

the dalhousie gazette

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Can a \$200,000 reactor find happiness in local basement?

by Michael Greenfield

Although the official work is not yet out it is definite that Slowpoke will be located in the basement of the Life Sciences Building, where Television Services presently resides.

According to Charlie Roberts the details are still "...sort of hazy..." but that construction is expected to begin within the next two months. In all probability the necessary blasting will not start until after classes have ended.

The Radiation Safety Committee, who's job it was to investigate the safety of the reactor, has met three times and sent a letter to President Hicks. The letter made two points - 1) anticipated radiation levels in the surrounding environment would be negligibly affected by Slowpoke (an expected increase in the background radiation of about 1%) - 2) the physical security is of the utmost importance and that the committee would further investigate the security situation.

Although where the reactor will be placed seems definite the fate of Television Services is still undecided. At first, when TV was told that it would have to move, it was not told where it was supposed to go. At

present there is a Committee investigating the situation of Audio / Visual. However its report will not be ready until June. Television Services will be moving within the next two weeks and temporary arrangements have been found. For a while, at least, Television Services will occupy some relatively unused storage rooms in the basement of Psychology.

The move will disrupt television service for a while, even more so because of the temporary nature of the new quarters. A complete move of the Television Services would be a major, complicated operation. The new rooms are in no way adequate and they hope to spend as little time as possible there, and will shift as little as possible until an adequate space is found.

Naturally, for a while television service will be in disarray. The people working at Television Services are a bit upset by the sudden and inadequate shift. It was postulated that perhaps the administration, in doing its cost estimates, neglected to account for realignment of TV.

The blasting and construction will also effect the surrounding



Holes in floor of TV studio are a prelude to further excavations.

Photo / Grandy

Psychology Dept. rooms. Dr. Rusak of Psychology is just about ready to start his research work. However

a fairly safe place to talk. At present it is a good idea to be more cautious. SUB staff is attempting to identify the informer.

They too feel uneasy and do not like the idea of narcs being in the building. However there is not much anyone can do about it.

At last Tuesday's Executive meeting, the Student's Union Executive decided to urge SUB staff to make a stronger attempt in controlling drug abuse in the SUB. The Executive did not feel that there was a serious problem with dope smoking, but that it should be controlled before it gets out of hand.

his work will have to wait until Slowpoke is installed. Although Dr. Rusak realizes that Slowpoke is very important to some people, his own work is more significant to him and he expressed some dissatisfaction with the hold up of his own research.

In talking with those who have been concerned about the reactor often expressed is the worry, not over the theoretical safety and smooth operation of the reactor, but the actual construction and maintenance. "If the installation of Slowpoke is anything like the construction of the Life Sciences..." It is hoped that the installation will be accompanied by the required thought and caution.

Feds announce massive cutbacks

OTTAWA (CUP) --- Federal Manpower Minister Robert Andras announced February 5 the federal government will create about 12,000 summer jobs this year at a total cost of \$24 million, a massive cutback from last year.

In announcing this program, he said that "in spite of difficult economic times both the government and private sector must do what they can to provide students with work", noting that, "without summer employment, many students will not be able to return to their studies in the fall".

What he failed to note is that this years program will likely create more student unemployment than in any year in recent history. Last year the federal government spent \$80 million providing 50,000 jobs for students, about three times the amount planned for this year.

This planned decrease in 38,000 jobs will result in at least a 10 percent increase in the total number of unemployed students this sum-

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Subterranean scumbo

A member of Student Union bar services staff was recently given a summons on a drug charge.

In the fall, narcotics agents began to frequent the SUB. Apparently their main targets were the high school students that came into the building just to get stoned. SUB staff have cracked down on the high school students, but narcotics agents are still frequenting the

building.

Occasionally, students do smoke dope in the SUB, but now with narcs around the situation becomes a bit dangerous. There probably is at least one informer operating. Since a bar services worker was served a summons, SUB staff have good reason to believe that the informer frequents the Grawood.

Many consider the Grawood to be



Bats in the belfry, mice in the cupboard and rats in the Grawood.

Dal Photo / Jensen

Students press for peace and pay more

STUDENT GOVERNMENT HISTORY #65

A fee increase seemed to be the only path to Students' Council solvency in 1936-37. By February 1936 the outgoing Council had accepted the need to increase Dalhousie's NFCUS fee, and the impossibility to having all group photographs in the yearbook paid by those groups. The Council first agreed to pay for necessary photos and only charge for the rest. It discovered that the only alternative to the \$100 annual contribution to Gym operations would be a charge for each event, totalling far more than \$100 a year. The fee referendum was approved, calling for a \$2.00 increase to finance the year book.

Some of the routine business continued despite the financial preoccupation. Organizations were asked once again to file their constitutions with Council. The NFCUS reps would have staggered terms. The King's Council wished to renegotiate its agreement with Dalhousie students. The tradition of only spending Council funds on general student activities was upheld by a refusal to loan money for the Dental Society's minstrel show.

Canadian students had started a "Peace Movement" over Christmas, on February 28 a GAZETTE editorial urged that creation of a Dalhousie Peace Movement was the only way to stop the spread of fascism and war. (The opposition to fascism was somewhat new. In the early 1930's Canadian student pacifists often expressed admiration for measures taken by Europe's fascist governments).

When Council met on March 1 it heard that the King's students were demanding both a decrease in the fees they paid Dalhousie, and an increase in their Dalhousie student privileges. The Dalhousie negotiators felt that the dispute would have to go to a board of arbitration. The yearbook business manager reported that its finances still seemed good. The yearbook editor was absent from the Council meeting, and a Pharos staff member express-

ed doubt that the book would be finished on schedule. Council officially rebuked the editor for not reporting to it at the meeting.

The Council authorized Eric Mercer (now a Math professor and assistant to President Hicks) to act for Dalhousie in the planning for the Student Peace Day in March. He moved quickly and five days later it was announced that on March 20th classes would be cancelled for a meeting which would be Dalhousie's contribution to the Peace Movement.

In the elections that year the turnout was low, but the fee increase received overwhelming approval. There had been controversy because those who wanted the candidates to campaign for election made their request only four days before the voting. Campaigning could not be organized on such short notice, so once again students had to choose candidates with only word of mouth and friendships as the only criteria.

In an unusual flip flop the newspaper criticized Council for cancelling its year-end banquet. The editors felt that the Council members had done a good job and deserved some reward. On the occasion of Council's previous Depression era banquet the newspaper had attacked it for waste and extravagance.

The current Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, Ian MacKeigan, was a GAZETTE staff member at this time. Among the illustrious graduates of 1936 were Robert Stanfield, Arthur Meagher and Laurie Black. All have achieved prominence, in politics, law and journalism respectively.

Although a March 8 Council meeting heard that the yearbook would be ready before exams the Council members reprimanded the editor for his slipshod way of operating. The Senate was officially asked to implement the referendum decision in favour of a fee increase. Council resolved to make another attempt to improve and co-ordinate the presentation of awards and new Council members at the student

forum.

When that new Council met it chose R. Gordon Lea as President and Helen Holman as Vice-President. Lea's father was Premier of P.E.I. The new members immediately dealt with two endless problems by choosing a supervisor of dates who would prevent conflicting functions and by establishing a constitutional revision process which would work over the summer with Senate assistance. University authorities had influenced the 1912 reorganization of Dalhousie student government, but never before had their involvement been officially acknowledged.

When students returned in September 1936 they discovered several changes. The position of Dean of Arts and Science had been created, and L. B. Nickerson was the first to hold this office. The Institute of Public Affairs was another addition to the university.

There were also reports that a significant reorganization of the Council was being prepared.

Events overseas were covered by an article which attempted to analyze Hitler's intentions as revealed at the Nuremberg rally. "Future events alone will show whether the Nuremberg speech was a matter of party politics ... or a genuine forecast of future German policy". The author appears to believe that it was only party politics. The same article viewed the Spanish civil war as an "Italo-German-Mohammedan invasion of Spain".

A special September session of Students' Council dealt with the DAAC (Dalhousie Amateur Athletic Club) suggestion of a university band. Council decided that if the Executive Committee approved the band proposal up to \$400 of the Council reserves could be used to start the music.

Nationalism *Cont'd from pg. 3*

without examining their intellectual "baggage" in terms of what is pertinent to the Canadian environment. What is Canadian about a person is not where s/he was born, but that they consider themselves to be Canadian. This includes an ability to see the unique possibilities and alternatives that the Canadian environment provides.

The Rebuttal

Mr. Treleven argued that we should not spend so much time discussing the concept of nationalism. The CIC is interested in getting on with the job of making Canada Canadian. If it is based on the free enterprise system, this is not from any intellectual dedication. It is because that is what Canadians want.

Dr. Godfrey said that it does not require nationalism for a foreign intellectual to examine his intellectual "baggage". It just makes sense. He also said that the CIC is not political enough and that it must

get political if it is to survive.

According to Dr. Wouk, key elements of the Canadian economy are not controlled from within its borders. Canadians must take control of these, if they are to benefit from true self-determination. He asked, "How can we have a true Canadian culture if the economy is foreign controlled"?

What foreign intellectuals contribute, according to Dr. Friedenber, is an important heuristic model. An example he gave is the American institution of checks and balances. The implementation of the War Measures Act shows us that under the Canadian system the Government can be an instrument of tyranny. We should always be kept aware of alternatives. Foreign intellectuals help us to maintain this awareness.

The motion was carried in the negative by a vote of 53 to 34.

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Is nationalism the last refuge?

by E. Nijenhuis

Thursday evening February 19, Prince Hall of King's College was the scene of another King's Debate. "Nationalism is the last Refuge of a Scoundrel" was the motion represented in the affirmative by Dr. Edgar Friedenberg of the Department of Education and Dr. John Godfrey of the Department of History. The negative position was represented by Mr. David Treleaven, President of the Committee for an Independent Canada, and Dr. Jonathan Wouk of the Department of Political Science. The Hon. George Mitchell, Nova Scotia Minister of Development, acted as Speaker of the House.

Dr. Friedenberg (affirmative)

Nationalism could be seen as the primary source of identity for Canadians but according to Dr. Friedenberg, nationalism was not a valid way to derive a sense of identity. A more likely source would have been through local loyalties or personal associations. Nationalism has become a component of Canadian identity, because Canadians are a product of living in a Canadian context. Part of that context, indeed an important part of the Canadian heritage, was a tolerant social and cultural eclecticism. One reason that immigrants come here is because we are not stridently nationalistic.

According to Dr. Friedenberg, social and cultural autonomy is a different issue. Canadians should, and do, object to economic imperialism.

The crux of the issue at Canadian universities is the place of foreign intellectuals. Dr. Friedenberg argued that American intellectuals, who come here, do not represent U.S. interests: they just come here for the advantages of a continental job market - a privilege that Canadians enjoy as well.

Mr. Treleaven (negative)

Mr. Treleaven said that he recognized the term "nationalism" has militaristic connotations for those of European origin. Patriotism as a pride in the nation, is a more acceptable term. The CIC (Canadians for an Independent Canada) is patriotic in this sense.

Many, of the ten thousand membership of the CIC, also belong to the World Federalist Organization. According to Mr. Treleaven, one must be a nationalist in order to be a World Federalist since Canada must be independent before it can play its full role.

Two examples cited by Mr. Treleaven are Canada's participation in the International Energy

Agency and the International Commission for the North West Atlantic Fisheries. In both of these cases the organizations are dominated by the U.S. In the first case, Canada's energy resources are opened to foreign use and investment without any real benefit to Canada. In the second case, Canada's fisheries could have been more beneficially managed by Canadians.

What Mr. Treleaven supports is defensive nationalism. This type is a world-wide phenomena of a pride in one's nation without the desire to dominate one's neighbors. Offensive nationalism is an attitude of willingness to use one's neighbors as a source of cheap labor and raw materials. Canada must protect itself from the aggressive nationalism of such countries as the United States.

Dr. Godfrey (affirmative)

Dr. Godfrey sees nationalism as a megaphone: the voice of a national culture. In the case of the U.S., it is the voice of progress and technology. It is also the most pervasive because it is international in scope. That of the British is the parliamentary system of government and the Common Law judicial system. Canada has borrowed elements of each. If these are not enough, Dr. Godfrey suggested a sense of irony at being caught between opposing cultures. This should be based on a recognition of our national limitations and a sense of decency and tolerance. He said, "We should ask not who owns the Alberta tar sands, but whether we need them".

Dr. Godfrey accused the CIC of accepting the American model, such as the free enterprise system and being interested only in changing the nationality of the principal actors.

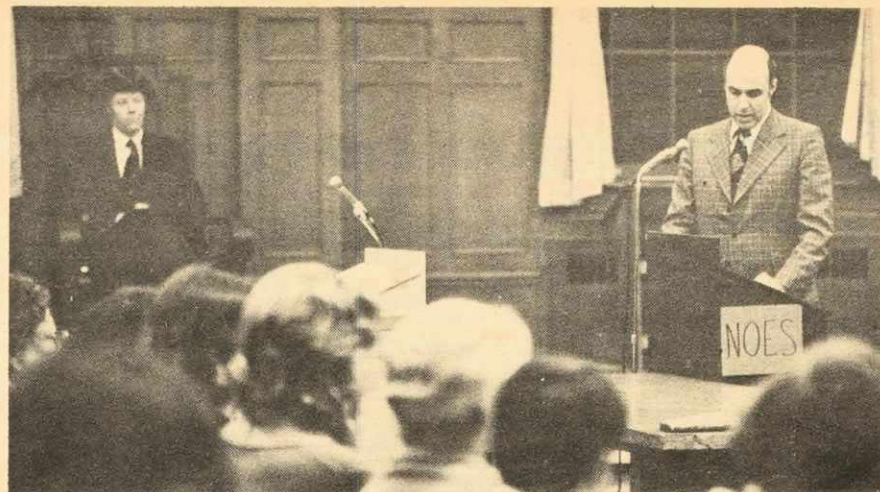
Dr. Godfrey summed up by saying that we in Canada have an opportunity to build a society without nationalism and that we would be better people for it.

Dr. Wouk (negative)

Dr. Wouk asked, "Where would Nova Scotia be without Canada? The condition of Nova Scotia is that it is part of Canada". The phenomena of Canada is shaped by its people, cultures and economy. As such we should avoid accepting other people's models and look at what is inherently Canadian. He suggested that it must be based on something more substantial than a sense of irony or humour.

On the question of the place of foreign intellectuals in Canadian universities, he said that what he objects to is those, who come

Cont'd on pg. 2



David Treleaven: Nationalism has militaristic connotations

Dal Photo / DeLorey



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Bursaries in jeopardy

At present the Nova Scotia Budget is undergoing its annual review. The Treasury Board will be looking for ways to tighten and save. One aspect of the budget coming under close scrutiny is the education budget, particularly the student bursaries. Word has it that bursaries are "getting a rough time" at the hands of the Treasury Board.

So it could be an even rougher time for students next year. Unfortunately we cannot say that we're surprised. After the arduous fight waged with the NS Government this summer by the Ad-Hoc Student Aid Committee it was expected that the matter would come up again, now that a new budget is being prepared. A standing Student Aid Committee should have been set up, as was recommended, but one wasn't. Now students may have to pay for that oversight.

However students should not sit back and let it happen. The students' case should be made clear to the Government. Once again students need to press for their rights.

A decline in bursary money means that fewer people can afford to go to university, enforcing the trend of education only for the rich. In a "free society" everyone should have the opportunity to attend university.

The arguments are the same as those that are being used all across the country in the face of hostile Treasury Boards. However, these days governments do not regard education as a priority. For short-sighted administrations that live for next year's budget, education probably would not be very important. Only those that think toward the future will place education in its proper position. Canada may have a lack of cash but we certainly have no surplus of answers. For universities it may be "now more than ever".

We urge students, especially those in student government, to fight to insure the same level of bursaries and work to obtain an even higher level so that all who need a university education can obtain one.

A Student Aid Committee should be set up immediately. The students' case should be taken to the media. Student leaders, those on the Executive and those involved with Atlantic Federation of Students and National Union of Students, must bring our point of view to those dealing with the budget. Minister of Education McAskill should know that students will not sit quietly while education becomes more the privilege of those who were born wealthy.

The Dalhousie GAZETTE is the weekly publication of the Dalhousie Student Union. The views expressed in the paper are not necessarily those of the Student Union or the editor. We reserve the right to edit copy for space or legal reasons. The deadline for letters to the GAZETTE is the Monday preceding publication. No unsigned material will be accepted, but anonymity, if necessary, will be granted. The Dalhousie GAZETTE, Canada's Oldest College Newspaper, is a founding member of the Canadian University Press. The Dalhousie GAZETTE office is Room 334 of the Student Union Building, telephone 424-2507. The subscription price is \$5.00 per year (27 issues).

