



Site of new rink, behind old gym

Dal to get new rink

by Tom Regan

The Dalhousie Gazette has learned from sources in the Physical Education Department that construction on a new ice hockey rink will probably be starting sometime within the next two to three months. The new 1800 seat arena will be built on almost the original site of the previous arena which burnt down two years ago, and should be operational by the beginning of the 1980-81 academic year.

President Henry Hicks confirmed the fact that the administration had given up on plans to put the rink next to the Dalplex and would be building on the old site.

"We had very ambitious plans for this rink alongside Dalplex", said President Hicks, "But we decided that

the red tape was just too much trouble. The new rink will be built where it was before, only it will be somewhat more to the east so we will have more room for the playing field".

President Hicks said the administration has asked their architect to draw up plans for the new arena, and hopes to have a report made within a fortnight.

"Hopefully we should have a decision by the end of March", said Hicks. Dick Matthews, president of Dalhousie Student Union had no official comment on the new rink.

"I don't know enough about the new proposal at this time to make a comment on it, so I will have to wait and see what they have in mind before I say anything at this time," said Matthews.

Joel Jacobson, public relations director for the Dalplex, also had not seen the new proposal but said he was glad that something was finally being done.

"I have no official comment yet, but we do need a rink the sooner the better," said Jacobson. "Physically and ideally it would have been great next to the Dalplex. We could tie in dressing rooms and showers but it is just important to have the rink no matter where it is."

Jacobson was unsure of what will be done with the space next to the Dalplex now that the rink is being built across the street.

"They might build a field house or perhaps use it for parking. I'm just glad we're going to have a rink".

W-5 asked to apologize

EDMONTON (CUP)—Chanting "down with W5" and "we are Canadian too", more than 300 people braved -21 degree weather in a peaceful and well organized protest outside the local CTV station, CFRN, Jan. 26.

Organized by the Edmonton Chinese community, the protest was part of a nationwide show of dissatisfaction over distorted facts and racial bias in the W5 program "The Campus Giveaway" aired last fall.

Organizers presented a letter of protest to CFRN manager Bruce Alloway who said it would be inappropriate while legal action initiated by the Chinese community in Toronto was underway. He claimed that CTV has "never knowingly discriminated against any group or individual".

The protestors' letter accused CTV of "distorting and grossly exaggerating the foreign student situation" and "subtly perverting the whole scenario".

The letter demanded that CTV make a public apology, provide equal time to correct the record and not allow any other discriminatory shows to be produced.

About 100 University of Alberta students attended the march, including representatives from the Chinese Library association, the Chinese students' association, the Malaysian-Singapore Students' association, the students' union, and the Federation of Alberta Students (FAS).

Protest grows against CTV

TORONTO (CUP)—More than 2,000 demonstrators marched on the CTV network's headquarters here Jan. 26 to protest a program on international students that has been termed racist and inaccurate.

And in Edmonton, another 400 protestors rallied against the W5 program "The Campus Giveaway", which was aired Sept. 30 and has been the subject of continuing controversy.

At the Toronto protest speaker after speaker attacked CTV for airing a program that inferred that Chinese "foreigners" were keeping Canadians out of university and college programs. They said the W5 program made no attempt to differentiate between foreign students and Canadian students of Chinese origin.

Toronto mayor John Sewell told protestors that the program was "a serious insult to the educational aspirations of Canadians who are not white."

NDP MP Bob Rae, one of several politicians and community leaders in attendance, said the W5 report consisted of "amazing untruths"

"The assumption from W5 is that to be white is to be Canadian. And that to be non-white is to be a foreigner. What we must understand is that an immigrant is not a foreigner. As Canadians we are all boat people," Rae said.

Federal immigration minister Ron Atkey did not attend the rally but sent a statement to the protestors attacking W5's claim that there were 100,000 foreign students in Canada. Atkey said there are about 18,000 international students in the country.

Donald Chu, chairperson of

a committee of Chinese Canadians who organized the protest, said the committee was demanding a public apology from CTV, equal time to present a fair and accurate report and an assurance that CTV will not air similar programs.

If CTV does not meet the requests the group will continue to apply peaceful pressure, Chu said.

But CTV W5 producer Lionel Lumb, speaking to reporters only inside network offices, said he strongly disagrees with the protestors' charges. Lumb claimed he could not comment further because several students have sued the network for libel.

Chu said the program encouraged discrimination and ethnic stereotyping under the guise of freedom of speech.

"It is irresponsible journalism that must be suppressed. We need all Canadians to support the cause and promote mutual understanding."

Wilson Head, president of the National Black Coalition, said the CTV program was good for the Chinese community because it "has incited the Chinese to fight back and face the fact that there is a lot of bigotry."

"No one gives you freedom," he said, "it is won in struggle."

Outside the CTV headquarters protestors chanted "red, brown, black, yellow and white—all Canadians must unite" and "CTV apologize now" as they circled the building for 45 minutes.

Other speakers at the rally included Ontario human rights commissioner Bromely Armstrong, Rabbi Gunther Plaut, president of the Canadian Jewish Congress and other civil rights leaders.

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THURSDAY TO THURSDAY

Sponsored by the **M.K. O'BRIEN DRUG MART**
at **6199 Coburg Road (just opposite Howe Hall)**
"Serving Dalhousie students for 14 years"

Friday, February 8

Bake Sale: to Raise Money for Theatre 1707

Friday, February 8, 1980. Sub lobby between 11:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m.

Public lecture by Bryan Palmer (McGill University) on **Class and Culture in Nineteenth-Century Canada: Cleavage, Antagonism and Struggle.**

At 10 a.m. on Friday, February 8th in the MacMechan Auditorium, Killam Library.

The uniquely talented **Judy Jarvis Dance Company** will present a mini-performance and workshop in Seton Auditorium at **Mount Saint Vincent University** on Friday, February 8 at 3:00 p.m.

Seminar by Bryan Palmer (McGill University) on **Edward Thompson and the making of the English working class.**

At 4 p.m. in Seminar Room 1, History Department, 1411 Seymour Street, on Friday 8th February.

WORMWOOD PRESENTS

EXPERIMENTAL SAMPLER

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 8, at 7:00 and 9:30

Once again a rather electric assortment of experimental films including: **VALENTIN DE LAS SIERRAS**, a vivid visual portrait of Mexico by Bruce Baillie. **RUBBER CEMENT**, an animated collage of styles and materials, with homage to Felix the cat by Robert Breer. **REPORT**, reworked and re-edited footage of the assassination of President Kennedy by Bruce Connor. **AFTER LUMIERE** and **WHITCHURCH DOWN**, two films dealing with perception from one of the leading British experimental film-makers by Malcolm Le Grice. **ALONE**, **ELECTRAMETRIC** and **FAMOUS FANTASTIC MYSTERIES**, (a tribute to the early science fiction comics) by Bob Cowan.

EL SUPER By Leon Ichaso, Orlando Jimenez-Leal

U.S.A., 1978, 90 minutes, subtitled.
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 9 at 7:00 and 9:30.

A witty and affectionate portrait of a Cuban exile, who fled the revolution and is now working as a building superintendent within the Hispanic population of New York City. The story is a deceptively simple slice-of-life look at El Super, his long suffering wife and their Americanized daughter. Trapped in the 'land of cold and work', El Super and his friends recall the balmy days in Havana, elaborate on their wartime experiences in the Bay of Pigs fiasco, and try to cope in an essentially foreign world. **EL SUPER** may move a little slowly at times, but what it lacks in pacing it makes up for in verve. Its directors have developed a deft and subtle twist in the melancholy of strangers in a strange land. These are not buffoons played for laughs, they are victims caught in a political struggle beyond their control.

-VARIETY

Saturday, February 9

Ten Days for World Development is having a study session on "**Making a Living**" and "**The Right to Work**" on Saturday, Feb. 9th 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. at St. John's United Church (corner Windsor and Willow St., Halifax.)

Discussions include:
- Unemployment Myths
- Regional Disparity
- Impact on the Third World
- Theology of Work.

Sunday, February 10

There will be an **Intramural Tennis Tournament** Sunday, February 3rd, 1980 for men, and Sunday, February 10, 1980 for women. Registration will commence at 9:00 a.m., with play beginning at 9:30 a.m. For further information contact Campus Recreation, or phone 422-3733.

Monday, February 11

Dalhousie Nursing Society Challenges All Dalhousie Faculties

TO Out-Donate Them
at the
Dalhousie University
Blood Donor Clinic

Monday, February 11/80 and
Tuesday, February 12/80

11:30 a.m.-3:30 p.m. 6:00 p.m.-8:30 p.m.

Location: McInnes Room in the SUB

Bloody Cup

To be awarded to the faculty which donates the most pints of blood (% participation) **October Clinic winners—Nursing**
Let's try and break the present record of 931 donors for the two day clinic at Dalhousie.

Take in a lecture-discussion on a Shakespearean play on a Monday evening, then watch a BBC production of the same work on the Maine Public Broadcasting Network (cable Channel 6) on the following Wednesday or Sunday.

The course will be conducted on Mondays, from 7 p.m. until 9 p.m. in the MacMechan Auditorium of the Dalhousie Killam Library. For information on registration and TV broadcast schedule call 424-2375.

Tuesday, February 12

IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR ALL KARATE ENTHUSIASTS:

There will be a meeting for all those individuals interested in forming a Karate Club at Dalhousie. The meeting will take place Tues., Feb. 12, 1980 at 7:00 p.m. in classroom 206 in the Dalplex. Please attend this meeting. If there is not enough interest shown, then the Karate Club's activities will be suspended for the year.

A nine-week course aimed at providing prospective and practising volunteer workers with some practical approaches for dealing with problems they encounter on the job, will begin at Dalhousie University on Feb. 12.

The Liberals and The Welfare State will be the topic of the noon hour lecture series **The History of Canada in the 20th Century**, held at the Halifax City Regional Library, 5381, Spring Garden Road on Tuesday, February 12 and Wednesday, February 13 at 12 noon.

Wednesday, February 13

Dalhousie Art Gallery's Free Wednesday Evening Film Series presents the first in a series of Films on Architecture. On Wednesday Feb. 13 **Spirit of the Age: A New Heaven, A New Earth** will be screened at 7:30 p.m. in the Dalhousie Art Gallery.

Young women will begin a diet and not stop, often tragically starving themselves to death.

This twentieth-century disease, **Anorexia Nervosa** will be the topic of discussion Wednesday, February 13, 8:00 p.m. at the Main Branch Auditorium Dartmouth Regional Library.

Wednesday, February 13, "The Crisis of the University", James Gray (Dean, Arts and Science), Bill White (Graduate Student, History).

Monday, February 18, "Some Proposals for Change and Reform", Peter Aucoin (Professor, Political Science), Dick Matthews (President, Student Union)

If you are interested in taking part in this symposium, please call the moderator, Tom Sinclair-Faulkner (424-3579) for further details.

Parenting will be discussed in the program **Single Again** held at the Halifax Regional Library, 5381 Spring Garden Road on Wednesday, February 13 at 7:30 p.m.

Thursday, February 14

folk variety concert

drama * dancing
calypso band * folk singers

thursday, february 14, 7:30
mcinnis room, dalhousie

admission \$3.50 \$2.50 (students with ID)

tickets 423-7063 for the whole family

proceeds to the
Dominica Hurricane Relief Fund

There will be a guided visit of the Exhibition: **Louis Stokes: Alchemy Spirals** at Dalhousie Art Gallery on Thursday Feb. 14 at 11:00 a.m.

Dalhousie Art Gallery's free Thursday Noon Hour Film Series presents the film **Europa Nostra** on Thursday February 14 at 12:00 noon in the MacAloney Room 406, Dal. Arts Centre. The film's main theme is that rehabilitation can be less expensive than destruction and rebuilding. There is no admission charge. For more information call 424-2403.

The Feature Film Up the Down Staircase will be shown at the Halifax Regional Library, 5381 Spring Garden Road on Thursday, February 14 at 7:00 p.m. and on Saturday February 16 at 12 noon. At the North Branch Library, 2285 Gottingen Street this film can be seen on Tuesday, February 12 at 7:00 p.m. and on Saturday, February 16 at 3:00 p.m.

A weaving demonstration will take place at the Dartmouth Regional Library Coffeepotluck program, Thursday, February 14 at 10:30 a.m.

Glad (Gays and Lesbians at Dalhousie) will meet on Friday, February 15 in Room 424 of the SUB.

Here's to Baby—A Look at the Fetal Alcohol Syndrome will be the first program in the Science Issues Series to be held on Friday, February 15 from 12 noon to 1:00 p.m. at the Halifax City Regional Library, 5381 Spring Garden Road.

INFO:

Mount Saint Vincent university alumnae, students, faculty, staff and other friends from across the province are invited to enter the **Sixth Annual University Community Show**, which will be opened in the Art Gallery January 31 and run to February 10.

The Art Gallery of Nova Scotia invites you to the official opening of the exhibition **PRIMO PENSIERO—FIRST THOUGHTS**

2nd Floor Gallery, January 9- February 12, 1980.

The Dalhousie Department of Music presents on January 27 **William Tritt**, piano: Bach, Haydn, Brahms.

Feb. 17, **William Valleau**, cello: "Garami Memorial Concert": Bach, Mendelssohn, Shostakovich.

Feb. 24, **Lynn Stodola**, piano: Bach, Mozart, Barber, Prokofiev.

Mar. 9, **Philippe Djokic**, violin—Lynn Stodola, piano: Bach, Stravinsky, Suk, Virtuoso Favourites.

Apr. 3, **Carol Van Feggelen**, guitar and lute. An afternoon of classical guitar and lute repertoire.

This takes place at the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium at 3 p.m. General admission is \$1.00. Senior Citizens, children 16 and under: no admission charge. Tickets may be purchased at the Cohn Box Office and inquires made at Music Dept. 424-2418.

The I.A.M. will be presenting a series of lectures centered on Islam. These lectures will be held every Thursday night at 7 p.m. at **42 Leaman Drive, Dartmouth.**

Jan. 24: Islam, Muslim, Mohammedism, Concept of Revelation.
Jan. 31: Allah, Monotheism, Concept of Deity.

Feb. 7: Prophet Mohammed's life.
Feb. 14: The Sources of Islam: Qur'an, Sunna

Feb. 21: The Pillars of Islam; Faith.
Feb. 28: Islam as a way of life.

Mar. 6: Universality of Islam. Islam in North America.

Mar. 13: Prophet Mohammed in the Bible.

The **Mature Students Association** is resuming its lunch-time meetings on Tuesdays between 12 and 1:30 in Room 422, S.U.B. (Counselling Services). The meetings will be partly social and partly informational.

Career Planning is the topic that will be discussed during the informational part of the meeting for the next few weeks.

Bring your lunch, meet others, and pick up some information.

"**STORY HOUR**" is a CKDU weeknight presentation featuring plays, short stories, and readings from novels, ranging from romance and comedy to mystery and science-fiction. We are presently looking for original written works by members of the Dalhousie community which might be suitable for CKDU production. Also, anyone who is interested in reading for "Story Hour" should contact us immediately! If you would like more information come up and see us on the fourth floor of the SUB or contact Mike Wile at 424-2487.

Don't throw out this paper-recycle it



Ecology Action Center

by Pam Berman

Participation in the Ecology Action Centre's paper recycling project in the Spryfield area has been so responsive that they are expanding their service into Fairview on February 27.

"We're hoping to cover the whole city by September," said Jennifer Point, one of the project coordinators from the Ecology Action Centre.

A feasibility study of paper recycling was done at Dalhousie which showed that in the long run it could economically maintain itself and even achieve a small margin of profit. Ecology Action then decided to pick a trial area and chose Spryfield because of the enthusiasm shown by Mrs. Earlcroft, a leader of the local cub / scout group. Pick-ups began in October and have continued on a bi-monthly basis.

Through the help of Coalition Supportive Services, who supplied the truck and their labour, they have to date collected 50,000 pounds of paper. On one particular day as much as 10,000 pounds was picked up.

The paper is recycled at L&B Recycling on Kempt Road, a local warehouse that sheds or bales it and then it is transported to Hantsport

where the material is used to make cardboard. In the winter season, some of the material is used to make cellulose insulation by Burt Controls in Truro.

Point also said that besides saving the provinces' trees, when you use recycled material to make cardboard you save up to 40 per cent on energy. There is also significant reduction in the amount of air and water pollution.

Other materials such as glass and metal scrap can be recycled, but there are no local recycling operations for these materials and it is too expensive to ship them to the nearest outlet which is in Moncton. Jennifer Point added that there's no reason why Halifax could not set up its own outlets for recycling glass and metal.

"Bluenose operations (a bottle exchange outlet) on Herring Cove Road, was, before Christmas, seriously thinking of expanding to take in all glass for recycling. So it is coming, it's just a matter of time", Point continued.

One of the primary values of metal recycling is the amount of energy it saves. Recycling aluminum, for example, uses 96 per cent less energy than exacting it from the ground.

Dal defends research

by Nancy Ross

Dalhousie University and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty (to Animals) (SPC) were summoned to a meeting on Wednesday, February 6, by Halifax City Council to answer allegations that the SPC has been selling pets indiscriminately to Dalhousie for research, some of which were allegedly still wanted by their owners.

Alderman Terry Sullivan of Halifax, who urged City Council to have the meeting, has proposed that the city, which along with the county of Halifax has an animal-control agreement with the SPC, forbid the Society to sell impounded animals to the university.

In reference to the requirement that animals picked up by society's dog catchers be kept 72 hours before the society can claim ownership, Elizabeth Croft, a former employee of SPC said last week on *Newsday*, a CBC news production, that this sort of thing went on all the time.

Croft said that when an owner calls the SPC inquiring about a lost pet that has already been sold to Dalhousie he is simply told his pet is not in the shelter. Then the record is falsified, with the information sheet destroyed and replaced by a new one with the animal's original number but a fictitious description. "I've seen that done."

Both Croft and former SPC receptionist, Rita MacKenzie, said concerning our relationship with Dalhousie "we were instructed to say, 'No, no animals go to Dalhousie'".

Donald Parsons of Kentville, who worked at the SPC in 1977, said Croft's statements are 'definitely true'.

Parsons said that in one case of two impounded dogs sold before the allowed time, both owners arrived at the pound shortly afterwards to

claim them—and one was a member of the SPC board. The board member was able to get his dog back from Dalhousie, but the woman who owned the other was too late.

Dr. Jim Love, vice president of the SPC and also in charge of the Animal Care Center at the Tupper Building, says he can't be sure if this is the case but doesn't believe it to be so. He said the majority of animals which the SPC are instructed to kill are old or disease ridden and inappropriate for research use. They sell about 10 dogs a week to the Tupper Building from a large surplus of dogs so there is no reason why people's instructions about their animals should not be followed, he said. The Tupper Building uses between 500 and 600 dogs a year and the SPC has yearly numbers which far exceed this.

Dr. Love stated the fact that the SPC has been selling animals for research purposes has not been hidden. "I myself even mentioned it on a radio program," he said.

Faye Bradley, an owner of a private animal shelter in Dartmouth, said she saw a Dalhousie worker at the SPC collecting a cat that a society employee told her had been taken in for mercy killing. Curious, she followed the Dalhousie van until it disappeared into the basement of the university's medical building.

"Fraud, I call it, because they had two payments for the cat", one from the university and a fee from the owner who took it in for mercy killing.

In addition, Croft said poor recording practices on occasion make it easy for animals taken in for gassing or new homes to be sent out in a Dalhousie van.

Andrew MacKay, vice-president of Dalhousie, said the arrangements with the SPC meet Canada Council of

Animal Care requirements as well as those outlined by the university. If the SPC can't find homes for these animals, MacKay said they have no alternative but to dispose of them, whether by killing them or selling them to Dalhousie for research. When asked where else Dalhousie could buy research animals, MacKay replied that his impression was that the SPC was the only local place to obtain them.

Fifteen minutes after the *Newsday* production had been aired, the producers began getting calls. One irate Dalhousie professor called claiming that the show would destroy their research program at Dalhousie.

Another professor from Dalhousie mentioned that if research animals could not be obtained from the local SPC, a black market could result in which animals would be purchased from people off the street. However, Love and Dr. Phil Dunham, chairman of the University Animal Care Center, said that Dalhousie would never resort to purchasing animals in this way.

Dunham said "somehow the SPC has been made out to be an evil organization doing evil things." He said in actuality they are very concerned about the welfare of the animals; constantly calling and inspecting the research areas to see just how the animals are being used and to insure no undue pain is caused. This type of concern was good for the professors, as well as reminding them of the ethics involved. Dunham believes that if Dalhousie had to buy animals from commercial buyers that you could be sure they wouldn't show any concern in how the animals were used. Also, the Medical school would be in difficulty if they could no longer obtain their dogs from the SPC.

Nominations reopen

by Paul Clark

The nomination period for five Dalhousie student council positions, including president and vice-president, has been extended until 5 p.m. on Friday, February 8 due to a lack of nominations in these areas.

