

THE GAZETTE

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Compete eyeball to eyeball with US

By BILL OVEREND

FREE TRADE WITH THE United States will place Canadian sovereignty in jeopardy, says the head of the Council of Canadians (COC).

"If we get sucked into this comprehensive bilateral free trade agreement, you can say good-bye to Canada," Mel Hurtig, head of the newly formed COC and publisher of *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, told an audience of 150 in the Dunn building Nov. 6.

"What the Canadian nationalists have always feared is that we will be engulfed by a massive wave of continentalism that will (mean) the end of the separate country on the northern half of the North American continent. Today we are facing a situation where the very survival of our country is at stake," says Hurtig.

Hurtig appeared in Halifax to attract Nova Scotian support for the COC, a nationalist organization created in response to growing federal government "continentalism." Hurtig was introduced by Eric Kierans, former Liberal cabinet minister and organizer of the COC's predecessor, the Committee for an Independent Canada. Treasurer of the Nova Scotia branch of the COC, Michael Power, was on hand to sign up new members for the COC.

Hurtig says the federal government, embarrassed by resignations and bank failings, needs a success and consequently is making free trade its major economic thrust. By promoting free trade, says Hurtig, the government is courting assimilation.

"If you want a comprehensive free trade agreement, you better be prepared to have the same tax rates, the same interest rates, the same environmental laws, the same wage rates, the same working conditions (as the US) Hurtig told the crowd.

Hurtig implied that if a free trade agreement was reached, the federal government would have to cut taxes to equalize the Canadian and American business climates, or face an exodus of industry. Cutting taxes would mean axing social programs, he says.

"(Under a free trade agreement,) Canadian businessmen are supposed to compete eyeball to eyeball with the Americans," says Hurtig. "Fine. I'm a businessman. I'll compete eyeball to eyeball, no problem. But don't you tell me you're going to charge me higher taxes,.... or I'll move my plant (south)."

In response to veiled threats of American industrialists, says Hurtig, the federal government already has social programs on the negotiating table. Recently, American fisherman called the 58 different subsidy programs avail-

able to the Nova Scotia and Newfoundland fisheries (including unemployment insurance) unfair competition.

Freer trade with the US, Canada's largest trading partner, is not a new issue among Canadians. Proponents argue that lower trade barriers would open a large consumer market to Canadian producers, but others worry that currently protected industries on both sides of the border would be hurt. Canadian policy on trade is now governed largely by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), negotiated in 1958. Under terms of the agreement, the US ranks as a "most favored nation" trading partner to Canada. Hurtig thinks Canada should avoid a free trade arrangement, and stick to GATT.

Canadian politicians are approaching the trade issue with a 'colonial mentality,' complains Hurtig. "I'm not afraid of the Americans," he says. "It's our own Canadian politicians that I fear much more than the Americans."

"The greatest asset we have, easily, is our ability as Canadians to decide our future down the road," says Hurtig. "That is precisely what the government of this country is prepared to abandon."

Canadians are unaware of the dangers of free trade, he says, because the federal government is discouraging dialogue by trying to "rush into the window of opportunity."

"We must at the very least, have a debate," says Hurtig.

By agreeing to free trade with the US, the Canadian government discriminates against other trading partners, misjudges American owners of Canadian branch plants, and ignores US corporate lobbying power, Hurtig says. Canadian entities, such as comprehensive medicare, provincial power, the communications industry, marketing boards, tax incentives, research and development grants, stabilization policies and subsidized post-secondary education, will be endangered if a bilateral free trade agreement is effected, he says.

"Canada is the only country out of all the industrialized nations of the world that does not have an industrial strategy," says Hurtig. "We're the boy scouts of the world."

Hurtig hinted that the COC has a plan up its sleeve to canvas leaders at the First Minister's conference, Nov. 28 and 29 in Halifax. Last summer in another media stunt, the COC dropped a Canadian flag from an airplane onto the deck of the *Polar Sea*, an American icebreaker which plied the Northwest Passage in defiance of Canadian sovereignty.



Publisher Mel Hutig knows a good paper when he sees one. Hurtig recently spoke at Dalhousie on the threat of free trade to Canadian independence. Photo by Todd Miller, Dal Photo

Dal's deficit clipped

By CHARLENE SADLER

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY has chopped its deficit by almost \$5 million without cutting services, but the axe is not quite bloodless.

The money necessary for the cuts came from the Dal administration's very controversial suspension of employer contributions to the Dalhousie Faculty Association's (DFA) pension plan. The suspension is commonly known as a 'pension holiday.'

"It was quite simple, really," says Robbie Shaw, executive vice-president of finance.

The pension fund has accumulated a \$12 million surplus. "Eight million was used to improve the plan and then we used four million to reduce the deficit," says Mike Wright, director of finance.

"There were no losers," says Shaw, but adds that the DFA would argue that point.

The division of the surplus was very contentious. Both the DFA and the Dal administration wanted the whole sum for their own purposes.

"It was a fine method of deficit reduction," says John Graham, assistant vice-president of university services. "Nobody had to raise student fees or reduce services; therefore it was a painless, proper thing to do," he says.

Dr. Bob Rogers, chair of the Psychology department and DFA observer on the budget advisory committee, says the deficit cut was "done with the 'agreement' of the Association". The DFA is happy with it, says Rogers, because of the improvements in the pension scheme.

However, Rogers says he is not very sympathetic with the administration. "They are the causes of their own difficulties," he says. "There is a popular notion that Dal is in severe trouble, but it is a fairly wealthy university."

Rogers points to Dalhousie's endowment fund, which is estimated at between \$50 million and \$65 million. The interest which Dal receives from the fund is about \$5 million per year.

The deficit reduction was necessary to keep within the guidelines of the Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission (MPHEC). MPHEC rules stipulate that the university's operation deficits must not be in excess of two percent of the current year's government grant.

"It's a good rule because some universities would spend themselves into oblivion," says Shaw. "In Ontario it's legislated."

DSU plans exam aid

By VALERIE MATHESON

WITH EXAMS ONLY FIVE weeks away, the Dalhousie Student Union (DSU) has come up with a plan to make studying easier for Dalhousie students this year.

The idea is to get students to bring last year's mid-terms and final exams to the Student Council office so they can be photocopied and put on file for the students' use at the Enquiry Desk.

Reza Rizvi and Catherine Blewett, vice-president and president of the DSU, formulated the idea because of the computerized system that is now being used at the University of Alberta and McGill University.

The DSU is looking for exams from the faculties of Arts, Science and Commerce. "We want to start small and build it up so we can correct any errors," says Rizvi.

Sara Gorelick and Michele Gagon, second year Biology majors at Dalhousie, were ratified two weeks ago on a volunteer basis to be the Registry Coordinators.

Letters were sent on Oct. 22 to the chairs of the various departments with a form to be filled out asking whether or not they will participate. The coordinators

received about 40 replies with about 50 per cent agreeable and 50 per cent not.

Some professors from the Geology department, however, did send some exams. "We didn't want to go behind the professors' backs," says Gagon.

As of now, there has been little response from the student body. "We are not going to bother to go through with this unless we get a positive response from the students," says Gagon.

Some professors argue against the plan because they use take-home exams and others think last year's exams will mislead students.

"The argument was made in Council that some courses only have limited material, so as a result of giving last year's exams, this year's exams will be harder," says Blewett.

Gorelick and Gagon plan to get in touch with the professors who show concern but do not want to cooperate. They say it would be better to talk to the professors in person.

Gorelick says, however, the majority of the exams should come from the students. "It is a student service, so the only way it will work is if the students help out," she says.

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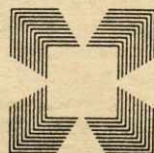
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Commentary should not exceed 700 words, letters should not exceed 300 words. No unsigned material will be accepted, but anonymity may be granted on request.

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The Gazette offices are located on the 3rd floor SUB. Come up and have a coffee and tell us what's going on.

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Botha benefits from Dal aid

By Lois Corbett
for Canadian University Press

HALIFAX (CUP) — Dalhousie has almost \$5 million invested in companies that deal with South Africa but until the Board of Governors complains, its investment committee won't change its practices.

Ruben Cohen, a New Brunswick lawyer and financier and chair of the investment committee, said any move to divest university stock would have to come from the Board.

"Our (the committee's) responsibility is to earn the most money for the investments we make," said Cohen.

Other committee members say they have discussed divestment but agree with Cohen that policy about buying stock in corporations and banks that do business with South Africa would have to

come from the top.

Some students are about to make that move and bring the issue to the Board of Governors.

Stevan Ellis, a student board rep, said he is putting a discussion of divestment on the board's next agenda.

"Our institution should take a leading role in the rest of the business community by divesting," he said.

"When other people see Dalhousie is getting out, we'll get a good reputation," said Ellis.

Ellis visited South Africa two years ago. He says he has "personal experience with just how horrible the system is there."

While he can't predict how the traditionally conservative board will react to his proposal of full divestment, Ellis said the members should listen to what the leaders of South Africa blacks are saying.

"In light of what Nelson Mandela and Bishop Tutu have always said about divestment, which is much more reflective of the situation of the 28 million blacks in South Africa, they can't just listen to the same arguments about not divesting," said Ellis.

Dalhousie owns shares in the Bank of Montreal, Toronto-Dominion Bank, the Bank of Nova Scotia and the Royal Bank, all of which have loans out to South Africa.

The university holds shares in the following companies that directly or indirectly do business in South Africa:

- Interprovincial Pipeline Limited
- Seagram Company Limited
- Trans-Canada Pipelines Limited
- Canadian Pacific Limited



Chair of the Dalhousie Board of Governors, Struan Robertson. Photo by Dal Photo

information and service and high-tech industries. You don't need the \$100 million to start a service industry, you do a steel plant. You can start a Mitel in your garage," says Robertson.

This doesn't mean the end to the multi-national corporation, he says. The large oil companies and the like will remain about the same size or shrink as the small companies fill the holes where large companies can no longer afford to compete.

Robertson says the reason large corporations can't compete against small businesses is the same reason government can't compete against private industry: bureaucracy.

"We think of bureaucracy only in the government organizations... I want to tell you, in the so-called private sector or commercial organizations we have it in spades as well. We haven't been improving our productivity over the last few years," Robertson says.

Most of this inefficiency found in large and medium size companies is not at the plant level or with the people actually doing the work, but with the managers, says Robertson.

"You will find in a similar activity the cost to manage the non-management work will vary dramatically," he says. "In some situations you will see that the array and the deployment of management people and the number of them is such that if your payroll is \$100 million, then you're spending \$13 million for management personnel. You will see another situation that's exactly the same where the payroll is a similar \$100 million and the payroll for the management people is \$45 million. Side by side, the very same activity. It's really a blatant case of inefficiency and the lack of dedication to productivity. And you'll find this in industry generally."

Robertson says that beating inefficiencies is not a subject that gets much attention in business schools.

"You do very basic things," he says. "It's like the way you win hockey games. It's skating and checking. You got to try to break down these large corporations into manageable components to examine the various elements to find out where the inefficiencies are."

- Canadian Pacific Enterprises
- Gulf Canada Limited
- Imperial Oil Limited

At least one of the six member committed is opposed to divestment.

"It (the issue) came up a few years ago. We decided then that we'd invest in whatever we decided to invest in. We don't have any direct investment in South Africa," said Frank Covert.

"If General Motors had a plant in South Africa and we decided to invest in General Motors, that wouldn't faze us a bit," he said.

Covert said the committee would have to decide first if it was a safe investment.

"That's what counts," he said.

Andrew MacKay, president of Dalhousie and a member of the investment committee, said Dalhousie has the "second or third largest endowment fund of any university in Canada," so the committee's work is "very important in terms of university financing in the long term."

MacKay said he finds divestment a "frustrating" debate.

"It's hard to make up my mind on that one. There is a general difficulty in picking investments by considering the moral or ethi-

cal values of the government of the country," he said.

"You can't start looking at every company and its practices and policies. You'd probably find that you'd have reasons not to make any investments," said MacKay.

Paul Huber, an economics professor at Dalhousie and the university faculty association's rep on the investment committee, agrees with MacKay.

"Some people would argue, and I'm in this group, that there's no way you can have clean hands and invest. Somewhere, sometime, your money is going to connect with some government you don't like," said Huber.

"In an indirect way, investments are always involved with politics, if one thinks about it," he said.

Huber said the role of the committee is to "invest in solid companies. We don't seek out companies in South Africa, or other companies that have a major involvement in South Africa, because there would be a certain amount of risk involved."

Other investment committee members are Struan Robertson, J.G. Simpson and Donald Sobey.

Future bright for commerce

By RICHARD REAGH

THERE'LL BE LOTS OF JOBS for commerce graduates when they hit the work force, says the chief executive officer of Central Trust.

Struan Robertson, who is chair of the Dalhousie Board of Governors as well as a banker, told business students at a luncheon last week that Canadian corporations will need even more commerce graduates in the future, due to a growing need for strategic, pragmatic planning in the face of increasingly uncertain economic conditions.

"It's a very systematic, comprehensive type of planning that is currently being undertaken by those who wish to survive," says Robertson, the former head of Maritime Tel & Tel.

"You must do it on a disciplined basis; even then you may end up in a slump where you didn't expect to be, but at least then you can go back to see where you got off the rails," he says.

"It's become quite challenging out there, so we need lots of help."

Robertson says businesses in the western world have come almost full circle. In the early 1900's, businesses were small, he says, but in the 50s and 60s, large corporations came to dominate people's lives. They still dominate today, says Robertson, but the difference is big business can no longer expand at will.

Now that large businesses can't expand as quickly, unemployment is much higher than it was in the post war boom, says Robertson. Small businesses, he says, have moved up to once again fill the gap.