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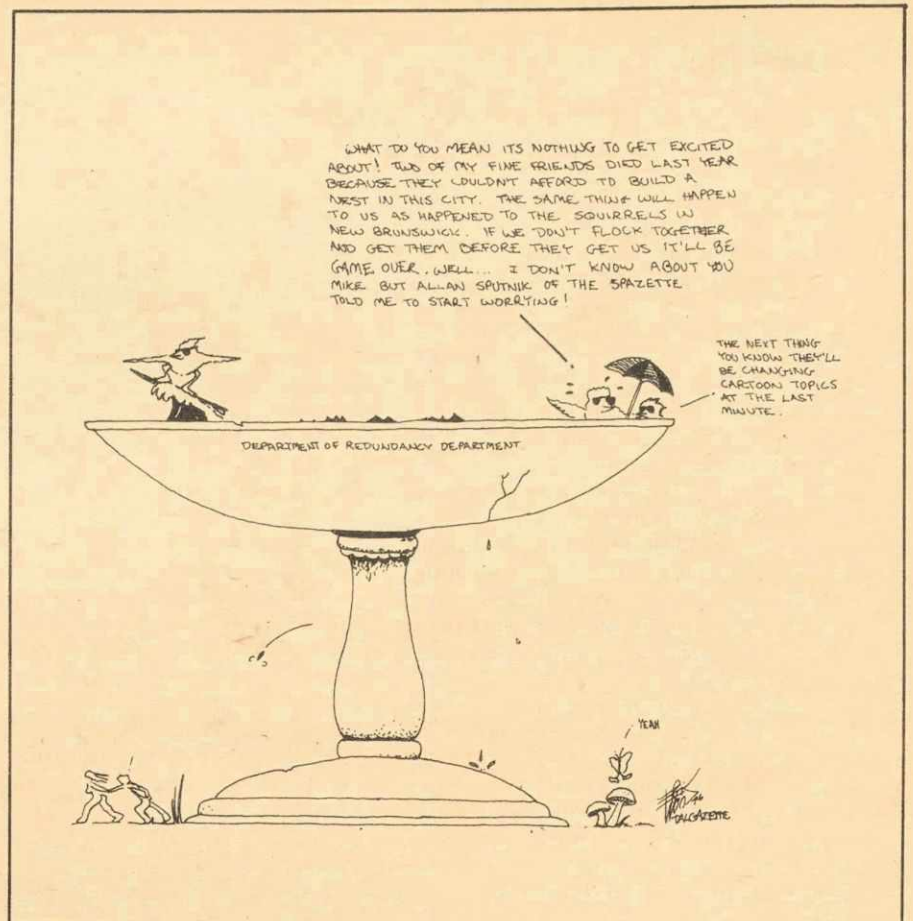
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Letters

Increase misleading

To the Gazette

I have read with interest your piece 'Faculty Salary Increases Exceed Inflation Controls' (Gazette, February 19, 1976).

Apparently the author did not know that salary increases for faculty in Canadian universities are normally determined in the winter or spring of the preceding academic year, and go into effect, normally, on July 1. Thus if there was an overall increase of 14.2% in salaries between 1974/75 and 1975/76 exceeding, as the article says, levels set in the federal wage-control legislation, this increase was agreed upon and took effect long before such legislation was even proposed last October.

At best the reference to wage-control levels was irrelevant. At worst it was misleading to your readers, and damaging to the image of university teachers.

Apparently such wage-controls will, however, govern salary increases for most Canadian universities' academic staff to take effect next academic year. This in spite of the fact that most such teachers are not fee-gathering professionals and cannot, like many others, augment their incomes beyond salary increases received by, say, working longer hours the way doctors and dentists can.

Two further points about the article are worth making. First, the average salary figures quoted neatly exceed Dalhousie's; which would indicate we have some 'catching up' to do. Second, in what other profession (with the possible exception of the clergy) can a person spend seven or more years in preparation by university training and, if he works very hard and rises to the top of that profession, has an international reputation, etc., and his career earning what the average dentist in Canada earns, considerably less than what the average physician earns?

Roland Puccetti
Chairman

Disappointing elections

To the Gazette:

This letter has not been written to reflect on personalities, rather, its

intent is to comment on the student body of Dalhousie.

I feel the recent student council elections at Dalhousie reveal the quality, the mentality, and conscientiousness of most Dalhousie students. In the first election in years which had credible candidates offering realistic well-developed platforms, the students (20% or so) that voted, decided AGAIN to vote simply on popularity.

Any careful examination of policy and platforms would clearly have shown that the executive team which won - Neal and Gillis - was by far the weakest. Their programme was basically shallow, with the usual housing / student aid empty promises to carry it. While the other candidates were talking about day care and unionization, while they had specific and well developed stances on housing and student aid, Mr. and Ms. Popular were talking about building a banana split! It makes me want to puke.

Once again popularity and not issues decided a Dal election. Thank god I'm leaving.

This election has done a lot to reinforce the cynicism of thinking students. I could be wrong about the new team, I hope I am, because while popularity is nice, competency and proper priorities are better. A final special thanks to the residences for selecting another caretaker council, and I hope you get a chance to eat split.

G. Dillis

Who's more important?

To the Gazette:

I find the need of money and limited pool of recruitment arguments on secretariate salaries sufficiently contradictory that I will not pursue them beyond commenting that other members of council are in a similar position with regard to the opportunity cost of their time.

However, I would like to take umbrage at the editorialist (Gazette Feb. 19, 1976), who suggests that the Housing and Communications Secretariates are on the basis of their names more valuable than Community Affairs and Academic Affairs. That author has a rather insular view of the services provided by the Students' Union and the likely effect of a council's priorities

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on the worldloads of these positions. It is not so much the depth of the problem which creates work for a Secretariate as the extent of the solution as can be demonstrated by examples:

- (1) Academic Affairs a) an active programme for obtaining a measure of student participation in departmental decision making commensurate with even the most minimal concept of democracy, plus b) a commitment to a course evaluation as a necessary, real, proper academic service to students (a new idea to some people in the Dalhousie Student Union, Inc.) c) a campaign to coordinate the activities of the various students on committees making academic policy and providing them with research assistance d) an effort to articulate a student union philosophy of education, the role of the student and the position of the University in society on which future briefs on student

aid, government grants, tuition fees and building priorities could be based

e) handling complaints and inquiries of individual students; would make this job for more than one person requiring much more than token energies and some clear sightedness.

- (2) Communications - whatever one may say about the "communications problem" at Dalhousie its existence does not a priori elevate this secretariate to indispensibility. To borrow a phrase, the editorialist has failed to analyze whether the problem is the fault of the medium or the message. All manner of devices including radio receivers implanted in the skulls of the members of the Dalhousie Community might be unsuccessful if the material to be broadcast was essentially devoid of meaning for people. (I shall propose alternative messages in my conclusion).
- (3) Community Affairs - given that many of the forms of

active programmes in this department have been curtailed against resistance one could point out that (a) volunteer programmes, (b) educational forums, (c) lecture and film series, (d) assistance to and participation in community groups, (e) research on and the articulation of political positions on such external issues as ecology, native rights and third world struggles and (f) extension programmes could be placed within the mandate of this office.

- (4) Housing - Whether this could be judged as a successful secretariate depends upon whether one feels that there are one or two housing problems. If one feels that the only problem is that students have difficulty finding accommodation suitable in price, quality and location, then it is a duplication of existing services. If one feels that the University (administration) is disrupting the social fabric of the city with

its current policy of abdicating responsibility to provide accommodation for its expanding population of dependents, then this office has the responsibility of providing the initiative to develop a housing policy which takes account of this institution's impact on the city.

So all these positions could involve onerous responsibilities and our editorialists petty economism merely obscures the fact that the secretariates are prevented from having the impact they might. By what? By a similar economic attitude to the position and role of a student union. We don't have a student services secretariate receiving \$125 or \$50 per month to oversee liquor operations, food sales, vending machines, parking lots, bookstores, entertainment events and building management because these are seen as main stream responsibilities and assigned to highly paid, professional staff. Housing, Community Affairs, Academic Affairs and Communications, on the other hand, are marginal, with ambiguous mandates, and suffering from lack of direction and assistance as well as occasional actual obstruction.

The fact is that the students' "union" does not deal with the salient issues that affect its members as students. A line of action has been adopted which places emphasis on the aspect of this organization's existence celebrated by the fact of incorporation. We see business unionism at its worst in the outcome of student politics. Normally politics implies that the participants have positions on issues that require the formulation of programmes to deal with problems. Here we have elaborate and not so elaborate schemes for the formulation for such positions with the result that there is no objective basis for making choices among candidates or platforms.

The fact that there are limits to subjectivity resulting from the fact that personality cannot be communicated in the way that issues can bring me to the conclusion which I hinted at earlier. The Communications problem is one of content: who needs to make a choice or become involved if there are no choices or programmes to absorb your energies. Dalhousie's media are not vital because they have chosen not to be channels for presenting choices, programmes and issues or rather (to avoid anthropomorphism) those who control them have chosen that course. Any hope that we will see a more active electorate requires that the student "union" deal with all the issues which affect the quality of a student's life and stop avoiding them through abdication or tokenism.

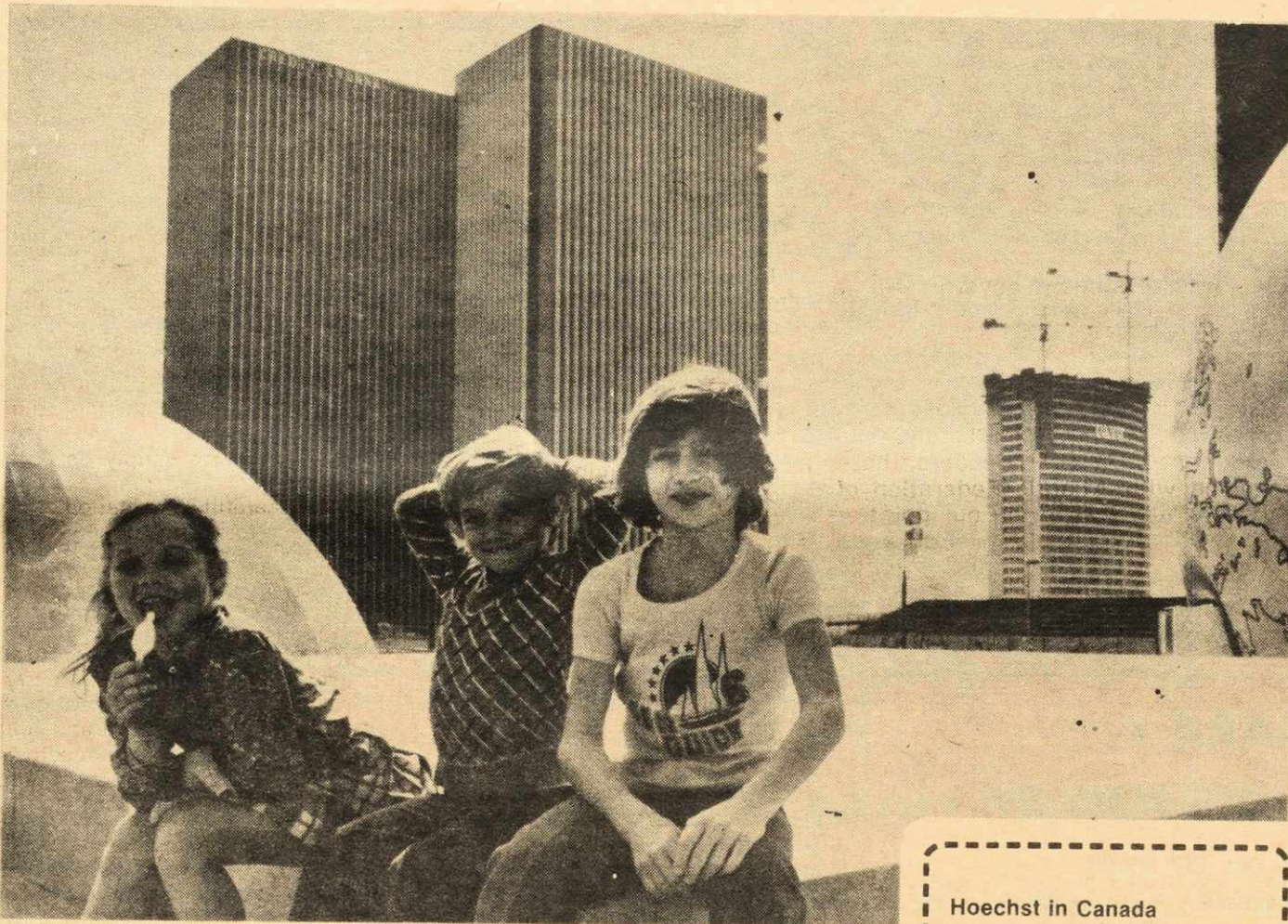
Your editorialist would be well advised to take a step back so that she no longer compares the relative resources of the secretariates but looks at their weakness relative to the service aspects. Then s/he will have an adequate appreciation of the current role of the union in Capitalist education.

In struggle,
John D'Orsay,
Community Affairs Secretary

Thanks for the tooth

To the Gazette: While skating on Thursday the 12th of February at Dalhousie Rink I had the misfortune of losing a temporary "peg cap tooth". Even though I felt it was hopeless to find it, I reported my loss to the manager who was most sympathetic. He instantly organized a search which first involved the snow removal and the draining of ice and snow. This was sifted through the only available sieve, which was a blue J-cloth. When

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The lunch bucket

Dear Box,

Why doesn't someone arrange for a Dal "Bunny of the Year", or even better, arrange floor shows in the cafeteria at noon? You never know...it might increase the business.

Bunny Lover

Yeah, I suppose it would multiply like rabbits.

Stupid Box,

Is Saga proud of their french fries? They must be if they expect us to eat fish and chips with only one puny packet of ketchup. Maybe you eat your fries with salad dressing, but I prefer ketchup.

J.A. Heinz

I really doubt if Saga is proud of their french fries. And if you paid the full amount for an order of fish and chips, you are entitled to three packets of ketchup. That should be quite enough for any sap.

Dearest Box,

This may be out of your field but why? Do let your home let your home be used for things like the CKDU Disco? The event in question was the deads happen I been to in 4 years.

A Fun Loving Person

If that was the deadeast happening (?) you've been to in four years, it's obvious you haven't been to an English class. The reason I think it is out of my field is because I play Center field, and you are obviously in left field.

Dear Box,

I have to admit that the Soggy bakery booth serves some good stuff. Bravo to the Bakery Boys. But I do have one request - How's about selling some nice hot whole wheat buns. I know the white ones taste great, but the paper this is written on has more nutritional value than the white bleached flour, used in their recipe.

Roscoe with the whole wheat hungries.

Good idea. Whole wheat goodies will soon be available in the cafeteria.

Dear Box,

Bob Patillon is of the belief that this is an elitist cafeteria.

G.A. 573

Bob Patillon (?) is probably right, if you are of the belief that it takes money to buy things in the cafeteria.

Bear Box,

Nature or circumstance surrounding suggestion: SUB overheated.

Your solution or change would be:

Moderately freeze SUB population and save the profits on case upon case of beer and similar.

Anon.

This letter was written on the old form provided by the SUB Operations Department, and is generally very hard to find. Sometimes the Enquiry Desk has a few around, but don't bet on it. The title at the top of the form is "Constructive suggestions for the improvement of your Student Government and Facilities", but it's real name is Form DSU 165-Rv7a, 12226, 1929. The reason it is so hard to find is that they are reluctant to put it out. The reason for that is, at the bottom of the form are the words "The Student Council and the SUB Operations board thank you for your interest and assures you that prompt and serious consideration will be given to your suggestion." Since this form is really not my property, I feel obligated to pass it on through the proper channels. I will let you know when it comes up in Council for serious consideration.

Has not anyone noticed? Both Tang shit and Honeydew shit are available in the cafeteria. The Tang shit can be had in the Grill section, the Honeydew shit can be had in the Hot Entree section, and most patrons can be had at the cash register. Anyway, it's been there (or at least available) for the last two weeks.

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by Alan McHughen

FIVE WEEKS LEFT! AND THAT IS ALL. NO MORE CLASSES. NO MORE LUNCH BUCKET. YAYYYY! Feburary is the worst time of the year, and now it's over. The end is in sight. Ever notice how much faster the second term is compared to the first? Pretty soon we'll have to start thinking about next year. Which reminds me....Saga's contract renewal comes up for consideration very soon. Whether or not they're here next year largely depends on the letters received into the Box. Be sure to make a contribution, if you're not as apathetic as most of Dal students. Allen,

The food served at the W.C. Ball was crummy. You obviously have no taste. You are a jerk.

One who knows

I assume you are referring to the Winter Carnival Ball, since Balls are generally not held in Water Closets. In any case, I was not in attendance. Do you mean that I have no taste because I avoided crummy food? Or was it because I was not present, and the crummy food was excellent? Either way, you lose. - One who knows better.

• APSARA •

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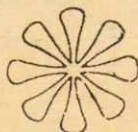
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Stick this in your lunch bucket

HAMILTON (ZNS-CUP)—A Canadian researcher reports that he attached electrodes to a bowl of lime Jell-O and succeeded in picking up recordings of wave activity similar to that given off by the human brain.

Doctor Adrian Upton of McMaster University in Hamilton Ontario says that the portion of Jell-O involved was about the size of a human brain.

Upton stresses that the lime Jell-O was not doing any thinking. He says the apparent brain waves from the gelatin dessert resulted from various artificial feeding machines and respirators that were operating next to the Jell-O, causing it to vibrate.

Upton explains the tests were conducted to show doctors that E.E.G. brain wave readings can be deceptive.

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-Rebecca Cohn Auditorium

Ken MacDougall's view

In pursuit of the Big Apple

by Ken MacDougall

The Student Union elections are over; the posters are down, the candidates are licking their wounds and the annual jockeying for patronage, known as Student Union Secretariates, begins. In the next two months Gordon Neal, likeable fraternity brother and President-Elect, and Anne Gillis, hard-nosed Med student, the idol of millions in Shirreff Hall and Vice-President-Elect, should find themselves well-imbibed as every leech comes out of the swamp to display his or her "interest" in dedicating themselves to the Union. It's an annual affair, one that is fraught with laughs. If you're a cynic, you can really enjoy the spectacle.