The only president and vice-presidential team to be nominated so far is that of Gord Owen for president and Jeff Champion for vice-president. The constitution requires that more than one team must run for these positions and that they can't be filled by acclamation.

One remaining position is open for a representative on the Arts Society and no nominations had been received for president or vice-president of the Science Society as of Monday, February 4, when the original nomination period ended.

13 council positions have already been filled by acclamation.

It was also decided at an earlier date that nominations for the three positions on the *Gazette* Publishing Board will be received until 5 p.m. on Friday, February 8.

Gill Whitehouse, Chief Electoral Officer for the student union, said he was disappointed at the poor turnout of candidates and the large number of positions filled by acclamation.

He said he wasn't sure why the turnout was so poor because the elections have

been well advertised.

"To a certain extent this happens every year," Whitehouse said, "it was worse this year than last year, but not necessarily the worst on record".

Student council president Dick Matthews said this was the third year in a row the nomination periods has had to be extended.

Last year the president and vice-presidential team of Matthews and Graham Well was the only team to be nominated before the original deadline, but four more teams applied after the deadline was extended. Consequently, Matthews said he is "quite sure" more candidates for president and vice-president will appear by this Friday.

People think because they don't know enough they aren't qualified to be a council member, but all a candidate really needs is an opinion on what would be good for students, Matthews said.

Gene E. Ignacio, Tom Kurovski, W.C. Scott MacDonald, Graeme W.G. Scott and Umesh Jain were elected by acclamation to Senate on Monday.

Also acclaimed Monday were Burton McCann, as Law rep, Shirley Murray as Arts rep, Atul Sharma, Cardine Zayid and Sunil (Sonny) Umat as Science reps, Bruce MacGowan as Commerce rep, Keith Wellband as Engineering rep and Sandy Houston as Health rep.

Dal Rink coming

It now appears that after two years of red tape and delay, Dalhousie will finally be getting the ice rink that it needs so badly. It is good to see that the administration will not wait another two or three years and try to get permission to build the new rink next to the Dalplex but will instead build it on almost the original site of the first rink that burnt down. It is a decision that is the best economically, practically and one that really should have been made immediately following the destruction of the last Dal arena.

However the important thing is that next year, hopefully, Dal students will not have to wonder over half the city so they can find a place to play hockey.

CKDU—STUDENT COUNCIL

The debate over whether or not CKDU should go FM seems to have deteriorated into a name calling, 'see who can be sneakier than the other side' type of situation.

The Dal *Gazette* stands behind the CKDU proposal 110% but the actions of both the council and CKDU have seem to become almost childish in nature. It is very important that both sides remain calm and remember that co-operation is still the key to this whole issue. Regardless of what each side feels about what has happened in the past, and who has ignored who, both sides have to remember that they have a duty to work out this situation as it would best benefit the students of Dalhousie.

CKDU who knows what a terrific benefit this would be to the campus and student life in general have to learn to look at the situation through council's eyes and realize that this is a lot of money and that it should be wisely spent.

Council on the other hand who see the money issue too strongly, must learn to share in the goals and ideas CKDU have in this very important project. Both sides have to learn to share ideas and concerns and not throw them at each other like rocks in a school yard fight.

This FM proposal could be one of the greatest things that has ever happened to the Dalhousie campus. For that reason and that reason alone CKDU and student council have got to forget past differences and sit down to hammer out the best possible situation for all sides.

Would you like to get more out of films or write better film reviews? The *Gazette* is sponsoring this Saturday, for the

photographic presentation and movement, styles of film-making and criticism, and the role of the critic as a commentator and interpreter. The medium, a child of our twentieth century, has been, and continues to be, employed to record social history and to make social comment. Participants will come away with a broadened understanding of the meaning of modern cinema. Instructor J. Alan Gaudet will have audio-visual equipment on hand to help

illustrate certain technical aspects of making films, such as the restrictions and possibilities which an artist must accept when he uses a camera to capture what he sees in the world.

For more detailed information, interested people should call Alan Gaudet at 424-2584. Please direct written applications listing hobbies, interests, name, address and telephone number to Margaret Little, Dalhousie *Gazette*, Student Union Building, Dalhousie University. Call us at 424-2584. In order to cover the expenses of the project, a fee of ten dollars is requested.



"AS THE LEGEND GOES, THEY COME BACK EVERY YEAR 'ROUND THIS TIME. HOPELESSLY WAITING FOR THEIR FIRST SKATE IN THE NEW DAL RINK."

Letters to Gazette

Misleading comments about CKDU

Dear Editor:

Please allow me the opportunity to clear up some misconceptions that the last issue of the *Gazette* may have caused regarding the CKDU debate at the Council meeting of January 27, 1980.

The reporting obscured the fact that there is an important difference between a referendum and a plebiscite. The results of a referendum are binding on Council whereas the results of a plebiscite indicate the preferences of the student body on a given matter but are not binding. Obviously, before a referendum is run then, great care must be taken to insure that all available information has been made available to Council and the student body—this was not the case!!! Nobody, least of all Council, has enough information to send a binding referendum to the student body.

When I put the CKDU item on the agenda, it was the intention of proposing a plebiscite on the status of CK-

DU. The executive of CKDU had been told that a referendum on an increase of \$3.00 for CKDU expansion was out of the question because it was misleading. It was annoying to

me to find that CKDU had convinced a councillor to introduce the \$3.00 referendum question after we had rejected it. When the chairman ruled that this councillor should speak before the person who put the item on the agenda, the ruling was challenged. How this translates into "disgracefully mean" politics, I do not understand.

There are many other facets of the CKDU expansion proposal that neither CKDU nor the *Gazette* mentioned. The first is the common sense motive for not having a referendum at this time. Why should we get involved in the purchase of over \$50,000 worth of equipment when we have no indication at all that the CRTC would accept the CKDU application? Why would any intelligent business (the Student Union) start to raise money for a project that has not been shown to have the support of its shareholders (the students), bind itself to collect an amount that would be insufficient even to cover the capital cost of expansion, or recommend to its shareholders a project which the Board of Directors (Coun-

cil) has not even seen the final figures on.

It is a good thing that CKDU and the *Gazette* are not running this Union if that is the way they would have us spend the students money.

Sincerely,
Dick Matthews
President
Dalhousie Student Union

Typo made in Canada

To the *Gazette*

Concerning the article in the Jan. 31, 1980 issue of the *Gazette* entitled *Which Way Canada?* You will find a typographical error in the 5th column of this article. The sentence now reads "But while seeking a reconciliation of various interests we must now allow, as is the case in the American system, for individual rights to become elevated over those of the state". The word **not** should be substituted for the word **now**. Although it may have seemed obvious to the typesetter and perhaps many others that now was the appropriate word, this was not the intention of the author and runs counter to the whole tenor of the article.

Sincerely yours
Chris Flerige

the Dalhousie Gazette

The *Dalhousie Gazette*, Canada's oldest college newspaper, is the weekly publication of the Dalhousie Student Union members, and is a founding member of Canadian University Press.

The views expressed in the *Dalhousie Gazette* are not necessarily those of the Dalhousie Student Union, the editor, or the collective staff. We reserve the right to edit material for space or legal reasons, or if it is considered offensive to our readers.

The deadline for articles and letters-to-the-editor is noon on Monday. No unsigned material will be accepted, but anonymity may be granted on request. Letters should not exceed 500 words and must be typed on a 64-character line and double spaced. Local Advertising is handled by DAL-ADS—the advertising department of Dalhousie Student Union: Tel: 424-6532. Ad copy must be submitted by the Friday preceding publication.

Our office is located on the third floor of the Dalhousie Student Union Building. Our mailing address is the *Dalhousie Gazette*, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S. You can reach us by telephone at (902) 424-2507.

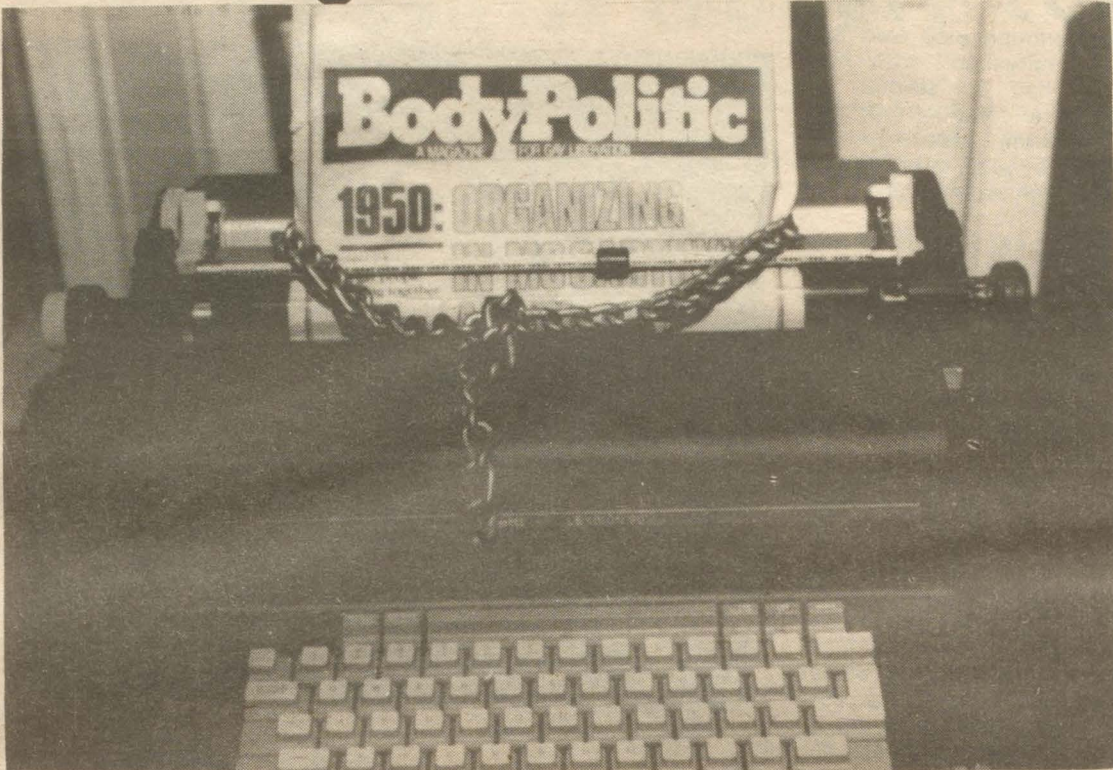
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Flora Macleod

Mount gives contribution to Body Politic



Paul Dayal

by Glenn Walton

The student council of Mount Saint Vincent University has voted to contribute a small sum of money to the Body Politic "Free the Press Fund." This fund was set up to aid that newspaper, Canada's leading gay publication, in its fight against an appeal by the Crown of last fall's not-guilty verdict in its widely-watched 'obscenity' trial.

This week it will be decided whether the Body Politic will be re-tried on charges of distributing obscene material through the mail in a hearing that many civil libertarians have called unnecessary, in light of last fall's verdict.

Two years ago the Ontario and Metropolitan Toronto police raided the Body Politic offices in Toronto with authorization to search for "cor-

porate records, invoices and documents pertaining to business operations which might afford evidence relevant to charges which might be laid under Section 164 of the Criminal Code of Canada ('use of the mails for the purpose of transmitting or delivering anything that is indecent, immoral, or scurrilous')."

The raid followed media attention, often sensationalistic, to the publication in the six-year old newspaper of an article on pedophilia entitled "Men Loving Boys Loving Men", which prompted Toronto Sun columnist Clare Hoy to charges of "filthy . . . sick . . . criminal" activities. The Ontario Attorney General agreed, stating that the police raid he ordered would 'set back the cause', referring to efforts on the part of the gay

community to have the term 'sexual orientation' included in the Ontario Human Rights Code, as had been done in Quebec.

When questioned about possible effects on human rights legislation, Body Politic spokesperson Edward Jackson noted that "this is only one article in a paper that has been in publication for six years, and it is about the lives of only four men. That the government sees it as an excuse to refuse recognition of the rights of hundreds of thousands of gay people is simply further evidence of how much we need legal protection. We know the government doesn't want sexual orientation in the Human Rights Code. Now it looks like they'll try to pin it on the Body Politic as the scapegoat when the motion is defeated."

The judge agreed, and the Body Politic was acquitted of the charges. But its troubles were only just beginning. The Crown decided to appeal the verdict, and this week it will be decided whether there will be a new trial. The newspaper, which is non-profit, has initiated extensive fund-raising projects, and views another long and expensive court

battle with trepidation.

"The Crown has vast resources and time. We don't," says Tim McCaskell.

In addition, the paper has been unable to get back the boxes of manuscripts, letters and other documents, that were seized by the Toronto and Ontario police, despite the fact that none of the material was used in the trial.

Support of the Body Politic has been forthcoming from across the country and even from outside of Canada. The Mayor of Toronto has spoken in favour of gay rights, and last year's Cabaret at the Turret in Halifax was a benefit for the paper. The decision of the Mount Saint Vincent Student Council to support the paper was sponsored by the university's student newspaper, The Picaro. A spokesperson for the paper told me that, while the staff was generally in favour of gay rights, they had to convince their council that the money was supporting "free and unoppressed press."



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DAGS general election soon

The Dalhousie Association of Graduate Students will be holding general elections on Tuesday, March 11.

A president and twenty councillors are to be elected.

The Council oversees the operations of the Association and acts on behalf of graduate students inside and outside the University on such bodies as Faculty Council and SUNS.

Among the more important tasks facing the Association during the upcoming year will be the continued problem of inadequate research funding, the scarcity of employment opportunities for graduates, the issue of teaching assistant unionization and the ongoing cooperation with the DSU for greater graduate input into student affairs. An additional responsibility of the new council will be to act as hosts for the National Graduate Constituency which will be visiting Halifax as part of the National Union of Students Conference which is to be held at Dalhousie in May.

Positions on DAGS Council are open to all registered graduate students. Nominations open Monday, February

18 and close Wednesday, March 5. Nominations forms are available at the Graduate House.

Correction

A story on page nine of the January 17 edition of the Gazette said "NDP Finance critic Bob Rae reportedly has predicted that the Canadian dollar might fall as low as 75 cents in U.S. terms under NDP interest rate policies."

Despite several attempts, this report could not be confirmed at press time. In a subsequent phone interview with the Gazette, Mr. Rae denied ever having made such an assertion, terming it "pure baloney."

Mr. Rae said there would be no "dramatic fall" in the Canadian dollar if interest rates in Canada were reduced by two per cent. "There are steps that can be taken by the imposition of certain kinds of withholding taxes on interest rates and dividends payments out of the country; if we put those on beforehand, there would be no problem with a dramatic, speculative run on the dollar," Rae said.

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Students get tough with Party candidates

by Paul Clark

Dalhousie and King's students got tough with their prospective MPs at two recent debates for candidates in the Halifax riding held at Dalhousie Law School and King's College.

At Thursday's debate, held during Law Hour, Progressive Conservative candidate George Cooper took most of the abuse as he tried to explain how his party's position on the "privatization" of Petrocan had been "misrepresented".

When Cooper, responding to a question, tried to explain that his party had never planned to dismantle Petro-Can but actually wanted to strengthen it, a commotion began.

Jeers, whistles, groans and laughter emanated from the crowd and students made comments like "Bullshit!", or "Zing it George!"

Before Cooper could finish his answer most of the crowd began to applaud loudly and he was forced to sit down.

The tables turned on Monday night at the King's debate, sponsored by the King's School of Journalism, when the crowd hit out at Liberal candidate Gerald Regan.

There had been little opposition to Regan at the Law School debate, with the crowd laughing at his jokes about the Conservatives and the lack of strict entry standards which existed when he was admitted to Dalhousie Law School.

At King's, however, students began booping and heckling Regan right from the start.

During his opening speech when Regan began criticizing the Conservative budget for raising the price of gasoline,

students demanded to know how much a Liberal government would raise the price of gasoline.

Regan answered, "Below the Conservative price".

Cries of "How much?, How much?" rang through the crowd.

The first question during the question and answer period came back to the Liberal's energy platform, asking Regan if he had the "intestinal fortitude" to say how much the Liberals would raise the price of gasoline.

Regan again answered it would be less than the Conservative price for gasoline but said the exact figure couldn't be given until their party had discussed the issue with the provincial governments.

NDP candidate Alexa McDonough concentrated mainly on explaining NDP party policies on energy, international relations and foreign ownership at the Law School debate. On Monday night at King's, however, her opening speech consisted of an attack on both Cooper and Regan.

The campaign so far, she said, has not been a debate but a "political stage", set up by "my Liberal opponent" to exhibit his "undisputed gift of gab".

She said Cooper should be held accountable for the provincial Progressive Conservative government's passage of the Michelin Bill and said when Regan was premier of the province his government had also passed legislation dealing with Michelin.

McDonough also said she was "impressed" with how Regan had on several occasions reflected the NDP party platform, adopting NDP policies on jobs, interest rates and foreign ownership.

Marxist-Leninist candidate Charles Spurr, who did not attend the Law School debate, began his speech by criticizing the Chronicle Herald for stating in a news story that only three candidates would be at the debate.

"I'm glad to see Alexa has been called after all", he said.

He went on to pledge his party's support for the people of Afghanistan in their resistance to the invasion of their country by the Soviet Union and alleged the U.S. was hypocritical in trying to create an image as a defender of human rights and independence while supporting the Shah of Iran.

"They're only interested in things like oil reserves", he said.

He said the NDP gives the illusion it is concerned with people's welfare and greater social justice but in reality is opposed to reforms.

He said they have been responsible provincially for "trampling the rights of collective bargaining" and repressive labour legislation.

Spurr was applauded when he blamed the oil companies for "concocting" an energy shortage to increase their profits and called for an expropriation of foreign oil companies.



Energy priority

by Eleanor Austin

All governments in Canada are spending too much time talking and are not getting on with "national emergency steps" toward becoming energy self sufficient, said Gerald Regan, the federal Liberal candidate for the Halifax riding.

While speaking to Dal's Poli Soc yesterday, Regan said "We have to get on with the underdeveloped renewable sources of energy in Canada." There has been work done in Northern Quebec with hydro power being produced, he said, but at Churchill, Labrador were there is a lot of talk of tapping power, there has been no construction.

There are "great gobs" of natural reserves in Canada, Regan explained, but no oils. There should be tax incentives to enable a switch to natural reserves instead of using oil, he suggested, and gas pipelines should be built to promote self-sufficiency.

Higher gas prices do not encourage conservation and they are a penalty to people of lower incomes, he stated. Cars should be manufactured to conserve gas, speed limits reduced and more bus services should be developed, Regan said, although buses are limited because of Canada's population spread.

If the national economy were so poor or the Canadian dollar so low, then rationing should be induced, he said. There are other alternatives than increasing the price of gas unnecessarily, Regan added. "Gas will go up when oil goes up," he stated.

Regan said that with the Clark government's budget, there would be a 32 cent increase in gas by the end of the year. This money would gain revenue, he said, to help pay the mortgage plan for home owners. This new tax, he said, is contrary to Clark's stand last spring when the Conservative government said there would be no new taxes.

Regan suggested this Clark government "trend" of saying one thing before getting in

office and saying another after is a new thing and has not been a tradition with previous governments.

In responding to a question concerning the Liberals' policy of opposing 'wage and price controls' during the election and then inducing them while in office, he said, the country's circumstances changed along with those of the U.S.

Canada can live with a considerable degree of inflation, he explained, as long as the country with which it sells and buys goods remains the same. The Americans brought their inflation under control and so the Liberal government could not allow Canada to price itself out of export markets. Hence, Canada had to implement wage and price controls, he said.

The Conservative's budget put the opposition in a difficult position, Regan said. It is the chance the government has to produce a budget that the opposition do not dare vote against. The Conservative budget, however, was one that the opposition "wouldn't dare vote for," Regan said.

The federal government can afford to carry a deficit so it will not fall on the backs of the working people, Regan said. There are good resources in Canada, he added.

Another issue discussed at the talk was high interest rates. They do "incredible damage" to small businesses, and they bring about high unemployment and increase inflation, Regan said. The interest rates in Canada do not have to follow U.S. inflation, he added.

His policy is to bring interest rates down, he said, by decreasing unemployment with cooperation from labor and public and by relating wage improvements with increased productivity. Tax incentives would also be brought in to develop Canadian investments and therefore enhance greater employment, Regan said.

continued on page ten

graduation portraits

by *J. Harris*

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Students react to costs

by Margaret Sutherland

Dalhousie students appear dismayed at an expected tuition increase next term of approximately 75 to 90 dollars.

According to Dick Matthews, president of the Dalhousie Student Union, an 8.1% increase in government funding to Dal last week was not sufficient to allow the university to keep tuition at its present level, thus the anticipated 10% hike in tuition.

The reaction of some students to this announcement was that of wry resignation.