"Ninety percent of the new jobs created in the last two or three years were in firms of fewer than 50 people. It's a reflection of the type of society that we're moving into...one that's dominated by

Clear international role sought

By NAA DEI NIKOI

A PRECISE DEFINITION OF the role of Canada's universities in international health and an improved system of communication of research information and available expertise were called for by delegates at a health conference held at Dalhousie University last weekend.

In May, 1984, the World Health Assembly passed a resolution urging its member states and their universities to develop a universal design for "Health For All By The Year 2000."

Against this background, the International Health Office at Dalhousie University, headed by Dr. David Shires and under the aegis of the Lester B. Pearson Institute for International Development, brought together Canadian University health professionals, representatives of federal government and voluntary international organizations for the conference.

Work groups dealing with aspects of international health such as education, service, research and organization met over the two days. The conference's objective was to examine university involvement in existing international health policy structures and to formulate a multidisciplinary approach to alternate structures. Topics ranged from differential fees for students from developing countries to project development, funding and implementation.

Dr. Margaret Catley-Carlson, president of the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA), acknowledged in her keynote address that without the support garnered from Canadian universities, few of CIDA's projects could exist.

Catley-Carlson gave credit to

McMaster University for its role in the Aga Khan School of Nursing in Pakistan and Moncton University for its part in nutritional projects in Nicaragua. She says she feels, however, that more can be done.

"We need Canada's universities to get their act together so well that they can provide multidisciplinary expertise adapted to developing country problems," says Catley-Carlson.

Dr. Carlyle Guerra de Macedo, executive director of the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), says he feels that a new theory of development should be defined in which health should be given higher priority.

"'Health for All' cannot be realized without solidarity, because it is a responsibility not only of each of us but all of us joined together in a concerted effort," he says.

In a panel response entitled, "The View from Developing Countries," Mrs. Gloria Nikoi, Senior Fellow at the Pearson Institute, underscored the point that "international development does not take place in a vacuum."

She emphasizes the need for research programs to be relevant and have sustainability.

George Joseph of the Coady Institute, St. Francis Xavier University, called on university health officials to "create an awareness amongst staff and students about third world health problems"

The first priority of our universities in international health research is to strengthen the capacity of the developing world to do its own research, said Dr. Richard Wilson, director of the health

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N.S. education report delayed

By PAT FAGAN

MORE THAN A YEAR AND A half after hearings were held in Halifax by the provincial Royal Commission on Post-Secondary Education, its report, including its findings and, more importantly, its recommendations, has yet to be released to the public.

Set up by the Buchanan government to look into the problems of modern university education, the Commission heard presentations from various parties concerned with the problems in the university system. The concerned parties included a group from the Dalhousie administration headed by president Andrew MacKay, as well as student interest groups like Students' Union of Nova Scotia (SUNS).

Originally scheduled for February of 1985, the report of the Commission was delayed. Most Oct. 18, when it was put off once again. The latest projected date for release is the end of December.

Speculation abounds on the reason for the delay. Most guesses concerned the political side of the situation. It has been suggested that the Commission's report contains material which the provincial government considers 'too hot to handle'.

As well, recent plans by the federal government to make cuts in its transfer payments for education to the provinces has made the Royal Commission more of a factor in determining what will happen to the education system in Nova Scotia.

James LeBlanc, chair of SUNS, says he feels the delay may have to do with the reported upcoming shuffle in the Buchanan cabinet. It has been suggested that a new education minister may be appointed who won't have to answer for the previous education policies.

LeBlanc says the Commission set out to investigate the operations of each university in the province and recommend individual changes for each of them. As a result, he expects there will be cuts advised in certain departments, along with increased interaction between universities, particularly those in Halifax, in order to increase efficiency and decrease costs.

As to the validity of the Commission itself, LeBlanc says, "Definitively, I think that it's valid as long as the report seems to represent everyone who made submissions. But, if it reflects what the education minister has been saying for the last two or three years, then it's a waste of time."

DSU executive vice-president Reza Rizvi feels that his guess is as good as anybody's as far as the Royal Commission is concerned. "Nobody has said anything about it. We've been given some deadlines but nothing has happened," says Rizvi.

"The longer they put it off, the worse it gets," Rizvi says. Rizvi believes the Commission's report will be released after the end of the second term, but would prefer another time due to the fact that it will be impossible to organize

student reaction to the report at such a time.

Rizvi does feel the report must address the current problems in the education system.

"It still does not change the fact that it's underfunded and not providing the services it could to the students if the universities had the money," says Rizvi.

"It's questionable whether it'll contain anything radical," says King's College student union president Tom Rhymes, referring to the recommendations in the report. He notes that there is a fair amount of concern in the Maritimes about what the recommendations will be.

As to reasons for the delay, Rhymes believes too that the report may be held back until after the rumored cabinet shuffle. He adds that the government may not want to release it on the heels of reports such as the MacDonald Commission, which also makes references to the education system. Rhymes mentions that timing plays a role. "It would be political suicide to release that thing in August," he says, when students are worrying where to find money for their fall studies.

"The Department of Education insists they don't now anything about what's contained in the report. I wonder about that. The only point I can see (in delaying the report) is that there are some really contentious issues in it," says Rhymes.

Rhymes worries that any recommended cutbacks may severely damage the cultural aspects of a university education, in that it would create a stifling atmosphere. As an example, he says, "There's a possibility that everyone who takes business will take business at St. Mary's." He feels very negatively about such a situation where, for instance, history students would only come in contact with other history students, rather than a diverse group of interests.

"In a general way," says provincial NDP leader Alexa McDonough, "it's my perception that all they wanted was a rubber stamp." McDonough suspects the Buchanan government's motives in organizing the Royal Commission. She believes that the government might have delayed the report because the panel members may actually have come up with recommendations that were found to be politically unacceptable.

"I can't imagine them delaying the report because of a rumored cabinet shuffle," says McDonough, noting that the shuffle has been a rumor for three years now. If the commission acted the way it was supposed to, McDonough says, it should be completely independent of the government's policies. "If it's politicized to any extent, then it's a big worry."

"The other sad truth," says McDonough, "it's that the government really has elevated to a fine art of appointing every kind of task force or commission for making decisions."

Provincial Education Minister Terry Donahoe was unavailable for comment at press time.

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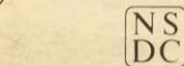
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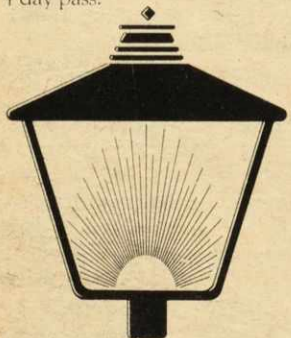
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Spicer speaks out on women in media

By SUSAN LUNN

WOMEN WERE CONSIDERED to have "bad voices" and "no credibility on the air" when they first tried to enter television broadcasting, says Roxanna Spicer, co-executive producer of CBC's *Enquiry*.

Spicer spoke this past weekend on women in the media to delegates at this year's second conference of the Atlantic Region of Canadian University Press.

Spicer, who entered television in 1975, has worked her way up to being one of three women executive producers in the CBC.

When women first attempted to enter the medium they met resistance, says Spicer. Then ambi-

tious women entered the scene, and audiences found they could relate to them. The CBC, recognizing their worth, became "skewed in favour of women," she says.

"The pendulum swings in both directions," says Spicer. Although the system would now appear to some as being biased against men, there is still an absence of women in the top executive roles. This is "where the power is, behind the camera," she says.

Spicer says women in the media are still often relegated to covering "tear-jerkers", emotional stories which women are perceived to be good at doing, says Spicer.

The news show *Enquiry*, of which Spicer is co-executive producer, is an all-female unit. As such, the five women who comprise the unit face a lot of pres-

sure. Spicer says she feels, however, that the unit will not only succeed but be an exceptional success.

Spicer acknowledges the "long, hard road to get respect" that she had to travel. Asked to comment on the future of women in the media, she replies that it "remains to be seen what kind of stereotyping will go on."

She estimates only three per cent of all top positions in television are filled by women. "The aggressive progress of women has been most recent and it takes a while for the system to catch up," she says.

Spicer says she has been deemed by some a feminist. While she says she is that, she says she focuses more on dynamics that are neither male nor female. Student feminism, she says, would turn viewers away.



Geills Turner speaks to reporters at the Liberal convention. Photo by Russ Adams, Dal Photo.

Liberal convention a success

By JEAN LeBLANC

LIBERAL PARTY REFORM, begun in 1982 by the youth wing of the Liberal party, continued at the national convention held in Halifax over the weekend.

The youth wing of the party also set the trend at this convention, giving leader John Turner a rousing reception when he arrived to address the youth delegates. Turner went on to receive a 15-minute standing ovation when he spoke to delegates Saturday night. For Turner, it was a welcome reaffirmation of Liberal party confidence in its leaders.

The Halifax convention was the first since the party's defeat in last fall's election. Reforms and changes were discussed at length in sessions and meetings over the weekend, but probably won't produce overnight change.

Turner promised to remain as "custodian" of the party "for a few years yet," in his speech to the Liberal youth.

"You can't start a fire without a spark," Turner told the youth delegates. Liberal youths, says Turner, are the party's spark.

Turner called the Halifax convention "the culmination of a two-year process" or reform, and said the rebuilding of the Liberal party is "on schedule." He said, the caucus in Ottawa is improving, constitutional issues are being opened, and the federal-provincial links within the party

are being restored.

Despite demonstrations of backing for Turner, however, doubts of his leadership persisted.

Appearing Nov. 8 at Dalhousie's law school, Turner was asked what he thought of a recent Quebec newspaper poll which shows Jean Cretien to be a two-to-one favorite over Turner in Quebec.

"He's a nice guy," Turner replied. "How does it affect my leadership? It doesn't."

Major developments at the convention included the National

Women's Liberal Commission winning a commitment to ensure equality in principle between the sexes in the party.

The youth wing, as the rest of the party, remained strongly divided on the issue of free trade.

Youth did win the right to decrease their convention fees and send more youth delegates to national conventions, but were unable to obtain backing for a proposal that would have allowed them to choose their own delegates to national conventions.

1986

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TIME: 7:00 pm

DATE: November 14

International

continued from page 3

sciences division of the International Development Research Centre (IDRC).

By establishing formal linkages with Third World indigenous organizations who are at the grassroots level, he says, Canadian universities can put systems in place that "optimize the use of their limited resources."

Dr. Ian McAllister, chair of the board of directors of the Pearson Institute, feels that tackling many problems of the Third World, including that of health, requires an "interdisciplinary approach," one which Canadian universities can offer.



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Newspaper autonomy

Last weekend over 50 representatives from 10 Atlantic student newspapers met in Halifax as part of the Atlantic Region Canadian University Press conference (ARCUP). The major topic of discussion during the long weekend was student newspaper/student council relations.

The discussion was sparked by the problems of two student papers in the Atlantic region, the *Aquinian*, at St. Thomas University in Fredericton, and the *Athenaeum*, at Acadia University in Wolfville. The staff of both papers are currently in conflict with their respective councils.

Acadia's student council last week refused to ratify Trent Allen as the *Athenaeum's* editor. Allen came well-qualified, as this would have been his second year as editor. He was chosen by the nominating committee (composed of three student councillors and three newspaper staffers). Finally, according to the delegates who attended the ARCUP meeting, Allen was the popular choice of the staff.

St. Thomas' *Aquinian* suffers a different problem. The student council there cut over three

thousand dollars from the paper's budget, and forced it to drop its membership in Canadian University Press, a cooperative of 57 student newspapers from across Canada, for which they pay fees and attend conferences.

In both cases student politicians interfered with the papers' autonomy, and their right to control what they print. The councils denied the staff of the papers the right to act independently from the student council. Without this independence, a student newspaper is open to intimidation, which ultimately affects its editorial policy. If a student union does not like the way a paper is run, and they control the purse strings and/or personnel of the paper, it is highly unlikely they would not choose to effect some changes and therefore have the newspaper "toe the line."

Without some autonomy, both in finances and editorial content, the university community loses a check on the student council. That extra critical voice of student news is being drowned at Acadia and St. Thomas. Hopefully, with the help of the region's other student papers, they'll at least go down fighting.