Gord and Anne will succeed the administration of Bruce Russell and Ann Smiley. Gord Neal is a part of that administration, so few things should change, if he follows in Russell's and Smiley's footsteps.

And that, dear Reader, is the problem in itself. For Neal is not cast in the image of Russell, anymore than Russell was cast in the image of Dan O'Connor, the man he succeeded to the Executive Suite at 6136 University Avenue. There are, however, numerous similarities to their ascension, and these similarities are in themselves disturbing.

The Search For A Successor

Just over two years ago, Dan O'Connor ran on a massive platform, which promised everything from action on co-op housing to a Carleton Campus mini-SUB. After some tough and dirty campaigning, O'Connor won the right to be President of the Union, and actually set about to make some of his campaign promises a reality.

The problem began when it came time for O'Connor to step down from office. Looking for a successor in the dearth of talent in his Council, O'Connor probably could see no one of any particular credibility to replace him. Bruce Russell, then a fledgling Arts rep, seemed to want the job, but he lacked one essential ingredient for success - colour. So, a ticket was manufactured. With Commerce rep Mark Crossman managing Russell's drive for the Big Apple, a search of the campus was conducted to find a credible running mate, one who would give him drawing power in the professional faculties.

Enter Ann Smiley. Russell had never met Smiley when he called her and asked her to be his running mate. Smiley seemed a natural, if not contrived, choice. A First Year Law student, a Dunn scholar and a woman in International Women's Year, this was just too much of a combination to resist. So, with O'Connor's and the GAZETTE's blessing, Bruce and Ann went out to slay the dragons who dared to oppose them - arthritic as they were. The non-existent competition fell before their onslaught and, with over 55% total of the first ballot, Bruce and Ann became King and Queen of the Long Parliament.

A Year of Indecision...

Mark Crossman, in the meantime, basked in the role of king-maker. I asked him last year on CKDU just what graft was in this win for him, but Mark took great pains to profess his great admiration for Bruce, and assure our listening audience that he had only the best interests of the Union at heart.

A little over three weeks later, Mark Crossman became Treasurer of the Union.

That's how the year began. And things seemed only to get worse. Russell, for one thing, proved to be less than a stirring leader of the people. Hopelessly image-consci-

ous, and working with a campaign platform that was recycled, second-string O'Connorisms, Russell found it difficult to raise himself above the petty intrigues of his job. A massive Student Aid campaign during the summer was handled by five or six Council and GAZETTE people, while Russell received most of the favourable publicity. The petty and well-publicized quarrels between Russell and John Cheyne, the Graduate Students' President, over legitimate Graduate student grievances, were brought to a resolution not by any action taken by Russell, but by the skilled diplomacy of Barry Ward, a Third Year Law student and former Treasurer under O'Connor.

It was Smiley, however, who proved to be the greatest disappointment. The GAZETTE called her the strong point in the team; once in office, however, she could not even, as one depressed supporter commented, "raise herself above the issue of only talking to men in mixed company".

Smiley the intellectual became Smiley the recluse. Early in the year she became disinterested in the affairs of the Union, and things never improved from this low.

Crossman became the defacto power of the Executive. Early in the term he became disenchanted with Russell's performance, and seemed to do little to hide his displeasure.

Things Do Change, Sometimes...

With the elections rolling around for another year, Crossman again attempted to play the role of kingmaker. When it became obvious that one of the contesting teams of the Presidential ticket was going to make the performance of the Russell-Smiley-Crossman Council a major issue (on the assumption that Russell might run again), a popularity-based team was actively sought in an attempt to displace the momentum generated by the opposition. The opposition came from two Night Managers, Jim O'Neil and Nick Pittas; the team recruited to oppose them was Gord Neal and Anne Gillis.

Mark Crossman, of course, made it a point to emphasize the fact that he was only supporting Neal and Gillis to "make things interesting". But rumours circulated widely that he wanted O'Neil, in particular, to be "screwed" because of that team's attack on the budget, Crossman's personal package of band-aids.

Again, the campaign strategy was to contrive a team. This time Crossman chose a female Med student from residence and a popular fraternity brother. They took 60% of the vote on the second ballot.

They Won - So?...

This year, however, even Gord and Anne know that their ticket was contrived. And, once he takes office, Gord Neal is going to have to demonstrate almost immediately that he did not run simply because his ego got the better of his judgment (he lost last year to Russell and Smiley). He is also going to have to contend with the fact that he won in a year when, (if you toss out the results of Shirreff Hall) despite the final outcome, over 60% of the students voted on the basis of issues on the first ballot. And, right now, because he had no platform of any substance, Gord Neal has nowhere to turn for a platform except to the very people whom he defeated in this election. That may prove somewhat of a problem, especially if he moves to incorporate into the Council some of these losers (some examples: Dave Brown as Housing Secretary, John

Cont'd on pg. 8

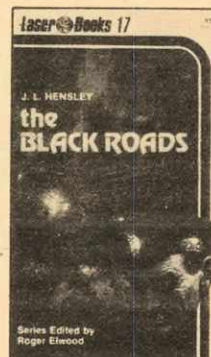
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16. KANE'S ODYSSEY Jeff Clinton

Rufus Kane, a rebel, flees from a tightly controlled, isolated commune to safety in a large city. But a friend betrays him and his incredible trial reveals a world gone mad. Law and order are absolute and human rights have vanished. Rufus becomes a rebel with a cause: the creation of a world fit for men.



17. THE BLACK ROADS J. L. Hensley

Sam Church is a trained killer, a member of the infamous Red Roadmen. But Sam refuses to kill and is imprisoned and tortured for his nonconformity. He escapes and races across the continent in a running duel that will end in death - his own or the tyranny that reigns on the Black Roads.

18. LEGACY J. F. Bone

A fighter, Sam Williams is marooned on the bleak world of Arthe. Soon he joins the local police... and is fighting for his life. The enemy? The drug that drives men mad. Tonocaine! In an action-packed adventure, Williams trails a madman lusting for power across the strange, forbidden planet. But the madman is chasing him, too!



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Power Corporation cannot refute Lovins

by Trish Aikens

If you weren't previously aware of the difference between a man who could talk sense and a man who, if you will pardon the expression, could really shoot the bull, then you certainly should have attended the lecture on energy futures by Amory Lovins last Friday evening. Granted, you may have wanted to do something else with those previous hours between 8:30 and 11:00 p.m. however, I'm certain this lecture would have been of benefit to all. It would have made you aware of the kind of people we have running this province's huge corporations. Representing the Nova Scotia Power Corporation at the lecture was the 2nd guest speaker Mr. Laffin who is assistant to the president of the NSPC.

Amory B. Lovins is an internationally respected physicist who in 1971 resigned from a Junior Research Fellowship of Merton College, Oxford to become a British

representative of Friends of the Earth Inc., a non-profit U.S. conservation group. He has been a consultant physicist since 1965 and now concentrates his efforts on energy and resource strategy, serving as an energy consultant for the OECD, several U.N. agencies and the International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study.

It is Mr. Lovins belief that the present system of multitudinous power corporations across the country is too expensive and not economically feasible. He suggests instead, a cheaper and more efficient programme of energy technologies. If Nova Scotian's were to look at Denmark, a country structured very similar to this province, they would perhaps be amazed to learn that the Danish are living just as well by conservational energy methods as we are here but for half the price! In Denmark, if you were building a house, it would cost you half as much to have it

completely solar heated with no backup as it would cost to make it electrically heated. Mr. Lovins firmly believes that solar heating could work in Nova Scotia. "Solar energy even in a cloudy place like this is not out of the question for industrial process heat."

According to Mr. Lovins, it's also beneficial for both the consumer and the power corporation. For example; suppose you wanted to put a solar collector on your roof. Suppose NSPC finances it acting as a bank. You pay them back through your electric bill. In the long run you will save money. The NSPC also benefits: (1) it saves them money because they're spending less than they'd have if you went electric. (2) the pay back time on that investment is half or one third as much as if they build a power station. (3) they're also avoiding social obsolescence. And those, feels Mr. Lovins, are pretty good incentives!

Mr. Lovins refers to our present energy sources, such as oil and electricity, as hard technologies and says they are too expensive and

too risky to be dependable. However, he says, energy sources such as solar, wind, organic conversion, and cogeneration, which he refers to as the soft technologies, are less expensive, more productive, and of more benefit especially to the poorer people.

One particularly well versed audience participant was Bill Zimmerman, an American currently residing in Port Medway, where he is building a solar heated home. Here is a sample of the kind of dialogue that went on between Bill and Mr. Laffin:

Bill: Nova Scotia has no body that's really responsible for energy policy and it's unfortunate that all the focus of attention goes to the Power Corporation. But the point is there's no other place for the focus right now. There is no leadership in the province, apparently, except whistling in the wind about high oil costs.

Laffin: I don't know everything that you're doing in your business and it's quite apparent you don't know everything we're doing in our business.

Lady: But you're a public utility and we're not.

Bill: We own you! This public utility is less open for investigation by outside people than a privately owned one which is the most discouraging aspect of it being a public utility.

Obviously Mr. Laffin did not handle very well, the questions which were fired at him. At one point he even flared out at Bill Zimmerman, accusing him of being an American while he was a Nova Scotian! In comparison, Amory Lovins was exceptional. He also let the concerned audience know what he thought of Mr. Laffin's statements by every once in awhile making very convincing facial expressions and other manual gestures in response to Laffin's answers to audience questions.

MacDougall Cont'd from page 7

D'Orsay to remain in Community Affairs, Nick Pittas as Member-at-Large, or Jim O'Neil as Treasurer - that is, if these people can even be persuaded to apply for a position). This may prove doubly difficult, especially when it is rumoured that Gillis has already decided who will get what positions, before applications are even open.

Gillis, for her part, has an even greater burden to overcome. In her year as President of Shirreff Hall she was seldom active, and had to convince a skeptical audience at Shirreff Hall that, should she win, that "next year would be different". Second Year and up Med students don't believe that (they didn't vote - if you don't believe that, check the Directory for the Tupper poll) - Anne is going into 2nd Year Med next year, which is acknowledged to be the hardest year, and the cynics on the Lower Campus say she won't spend two hours a week in her Vice-Presidential office.

An Interesting Year Ahead

So, dear readers, as you can see, things are shaping up into something a little more interesting than the campaign even was. The question to ask is this - can Neal and Gillis face reality and incorporate the losers into the fold, and can the losers be persuaded to offer their services, especially when the Neal-Gillis advisors have already demonstrated their vindictive spleen and will oppose any such conciliatory move? Gord and Anne won - on a mandate to be popular. That kind of election victory doesn't keep fees down, or the Union bureaucracy from growing still larger and less productive. Dan O'Connor's platform has been disemboweled by Russell and Smiley; from where will the ideas (and money) now flow?

Next year's Council should prove to be most interesting, indeed.

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Hilberg on holocaust

No central German agency was responsible for the Jewish holocaust. Anti-Semitism expressed itself in the function of bureaucracy and technology; the Jews were "defined, expropriated, concentrated, seized, and slain". All this, with no talk of killing....

Speaking at Dalhousie this week Professor Hilberg, of Vermont University, described how German society was mobilized for Hitler's final solution; first with legislation dividing the population into Aryans and non-Aryans, second, the removal of Jews from important social positions, third, the physical isolation, the sealing of the ghettos, and last, the journey to the death camps.

After twenty-five years of research, Hilberg stated that: "I am moving with the greatest reluctance toward the idea that the destruction (of the European Jewry) was never decided at all....the machine of the destruction was integral to German society". We can not comprehend the enormity of this act, says Hilberg, as we fail to see that it was

carried out in the most routine procedures. We tend to see such atrocities as the activities of a few crazed people.

Hilberg told the assembly that the holocaust was carried out without affecting the day-to-day activities of the average German citizen. He noted the cases of trainloads of deportees arriving at their destination, where confused officials, unaware of the government's intentions found it necessary to contact their superiors to discover the future of these people: obviously these local officials were not part of any organized purge.

Hilberg said that those things which de-personalize our society -- bureaucracy and technology--do not change from regime to regime; they have a life of their own. Although those two elements are present in modern society, Hilberg feels that it is not likely that history will repeat itself. In his comment on the future, Hilberg recognized that only his optimism lead him to believe there will never be another holocaust.

Letters *Cont'd from pg. 5*

these efforts proved futile a further examination of the snow removal equipment finally produced my missing tooth. Later, having thought about my experience, it was most fortunate of me to have found my tooth only because of such kind help....Therefore I wish to express my sincere appreciation and gratitude for the fine efforts of those who assisted me last Thursday evening in finding my tooth. Thank you.

Sincerely,
"A full set of teeth"

Need for compulsion

To the Gazette

There has been much talk lately in the Dalhousie Education Department in support of abolishing compulsory schooling. This talk centres around an abstract notion of freedom and the right of parents or other authorities to impose their will on their offspring. This argument is further supported by the obvious lack of relevancy and prison-like atmosphere which pervades in our public school systems.

As a high school drop-out, I can well sympathize with the frame of mind which has led to these conclusions. The great hopes of the educators of the sixties have been slapped down by the recession of the seventies. Apparently all the reform paths have been trod, and all have led to the same lack of success. This calls for a re-examination of these past struggles. Leaders in education especially, have a responsibility to come to some kind of conclusions concerning them.

The days when an educator could glibly say: "I'm not giving any answers, just raising questions", are over. The polarization in our society is becoming sharper every day. I do retain a certain respect for those who propose the abolition of the school system, as they are proposing an answer of some kind. On the other hand, I feel that they are cowardly and evading their responsibility to point out the true enemy.

The brick wall which the reformers of the sixties were beating their heads against was the capitalist system itself. In a free market economy, education becomes a commodity for sale like any other. To expect capitalism to raise its children in a spirit of education alien to its basic ideals is the rankest idealism. The disillusioned intellectuals are afraid to bring their own opinions to a conclusion - i.e. abolish capitalism - and from that premise develop their theories.

They see the present system as eternal and all powerful and therefore come to the cowardly position: abolish schools.

For the middle class child, who no doubt could be quite adequately educated at home this might perhaps be a good thing. But for the working class this would be a catastrophe, all hope for the advancement of their children would be suppressed. After personally experiencing class structured educational systems in Europe, I can only consider the universal system that we have developed on this continent as a great advancement.

Today, when governments are drastically cutting spending in education, such radical ideas as opposition to compulsory schooling can only play into the hands of reactionaries. (I have nightmares of Regan and Wallace, copies of Holt in hand slashing education budgets). In Canada, we are experiencing a reevaluation of the role of education by the various government bodies. Only cuts, cuts and more cuts can be expected from these 'reevaluations'.

Therefore, rather than promoting phoney reforms, we should be examining ways to defend those gains which have been made in the boom period. The right to decent schooling is one of the major gains of this period.

I hear protests from the Holtites, claiming they have been misunderstood or misinterpreted. No, they are well understood and how else can we interpret their reactionary position. The realities of the seventies are not apparent in their idealistic schemas. The government is attacking the basic rights to hold a job, to strike, to have a decent standard of living and to get a quality education. Then along come the philistines, with their pet theories, oblivious to the times in a vain attempt to divert the struggle into a dead end. --- Hegel has been stood on his head. The radicals stand side by side with Wallace and Regan, and the conservative feels he has to fight (revolt?) to defend his rights.

Opposition to this 'abolition of schools' theory has been expressed by students in the department. I do not agree, however, with those who criticize professors for raising these and other political and theoretical questions in their courses. This theory should be discussed openly, as when it is brought into the spotlight of rational criticism, its reactionary nature is clearly exposed.

Rory McGreal, B.Ed.
Student

Warm up to a Frozen Matador.

Frozen Matador
1½ oz. Arandas Tequila
2 oz. pineapple juice
½ oz. lime juice
½ cup crushed ice
1 cocktail pineapple stick

Put Arandas Tequila, pineapple juice, lime juice and crushed ice into blender or shaker. Blend at low speed 10 to 15 seconds. Pour into pre-chilled, deep-saucer champagne glass. Add pineapple stick. Or pour over rocks into pre-chilled old-fashioned glass. Add ice cubes to fill glass.

Arandas Tequila.

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UPDATE CALENDAR

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UPDATE CALENDAR is brought to the pages of the Dalhousie Gazette with the compliments of M.K. O'Brien Pharmacy of 6199 Coburg Road, telephone 429-3232. The Calendar is compiled by the Communications Office of the Dalhousie Student Union. To enter your notice in the Calendar, please send a printed notice to the Communications Secretary, Dalhousie Student Union Building, University Avenue, Halifax. Notices must be received by the Wednesday, eight days before the publication of the newspaper. We reserve the right to refuse publication of notices.

GENERAL NOTICES

THE INTER-VARSITY CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP holds small group bible studies on Fridays at 7:30 p.m. The studies are held at St. Andrew's United Church Recreational Centre on the corner of Coburg and Robie. On Tuesdays at 12:30 p.m. the fellowship sponsors "Food for Thought and Time for Prayer" in the SUB. For further information contact Allen or June Penney at 429-3855.

PREGNANT? There are alternatives to abortion. Counselling, referrals for Medical, Legal and Social Aid. Free Pregnancy Test. Assistance with employment and housing. Trained volunteers. Confidential. For further information phone BIRTHRIGHT 422-4408.

COMMUTERS, WANDERERS, WAY-FARERS...SAVE MONEY, SHARE COMPANY, TRAVEL IN STYLE...The SUB "Rides Board" can help you locate others going your way - across the city - across the province - across the country. The board is located just inside the main doors of the SUB, to the left. A service of SUB Communications.