"Oh well, I'm already angry at what I'm paying, I guess I'll just have to get a bit more angry. . . ."

Others, however, expressed much stronger dismay at yet another rise in their expenses.

"Another one! What more do they want from us? Our first born child?!. . ."

Lorraine Ansel, a day student enrolled in the King's School of Journalism who worked for a few years before resuming her education full time, said any increase will have a fairly serious effect on her finances.

"I'm afraid that this will put me further into debt. I have a student loan presently, so hopefully I'll be able to get an increase in it. It's a shame university costs so much. It limits the amount of students able to get an education past high school, and as enrollment drops, universities will probably have to raise fees even more to cover costs.

"If tuition were more reasonable, so many wouldn't be forced to opt out of college. As it is, with the worthlessness of a B.A. in the

job market, people are just not finding it worth it and are looking for something more practical elsewhere."

For another Journalism student, the situation is even more frustrating. Bruce Colfe feels that for him to make it through university will take a major effort.

"It's not just another seventy or ninety dollars, but all the extra costs that appear are making it very hard for me to get an education."

"As I see it now, working part time during the academic year, full time in the summer, and withdrawing in the future to work full time for a few years to finance my education, I may be able to complete in six years what most students could in four."

"And working during the term, you miss so much. It's not only not being able to spend more time with your friends, but I don't even have the time to study properly or get nearly as much out of your courses as you want to. To me, that is extremely frustrating. I'll have to be pretty serious about my education to get through college this way."

Chris Mitchell is an arts student who is also totally financing his degree by money he has earned.

"I guess I can cope with another hundred or so dollars. This increase just means that I'll have to work that much harder this summer, and I also will probably be applying for a student loan next year."

"Thing is, it's not just this increase alone, but these things do tend to add up over the years. It is all getting further and further out of my

already overextended reach. But what else can I do? Sure, I could always drop out of college and go to plumbing school and learn plumbing, but then I couldn't be an English major. So, I guess I'll have to pay it."

There are some students who will not be adversely affected to any real degree by these increases in the near future.

A student on scholarship from the Bahamas who did not wish to have his name printed expressed sympathy for those students less fortunate than he.

"As my tuition and board are being paid for by a scholarship, this increase will not affect me. However, I do think that it isn't fair to those students who must work and scrounge all summer or all year to put themselves through college."

"Student employment is very scarce and even with a job, the average student wage rarely rises proportionately to tuition. I think that every measure should be taken by the university to keep these students', and all students', costs as low as possible."

For Dan Praeg, a first year science student, the present increase will not mean any real hardship.

"Well, considering inflation . . . ninety dollars is not nice, but I don't think it really can be helped. Expecting no rise at all is stupid."

"That much of an increase doesn't affect me substantially, at least in the short term. Now if increases continue over the long term, say every year, I can see it making a significant difference."



Grad House's birthday

The Graduate House is celebrating its fifth birthday today and a gala party complete with birthday cake and the music of Bill Stevenson, Skip Beckwith and Tim Co-hoon is planned for Friday, February 9 to celebrate the occasion.

The Graduate House is a non-profit social club for graduate students which first opened its doors at 6154 University Avenue on February 8, 1975. Former DAGS Presidents Bob Flute and Sean

Wood oversaw the move from the former South Street location and were instrumental in establishing the House at its present location. The interior of the House was designed by Jim Sykes, the University's Engineer, who took on the work as a personal project and succeeded admirably. Since 1975 the House has operated under the competent management of Bob Bagg, who has also helped place the House on the road to recovery after a Good Friday

morning fire in 1978 which forced the House to close its doors for a few months.

The Graduate House is today an integral part of many graduate students' education, providing a safe (though not always dry) harbour from the raging storms of academia. And so we welcome all grads and their guests to come out tomorrow evening, share in the festivities, and wish their House a Happy Birthday and many happy returns.



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Power Politics and Michelin

by Matt Adamson and Paul Clark

On December 28, 1979 the Nova Scotia government passed an amendment to the Trade Union Act which required "interdependent" manufacturing plants owned by the same employer to form one bargaining unit. Bill 98 or the "Michelin Bill", as the amendment is commonly called, is generally assumed to be aimed at preventing the Michelin Tire Corporation's plants in Granton and Bridgewater from unionizing. A vote had been taken last October at the Granton plant near New Glasgow to form a certified United Rubber Workers bargaining unit, but the amendment included a retroactive clause which will almost certainly prevent the vote from being counted. Shortly after the legislation was introduced to the legislature Michelin announced plans to build a third plant. Organized labour, citizen's groups, white collar professionals and management people are upset over the handling of the bill by the provincial government and the use of the Trade Union Act as an instrument of development. Part one of this article outlined how Michelin operates as a company and what effects it has on some of the people who work there. This second part will examine the relationship between government and the tire company and how various institutions in the province contributed to the molding of Bill 98.

"Nobody can fail to be aware of how dependent economic units in today's world are on each other, even when they are not owned by the same employer, but these facts of economic life have never been held to dictate single province-wide bargaining units."

The Nova Scotia Labour Relations Board.

"Retroactive legislation can not be endorsed as a matter of principle. The entire private enterprise system could be undermined. . . . We should tell the government they have made a mistake."

J.B. Morrow, senior vice-president of National Sea Products, in a brief to the provincial legislature's law amendments committee, December 1979.

In a region with limited natural resources and a high unemployment rate, Nova Scotia has looked to expanding its small manufacturing sector for the past twenty years.

Wooed by a government hungry for jobs, the provincial economy went through a decade of expansion spurred by foreign investment that ended in the early 1970s. Gulf Canada (wholly owned by its U.S. parent) built a refinery in Point Tupper, the Swedish based Stora Kopparberg built a kraft mill in the same area, U.S. Scott Paper built pulp and paper facilities in Abercrombie, General Electric built a heavy water plant in the Point Tupper area. Some

are still in the province today. Other more consumer oriented manufacturing interests such as Clairtone in Nova Scotia and Bricklin in New Brunswick were sensational failures and cost the taxpayers millions.

One of the biggest corporations to come to the province was Michelin. The French tire giant expressed an interest to come to Canada in the late sixties, setting off a bidding war between the Quebec and Nova Scotia governments to see who could offer the most attractive tax deals and subsidies. Nova Scotia finally won Michelin's favours after an estimated 40 meetings in 1968 and 1969.

The provincial government gave the corporation an \$8.6 million grant, a \$50 million loan at approximately 3½ per cent less than the prime lending rate, and a pledge to buy \$14.3 million in Michelin bonds. The municipalities of Bridgewater and Pictou reduced taxes to one per cent of real and personal property tax assessment for a ten year period and Bridgewater donated 40 acres worth of land valued at \$10,000 for a plant site. The federal government added \$16 million in grants, a tariff exemption on Michelin tires entering the country, \$20 million in credit from Canadian banks, and an exemption from paying federal income tax until the two plants were paid off.

Of the approximately \$120 million expended to set up the two plants about \$80 million can be traced to government aid. The additional \$40 million was made up of equipment and cash. It is known that some of the equipment in the Nova Scotian plants was earlier used in Michelin's European operations. It is conceivable the equipment could have been valued at current market value and depreciated accordingly.

Michelin has become one of the biggest employers in the province, about 3,000 people are employed between the Bridgewater and Granton plants.

It has also been acknowledged as the world leader in keeping its operations relatively union free. Using techniques outlined in James L. Dougherty's book **UNION Free Management And How to Keep It Free** and other practices mentioned in part one of this article, the percentage of the tire manufacturer's plants that are unionized are small. Of over 50 plants world-wide, only a few in France and the rest of Europe, are unionized to any great degree.

Because of its strategic employment importance, Michelin has always enjoyed good communications with the provincial government. This article will examine the relationship between the tire company and the government and how the provincial government has agreed to the company's interpretation of industrial stability—specifically concerning labour relations. This examination will focus on



Matt Adamson

"of the approximately \$120 million expended to set up the two plants about \$80 million can be traced to government."

The Government

In 1973 operating engineers at the Granton plant applied for certification authorizing them to become a unionized bargaining unit. Michelin asked for and received a delay in the hearings so it could prevent evidence concerning the application. In the meantime, the provincial cabinet, without consulting any of its labour boards, passed an Order in Council changing regulations for certification of craft unions in the Trade Union Act. The changes made it impossible for the operating engineers to form a bargaining unit.

During breakfast meetings at the Lord Nelson Hotel, Liberal premier, Gerald Regan met with organized labour and persuaded them the changes were good for the economy and good for organized labour. Ralph Fisk, Liberal development minister at the time, and Regan went over to France to assure Michelin the situation was under control.

The majority Conservative government of Premier John Buchanan has recently shown the same concern for Michelin's industrial labour relations policy in passing bill 98.

The bill is designed to promote employment through expansion of collective bargaining, says Labour Minister Ken Streach. It calls for all employees who work in interdependent manufacturing plants owned by the same employer to be considered in one bargaining unit.

The government and proponents of the legislation say it does not make it impossible for workers to organize—it ensures that all workers in interdependent plants have a say in deciding union representation.

The interdependency provision was introduced despite criticisms raised by two key government labour bodies; the Nova Scotia Federation of Labour and sectors of the general public.

While the government defends the bill as not anti-union, officials freely admit it is directed at the United Rubber Workers.

The United Rubber Workers

The United Rubber Workers (URW) have been in Nova Scotia almost as long as Michelin has. An international union, its members are predominately Americans working at Michelin's biggest competitors—Goodyear and Firestone. URW has spent about a million dollars in three attempts to organize the Granton plant.

The Granton plant in central northeastern Pictou county is in an area with a history of trade unionism. Most other manufacturing workers in the area such as: Hawker Siddeley railroad car works or Scott paper, are unionized. Bridgewater, located on the picturesque South Shore of the province, has almost no history of worker organization as most people have traditionally been employed in the fishing industry, on farms, or in the tourist trade.

The first attempt to certify the Granton plant in 1977, was withdrawn when organizers seriously underestimated the number of employees at the plant. The second attempt, in July of 1978, was lost when the vote was counted six months later in the midst of a complaint of unfair labour practices at the plant. The vote was approximately 900 to 500.

The unions third bid culminated in a vote on October 31 and November 1 of 1979. The vote has never been counted as the recent amendments to the Trade Union Act in the Michelin bill included a retroactive clause that wiped out votes that were pending when the legislation was passed.

A charge frequently made by Michelin is that the URW, an international union, is more concerned about the bulk of its membership in the United States than it is with the 3,000 employees in Nova Scotia. It accuses the union of not trying to organize the Nova Scotian plants to protect the workers but to disrupt production in the province to the benefit of its membership in the U.S.

Michelin also says the union lobbied the U.S. government to put tariffs on imported tires, thus making Nova Scotian tires less competitive and hurting the company and the people who work there.

Labour Minister Ken Streach underlined where the government stood when he introduced the bill to the House in early December: "And as Minister of Labour, I declare that this government does not, and I as Minister of Labour do not, oppose or wish to change materially the collective bargaining procedure. It's not the principle we concern ourselves with, its the abuse of the valid responsibilities of organizations which appear more concerned with their own political posture than they are with the rank and file worker."

John MacDonald, president of volunteer URW Local 1028 in Pictou, says "the government responded exactly the same way the employees did when this was introduced during the brainwash campaign."

He says the focus of the URW lobby to the U.S. tariff commission was directed at companies from Japan involved in the rubber foot-wear industry. MacDonald says international president Pete Bommirito made verbal reference to Michelin and its extensive loan and grant arrangements with Canadian governments at a hearing in Ohio. A State Senator repeated it in Congress, and into the congressional record, and

continued on page 9

from page 8

Michelin has used it against URW ever since.

"The URW's representation to the tariff commission in the United States made no reference to Michelin at all", MacDonald says.

In the middle 1970s, Michelin launched a court action in the U.S. alleging that the other large tire manufacturers were discriminating against it through the tariff commission.

"Michelin was after the companies," said Mike Bellevue, URQ information officer in Pictou county, "they know damn well the union has no power to lobby, that's the irony of it."

The Joint Labour Management Committee

Since 1962 the province has used a mechanism that is unique to North America to stabilize its labour management relations. Under the auspices of the Dalhousie University Institute of Public Affairs, the Joint Labour Management Study Committee has bridged the traditional gap between the two groups.

In mutual fear of restrictive legislation both labour and management had declared a moratorium on directly approaching the government to make changes in the Trade Union Act. The Study Committee would act as a sounding board and its recommendations would be passed on to the Ministry of Labour. The Ministry would then decide what action to take, based on the Committee's advice.

Although it was never clear sailing, things worked relatively well from 1962 onward. In the early seventies, however, the economic completion of the province had changed. The spirit of the founding of the committee, enhanced by the moderate size of the business interests in the province, the geographic concentration, and the relatively small number of personalities involved, was lost on some of the new multi-national arrivals to the province.

Organized labour almost withdrew from the committee when it was not consulted until after the fact during the operating engineers case in 1973.

The Study Committee got its first look at a draft of what would later be Bill 98 during the spring of 1979. On the Thursday before the Easter weekend, Ken Streach told the chairman of the Study Committee, Kell Antoft, the Bill was going to be introduced to the House the following Wednesday.

The committee examined the legislation and came to three conclusions. The committee said the interdependency provision was a misnomer. Instead of calling for broad based bargaining, the legislation stipulated broad based certification, the committee said. Broad based bargaining has usually been understood by labour and management as the practice of several different unions in the same industry bargaining with all the employers of the same industry in two large groups.

On the other hand, the term broad based certification

stipulated that applicants who would normally be considered as separate bargaining units would have to apply for certification to become a bargaining unit simultaneously.

Under the proposed legislation, nonunionized personnel would be considered as part of a bargaining unit with other unionized employees. An example cited was that National Sea Product's trawler captains would be lumped together with nonunionized fishpackers and cutters and organized truckers. The management caucus of the committee objected to the bill saying it would disrupt their already stable labour relations.

The committee also found the relationship between employment and broad based bargaining to be very indirect and tenuous. The committee urged the minister not to use the Trade Union Act as a development tool and asked for more time to study the proposed legislation.

The legislation was not introduced to the House the following Wednesday.

Sources close to the committee indicate that certain people in the management caucus were told the provincial government was going to introduce the legislation whatever the committee recommended. The Canadian Manufacturers Association in particular wanted the legislation directed away from its members as it would upset existing agreements that were working with relative stability.

The bill that was eventually introduced into the House was substantially a CMA proposal to limit the scope of the interdependency provision to manufacturing plants, of which there are only two in the province who would come under the terms used—Michelin's.

The deputy Minister of Labour has observed status on the Study Committee and while he does not attend the

meetings he does receive the minutes.

The labour caucus of the committee said the legislation was an attempt to undermine a principle of the committee's founding charter which stated that all workers have the right to organize. The labour representatives asked the management caucus to join them in protesting the bill to the Minister. The management caucus split with a small but important minority wanting to support labour. This minority included industrialist and millionaire socialist Lloyd Shaw and J.B. Morrow, senior vice-president of National Sea Products.

The Labour Relations Board

The Labour Relations Board's function is to administer and interpret the Nova Scotia Trade Union Act. Under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Labour the Board monitors bids for union certification and rules on the appropriateness of bargaining units when there

is a dispute. It consists of labour and management representatives and is chaired by a generally acceptable third party.

In Nova Scotia a union has three months to sign forty per cent of the employees in a proposed bargaining unit to union cards. When the forty per cent is reached, they can apply to the Labour Relations Board for a vote at the work site so the employees can determine whether or not they are interested in union representation. After the vote is taken the Labour Relations Board has a hearing where interventions are heard concerning the union's application for certification. The Board then rules on the merit of the interventions and if the application is upheld the vote is counted. A simple majority (50 per cent plus one) is needed to certify a bargaining unit.

continued on page 10

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Continued from page 9

During the second application for certification made by the URW in 1978 the Board heard extensive testimony on the interdependency of Michelin's operations, and a variety of other points.

The Trade Union Act gives some direction in deciding an appropriate bargaining unit stating the decision should be made with, "regards to the community of interests among the employees in the proposed unit, in such matters as work location, hours of work, working conditions, and methods of communication."

The Board decided three out of the four "community interest factors" were satisfied by both the Granton and Bridgewater plants. These include hours of work, working conditions, and methods of remuneration. The fourth factor, work location, was only unique to the unit being proposed, in this case Granton.

Under the bargaining unit outlined in Bill 98 the unit must consist of all employees working in interdependent manufacturing plants owned by the same employer. The new definition of the bargaining unit stipulates work location as all the locations in an interdependent manufacturing operation.

Michelin and the provincial government say the legislation does not limit the rights of workers but ensures stability in the labour force. They argue that since one plant ceasing operation would shut down the other interdependent plant, putting those employees out of work, all employees at the two plants should have the same bargaining unit.

The Labour Relations Board heard this argument in 1978 and admitted there was a sacrifice in the stability, and the likelihood of a strike is increased somewhat, by creating two separate bargaining units.

"The Board accepts that a strike at one plant would inevitably bring a halt to work at another. While the dependence of the Granton plant and Bridgewater plants is physically demonstrable to a somewhat unusual degree, it is not uncommon for separate operations of the same employer to be heavily dependent on each other in an economic sense." The Board went on to say, "Nobody can fail to be aware of how dependent economic units in today's world are on each other, even when they are not owned by the

same employer, but these facts of economic life have never been held to dictate single province-wide bargaining units."

Economic facts of life aside the Board also outlined some of the social obstacles that make including Granton and Bridgewater in the same bargaining unit unreasonable.

"Employees at Granton live 150 miles away from employees at Bridgewater. They do not have social interchange during the day, develop friendships and acquaintances and engage in after hours athletic and social events except on a formal and very occasional basis. If they were combined into one bargaining unit and certification resulted, the distance between the two would prevent any natural cohesion because they do not have the facilities for communication and travel back and forth available to management. Any such bargaining unit would not be a natural unit."

The House Debate

The majority Progressive Conservative government was harshly criticized by several groups, besides the opposition parties and labour, for rushing the bill through the legislature and stifling debate.

The day after the bill was introduced Development Minister Roland Thornhill announced in the House that Michelin was going to expand its existing facilities and build a third plant-creating an additional 2,000 jobs. The announcement was greeted with delight by the government benches and admist cries of "why do we need the bill?" and "anti-labour", the polarization on the House floor was set.

Premier John Buchanan refused to withdraw the legislation so more public debate could be facilitated and within two weeks it moved to second reading. The House law amendments committee held public hearings and about fifty groups presented briefs. Only one, the Halifax Board of Trade, supported the bill. The hearings were so crowded they were moved from the designated committee room to the more spacious legislative chambers.

Liberal and New Democratic MLA's kept filibustering until December 23 when the legislature broke for Christmas. One day opposition members taunted individual government MLA's for 11½ straight hours in an effort to flush out backbenchers personal views on the bill. They were met with silence. Premier Bu-

chanan said after the session the government had already made its position clear and there was no need for continued debate. The Legislature reconvened December 27 and the next day the Conservatives used their overwhelming majority to pass the bill.

The Nova Scotia Federation of Labour

The 70,000 member provincial federation of assorted trade and public service unions had denounced the legislation as an outright attack since the first day it was introduced.

The federation argues that the Nova Scotia labour force is the most productive in the country, losing less people hours per capita due to strikes than any other province. Michelin's plants in the province are two of their most productive in the world. They term the legislation as needless and point to Michelin's announcements of further expansion as proof the company is using the government to satisfy its corporate whim and not basing its demand on economic performance. They

call the use of the Trade Union Act a basic erosion of traditional human rights in the province.

President Gerald Yetman has refused to meet with Labour Minister Ken Streatch and publicly ask him to resign. The federation has withdrawn from the Joint Study Committee and refused to sit on the Labour Relations Board until the new government appointed chairman (a management representative on the board for years) is replaced by a neutral third party. The federation also threatened a general strike, and to withdraw from the host of government agencies and commissions it has representation on.

Organized labour's strategy to fight the Michelin bill has not yet emerged. The resignations from public boards has not happened, the general strike was ruled out because the membership is not solid enough to guarantee effective militant mass action. Promised economic sanctions against the tire company have not been announced.

The federation has stayed to its word not to meet with the Buchanan government while it remains in office and a newspaper informing its members of the ramifications of the Michelin Bill is planned to be out before the federal election.