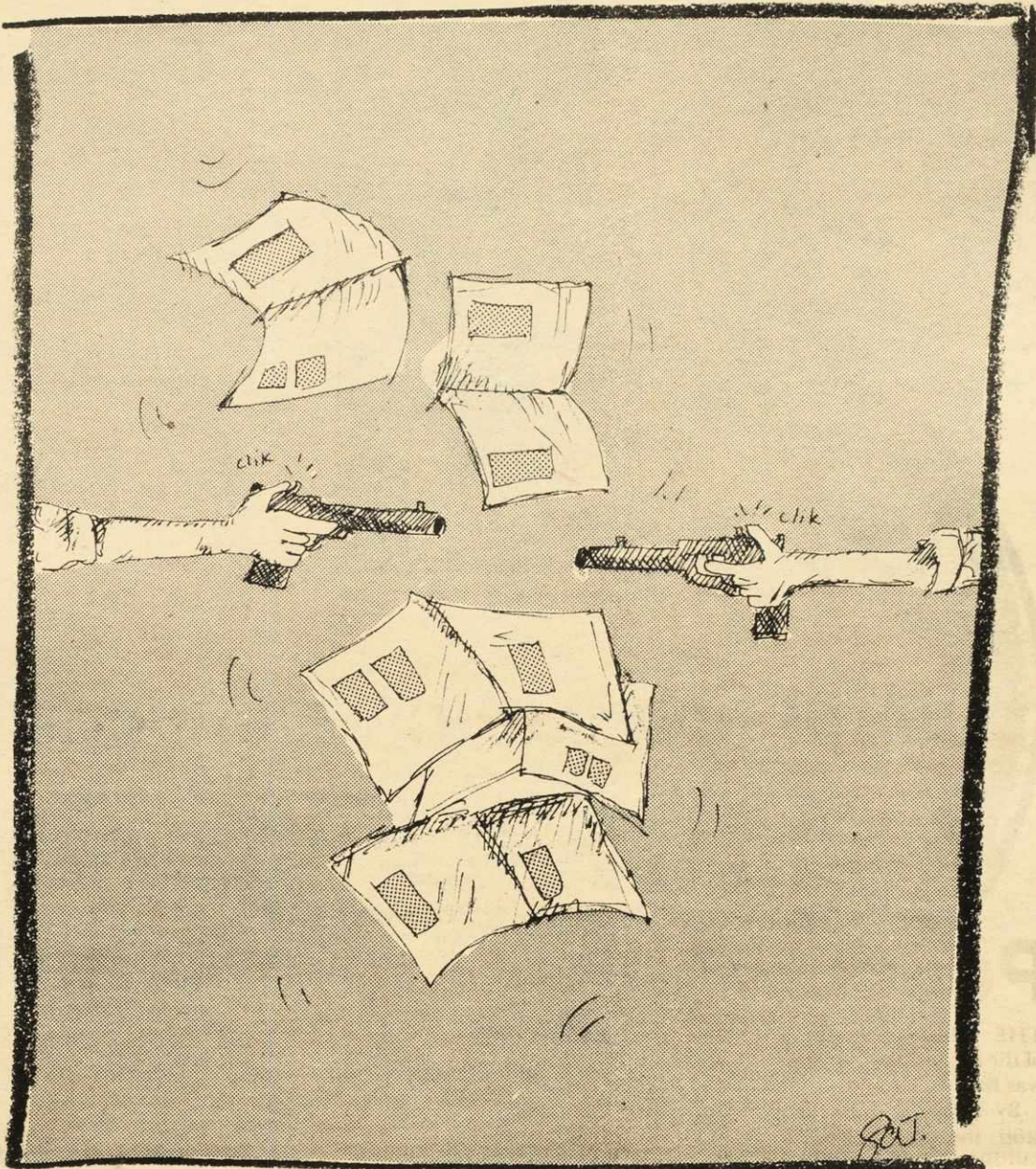


Illustration by Stephen Thrasher

snow patrol

ON THE FINAL LEG OF THEIR MISSION TO DELINEATE THE CANADIAN NORTH, JAKE AND SCOTT HAVE BECOME LOST SOMEWHERE NEAR IGLOOKLIK ...

WE'RE LOST SCOTT.

HOW CAN YOU TELL IN THIS SNOW STORM?

I CAN SMELL FOOD COOKING.

GREAT! THEN BASE CAMP MUST BE NEARBY.

I LIKE THE SMELL.

WE'RE LOST JAKE.

HI YA!

WHO'S THAT?

Joel

JAKE AND SCOTT, CANADA'S MEN IN THE HIGH ARCTIC, HAVE DISCOVERED THEY ARE NOT ALONE ...

WHO'S THERE?

HI YA. I'M STAN LOPEZ. THIS IS SOME STORM YOU GOT UP HERE.

HOW DID YOU GET WAY OUT HERE?

MISSED MY SUBWAY STOP. I MUST'VE GONE CLEAR UP TOWN. IT WASN'T SNOWING LIKE THIS WHEN I LEFT HOME.

WHERE IS HOME, STAN?

WEST 52 ND STREET. IS THIS THE BRONX?

Joel



Peace and disarmament is within our grasp

THE GREATEST TRAGEDY of the Second World War is that it was necessary to fight it.

By 1939, there was no way to stop the Nazi enslavement of Europe without going to war against Germany.

Wait. Pause. Go back over those two paragraphs. While a good case can be made for the argument there, there is still one short phrase screaming out a message, a message still consistently missed by those who think about the horror of that war.

The phrase is "By 1939".

The phrase points out the real tragedy of the 20 century. The tragedy is that while humanity has grown to near-adulthood in the material sense, mentally, morally, spiritually we have not yet left junior high school.

You remember junior high school. The place where things were most often settled with the fists.

Hitler should never have gotten to 1939. Hitler should have remained what he originally was: a moderately talented artist from a small town in Austria. Instead, Hitler got where he did because, in a very real sense, he was the ultimate expression of what this century has been all about.

By 1939, this century had to accept him as one of its own.

Did it have to be this way? Well, for one thing a good argument can be made that everything that has happened in history has done so because it *had* to happen. But let's play a little game of "what if". In the true spirit of Remembrance, perhaps we can learn something from our terrible mistakes.

Entering this century, western civilization had built up a structure that seemed stable, enduring, progressive, and morally strong. There were wars, but controlled wars for the most part, "necessary" wars. The moral basis of society would keep them from

going too far.

Despite this complacency, some saw the writing on the wall. The increasing power of weapons of destruction, along with the growing greed of governments and businesses, might easily let war get out of hand.

The Socialist International, for one, saw the danger. Its members saw no reason to fight for governments and businesses that were opposed to them, so they declared in 1912 that the working classes of Europe would not respond to any call to the colours in a general European war.

In 1914 the Socialists of Germany, who controlled the lower house of parliament, actually had the power to block funding for the war that erupted that summer.

They didn't. Like the rest of the International, like the people of the western world in general, they became swept up in the great wave of nationalism and went to war with a will.

What if they gave a war and nobody came? They all came. 13 million of them stayed.

The First World War tore the heart out of western civilization. The moral code that had seemed carved in stone was gone. The winners and the losers, each grasping for something to replace it, clutched hold of the same straw: military force.

On the Allied side, military force seemed the thing that had saved them from German domination. Only the maintenance of that force would keep them secure.

On the German side, military force seemed to have been inadequate. Therefore, the only way to be secure was to create a new force, more powerful than the one before.

The Treaty of Versailles disarmed Germany. This was supposed to be preliminary to general European disarmament. With the attitudes of the two sides

given above, what chance did disarmament have? Germany was physically disarmed, but both sides were mentally armed to the teeth.

Government and business, who are the only beneficiaries of military force were, needless to say, pleased as punch by the situation. They actively encouraged it.

When the Nazis came along, the western world, so long fearful of Germany, adopted a curious isolationist stance. Disarmament of Germany hadn't brought disarmament to Europe, but the rearmament of Germany brought a new European arms race. The former Allied states tried to keep the peace through the theory of deterrence. Sound familiar?

What if they gave a war and nobody came?

The problem with deterrence, as the world saw in 1939, is that there's always some nut somewhere crazy enough to go to war, even if it inevitably means his own destruction.

Anyone with any objectivity could see in 1939 that Hitler couldn't win the war; the German admirals considered the war lost as soon as Britain entered, on Sept. 3. But Hitler went ahead. So much for deterrence.

Nazism could have been beaten much sooner, and with no loss of life, if the western world had gone after it, rather than isolating itself from it. First, the Germans could have been treated a lot better in the first place, rather than letting them starve on the streets in the 1920's. But even after the Nazis came to power, a strong international condemnation of their government, backed by economic sanctions, could have stopped their buildup of strength and given the German people a chance to correct their tragic

mistake.

Instead, the leaders of the western world went along with Nazism. Many, including Canada's prime minister Mackenzie King, openly expressed admiration for the Nazi system. At least, they said, Hitler was providing a buffer against the threat of communism.

Does anyone see a parallel to what's going on today in regard to South Africa?

J.S. Woodsworth, first leader of the CCF, forerunner to the NDP, was the only member of Parliament to vote against Canada going to war in 1939. Although appalled by Nazism, he said as a pacifist he could not vote for war under any circumstances. He went on to point out how the moral failure of the western leadership had led to the crisis of 1939. He predicted a war that would last five or six years. Other MPs laughed at him.

Six years later the war ended. Nearly everything had changed in those six years. Now the U.S. and the USSR were the dominant world powers, and the US had atomic weapons. The USSR developed its own in a few years.

One thing that hadn't changed was the theory of deterrence. Despite the theory's failure in 1939, the world was willing to stake its fate on the theory once again.

Einstein said nuclear weapons had changed everything but the way we think. Humanity now had the power to completely destroy itself, yet we were still thinking like we had nothing more dangerous to face than sticks and stones.

And, as Derek Rasmussen and Ken Burke point out in this supplement, our governments and businesses are actively encouraging us to think like this.

We have only one way to break free of the threat of nuclear and "conventional" war. We have to break free of our mental reliance

on military force.

This is not going to be easy, especially for the male half of society which has been raised to use force. Our governments and businesses will fight against this change of mind-set tooth and nail, because they have everything to lose by it.

But it's going to have to happen. Before we can disarm physically, we must disarm mentally.

Many will say this is impossible. Humanity, they will say, has always used force, and you can't change human nature.

In response to this argument, let's present an example.

Until about 200 years ago there was an institution just as firmly entrenched in western society as warfare was then, or is now. That institution was slavery, specifically the enslavement of blacks.

All the same arguments were used in defense of slavery as are now used in defence of war. "Slavery has existed since the beginning of time," they said. "God is on our side," they said. "You can't change human nature."

But in a period of only a century all those arguments were defeated, and institutionalized black slavery ceased to exist. Most blacks still didn't have it very good, but at least they were no longer physically in chains.

Today we look back at slavery and wonder how good, decent people could ever have accepted it. The answer is that we simply don't think the way they did. We were able to change our "human nature."

Today we look forward to the future, and some of us can see a future without war. It is there, but it will take an enormous effort of will to reach out and grasp it. Our ancestors of the past two centuries showed us how we can do it.

Follow their example. Think peace.

Students mock Star Wars

VANCOUVER (CUP) — A programme of the U.S. Strategic Defence Initiative Organization to get universities involved in "mission-oriented basic research" for Star Wars has campus disarmament groups jumping at the chance to join it.

Students for the University of B.C., Simon Fraser University and Langara College have joined forces to form the Students' Committee to Assist Military Madness (SCAMM). SCAMM is sponsoring a contest aimed at supplying "innovative and even outrageous" abstracts to the SDI.

Because the SDIO would like to

get researchers involved as quickly and easily as possible in Star Wars, they are initially sparing researchers "the laborious task of preparing a formal proposal." Instead, they are soliciting short preproposals called "white papers".

"It's a perfect opportunity for us. They're begging for ridicule," say Mark Fettes, a SCAMM organizer at UBC.

The idea of the contest was started by the *November 11th Committee* at Cornell University in response to the SDIO program.

In May of this year, representatives from 150 U.S. universities

attended a SDIO briefing in Washington, where U.S. Secretary of Defense officials outlined how to apply for SDI research funding, and asking for a 10-page "white-paper."

Cornell administrators who'd attended the briefing in turn briefed Cornell academics on how to apply for funding.

Responding to concern over the program, Lisbeth Gronlund, a graduate student in physics at Cornell, co-wrote a pledge listing concern and committing researchers not to work on SDI.

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Owen Wilkes Photo by Dal Photo

Wilkes speaks on peace

By DAN FELDSTEIN

"THE WHOLE OF THE Pacific is regarded by the superpowers as a free-fire zone where they can do anything they want because there isn't enough of a population to make a fuss."

New Zealand peace activist Owen Wilkes, speaking on the military exploitation of the Pacific, says continuing military presence has been detrimental to the region.

Wilkes talked about the long history of the military uses of the Pacific on his Oct. 31 presentation in the SUB. He also gave an update on the current military uses of that region.

Wilkes says the militarization of the Pacific started with the Americans when the first atomic bomb was dropped on Japan. Since then the British, French, Chinese and Russians have all jumped on the bandwagon, not wanting to be outdone by the other military powers, says Wilkes.

He says the region is currently used for nuclear and missile testing, military exercises, chemical weapons storage and testing, and surveillance by all of the previously mentioned military powers, the United States and the Soviet Union being the major players.

"These islands are highly militarized," say Wilkes, "but the populations are too small and isolated to have any political impact and thus the problems go unnoticed."

He says nuclear testing in the region has had long-term consequences for the ecology and the people of the region.

"We're left with a legacy of the nuclear testing in the form of islands that are too contaminated for people to live on, people who have been permanently displaced, and people who are suffering from unusually high instances of leukemia and other cancers," Wilkes says.

Wilkes suggests Canada could learn from the nuclear-free example of New Zealand, noting that 75 percent of New Zealanders support the nuclear-free policies of the Labour government in that country.

He says this could be accomplished by starting at the municipal level, initiating a process that would make the cities nuclear-free zones.

"Declaring cities nuclear-free is an extremely effective way of mobilizing and influencing public opinion," he says.

Wilkes also says Canada should take steps to ensure its northern regions are not used for military purposes.

He says Canada's economic interdependence with the US would serve as a bargaining chip towards this end rather than a means of US retaliation. He adds that since New Zealand instituted its nuclear-free policy there has been no economic retaliation from the US.

An enthusiastic crowd of about 35 people were on hand to hear Wilkes' lecture and ask him questions on the material.

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Aircraft shatter peace of Innu people

There is no warning. Flying at 450 knots, sometimes as low as 100 feet above ground, NATO fighter aircraft — German Phantom II's and British Tornados — scream overhead, exhaust fumes rippling the tents and shaking the trees. The children are terrified; some of them run into the forest and the adults have to spend several hours to find them. Another afternoon that could have been spent hunting and trapping has been wasted.

On a quiet river, 57-year-old Francois Bellefleur, an Innu hunter, is canoeing with his two youngest children. "We couldn't hear them coming up from behind us on the river. We couldn't hear them at all. (My children) were paddling in the canoe on the other side. They just jumped out of the canoe when the planes took us by surprise, because they were frightened. And if they had jumped off in the deep water, I could have lost them."

The planes are part of NATO training exercises, using highly sophisticated navigational equipment to fly very low over Quebec-Labrador terrain. The pilots can pretend they are flying over eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, and this year they are going to pretend to drop bombs. They are training to fight in a nuclear war and are part of Canada's attempt to meet some NATO commitments without spending any money. Two hundred feet below them, a way of life struggling to reassert itself is once again threatened.

