgia and pride in Canada's cultural heritage. Even though Les Feux Follets only scratches the surface of the ethnic groups which contributed

to the creation of the Canadian image, it does succeed in capturing some of the spirit of our nation and our people.

Day care centre needs volunteers

The South End Day Care Centre located on University Avenue, is an L.I.P. project. It was organized by Social Planning with the idea that it would become a community controlled project. It has been funded for 28 children with 4 staff. A shortage arises when even one staff member is away. Thus, we need people who are willing to volunteer time on a regular basis (even a couple of hours a week) or to be on call when an emergency arises. People interested are asked to call 425-3599 or 425-3998.



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24 hours in a wheelchair

Disabled face discrimination

by Glenn Wanamaker

Have you ever thought what it would be like to live a life in a wheelchair? Not too many people have. And that is why paraplegics and quadraplegics are among the forgotten and discriminated in our society.

Being unable to play sports and move freely are two thoughts that come quickly to mind. But few people, particularly planners and architects, think beyond that and as a result, some very basic things which we take for granted are serious obstacles to those in wheelchairs.

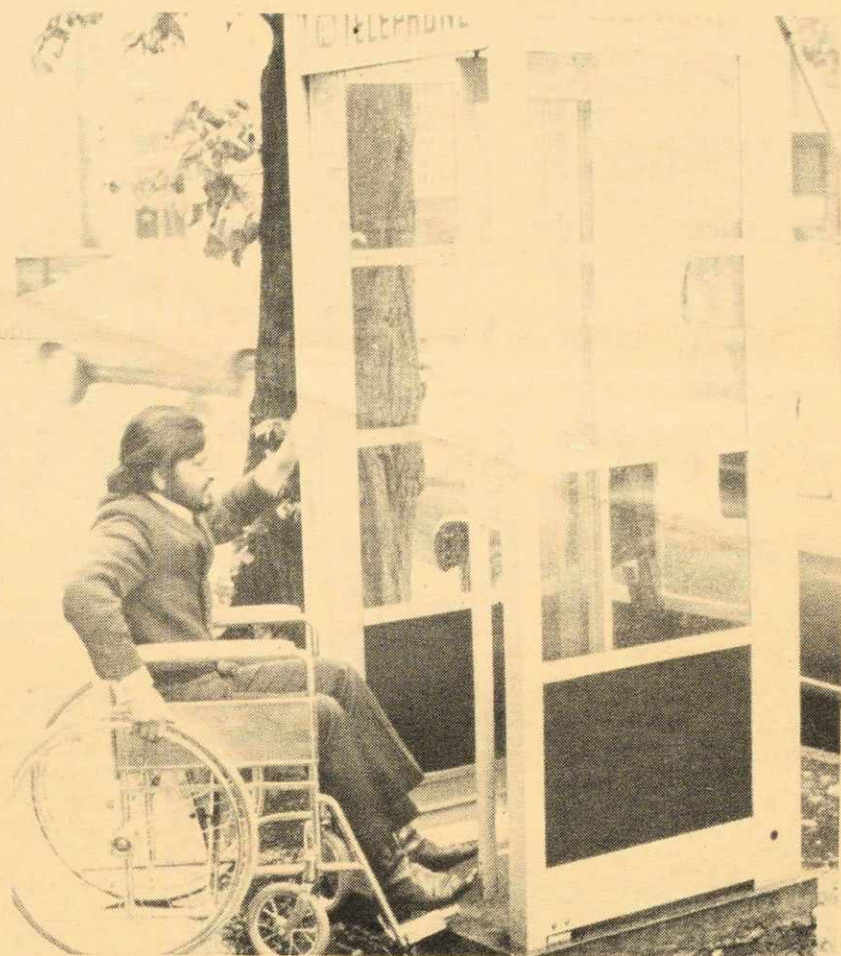
Ben Singh, a second year student at the Maritime School of Social Work, spent this past summer working for the

Canadian Paraplegic Association in Halifax. After spending 24 hours in a wheelchair, he soon found out that little consideration has been given to these people.