MOUNT SAINT VINCENT UNIVERSITY has begun a new **PUBLIC SERVICE**. For all Metropolitan Residents who ask for it, they'll send a monthly list of public events at the university. If you would like to receive advance notice of the lectures, conferences, Art Gallery events, courses and films, just call the Mount's Public Relations Office. They'll be glad to add your name to the mailing list. Call 443-4450 and ask for public relations.

The University **OMBUDSMAN** works for the entire University Community. The office located in the SUB, Room 315A, considers all grievances, can act as a mediator, and will give directions and information. Telephone 424-6583 for further information.

PASSPORT AND APPLICATION PHOTOS are taken in Room 320 of the SUB from Noon till 5 p.m. on Fridays. The price is \$4.00 for 4 photos.

Dalhousie University and the Pushkin Institute in Moscow will co-operate during the next academic year in an intensive Russian language and studies program for Canadian students. The course of instruction will be made up of two parts, the first term study program (from Sept. - Dec. 1976) to be taken at a Canadian institution; with the second phase (from Jan. - April, 1977) given at Pushkin Institute. For enquiries and applications for this **RUSSIAN LANGUAGE TRAINING** contact Professor Norman Pereira, History Department, Dalhousie University, Halifax B3H 3J5.

DALHOUSIE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT MEETING Friday March 5, at 12:30 in SUB 410.

The 1st **J.L. ILSLEY HIGH SCHOOL REUNION** will take place March 19-20, 1976. Events scheduled are: March 19 - Pub Night - McInnes Room of the SUB; March 20 - Alumni Basketball

Game in the J.L. Ilesley Gym in the afternoon; March 20 in the evening - Semi Formal Ball in the Lord Nelson Hotel. Tickets can be bought in advance **BY MAIL ONLY BEFORE MARCH 5**. Ticket forms and schedules can be obtained by calling or writing: Morah MacEachern, 29 Ocean View Drive, Halifax, N.S. Telephone 477-6823.

A study of the **ACTS OF THE APOSTLES** is held at St. Andrew's Church Hall on the corner of Coburg and Robie on Friday nights at 7:30. All are welcome.

COMPLAINTS WITH COURSES. Have the Academic Affairs Secretary investigate them via the Course Monitoring Committee. Forms available at the SUB Enquiry Desk or in Room 214 of the SUB.

COLLEGE OF ART AND DESIGN, "Table Talk Cafe", Open to the Public, Refreshments, 99c admission. Every weekend, Friday and Saturday at 8 p.m. in the Promenade Building on Granville Street. Classic movies and live entertainment.

THEATRE OF THE EAR proudly presents an evening of aural gratification, every Thursday at 8 p.m. on CKDU radio. Don't let a good ear go to waste.

MORNING PRAYER MEETING. 8:00 a.m. weekly, Room 441 of the Killam Library. All are welcome.

GRAD HOUSE FOLD NIGHT. Live entertainment on Friday, March 5th, 9:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m. Grads and guests only. **FREE** admission.

People in our community need **HELP**. Join hands to help low income folks file their income tax. Share a Thursday, Friday or Saturday in March. We show you how. Veith house, 453-4322. Volunteer Bureau 422-2048.

MCAT (Medical College Admission Tests) will be written in Canada March 29/76 and Sept. 3/76. **REGISTER EARLY.** Write: **MCAT PUBLICATIONS**, American College Testing Program, P.O. Box 414, Iowa City, Iowa 52240.

Informal studies on the **BAHA'I FAITH.** March 8th from 8-10 p.m. in Room 424 OF THE SUB.

The Arts Society is sponsoring a Winter Weekend, **SKI TRIP TO WENTWORTH.** \$5.00 covers motel and transportation, March 5th-6th. The weekend is for Arts Students Only and information and tickets can be obtained at the SUB Enquiry Desk.

SPORTS

Interested in becoming a member of the **CANADIAN SPORT PARACHUTING ASSOCIATION?** Pick up an application in the rack beside the Enquiry Desk of the SUB or telephone 455-4739 for further information.

DALHOUSIE SCUBA CLUB. The Nova Scotia Underwater Council will be holding its annual **FILM FESTIVAL** on Saturday, March 27th.

The next **MONTHLY MEETING** will be held on March 9th. Further information will be posted.

On March 6th the club will begin an **ADVANCED SCUBA COURSE** for all members having a recognized basic **SCUBA** certification. The course will cost \$40.00 for members, and memberships can be obtained by contacting Bill Cooper at 429-0116. Interested persons who may have heard about this course last term are asked to note that there have been major changes. The course features lectures and dives on

light salvage, night diving, underwater navigation, and considerable emphasis will be placed on Underwater Photography. The first session will be held on Saturday, March 6th at 10:00 a.m. in Room 218 of the SUB.

MEN'S HOCKEY. The CIAU Semi-Finals will be played March 5 and 6.

LECTURES / READINGS

BIOLOGY SEMINARS. On Thursday, March 4th in Room 2922 of the Life Sciences Centre at 11:30 a.m., **ALLEN J. BAKER** (Royal Ontario Museum), will speak on "Arctic Hares, House Sparrows, and Oyster Catchers: Variation at Opposite Ends of the World".

At 7:00 p.m. on March 10th in Loyola Hall, sister of Charity Motherhouse, Mount Saint Vincent University, "**MAN AND WOMAN: SHORT SCIENCES FROM DRAMATIC LITERATURE.**" This is an evening of playreadings under the direction of Professor R. Usmani. The scenes, alternating between tragedy and comedy, all centre around the "battle of the sexes" theme.

International Women's Year panel discussion will take place on Monday, March 8 at 7:30 p.m. at the Halifax YWCA on Barrington St. The moderator of the panel will be Alexa McDonough and the panel members are Darlene James, Alma Johnson, Janice Kerr and Judy Amart. You are invited to listen to the panel and then take part in the discussion. All are welcome.

The **International Students Association** will have their general meeting and election on Wednesday, March 10 at 8 p.m. in the SUB, room 314. Membership is open to all graduates and undergraduates. Nominations should be submitted to the Dean of Student Services by Monday, March 8.

There will be an informal discussion of the **Baha'i faith** in room 424 of the SUB, Dalhousie University on March 8, at 8 p.m. Everyone is welcome.

MUSIC / DANCES / CONCERTS

You can nibble, noodle or nod at Dalhousie Theatre Department's **FREE NOON HOUR THEATRE** productions, but you won't be disinterested. The cast always has a sparkle and enthusiasm that's contagious. All performances take place in Studio One, Lower Level, Dalhousie Arts Centre, Thursdays noon to 1:30.

The **DALHOUSIE CHORALE** will perform on March 6th at 8:30 p.m. in the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium. The concert includes Bach Cantata No. 80, and Poulenc.

The **ORFORD STRING QUARTET** will perform in the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium at 8:30 p.m. on Thursday, March 4th. This highly respected quartet has toured most major European capitals, as well as Canada and the United States. Student tickets \$3.00 / \$2.00.

FILM / THEATRE

The **DALHOUSIE FILM SOCIETY** announces the screening of **ON EST AU COTON** on March 10th at 8:00 p.m. in the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium. Admission is by membership only and student memberships are available for \$2.75.

The **DALHOUSIE REGIONAL FILM THEATRE** announces the screening of **KWAIDAN** on March 7th at 8:00 p.m. in the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium. Individual tickets are available, or student memberships may be purchased for \$1.50.

ART / EXHIBITS

On display at Saint Mary's University Art Gallery, an exhibition of paintings, drawings and woodcuts by **BRUNO NOBAK**.

Two new exhibitions have opened in **MOUNT SAINT VINCENT'S ART GALLERY**. Paintings by Graham Metson, located in the Downstairs Gallery, features a handsome exhibit of both large and miniature pictures. Upstairs, the wall hangings of Marjetta Heinone are featured. The Gallery is open seven days a week in the Seton Academic Centre.

Artist **GRAHAM METSON** will present a multi-media slide presentation entitled, "**MEMORIES, REFLECTIONS**" in the Art Gallery, Mount Saint Vincent University on March 4th at 8:00 p.m.

"Father and Son - Two Halifax Cabinet-Makers" is on display at the **NOVA SCOTIA MUSEUM** until March 14th.

Nova Scotia **MINES AND MINERALS** is another exhibit on display at the Nova Scotia Museum until March 14. Each ore is presented differently, their historical backgrounds and their futures.

On Display at Dalhousie Arts Centre until March 14th, **JULIA SCHMITT HEALY**, exhibits her recent paintings, drawings and assemblages. Also on exhibit until March 14, **BRUCE PARSON'S RECENT WORKS**, an exhibition of this Halifax Artist including experimental plastic works.

On display at the Mezzanine Gallery, Art Gallery of Nova Scotia, 6152 Coburg Road, until March 15, an exhibition of watercolours and oil paintings by **DAVID HUTCHISIN**.

On display at the **ART GALLERY OF NOVA SCOTIA**, paintings and drawings by **JAMES B. SPENCER**, an exhibition circulated by the National Gallery of Canada.

Nova Scotia Wood Day, organized by Nova Scotia Designer Craftspersons and the Nova Scotia Museum, will be held on Saturday, March 6, for anyone who builds with wood and is interested in the day's programme. It is essentially an opportunity for wood craftspersons to get together to exchange and gain information.

The conference will include presentations on: the selection and curing of pine stock, an exchange of information on sources of materials and tools, the various finishes for wood products, the wood tradition in Nova Scotia, and a look at work by two Halifax cabinet-makers, Thomas and Arthur Holder, who spanned both the 19th and 20th centuries. A collection of their furniture and woodworking tools is featured in a temporary exhibit in the museum foyer.

Registration for the day should be done in advance through The Nova Scotia Museum, 429-4610, 1747 Summer Street, Halifax.

Ben McCall will have an exhibit in Gallery Two of the Anna Leonowens Gallery until March 13th. His works span 45 years, during which time he photographed figures such as John Kenneth Galbraith, Robert Kennedy, Robert Stanfield, Paul Newman, Barbara Streisand, Marilyn Monroe, Clark Gable, Jackie Gleason, Shirley McLean, Elizabeth Taylor, Richard Burton, Jacqueline Kennedy and Queen Elizabeth II.

Corporate power versus Native rights

by Collin Gribbons

special to Canadian University Press

OTTAWA (CUP)---We're becoming more interested in oil these days. Canada - land of boundless resources, the great well of untapped energy supplies, provider of heat for the cold winters of the American midwest - is finally beginning to feel the energy squeeze. Some say it's because the National Energy Board has been conned all along by the oil companies into believing there were abundant reserves. Some claim the country has pursued a shortsighted extraction policy and an even worse course of foreign export. Whatever the cause, though, the cheap oil is running out and Canadians are starting to feel the pinch.

What the oil industry doesn't tell you in its slick public relations productions is that the land the pipeline is going through is already occupied and used by someone else. The Native people of the Northwest Territories are the inhabitants, and if development is not carefully controlled in the north, it will ruin their way of life.

"Don't think for a moment that because we now live in settlements we are no longer dependent on the land," says James Arvaluk, president of the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada (National Eskimo Brotherhood). "The Inuit still live in a hunting, fishing and trapping economy. The land, the seas and the wildlife are essential to us, as much as vegetables and bread are essential to you."

The same is true for the Indian people of the Northwest Territories - the Dene. Together, the Native people of the north are preparing to present claims to vast amounts of land in the north to the Federal

government. They have never been consulted as to what type of development would take place on their land. In order to ensure that they can control industrial activity to preserve their way of life, they are now making land settlement proposals to the government.

The Dene and Inuit are asking for hundreds of thousands of square miles of land in the Northwest Territories. On February 27, the Inuit Tapirisat of Canada is scheduled to make its land claims submission to the Federal government. The Dene are expected to follow suit a couple of months later. They will demand outright ownership of some of the land - 250,000 square miles for the Inuit - and exclusive hunting, fishing and trapping rights to the rest.

Even now, with the advent of white technology in the Northwest Territories, the Native people use the land extensively. McMaster University Professor Milton Freeman and over 100 researchers spent over two years compiling the Inuit Land Use and Occupancy Study, an exhaustive, three-volume inquiry into the land use patterns of the Inuit people in the north. His team of researchers interviewed almost every adult Inuit hunter. And they found that, even though the people can work at construction jobs or other wage-earning activities for part of the year, they still depend on the land to make their living. The Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories has completed a similar study, which reaches the same conclusions. So the land is still very important to the people.

Freeman's study, in fact, found that

people range over thousand of square miles in search of game. In Resolute Bay, for example, the average hunter travels over 6,400 square miles in search of polar bear, and 1500 for caribou. Land use in the Territories is not intensive - it's extremely extensive, because of the land and the climate.

The Federal government, to the Dene and Inuit of the Northwest Territories, is not a body to represent people's needs. Inuit Tapirisat president James Arvaluk recently called the north "Canada's forgotten colony." To both the Dene and the Inuit, the government is a colonial power.

In attempting to pursue their own way of life, and preserve their culture, language and identity, the Native people are running into direct opposition to the Federal government and the developers it represents in the north.

"There are, in fact, two norths," says the Indian Brotherhood. "On the one hand, there is the north as the last frontier of the big developers for whom the name of the game is resource exploitation, and to whom we Indian people are a nuisance and a relic of the past. On the other hand, there is the north that is the homeland of the original people, now struggling to assert our right to self-determination and resolved to build a world in which we can flourish indefinitely."

The land claims of the Native people in the north are not a threat to southerners, as some hysterical writers would have us believe. Rather, they represent the just aspirations of an oppressed minority. They should be given the same support which Canadians have given to oppressed people the world over.

The issue is not money

"If someone told you to give up both your occupation and your lifestyle and said that your children and their children could never go back to that occupation, how would you react? What if your entire community were told to quit working, without any guarantee that new jobs would be available, could you accept a choice like that?"

These are the questions that Susan Mayo raised when introducing the subject of native land claims. "After all", she points out, "the white South is telling our Native People to abandon their traditional economic base and with it, their culture, with no guarantees that they will be able to find new jobs or re-structure their society in a meaningful way".

Ms. Mayo is one of the local organizers of the national Land Claims Week, March 7-13. The week is an attempt to bring the land claims issue, especially with respect to the Northwest Territories but also in Nova Scotia, to the attention of the Canadian public. The local organizers have arranged the visit to Halifax of Rod Hardy (President, Metis local for North Mackenzie-Great Bear Region), Eddy Koyina (Regional Vice-president, National Indian Brotherhood), and Meeka Wilson, of the Inuit Tapirisat. They will be speaking on March 10, at the Weldon Law building and March 11 at a workshop on the issue.

According to the organizers, the position of the Native Peoples is quite clear. They have lived on their land for thousands of years, carefully respecting the fragile environment of the North so that they could support themselves. Of little interest to the South, the land was never surrendered to the federal government. However, now that oil and gas have been discovered in the North, the federal government and

the oil companies have assumed that they can do what they wish with the land. This could spell disaster for the Native Peoples since exploration and pipeline construction will not only disrupt their hunting and fishing, but bring in large numbers of white workers who will create major social problems for the small Native communities of the N.W.T.

The Native Peoples therefore want to establish their legal ownership of their land so that their right to control development will be recognized. The land claims are not intended to prevent development but rather to control its speed and direction to minimize the disruption and to get the most benefit for the Native Peoples.

"It is crucial that the land claims be recognized before construction of the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline begins if environmental and social damage are to be minimized. The past record of the Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development is one of lip service to the interests of the Native People and almost complete freedom for the oil companies to do what they want in the North. Therefore, the Native Peoples feel that their own interests will be taken care of only if they themselves control the development. But this won't happen unless their land claims are respected by the governments and companies involved," says Ms. Mayo.

"We do not want a repeat of the James Bay project where, despite the court's recognition of the land claims, the project was allowed to continue because so much money had been spent by the time a court decision was reached. The natives who were being dispossessed by that project had no say in its development and were left in a weak position, negotiating for com-

ensation after the fact. Such arbitrary treatment of our original citizens is not only unacceptable, but immoral".

Whether or not it is immoral, the federal government is under considerable pressure to allow a start of construction on the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline. Although it established the Berger Commission to enquire into the impact of the pipeline, the federal government has said that it may not wait for the Berger report, nor will it feel bound by the report.

Since the government does not seem to feel any moral obligations, the Native Peoples are hoping to get political support from the rest of the country. They have won a number of legal battles, but recognize that the ultimate decisions are political. "It is important for the people of southern Canada to tell the government that they don't want our Native Peoples to carry a huge social burden to subsidize energy waste in the rest of Canada and the U.S.," says Ms. Mayo, "since the justification for a quick start on construction is the need for additional energy supplies for the South. If the federal government allows further development of the North without a just land claims settlement, they are saying that they will sacrifice our Native Peoples for the comfort of the rest of us in North America. We think that when Canadians recognize the issue, they will find that totally unacceptable".

The organizing committee is also working with the Union of Nova Scotia Indians which has a number of land claims. The Union is seeking compensation for lost lands and plans to use the funds to combat the many problems the MicMacs are facing, such as high unemployment high dropout rates from school, and high mortality rates for both young and old.



Native Land Settlements Week March 7-13

The Native Peoples of the N.W.T. are currently preparing to negotiate land settlements with the Federal government. They are seeking land settlements which give them a voice in deciding the future of their homeland and how it can be shared by all Canadians.

Native People from the N.W.T. and Nova Scotia will attend various events in Sydney, Antigonish, Truro and Halifax to discuss "Native Land Settlements" on the following dates:

Nova Scotia - March 9, 10, 11.