Last October, Innu from Sheshashie, La Romain, St. Augustine and Mingan — communities on the Quebec-Labrador peninsula — began an international campaign to publicize the militarization of their territory and the threat to their culture from these training exercises. Since then, a number of social action and peace groups, including Oxfam, Ploughshares, the Catholic Social Action Committee and the Status of Women's Council have joined the Innu's protest. The Wilderness Society has also joined in, concerned, as are the native people, about the effect on wildlife of these flights.

"We decided to go after this issue from a number of different angles," says Peter Armitage, a graduate student in anthropology at the Memorial University of Newfoundland.



"Not only does (low level flying) represent an escalation of the arms race by helping develop this technology, but it also draws Canada more into the nuclear club. You might see some of the aircraft involved, particularly the Tornado, as a manned cruise missile. The other angle is the environmental issue — the fact that there might be a severe impact on wildlife."

Finally, says Armitage, is the effect on the health and culture of the Innu people. "If Innu people are exposed to severe noise, they will be continuing their way of life in the bush because it's very frightening for them to go to the bush and encounter these aircraft. The kids freak out basically... and adults don't like it very much either. Some families have said they are no longer going out in the country where these aircraft are conducting low-level training exercises."

The federal and provincial governments signed a ten-year agreement on flight training with the West German government in 1983 and have no intention of breaking it. The Department of National Defense is also actively encouraging other NATO countries to train in Labrador-Quebec.

The local business community of Happy Valley-Goose Bay and the Newfoundland government are all for it. Intensifying military involvement will be an economic boost to a chronically depressed region. In October, former Newfoundland Minister of Rural, Agricultural and Northern Development Joe Goudie, expressed the government's hope for more military activity. "If the West German Training opera-

tion is added to by the operations of the other NATO allies, the possibility exists that Goose Bay's economy, which has been stagnant since the American withdrawal in 1976, will again be revived."

The Innu would probably be the last to benefit from any such revival.

"The military claims that about \$100,000 a year will be brought in," says Armitage. "Probably 40 percent of that would go into gasoline. There are a few business people out of Goose Bay who would probably benefit from it... the guy that supplies the gas."

Joe Goudie also said in October 1984, that there was no evidence to support Innu claims that low-level flying had adverse effects on their traditional activities, their health or on caribou migration.

Armitage calls that statement "highly irresponsible".

"There is substantial circumstantial and direct evidence from a number of sources to say that there is a negative impact on the wildlife and on people's health".

Armitage cites evidence to suggest that very loud unexpected noise can be extremely stressful. "It can result in reduced task performance and an overall reduced tolerance for stress of any kind. So if people are flown over four or five times a day then the stress level goes up and then they are less able to deal with their children or with marital stress."

The government's opinions are based on a report submitted by the Department of National Defense in 1981 which reported no adverse effects on the environment or the people in the area of the training operations then already underway. No independent studies were commissioned,

nor were any public hearings or consultations with the Innu undertaken. In October 1984, the government promised to study the caribou migration patterns so the planes could avoid them. No such study has been done.

Even the DND report has some alarming facts, says Armitage, including noise levels produced by the planes which approach the threshold of pain. Armitage also says there is evidence the noise is much higher because the planes often fly lower than the military reports and sometimes several planes fly simultaneously.

"The Innu people report not being able to hear — being momentarily deaf for a number of seconds and having ringing in their ears for an hour or two afterwards."

Government and the business community have suggested that Innu concerns over low-level flying are just opportunistic

attempts to press land claims and other political issues, but it is the Innu who are forced to stay in the communities because of the fear of being flown over.

"The upsetting thing about this is that in Innu communities like Sheshashie, there's severe social problems which have their origin in the ways the people have been treated by the provincial government. One of the reasons they go into the country is to get away from the stress that's created in the community. No sooner do they arrive in the bush than there's another source of stress."

"The very tragic thing about these military flights," says Armitage, "is that they're happening at a time when the Innu are really working hard to get back to the country. In fact, in some of these communities, such as La Romaine, there's been something of a cultural renaissance in the last five years." After years of being "basically coerced" into staying in the villages to qualify for government programs, they are beginning to take their families back into the bush.

"They are trying desperately to rehabilitate their culture. You can really see it in these communities. They want their kids to learn about the way of life in the bush."

Low-level military flying is regarded by the Innu as another unwanted intrusion onto their territory and way of life, along with the pipelines, highways, mines and dams that have already disrupted their life.

"We forget about the claims that we're trying to help preserve their culture. We pay lip service to it and then in practice, through our actions, we do everything possible to destroy their culture. It is the great double standard of Canadian society."



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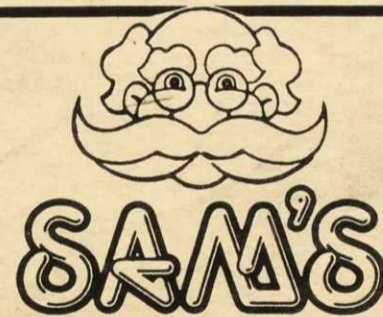
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Waiting for The Next War

FORTRESS HALIFAX

By KEN BURKE

Tchink! Tchink!

Behind me and my new buddy, a bunch of small boys have just hit the jackpot by the side of the flight deck. With cropped hair, short sleeves, and bargain-basement Bermuda shorts, they look like time-warped tiny versions of Vally and the Beaver as they scramble for position. Tchink, finally, their find gets passed on to the smallest of the lot who struggles to operate a real live submarine gun almost as long as he is tall. With a heroic effort, he manages to tug the bolt back in place, level the thing and — tchink! — fire an empty round into the grinning British marine overseeing the fun. "Tomorrow's commandos," laughs my grandfatherly companion as we trudge off for more of the sights this blazing hot Halifax Sunday.

Militarism can be more than a "temporary insanity" defense for society — sometimes it can be a way of life. One week in Halifax, Nova Scotia's Summer of '85 brought the connections between past and present, war and patriotism, and militarism and money into focus.

It was the good and loyal folk at the *Halifax Herald* Ltd. who gave it all away. At the peak of its too-big-to-be-called-extensive coverage of the event, an editorial inscribed "To the Navy!" in both its daily newspapers noted majestically, "We mark the Navy's 75th anniversary with fervour." When they wrote that, they probably weren't thinking of one none-too-majestic definition of fervour — "intense heat". All the same, that pretty much sums up the biological state this city was in from June 27 through Canada Day when the NATO fleet plus special guest warships crowded in port for the occasion.

Militarism can be a way of life

The people and officials of the place Kipling called "the Warden of the Honour of the North" put on a wing-ding to honour the Navy that went way beyond simple recognition of a statistic. This wasn't just any excuse for feel-good time in summer — this was a celebration, an affirmation of the place itself. It was the latest chapter of a romance between the city and the ways of war that's lasted as long as white folks have crawled over this hump of land clogging up the harbour.

Canada's commitment to NATO and our tired old Navy have special resonance in such a climate.

Into a place that conjures up images of fishing villages, Cape Breton coal mines, or Annapolis Valley apples, the Department of National Defense quietly dropped \$868 million in 1983 by its own estimate. That's more than the money spent that year on fishing, agriculture, or mining combined, according to figures of the Nova Scotia Department of Development.

It works out to 21,645 of what the DND calls "person years" of employment, with 14,700 of those bottled up in Halifax harbour. Add families to that, divide it into a population of about 200,000 in the Halifax-Dartmouth area, and you have about one in four human beings here depending directly on the military for their daily break. That's not counting the jobs indirectly relying on that military base.

Halifax Mayor Ron Wallace knows all this. Wallace, whose wrinkles bear a striking resemblance to Ronald Reagan's in the right light, is no great communicator but still understands the politics of feeling good. He likes upbeat things like civic celebrations, and isn't that crazy about downbeat things like peace activism in a harbour regularly visited by US nuclear submarines with enough nuclear missiles to wipe out a continent.

His fellow aldermen think the same way, and that's why in 1983 City Council refused to let the public vote on the issue of making Halifax a nuclear-free zone. Among other referendum would estimate of \$50,000, which is ten times more than Vancouver spent on the referendum.

When another attempt was made to bring about a referendum this year, the all-male city council (minus the two women who were the only dissenting votes earlier) termed it a "non-municipal issue" and initially refused to even debate the question. A second try at having the referendum approved showed just what these politicians were made of. Despite a commissioned poll showing that 78.1 percent of Halifaxians favoured holding a referendum, it bogged down in council. One alderman suggested they ask the military what to do before voting on the question. Alderman Murray Doehler tried amending to the referendum so it would only forbid "unnecessary" nuclear weapons and component systems, whatever that means.

In the end, nothing was done again. Perhaps the councillors were worried that of 193 Canadian municipalities to hold disarmament referenda, the citizens voted for disarmament in the majority 191 times. And a "yes" vote could upset the nice men at Maritime Command Naval headquarters.

"The Tattoo brings together the military and the people of Nova Scotia, conscious of their common heritage, common interests, and their common way of life." — Program notes for the Nova Scotia Tattoo.

Militarism is a strange animal as far as nasty social habits go. If pressed, most people seem to agree that tetching war and violent conflict resolution isn't too bright an idea, especially with so many nuclear weapons lying around. But that doesn't mean they'll unilaterally mentally disarm, either. As long as there's a need for guns an' stuff, we may as well feel good about it, eh?



Enter the Nova Scotia Tattoo. Since 1979, this five-night extravaganza has been wowing audiences packed into the Halifax Metro Centre as it reminds the masses of all the good things war's given to us over the years — like marching bands, military music, community spirit, and bright and shiny uniforms. Col. Ian Fraser is the guy who's masterminded all six NS Tattoos plus the "Canadian Armed Forces tattoo" which toured the country this summer, and he understands his audience well. A few years back he said they were aimed at "the sort of guy who'd take the wife and kids out to watch a street parade. That's the type of cat we're reaching, and that's 90 percent of the population." Since then, the 1985 Tattoo, "hailed as one of the most creative and energetic entertainment events in the world," by its own programme notes, is bigger, louder, and more war-obsessed than ever for this Atlantic Naval Assembly show.

Beginning with CBC radio legend Don Tremaine playing Phil Donahue to the crowd ("How many New Brunswickers do we have here tonight?" Cheer. "Any ... Americans?" Applause.), the atmosphere was filled with down-home excitement on opening night. Prince Randy Andrew injected the sex appeal into the opening ceremonies while riding around the concrete rink surface in a white convertible, but there was no shortage of excitement in the rest of the show.

For almost three hours, the 8,000 ladies and gentlemen, children of all ages in the Metro Centre were able to: SEE! exciting production numbers taking place at different periods in Halifax's Naval History!; HEAR! six full marching bands playing music you love to march to, including the Quantico Band of the U.S. Marine Corps, prepared (says the programme) at any time to put aside musical instruments and take on any tasks the corps assigns"; CHEER! As Premier John Buchanan promises the unveiling of the "New, navy blue" \$55 million uniforms at the Canada Day performance; WINCE! at ceremonial gun salute after gun salute, bringing new meaning to the term, "More bang for your Buck"; and THRILL! to the action of men in simulated combat and training drills "designed to quickly separate the courageous and agile from the timid and frail."

Amid such action and excitement, the Tattoo does take time out for a few sombre moments in salute of "the sailor who patrols our sea now, and tomorrow, and all our tomorrows so that freedom may live on our tide-washed shores." But it never does get around to mentioning the Halifax Explosion, which incidentally killed more Halifax residents than ALL the Canadian sailors lost in the Second World War. Nor does it create any production numbers to re-enact the postwar riots of 1918 and 1945 when the city was ripped apart and looted by celebrating troops.

Mentioning any of that would only spoil the tattoo party, co-funded by the provincial department of Tourism and Maritime Command to the tune of over \$400,000 in provincial funds alone. There were 8,000 paying customers on opening night who wouldn't change a thing, with 32,000 more waiting in line. And the customer is always told they're right.

*"Would I lie to you
Would I lie to ya honey
Now would I say something
that wasn't true?
I ask you pretty baby would I
lie-ie-ie to you?"*

— The Eurythmics, playing over the West German frigate *Rheinland-Pfalz's* speakers during open house weekend.

Like most blowout parties, Halifax's Naval celebrations peaked late and strong, lasting until the very last guest had left. When good and then gorgeous weather broke through the non-stop rain and grey on Saturday, the first day the ships were open to public viewing, HMCS Dockyard became the place to be during the after-

noon visiting hours. It accumulated the look, and feel of a street festival as thousands of people spilled onto the jetties and streets in between ships anchored as many as three abreast. Chip-wagons were on the scene, as were hundreds of cameras, trendy mirror sunglasses, and black baseball caps bearing the name of a favorite ship and gold oakleaf clusters. This was a crowd made up mostly of young women and young men, nuclear families, and older people tweaking their nostalgia glands for vivid WWII memories and beyond. They chatted, smiled, and pointed their fingers. They asked questions. They looked intently at large grey rectangular containers containing Exocet missiles and had their pictures taken with them. And they got in line for boarding the ships, drawn closer together by the shared experience of being there, partying patriotically on a special Canada Day weekend.

In all, about 45,000 people came to see the ships, not counting repeaters frustrated by long lines for their favorite vessels on earlier days. And even that doesn't include the number who had earlier admired the warships from land while they were anchored in the harbour's Bedford Basin for the Naval Review.

In Halifax, NATO is spelled 'NEAT-O'

As soon as the 34-ship, 13-country fleet had assembled in parallel lines for the Review, the dual pilgrimage had begun in earnest. As thousands of sailors left the fog and rain of the harbour for the fog and rain of the city, Halifaxians returned to the gawk by crawling around the highway surrounding the Basin, creating "some of the longest lines of traffic the Bedford Highway had ever seen," according to the *Halifax Daily News*. But they were not so close you could touch 'em, and people were attracted to the ships like awkward teenagers to a Chuck Norris flick.