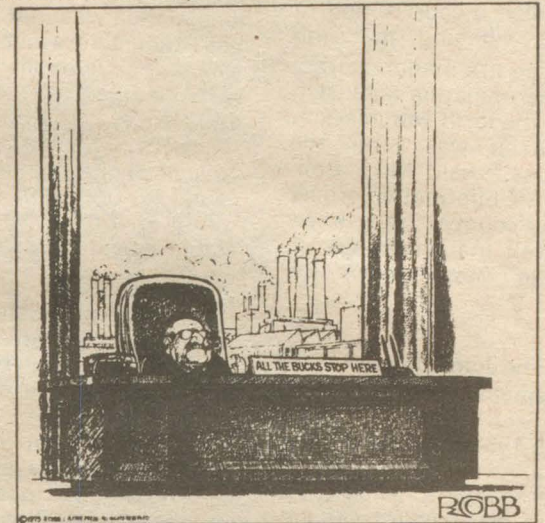
Organized labour in Nova Scotia is reeling. After a decade of being told by the Liberals they were being listened to, despite the operating engineers fiasco of 1973,

the Federation's contribution to the tripartite bargaining process has been ignored. The traditional three way dialogue among government, business and labour has proved ineffective in the face of deliberate erosion of traditional trade union rights.

Unlike the United States, where union membership is

measures above the Canadian average in time lost due to work stoppages. If this bill has been introduced to promote labour stability, it is at best unnecessary.

Further, as labour regards the loss of a traditional right to organize, there is the fear it will become hard line in its



declining (AFL C10 membership dropped from 34 per cent of the work force in 1955 to 20 per cent today according to the Economist) unionized employees as a percentage of the work force in Canada is on the upswing. In Nova Scotia about 36 per cent of the working population is unionized, down about a point from a year ago, and slightly under the national average.

With one out of every three Canadians unionized labour should have some political clout. While the provincial federation staggers to assess its position, the national labour scene is "far too strong to just roll over", says one labour economics expert.

A Vulnerable Social Fabric

As analyzed by the Labour Relations Board, the distance between Bridgewater and Granton and the lack of social interplay between the people who live in the areas and work in the Michelin plants mean the workers do not have the resources or the opportunity to discuss the merits of unionism.

Their right to decide whether they wish to join the URW or any other union has been effectively legislated away.

Critics of the legislation say labour relations in the province are as stable as they will ever be and the work force

bargaining positions, which could lead to strikes and work stoppages. This would consequently create the insecure climate for investment the Bill was passed to avoid.

In addition to the inadequacy of the legislation it is clear the provincial government is following a development policy that has never been debated in public.

The carte blanche given to foreign multi-national investment as the saviour of the provinces economic plight has one glaring side effect. It is the vulnerability of the province's social fabric. This is manifested when a corporation such as Michelin wants and gets fundamental changes in accepted social rights.

The Citizen's Coalition against the Michelin Bill presented a brief to the provincial legislature's law amendment's committee during the Bill's second reading. The Coalition, a group of professional people, academic and business people, concluded the brief saying, "today we are asked to support the undermining of rights of unorganized workers and established labour management relations. Tomorrow it could be pollution controls, safety standards, or human rights legislation that will go on the auction block."

continued from page 5

Regan said he is excited about the team of Liberals this year. The change in the cast of characters is the making of a new government, not the restoration of an old one, he said.

Regan said he knows the needs of the Halifax area and as a previous Nova Scotia premier for eight years, he has had experience with the federal government.

Regan added, however, "it's hard campaigning outside in this weather."

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Following the TV script on the campaign trail

by Martin Cohn

If the political process is being reshaped before our eyes and election campaigns are becoming dominated by the media, then the media is itself being dominated by an intruding force: Television.

ask them if they could recall what he had actually said on the screen. Most were unable to even remember the subject on which he had spoken, said Flemming. But they repeated their earnest compliments nonetheless.

aign that night.

Another example: When Prime Minister Joe Clark spoke in Port Hawkesbury last month, campaign organizers made arrangements for vehicles to stand by to take exposed TV film to Sydney—courtesy of the Tories.

When Broadbent walked through Scotia Square on his way to the Board of Trade, he took time out to shake hands with noontime shoppers. And when he ventured into a cafeteria to greet customers, he was trailed by an invading horde of about two dozen photographers and cameramen. Amid blazing floodlights, blitzy flashes, whirling cameras and wildly protruding boom-microphones, the NDP leader casually asked diners if the "price was right" for their meals.

For the media, the scene was just another in a long line of daily photo-opportunities—the stuff of 30-second clips for the evening news and wire-service photographs. For the voters trapped in the cafeteria, however, the scene was alternately thrilling, boring, fraudulent or terrifying.

The spectacle of the camera mob pressing through the crowded cafeteria, dodging obstacles of tables, chairs, and people, alerted customers of what was to come. As heads turned, some smiled broadly on recognizing the NDP leader. A few sighed, "it's only Broadbent." Three diners at a table bolted out

with a brisk "no comment" before the lights, cameras and leader could focus on them.

But Broadbent was in his element, and obviously relaxed. When he happened upon a French-speaking woman from Quebec, he tried out his heavily accented French. For the French-language TV crews, this was a surprise that caught them unprepared—but it was a chance not to be missed. The opportunities for good French-language conversations to go with the pictures are few and far between on campaign forays into English Canada, especially with the anglophone Broadbent. So she was brought back to Broadbent several minutes later to stage a repeat of their original encounter. As the Radio-Canada crew scrambled into position, Broadbent gamely allowed to his new friend, "Vous avez Radio-Canada over there, oui?" But his bilingual remark was lost in a technical foul-up, and the event went unrecorded. One could almost hear a Hollywood director yelling through a megaphone: "Cut! Get ready for take 3; and, ACTIO!"

Broadbent's combined French-English slipup is understandable, and symbolic of the duplication by dual French and English radio and TV coverage: Much of what is said by Prime Minister Clark or Liberal Leader Trudeau is repeated in French for the benefit of French radio and television audiences. This is done at the request of Francophone journalists, even though they understood perfectly what has just been said in English. The repeat performances, while affecting spontaneity, are nothing other than a second take for French

TV. "Take 2," says the imaginary director through his megaphone.

In the here-there-everywhere style of the leadership campaigns, Trudeau was the only one to stay overnight in Halifax, or to address an audience other than businessmen. Clark was in the city for only eight hours, and Broadbent six hours, before flying out again. Trudeau stayed about 36 hours, and spoke at an old-fashioned political rally to party supporters in Sackville—one of the few so far in the campaign.

If Broadbent's little stroll through Scotia Square stirred a commotion, Prime Minister Clark's walk from the Legislature to his hotel room the week before was almost perilous for the photo-opportunity flock, whose dedication in the line of duty knows no bounds: some of the more determined camera crews challenged Barrington Street drivers with some deft jaywalking; all toward getting better shots of Clark and DREE Minister Elmer MacKay walking purposefully to the Chateau Halifax. Innocent bystanders seemed a touch startled by the zealous cluster, especially when the Prime Minister of Canada—suddenly visible at the centre of the crush—would dart toward them, shake hands and say a quick "Hi!"

All in a flash. Just as quickly, the PM and his media entourage were gone, mysteriously engaged, somehow, in a matter of national importance: the democratic process we call election campaigns.

But what did the leaders say in their speeches?

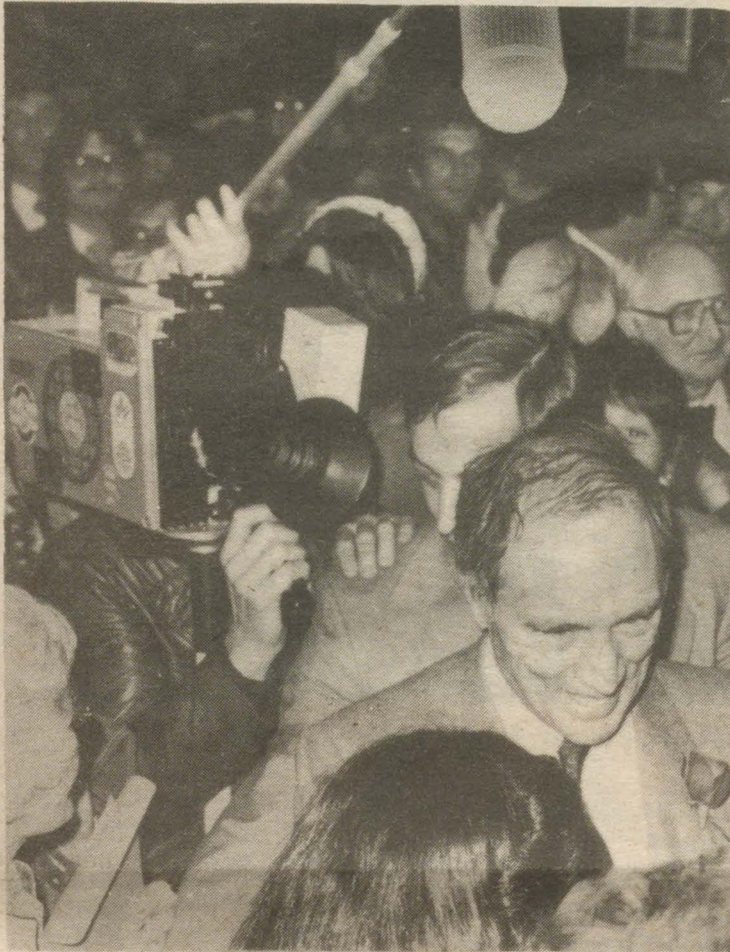


Photo by Martin Cohn

Trudeau campaigning in Sackville. Note the cameraman's right hand hitched to a Liberal supporter's shoulder in front of him. Everyone plays a supporting role for T.V.

For the estimated 150 reporters and TV technicians flying coast to coast on the campaigns of the three major party leaders, the tab is over half a million dollars for air and bus travel alone. Though print reporters are in the majority, their access to the pulse of the campaign is ebbing amid the steady encroachment of television.

The ubiquitous, steamroller camera crews and photographers that trample through crowded rallies and dog politicians through winding corridors, are at times more of a spectacle than the political events they try to cover. Indeed, the distractions of the television drama being played out on every campaign swing can obscure the raison d'être of elections, and the issues that supposedly guide them.

Television lends itself to baby-kissing scenes and pictures of adoring crowds; catchy one-liners and smooth sounding slogans often make the evening news. This is not to say that TV journalists ignore issues of substance in their reports, but one wonders what viewers really retain—is it the expressions and walking styles of the leaders; or the actual reportage accompanying the pictures?

Former Halifax Liberal candidate Brian Flemming has remarked that on being complimented for television appearances by voters, he would

For newspaper reporters, the emphasis on television is a recurring theme. When Ed Broadbent boarded an elevator on his way to the Board of Trade in Halifax last month, a campaign aide played traffic director to the media: "This elevator (Broadbent's) for TV crews; room for one more camera over here. . . ." So while the leader's elevator was reserved for the network cameras, lowly print reporters had to wait for the next car up.

If the aide's priorities were sensible in terms of getting good pictures of his leader, the cameras-first, reporters-second segregation was symbolic.

At times, the degree of cooperation between TV reporters and campaign organizers is astonishing: After giving his luncheon speech, Broadbent left Halifax at mid-afternoon to fly to Sydney. But TV journalists covering the speech were hard pressed to finish reporting and editing their stories in time to catch the NDP campaign plane for the flight to Cape Breton.

So campaign organizers made arrangements for TV reporters to stay behind and finish their stories in time for supertime newscasts—no problem. The NDP people simply sent their chartered DC-9 back to Halifax—empty—to pick up the stragglers, and they rejoined the cam-



Broadbent, Halifax NDP candidate Alexa McDonough and the cameras: "Vous avez Radio Canada over there, oui?" The T.V. crew wasn't ready.

Photo by Martin Cohn

continued

in the ranks of the students so they will blame each other for fee increases (1) to weaken resistance, and (2) disguise the attacks on foreign students and on all students.

While the rich claim that with differential fees the foreign students will be "paying their share of increased costs," the fact is that, even

the largest increases in foreign students' fees do not generate a minute portion of the revenue generated by smaller increases in the fees of Canadian students. While the rich claim that foreign students take jobs away from Canadians, the fact is that most foreign students take jobs in their home countries

after completing their education. In launching its attacks on foreign students the state tries to accuse Canadians of being racist when in fact it is, beyond a shadow of a doubt, the Canadian state that is racist and not the people.

Students should firmly oppose differential fees for foreign students.

entertainment

The Executioner's Song

by Eugene Meese

THE EXECUTIONER'S SONG, by Norman Mailer; McClelland & Stewart, Toronto; pp. 1056; \$19.95.

In its beginnings, the story of the last nine months in the life of Gary Gilmore is not so unusual—unseemly, yes, and sordid and cruel and brutal, but not unusual.

A raging ne'er-do-well who had been in and out of prison for most of his life, and mostly in, Gary Gilmore in early April, 1976, was out again. On parole from the United States Penitentiary at Marion, Ill., Gilmore was in Utah, in the sagging bosom of his family—naive and ordinary people who thought love and a job, "a fair shake", were all that was needed to turn him around, to get him to go straight.

They took him in. They gave him shelter. They loaned him money. They helped him find work. They hoped, even prayed, for him.

It was in vain. It was too late.

Gilmore abused his family's hospitality, his friends' trust, his employers' patience, his own last chance. What Gary Gilmore could not wait to have (and he could not wait to have anything), he took—perhaps because he had been denied so much for so long; or because he had never learned as a child that one cannot always have whatever he wants whenever he wants it; or because he was without conscience, evil.

When he wanted some time off work, he took it. When he wanted some beer, he took it. When he wanted some love, he took it, or tried to. When in the end he wanted some money, he took it, and in the taking killed a couple of innocents for the same reason that other men climbed mountains: because they were there.

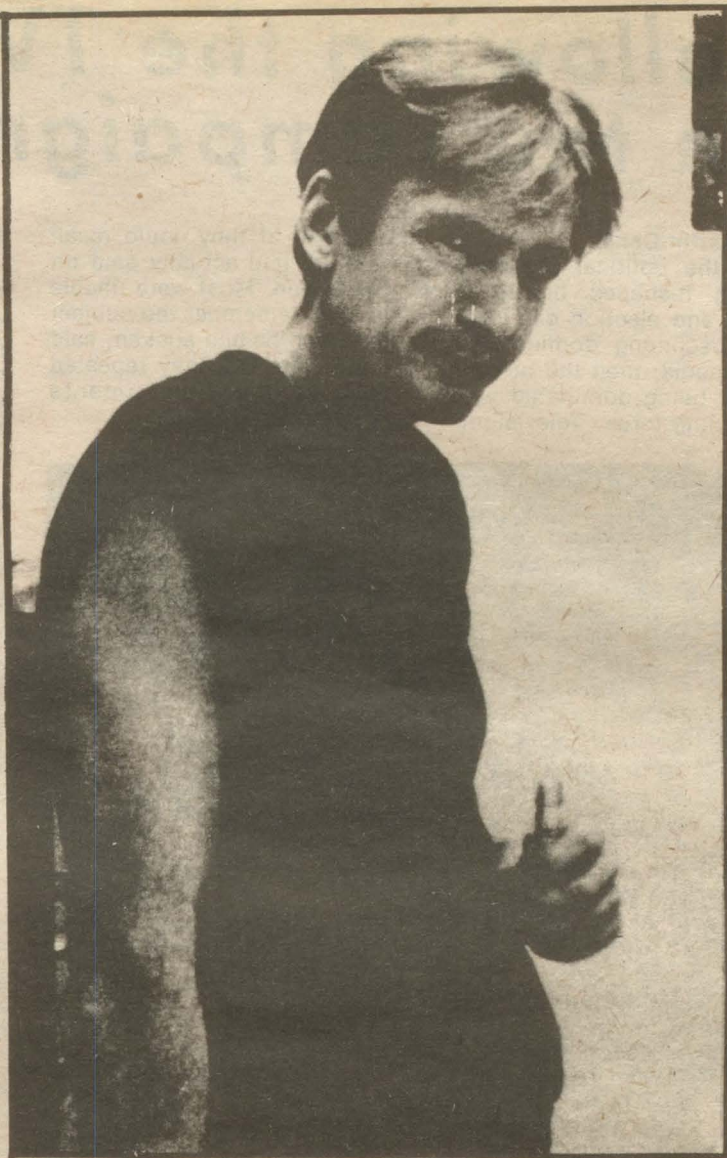
The end, in a haze of beer and pills and loss and despair, came about three months from the day he had been released from prison. Gary Gilmore quickly was arrested, charged

with the two killings, tried, convicted and sentenced to die.

In those beginnings, the story of the last nine months of the life of Gary Gilmore is not unusual. It is a story that has been told too many times in too many places for it to be that. And hardly a week passes that the newspapers do not tell it again: some punk somewhere kills somebody who got in his way, or who just happened to be in the wrong place at the wrong time, who happened to be there.

But the convicted killer Gilmore then did a very unusual thing, something that set him apart from all the other convicted killers, something that made his name, and made this book: he decided to die.

The killer's decision to let himself be killed—at least to see if the state had the internal steel to kill him—captured the U.S. consciousness. No American killer in a decade had been killed. All had sought every avenue of ap-



Gilmore in his last hours

peal, had taken advantage of every possibility of delay, had snatched at every scrap of hope. Here was a man who seemed not to hope, who asked no delay, who made no appeal, who said, "Let's do it."

What should have been the most private of acts—a decision to die—quickly became a public circus. The press swarmed on Gilmore, hung on his every word, searched every angle of his crooked, broken life. Like vultures the promoters hovered, hoping to purchase the rights to Gilmore's death story, to make a killing from his killing.

One of them was Lawrence Schiller, the "carrion bird"—a photographer-producer who had made a bad job of a book on Susan Atkins, one of Charles Manson's zombie-groupies, and who wanted to make a good job of a book on Gilmore. Schiller once had "put together" a book on Marilyn Monroe with Norman Mailer. Norman Mailer would do "the Gilmore book."

The Executioner's Song is it. From the tangled seamy facts of the case; from taped interviews with Gilmore himself, and with the child-woman he had loved and lived with and lost and who had tried to die with him, and with dozens of others; from news clippings; from his own observations and imagination—from all that, Mailer has fashioned this "true life novel," a book the reviewer in *The New York Times* called "astonishing."

Perhaps it is. Certainly it is a compelling, breathtakingly readable book, for all its 1,000 pages and more. In it there are snatches of brilliant reportage, rendered in precise, telling detail, and narrative

stretches as good as any Mailer has written. From Gary Gilmore's release from the U.S. penitentiary in Marion, Ill., in April, 1976, to his final "release" on the morning in January, 1977, when four slugs slammed into his heart at the Utah State Prison at Point of the Mountain, Utah, the tale unravels with the inevitability of classical tragedy.

That is what is so profoundly disturbing about the book. It is a flaw even more troubling than the fact that in this "true life novel," fact and fiction are so blended that all too frequently it is impossible to tell which is which. By trying to tell both the artistic and/the objective truth here, Mailer may well have told neither.

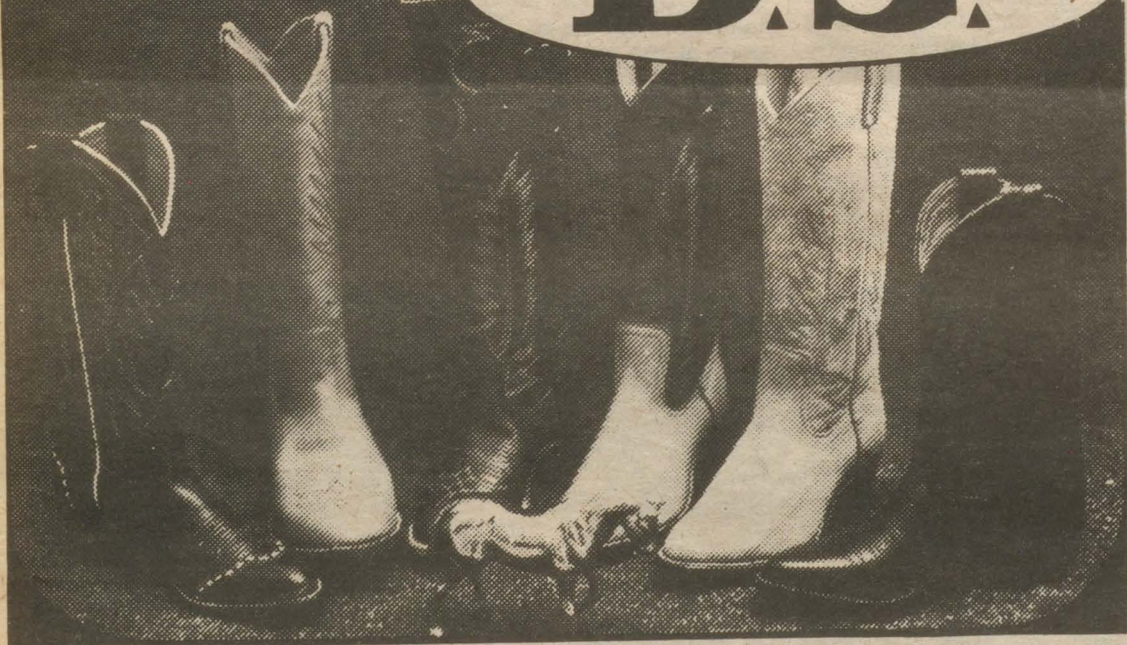
But more serious than **The Executioner's Song's** failure to meet the standards of the non-fiction novel set so brilliantly by Truman Capote's classic, **In Cold Blood**, are its pretensions to tragedy. **The Executioner's Song** is heroic in size, in ambition, in narrative sweep; it is heroic in almost every regard save one: subject matter.