A Workshop....

At the present time there are fifty-seven land settlements being negotiated in Nova Scotia. In conjunction with **Native Land Settlements Week** the Nova Scotia Division of CPAC has planned a workshop to be held on

THURSDAY, MARCH 11, 1976
9:30 A.M.

**4th floor
1588 Barrington St.**

Native resource people from N.W.T. and Nova Scotia will be in attendance. The workshop is for anyone interested or concerned about native land settlements and particularly for planners, environmental groups and government officials.

Wah-shee outlines position on Mackenzie Valley Land Claims

Presented to a conference, "Delta Gas: Now Or Later", sponsored by Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, 1974" by James Wah-shee, then President of the Indian Brotherhood of the Northwest Territories.

INTRODUCTION

A land settlement—what does it mean? In recent years considerable public attention has been directed towards the question of land settlement, largely because of the massive "developments" proposed for the north, such as James Bay Hydro Project and the proposed MacKenzie Valley Gas Pipeline. These proposed projects are scheduled to take place in the "last frontier", the homelands of the native people of the north.

In this talk of rolling back the "last frontier" it is often forgotten that there have been last frontiers in the past and as far as the plight of the native people goes, with the discovery of each new frontier has come destruction. The proposed MacKenzie Valley pipeline is often compared to the building of the C.P.R. Look what happened to the Indian people of the south following the building of the railroads in the 19th century! Is history to repeat itself in the North?

Not if the Native people have their way. We are committed and determined that it need not and must not happen, and that it is in the context of a land settlement that it will not happen.

It has become more apparent to us with each news item on land settlement and each discussion with non-natives on this subject that there is a great gap between what the native people think of when they talk of land settlement and what the non-native has in mind. What this paper proposes to do is correct the public misunderstanding by bringing the question of land settlement into historical perspective, correcting some facts and finally, explaining what we, the Indian people, are thinking of when we speak of land settlement.

We, the Indian people of the N.W.T., are seriously looking at a model of land settlement which is unique and exciting. It is something never tried before in North

America. As a matter of fact, I have just come from an historic meeting between the Boards of Directors of both the Metis and Non-Status Association of the N.W.T. and Indian Brotherhood of the N.W.T. At this meeting, the two organizations not only agreed to seek a land settlement jointly for all people of Indian descent, but also agreed upon an approach to such a settlement.

I am now making it public, at a time which is somewhat premature, in that it has not gone through the process of formal ratification by our communities, but what it represents is the distillation of the views of our people over the past few years' discussions concerning the question of land settlement. It accords with what the people have in mind. We are making this premature exposure of this model because we are concerned that we do not experience what happened to the Indians of James Bay when the Government made public—against the wishes of the Indians—an offer of \$100 million dollars and 2,000 square miles of land. A pitiful token symbolizing government cynicism rather than native rights!

Such a tactic is designed to manipulate an uninformed public on two counts; first, with regard to the form a land settlement should take and; second, with regard to appropriate levels of compensation involved in a settlement, whether these be expressed in terms of land or money. The term "just settlement" has been used very loosely of late. We realize that what is "just" from the government standpoint is, simply, the minimum it can get away with, bearing the Canadian public in mind.

We anticipate and fear that the government may be planning to capitalize on public ignorance by using the same tactics in the case of the N.W.T. With this in mind, I hope to present here useful background facts on this complicated question of land settlement for the benefit of the public. I will also reveal for the first time the exciting new approach to a settlement which the Indian people of the N.W.T. have recently adopted. This information will help the public to put any government offer in its proper context.

HISTORICAL SETTING

There is nothing new about the concept of land settlement. The many treaties made over the years from the earliest days of European colonization of North America are in the form of land settlements. The idea was that the Indian people surrender their aboriginal rights to their traditional lands in exchange for the usual annuity, e.g. \$5.00, certain vague and questionable hunting "rights" and reserves of modest proportion, at most, one square mile per family of five. The story of the swindle of Manhattan Island is infamous. As I shall point out later, there is a similar story in relation to Treaties 8 and 11 in the N.W.T.

The question of land settlement in the N.W.T. is also not a recent one. Its history goes back to the nineteenth century, and it has burst into public interest on several occasions only for a brief period and with loyalty to a strict pattern. The current interest in land settlement is different in one important respect—it has been raised at the initiative of the Indian people and not the Government.

The signing of Treaties 8 and 11 which cover much of the traditionally occupied areas of the N.W.T. was clearly initiated by a federal government seeking to extinguish Indian claims in the light of significant resource development potential on Indian lands. Aboriginal Rights, in such a context, were viewed simply as a barrier to be overcome before the land could be opened for exploitation by whites.

Treaty 8 was signed in 1899, three years after the discovery of gold in the Yukon. Treaty 11, further north was signed in 1921, one year after oil was discovered at Norman Wells.

The intent of these treaties had nothing to do with adequate provision for the particular developmental needs of Indian people. Quite the opposite, the intent was genocidal. Since that time, our people have been struggling to stay alive, both physically and culturally, in the face of policies and programs stemming from the same colonial and genocidal approach embodied in the Treaties.

The lesson we have learned from the past 75 years is that any settlement proposed by the government which seeks to extinguish our rights in this same tradition is to be rejected.

It was not until 1959, during the course of the Nelson Commission hearings, that the Indian people became aware of the government interpretation of Treaties 8 and 11. According to the government's written version of these treaties, the Indian people were supposed to have given up their aboriginal rights in return for reserves of one square mile per family of five (the latter have never been created).

This interpretation of the treaties conflicted with the testimony of witnesses and eye-witnesses of the treaties in 1899, and 1921, and with the accepted understanding of all native people that these events were simply peace or friendship agreements and that no land had been surrendered, nor reserves agreed upon.

The matter remained unresolved as the Diefenbaker "Northern Vision" faded into the past.

The Prudhoe Bay oil discovery in Alaska in the late sixties provided the new impetus for northern development culminating in the tremendous pressures being experienced today by the native people of the North. The constitutional guardian of our rights became publicly committed to the building of pipelines and highways on our lands.

While previous governments had shown some interest in extinguishing Indian claims as a first step to resource exploitation, this government showed no such interest at all. The Indian people found themselves in a position of having to press the issue with a government which was prepared to allow encroachment on Indian land and ignore the rights of Indian people altogether.

In 1973, the Indian people of the N.W.T. went to court following an attempt to protect their Aboriginal Rights by filing a Caveat. In September, 1973, Mr. Justice William G.

Morrow found that the Indian people had sufficiently established their case to give them the right to file the Caveat.

We went to court because we saw our rights as landowners being ignored. The Native people feel to this day that we own the land, that we never surrendered our land, and that there must be a settlement to our satisfaction before encroachment on our land can be contemplated.

CURRENT SITUATION— WHAT IS INVOLVED

But this time the "Northern Vision" appears to be for real. Contemporary pressures of development have become so intense that an atmosphere of confrontation has been created between the Native people and every group or institution promoting the pace of change in the N.W.T.: Government, industry, and the white population of the N.W.T.

A land settlement at the best of times is a complicated, demanding task. If it is to be done properly, it requires years of preparation and research. But in the N.W.T. today, the pressures of time, resulting from the exploration for oil and gas in the context of the world "energy crisis" and the proposed pipelines, are exerting enormous demands on the Native people. The Government wants to settle. The oil companies want to see a settlement made so that they can go about their business, and the white population wants to see the conflict over with. The Native people, in the meantime, are faced with the formidable task of settling in a just manner and for the benefit of future generations. At the same time, they must accommodate the impatience of others. Others have nothing to lose by a quick, ill-prepared settlement—the native people, everything.

The truth of the matter is that the Native people are not opposed to, so-called, development. They do not see themselves as being unreasonable. They are merely seeking to protect themselves and secure what is rightfully theirs, much as anyone else in the same position would do. The Native people fear the threat of becoming engulfed and destroyed by the forces of "development" as has happened elsewhere. They fear for their land, their culture and their children. It is only in the context of a land settlement that they feel that they can protect themselves.

Government and industry want to move ahead with "development" as do the white people of the N.W.T. Only the native people and their land settlement seem to stand in the way, and a serious confrontation seems inevitable. The Native people want and need time, but neither Government, industry, or the local white population seems prepared to wait.

The Alaskan land settlement stands out to all as a dramatic precedent. It is testimony to a reality noticed by few: times have changed. The swindles of the past are over. Beads and \$5.00 a year belong to the days when Indians were exterminated with gifts of blankets infested with small-pox, when the Beothuk were mercilessly slaughtered, and when Indians were viewed either as sub-humans or in the class of infants, without the right to vote or drink.

To put things in perspective, recall how it was not until 1956 that the prohibitions against consumption of alcohol by Indians were relaxed and that up to that time Indians could not vote!

While the Alaskan Settlement marks an exciting new turn in history, let us not assume that it is the end of an evolution or the definitive answer. What it means in simplest terms is that in exchange for surrender of Aboriginal Rights the Alaskans got 1 square mile per person of freehold land, including mineral rights, and \$25,000 per person over 20 years. But there are other sides to the Alaskan settlement.

It is enormously complicated. Amongst other things it calls for over 200 corporations. It is also a termination policy. In twenty years the 200 corporations become public and any person or company can buy

in. All native rights will be extinguished by year twenty. Finally, the emphasis is on money not land. To us land is all important and money is a much lower priority.

In the N.W.T. today the question of land settlement is being perverted by the pressure to settle quickly. This means that there is little if any emphasis on the essential ingredient that not only must there be a settlement, but it must be one that truly works to the advantage of the Indian people. The sole apparent emphasis in the N.W.T. today appears to be to get it done and over with as soon as possible so as to raise the least possible disadvantage to groups or interests other than the Indian people. The colonial tradition is alive and well in Ottawa. Clearly something new is called for in the N.W.T. The Alaskan experience has broken an historical chain of events, but it in itself may not serve as an appropriate model and probably cannot serve as a model because of the pressure of time.

We have been asking for one and a half years for funds to do a comprehensive land claims research project, which would look not only at the Alaskan model, but others as well. It appears that at last an agreement will shortly be signed, and we are proceeding with community based research, with the design of involving the communities as intimately as possible. For it is their land claim and, ultimately, it is the people who must make it work.

It is not true that we have been funded large amounts of money to do research—such a contention creates the impression we are dragging our feet. The Government is misleading the Canadian public by making this charge.

We are highly conscious of the pressure of time and of the impatience of others. We want to avoid confrontation, but we also want to be sure that a settlement will work for this and all future generations of the Indian people of the Northwest Territories.

WHAT DO THE INDIAN PEOPLE WANT?

The irony of the whole exercise is that we are being denied the time to fully determine what we want in the way of a settlement. To work out all the details with fullest confidence that nothing has been forgotten is a formidable task.

What we can do, however, is correct the gross misapprehension of land settlement created in the minds of the general public by the Government.

LAND NOT MONEY is the focus of the land settlement. The Indian people are not seeking to sell their land for money no matter how much! We are now the lawful owners of the land and we intend to remain owners of a lot of land. Compensation in the way of money is but incidental.

A land settlement is seen as the only means to self protection and survival in the face of the enormous changes being programmed for the N.W.T. A solid land base is essential for survival as a cultural entity and protection from the devastation which promises to be part of the proposed plan of development for the N.W.T. Such devastation has happened consistently in the past and there is no reason to assume it will not happen here—unless it can (and it must) be avoided in the context of a land settlement.

The general public of Canada has been misinformed and prejudiced against land settlement by misstatements of the minister of Indian Affairs and officials of that Department by reference to figures of \$3 to 5 billion dollars. I repeat the issue is land not money.

A land settlement need not be an enormous burden on the Canadian taxpayers. That is not what we are looking for. What we seek is the means to avoid the destruction of ourselves and our people in the economic, social, and political life of the Northwest Territories of the future.

Such a land settlement will benefit not only the Indian people of the Northwest Territories, but all residents of the Northwest Territories. Full participation in the regional economy of the Northwest Territories by the Indian people will mean a



dramatic increase in local control and locally generated expansion. White businessmen are extremely shortsighted if they cannot see the advantage to them of full economic involvement of a large segment of the population who might otherwise be a drain on the regional economy. Surely the native people have the full right to participation and it is to everyone's advantage that they should.

The general public of Canada should also look to land settlement as an exciting challenge. The mistakes of the past must not be repeated in the North. A land settlement is a unique opportunity to bring the Indian people into the economic, social and political mosaic of Canada in a way that could be a source of pride to all Canadians. The Government has failed to grasp this point as their most recent statements indicate. They still seek to extinguish our rights and with them the basis for our own development.

IS THERE A SOLUTION?

Can there be a resolution of the land settlement question without conflict and confrontation?

The Native people are now working on a solution which they feel may avoid the years of conflict and bitterness that might otherwise happen. This model may be the answer. It is, by necessity, novel and unique, one which reacts to the lessons of history and one which responds to the demands of the here and now of the Northwest Territories.

As I said earlier, the settlement made with the Native people of Alaska is the most dramatic that has ever been made in North America. But it is very much in the tradition that has prevailed for centuries in the history of securing Indian land for settlement or economic exploitation by Europeans and North Americans of European extraction. As in the case of the Indian Treaties it is a "once and for all" solution calling for extinguishment of the land rights of the Indian people.

A "once and for all" solution of this kind will not work in the Northwest Territories for a number of reasons, the most important of which being that there simply isn't the time available without avoiding conflict and confrontation. Moreover, it would be highly unjust to force such a solution on the Indian people and deny them the time to avoid the countless mistakes that an ill-prepared solution of this kind would impose on all future generations of Native people. Think of the burden!

Something different is required in the Northwest Territories today. There must be a solution that takes into account the change in philosophy which has taken place in connection with the colonization of lands of indigenous peoples in recent decades. The "once and for all" model is based on a colonial policy centuries old. Times have changed as reflected by the recognition of the land rights of the indigenous peoples through the United Nations.

Is there a solution which can respond to the pressure of time and avoid conflict, one which will also take into account the change in philosophy in connection with the land rights of indigenous people and ensure the preservation of their culture as is their right? Is there a solution which would at the least allow time to mold settlement in accordance with the aspirations of the native people?

We have chosen an approach which is the very opposite of the "once and for all" kind of settlement. Instead of having the Native people surrender their Aboriginal land rights forever, those rights must be formalized by creating an Aboriginal Title which clearly recognizes the ownership of traditional lands by the Native people.

Immediately, conflict is prevented with clear recognition of land ownership, and development can proceed according to terms and conditions agreed upon between the owners of the land—the Native people—and those interested in developing or using those lands.

The advantages flow to everyone. Subject to agreement with the owners of the land, Government, industry, and local white population will see an end to the conflict created by unresolved land settlement questions and delay due to that fact is avoided.

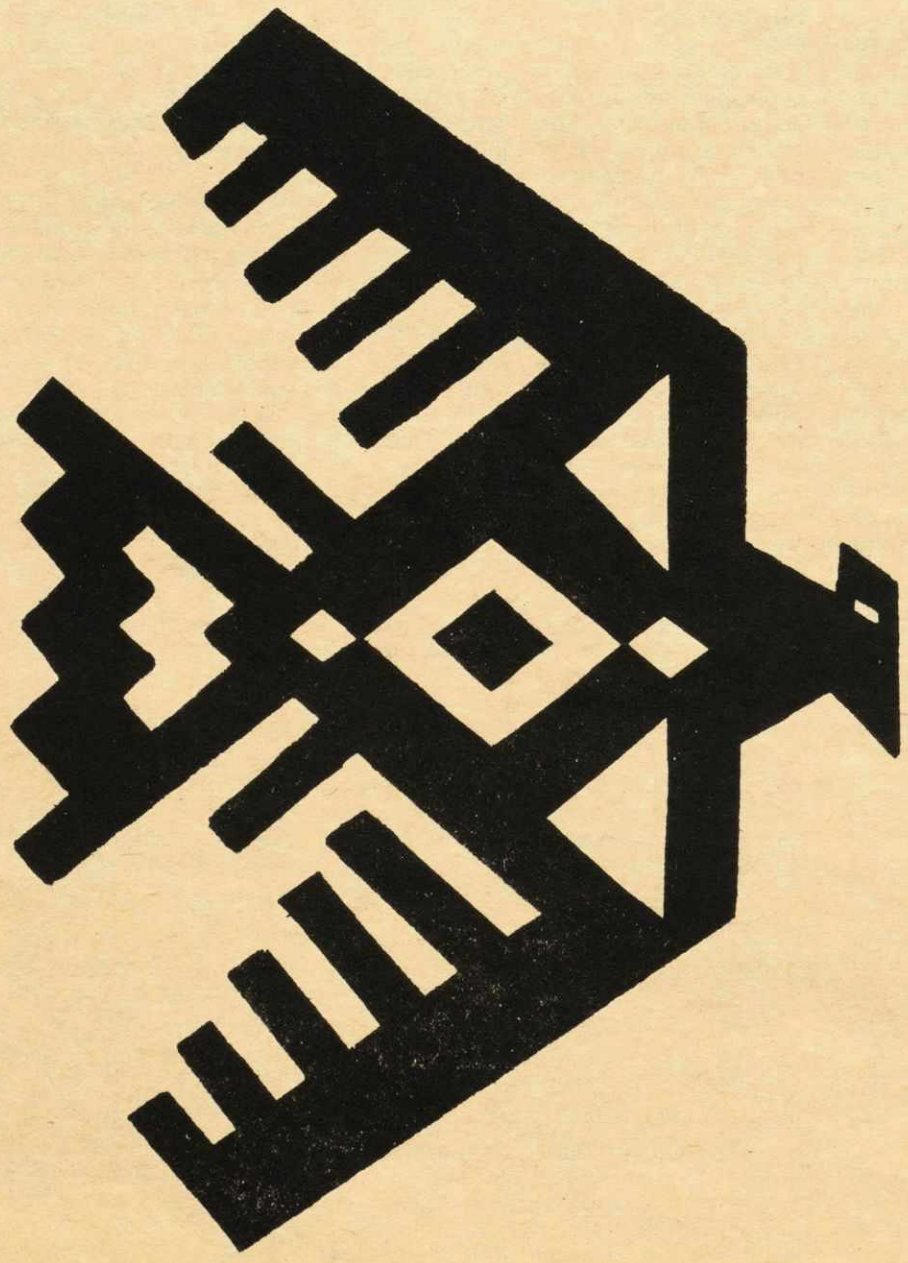
For Native people, there is time to pursue amongst themselves the complex questions of land settlement. There will be time to determine who is a "native" for the purposes of the settlement and how and through which agencies the settlement will be administered.