It was a week in Halifax when NATO was spelled NEAT-O, and sailors gleefully supplied their visitors with enough statistical information to keep war junkies content for a year. There were a few outsiders like the Brazilian and Finnish ships, but on the whole, these were decent, god-fearing fighting machines from "our side", parked on our private lot. The Soviets, who had one of the most popular Tall Ships in last year's Parade of Sail, didn't get the call this year. They were too busy playing "the enemy" off the coast.

It was easy to spot who were the stars and who were not just by watching the lines to get on board. Despite this being their anniversary and supposedly a celebration for them, the Canadian Navy was not the main attraction on those docks. They were older, and didn't have enough firepower to match the real stars — Falkland/Malvenas veterans HMS *Brilliant* and HMS *Alacrity* and the American guided missile frigates USS *Richard E. Byrd* and *Stephen W. Groves*. The *Brilliant's* sterling young officers proudly pointed out to the admiring throngs each patched square bit of super-structure where "we caught a bit of Argentine fire", while reassuring us they gave as good as they got — and then some — to the "Argies."

If the sweet stench of British victory was a sexy attraction to many, so was the cool appeal of the *Richard E. Byrd*. All its visitors had to check their cameras, bags, or anything large enough to carry something nasty before boarding and walking up to the sleek, single missile perched upright on the ship's prow. The *Byrd's* special charm, besides the fact that it's American and thus automatically very powerful, lay with that calm-looking missile launcher up front.

"Well, it has three kinds of missiles I can talk about," says the young Marine guide, looking both very alert and very bored, "and then there's the one I can't tell you about." He pauses for timing, begins nodding his head and slides, "But it's here,"

he points out to me, as if the most reassuring thing he could possibly say at that moment was that I was standing on a floating stockpile of nuclear weapons.

My travelling companion for the day, a Halifax man in his late sixties, was here for the last Naval Review during the Canadian Centennial Celebrations, and doesn't remember it being at all like this. "This is — well, it's almost like a carnival."

"In '67, it was more sombre," he recalls. He thinks he has the reason for the good times here, too. "It makes people appreciate it (the military) more. Now" — he gestures about at the packed dock — "they wanna show their gratitude." It's an intriguing idea, somewhat similar to reasoning that blames increasing rape and pornography on a feminist "threat" to men.

I think my temporary buddy was way off the target in figuring the Halifax scene. What's going on here is not because of anything new that's happening, it's because of all the old things that haven't changed. Like sailors and the role of women, for instance. When officials arranged a telephone hot-line for 600 women to volunteer as "dates" for sailors at a ball, Lt. Chris Davies, the "official cupid" of the 75th anniversary celebrations, called it "a tremendous opportunity for women." This was just months after several women were fired from a Nova Scotia base because they're lesbians. Nothing new there.

At the ball, the *Chronicle-Herald* quoted a young British marine comparing Halifax to the Falkland Islands. "Port Stanley is a bunch of wooden huts with sheep roaming around. Halifax is a big city with women roaming around." The *Daily News* ran a photo of a young woman talking to a sailor at the ball with the cutline "Spoils of War." Nothing much new there either. Some things, like misogyny and militarism, just keep coming back for more.

There were equally familiar links between war and business at the Atlantic Naval Assembly as well. A *Mail Star* article coyly titled, "European Navies Just Won't Salute" pointed out the urgency with which several countries were trying to sell the Canadian Navy on their designs for destroyers and frigates — which just happened to show up on display in the harbour. They were looking for what an Italian vice-consul called a "piece of the action" now that the Tories were in office and the military was expected to be boosted. So Britain, France, Italy, West Germany, and the Netherlands all sent over some hot little models to this floating trade fair for the war business. The line-up in Bedford Basin and at the docks was like a supermarket display the Canadian Navy was picking through for lunch. It looked like something else as well.

As the warships lined up in row upon row in Bedford Basin for the sail-past of Governor-General Jeanne Sauve and Prince Andrew, it struck echoes of similar lifeless Soviet celebrations of military might. As Jeanne 'n Andy sailed through the floating steel corridors topped with cardboard cut-out sailors silhouetted in the sky, there was a void at the centre of the event. It was almost an unstated feeling in the air that we were only witnessing a dress rehearsal for something, like a repeat of the glory days of the harbour in the Second World War. Or a mass funeral.

Most residents of Halifax seem to live with the former feeling, not the latter. It was no mistake that the assembly of warships in the Bedford Basin bore a striking resemblance to photos of convoys waiting in the port during the Second World War. That photo is still where people live, where there are still "good wars" to be fought and won, and good times to be had in them. As if on cue, one week after the assembly, yearly testing began on the city's nuclear defence sirens to make sure they are operational. Halifax is ready to serve until there's nothing left to serve.

This article has previously appeared in *This Magazine*.

THE MYTHOLOGY OF THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE

By Derek Rasmussen
Canadian University Press

If you're like me you were probably taught a few basic "facts" about nuclear weapons while you were growing up. Somebody probably taught you that the atom bombs the United States dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki shortened World War II. In history class somebody probably said that nuclear weapons have only been used twice. Later somebody probably said that the main reason for the United States to have nuclear weapons is to deter the Soviet Union.

Everything they told you was a lie.

Myth #1 — Hiroshima and Nagasaki

The American atom-bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki did not shorten WWII, it lengthened it; it didn't save Allied lives, it cost Japanese and Allied lives.

Dr. Martin J. Sherwin is the only American historian to have read through all of the top-secret documents relating to the Manhattan Project and the A-bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. His research took eight years and from it he published a book, *A World Destroyed: The Atomic Bomb and the Grand Alliance*.

Dr. Sherwin presented in a recent phone interview with the Canadian University Press, the following chronology of the last few months of WWII:

May 1945: The US demands the unconditional surrender of Japan. The former ambassador to Japan ("A man who knew more about Japan than any other American in government", says Sherwin) and acting Secretary of State, Joseph Grew, urges President Truman to modify the unconditional surrender demand.

The US had cracked Japanese codes years before, and from the intercepted messages Grew and Truman knew that the Japanese would never surrender without assurances that the institution of their Emperor would survive.

Truman refuses.

June 21: US wins battle for Okinawa, begins daily aerial bombing of Japan.

In his memoirs, Joseph Grew predicts that Japan may have surrendered on this day if the US had modified their demands for an "unconditional surrender".

July 13: In the clearest sign on the way, Japanese foreign Minister Togo (in an intercepted by American intelligence and delivered to President Truman) says, "Unconditional surrender is the only obstacle to peace..."

Truman ignores it.

August 6: Atom bomb dropped on Hiroshima. 80,000 die.

August 7: The second bomb is supposed to be dropped on Aug. 11, giving the Japanese time to consider surrendering (note below: Japan's offer to surrender came on Aug. 10).

The timing decision, however, is left in the hands of Colonel Paul Tibbets at bomber command.

Tibbets says it is "too bad" that the date isn't two days earlier, because the weather will be nicer.

The date is moved up.

August 9: Atom bomb dropped on Nagasaki. 74,000 die.

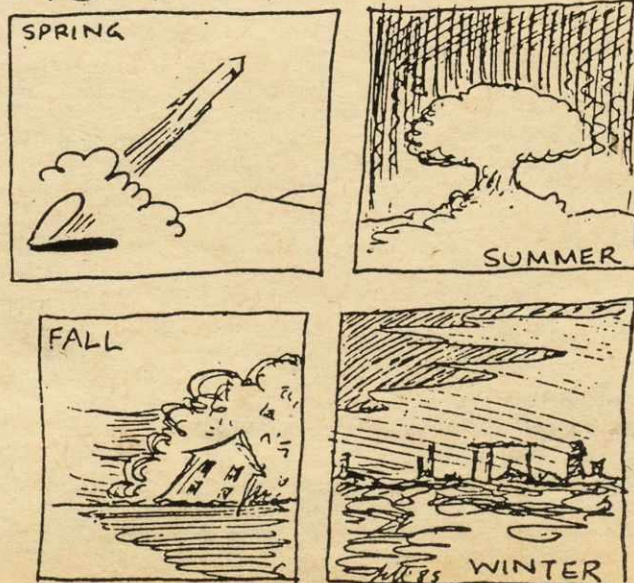
August 10: Japanese government offers to surrender on the condition that the US guarantees the continuation of the Emperor and his dynasty.

August 14: The US agrees to this conditional Japanese surrender — a surrender it could have accepted months before. (And Emperor Hirohito is still alive and ruling today).

The US launched a 1000-plane raid against Japan four days after Japan offered to give up.

Given that the Americans could have ended the Pacific War in July, if not May, of 1945, every Australian, New Zealander, British, Canadian and American soldier who died during that period (not to mention the Japanese) is the responsibility of Truman's government and its blind determination not to end the war until it had tested atom bombs (one uranium and one plutonium) on civilian populations.

NUCLEAR SEASONS



The atom bombs "also held out the possibility of a dividend," says Sherwin, "and that was the chance to give Moscow a little shock and shake them up a bit."

But WWII wasn't over yet. In what American scholar Noam Chomsky has described as a "final gratuitous act of barbarism", the United States launched a thousand-plane raid against Japan on Aug. 14, four days after Japan had offered to give up, but, technically, before the US had accepted.

Seven cities were bombed.

One victim, Mokato Oda, described what happened in Osaka:

"In the afternoon of Aug. 14, 1945, thousands of people died during a protracted and intensive aerial bombardment of an arsenal in Osaka. I was a witness to the tragedy... After what seemed an eternity of terror and anguish, we who were fortunate enough to survive emerged from our shelters. We found the corpses — and the leaflets which American bombers had dropped over the destruction. The leaflets proclaimed in Japanese, "Your Government has surrendered. The war is over!"

(from: Journal of Social and Political Ideas in Japan, Aug. 1966)

Even the American Secretary of War Stimson said he was "appalled that there had been no protest over the air strikes we were conducting against Japan which led to such extraordinarily heavy losses of life." He felt that "there was something wrong with a country where no one questioned that."

Myth #2 — Nuclear weapons have only been used twice

The United States has used nuclear weapons 22 times since Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Most of us have never heard of this, but the facts are in the accompanying chart, drawing primarily from a US Defense Department study.

If a killer puts a gun to your head and asks for your wallet, has he used the gun? Yes. Even if he doesn't pull the trigger, he has still used the gun.

In this way the US has used nuclear weapons over and over again since 1945. And, as the chart shows, usually this loaded gun has been pointed at Third World, non-nuclear, not even conventionally strong nations.

Daniel Ellsberg is a former Marine captain and military consultant to the Rand Corporation. In the early 1960's he was the highest ranking civilian in the US Pentagon to read and revise America's overall nuclear war plan. Ellsberg was interviewed about this secret history of nuclear threats by *Current Magazine* in June, 1981.

Current: Would a president seriously consider using the nuclear weapons against a country that didn't

Ellsberg: First, that's how Harry Truman used them, in August 1945. Second, it's safer 'then using them against the Soviets. Third every President from Truman on (with the exception of Ford) has had an occasion in an ongoing, urgent crisis to direct serious preparations for imminent US initiation of tactical nuclear warfare, preparations in every case "leaked" to the enemy, and in several cases accompanied by secret, explicit, official threats..."

Presidents buy these weapons because they expect to use them, based on their knowledge of a largely secret history — which both they and their adversaries know better than the American public does — of how past presidents threatened their use, and often with some significant success.

Nuclear weapons have the added advantage of keeping one's own domestic population on a war footing all the time.

Myth #3 — The main reason for our nuclear weapons is to deter the Soviet Union

The descriptions of US nuclear threats goes some way to debunking this myth. If the US and its allies have nuclear weapons primarily to deter the USSR, then why are we usually threatening Third World nations with them?

The US uses nuclear weapons to control its empire; that is, the people at home, and the people in its colonies abroad. The USSR does the same thing, but it started much later and it has a smaller empire to worry about.

The notion of a US empire started back in WWII with an influential group of American industrialists called the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR).

The CFR was, and perhaps still is, the most important organization of business leaders in the US. As WWII broke the backs of the major European powers, members of the CFR realized that the US would likely emerge from the war with its industrial heartland unscathed, allowing it to become the most powerful nation on earth.

One CFR member, multimillionaire publisher Henry Luce (*Time*, *Life*, and *Fortune* magazines), blantly predicted 100 years of American control over the world in a 1941 *Life* editorial entitled "The American Century".

Luce wrote that it was time "to accept wholeheartedly our duty and our opportunity as the most powerful and vital nation in the world, and in consequence to exert upon the world the full impact of our influence for such purposes as we see fit and by such means as we see fit."

Luce could make such a bold forecast because he was also a member of an exclusive CFR/US State Department Planning group which was creating American strategy for the post-war period. The group was called the War and Peace Studies Programme, and it met for six years, starting in 1939.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor Noam Chomsky picks up the story:

"(The members of the Programme) knew, certainly by 1941-42, that the war was going to end with the United States in a position of enormous global dominance. The question arose: 'How do we organize the world?'"

They drew up a concept known as Grand Area Planning, where the Grand Area is defined as the area which, in other terms was 'strategically necessary for world control'.

The Secret History of United States First-Strike Nuclear War Threats

DATE	PLACE	PRESIDENT
1946	Iran	Truman
1946	Yugoslavia	
1947	Uruguay	
1948	Berlin Blockade	
1950	Korea	
1953	Korea	Eisenhower
1954	Guatemala	
1954	Dienbienphu (offered to the French)	
1956	Suez Crisis	
1958	Lebanon Crises	
1954, '58	Taiwan (against China)	
1958	Iraq	
1959	Berlin	
1961	Berlin	Kennedy
1961	Laos	
1962	Cuban Missile Crisis	
1968	Indochina War (at least twice)	Johnson
1969-72	North Vietnam	Nixon
1969	Jordan	
1973	Arab-Israeli War	Kissinger/Haig (considered themselves in charge)
1980	Persian Gulf	Carter

SOURCES: (a *Brookings Institute Study funded by the U.S. Dept. of Defense*): Force Without War, by B. Blechman & S. Kaplan, Washington, DC, 1978. and: "Call to Mutiny", by Daniel Ellsberg, in *Protest and Survive*, ed. by E.P. Thomson & Dan Smith, Monthly Review Press, NY, 1981.