The Executioner's Song is flawed in much the same way that Raymond Chandler once said the ordinary mystery novel was flawed. The mystery, Chandler observed, had "...the elements of tragedy without being tragic, and the elements of heroism without being heroic."

There are no heroes in **The Executioner's Song**, only victims and victimizers. And its characters are not larger than life, but smaller; not tragic, that is, but pathetic.

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Election Supplement

the Dalhousie
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King's Watch The Picaro

The Picaro-Gazette-King's Watch election team interviewed the four candidates in the Halifax riding: Alexa McDonough of the NDP, George Cooper of the Progressive Conservative Party, Gerald Regan of the Liberal Party and Charles Spurr of the Marxist Leninist Party for the supplement. The election team included: Francis Moran of the Mount Saint Vincent University Picaro; Pam Berman, Paul Clark, Cathy MacDonald, and Margaret Little of the Dalhousie Gazette; and John MacLeod, Adrienne Malloy and Martin Cohn of the King's Watch.

What plans or approach do you have for implementing summer job creation programmes?

COOPER

There are two approaches to the question of Summer Job Creation, and both of them have been adopted by the new government. I think that you have to adopt the direct approach, and I know on January 8, the summer youth employment program was announced by Ron Atkey, the Minister of Employment, at a higher level than last year. There's 110 million dollars this year and that will create 2000 more jobs than last year, so that is the direct approach. I think equally important is the plan in the budget to give tax credits to industry to hire not only students but others in new jobs. The credit works in this way. For every new job created, the employer will be able to receive a tax credit of eighty dollars a week off their income tax. That, quite frankly, is directed at sopping up the unemployment situation in Canada, particularly among the youth. I think both those plans are appropriate.

MCDONOUGH

Exactly the opposite of what I understand is coming out of this new government, although the details of what is coming out of what the Tories are proposing for this summer are rather sparse. First of all, they are again very much influenced by restraint as the overriding consideration. And, second, they are talking about offering more jobs for less money and you have to start looking at how that is possible.

We need quality jobs at reasonable levels of remuneration so project officers who are working in government departments can try to develop meaningful summer jobs. The work that the students should do is real work that advances the development of programs or ser-



Kerry DeLorey

vices that are consistent with some kind of planning.

Administratively, I don't understand how 70,000 jobs are going to get generated, brought into full operation and come down in a short period of time without it being chaos and not really contributing very much to the kind of services and programs that are needed in this country.

Also, by reaffirming that those jobs would be held at minimum wage, as was the intent of Atkey's announcement, that ensures, once again, a prescription for maintaining inequalities. The level of minimum wage has not been raised for four years in Nova Scotia, so basically what it means is that people will be paid less this year in real money terms.

' Job creation isn't the career answer, and I think we have to develop long term job opportunities'

REGAN

Well, I'm in favor of job creation programs and I'm also in favor of incentives for the private sector. Frankly, our rate of unemployment among young people in the country is disgraceful and unacceptable and what I'm in favor of is anything that works. I take a pragmatic approach and if somebody comes up with a new idea within the department that will better deal with the situation, then I'll go with that.

During the time that I was a leader of the provincial government, we brought about numbers of new programs in youth unemployment and job creation. Job creation isn't the

career answer, and I think we have to develop long term job opportunities. We have to develop policies that will provide more jobs in our region, but that doesn't mean that we can leave people unemployed in the meantime. I think that job creation programs play a very useful role in filling the gap and see to it that we don't have this level of unemployment in the meantime. I also think that the job creation programs must be productive—must provide something that is useful to society and that they should be closely scrutinized to see to it that there is not abuse of such programs.

SPURR

One of the tasks which we are fighting to accomplish is to provide universal and free

All the schemes are based on tax money stolen from the people. All provide the lowest possible remuneration. All schemes serve the monopolies by performing services that the corporations would, otherwise, have to pay for, and they provide subsidized labour. Programmes run directly by the government such as Summer Youth Employment Programme (militia), cadet training programmes, and the National Youth Service Corps (an expanded form of the Liberals' "Katimavik") impose a fascist, militaristic discipline on the youth, and serve as part of the current escalation of war preparations.

What is your view of abortion on demand and the present abortion laws?

people are not appraised of before taking abortions. If any public funds are spent on the issue, for education, they should be spent on both sides.

MCDONOUGH

I find it very difficult to discuss the issue of abortion in complete isolation, because I think it has to be seen very much in the context of family planning services. I truly believe that abortion ought not to be a principle means of birth control and that it can tend to become abused as such, but it will inevitably become a principal means of birth control if we continue to cut back on the support of existing family planning services, clinics and proper kinds of educational programs, for example, which has tended to be what has happened over the last five years. So I really would like the discussion to be in that context.

I don't seriously believe that anybody could be pro-abortion in any responsible sense, but I do believe that the existing laws concerning abortion have to be changed so that basically abortion becomes a matter between a woman and her doctor. This means the removal of abortion from the criminal code.

I feel fundamentally that there is no basis for thinking that if abortion were legalized and government assumed the responsibility for the costs of these medical procedures that great numbers of women would rush out and abuse it. No woman in her right mind would choose to have an abortion. Some women are forced to resort to that alternative because of their conditions of health or life circumstances, which in my

COOPER

My position is that I agree with the law as presently stated in the Criminal Code. I accept Abortion for the purpose of saving the life or health of the mother—both physical and mental health. I do not agree with some of the administrative practises that have grown up in the administration of the law. I do not agree with abortion for reasons other than those given. Very often now the health and life requirements are ignored or stretched beyond their normal meaning.

Public funds should be spent to counsel people on abortions both ways—not just one way. There are negative consequences of abortion that

secular education which is closely integrated with socially productive work. But rather than dealing with this problem, the parties of the rich promote a variety of "job creation schemes" which actually serve monopoly capitalists and create no jobs. In doing this they like to equate "student" with "parasite", or say that university education is such a valuable commodity that students should be made to pay. There are corporate tax deduction schemes (such as advocated by the NDP), Job Experience Training (Jet) programmes where the worker's wages are subsidized by the government, and also there are programmes which are run directly from the government such as Task Force N.S.

view is what the New Democratic Party is all about: to alter the kinds of life circumstances that would force a woman to ever make that kind of horrendous decision. Having rejected your terms of abortion on demand I do think that MSI should quite properly cover the costs of that medical procedure as it does all other necessary medical procedures.

REGAN

My views on this subject again are personal ones because of the fact that I've never been in federal politics and in provincial politics the jurisdiction does not lie there. I personally am opposed to abortion.

I have to recognize that there are many people no doubt who might have a very different view and that it is a highly subjective judgement and that there may be circumstances that cast the matter in a different light. I think that I should participate in any discussion, consideration or study of the matter at the federal level before saying anything further than that on the subject.

The issue of abortion is one of the health and safety of the working woman. Apart from that, we see abortion as being a matter between the woman and her doctor. Yet we oppose the decadent culture that the imperialists try to impose on women that makes promiscuity and abortion on demand the conditions for the "emancipation" of women, but in reality is even more oppressive and socially destructive.

Why is funding to post-secondary institutions not keeping up with the cost of living? Does this mean education is no longer a priority?

COOPER

Well it's certainly a priority with me. I believe strongly in the importance of post-secondary education.

Although MPHEC last year made a recommendation of nine per cent or around 9.5 per cent and the provincial government provided less money than that, I think about 5.5 per cent, the provincial government did not single the universities out for bad treatment. There was a cutback in all provincial programs of every kind, not only university programs, but other general programs of government. So I don't think it would be fair to say that the provincial government is cutting back on university grants relative to other grants.

At the same time I do think that the financial situation of the universities is such that we have to ensure continued growth in funding that would allow universities to discharge their responsibilities, which I think are very important, to students and to society as a whole.

MCDONOUGH

Again, there really is not sufficient long range planning involved in government decisions. There are some instances in which some kind of cutbacks are probably quite

justifiable and necessary, but I don't think that this is generally true. I think it has more to do with a general attitude towards government spending that is appealing to the kind of climate that is created when people feel under pressure. I think the average taxpayer is feeling squeezed for all kinds of complicated reasons and looks around for somebody to scapegoat, for somebody to suggest should be restrained other than themselves. Universities become popular targets for that.

REGAN

I think that the provincial government of Nova Scotia in the last year and a half has clearly shown that they don't consider education to be as high a priority as it was. During the two years that they have been in office, they have deliberately embraced a policy of paying smaller increases at a time of high increases in the inflation rate. They have paid a smaller increase in relation to higher education than have the other two Maritime provinces despite the fact that traditionally Nova Scotia always paid more and was in a position to pay more for higher education than the other two provinces. Their position has been in contrast with the position that Nova Scotia took when I was in government in which we always did better—as well as or better than New Brunswick. I believe that the federal government must continue to review the amount that they give towards higher education and see to it that it keeps up to the needs of the universities and the needs of providing a high calibre of education.

SPURR

It should be obvious to everyone that the educational system in Canada exists to serve the big monopolies and multinationals. In the nineteen sixties when the big U.S. companies were expanding into Canada, they required large numbers of skilled personnel, and to serve these interests the Canadian state poured huge sums of money into the expansion of universities and colleges. For this the people paid higher taxes, while taxes on corporations were kept low in order to attract more foreign investment, mainly U.S. finance capital.

'... the educational system in Canada exists to serve the big monopolies and multinationals'

As a result, Canada is now dominated by the U.S. imperialists. Now cutbacks are occurring because the monopolies and multinationals no longer need large numbers of educated personnel in order to make maximum profits. Because of this the rich and their state are shifting large sums of money into the more profitable sectors such as resource extraction, war related production and into paying off the growing government deficit. In fact, for the rich, education is no longer the priority it was in the sixties.

Yet the interests of the big monopolies are opposed to the needs of the people. Our actual requirements for education and highly skilled people like teachers, engineers, technicians, doctors etc. have not been satisfied. So, for the working people, education is still a priority.

Do you think cutbacks in education funding have affected accessibility and quality in post-secondary education?



COOPER

I think we have to acknowledge that funding for post-secondary education must keep up with the inflation rates, assuming an even registration of students in universities, because otherwise accessibility will suffer, as well as quality. I would be reluctant to say that the quality of university education has suffered at this moment, but if we continue for another two, three, four years to provide increases that are less than the cost of living, then we could be in trouble. Therefore, I advocate increases that are at least equal to the increases in the cost of living, assuming a normal growth in student enrolment.

MCDONOUGH

I think you do limit accessibility, certainly for the lower income groups when you don't do very much about ensuring jobs for people. One way that people have of gaining access to university is by being able to earn sufficient money to pay a portion of their increased tuition fees.

REGAN

I see these as real problems if the cutbacks continue. I think that the cutbacks in education can affect the quality of education and if those cutbacks continue on the same scale as we have seen in Nova Scotia over the past time period, it is inevitable that will occur. Governments are prepared to use the excuse of declining student population as a basis for not keeping up with the proper costs of operating first class universities. I think this is a very bad policy and one which will not

serve the interests of our province or our country well. We in Canada still have a much lower per cent of our young people graduating from university than the U.S. And while there may be a considerable number of people who choose not to go to University in today's society, nevertheless, those who choose to do so should have every opportunity. And it is not only they who are enriched, but our country as a whole. Many people have written that the



dominance of the U.S. and the development of new technology over the past fifty years in the world can be traced directly to the higher percentage of university grads than in any other country. I believe there's a lot of truth in that. I think that university funding and the achievement of excellence in universities is in the national interest and can be shown to provide direct returns. I think that at a time when there may be decreasing enrollments, government should maintain its commitments and utilize any additional dollars that are freed up as a result of the smaller number of students to improve the quality of education and also to improve the accessibility to students. We can keep enrollment from falling so sharply by seeing to it that financial considerations do not prevent a person from attending university.

SPURR

Yes, cutbacks have affected accessibility. Universities are becoming more and more the exclusive preserves of the

coming rare. Along with increasing tuition, the costs of food, clothing, housing etc. are going up. So the sons and daughters of the working class and the lower petty bourgeoisie are being more and more excluded from the educational institutions.

Students who continue their education go into massive indebtedness and are encouraged to go even deeper into debt by government agencies and finance companies. Because they are often unable to find jobs after graduating they are forced to look for work in completely different fields. Furthermore, they are constantly harassed by banks and state agencies for repayment of loans. So when the reactionaries claim that the loans and bursaries system in Canada makes higher education universally accessible, it can be taken for what it is worth.

As well as reduced bursaries and higher fees, there is a deterioration in educational facilities and services. That is, there are staff reductions, larger classes, less scientific equipment, fewer library facilities etc. It is obvious to anyone that the quality of education is deteriorating due to cutbacks.

What is your stand on marijuana decriminalization?

COOPER

I think that all parties in the house believe that possession should not be a criminal offence under the criminal code. I believe that it should be an offence, but under the food and drug act. The difference between the two lies in the consequences to the person found in possession. If you are convicted under the criminal code you have a criminal record and this has consequences for getting a job which I don't think is desirable in the circumstances of Canadian life today.

MCDONOUGH

The NDP has advocated removing simple possession of marijuana from the Criminal Code for many years. Stuart Leggett, M.P. from British Columbia, in two previous sessions of Parliament, attempted to introduce a private members bill to accomplish this, but failed to get support from the other parties for this measure, despite rhetoric to the effect that they supported the principle of decriminalization.

REGAN

I don't have a stand on marijuana decriminalization. Not having been in federal politics before, I was asked the question on a number of occasions while I was in the provincial field and I pointed out that it was a matter of federal jurisdiction. As an elected member of parliament, I would have to become more knowledgeable on it than I am at the present time.

My knowledge is that of the typical parent, no more, and probably no less. I certainly don't think that possession for one's own purposes should be a criminal matter. I do think that

it should not be a criminal offense, something for which a person carries a record. Whether marijuana should be totally legalized is another question. I think I would have to learn more about the effects, or non-effects, upon health of marijuana before I'm able to take a final position on that.

SPURR

The criminalization of the youth through offences of the marijuana laws, accompanied by wide scale promotion of marijuana smoking as "opposition to the status quo," etc., are used by the state to attack and subvert the working class youth. We do not condone the use of marijuana, but neither do we condone the use of police terror against those who do use it. If someone wishes to use the drug, then that is his own affair. Still we oppose its promotion along with the rest of the rotten imperialist culture that is imposed on the people by the U.S. imperialists.

Do you think the federal government should provide student aid?

COOPER

There's no question that the federal government must continue the student loan scheme and expand it where necessary. The danger there is too much debt for students and I would like somehow for the federal government to come up with a scheme that would both provide the necessary funds and avoid the debt problem.

I will propose to David MacDonald's (Secretary of State) task force on Student Aid, which will be reintroduced after the election, the following three points:

The increasing of the tax deductible expense allowance from \$50 to \$100 per month, as inflation has killed it as a useful tool.

Professional or semi-professional books which are required reading for a course and of later use in the workforce should be tax deductible. It seems crazy to me that you can deduct the cost when you are in the workforce for the books which you couldn't claim when you were a student.

Some students don't use all of their tax deductions available. If they don't, the unused portion shall be transferred to parents where the parent contributes directly to the cost of the student's education.

MCDONOUGH

Well I think it is the aid portion that should be increased, although I can also see that there may be a necessity for increasing the availability of loans somewhat. The reality is that students have less and less means of financing their own education, given the scarcity of jobs and the reductions in summer employment programs.

Even by increasing the availability of loans you do very little to make education more accessible. What you probably do is make more

money available to students who probably have some kind of resources available to them in the first place to go to university. For the average person in lower or middle income circumstances the availability of a higher loan is not likely to increase their accessibility that much.

REGAN

I think that the federal government has to have a role in providing assistance to students attending university because of the fact that there is an unequal ability for the provinces to do so. The richer provinces can do that better than the poorer provinces.



This necessitates as part of the responsibility of the federal government a role for Ottawa in student loans and grants. My feeling is that the federal government should increase the amount of money that is available by way of student loans at the present time and recognize what the actual costs are for a student attending a university. I also believe that the federal government should do so in such a way as to encourage a province to also increase its commitment. It well may be that where at the present time the grant portion is all from the provinces, the federal government should examine the possibility of moving in to that area in cooperation with the provinces. But I do think that the amount of federal grants and the ground rules on which it can be received are out of date. And I would consider personally, as an elected member from this area having a large university population, as a high priority to press in Ottawa for a revision of the level of assistance in higher education.

SPURR

The monopolies and multinationals must pay the full cost of educating every student whom they hire, including a portion of the costs of capital construction of the universities. These companies must be made to pay as well for all research and development work undertaken at the universities in their service, to enable them to make maximum profits. Multinationals operating in Asia, Africa and Latin America must pay for

the education of foreign students who will later work for them.

Foreign students from those countries dominated by imperialism should pay no fees and should be paid a full living stipend. The state and the rich in Canada are part of the neo-colonial system of plunder and exploitation of the people on a world scale, and it is only just that they should be forced to pay a portion of these costs of foreign students.

Are you in favor of increasing the grant or the loan portion of student aid?

COOPER

I would focus more on grants rather than loans because I do think a lot of students are deterred from completing their education because of excess debt load. Now if we could eventually get into the kind of income tax program I mentioned before, we'd think that through again. (Cooper earlier outlined a system under which every university student in Canada would receive equal educational funding. The loan portion of this would be taken out of the graduate's income tax over a long time period, perhaps 20 or 30 years.) But certainly for the moment I would want to rule on the side of grants rather than loans.

I think there has to be a mix of the two and I think particularly that whatever element there is of loans in student aid, it cannot be a system of loans that puts students under a heavy debt load. That would do two things. First, it would prevent students from coming to university in the first place for fear of the debt load and, second, it would put them behind the eight ball for many years thereafter.

MCDONOUGH

In principle what makes sense to me is to begin looking seriously at a more direct form of student aid than the kind of loan programmes now present. At the moment what we have is a kind of user pay mentality, in the same way that that is being promoted in respect to transportation costs. It now seems to be promoted in respect to education and what that has the effect of doing, obviously, is reinforcing the status quo. Students that come from affluent socio-economic backgrounds have access to higher education, which in turn will guarantee their future socio-economic status and those who do not presently have those kind of guarantees will not have access to higher education. It is a formula perpetuating the inequalities of the system. This is a failure to really plan seriously for investment in our natural resources. Certainly human resources and education is our most valuable instrument of investment in resources. And somehow to lose sight of that under conditions of financial restraint is to me very short sighted.

REGAN

I can't properly answer that question because it depends on the availability of money, and it depends on the ability of government to budget for a specific amount of money.

Look at it this way. Obviously, attendance at universities should be free if it were within the ability of government to finance it. I should think every argument can be made for free university education. I think it's the question of the ability of society to provide the revenue at levels of taxation that don't discourage initiative to provide this and other important programs. In our society we can't get all the things we want at any one moment in time. But I do think that there should be a mixture of loans and grants in such a way as to try to make the loan portion not an unreasonable burden for the graduate to carry. Hopefully some day we will be able to achieve free education.

SPURR

As I have already indicated, the federal government uses tax money stolen from the people to finance schemes to make the rich richer. We would place the maximum tax burden on the rich in order to help finance the education of qualified students who are unable to pay.

Our position is that the debts of students must be eliminated. This can only be accomplished by declaring existing student debts null and void, and by instituting a progressive system of university fee payments whereby those who are most capable of paying will be required to share the largest portion of the cost of education. The students should demand that students who are poor or from the working class should not have to pay for their education, while others should pay only what they can afford. As for the students who are from rich families, they should be made to pay the full cost of their education and a large assessment to subsidize the costs of other students.



Until 1976 federal money for social services, that is, health, welfare and education, was transferred to the provinces through a cost sharing programme—the federal government matched dollar for dollar all money contributed by the provincial government. This system was replaced by the present equal programme financing [EPA] approach where money is allotted in blocks with suggestions to the provinces it be spent in different areas. Which programme do you prefer?

COOPER

I think we have to recognize that provincial governments have their priorities in the social field, the cultural field and in the field of education. Those priorities are probably best set by the provincial government than by the Federal government. I am not at all sure that a provincial government is going to be less helpful toward education than the federal government. I certainly favour a very substantial measure of support for higher education from the provincial government. Through the federal government, you can encourage the provinces to provide more funds for higher education, but I don't think you could do it by order of the federal government. I don't object to the block system as such, but I do think there is a residual role there for the federal government.