The advantage of such a solution is that, unlike the case of the "once and for all" model, time is bought to avoid mistakes and avoid conflict. On-going dialogue and negotiation is made possible in an atmosphere of good-will and co-operation. The continued participation of Native people is ensured by rights and on terms to be negotiated in each case, rather than as at present on terms dictated to our people.

CONCLUSION

The general public has been misinformed on the question of land settlement in the north. What is at issue is land not money.

A land settlement in the Northwest Territories requires a new approach, a break in an historical pattern. A "once and for all" settlement in the tradition of the Treaties and Alaska will not work in the Northwest Territories. What we are seriously considering is not the surrender of our rights "once and for all" but the formalization of our rights and on-going negotiation and dialogue. We are investigating a solution which could be a source of pride to all Canadians and not an expensive tax-burden, for ours is a truly "developmental" model in the widest and most human sense of the word. It allows for the preservation of our people and our culture and secures our participation as equals in the economy and society of Canada.



Who benefits from development?

by Carol Bailey
for Canadian University Press

Southern Canadians might well pause when they hear about Native land settlement proposals in the Northwest Territories. Indeed, it may be worth their while to reconsider the entire question of "northern development." For it is becoming increasingly apparent that the "development" which has been imposed on Native northerners throughout Canadian history has led to only disease, alcoholism, suicide and crime rates, poverty and family and community breakdown. And for those of us in the south, the development of the north has dubious benefits.

Until the 1960's, the Canadian north had largely been viewed as a great wasteland. During the years of the fur trade, the government had little interest in the north, and the general public had even less. Whatever development took place was left almost entirely in the hands of the fur trader, the missionary and the RCMP.

The wishes of the Native people were never considered seriously when development decisions were made. Instead, Ottawa bureaucrats were more concerned with the resource potential of the area. Natural resource extraction has always dominated the economic, social and political changes that have taken place. What was best for resource development was best for the Native northerners - whether they liked it or not.

In strictly material terms, the standard of living has probably improved in the last 20 years. The quality of medical care, housing and education has shown a marked improvement. But the Native people have been forced into dependence upon southern institutions. Disease and malnutrition have subsided, but social disintegration, caused by lack of independence, has accelerated tremendously.

For the first time in the history of the north, however, the Native people have taken a stand. They are demanding the right to determine the kind of development that will take place on their own land. They want to see development, but development that serves the needs of the people living in the north.

The southern Canadian has probably heard it all before. He might even agree that Native people have not benefited by northern development activities and policies. But aren't the needs of millions of Southern Canadians more important than the needs of a few thousand Native northerners?

Canadians need the north's energy reserves, the argument goes. Wouldn't revenues accruing from the sale of surplus reserves give the economy a shot in the arm? Wouldn't the construction projects associated with oil and gas exploration and transportation give Canadians badly-needed jobs?

Does Canada really need northern energy reserves - at least within the next decade?

Even if Canada doesn't really need the energy reserves in the north for a few years, wouldn't northern development activities still give a badly-needed boost to the Canadian economy? Not really.

"The Canadian government has gone out of its way to make Canada's non-renewable resources as attractive to foreign countries as can possibly be done with massive incentives and cheap exploration and extraction costs," according to author Richard Rohmer.

Not only will the Canadian economy receive little benefit from oil and gas-related activities in the north, it could be seriously damaged by them. If the MacKenzie Valley pipeline is financed largely by Canadian

funds (and that is highly unlikely), it will make capital scarce for other investments. If, on the other hand, the project is financed with foreign money, the influx of funds (particularly with the James Bay project being built at the same time) will drive up the value of the Canadian dollar. Canada's export goods will become expensive and uncompetitive in the foreign market, and imports will compete unfavorably with Canadian manufactured goods. Canada's manufacturing sector will be damaged and unemployment will increase.

Why then is the MacKenzie Valley pipeline going to be built at all? Canada has always been a supplier of raw materials to a mother country. First, she supplied furs, timber, and wheat to France and Britain. Now, she supplies timber products, minerals, and, most significantly, oil, gas and water resources to the US.

It is time all Canadians started asking themselves some serious questions about the form of development that has been decreed for Canada's north. Does it benefit all Canadians? Do Canadians really need the energy reserves, at least in the short term? Should Native northerners have more of a say in determining the type of development which takes place in their homeland?

Canada's north is no longer an isolated, remote "wasteland." The future of Canada will be shaped by decisions that are now being made in Ottawa. The Canadian public can no longer afford to leave such crucial decisions in the hands of corporate officials and a small "inner circle" of senior federal civil servants.

Now is the time for southern Canadians to take action. Now is the time to become informed about our precious northland. Now is the time to give utmost support to the Native organizations. In the end, the only one who can answer the question "who will fight for the north?" is you.

Dene Declaration

We the Dene of the N.W.T. insist on the right to be regarded by ourselves and the world as a nation.

Our struggle is for the recognition of the Dene Nation by the Government and people of Canada and the peoples and governments of the world.

As once Europe was the exclusive homeland of the European peoples, Africa the exclusive homeland of the African peoples, the New World, North and South America, was the exclusive homeland of Aboriginal peoples of the New World, the Amerindian and the Inuit.

The New World like other parts of the world has suffered the experience of colonialism and imperialism. Other peoples have occupied the land—often with force—and foreign governments have imposed themselves on our people. Ancient civilizations and ways of life have been destroyed.

Colonialism and imperialism is now dead or dying. Recent years have witnessed the birth of new nations or rebirth of old nations out of the ashes of colonialism.

As Europe is the place where you will find European countries with European governments for European peoples, now also you will find in Africa and Asia the existence of African and Asian countries with African

and Asian governments for the African and Asian peoples.

The African and Asian peoples—the peoples of the Third World—have fought for and won the right to self-determination, the right to recognition as distinct peoples and the recognition of themselves as nations.

But in the New World the native peoples have not fared so well. Even in countries in South America where the Native peoples are the vast majority of the population there is not one country which has an Amerindian government of the Amerindian peoples.

Nowhere in the New World have the Native peoples won the right to self-determination and the right to recognition by the world as a distinct people and as Nations.

While the Native people of Canada are a minority in their homeland, the Native people of the N.W.T., the Dene and the Inuit, are a majority of the population of the N.W.T.

The Dene find themselves as part of a country. That country is Canada. But the Government of Canada is not the government of the Dene. The Government of the N.W.T. is not the government of the Dene. These governments were not the choice of the Dene, they were imposed upon the Dene.

What we the Dene are struggling for is the recognition of the Dene Nation by the governments and peoples of the world.

And while there are realities we are forced to submit to, such as the existence of a country called Canada, we insist on the right to self-determination as a distinct people and the recognition of the Dene Nation.

We the Dene are part of the Fourth World. And as the peoples and Nations of the world have come to recognize the existence and rights of those peoples who make up the Third World the day must come and will come when the nations of the Fourth World will come to be recognized and respected. The challenge to the Dene and the world is to find the way for the recognition of the Dene Nation.

Our plea to the world is to help us in our struggle to find a place in the world community where we can exercise our right to self-determination as a distinct people and as a nation.

What we seek then is independence and self-determination within the country of Canada. This is what we mean when we call for a just land settlement for the Dene Nation.



Public meeting in Weldon Law Building

on Native Land Settlements Wednesday March 10 at 8 p.m. in room 115

Workshop on Native Land Claims in Nova Scotia

9:30 a.m., March 11 4th floor 1588 Barrington St.

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 DANCING TO THE FUNKY SOUNDS OF THE
HASH HOUSE SOUL BAND.
 (UNDER 19's WELCOME)

MARCH 7 - SUNDAY MOVIE
START THE REVOLUTION WITHOUT ME
 McINNES RM. SHOW TIME: 7:30PM.
 ADM. \$1.00/\$1.50



With Gene Wilder, Donald Sutherland, Hugh Griffith, Jack MacGowran, Billie Whitelaw, Victor Spinetti, Orson Welles, Eva Aulin. It happened in France in 1759, not long before the French Revolution. Two sets of boy twins are born in a small town, brought into the world by the same doctor who by some strange accident (?) got them mixed up. One twin from each set is reared as aristocrats. One twin from each set as peasants. King Louis XVI's court was as corrupt and as inept as one can imagine and the plots and counter plots for assassination and varied sorts of mayhem were beyond any author's inventiveness. Orson Welles is the narrator of the bizarre tale of these two mixed-up sets of twins who played a major role in what seems to be an unknown chapter of the French Revolution. It's not possible to relate all the interraction schemes of the King, Marie Antionette, Queen Christina of Belgium, and other assorted Dukes, Duchesses, Princes and Princesses, ladies-in-waiting and courtiers. Needless to say the French Revolution could have been stopped, avoided, prevented—if only King Louis' proclamations had reached the peasant army in time, and if the real twins had not been mixed up, and if—and just then the secret is sealed forever as our narrator who is ready to reveal it, is shot dead. It may all be done with a sardonic tongue-in-cheek, but there is an undercurrent of seriousness and truth to this wonderful comic-tragedy.



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Odetta: 'oh, baby, she don't miss'

by J.L. Round

Odetta, big-voiced belle of...Of what - the blues? Yes. Of folk music? That too. Of spirituals? Yes again. But don't stop there. That's not half of what Odetta is. First-rate singer, comic, comedian - the list goes on. She is a complete entertainment package compacted into one energetic body.

Odetta's tall, stately presence commands attention on sight. She flows onto a stage bare except for a stool and a microphone and immediately she fills up the whole space. Her soft, soothing contralto voice puts you at ease instantly. She lets you know she has command and that you may sit back, relax, and let her take you along with her. And take you she does, on an excursion into the sights and sounds of hundreds of years.

Odetta sings, mimics, clowns, and just plain fools around while getting down to the essence of life in her amusing, provocative, and often very serious performing, but never serious without sight of an underlying humour in life. She gives the impression that she really knows what it's all about.

From a long line of singers Odetta is influenced by, and influences in return, many people. But Odetta doesn't imitate. Her singing is her own. Sure, you'll hear Bessie Smith, Mahalia Jackson, and a lot of great singers in her voice. You can hear a whole heritage of black suffering and joy and pride in her too. But, no matter how or what she sings, it always comes out Odetta. And, for a woman who still has to have the house lights out after 24 years because she doesn't like "to see the faces," to quote a line from one of



Odetta sings like crazy

her songs, "Oh, baby, she don't miss."

Odetta is as subtle a singer as she is powerful. Her voice is an extremely rich and agile instrument. And with it she packs in a wide range of emotions which enables her to switch from sentimental ballads to slave songs to lullabies and then double back with a heavy, growling blues number. All this she manages while accompanying herself with a quick,

strident rhythm or a caressing, tender strumming on guitar. She becomes Earth Mother, slave, gentle lover, kind friend as she switches back and forth within an incredibly diverse repertoire of songs. And each one bears Odetta's brand, becoming slightly unique no matter how many times you've heard it before.

But if one were to find fault with the performance, it would lie with the songs themselves. With a voice

as powerful as hers, Odetta seems rarely to use it to its full abilities. The songs chosen ranged in a mid-land of expression. You might say that it was all too civilized. Nevertheless, Odetta projects an amazing amount of vitality from a stage which she makes seem a mere arm's length away. She draws you close with her deep, resonant voice, conversing with you, explaining, describing, striving for the phrase that will best express her thoughts.

Odetta is amusing with her tales, her gentle rebuffs of the follies of others, her comic songs. She is a singer who acts out her songs. She is an actor who sings her parts. She is an earthy singer with a voice that at times defied gravity and, whether wailing high or moaning low, she sure hits the mark. So, don't try to define Odetta; it can't be done. Ask not what Odetta is, but just sit back and let her do it for you.

COPUS conference

The annual conference for part-time undergraduate students (COPUS) is to be held in Halifax this year, hosted by Dalhousie University. Delegates are expected to arrive from all points across Canada. Preparations are now underway to organize an effective program and ideas for programming are sought from those who would like to have some input into the planning.

This year the conference will be held on a long weekend, beginning May 21 and probably extending until Sunday afternoon on May 23. Registration fees have not yet been finalized but it is expected that Dalhousie's embryonic organization (no part-time organization as yet) will shortly be cranking out all the relevant information.

Some suggestions for seminar topics include: ratification of the present COPUS Constitution; discussion of regional caucuses for part-timers; discussing ways of making part-time student's associations more effective vis-a-vis the university community, the administration, effectiveness of meetings, part-time student news media (newsletters to papers and building exchanges of information between associations).

Despite the fact that Dalhousie's association is just getting off the ground it is not expected that a great deal of trouble will be encountered in carrying off the conference successfully, as advice and assistance has been promised by U of T's part-time association APUS; the Dalhousie Student Union; and Resume, the part-time student press at Laurentian University.

The group at Dalhousie is very keen, so we'll all be expecting great things from Halifax this spring. Invitations are extended to any groups attending to present position papers or seminars of relevant topics. Contact Academic Affairs Secretary Phil Hicks at the Dalhousie Student Union, 424-2419 for more information.

TWO SMALL OPERAS AT DAL

Dalhousie Music Department Faculty and students will be presenting two small operas "Riders to the Sea" and "A Dinner Engagement", in the Sir James Dunn Theatre, Dalhousie Arts Centre on Thursday and Friday, March 4 and 5, at 8:30 p.m. Admission is free.



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Super Tramp - extensive extravaganza

by Donalee Moulton

He said let there be light and there were lights and lights and lights and music and music and round after round of applause for Super Tramp.

Super Tramp is a five piece rock band containing plenty of talent. Many of their selections include such instruments as organ, piano, horns and synthesizer. Last night during their performance in the Halifax Forum however it was not the variety of instruments which led to their success but rather their exceptional light show and professional performance.

From the opening song to their encore Super Tramp was accompanied by a multitude of flashing, blinding, and variously coloured lights. The effect was the creation of moods, moods that complimented and often enhanced whatever particular composition was being performed. As a spectator it was easy to lose yourself in the scenery. The light show, like Super Tramp, was an extensive extravaganza and a supreme success. The constant bombardment of moving lights produced atmospheres which ranged from the macabre to the elegant and often supplied the element needed to carry a song across to the audience.

The two most singularly outstanding aspects of the commercial light production were the rays of light which emanated from either side of the drummer, blinding us to his presence while leaving the remainder of the band in shadow. The purpose of this theatric was to

emphasize one part of a song, an emphasis doubly stressed by the fact that the segment of the song so segregated was also the antithesis to the previous section both in volume and in tempo. This was true for almost all of Super Tramp's music.

One piece would contain slow, melodic music stressing the content of the words while another part was concerned with the technical ability of the musicians and loud raunchy sound would fill the auditorium. The second feature of the light show which deserves special mention is the frequent use of a picture screen to expand upon the theme of the song. The best example was the projection of human hands holding on to vertical bars, representing man as a prisoner and symbolic of the constraints which keep modern man from being truly free.

As far as musical ability is concerned there is no question that the members of Super Tramp are extremely talented. Every song combined a host of varying melodies uniting to produce an individual and polished performance. In comparison to the majority of groups usually heard in Halifax, Super Tramp can only be seen as professionals; each selection was well co-ordinated, played, and performed. As a band Super Tramp was tight; as performers they had finesse.

There were two problems with the concert, however, one internal and the other external. The effect of the

light show and the diversity contained within each song was, as stated previously, superb but after about the fifth song it begins to get repetitive, after the seventh it definitely is. Every song played was similar to the one before it and the one which followed. This only loses the audience's interest and reduces the impact the band tries to create.

The other problem lies with the Halifax Forum. As usual the Forum was dirty, the seat were intolerably and the acoustics were agonizingly terrible. Yet try as it might the Forum was unable to detract from the magic of Super Tramp and only slightly hindered their success.

Preceding Super Tramp was an A-one band by the name of Gallagher and Lyle. Softer than Super Tramp, their show was a straight forward musical performance. Characteristic of their type of music are songs like "Breakaway". Providing somewhat of a contrast to Super Tramp they nonetheless produced an hour of highly enjoyable entertainment.

Halifax has been fortunate of late in having talents such as Super Tramp come to perform, and if the audiences reaction Monday night was any indication of their appre-

ciation we should be getting many more.

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Women's project *Cont'd from pg. 20*

health care, "What One Woman Can Do".

Sue Sherwin will discuss feminism and consciousness raising at 2:30. Sue Horn will give a lecture on food and basic nutrition.

"It Can Happen to You" is an open forum at 3:45, where women will discuss these aspects of their lives directly related to their present conditions and what action can be taken.