This 24 hours, says Singh, was a great experience in empathy. Everything seemed to move very quickly and there was tremendous difficulty just crossing streets. Curbs are one obstacle to the person in a wheelchair.

After wheeling around through his daily routine, Singh found that his fingers were bruised and that his feet felt sore. But the biggest problem was overcoming the obstacles that are non-existence for everyone else.

Most buildings are inaccessible



martin felsky/dal photo



martin felsky/dal photo

because of steps — even one step makes it extremely difficult. Telephones are always high, making it impossible for a paraplegic to reach it. Washroom facilities are rarely accessible, they are much too small and do not provide space to turn the chair around.

Most restaurants are out as well, because of steps and because of the structure of booths and tables.

Don Curran, executive director of the Canadian Paraplegic Association in the Maritimes, recently went to Province House to speak to the Premier on the lack of wheelchair facilities. He had to be lifted up the steps.

The obstacles are everywhere and the problem is to make known these obstacles so that homes and public places

can become accessible to those in wheelchairs.

Singh spent the summer contacting developers, engineers and architects at the various government levels. As well, he compiled a list of sidewalks that need to be ramped.

Each time the construction of a new building is announced, the Association contacts the architects to ensure that facilities for paraplegics will be provided. Revisions to the building code will also provide that paraplegics standards are guaranteed.

In the past ignorance of the obstacles has provided the problem. Now the Association is aiming to reverse that.

There Must Be
A New Majority

PM's arrogance caused strain

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WORDS FROM THE WISE ...

BUREAUCRACY HAS A HEART!

To The Gazette:

Having come to Dalhousie via a smaller school I tend to criticize the impersonal bureaucracy of this larger institution as loudly if not more so than many. However the following incident in its contrast to the normal course of events deserves special mention.

While en route from the Awards Office to the bank with

my student loan I dropped the papers on the street. The form having been signed by the university needed only my signature to make it negotiable. Realizing the acute possibility of a forgery I quickly informed the bank as to the then state of affairs.

The next morning I returned to the Awards Office purely for the purpose of inquiring into the

process of obtaining a new form, an operation that was clearly my own responsibility. To my surprise Mr. Steedman and the Awards Office staff went out of their way to accommodate me.

They did everything from checking with lost and found to phoning Fredericton N.B. to cancel the old form and requisition a new one. Finally,

they made a very kind gesture to make special allowances for any acute shortage of funds resulting in the interim.

At this point I was inclined to merely say good show for being considerate in the performance of a job. However things did not grind to a halt at this point.

It is chapter two in what became a continuing saga which has prompted me to inform the voice of Dal people, of people bending over backwards to do a very human thing in an extraordinarily hectic period.

The next day the Awards Office again communicated with lost and found of their own volition. Low and Behold! In these days of a rampant increase in the numbers of those espousing to a finders-keepers philosophy someone had found my loan and returned it. The secretaries therefore phoned Fredericton back and had the form number reactivated.

As the student directory was not yet available several calls were made to find my address. A letter informing me of the forms safe return saved me the trouble of having to make another check with lost and found.

During registration week at the Maritimes largest university in the awards office where several thousand



students must all be processed such service is indeed above and beyond the call of duty. My sincere thanks and appreciation to Mr. Steedman and the Awards Office staff.

John G. Kelly
Law 111

IS THE SKY YOUR LIMIT?

by Wilma Broered

On Friday, September 22, a group of adventurous students gathered to sign up for a skydiving course, something new for Dalhousie. Dave Bishop a former student and now president of the Kingfisher Sport Parachute Club is running the courses. Eleven students took the course last week and another twelve are taking it this week.

More students and faculty members are welcome but they should notify Dave Bishop immediately. The course will not be given after October, even though enthusiasts jump in winter.

If more students do show an interest, Dal could form its own club, which would be the only university club in Nova Scotia. St. Francis Xavier did have one in the past but it was discontinued after one year. There is a club at the University of New Brunswick which has been going for many years and has been very successful.