The former system was much worse than the present system for this reason, because when the federal government used to match dollar Nova Scotia fared badly because the provincial government could afford to provide only, let's say, 1500 dollars per student for higher education and that figure would be matched by an additional \$1500 from the federal government. But a rich province like the province of Alberta could provide \$3000 per student and the Federal government would cash in with another \$3000 per student for the students in Alberta who were already receiving far more than the students in Nova Scotia. So if you were asking me to compare the two systems, the new system is better in my opinion. I actually favour a system in which each university student in Canada will receive exactly the same amount of funds being made available from the federal government as every other student in Canada.

MCDONOUGH

I don't think that there is any question that cost sharing is the answer. I think that the effect of moving in the direction of the established programmes funding is to further divide the nation and this seems typical of Liberal and Tory thinking. There are examples under both administrations of the same kind of thinking to move more and more in the direction of balkinization—a kind of outmoded romantic notion about having closer control at provincial or municipal levels. I

think the reality is that if you move in that direction you abandon the kind of leadership that is necessary to insure certain basic standards in the country and what happens is that there are more and more inequalities throughout the country, because there are different priorities from one province to another.

If you only use cost sharing as your instrument to try and reduce regional inequalities you would then have a situation that would perpetuate the existing inequalities. But there are other instruments for dealing with those kinds of inequalities, in terms of equalization payments, and in terms of serious kinds of region economic development strategies that ought to begin to alter the capacities of different regions. With cost sharing at least there was some kind of guarantee that money that was allocated was used for the intended purpose while now there really isn't any guarantee.

REGAN

I think there is an argument that can be made on either side of that case. I think what it comes down to is that the whole system of share-cost funding needs to be renegotiated. I tend to believe that shared costs is the best formula rather than block financing. It hasn't worked in the past well and it can only work as long as both governments have some input into the efficiency with which the money is expended. If the shared cost program is operated in such a way that there is no incentive for the provincial government to achieve efficiency, then obviously the federal representatives in the House of Commons become disenchanted and that basically is what happened in relation to M.S.I. The caution taken by the federal government in then moving into block funding is a pretty drastic act—reaction if you like. I think now that the problem has persisted and that we see the danger of the erosion of the benefits of M.S.I. in some areas of Canada.

What we need is a conference of health ministers and for Ottawa and the provinces to renegotiate something that will provide that both levels of government will share fairly in the escalation of costs, but they both will have an opportunity to be satisfied in relation to the efficiency of the expenditures.

SPURR

The difference between the pre- and post-1976 federal-provincial financing programmes is an example of how the rich and their state are shifting money out of education into more profitable areas for the rich. I cannot support either scheme because each was just designed to serve the interests of the rich minority at different times. We are opposed to cutbacks in social services, but for us the issue is that the rich should be made to pay.

The federal and provincial governments are governments

of the rich, and all their schemes amount to using the money stolen from the working people to finance schemes that increase corporate profits. Besides, we favor a centralist unitary republican system whereby the social services of the entire state would be centralized. This would ensure equality of services right across the country.

In terms of what would be the best policy for this area, do you think PetroCan should be expanded or dismantled?

COOPER

The Conservative policy on PetroCan is to expand PetroCan and make it stronger so that Canadians can own and control a greater percentage of this natural resource than we already have. This we propose to do by privatizing PetroCan

The NDP policy on PetroCan is that it should be involved in wholesaling and retailing gasoline, coast to coast. Canadians could then fill up at a PetroCan gas station and every nickel of the profits would stay in Canada. That way, as well, independent retailers would have secure supplies of gasoline guaranteed.

PetroCan should also act as a counterweight to protect Canadian interests in the oil industry which is dominated by foreign controlled multinationals. An expanded PetroCan should guarantee that oil and gas development take place under public control at a fair price. This is especially important in the tar sands, where the multinationals want guaranteed world prices and tax subsidies before they will get involved in producing oil. As well, I think it should become the sole importer of

good for their shareholders. If they see that they have a better prospect all over in the water off Thailand than they have off Canada, then they'll let the waters off Canada wait for another year or another decade. That's not in the Canadian interests.

It's vital to Canada that we become self-sufficient in energy. I think that if we have Petrocan, then in many areas where multinationals don't move ahead when they should, then there is a role for Petrocan to play.

SPURR

Petrocan is a state monopoly corporation that exists only to serve the oil barons, and renders them immeasurable service in the plundering of our energy resources. There is nothing socialistic about it. The parties of the rich are united around trying to con-

MCDONOUGH

Differential fees for foreign students are not only discriminating, but violate the spirit of Canada's commitment to Third World development. Students from foreign countries contribute to the local economy through the consumer dollars they spend in meeting their basic needs for food, clothing, shelter, etc. The savings effected by the imposition of differential fees are relatively insignificant in dollar terms, and do not begin to outweigh the loss in terms of cultural diversity and international exchange contributed by the presence of foreign students. Surely the most valuable contribution Canadians can make to developing nations is to make post-secondary educational opportunities accessible so that political, economic and technological leadership can be provided through indigenous human resources.

REGAN

I'm against it, first, last and always. Differential fees are a lot of crap as far as I'm concerned.

I think that differential fees achieve nothing. Moreover, at a time when we don't have enough students to fill our universities, they discourage more people from coming. I think that the richness of university is in the diversity of backgrounds and the geographic locations or origins of the students who attend it.

I've always thought that if at UPEI everyone came from Prince Edward Island you'd have a pretty sterile academic atmosphere. I believe that you learn as much at university, if not more, through osmosis outside the classroom by mixing with people with a variety of backgrounds than you ever do through lectures. We have excellent universities that have traditionally attracted students from around the world and they should continue to do that. I think that it is a redneck approach to suggest that we should be charging students coming from developing countries to study in our country a richer tuition fee.

SPURR

By their very definition, differential fees for foreign students are discriminatory, and, furthermore, they are racist and chauvinist. They represent blatant attacks by the state, not just on foreign students but on all students, and are part of the shifting of the crisis onto our backs. The foreign students are singled out by the rich for these attacks because they are supposed to be the most defenceless, being subjected to all the fascist rules and regulations of the Immigration Department.

The rich by all manner of means, such as the TV programme W5, try to create the impression that foreign students are a "drain", that they "take away jobs", and that Canadian students resent foreign students, especially "visible minorities". The rich do this so as to create a split

continued on next page

CAMPAIGN CLOSE-UP

and distributing the shares that are now held by the state to the citizens of Canada. This will give the company a commercial base and it will then be able to tackle the big boys like Exxon and Shell and be able to reverse the ridiculous situation we have now where most of our oil and natural gas is owned by corporations outside the country. The socialists and the Liberals have been deliberately distorting the Conservative policy on this as it has always been to privatize PetroCan and thereby to make it stronger. What they're suggesting, quite inaccurately, is that we propose to dismantle and throw it away. We propose exactly the reverse of that. There is state function in PetroCan. Thirty per cent will remain owned by the government of Canada so that certain aspects of national policy that all parties recognize must prevail in the development of this resource will be able to be directed by the national government. State to state purchases of oil will be dealt by contract between the government and PetroCan. The exploration for non-commercial kinds of gas and oil will be carried out by PetroCan by contract with the government of Canada and in general the government will be able to direct through these means the future of PetroCan, but not in a way that will destroy its commercial base. The present PetroCan is bankrupt, the present PetroCan is costing the Canadian taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars a year, it's wrong, this company can't work, and has to be changed for the good of Canada, particularly Atlantic Canada.

MCDONOUGH

I feel that PetroCan should be retained as a 100 per cent owned crown company and expanded to all phases of the industry.

oil. The Liberals and the Tories say 'no' to this even when multinationals have been cutting back supplies of oil destined for Canada.

A limited PetroCan would not be able to undertake high risk projects such as frontier and offshore exploration to ensure energy security. State to state agreements for energy would be an important role of PetroCan so that Canada gets the spinoff industrial and technical benefits offered by energy resource development.

REGAN

I think that Petrocan is perhaps the best thing that the former Liberal government ever did.

I think that Petrocan came into existence at the time when there was a need for it, but not nearly as much need as there is today. I think we have seen that the multinational oil companies are prepared to divert supplies intended for Canada to the United States when it suits their convenience and that they play games in pricing by having dummy companies in Bermuda, as I was able to show in the Imperial Oil versus the Nova Scotia Power Corporation case when I was premier. I think that if Canadians are to be secure in relation to their oil position and not have to pay unnecessarily high costs, that there is a very important role for Petrocan to play. I think Petrocan not only provides the stimulus to bring about the development of Canadian resources more quickly than the multinationals would, but I think also the fact that it is there with the potential to expand tends to keep them honest. I think that you have to keep in mind that the multinational companies are looking at the bottom line of profits and they have to decide each year where they are going to spend their money on the basis of what's

vice the people that aspirations for a solution to the energy crisis and an end to foreign domination on the energy front can be won by relying on the government and its crown corporation, Petrocan.

This is a pernicious social-democratic illusion, that state monopoly capitalism is somehow akin to socialism. In contrast to this flagrant illusion mongering, our Party's programme calls for the expropriation of the oil barons, as well as the rest of the rich minority, their property and wealth, without any compensation, and the transformation of this into common property. The NDP has, right from the beginning, sown the illusion that Petrocan, being a crown corporation, had something "socialistic" about it, that it was an example of public ownership, almost the nationalization of a key sector of the economy.

Do you think differential fees for foreign students are discriminatory? Are the economic benefits of differential fees misrepresented?

COOPER

I don't think that differential fees are discriminatory because a government-funded university is allowed to say that the taxes of the people that live in the particular province or country should go toward educating the children of that country and not students from other countries. But I oppose differential fees for foreign students. I think it's unwise from our own point of view to exclude them as we inevitably would if we increased the fees. I think it is healthy for us to have in our midst students from overseas and for that reason I oppose fee differentials.

DALDRAMA

by
Chris
Hartt

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

A
Doesn't Believe in Rules (6)

B
Two Tired Transporters (8)

C
Steve Austin (6)
Select (6)
Cliff Configuration (5)

E
Runaway Wedding (5)
Make Noble (7)

F
Dog Name (4)
Straw Colored (6)

G
White Wizard (7)

H
Semi-sleep State (10)
Homeric Character (6)
Middle-Ages non-Catholic (7)
Third Person adjective (7)

I
Pure (7)
African Antelope (4)

K
Barbie's Friend (3)

L
Vineland Viking (12)
Not-so-friendly Feline (4)

N
Name (12)
"Bomb" testing site (8)
Facial Feature (4)

O
Having Created All (10)
Emmett -----(5)

P
I. O. U. (14)
Amway Technique (14)
Car on the Rock (8)
God of Wealth (6)
Q
Sick Leave (10)

R
Story Teller (9)
Milk Curdling (6)

S
Military-ish Ceremony (14)
Hellish River (4)
Boom, Pana-, Barrier, Depth
Finder (5)
Abused Number (3)
Type of Rhombus (6)

T
Florida Town (5)

U
Street Youth (6)
Not Knowing (7)

X
Kublai Khan's Town (6)

Quiz Word Clue:
Gazette Prediction (14)
Last Week's Solution:
Use a Good Dictionary

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NOW TRY
THE BEST

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SUN.: 4 p.m. to 12 a.m.

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The top five '79 films

by Tom Ozere

- Dawn of the Dead.** Surely the best movie of 1979, and one of the best American films of the decade. The ultimate mall crawl, **Dawn of the Dead** is a movie that runs the whole gamut of North American consumer nightmare. It successfully bridges the not so distant gap between the B movie and the A movie and ends up somewhere in Alphabeville around S (for swift, social satire.) Technically an almost perfect film, **Dawn of the Dead** is edited and shot tighter than a beer commercial. A distortive glass of our distorted globe. Directed by George Romero and starring a cast of unknowns.
- Days of Heaven.** The quietest movie of 1979 **Days of Heaven** is divided into a series of superb epiphanies ranging from

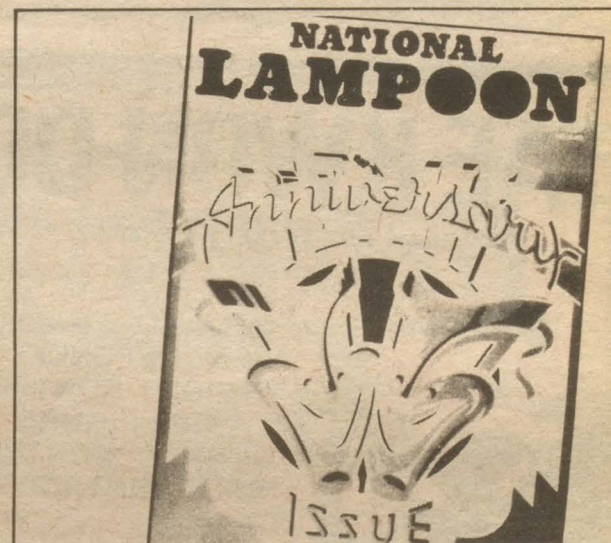
apocalyptic to taciturn. Terence Malick shows landscape after beautiful landscape without being overly lascivious with Mother Nature. It is a textbook film in natural acting and it displays some of the most visceral montage ever seen. The film has a pulse, what James Joyce called the first entelechy, a structural rhythm. Starring Linda Maas and directed by Terence Malick.

- The Wanderers.** Directed by Philip Kauffman, **The Wanderers** is a vastly superior follow-up to 1978's **Invasion of the Body-Snatchers** (which after all had its defenders.) Despite disturbing and unexplained changes of mood and tone **The Wanderers** is the quickest most exhilarating movie of 1979.
- La Cage aux Folles.** The Funniest Comedy of the year. It portrays two aging

homosexuals who between them have more mannerisms than a dozen Truman Capotes. Poignant and witty, **La Cage aux Folles** never resorts to mere flabby fag humour. A very simple reworking of the 'Guess Who's Coming to Dinner' theme, the actors never lose their grip on their characters, which results in the funniest French farce in years.

- Apocalypse Now.** **Apocalypse Now** is, as Stanley Kauffman says, the greatest drug movie ever, and it has the same incredible imagery and mistaken emphasis as an acid trip. **Apocalypse Now** stars Vittorio Storaro, Wagner, the Doors, Robert Duvall, and Brando and Coppolla's puerile aggrandizing.

(Originally broadcast on CKDU).



You've heard all the wonderful stories about the seventies; now read about the real and disturbing stories that we experienced in the seventies. It's all in the February 1980 special tenth anniversary issue of **National Lampoon** - plus pages of the winners of the **National Lampoon** contest of nude girl friends with buckets over their heads.

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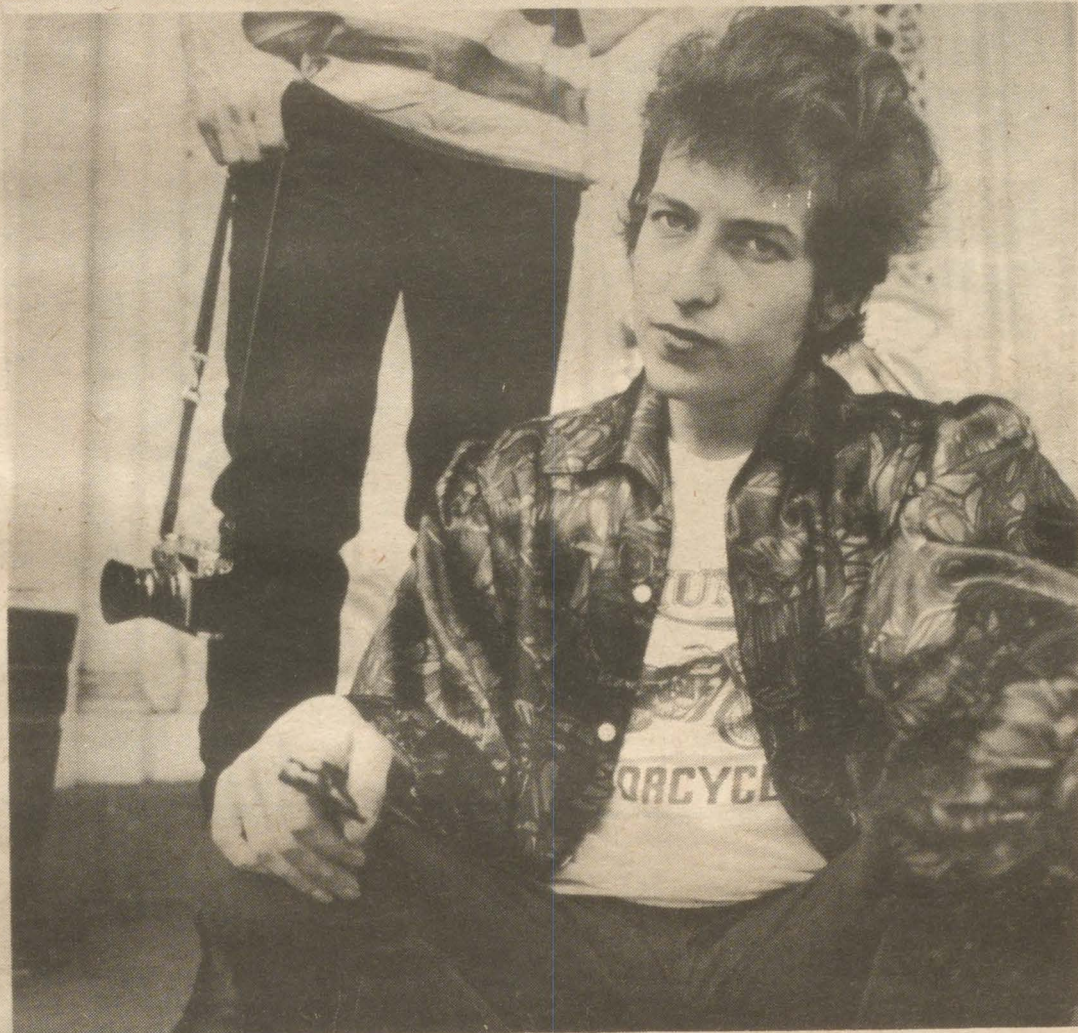
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BOB DYLAN HIGHWAY 61 REVISITED



Definitive Dylan

by Ian Holloway

The reactions which accompanied the release of this album in 1965 can be somewhat likened to those which accompanied the advent of the talking film—"Garbo speaks!"—"Dylan goes electric!" It is true that these reactions were not all positive (Dylan was booed off the stage at the 1965 Newport Folk Festival), but it was this album which entrenched Bob Dylan at the forefront of both the pop and folk music fields.

With a pair of smash albums in 1965 (*Highway 61* and *"Bringing it all Back Home"*) Dylan erected a bridge between these two fields which had previously been alien to each other. He ushered in the genre of 'Folk-Rock', which spawned such groups as the Byrds, the Mamas and Papas, and the Buffalo Springfield (who featured a budding Niel Young, but that is another story). Indeed, the Byrds' first two singles were remakes of Bob Dylan songs.

Dylan had gained fame (or notoriety) as a protest singer, but he began to move away from that form with *"Bringing it all Back Home"*. Dylan's songs on both that and this album are of a more personal nature. Most of them still make a point, but he does not address himself to such formidable topics as the nuclear holocaust as on 1963's *"A Hard Rain's A-Gonna Fall"*, or the social revolution as on the same year's *"The Times They Are A-Changin'"*.

The other significant point about this album is that it is Dylan's most electric album to that date. The organ plays a

particularly important part in many of the songs and Mike Bloomfield (a blues guitarist extraordinaire and later of the Electric Flag) adds some fluid guitar.

The album opens with what many consider to be Dylan's magnum opus, *"Like A Rolling Stone"*. The listener gets the message that inevitably, all fulfillment must come from being on one's own. It is one of Bob Dylan's most forceful songs. He literally rams the message home—"How does it feel/To be on your own/A complete unknown/With no direction home/Like a Rolling Stone?". Its sung with great feeling, and one can sense the emotion in Dylan's voice, which had never been so convincing.

In the second cut, *"Tombstone Blues"*, Dylan throws out some seemingly disjointed imagery (eg. "The sun isn't yellow, it's chicken!") in his best monotone voice, complimented by Al Kooper's organ.

The third song, *"It Takes A Lot To Laugh, It Takes A Train To Cry"*, is one of Dylan's best love songs. His husky voice and the song's bluesy nature make it flow beautifully. He was later to perform a fantastic live version of this at the Concert for Bangladesh.

The side continues with *"From A Buick 6"*, a rollicking rock and roll song which is highlighted by the superb blending of Dylan's harmonica, Kooper's organ and Bloomfield's guitar.

The final song on the first side is *"Ballad of A Thin Man"*, a haunting tune. It opens with stark piano chords which segue into an eerie

organ backing. "Something is happening here/ But you don't understand it/ Do you, Mr. Jones?"

Side two opens with *"Queen Jane Approximately"*, another beautiful song, and continues with the title cut, in which Dylan satirizes the Ad-man's and Promoter's adage that anything can be sold. He proposes that bleachers be set up in the sun and that the Third World War be held "down on Highway 61". The third cut, *"Just Like Tom Thumb's Blues"*, is carried along by a great piano backing and like most of Dylan's songs, deserves a close listening to get the full impact.