At 9 pm on Saturday night the Women's Centre will hold an Open House (5683 Brenton Place).

Sunday March 14, the only event scheduled is a hike through Point Pleasant Park. The walk starts at 2 pm at the restaurant.

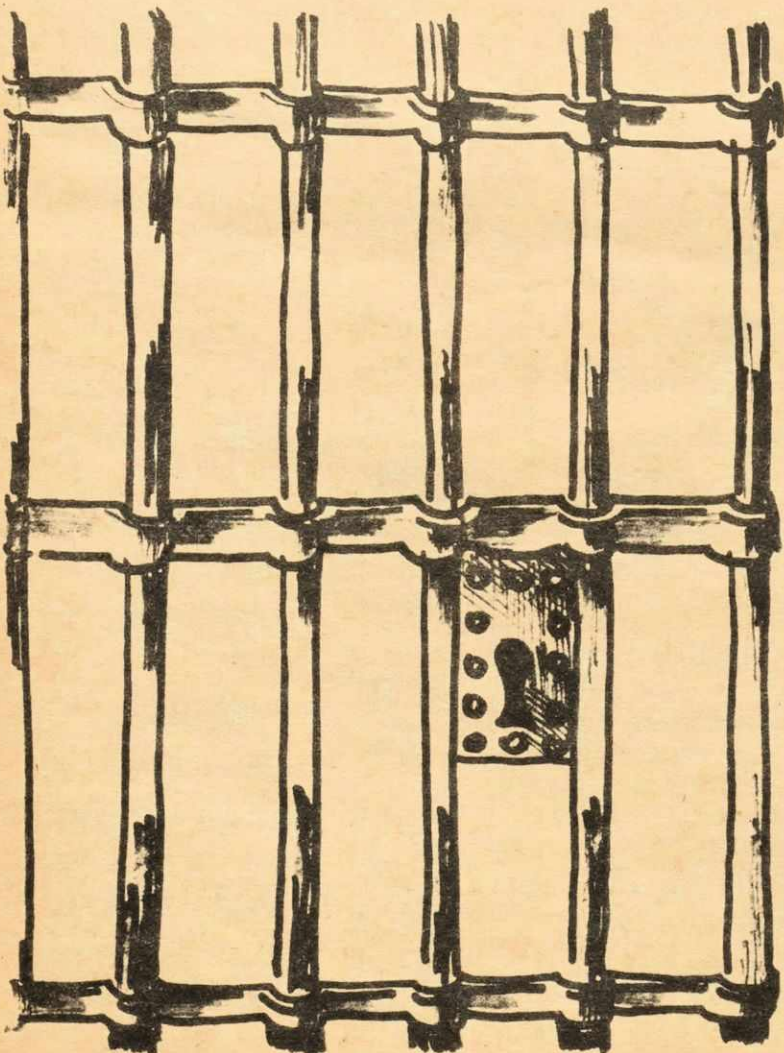
The following Wednesday, March 17, is the night of the GENERAL MEETING. The destiny of the women's movement will not be decided, nevertheless some concrete issues and projects are in the offing, if interested please come.

For more information about the Women's Information Project or anything pertaining to women call 423-0643.

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- Possess illegal drugs

Is it "Whiffs" or is it "Stinks"?

by donalee moulton

1976 is sure to go down as a year of cinematic plot revival or perhaps more accurately as the year of the re-run. Love stories, suspense films, catastrophes, and comedy, are all being flashed again and again on the screen. Revivals of this nature are not necessarily devoid of merit or unenjoyable if some degree of originality is employed but to date no injection of originality is apparent.

"Echos of a Summer" is merely an echo of "Sunshine" which was only a poor copy of "Love Story". "Tidal Wave" is the aftermath of "Earthquake" which is the blood brother to "The Towering Inferno" which is of course sister to "Juggernaut" and the "Poseidon

Adventure". The latest (of the what can only be terms "rotten revivals") is a grossly underplayed, underwritten, take-off on the hilarious comedy "Mash". This apery of a film, and I use the term loosely, goes by the name of "Whiffs" and that is precisely what it is—a mere whiff of the comedy found in "Mash". Instead of laughs "Whiffs" is lucky to get a whimper out of the audience.

Like "Mash", "Whiffs" centers on the army, and army life. This time though it is not the medical area but the chemical warfare branch. Elliott Gould plays the human guinea pig who has constantly subjected himself to every kind of chemical imaginable. The

result is one hell of a warped human being, who rather than comical is pathetic. But Gould as Sgt. Frapper does not see himself as such—what he has done he has done with a passion and a high regard for his duty—his duty to the army, the good ol' U.S. of A., and humanity. All that he did, he did for peace.

Finally though, Frapper's body does not meet the standards of army requirements and he is discharged. Out in the world of civilians Frapper is no longer a hero but a fool, an unemployed, impotent fool who just cannot make it. That is until he meets up with an old guinea pig friend who is also an ex-con. At this point Frapper is introduced to the criminal world and finds himself a success, with the help of gas he has stolen from the army warehouses. Frapper's illegal endeavors culminate in an all out gas attack on a small city which has two banks.

On paper the plot has potential; the film has first rate performers, but the script has no laughs. The film opens on a slow note, continues

in this monotonous vein and ends, again in a very subdued key.

Certain segments of the film are fairly funny. (The movie has no extremes, it is neither arousing nor utterly boring, neither good nor bad, memorable or forgettable.) Results of gas inhalation on the volunteers and the non-volunteer citizens of the unsuspecting city deserve a laugh, if in a really good mood, perhaps two. Eddie Albert as Frapper's superior deserves credit—his acting is better than his usual performance, the character he plays is not a stereotype, and the majority of scenes he is seen in are the only ones which are capable of evoking any response other than indifference.

The audience? Well their response is what can only be expected—they go out for a smoke, maybe to the can, they shuffle, squirm, and wait anxiously for the conclusion. A conclusion, that almost was, but couldn't quite, make it.



Dal Theatre Dept's February production of *Hot I Baltimore*. (L-R) R.W. Ashbaugh, Jonathan McKenzie and Patricia Vanstone. Intrepid reporter Ron "Scoop" Norman failed to meet copy deadline, but says he enjoyed it — sends regrets.

Conduct Unbecoming

by Dorothy Becker

As Richard Nixon galvants in China these post-Watergate days, the concept of public "honor" seems to have become much more like a rusty and broken old sword than a shining instrument of justice and dignity. **Conduct Unbecoming** is a film about honor and swords, and about the decidedly inglorious uses to which both may be put.

The setting is India during the British rule of the last century, when two young Englishmen, Millington (James Faulkner) and Drake (Michael York), arrive to report for duty at the headquarters of a British regiment situated in an Indian outpost. Drake, fair-haired, eager to please, and a "gentleman of honor" is determined to succeed in the regiment. Millington, dark, brooding and sensual, regards the whole venture with mocking scorn and is determined to get himself sent home.

Very quickly, we are aware of the rigid hierarchy and the unbreakable codes of behavior to be followed in the regiment when the two young men are given their introductory orders by the adjutant: they are to be silent, obedient and completely inconspicuous. Millington immediately breaks the rules when he pays a public compliment to Ms. Scarlet (Susannah York), the beautiful, if slightly less than honorable, young widow of a recently killed officer-hero. Drake is conscientious, and he

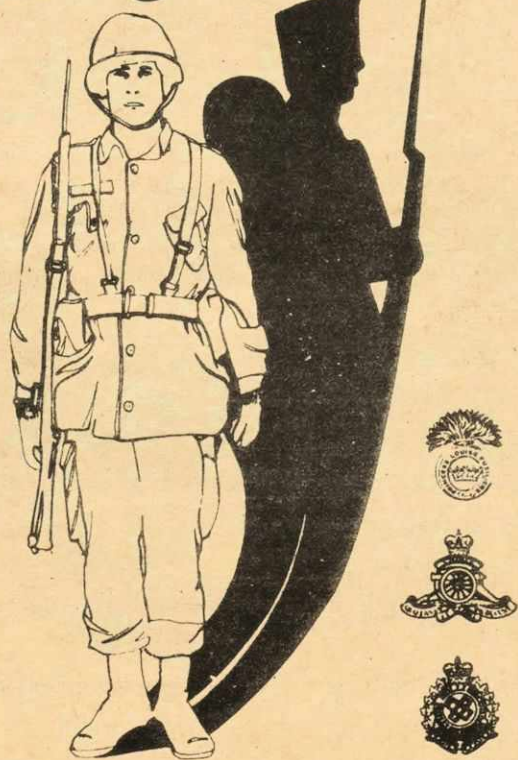
participates in the traditional game of the regiment: one man pulls a stuffed pig, full speed, through the officers' mess, while the others try to pierce it from behind with their swords.

Life in the regiment consists of brave deeds, "manly" good fun, and charming social events where beautiful and pure (well, almost!) young ladies dance and flirt with gallant officers.

This atmosphere of Victorian idealism is abruptly shattered when, during a dance, Mrs. Scarlet is attacked with a sword in the garden. Millington is accused and young Drake is chosen to defend him in the secret midnight sessions of "subaltern's court". It is assumed that the honor of the regiment must be protected at all costs from this upheaval of obscenity and violence within its own ranks. The trial forces into the open, the conflicts between the officers' sense of public "honor" and loyalties to personal friendships. The film ends with a twist of irony.

This film is very colorful and surprisingly non-violent; although it conveys, almost continuously, an undercurrent of threatening suspense which, at times, almost culminates in horror. The acting is competent—besides in addition to the actors already mentioned, Stacy Keach, Christopher Plummer, Richard Attenborough and Trevor Howard complete the cast—and the story seems a relevant comment on the fragility of "unbreakable" codes.

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Nina Deutsch

The Rebecca Cohn Auditorium on Sunday, February 22 was the scene of a concert given by the gifted young American concert pianist, Nina Deutsch. Due to terrible weather conditions, the crowd attending the concert was small; however, Deutsch was treated to an enthusiastic reception by these few brave souls.

The program played by Deutsch was rather brief, as she omitted two items from the first-half program. The first half began with a stately Haydn Sonata. Deutsch performed this piece very well, mastering difficult left-hand passages and demanding keyboard jumps. The next section of the program consisted of three excerpts from the work of the Russian composer, Gliere. As an average concert-goer, this reviewer was very impressed by the "fireworks" of these three songs. Deutsch showed great skill in conveying the moodiness and emotionality of these works. Her skill in dynamics was also showcased; deft shading of loud and soft gave the songs their essential dramatic quality. The first half ended with the "most typically Polish" works of Frederic Chopin, as Deutsch termed the Nocturne, Polonaise, and the Mazurka she performed. These three songs also showed great range dynamics, which Deutsch performed well. Changes in tempo in the Mazurka were interesting and well done.

The second half began with a curious work by the modern American composer Charles Ives. The work, called "The Alcotts", was inspired by the author L.M. Alcott



Nina Deutsch

playing the famous first four notes of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony in her Concord, Massachusetts drawing room in 1840. This song marked a contrast to the dramatic and involved works played in the first half.

"The Alcotts" was refreshingly simple and unornamented. Deutsch performed this understated work with finesse. The last item on the program was a long and extremely demanding Schumann work: well performed, but very long and somewhat tedious. Deutsch played a well appreciated encore, much to the delight of those assembled.

This concert was practically flawless. With the exception to the overly long final piece and the omission of a hoped-for Rachmaninoff work from the program, it was very worthwhile attending. It is a shame that more people do not take advantage of these free concerts at the Cohn.

Roger Manvell at Dal

Film critic, author and historian, Roger Manvell, will present two free lectures in the Sir James Dunn Theatre, Dalhousie Arts Centre, Monday March 8, at 8:30 p.m. and Tuesday, March 9, at 12:30 p.m.

For twelve years Roger Manvell was director of the British Film Academy, and Consultant to the Society of Film and Television Arts. He was head of the Department of Film History at the London Film School and currently is guest lecturer at Boston University's School of Public Communication.

Manvell's lecture in the Sir James Dunn Theatre, on Monday, is on British Film since 1960. This presentation includes illustrations and film extracts. His Tuesday lecture is entitled Acting Techniques of the 18th and 19th centuries.

Summer employment

Cont'd from pg. 1

mer compared to last year, according to NUS executive secretary Dan O'Connor.


O'Connor pointed out that the bulk of the job reduction comes from the cancellation of the OFY program, which last year employed 30,000 students. NUS wrote to Andras last month to discuss this cutback but the Minister has not yet replied.

O'Connor said Andras' non-response "is a good example of the degree of federal concern over the impact of their actions on students."

The impact of the federal cuts, combined with probable reductions in summer jobs by provincial governments, "isn't hard to predict", O'Connor said.

He repeated Andras' statement: "Without summer employment, many students will not be able to return to their studies in the fall".

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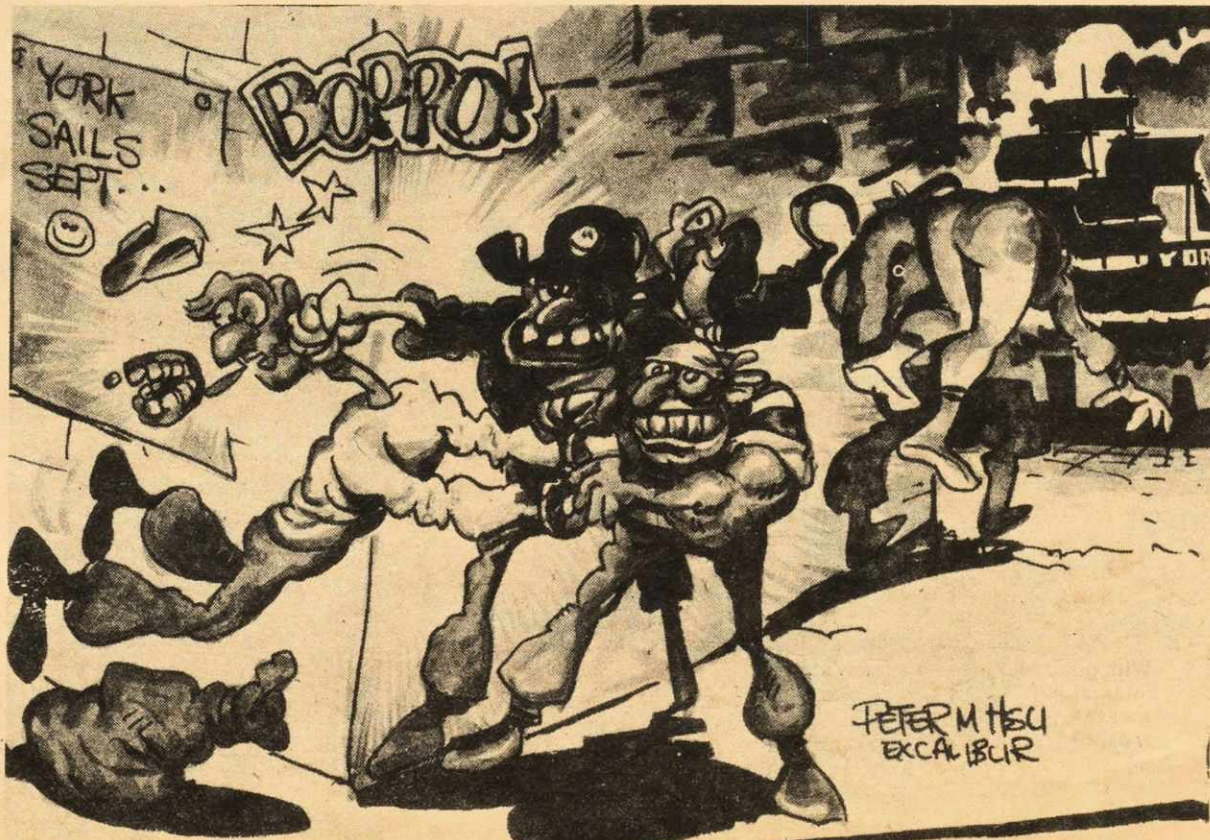
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Light fandango

by J.L. Round

To get to the point quickly, the Maria Alba Spanish Dance Company was disappointing. They seemed a capable group, the seven dancers, singer and flamenco guitarist, but rarely did the performance allow them the opportunity to create the excitement and splendour of Spanish dance.

Commencing with a rather lukewarm start, they were rather consistent throughout almost the whole of the programme. It was unfortunate because they seemed to have had everything else. A handsome company, they had the mystery and enchantment of Spain, beautiful costumery, and the intense, rhythmical grace of Spanish music. But then atmosphere isn't everything.

To be fair, however, I will say that what was done was beautifully and effectively performed. There were moments when the expectations I had had, seemed to be on the brink of being fulfilled, but these were brief moments rarely sustained.

The beginnings of *Intermezzo*, early in the programme, seemed an indication of better things to come. This dance was a duet choreographed by Luis Rivera, one of two guest artists with the company, who also performed the dance with Maria Alba. A fascinating set of move-

ments, much like an animalistic mating ritual, began the dance but somehow went astray - perhaps the animals had lost interest - and then culminated in a momentary, striking visual display created by the silhouettes of the dancers against a red back-drop.

The *Jota Navarra*, next in line was a light-hearted musical romp nicely performed which, however pleasant and colourful it may have been, was only pleasant and colourful.

Among the one really interesting piece was an interesting piece, *Asturias*, again choreographed and danced, alone, by Luis Rivera. Here was the fury and excitement of Spanish dance that I had been looking for, the dazzling display of costumery and foot-work that leaves the viewer breathless.