Although the club does receive limited university funds from time to time, so many students are involved that it is virtually self-supporting. There is no reason why Dalhousie couldn't have its own skydiving club. Some funds certainly could be obtained from the university to aid in the buying of equipment.

Money could be earned by performing at such events as Winter Carnival, for it is definitely a spectator sport. The airplane used by The Kingfisher Sport Parachute and Shearwater Sport Parachute Club would be at the club's disposal.

If you are interested, the course costs \$50 which includes

membership in the Canada Sport Parachute Association. This entitles you to use facilities of any club in Canada belonging to the association. The remainder goes to the club, the Nova Scotia Parachute Association, training expenses and your first jump.

If you find you can manage to squeeze fifty dollars out of that tight budget, there are coveralls, boots, gloves and a helmet to be purchased. A football or motorcycle helmet will suffice. Transportation is also a factor since Waterville is the drop zone. There is also the cost of the jumps after your first, which go from \$5 and up, depending on the altitude.

Those taking the course first learn the theory involved in parachute jumping. They are instructed on the proper procedure for a normal parachute landing as well as the procedures for emergency landings, which could entail anything from a water landing to landing on someone's roof. Students also learn what to do in case of a malfunction. A reserve is always worn.

They then learn how to exit from the airplane which is going approximately 80 m.p.h., how to control the parachute and the proper position to assume before landing.

After learning the theory, airplane procedure, what to do in case of a malfunction and the proper way to land which takes three to four evenings, an examination is given. No step can be passed over if you want to make that first jump.

Students jump from a height of 3000 feet so that the parachute opens at approximately 2500 feet, the opening level for unlicensed

jumpers. It takes a minimum of 25 free falls before you can get your first of five licences. Six minimum static line jumps, four of which are with a dummy rip cord, must be made before you can do your first free fall.

Your progression depends on your ability to master the techniques. As a student, you are under the constant care and supervision of a licenced instructor and you are considered a student until you obtain your first licence.

According to the experienced, there is a remarkable silence after you jump, so quiet that you can hear the blood rushing through your head. The unique thrill is "undescribable." However not all find the experience pleasant. Some never jump again. Others spend every spare moment and dollar to jump again and again.

Some are of the opinion that skydiving is unsafe. It is one of the three things for which you cannot be life insured, the others are being in a private plane or on a motorcycle. Yet according to Dave Bishop it is "safer than golf." Even though many more play golf, in 1970 more than 35,000 jumps were made in Canada and the injury rate is less than 1/6 of one per cent. There has not been a fatality in Nova Scotia since 1966. Most injuries are sprains and strains and are usually caused by "individual" approaches to landing procedures.

Any student or faculty member who is interested can contact Dave Bishop at 422-4987 and he will be quite glad to hear from you. Anyone between the ages of 16 and 19 requires parental permission. If all goes well, see you in the sky.

BEER ROOM?

To The Gazette:

Why not have a Ratskellar up in the Triple Room instead of a beverage (beer) room? Don't we, the students, need a quiet place to come together to talk, listen to moderately quiet music and enjoy some really fine wines?

If a person didn't feel like having their minds blown by heavy rock and raunchy bathroom jokes wouldn't this be ideal! Picture a Paris cafe!

Martha Reynolds

4th Estate Suit Dismissed

by Glenn Wanamaker

A libel suit initiated by Le Chateau's Men's Wear Ltd., the Halifax clothing firm, against 4th Estate newspaper, was dismissed Monday in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia without going to trial.

Judge F. W. Bissett ruled that in order to sustain an action for libel "a corporation must be defamed in the way of its business."

Following the selection of the jury the defence motioned for dismissal of the case.

Defence lawyer, Brian Flemming, said the suit alleged libel through two newspaper articles in March 1971 on slum housing in Halifax. One of the items cited by Le Chateau was a photograph, and the second was an illustration reprinted from the Dalhousie Gazette.

Flemming said the phrase, "Le Chateau equals slum housing," contained in a photograph of a placard-

carrying demonstrator, was ambiguous. He contended that since Le Chateau is not in the real estate business, and since no defamation had been made against the company in its own trading field — men's clothing — no prima facie case of libel existed. "The words do not reflect on the trading character of the company," said Flemming.