The final song on the album, *"Desolation Row"*, is over eleven minutes long. Who else but Bob Dylan could get away with an eleven minute song in those days? Once again the listener finds himself in the freewheeling world of Dylan's imagery. *Desolation Row* is not a pretty place and is inhabited by oddities, but Bob Dylan is perfectly at home there and wishes to forget the outside world: "Don't send me no more letters/ No, not unless you send them from Desolation Row." The song is given body by a flamenco style guitar backing and some sparing harmonica.

"Highway 61 Revisited" is the definitive Bob Dylan album. It is a successful blend of pop, folk, and blues, and contains many of Dylan's best songs. One does not listen to Bob Dylan so much as experience him, and this album is an experience which should not be missed.

Midler Miscast

'The Rose' is crudely comic

by Frank McGinn

Bursting onto the movie scene like a brickbat in "The Rose", Bette Midler plays a gutsy, self-destructive female rock singer who lives on pills, bourbon and the adulation of her fans, and who tragically OD's on heroin after a brief, hard, generous life. Sound like anyone of whom you know? That's right, it's a Janis Joplin impersonation, inevitably if unfortunately.

Inevitably, because impersonations are what Bette Midler does best. She first surfaced via the gay clubs in New York with her act "The Divine Miss M", an outrageous, baroque, female-type creature who could parody any singing style from The Andrews Sisters to Helen Reddy. This with a wink and a smirk, but also with feeling. Bette Midler combined both wit and heart to good effect on her debut album, **The Divine Miss M**, and subsequent records have averaged about half acting and half singing. She has a wide range of styles and a wonderful set of lungs.

Unfortunately, because Janis Joplin is an inappropriate, unwise choice, Bette Midler's image is essentially light-hearted and campy. She is a put-on artist. Joplin's message was one of total sincerity. She was painfully, exuberantly honest. In my opinion these two personas are equally valid, we need them both, and I just don't see why one of them should pretend to be the other. It's like Carol Burnett doing Marilyn Monroe, only not as a joke. All the maudlin, frantic and obnoxious elements of Joplin's life are represented without any of her redeeming directness and vulnerability. ("The Rose" isn't vulnerable, she's just weak.) And there is no cheeky leer beneath Bette Midler's performance. She plays it straight, climbing into the role and pulling the covers up over her head. The Divine Miss M is invisible.

It's not all Bette's fault, however, and it's not all bad. In fact, if you like comic books, it's pretty good. As "The Rose's" ruthless manager, greed incarnate, Allan Bates rants and storms in a manner reminiscent of J. Jonah Jamison, editor of the Daily Bugle and arch-foe of "that web-headed web-slinger", Spiderman. And the rest of the story maintains about the same level of sophistication. The action, simple and melodramatic, shamelessly lays on a surface of passion, pathos and crazy, showbiz glamour. "The Rose", it is revealed, is cruelly exploited by everybody in her entourage from her demon manager to the guy who sets up the lights. They all love her, or at least spend a lot of time staring at her and shaking their heads in apparent awe, but no one understands her. They are phenomenally insensitive to her moods.

In short, Rose is a star-victim, although she slugs Wild Turkey from the bottle

and wisecracks with reporters to keep up appearances. The abuse she receives must be an attempt to generate sympathy for the person behind the legend, but it quickly becomes irritating—who wants to watch a defenseless child being kicked to death?—and Rose and I were both about to



crack when Frederic Forrest entered the picture and renewed our faith in mankind. He plays the obligatory "real" person that showbiz personalities always fall in love with in their Hollywood bio's, the one who's not impressed by the glitter and hates phonies. And he's swell. Finally, after all the high-intensity offense, somebody low-key and kind comes along. He's a shot in the arm for Rose, and the movie

generally.

The colourful romance that ensues distracts our attention from the film's crude, obvious flaws, but it cannot cover up the basic fallacy of Bette Midler trying to be Janis Joplin. "The Rose" talks dirty and lives loose, and when she performs she alternately blasts and cajoles her disciples, but it is a deeply superficial impersonation. Bette's acts are all surface, she's a funny, funky lady, and this job requires unfathomable depths. It's not suited for her talents, half the time you can't even hear her wonderful voice over the blaring, rock backup, and she is nowhere near up to its demands. It is difficult to imagine anyone who would be. (And there's no need for it anyway. Janis Joplin is captured with feeling and precision in her posthumous biography, "Janis", a documentary clipped together out of disparate interviews, concerts and whatever. This is a very moving portrait of an extraordinary person.)

The story of Rose's decline and fall becomes so uninviting and ungrinding that when she finally croaks, on-stage in front of a hometown crowd, I had to wipe the tears of laughter from my eyes. Oh baby, baby, baby, baby, oh brother.

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Very poor Ever since his pee-wee hockey days, his talent's been growing.

But a bad thing's happened to Roger on his way to a Stanley Cup. His reputation has gone to his head.

When the guys get together after a game, Roger feels compelled to swing more and stay later than the others.

Wherever he goes, he's in the spotlight, and he never says no to a night on the town.

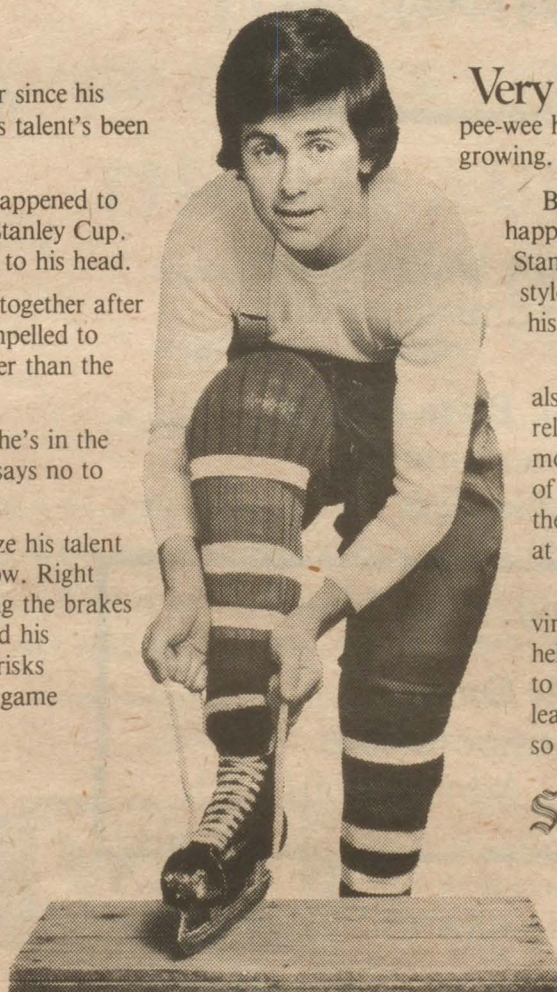
Roger doesn't realize his talent needs healthy soil to grow. Right now he should be putting the brakes on both his swinging and his drinking. Otherwise, he risks spoiling everything. His game and his dream.

Very good Ever since his pee-wee hockey days, his talent's been growing.

But something even better has happened to Roger on his way to a Stanley Cup. He's realized that his style off the ice is just as crucial to his future.

Roger enjoys people. He also enjoys the sociability of relaxing with a drink. But he's moderate. In fact, from the start of training till his last game of the season, Roger rarely drinks at all.

Every game he plays convinces Roger that moderation is helping him get where he wants to go. His coach says the big leagues are coming closer. And so is Roger's favorite dream.



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“Nooner” with the Dal Jazz Band
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5 p.m. - 7 p.m. Pizza & Suds
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Saturday, Feb. 16

Molly Oliver
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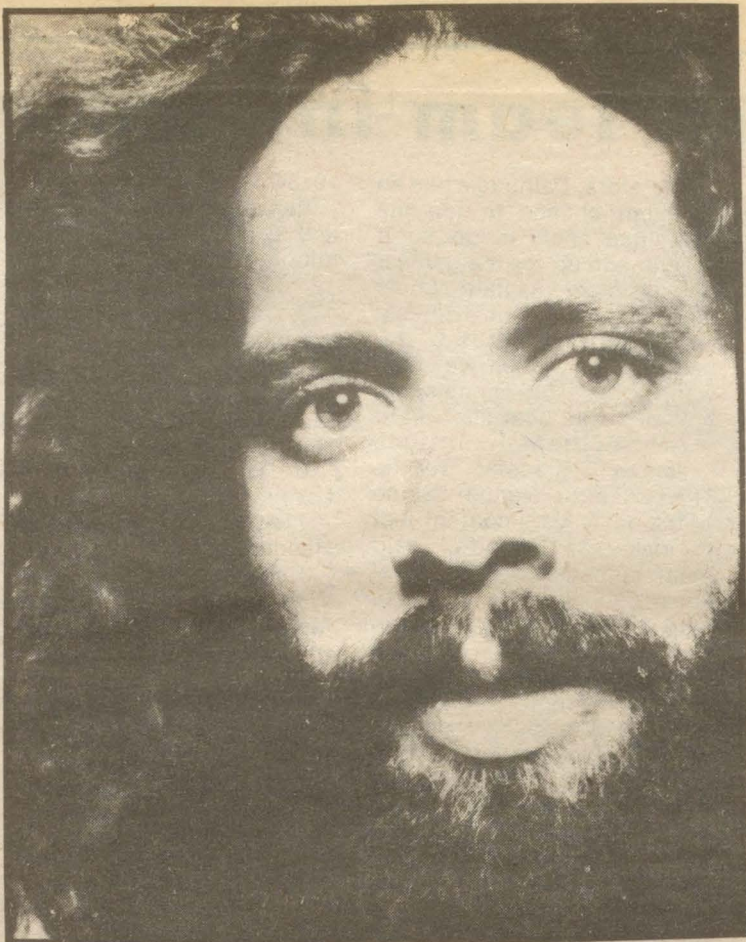


THURSDAY, FEB. 14:

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Free cheese & crackers
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THE MINGLEWOOD BAND IS COMING! — Feb. 21



Dan Hill

and his band

Well I could remain totally calm throughout this review and pretend it was just another concert; but to me it wasn't! I'd be lying if I said I was anything but a big, big fan of Dan Hill.

It was Hill's first concert in over 18 months, a period he spent writing songs, running six miles a day and sitting by the lake in his native Toronto.

The year and a half break seemed to do him good and he was full of surprises. First of all he wore shoes for the first time in a live performance, an act which brought him discomfort he told me after, secondly he didn't have his customary white rug on stage. It was what he did have on stage, however, that was the biggest change—four new band members.

As I said to him, I was afraid he was going to lose his intimacy with the audience and he too was a little concerned about his "one to one" effect. All this worry was for naught. The band played tightly and beautifully and rather than jazzing up his old favourites the band merely filled in the background. There were no unnecessary lead break or drum solos, just good, simple music.

The audience appreciation was remarkable, and backstage that was what all the talk was about—how well Halifax received him. The audience was, naturally, sold out, and was well stocked with females, much to the delight of this reporter, and a surprisingly large number of patrons over 30.

Randy Dewell of CJCH began the night (it was good to see him in person because they all use the same voice on the air), and then Hill began the night with "The Seed of Music." He was obviously a

little nervous as he jumbled the words at one point, but it was smooth sailing from there on.

He sang all the regulars, "Dark Side of Atlanta", "Let the Song Last Forever", "You Make Me Want To Be", as well as a selection of new material from his new album which he hopes will be out in a couple of months. Some of these were "You Get a Little Harder", "Island" and his final song of the night "If Dreams Had Wings", the title cut of his upcoming L.P.

The songs I was especially glad to hear were the ones made possible by the extra acoustic guitar of David Wifler. Songs such as "Friends" and "Fountain", two beautiful numbers that Hill alone could not do justice to as compared to their recordings.

After "Sometimes When We Touch" was performed I headed backstage while Hill finished off the night. My interview had been pre-arranged, but I was told that I could join the forty or so press people when they came. Not being totally satisfied, I went over their heads and when Dan Hill came backstage I approached him. We shot the breeze for a couple of minutes and then he suggested we go to his dressing room and he'd give me a personal interview. It was nice to see that in person he was the same as he projects from stage, honest, friendly and almost humble. (May I also note, it was a pleasure to see that he was totally straight, something that a patron who has forked over up to \$8.50 should appreciate.)

The following is what Dan Hill and I discussed . . .

P.T. I want to speak to you first about your writing. Your songs are so successful, I

Halifax studio to send film to Cannes

by Larry Brown

Hollywood in Halifax: Two Alumni Make Film by Larry Brown.

Two Dal graduates have set up a film studio and recently finished filming a 35 mm motion picture entitled South Pacific 1942 right here in Halifax. The studio, calling itself Surfacing Film Productions, will tentatively release the film in June, after it has premiered in the internationally renowned Cannes film exhibit. Distribution plans have not as yet been finalized.

Surfacing Film Productions is run by Paul and Michael Donovan; both are Dal Alumni. Paul graduated with a degree in physics before he decided to go on to filmmaking, and Michael received a B.A. in Political Science and also his law degree from Dalhousie. Paul went on and attended the London International Film School, and worked in the English film industry. Presently Paul takes care of the creative half of Surfacing Film Productions, and Michael looks after the business end of things.

Both brothers are native Haligonians, and when they initiated their company they saw no reason for this to change.

"Films don't have to be made in Hollywood or Toronto," Michael told the *Gazette*, and he sees no reason why Halifax can't be the base for a film center. Donovan cited the benefits of Halifax, noting its variety of terrain and access to the sea.

As far as Donovan knows, however, Surfacing Film is the only company of its kind around the Maritimes.

The film that was shot is presently in production stages; it is being spliced together by Paul in Toronto, where the facilities exist that are necessary.

believe, because they're so personal that many people can identify with them, as if they've been through the same experience themselves. They sound as if they've been written because you have something to say, something from inside you, and not because you need ten or twelve songs for your next album. Is that more or less true?

D.H. Yeah, that's true. I basically find that, I feel that I basically write songs as an outgrowth of what's happening around me. You know, I write them as I see them happening to other people, so they're really pretty well real life chronicles.

P.T. So you feel you've succeeded in not letting the world make a juke box out of you?

D.H. Yeah, I feel I have. I mean you always have to be careful. You know because when you travel too much and when you perform too much or record too much on a

Besides the need to go to Toronto for the editing phases, the camera equipment had to be rented from Montreal. But Michael said with today's high technology in transportation, the distances did not really cause problems.

Approximately half of the crew and actors were from Halifax, and the rest from a host of other places. The film provided employment for forty people over a six week stretch. One of the people employed was King's student Janet McMillan.

The film itself was written by Paul Donovan, and it is his first feature. Its title—South Pacific 1942—may be a misnomer, for the movie has nothing to do with the original South Pacific. It, unlike the original South Pacific, is a comedy; it concerns the fate of a Canadian submarine during WWII, which were non-existent in actual history.

The conflict in the film arises between the captain of the ship and the crew. The captain is hungry for military recognition, and he would like to destroy a Japanese aircraft carrier. The crew, however, have no aspirations for glory; they just want to stay alive. This provides the core of the story, which Michael seemed very enthused about, praising it for originality and wittiness.

Even though this was Surfacing Film Production's first film, it wasn't cheap; it cost around \$500,000. This figure, according to industry standards, is relatively low for a feature film. Yet it still is a substantial sum for a small company; Michael said the money was raised after arduous effort. The financial backing comes from investors who receive residuals; if the movie is successful, substantial sums can be gained, if the movie fails, the investment can be written off under tax losses. This write-off system

was an aid in financing Surfacing Film Production.

The Canadian tax concessions have also been good for the whole film industry. Donovan stated that the 1979 investment in Canadian movies was \$150 million, compared to only about \$12 million a year before the tax credits were established in 1977. There have been between 35-43 films made in Canada this year, which is quite a number considering that there are only about 250 films made in the entire English speaking world.

Of this number, only South Pacific 1942 was made in Halifax, although another film took advantage of Halifax's fine port and did shoot one week here in Halifax. It was entitled *Virus*, a film with Chuck Connors, which was backed by \$18 million of Japanese capital, and was also a story about a submarine. In fact, the company making that movie even bought the submarine set from Surfacing Film, which had been planning to sell it for scrap.

In selling its set to *Virus*, Surfacing Film was able to economize the cost of the movie. Another factor that kept costs low was that the movie was filmed indoors, inside the old Keith's brewery. This prudent management of finances assured the low cost of the film. At the price it cost to make, Michael is confident the film can make money.

In fact, they're not even waiting to see how South Pacific 1942 performs; another movie is going to be filmed this summer. Paul takes charge of the creative end, and Michael directs the commercial aspects; so it gives them two separate areas, each able to work efficiently. With this control, many future films are already being planned by Halifax's own studio.

It might not be Hollywood, but one studio is a beginning!

schedule you can become a commodity very fast, so you have to be careful.

P.T. When you write a song, I would guess after hearing them you would write the words first. Do you write the words first and then sit down with a complete lyric and put music to it or do you find they flow together?

D.H. It really varies from song to song. You know, with some songs, the lyrics come first, some songs the melody comes first. Very often I get an idea melodically chorded wise and an idea lyrically and the two sort of propel each other through the course of the song.

P.T. Because your songs do seem so personal, when it was first suggested to you that you give some of your lyrics to Barry Mann, did that offend you at first that someone thought somebody else should write music for you?

D.H. Well, it seemed sort of, yes, I didn't like it too much. Only because I felt pretty

good as a total songwriter. You know, but I was so impressed with Barry Mann as a songwriter himself that I was willing to take a shot at it, because I really admired his work and I thought that the creative experience would justify that kind of experiment, and it seems to have paid off.

P.T. I believe "Sometimes When We Touch" was the first song you wrote with Mann and it really brought you to international attention and it has been your most successful single. Of all the songs you've ever written, which is your personal favourite?

D.H. Well, you know, it's really hard to answer that only because I'm so close to so many, they're like children. I mean I might have a handful of ten or fifteen that are my favourites to this point. But, I just can't come up with the one, it's just so hard.

continued on page 24

Hockey Tigers: Best team in east

by Greg Dennis

With time quickly running out on the 1979-80 Atlantic University Hockey Conference season, the Dalhousie Tigers had better start getting their act together as a team—soon. The Tigers resumed their rollercoaster second half last week splitting a pair of games with St. F.X. The X-Men defeated Dal 7-3 Saturday night in Antigonish after dropping a 5-2 decision to the Tigers at the Forum last Wednesday.

Problems cited in last week's *Gazette*, i.e. desire and discipline, are still afflicting the team, although in fairness, attitudes do not change overnight.

On the ice penalties con-

tinue to take their toll on the Tigers. Granted, the Tigers' style of play is one that will result in penalties; there is little need for some infractions though, especially those coming after the play or in retaliation. In the win over St. F.X., Dal did their best to bury themselves, playing 17 of the first 40 minutes short-handed, but escaped with a 2-0 two period lead. Probably half of those penalties were unnecessary.

Coach Pierre Page offered an explanation for the overzealousness of some of his charges. "A lot of these guys are coming out of the junior ranks," said Page, "where if you back down from a fight or don't go after someone who

did something to you, you're called a chicken. It's different in this league. There are some pretty emotional guys on the team who are going to have to learn to control themselves."

The Tigers are by no means out of contention in the AUHC's Eastern Division. They trail the front-running St. Mary's Huskies by only two points and have two games in hand. SMU faces a much tougher close to the schedule, tackling X and Acadia twice and the Tigers once. Dal also plays the Axemen twice and play St. F.X., SMU, UNB, STU and UPEI in the remaining games. It appears that St. Mary's will have to win all five of their contests to finish first—no easy task.

Therefore, Dalhousie has an excellent chance to top the standings and can do so if everyone is up for the games. As assistant captain Louis Lavoie said, "When everyone wants to play we are unbeatable. But when we don't want to play, St. Thomas and Memorial can beat us."

An indifferent attitude seems to have spread over the Tigers like the plague. "Some of the guys seem content just to make the playoffs," said team manager George Moschuk, "and aren't playing as hard as they can." The onus is on the players to motivate themselves. No one player or coach can do that for them, although a take-charge guy is needed. Captain Jim Bottomley is a well respected but quiet leader as are his assistants. Guys like Ken Johnston are going to have to display their leadership in the dressing room more often in the next few weeks.

On the ice the Tigers must receive more inspirational play from all members, but especially from Lavoie and Brian Gualazzi.

Lavoie, who tied for the team's scoring lead last year, is having a less glorious season this year. The second year defenceman did not decide to return to the Tigers' den until the week before school started after being a late cut from the Canadian Olympic squad. Whether or not the disappointment of being cut affected Lavoie's play earlier in the season is not of importance now. What is important now is for Lavoie to put out 100% on the ice and provide the spark for the Tiger machine.