In order for the US economy to prosper without internal changes (a crucial point which comes through in all the discussions of this period), without any redistribution of wealth or power or modification of structures, the War and Peace Programme determined that the *minimum* area strategically necessary for world control included the entire Western hemisphere, the former British empire which they were in a process of dismantling, and the Far East. That was the minimum, and the maximum was the universe." (from a speech at the Polytechnical of Central London, *Manchester Guardian*, June 21, 1981.)

If the US was going to maintain power worldwide and yet avoid a revolution at home, it would have to control enough of the world's resources to support a wealthy elite at home and dish out some scraps for social programs to defuse dissent.

Henry Luce also phrased this bluntly in his *Life* editorial: "Tyrannies may require a large amount of living space. But Freedom requires and will require far greater living space than Tyranny."

With a large enough domain, the United States (like other efficient empires in history such as Rome and England) would be able to afford a high degree of freedom at home while being ruthlessly repressive abroad.

Freedom requires and will require far greater living space than Tyranny

The American empire reached its peak in the early 1970's, when the following American allies received military aid and training from the US: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Dominican Republic, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Indonesia, Iran, Mexico, Morocco, Nicaragua, Paraguay, Peru, Phillipines, Portugal, Saudi Arabia, Spain, South Korea, South Vietnam, Tunisia, Turkey, Uruguay and Venezuela. (All were reported as using some degree of government sanctioned torture.)

But how was the United States going to control its Grand Area? It couldn't possibly afford a massive standing army to police the biggest empire in history.

The significance of nuclear weapons becomes clear. Imagine the strategic importance of a weapon which would make it unnecessary for US troops to be everywhere (which they could not be).

Yugoslavia shoots down an American spy-plane in airspace? Threaten to blow it off the map (1946). Guatemala elects a popular Christian Democrat that the US doesn't like? Sponsor a *coup d'etat* and back it up with nuclear-equipped B-29 bombers (1954). This is what the nuclear weapons are for.

"My feeling was then," wrote former President Eisenhower in his memoirs, "and still remains, that it would be impossible for the US to maintain the military commitments which it now sustains around the world if we did not possess atomic weapons and the will to use them when necessary." (from Eisenhower, *Mandate for Change*, 1963, page 180.)

Students mock Star Wars

continued from page 8

So far 98 U.S. universities are circulating or have said they will circulate the pledge.

At Cornell, more than one half of physical sciences and engineering professors have signed the pledge.

Gronlund is also an organiser of SCAMM. She says the contest is to "point out the absurdity of this whole thing."

"This new program is part of SDI's advertising budget," she says. "They are trying to turn universities into lobbyists."

"As well as trying to get the best researchers to work on their problem, they are also trying to sell the program to the public and Congress by getting universities involved."

A sample abstract proposes the development of Various Efficient Growth Enhancement Techniques Applied to Beating Leftist Enemies (VEGETABLE).

The key weapon is a HEDGE (Highly Effective Defence by Gardening Expertise). By stimulating plants with high-power UV lasers and special chemical fertilizers (Seedling Activation by Lasers and Drugs or SALAD), this system will provide an impenetrable hedge one thousand kilometers high with only five minutes warning.

"This Space Hedge for Removal of Unfriendly Boosters (SHRUB) will be Fatal to Attacking Russian Missiles Attacking any Territory of Our's

(TOMATO), thereby freeing us from the threat of Communist Activated Radical Revolution on Our Towns (CARROT)."

Fettes says "it's a novel way of getting the university community to think about Star Wars and its implications."

"Star Wars won't be able to gain momentum once most people have found out that it is scientifically worthless," he says.

Those wishing to submit Potentially Libelous Anhilistic Numb-brained Schemes (PLANS) can write to the Innovative Science and Technology Program, Strategic Defense Initiative Organisation, Office of the Secretary of Defense, Washington, D.C. 20301-7100.



This perpetual state of "almost-war" is called the cold war. Eisenhower's Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, explained the utility of this "cold war" idea thirty years ago: "In order to make the country bear the burden of arms expenditures, we have to create an emotional atmosphere akin to wartime psychology. We must create the idea of a threat from without."

"The cold war," says Noam Chomsky, "was a marvelous device by means of which the domestic population could be mobilized in support of aggressive and interventionist policies under the threat of the superpower enemy."

"That is exactly the way the cold war is functioning today. The cold war is a highly functional system by which the superpowers control their own domains. That is why it continues and will continue. It is also a very unstable system and could blow up at any time. But planners on both sides are willing to accept the risk for the utility of being able, in the case of the US, to control its Grand Area, and, of the Soviet Union, its minor Grand Area."

For proof that this policy continues right up to the present, we need look no further than *the Globe and Mail*. On Oct. 3, 1983, *the Globe's* front page carried a Reuters report titled: "US More Apt to Fight in Third World States, Air Force Study Says." Leaked to the press agency, the study, called Air Force 1000, warned that "the US is much more apt to be drawn into wars involving Third World nations than into a war in Europe, where combat with Soviet forces is not likely in this century." The most likely battleground is "the areas plus or minus 30 degrees from the equator. For example ... war in the Middle East is virtually inevitable."

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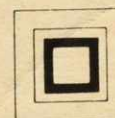
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Photo by Sean Forbes, Dal Photo

Tigers beat Acadia

THE DALHOUSIE TIGERS men's hockey team scored five goals in the second period to roll to a 9-5 victory over the Acadia Axemen in AUSA competition at the Dalhousie Memorial Arena on Friday.

The Tigers were led by Jamie Jefferson, Greg Royce and Jerry Scott who each scored twice, while Jerry Delaney, Neal Megannety and Kevin Quartermain each counted singles.

Acadia was led by Todd Annand with two goals, while Craig Kitchener, Scott Stevens

and Andy Halpin each contributed single markers.

The win improves the Tigers' record to 3-2 while Acadia falls to 3-3.

Peter Abric from Dalhousie and Alan Mitchell of Acadia each played the entire 60 minutes in goal.

The Tigers will not be in action again until this coming weekend when UNB and Saint Thomas will visit Dalhousie on Saturday and Sunday respectively. Both games are set to begin at 2 p.m.

Athletes of the week

MARIE MOORE AND DARYL DUTTON, both members of the Tigers' Swim Team, have been named Dalhousie's Athletes of the Week for the period of November 4-10th.

Moore, an 18 year old native of Dartmouth, won four events and broke a three year old AUSA record at an AUSA Invitational Swim Meet held at Dalplex last week. Moore placed first in the 200m IM, 200m Back, and the 200 and 400m Fly. It was in the 200m Fly that Moore set the new AUSA standard, breaking the old record held by Nancy Garapick by more than three seconds. Moore com-

pleted the race in 2:18.76, while Garapick's old mark was 2:22.10.

Moore is a first year Recreation student who swam with the Dartmouth Crusaders. She has already qualified for the CIAU championships.

Dutton, who is a Halifax native, also won four events at last week's Invitational. Dutton touched the pads first in the 200m and 400m IM, the 200m Back, and the 100m Fly. Dutton, who is a first year B.Sc. student, qualified for the CIAU championships with his performance over the weekend.

AUSA standings

Hockey

McAdam	GP	W	L	F	A	Pts.
UPEI	6	5	1	58	23	10
U de Moncton	6	5	1	49	24	10
St. Thom.	5	3	2	34	25	6
Mt. A.	5	2	3	22	32	4
UNB	4	1	3	22	21	2

Kelly

Dal	5	3	2	50	28	6
St. F.X.	5	3	2	21	22	6
Acadia	6	3	3	29	37	6
St. Mary's	8	0	8	20	93	0

Volleyball (M)

	MP	MW	ML	GW	GL	Pts.
Dal	3	3	0	9	1	6
U de M	4	3	1	10	5	6
Memorial	6	2	4	7	14	4
UNB	5	1	4	7	13	2

Rugby Tigers lose close game

By LIONEL D. WILD

DALHOUSIE RUGBY CLUB came within five minutes of sending last Saturday's Maritime Universities Rugby Championship final into sudden death overtime.

St. Francis Xavier captain Mark Smerdon, however, scooped up an errant ball that had come out of the scrum and dove three yards into the end zone for the winning try in a 12-6 victory.

The tournament final, played at Antigonish, pitted a well-drilled and skillful St. F.X. side against Dalhousie's enthusiasm and aggressiveness. In addition to Smerdon, Tom Halloran had a convert and two penalty kicks to round out the St. F.X. scoring. For the Tigers, wing forward Jamie van Wiechen scored a try. Winger Chris Carter was successful on the convert.

"That was a very well played match," said Xavier coach and tournament organizer Ed Carty. "There was no chippiness; none of that rubbish."

For Dalhousie, the tournament was sweet vindication.

"We played very well the first weekend of the season against Charlottetown," said Dalhousie coach Rowland Smith. "And we finally got back to that level with our performance here."

The Tigers faced a strong wind in the first half of the final and came out trailing 6-0, courtesy of Halloran's two penalty kicks.

In the second half, Dalhousie

surprised Xavier with sustained offensive forays and a punishing style of play.

A high tackle against St. F.X. led to Dalhousie's try, where van Wiechen took the ball off a set penalty play and ran over an Xavier defender into the end zone.

Dalhousie reached the final after replaying their earlier disputed match against St. Mary's University. Second row forward Adam Bienenstock led the Tigers with two tries in a 28-3 win over the Huskies.

"That match was a vendetta," said Tigers winger Tom Kovacs.

Carty had invited Dalhousie to the tournament in response to the formal protest filed by the Tigers over incompetent officiating in the earlier Dalhousie - Saint Mary's match. Saint Mary's won that match, 9-8.

In the rematch, Dalhousie went against the wind in the first half

and trailed 3-0 on Marty Deveny's penalty kick at halftime. Two Dalhousie tries were called back in the first half after the referee lost sight of the ball.

In the second half, the Tigers took advantage of the wind and rolled over Saint Mary's. The entire half was played in St. Mary's end of the field. In addition to Bienenstock, second row forward Mark Peisanen, standoff Blair Gill, inside centre Paul Wogan and fullback Sean Sweeney scored one try each. Carter kicked two converts.

"Dalhousie showed they deserved to be here," said Carty.

St. F.X. advanced to the final after defeating Mount Allison University 11-6, in a heated contest.

The consolation match for third place went to overtime, where Mount Allison recorded a 14-10 win over Saint Mary's.

Volleyball Tigers win consolation

THE DALHOUSIE WOMEN'S volleyball team defeated York University in four games to win the consolation final of the Lady Wesmen Invitational volleyball tournament last weekend in Winnipeg.

The Tigers emerged from pool play with 2 losses and one win.

After winning their opening game in preliminary round play against University of Ottawa 18-16, the Tigers were edged 13-15 in the second and dropped the third 3-15.

"We were leading 13-6 in that second game," noted Dal coach Lois MacGregor. "We had them, but our inexperience playing as a unit showed and the intensity just wasn't there — they wanted it more than we did."

The Tigers then lost to defending CIAU champions University of Winnipeg ("we were in awe of them," noted MacGregor) 3-15, 4-15, but defeated University of Lethbridge 15-13 and 15-5 to finish third in pool play.

Dalhousie's first crossover opponent was the University of Regina. The Tigers won the match in four games, 11-15, 15-11, 15-5, and 15-6.

Dal then defeated York 7-15, 15-10, 15-6, and 15-5 in the battle for top consolation side honours.

Winnipeg emerged as the tournament victors, with Manitoba second, Saskatchewan third, and Ottawa fourth.

Tigers' Simona Vortel was voted the best server of the tournament, registering 14 ace serves and 37 service points. Vortel also amassed 69 kills and 36 digs in the course of the tourney, as well as recording an 84 percent serve receive ratio.

Maureen Sweeney, substituted in the match against York, performed well as a second setter with Nicole Young.

Young recorded 19 digs, six aces, and six stuff blocks, while rookie Natalie St. Pierre, used as a serving/defensive specialist, had an 80 percent serve receive ratio for the tourney.

Coach MacGregor was pleased with the team's overall efforts. "It was the first tournament where they've met really tough competition," she said. "I think the experience was good for them. They showed an improvement with every game."

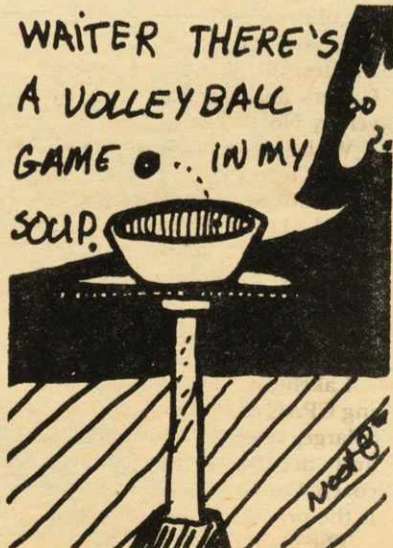
The Tigers played in Moncton yesterday. Although they had have this weekend off, they'll be back in action next weekend as they travel to Sherbrooke.

Grey Cup in the Grawood

THE ARMCHAIR TIGERS, Dalhousie's new sports club, will be hosting two events connected with the Grey Cup Game.

The first, which will take place on Monday, Nov. 8th, in the Grawood Lounge, is the Armchair Tigers Grey Cup Beauty Pageant. Some lucky contestant will have the honour of being named Miss Pigskin and everyone is welcome to come and join in on the fun. The contest is set to get underway at 8 p.m. Non-club members must pay a \$1 cover charge.