The item, an advertisement, reprinted from the Gazette, contained the words "also visit our slums on Maitland Street." Mr. Justice Bissett said this item was ambiguous, and therefore did not constitute a libel against the company.

4th Estate editor, Nick Fillmore, said the newspaper could not comment on the decision at this time, as there was still opportunity for an appeal. Le Chateau has thirty days in which to lodge such an appeal.



Jean Junction

Village Square
Scotia Square

Ian & Sylvia and the Great Speckled Bird

Sunday, Oct. 15
McInnes Room
Students \$3.50

8 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Dal SUB
Non-Students \$4.50

Corporate sport at its best

Team NHL — or hockey in Brazil?

by Doug Mitchell

Well, the roofs have been replaced on most of the local taverns, flags have been put away, and scoresheets will soon begin to yellow. Team NHL, while having a little trouble finding overdrive, finally let the clutch out and showed the world what the game of hockey is all about.

Or did they? Just what is the game about? Is it having the head of the Player's Association work like a dog to set up the series, and then grabbing up the television rights for the two star members of his stable?

Is it having a feudal lord named Weston Adams attempting to keep his players out, because they might be injured, which would put a slight flaw in his key to the mint?

Is it telling Bobby Hull, Derek Sanderson, and J. C. Tremblay they can't play, because it isn't enough just to be a Canadian?

For some odd reason, I have my doubts. I don't really think that when that group of people got together for a game of ice shinny back in the 1800's, they really had any idea of what they were starting. But then, we really can't blame them. After all, they just wanted to have fun.

Could they possibly have foreseen the corporate empire that is hockey today? A corporation with 85% of its offices in the United States, but which keeps its head office in Montreal for the sole purpose of evading anti-trust laws in the country in which most of its business is done. A corporation with its very own serfs. A cor-

poration that has persuaded the Canadian taxpayer to pay for the processing of their raw materials, export them to the United States, and then pay exorbitant prices for the privilege of seeing what they have created.

A corporation that is as Canadian as tea and crumpets at the top, yet as Canadian as Flin Flon, Manitoba at the bottom.

Almost three thousand Canadians followed Team NHL (patronizingly re-named Team Canada) to Moscow, while close to twenty-two million followed them through Foster Hewitt or Fred Sgambatti. The ones in Moscow tried their best to elevate the roof when singing "Oh Canada," while those watching at home felt a tingling sensation running down their spines.

When Paul Henderson and Phil Esposito worked their magic with thirty-four seconds left, the country sank a few inches when forty-four million feet came crashing down.

And yet, every single person who cheered because Canada won the series was deceived. Canada did not win in Moscow, American capitalism did. If hockey is part of Canada's heritage, then we have had a piece of our heritage ripped out from under our noses.

The NHL's sole reason for existing is to make money, and if they could market hockey in Brazil for more money than in Montreal, then you can bet your bottom beaver pelt that we could say good-bye to the Montreal Canadiens.

As a matter of fact, now that the courts have found a benevolent dictator, in the person of Harold Ballard,

guilty of income tax evasion, then that idea may not be so far fetched after all.

If Canadians want the game not the business, then they'll have to work to get it. We will have to tell the NHL in no uncertain terms that there is no place for the type of butchery they dare to call hockey. We will have to provide a place in this country for hockey players to make a good living. And we shall have to start a Team Canada that serves as the pinnacle for talented Canadians — not talented NHLers.

Canada gave birth to the game of hockey, we nursed it, fed it, burped it, and put up with its adolescent years. Then, after it reached maturity, we invited others in to share the bounty, whereupon it was promptly stolen. Being of good British stock we kept a stiff upper lip, and invited the insatiable giant back for dessert and coffee, which he promptly took, with seconds of each. Now, all of a sudden, we are beginning to realize what has happened, and for that we owe Russia, Sweden, Czechoslovakia, Allan Eagleson, and NHL Board of Governors our undying thanks.