But O.K., so I know it's wrong to go to a performance with preconceived expectations. I know it is wrong to expect performers to fulfill these or any other expectations. And it is probably even more wrong to write a criticism on a comparative basis with these expectations. But it is by far the wrongest to go there expecting fire and fury and dazzling greatness, when all that could be had with the flick of a bic.

Women's Project arrival

To all women and friends of women! The Women's Information Project is a reality and happening here in Halifax!

The Women's Information Project is organized by the Halifax Women's Centre to supply information to women on resources, programs, rights, et cetera; for, by, and about women. This project has developed over a 2 month period, with the assistance of a Secretary of State grant and the efforts of Judy Aymar, among others. The project culminates on the weekend of March 13-14 at several locations in Halifax.

The Women's Centre hopes to reach as many women as possible, to maintain contact and provide a catalyst for individual and group consciousness. Feelers are being established in several areas, with support from various groups: YWCA, N.S. Government Employees' Association, Dalhousie Legal Aid, NFB, Maritime Tel & Tel, Turret Coffee House, Manpower (Womanpower), academic women, Pro-Feminae, Unison, Halifax Rape Relief, Halifax Regional Library, and many behind-the-scenes people.

The Project begins with information booths at shopping centres, March 4-6: Thursday night, Scotia Square; Friday night, Spryfield Mall; Saturday afternoon, Halifax Shopping Centre; with literature, displays and a slide presentation.

Two activities are planned for March 8, 8 p.m.: The Halifax YWCA (1239 Barrington St.) is sponsoring the panel discussion; "International Women's Year: Challenge, Catalyst, Change", and the N.S. Institute of Technology (Leeds St.) is hosting a talk "Can you work and still be a good parent?", sponsored by the N.S. Government Employees' Assoc. Barbara Clark and Susan Marmaroff will discuss child care and day care.

At 8 pm on March 10 "Les Filles du Roi" will be shown at the NFB Theatre. This is an historical documentary on French Canadian women, offering an interesting way to learn some history. (herstory). On the same day the Dalhousie Women's Movement will "woman" an

information booth in the Dalhousie SUB, from 11-1:30.

The St. Mary's SUB will also have an information booth at noon, March 11 from 11-1:30. That night at 8 pm "Women and Property" is the topic of discussion at the Oxford Community School. Speakers are from Dal. Legal Aid.

WOMEN'S WEEKEND.

Friday night at 8 pm women artists will perform at the Turret (1588 Barrington St.); a cover charge of \$2.00 (a necessary evil) will be charged. The list of performers has not been finalized, although Maxine Tynes will certainly be giving a poetry reading.

Saturday, March 13 there is NO REGISTRATION FEE and FREE BABYSITTING, at the Halifax Vocational School, 1825 Bell Road. There will be films, displays and photography by women.

From 10-11 am two workshops will be held on employment: one presented by Pro Feminae on career opportunities for women, especially in non-traditional occupations; the other by Lillian Risley on assessing employable skills, particularly for women returning to the labor force.

There are two workshops at 11 am: Barb Unree, of Unison, will describe women in the criminal world with emphasis on the causes of crime, and Halifax Rape Relief will discuss the social and legal implications of rape.

After the noon lunch break (available at cost) excerpts from John Culjak's play, "The Rain Falls Harder" will be shown. This is the premier performance of a dynamic and gripping play on rape.

At 1 pm Mildred Royer will give a workshop on "Women and the Law". At the same time Jaye Horrocks will discuss preventative

Cont'd on pg. 17

Gazette is accepting literary contributions for its spring issue

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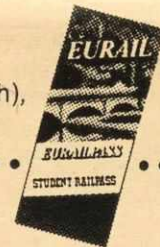
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UNB defeats Dal

FREDERICTON, N.B.—The Dalhousie Tigerettes lost the final game here Saturday afternoon (February 28), to the UNB Red Bloomers, 85-50, in the Atlantic

Universities Amateur Athletic women's basketball playdowns. The Red Bloomers again won the regional championship and an entry into the six-team national championships being played at the University of Guelph, March 5, 6 and 7.

Dal entered the Saturday game against UNB by defeating St. FX Xettes.

The UNB victory—one of a dozen in recent years—was a personal triumph for first-year women's basketball coach Phil Wright. He is a professor in UNB's phys-ed faculty.

The Red Bloomers and the Tigerettes played a point-for-point fast game in the first half with the 20-minute score 37 for UNB and 33 for Dal; in the second and final 20 minutes UNB outclassed the Tigerettes by a wide margin.



Tigerettes lose to UNB 85-50

High scores for UNB were co-captain, Kim Hansen with 23 points and Sylvia Blumenfeld with

20; Helen Castonguay was the top point-getter for Dal with 15 points.

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DAL FACULTY CLUB

SATURDAYS 2:30

Dal wins three in Boston

by Greg Zed

When the Dalhousie Women's Ice Hockey Team boarded Air Canada Flight 677, February 21st, the immediate concern of its members was to gear up for their upcoming tournament on March 12, 13 and 14th. Both coaches Robert Towner and Mike O'Connor felt that the women needed some outside competition, something they didn't

find too readily here in Halifax. To date the only team that has defeated the Tigerettes was Halifax West. The score in that match was 3-2, however, the Dal squad defeated the Halifax West squad on three previous encounters.

On Saturday, February 21st, the Dal squad faced Shawsheen Squaws in a late encounter which saw the visitors win 5-4. Merle Richardson who was selected M.V.P. last year led the Tigerettes with three goals while "ace-trainer" Allison Quinn and Janet McKenna each tickled the twine once Dal opened the scoring with three quick goals, however, the hometown Squaws tied it up. Then both teams exchanged mid-third period goals. With overtime haunting the two squads, Richardson fired her third goal of the evening to give the Tigerettes their first win.

On Tuesday the well rested Dalhousie team travelled to Boston College to play the Eagles. Once again Merle Richardson led the Dal squad with two goals. Janet McKenna who has certainly been one of the most spirited members of the Halifax squad found the net twice while Allison Quinn potted a single. The Eagles, playing a rather rough game replied twice and the game ended 5-2 for Dal.

Joan Proctor was the team leader Wednesday when the Tigerettes moved on to meet host team Boston University. She fired four goals in the massacre while Merle Richardson had two. Sue Hutchinson,

Allison Quinn, Janet McKenna, Nancy Orr and Beth Skinner rounded out the scoring. Brenda Silver picked up the shut-out for the Dal club.

The final game of the four match series ended on a sour note. The Dal squad were out-hustled, out-shot and out-skated in a rather wide open game in Waltham, Mass. The host team Waltham Angles fired six goals past Gwen Cromwell to post the 6-2 victory. Merle Richardson and Joan Proctor replied for the Tigers.

All in all it was a rather interesting trip for the Dal squad. Never before had a team of women ventured to the United States to play a tournament, however, future competition is anticipated. It must be noted that the team raised money over the past months and supported themselves entirely while in Boston. It certainly makes one sit back and admire the enthusiasm, desire and hard work that the women put into the game of ice hockey.

Next weekend (March 13th & 14th) the Dal squad will play host to a nine team Invitational Tournament. Why not play to attend some of the games.

Tickets for the game are available at the Dalhousie Equipment Centre or at the door.

Cost of the tournament is \$.50 a day or a 2 day pass for \$.75.

Next week GAZETTE will outline the program of events.

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Tiger's season ends

The Dalhousie Varsity Hockey team ended their league play February 21st when they travelled to Wolfville to tangle with Pierre Gagne's Acadia Axemen. For both teams, the game meant very little with regards to playoff standings but it was another game of pride. For the coaches it involved the confrontation of the 1975 coaches, that is to say Gagne was the assistant coach last year and was appointed to the coaching staff of Acadia this season.

Paul Finlay, Mike Gilbert, Rick Roemer and Tom Coolen replied for the Tigers in their 4-3 victory. Once again Melvin Bartlett played a rather solid game - keeping the Axemen off the score board.

Although it was the last game for the 1975-76 version of the Dal hockey squad much praise must be given to those Tigers that stuck it out. It was a long frustrated season filled with injuries and minor problems that made it quite difficult

for the rookie-studded club to get on the right track.

In essence, the Dal pucksters were faced with problems early in the year and it proved fatal to the rather enthusiastic club that remains. Since the Christmas break, and more so since their last defeat against the St. F.X-Men the black and gold squad showed enthusiasm, desire and pride to the final buzzer of the final game. They travelled to Fredericton and edged the Red Devils in a "game of pride" and continued to play their game of pride against the Axemen.

Certainly this club has to be commended for their consistent drive even though it, wasn't good enough for the playoffs. It is back to the "drawing board" for the coaching staff but one must not feel that nothing was gained this year. So while the "recruiting" continues Gazette sends congratulations on a respectable season and the best of luck in the future.

Dalorama

by L. Daye and M. Cormier

RULES

Find word which best suits the clue. The word begins with the letter above the clue you are dealing with. When you get the word try to find it in the box of letters. Circle the letters in the word. After all words have been found the quiz word will remain. The number after each clue gives the number of letters in the word.

-A-
- type of island found in the Pacific (5)

-B-
- largest animal on the earth (9)
- ----- and eggs (5)
- male servant (6)
- beast of burden found in Mexico (5)
- have gravity so great that not even light can escape (10)

-C-
- has the symbol Co (6)
- French impressionist painter (7)
- Trudeau recently visited here (4)
- former Stanfield speech writer (5)
- first day of the month (7)
- gold measurement (5)

-D-
- Cape Breton Development Corporation (5)

-E-
- member of the heron family (5)

-F-
- most primitive animal to have a definite head with sense organs and a differentiated body (8)

-G-
- this country started first mandatory programme of unemployment insurance (12)
- birthplace of Christopher Columbus (5)
- his surrender marked end of Indian resistance is 1886 (8)
- "A rose is a rose is a rose." (13)
- Agana is capital of the island (4)
- apartment for girls (5)
- Dillion's brainstorm (9)

-I-
- type of rock (7)

-K-
- Japanese dance drama (6)

-L-
- dead language (5)
- found in the blood (11)

-M-
- black leader assassinated in 1965 (8)
- the great wall of China was built to stop the advance of these people (7)
- invented a telegraph system (5)
- have you received any lately? (4)

-N-
- former leader of Egypt (6)

-O-
- ART (2)

-P-

S	E	L	O	H	K	C	A	L	B	U	R	R	O	P
M	R	O	W	T	A	L	F	A	N	O	C	V	E	D
E	G	P	C	O	B	A	L	T	I	C	S	I	L	G
N	G	E	E	A	U	R	I	I	E	E	T	D	A	U
A	P	T	N	L	K	K	A	N	T	Z	P	E	H	A
C	S	I	S	O	I	B	M	Y	S	A	A	O	W	M
I	L	L	O	T	A	C	C	A	E	N	T	B	E	A
R	G	A	O	C	I	O	A	W	D	N	R	Y	U	L
R	S	N	O	G	H	S	A	N	U	E	I	N	L	C
U	D	N	E	P	N	G	T	A	R	A	C	A	B	O
H	N	N	M	O	O	O	F	E	T	A	K	M	U	L
A	E	Y	N	N	U	T	M	O	R	S	E	R	T	M
R	L	A	N	A	S	S	E	R	E	G	S	E	L	X
E	A	O	M	I	N	O	R	E	G	T	E	G	E	I
M	C	C	N	I	A	T	I	R	B	T	A	E	R	G

- bird that has kinked vertebrae in its neck so that it cannot raise its face (7)

-S-
- patron saint of Ireland (9)

-V-
- CBC uses miles and miles of this film (5)

-W-

- Volks (5)

-Y-
- symptoms of sleep (4)

Last week's clueword: POSTERS

Quizword clue: BLUESOLOGIST (16)

Swimmers to Nationals

A record nine Dalhousie swimmers, and one diver, qualified for the CIAU / CWIAU Swimming and Diving Championships, to be held at the University of Waterloo this weekend, as a result of their performances at the A.U.A.A. Championships held at Wolfville, Feb. 19, 20 and 21.

Heading the women qualifiers for Dal is Lynn Sutcliffe who collected three second place swims in both 100 and 200 Backstroke events and the 400IM. This will be Sutcliffe's third C.W.I.A.U. appearance. Repeating for a second year is Jean Mason who placed in both the 50

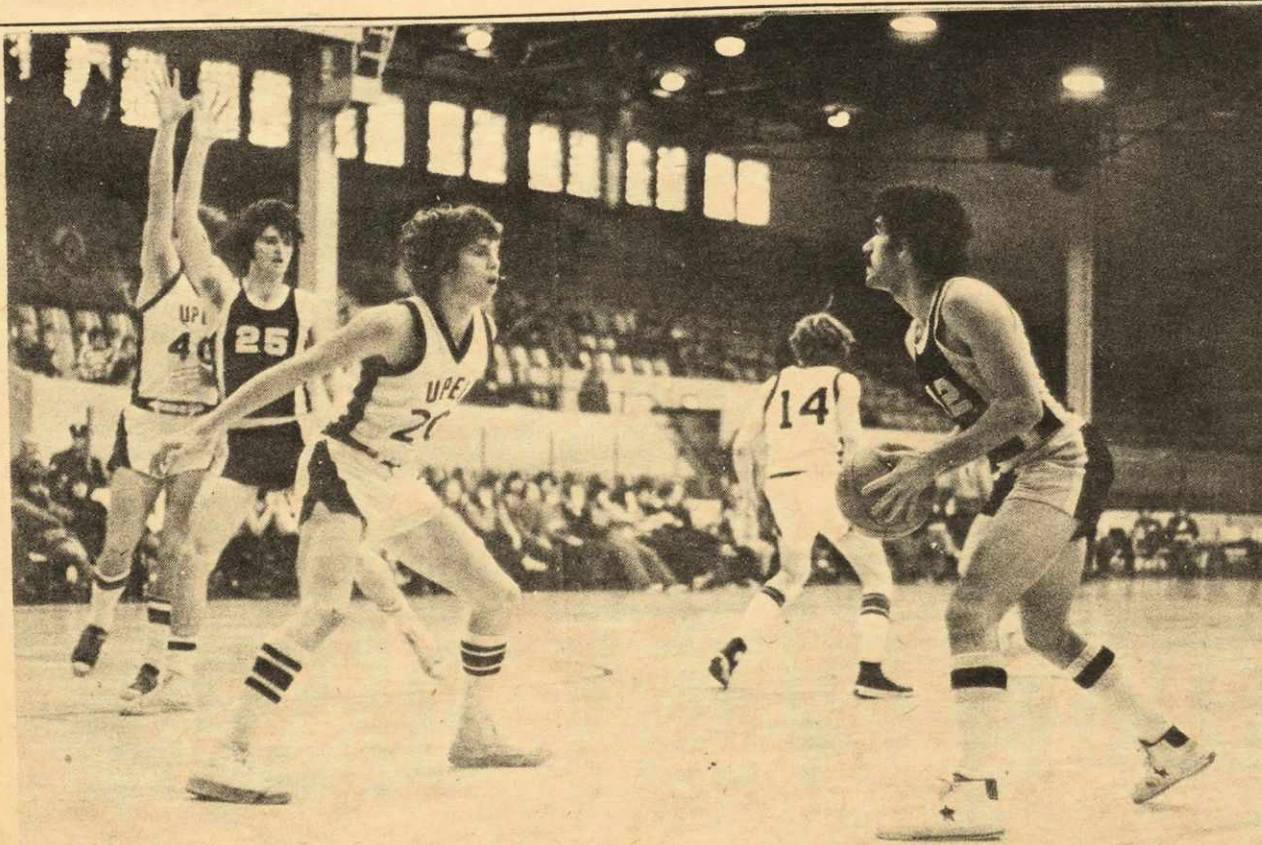
and 100 freestyle at the A.U.A.A.'s. They will be joined by first year students Joann Duncan, a butterfly, Andrea Gillespie, Backstroke and Gail Stewart, diving, who all placed well in their respective events. They combined with teammates Anne Campbell, Janet Bailey, Wendi Lacusta, Gill Morrow and Margie Barrow, all of whom made finals, to place third in the women's team standings behind Acadia and UNB.

As well, a strong contingent of five male swimmers will be representing Dalhousie at the Nationals - four freshmen and a senior. Earning

tickets to their first college Nationals were Gabor Mezo, AUAA champion in the 50 and 100 yards Freestyle, Cameron Rothery, AUAA 100 and 200 Butterfly champion, Richard Hall-Jones, runner up in the 100 free together with third placings in both 50 free and 100 breaststroke and Steve Megaffin who placed in both the 200 IM and 200 breaststroke events. They are joined by butterfly specialist Steve Cann who qualified in both 100 and 200 events. Their performances together with those of Philip Evans in diving; Mike Verheyem who had an exceptional swim in the 200 Breaststroke to place second; and Peter Poulos, who showed much promise for the future, resulted in a fine second place finish in the mens

team standings for Dal behind UNB.

A total of eleven new Dalhousie records were established by this years team members at the 1976 AUAA Championships. The Men's 400 Freestyle Relay team of Cameron Rothery, Steve Megaffin, Richard Hall-Jones, and Gabor Mezo collected a new AUAA Conference mark of 3:19.8 in winning the last event of the meet. This lopped 6.1 seconds off the previous record set by Dalhousie in 1974. These performances and the fact that nearly every Dalhousie swimmer recorded lifetime bests during the meet, made the 1976 AUAA's a satisfying one for Coach Nigel Kemp, who will accompany his team to Waterloo.



Dal lost in the AAU finals CIAU Basketball Championships will be held at the Halifax Forum March 4,5 and 6 Dal Photo / Jensen

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