The second event will be held on Grey Cup game day, Nov. 24th, also in the Grawood. Football fans will be able to watch the game in the Grawood. Tickets for refreshments and door must be purchased in advance at the Grawood or the Dalplex. The Grawood will be open from 1 pm to 30 minutes following the conclusion of the game. Game time is 2:30 pm with the pregame show beginning at 1 p.m.



Dal swim team wins top honours

THE DALHOUSIE TIGERS men's and women's swim teams each captured top honours in the AUSA Invitational held at the Dalplex pool over the weekend.

The Tiger Women, led by Marie Moore, finished with 152 points, 39 ahead of second place Mount Allison who finished with 113. Third place went to UNB with 70 while Memorial and Acadia placed fourth and fifth with 45 and 31 points respectively.

In the men's meet, the Tigers totalled 160 points to finish in top spot. Memorial was second with 113, Mount Allison third with 56, UNB fourth with 49 and Acadia fifth with 22 points.

Moore was outstanding for the Tigers. The Dartmouth native won four events, the 200m IM, 200m Back, 200m Fly and the 400m Fly, as set an AUSA record with a time of 2:18.76 in the 200m Fly.

Tracy Hogan was a triple winner for Memorial in the 200, 400 and 800m Free. Dalhousie's Patti Boyles won the 50 and 100m Free while single winners were Julie Curwin of Mount Allison, 200m Breast, Manon Tardif of Mount Allison, 400m IM, Sue Duncan of Dalhousie, 100m Back, and Holly Smith of Acadia, 100m Breast. Dalhousie won all three relay events, with Duncan,

Moore, Boyles and Susan Hall winning the 400m MR, Duncan, Boyles, Jill Davidson and Monique Deveau taking the 400m Free, and Moore, Davidson, Deveau and Mary Mowbray combining in the 800m Free.

Darryl Dutton of Dalhousie was the top male swimmer, winning four events, the 200 and 400m IM, the 200m Back and the 100m Fly. Memorial had three double winners, Doug Clouston, 50 and 100m Free, Marc Thoms, 100m Back and 200m Free, and Shane Vieau, 400 and 1500m Free. Peter Woodward was a double winner for UNB, 100 and 200m Breast while Dalhousie's Kent Williams captured the 200m Fly.

The Dal men, like the women, won all three relay events. Chris Petrie, David Petrie, Paul Nickerison and Dutton took the 400m MR, Stuart MacIntosh, Ralph Ackerstream, Chris and David Petrie took the 400m Free, and Dutton, Ackerstream, Williams and Bill Greenlaw teamed up for the 800m Free.

Mowbray, Duncan, Deveau and Dutton all qualified for the CIAU Championships over the weekend. Dalhousie has now qualified six swimmers for the national championships as Moore and Boyles qualified earlier in the season.

Centennial basketball tournament

THE DALHOUSIE TIGERS women's basketball team will host the first Centennial Women's Basketball Tournament this coming weekend, Nov. 15-17th, at the Dalplex.

The tournament, which is being held to help enhance the calibre of CIAU women's basketball in Nova Scotia, has been organized around the theme of the 100th anniversary of the first female graduate from Dalhousie University.

In addition to the host squad from Dalhousie, the event will feature a strong field of teams that includes the University of New Brunswick Bloomers, the University of Prince Edward Island Lady Panthers, the Acadia University Axettes, the Bishop's University Gaiters and the Lakehead University NorWesters.

With the exception of Acadia, all the teams in the tournament were ranked in the top 12 in the CIAU last year with UNB, Bishop's and Lakehead reaching the CIAU Championship Tournament. Lakehead was the highest finisher among the three teams, placing fourth.

Lakehead, who is the defending CPAC champions, will bring a large, veteran team to Halifax and according to Dalhousie coach Carolyn Savoy, Lakehead is the pre-tournament favorite.

The Gaiters from Bishop's are

coached by current National Team player Andrea Blackwell and feature six-foot-two national team player Judy Lang.

Both UNB and UPEI have a strong core of returnees with Savoy saying that UNB is the early favorite to capture the AUSA title for the third straight year.

Savoy also expects Acadia to be a much improved team over last year, while the Tigers, with the addition of Junior National Team player Kathy MacCormack and transfer student Susan Caldwell have the potential to have a banner season.

The tournament begins on Friday, November 15th with UNB playing UPEI at 6 p.m. and Dalhousie battling Bishop's at 8 p.m.

On Saturday, November 16th, the morning draw will feature Acadia and UPEI playing at 9:30 am and Bishop's meeting Lakehead at 11:30 am. UNB will face Acadia at 6 p.m. while Dalhousie and Lakehead will take to the court at 8 pm in the evening draw.

On Sunday, Nov. 17th, the third place finishers in each pool will play at 9:30 a.m. with the third place match and the championship contest slated for 11:30 a.m. and 1:30 p.m. respectively.

Tournament passes are available or tickets may be purchased on a daily basis.



Centennial Women's Basketball Tournament

November 15-17 at the Dalplex

Friday, Nov. 15: 6:00 pm UNB vs UPEI
8:00 pm Dal vs Bishops

Saturday, Nov. 16: 9:30 am Acadia vs UPEI
11:30 am Bishops vs Lakehead
6:00 pm UNB vs Acadia
8:00 pm Dal vs Lakehead

Sunday, Nov. 17: 9:30 am 5th Place Game
11:30 am Bronze Medal Game
1:30 pm Championship Game

Hockey

Saturday, Nov. 16: 2 pm UNB at Dal
Sunday, Nov. 17: 2 pm St. Thomas at Dal

Our fall fashions are arriving and we're proud to say our selection is fantastic. Ladies' leathers are bursting with reds, greens, blues and fuchsia.

Men's jackets include ocean blue, iceberg grey, pebble brown and black; men's boots by Frye and shoes by Timberland.

'Ladies' shoes and boots by La Vallee, Reda, Hippopotamus, Esprit, Bass, Sperry, Andrew Geller and Beene Bag.

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Halifax



By BONNIE BOBRYK

THE FILMS FEATURED AT the Atlantic Festival Atlantique covered the whole spectrum from slickly finished work to rougher, low-budget productions; the good, the bad, and the ugly.

One very special event at the festival was the premier of *Linda Joy*. This 25 minute film is very difficult to write about objectively because, like many of the audience members at the screening, I knew the film's subject (though not well). Linda Joy Busby was the co-ordinator of the Atlantic Film Co-op before she died of cancer in November of 1984, and this film is made and co-directed by Linda Joy from footage of her prior to her death.

Before the film's screening, co-director Bill MacGillvray said he wanted to make the film very simple, and in many ways it was just that. The majority of the film is taken up by Linda Busby sitting in front of, and speaking directly to, the camera. She speaks of her experience with discovery of breast cancer, her family's reaction, the difficulty with doctors and she gives an account of her stay in the hospital. Several times in the film the screen goes completely black and the monologue continues, as when she is in the hospital for the first time. It also remains black for a lengthy monologue near the end by MacGillvray as he describes what she looked like in her last days and what she meant to him.

Unfortunately, this monologue from MacGillvray takes away from the film's intended simplicity. It runs on too long and perhaps unintentionally is more about him than it is of Linda Busby — his feelings and his impressions. The film's strength lies in her and her alone. It shows the strength and character of one woman, and as she speaks a real sense is communicated of who this person was. As most of the film was shot when she believed her cancer had been cured, what comes across most is her spirit, especially in the final shot where she laughs and talks about having beaten the disease.

Among the works viewed on opening night was a first film by local filmmaker Rod Malay. *Squash Time* was an entertaining satire about paranoia. The main character crouches bewildered in a forest, then in panic begins to run. There was no dialogue, rather an impressionistic soundtrack chronicling the character's state of mind. The pacing of the film and soundtrack are the strong elements in this production.

Another entertaining but very different short film was *Fiddleheads*, directed by Art Makowski. It uses time lapse photography as an old-time waltz, featuring fiddle as the lead instrument plays liltingly and lush, green fiddleheads unfold and wave their fronds about, seemingly in time to the music. For its excellence, it won one of the Festival awards called the Moonshail, after the festival's symbol. Technically and aesthetically this film was a little gem, beautifully filmed and edited.

This was not the case with

Atlantic Festival Reviews

By Jean J. LeBlanc

La journée d'ouverture du Atlantic Festival Atlantique le 23 octobre, deux films avec des textes français ont été exhibés. Ils ont été bien reçus par la foule présente au festival. Cependant je ne peux pas présenter les deux films comme égaux car *Les Joies de Noël* était supérieure à *De l'Autre Côté de la Glace*.

Regardons maintenant au premier des deux films, *Les Joies de Noël*. C'est un film d'animation d'une fête que se passe pour célébrer Noël. J'ai trouvé le film très réaliste car je suis certain que nous avons tous vu des scènes qui se présentent dans le film, prendre place dans nos vies.

Le film commence avec la mère en train de nettoyer la maison avant que les festivités commencent. La nourriture et les produits de confiserie abondent. Une fois que ses amies et relations sont arrivés on commence à s'introduire et de conter de nouvelles ou vieilles histoires. Ici et là, ils en disent qui peuvent affronter certains, mais la plupart rient, surtout les hommes.

Les enfants mangent les bonbons qu'avaient été placés en forme de décoration sur l'arbre de Noël et aussitôt leurs mères viennent les gronder. Le père de Noël est éva-

nouit, entourer de bouteilles de bière vide et un des invités est en train de vomir. Une dispute érupt mais c'est aussitôt oublié. Quand le temps de quitter a venu on dit combien qu'on ça bien amuser et on se promet de le faire de nouveau l'année prochaine. Finalement tout étant fini on se souvient dans un air désespéré que l'année prochaine est seulement dans une semaine.

Le film finit quand on voit le chat de la maison accrocher sur le plancher. Il regard comme s'il avait justement passé à travers d'une guerre. Il fait penser à "Bill the cat" de le dessin animé de *Bloom County*.

Les Joies de Noël est la meilleure description de Noël que j'ai vue pendant les quelques dernières années. La préparation, la fête même et les résultats sont les interprétations les plus réalistes mis sur l'écran durant les dernières quelques années.

Le deuxième film est *De l'Autre Côté de la Glace*. Ce film concerne le gardien de but de l'équipe de hockey des Aigles Blue de Moncton. Tragiquement après ce point on est perdue. On saute à travers d'une multitude de scènes qui n'ont presque pas de point commun.

On saute de les scènes avec la mère du gardien de but, à son père et même son petit frère. Aux

même temps on voit l'équipe de hockey en train de se préparer pour jouer contre une autre équipe. A ce point l'histoire se perd complètement. Le gardien de but a de drôles idées dans les quels on voit le match de hockey en train d'être joué sous un style mieux vu comme ballet-opéra. On est aussi délogé par des masques, de drôles de costumes et autres scènes mieux vu comme médiéval.

De ce point l'histoire vient encore plus compliquer parlant d'un père qui porte un masque à son lieu de travail. Le frère du gardien de but raconte le chef des Aigles Blue et on dit à jeune gardien de but comment bien jouer. La manque de continuité reste jusqu'à la fin du film. A ce point le gardien de but dans le ballet-opéra casse ses chaînes qui l'entourent et le gardien de but des Aigles Bleu marque un but.

Donc *De l'Autre Côté de la Glace* est trop mêlé et manque trop d'unité. Si le thème de cette histoire est celui des masques il a un superflus de matériel qui bloque et mêle totalement l'histoire. Si le thème n'est pas les masques, le film est un désastre continué. Donc même si *Les Joies de Noël* était brillant, *De l'Autre Côté de la Glace* a besoin d'un couteau d'édition.

other films however. *Plunge into the Past* by Robert Woodcock, while competently filmed and edited, suffers from a dull, sometimes clichéd script and unenthusiastic narrators voice. The continual guitar picking in the background becomes quite irritating by the film's finish. This documentary film about an underwater archaeological dig off the coast of Newfoundland could have been exciting with a more imaginative soundtrack.

Another documentary film, *The Last Log Drive* (directed by Poly Bennel), filmed the enactment of a traditional log drive during the Bicentennial celebrations of the founding of Shelburne, Nova Scotia.

While this half-hour film also uses a voice-over narrator, its role is limited. The audience hears the men participating in the log drive telling their experiences and stories about past log drives. There is

a memorable sequence showing closeups of the footwork on the logs, then dancing in the community hall with emphasis on the dancing feet. With the dance music still playing, the visual image switches back to the rapidly moving feet on the log. The rhythm of the music is matched to the rhythm of the feet.

Halifax filmmaker James MacSwain's nine minute short, *Picnic*, begins well but the film's pacing causes it to lose steam towards the end. It is a political film in three sections about gay liberation — liberation from the psychological pressures of the city. In a voice-over MacSwain explains his reasons for needing to occasionally escape the city as the screen shows Halifax's skyline and newspaper headlines of the Pope's visit and the Tall Ships.

Unfortunately, the film's pacing slows when he heads outside

the city after the opening section, with the slowest part of all being the final scene. In the third section, MacSwain picnics with four gay friends. (He had earlier said nature doesn't care whether they're gay or not). The film is well made, but isn't well served by dragging on too much at the end, even if its point was to demonstrate a slower speed of life outside the city.

Trilogy was the best-realized experimental film at the Festival and at 46 minutes, by far the longest as well. It dealt with memory and family, overlapping the past and present in director Barbara Sternberg's effective use of montage.

The film dispenses with narrative and instead creates moods and impressions through the use and repetition of various scenes. A young boy runs up a hill and rolls down the other side in a

scene shot to suggest it is occurring in the past; an affluent couple with child prepare breakfast in the morning with the CBC radio news on; a home movie-type film shows another young mother walking into water with a young child. Nothing final occurs in any of these scenes (and several others), but they have a cumulative effect, especially as parts of them are repeated.