Eagleson and the Board of Governors certainly never tried to open our eyes. It was only because of their own arrogance and blindness that the Series even came about in the first place. If they had felt that there was even a smidgen of a chance that the Russians weren't going to roll over and play dead, they would have locked the door and thrown away the key, but they didn't. So thank you one and all, for it is always quite an experience to watch a giant commit suicide.

S.U.B. culture, Pub culture

New entertainment plans in Triple Room

by Gregg B. Perry

One of the objectives of the Student Union this year is to cater to a much broader spectrum of tastes when it comes to entertainment and leisure time. It is with this objective in mind that the Triple Room in the S.U.B. has been re-designed, re-decorated, and re-designated. Its intended function now is, at least, two-fold:

1 — a pub-type lounge for three nights a week featuring folk and jazz artists, and probably some of the professional artists that will be performing at the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium, if they have the right appeal.

2 — a party and banquet room for student groups who wish to reserve it.

Student Council Arts representative, Peter Dwyer, in charge of the new project, says one ambition regarding the Triple Room is to create "a totally different atmosphere,

not only for the university, but, to some extent, for Halifax." The wood panelling, the sconced wrought iron lanterns, and the deep purple carpet provide an excellent setting for this atmosphere, a quiet, peaceful, low-key ambience, a place for friendly conversation while sipping a beer. The major problem, according to Dwyer, is "finding a good repertoire of art-type entertainment."

This may be a rather optimistic outlook in view of some of the decisions that yet remain to be finalized. One such decision concerns the type of liquor license for the S.U.B. At the present time, the Jazz and Suds and Pub Stop operations function under a "special occasions" liquor permit. Both these and the Triple Room's "licensed" evenings will continue to operate under this classification (which must be renewed for each occasion) pending an amendment by the

Nova Scotia Legislature to the Liquor Licensing Act, expected sometime in November. Under this new legislation, student unions could obtain a special license to provide bar services when required.

If accepted by Council, this new license will undoubtedly save paper work and make alcohol in the S.U.B. more readily available. However, there is a clear disadvantage with respect to the cost of alcohol.

Caterplan has, by contract, exclusive rights to bar service in the S.U.B. and, under the "special occasions" permit, they charge the Student Union a flat rate of thirty dollars for their services, and the minimum price as required by law for the drinks. Under the new license (again, if accepted), they must, by law, charge at least seventy-five cents for beer and ninety cents for hard liquor, at the same

time declining the thirty-dollar flat rate.

Another problem arises in the design of the facilities. After an output of \$8,000 for renovations which Dwyer considers ("exorbitant") there are no adequate facilities for electrical equipment needed by entertainers. Also, there has been no provision made for even the simplest means of lighting the performing area.

On top of these difficulties, there still seems to be some doubt about the intended use of the premises. Dwyer, Council President, Brian Smith, and most of the Council see the Triple Room as a place for a quiet drink without the fear of having beer spilt all over

oneself by an immature inebriate.

Others, especially one crass member of the Entertainment Committee, see it as someplace to shovel the overflow from Jazz and Suds and Pub Stop. In the latter case, it may be foreseen that the furnishings will last no more than three months, and that the S.U.B. will be without an alternative choice for those students who wish something more than the dubious pleasure of an inexpensive alcoholic stupor.

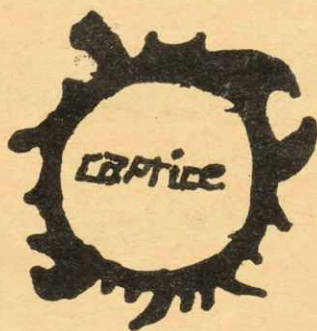
The Triple Room will be opening soon. We may anticipate something different at least, and, at best, something delightful.

Dal Wrestling

The Tiger wrestling team will be starting its 1972-73 program in the first week of October. If you are interested and weigh anywhere from 119 lbs. to infinity please contact Wolf Novak, % The School of Physical

Education, or drop down to the lower gym, 5:30-7:00 any week day except Friday.

Initially no experience will be assumed and instruction will begin with basic objectives and rules.



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