One jarring effect in the film was the repeated appearance of text on the screen. In one instance, as the sound of the CBC news is heard on the sound track the screen goes white, and a list of historic events leading up to the present appears on the screen, such as the beginnings of World War I.

What is left after the film is more a memory of the montage between scenes and bits of scenes than any individual shot itself.

Video productions was well as films were screened during the four day event. *Cold Toast* by Doug Porter utilized computer generated graphics and imagery. Throughout the duration of the video, text appeared like a computer printout on the screen. *Cold Toast* presented a systematic approach taken to an extreme about the steps necessary for getting ready for work.

Depersonalization, not entertaining the subjective and condition in to fit the norm are emphasized. There are programmed steps for showering, shaving, dressing, preparing breakfast and eating. The language used and its ironic message about maintaining preset, rigid codes of behavior worked very well within the format of the computer generated imagery.

Three 60 second video commercials by Jim MacSwain, Rose Adams and Cathy Quinn were part of the performance game show *Gasping for Grants*. Artist Touch featured on K-Tel style of advertisement for a paint-by-number portrait of Brian Mulroney. The second ad *U-Can Rail* offered a train ride to the capital of Culture (Ottawa) with a sidestop first to the place with all the connections — New York.

Art-Kik Power was the most successful of the three ads. It combined the formats of a fast paced cop show and a soap commercial. As the typical detective TV show music plays, a black car screeches to a halt and three burly FBI types spill out. They march in a determined manner up the outside stairs of the Nova Scotia Art Gallery. Their mission is to identify and remove any forms of art with do not conform to government standards. They seize video tapes which are sent spinning into — the washing machine. Using Art-Kik Power the tapes come whiter than white with all dubious traces removed.

These three works by the Popular Projects Society use satire and popular cultural forms to get across their message.

These short films and videos were only a few of the many works screened at the festival. This year's festival was the largest film festival held in Halifax yet. Hopefully it will continue to get bigger and better, bringing film and video to Halifax.

CALENDAR

THURSDAY

- **LECTURE** — by Dr. Charles Armour, University Archivist at Dalhousie. Dr. Armour will present an illustrated lecture on the shipbuilding exhibition that is presently on at the Dal Art Gallery. Time — 8 p.m.
- **ROUND TABLE** — The Asia-Pacific Foundation of Canada. For details, call 424-3632.
- **VIDEO SERIES** — Sara Diamond explores Heroism/heroine-ism. Anna Lenowens Gallery, 1819 Granville.

FRIDAY

- **HISTERHOL** — presented by the History Society, from 4 — 7:00 p.m., in the History Lounge (1411 Seymour St.)
- **FILM** - *Nicaragua: The Dirty War* will be shown at the Atlantic School of Theology 640 Franklyn St. Time: 7:30 p.m. Free admission.

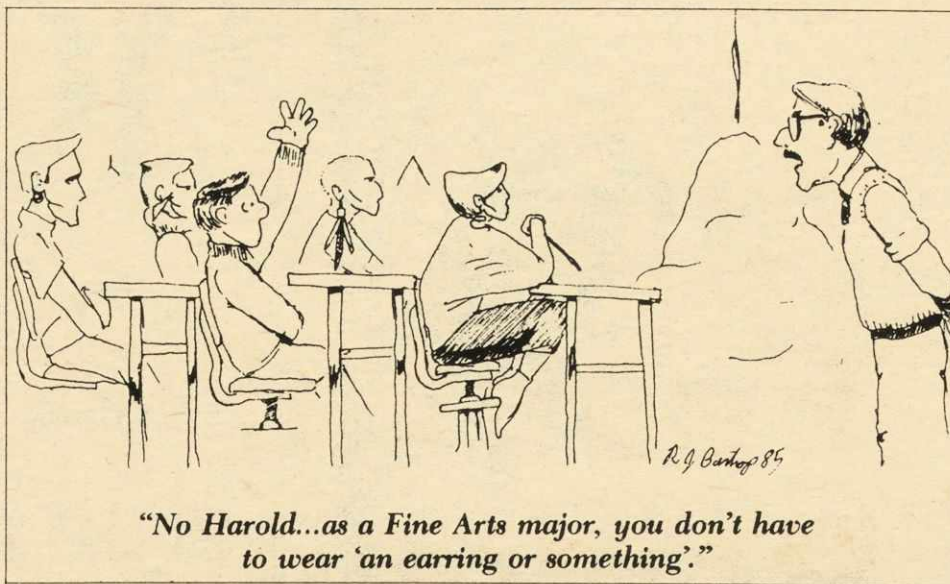
- **WORKSHOP** — on Nov. 15 and 16 the School of Occupational Therapy will hold a workshop entitled "Assessment in Occupational Therapy." Prof. Susan Kaplan of Florida International University will be headlining. All welcome. For registration information contact the School of O.T. at 424-8804.

- **DOUBLE BILLING** — *Donna*, the story of politics and women in Italy. 8:00 p.m., The Bell Auditorium, 4th floor, N.S. College of Art and Design, 5163 Duke St. *Women in Arms*, the increasing role of women in warfare (Nicaraguan Revolution).

- **LECTURE** — Dr. Gerry Helleiner (U. of T.) on "Recent Controversies over Stabilization in Developing Countries" 3:30 p.m., MacMechan Room, Killam Library.

SATURDAY

- **COURSE** — Dalhousie University's School of Occupational Therapy will host a continuing education workshop called "Assessment in Occupational Therapy" on Nov. 15 and 16. All interested therapists are invited to attend. For more information, call 424-8804.
- **AUDITIONS** — The Royal Winnipeg Ballet School Professional Division will hold auditions in Halifax beginning at 10:00 a.m. on Stage at the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium.
- **WORKSHOP** — The Dalhousie Fine Arts Society presents a workshop on painting: colour, composition and ideas. To take place in the Dalhousie Fine Arts Studio, Howe Hall at 1:00 - 4:00 pm.



- **FULLFILLMENT** — An exciting new workshop designed to help participants discover creative, practical ways to enrich their experiences of life will take place Saturday and Sunday Nov. 16 and 17 from 9 - 4:30 at the Kripalu Yoga Centre, No. 208, 1585 Barrington St.

- **RED CROSS CRAFT SALE** — Saturday, Nov. 16, from 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. at the Penhorn Mall, Dartmouth N.S. For more information call 423-9181, ext. 430.

- **WORKSHOP** — Writing Radio Drama, at Radio Room, CBC Radio Bldg, South Park St., Halifax. Co-Administrators: Kimberly Challis, 423-8116/7, Bob Matimer, 423-8116/7.

SUNDAY

- **RUNNERS** — United Nations 40 year/5 km run, Sunday Nov. 17, 2:00 p.m., University Blvd. \$3.00 Entry, \$7.00 c/w T-shirt.
- **FILM** — The Dalhousie Fine Arts Society presents a film entitled *Joe Farjard - I don't have to work that big*. Time 3:30 p.m., members free, non members \$1.00.

MONDAY

- **ART WORK** — "Women's Work" exhibit will be presented at Kyber Coffee. Works by women artists of the Nova Scotia College of Art and Design can be seen at Kyber Coffee 1588 Barrington Street from Nov. 18-Dec. 2. Monday-Friday, 9-5:00 p.m.
- **FILM** — "Abortion Stories North and South (1984)" The first in a series on women's international health issues, 12:45 - 2pm, Theatre E, Tupper Medical Building.

WEDNESDAY

- **PUBLIC LECTURE** — "Perceiving Reality: Science and Meditative Wisdom" is the title of a lecture to be presented by Dr. Jeremy Hayward, Nov. 20 at 8:00 p.m. in the MacMechan Auditorium of the Killam Library. Dr. Hayward will speak on the relationship between the influence of modern scientific discoveries on our perception of the world and the insights achieved through meditation practice. This talk is sponsored by the Shambhala Society.

- **FILM** — D.S.S. presents the Science Film Series. This week's presentation is called "Hallelujah Darwin", Room 100, 12:40, SUB.

- **CONCERT** — Club Flamingo presents *Skinny Puppy* with special guests *The Misery Goats* and *Sebastopol* in the McInnes room of the Dal SUB. Open to the public. Refreshments available. Tickets \$7.50 in advance, \$9.00 at the door. For more information contact CKDU-FM, fourth floor, Dal SUB. Time — 7:30 - 11:30 p.m.

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- **ATTENTION — WOMEN'S NIGHT** — This could be your last chance to celebrate the 100th anniversary of Women at Dalhousie. Enjoy an evening of lively conversation and good company at the Graduate House. 8:00 - 10:30 Wed. Nov. 20. Mature students, grad students and faculty wel-

come. Jointly sponsored by the Centennial Committee, Dalhousie Women Faculty Organization, Dalhousie Adult Student Association, and Dalhousie Association of Graduate Students.

THURSDAY

- **LECTURE** — Nov. 21, 1985, Jeff Wright, Atlantic Research Laboratory, N.R.C., Halifax. "Marine Ecology plus Chemistry Drugs from Slugs."

ALSO

- **RUSSIAN NIGHT** — The Dalhousie Association of Russian Students will be holding a Russian Night on the 23rd of November, beginning at 7:00 p.m. in the Haliburton Room of King's College. The evening will feature authentic Russian cuisine and Russian songs and poetry. Tickets are \$2.50 and are available from The Department of Russian, 1376 LeMarchant St.

- **UKRANIAN SUPPER** — Amnesty International will be putting on a supper of Ukrainian and Jewish fare on Sat. Nov. 23 at 8:30 p.m. The supper will be held at the Universalist Unitarian Church — 5500 Inglis Street. Tickets will be available at the door: \$10 waged, \$6 unwaged (students, senior citizens, etc.)

- **LOST** — Cardinal watch, somewhere near the SUB. Has broken strap. Call Lois at 424-8825 or 424-2507.

- **CHRISTMAS SUB-LET** - Visiting academic and family seeks Christmas sublet between Dec. 20 and Jan. 5. Please contact Steven Burns, Dalhousie Philosophy Department, 424-3811 or 425-3263.

- **TIM WYNNE-JONES** — meet author Tim Wynne-Jones, creator of *Zoom At Sea* and the new *Zoom Away*, Sat. Nov. 23rd at 12:00 noon, at A Pair of Trindles, Historic Properties.

- **CAREER OPPORTUNITIES** — Career opportunities in the oil and gas industry presented by Petroleum Oil in conjunction with TUNS, at the Technical University of Nova Scotia, Nov. 28, 7:30 p.m. For more information call 429-8300, ext. 169, Glen Cristoph.

- **VEITH HOUSE** needs volunteers to staff the reception desk during weekday hours. Hours flexible, training provided. 453-4320, Cheryl Dolton, volunteer coordinator.

- **CANCELLATION** — Previously announced public lecture by Professor Douglas Lockhead scheduled for Nov. 15.

- **PORTRAITS** — Eliza Massey, Photographs, Nov. 12-16, N.S. College of Art and Design.

Tarot Card Readings

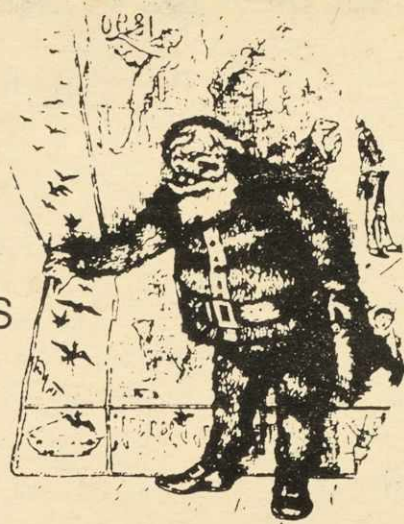
by Appointment
Madelaine Stone
Days 422-2177
Evenings 429-0443

DALHOUSIE STUDENT UNION POSITION OPEN Handbook Editor

DEADLINE: Wednesday, November 27, 1985, 4:30 p.m.
This position carries an honorarium. Candidates must fill out an application form and submit it before the deadline to room 222, SUB. For further information, please contact Reza Rizvi, Chair, Recruitment Committee.

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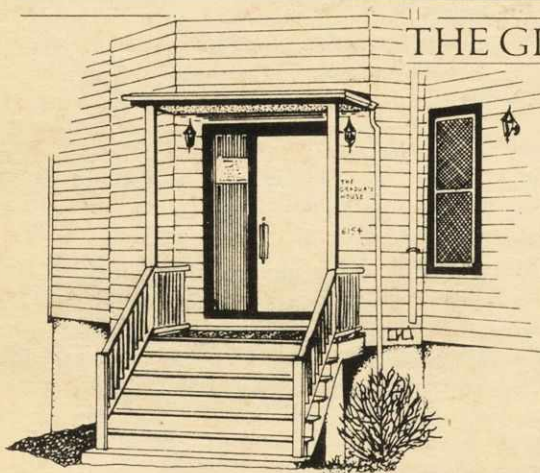
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Corner Summer
423-7219



THE GRADHOUSE • 6154 UNIVERSITY

Thursday, November 14, 9 pm - 1 am
The Cooter Family

Thursday, November 21, 9 pm - 1 am
Peggy Gillis

Friday, November 22, 5 - 8 pm
James Cowan

Members and Guests Only

An Open Letter to the Jewish Students and Faculty of Metro Halifax

- Do you want to eat and not pay for it?
- Do you want wine and not have to buy it?
- Do you want to meet other Jewish students and faculty?

Then this is the event for you.

Bagel & Cheese Brunch

Sunday, Nov. 17, 1985

11:00 am

Room 401 Dalhousie Arts Centre (The Cohn)



The Dalhousie Arts Society

*would like to invite you
to attend*

**The Second Annual Student
Art Exhibition and Sale**

*being presented
in the*

Green Room
Dalhousie Student Union Building
on
November 19th, 20th, and 21st

Admission is free!