Gualazzi also must give his all on the playing surface. A much heralded addition to the team, Gualazzi's OHA credentials made him a star before ever playing an AUHC game. While he is leading the team in goals scored, his play has been somewhat of a disappointment to the staff. Many players on the team look up to Gualazzi and are quick to follow his example. A strong finish for the Tigers will necessitate great play from the potential all-conference performer.

The Tigers have a lot of talent and should finish in first place, a position never attained by a Dalhousie hockey team. "Every bit as good as we were last year" (regional winners and national runners-up), according to Lavoie, the Tigers have to start playing every game like it's the last one. Tough, inspired hockey in the next few weeks will emotionally prepare them for the upcoming playoffs where teams like SMU and Moncton will be pulling all stops to dethrone the champs.

St. F.X. 2 at Dal 5

First Period

1. Dal, Cyr (Aldridge, Jeffrey) 10:12

Penalties: Bottomley D 2; Johnston D double major, game misconduct; Keating X double major, game misconduct; Haddad.

Second Period

2. Dal, Jeffrey (Facca, Cyr)

19:34

Penalties: Facca D 2, Haddad D 2, Zimmel D double minor, Topshee X.

Third Period

3. X, Landrigan (Comeau, Culligan) 1:10

4. X, Topshee (McMullan, MacGillivray) 3:24

5. Dal, Gualazzi (Woodworth) 13:20

6. Dal, Houser (Bottomley, Lavoie) 16:49

7. Dal, Lavoie (Gualazzi, Haddad) 19:04

Penalties: Bickerton D, Woodworth D, Martell X, MacGillivray X.

Shots on goal

St. F.X. 7 18 18—43

Dalhousie 11 8 17—36

Goaltenders: Ken Bickerton D, George Barrett, X.

Dal 3 at St. F.X. 7

First Period

1. St. F.X.—MacEachern (Culligan, Martell) 2:56

2. Dalhousie—Gualazzi (Haddad, Matheson) 7:36

3. St. F.X.—Keating (Cuomo, Young) 13:27

4. Dalhousie—Matheson (Haddad, Ryan) 19:17

Penalties—Woodworth, D; Cyr, D; Keating, X.

Second Period

5. Dalhousie—Houser (Lavoie) 7:23

6. St. F.X.—MacDonald (MacEachern, Culligan) 10:18

Penalties—Young, X; Bottomley, D.

Third Period

7. St. F.X.—Culligan (MacEachern) 11:56

8. St. F.X.—Cuomo (Keating, Landrigan) 12:28

9. St. F.X.—Keating (Cuomo, MacGillivray) 14:49

10. St. F.X.—Cuomo (MacGillivray) 16:52

Penalties—Bottomley, D; Keating, X; Ryan, D; Topshee, X (major, game misconduct); Haddad, D (major, game misconduct); Blais, X (game misconduct, match); Young, X (game misconduct); Gualazzi, D (game misconduct).

Shots on goal by:

St. F.X. 10 9 14—33

Dalhousie 13 6 4—23

Goaltenders—George Barrett, X; Ken Bickerton, Dalhousie.

After last night's game against the Acadia Axemen in Wolfville, the Tigers return to the forum to play the visiting U.N.B. Red Devils (Saturday at 7:30 p.m.) and St. Thomas Tommies (Sunday at 2:00 p.m.). Next Wednesday evening at 7:30 the Tigers meet the Huskies in what could be the biggest game of the year. It will be played in the Ice-Box on SMU campus.

ATLANTIC INTERCOLLEGIATE HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDINGS

Teams GP W T L Pts GF GA

Team	GP	W	T	L	Pts	GF	GA
East							
S.M.U.	24	14	1	9	29	116	65
Dal	22	13	1	8	27	97	83
St. FX	21	12	0	9	24	109	84
Acadia	23	10	1	12	21	115	103
West							
U de M	20	17	1	2	35	150	86
Mt. A.	22	12	0	10	24	113	125
U.N.B.	20	11	0	9	22	121	109
UPEI	21	10	0	11	20	102	95
S.T.U.	22	4	0	18	8	86	166
MUN	17	1	0	16	2	44	137

SHE'S WON THE WORLD!



Joan Buckley (centre) of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario, receives her prize from Frank Gauchie, Manager, Queen's University Campus Bookstore and Betty McLeod, Kingston Commercial Manager for Bell Canada.

Congratulations, Joan, on having won a Pan Am trip for two Round the World in 80 days or less, plus \$2,000 spending money from Robert J. Clegg Limited. Canadian University Travel Service will take good care of you.

And thanks to all the other students who participated.

Long Distance

TransCanada Telephone System

LONG DISTANCE SWEEPSTAKES

Tasker tops in win

Jill Tasker led the women's basketball team to victory last Friday night against the U.N.B. Red Bloomers, scoring 21 points. The game was won by Dal 65-45. Anne Lindsay added 18 points for the Tigers, and Moira Pryde was U.N.B.'s high scorer with 12 points.

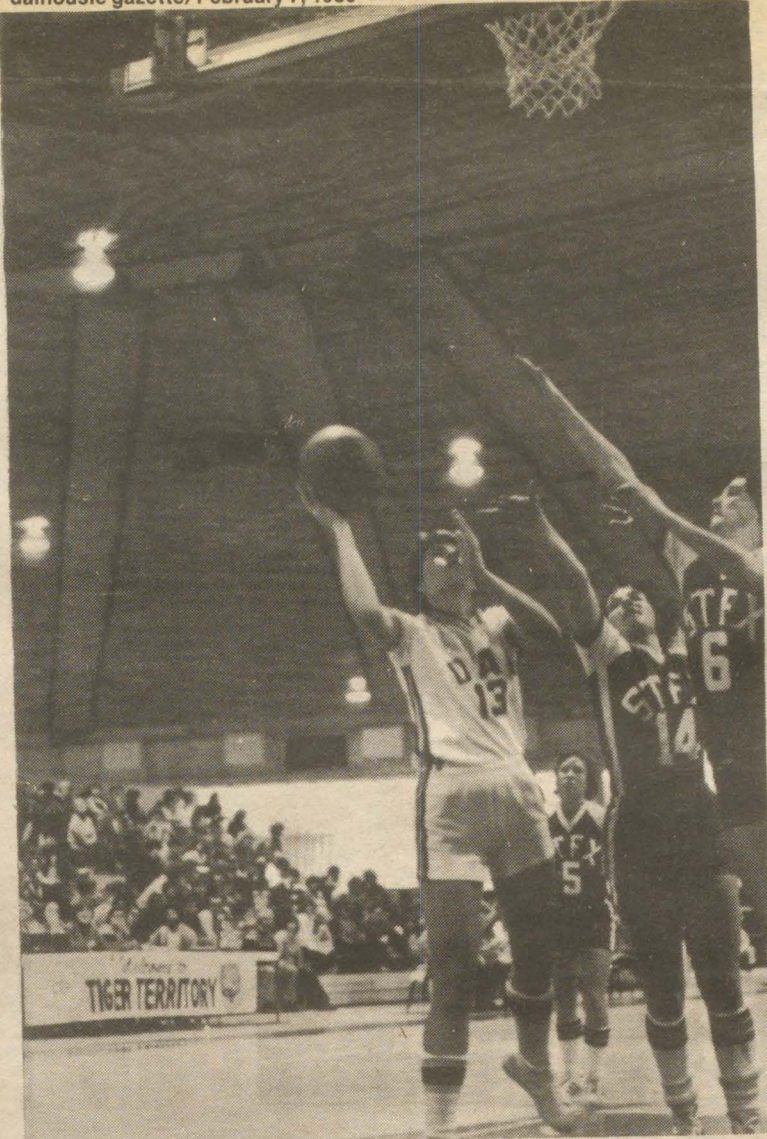
The outcome of the game was never in doubt, Dalhousie taking command from the start of the game. The Tigers displayed excellent passing and were much faster at moving the ball around than they have been in recent games.

Dal led 35-24 at the half. With ten minutes remaining in the second half, an impressive series of passes downcourt led to a lay-up by Tasker, winning appreciative applause

from the small audience. Tasker shot 60% from the floor in the game. Dalhousie had the edge in rebounds, 39-19, and it was an important factor in the game's outcome.

With six minutes left in the game, U.N.B. started to make a comeback, but Moira Pryde, their leading scorer, fouled out and they dropped back again. The Dal team's shooting was 42% for the game, compared to U.N.B.'s 40%. The Tigers were good on 64% of their foul shots, while U.N.B. was 56%.

Dalhousie's next games will be on February 8 and 9, when they travel to Fredericton to meet the Red Bloomers again. Their next home game is scheduled for February 17, when they host Saint Mary's University.



Athletes of the week

WENDY TOUSSAINT—The freshman from Lower Sackville had a marvelous weekend at the AUAA Indoor Track and Field championships in Moncton winning two events and taking second in two others. She also anchored the relay team as Dalhousie won the title.

Toussaint took first place in the 50 metres and long jump and won second place honors in the 200 metres and high jump.

ARTHUR RENNIE—was one of several Dal swimmers to record two firsts in the dual meeting against Mount Allison and Memorial but the first year student from Dartmouth also qualified for two CIAU championship events with his times in the 100 metre and 200 metre free styles. Arthur is a former member of Nova Scotia's Canada Games Team (1977) and was a member of Dartmouth Crusaders.

Tasker in action against St. FX

INTRAMURAL SCHEDULES

Friday, February 8

Ice Hockey S.M.U.

7:00 a.m.

Engineers vs Med B

Co-Ed Volleyball

7:30 p.m.

Ocean A vs Med B Ct. 3

8:30 p.m.

Ocean A vs Physio I Ct. 3

9:30 p.m.

Biol vs Physio I Ct. 3

6:00-8:30 p.m.

Soaking Superstars Pool

Saturday, February 9

12:00-2:00 p.m.

Soaking Superstars Pool

Ice Hockey

Forum

2:00 p.m.

Hend vs Bronson

3:00 p.m.

T.Y.P. vs Cameron

Co-Ed Broomball

North End Rink

7:45 p.m.

Dent B vs Pub. Admin.

8:45 p.m.

Med B vs Physio

9:45 p.m.

Med C vs Pharm

1:00 p.m.

Men's & Women's Bowling

Sunday, February 10

Co-Ed Basketball

9:00-10:00 a.m.

Geol vs Chem Ct. 7

10:00-11:00 a.m.

Physio B vs Dent B Ct. 7

11:00-12:00 a.m.

Pharm vs Med B Ct. 7

1:30- 2:30 p.m.

Ocean vs P.E. Ct. 7

2:30- 3:30 p.m.

Fenwick vs Smith / Ct. 7

Sher B

3:30- 4:30 p.m.

T.Y.P. vs Smith / Ct. 7

Sher A

12:00-2:00 p.m.

Soaking Superstars Pool

Monday, February 11

Ice Hockey S.M.U.

7:00- 8:00 a.m.

Dent C vs M.B.A.

Men's Basketball

7:30- 8:30 p.m.

Phys. Ed. vs Chem Ct. 8

Comm vs Pharm Ct. 7

8:30- 9:30 p.m.

Med A vs Law Ct. 8

Dent B vs Med B Ct. 7

9:30-10:30 p.m.

M.B.A. vs Geol Ct. 7

Rec. Ct. 8

Tuesday, February 12

Ice Hockey S.M.U.

7:00-8:00 a.m.

Phys Ed B vs Geol

Women's Volleyball

7:30 p.m.

Nurse C vs Sher A Ct. 6

8:30 p.m.

Nurse C vs Sher B Ct. 6

9:30 p.m.

Sher B vs. T.Y.P. Ct. 1

9:30 p.m.

B.N. Nurse vs Ct. 2

Lib Science

9:30 p.m.

M.B.A. vs Med Ct. 3

9:30 p.m.

Dent vs Med Ct.

9:30 p.m.

Dent vs Med Ct. 6

Men's Basketball

7:30 p.m.

Smith vs Hend Ct. 7

Phi Kap vs Fenwick Ct. 8

8:30 p.m.

Bronson vs Cam Ct. 7

Phi Del vs T.Y.P. Ct. 8

Team Handball

8:00 p.m.

Pharm vs Med Offic-South

8:50 p.m.

South End vs Smith Offic-Pharm

9:45 p.m.

Dent vs Bron Offic-Stud.

Wednesday, February 13

Women's Basketball

Check Tape

Men's Volleyball

Playoffs—Check Tape

Thursday, February 14

Ice Hockey S.M.U.

7:00-8:00 a.m.

Smith vs Phi Del

Team Handball

8:00 p.m.

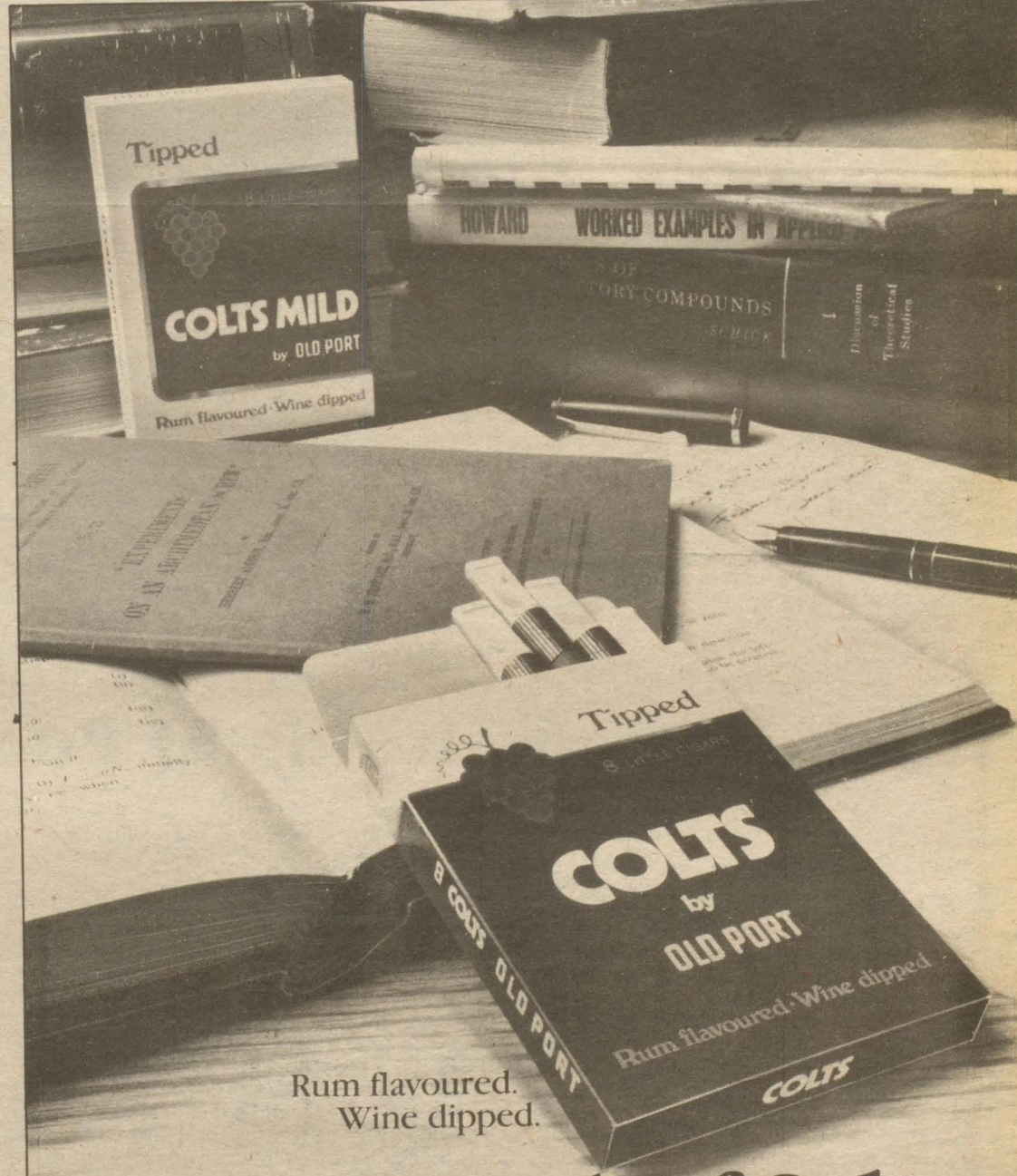
South End vs Med Offic-Dent

8:50 p.m.

Dent vs Pharm Offic-Med

9:45 p.m.

Bron vs Stud. Offic-Pharm



Rum flavoured.
Wine dipped.

Crack a pack of Colts along with the books.

Dan Hill

continued from page 21

P.T. Do you think you'll ever move to the States and become another Paul Anka or Joanne Mitchell and live in the States and record there all year round?

D.H. No, I think that would have happened already with me. I think it's really important as a writer to have your own space and to write in that space and I think going to L.A. wouldn't help me as a writer, it would just drive me crazy.

P.T. I read an article in which an executive from a Canadian record company was interviewed. He said if you're a young aspiring songwriter to **P.T.** There's no question about it that as a Canadian artist you are at a disadvantage and it's almost impossible to make a good living by selling records in Canada alone. How well are your records selling in the States and abroad?

D.H. My records have sold really well in the states and have sold quite well abroad. It just sort of varies from album to album. You know, I haven't put out an album for over a year and a half now but the last two albums have sold really well in the States and I've just made a really big deal with Columbia in the States and we're ready and hoping the next one will have the biggest impact yet.

just forget the Canadian companies completely and go to the States. His feeling was that they're mostly daughter companies and they don't have the money to properly advertise and advance their performers. Have you found that to be true?

D.H. Well, I think that's a very true statement. I was lucky because I signed in Canada first and happened to get a record company in the States second. But I think by and large if you've really got a lot going for you, you should try and get a contract in the States first.

P.T. Which do you enjoy more working with, studio musicians or performing live with the audiences?

D.H. Performing live, there's no question about it!

P.T. Have you ever thought about a live album?

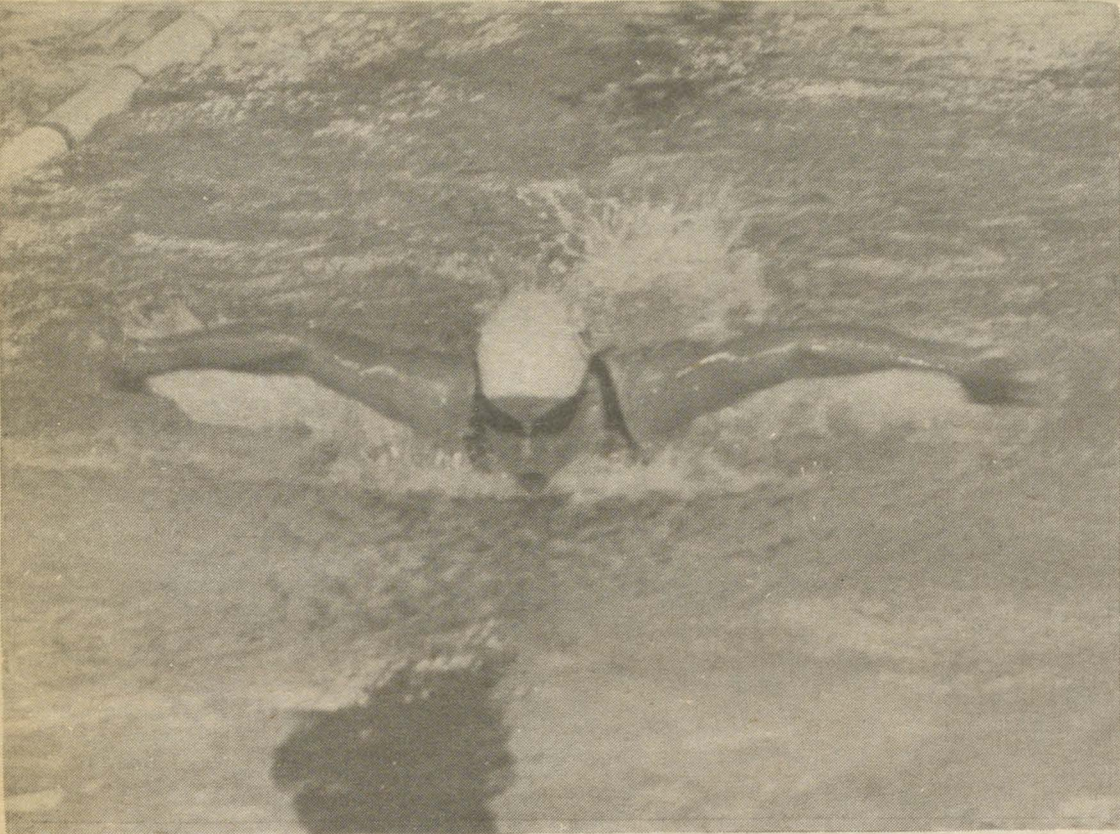
D.H. Now that I have this band I've been thinking about it. After this next album comes out I think I'll consider making a live album.

P.T. When you go into the studio, I'll assume that you've written a surplus of material for the album. Who decides what goes on the album, you or your manager?

D.H. I decide.

P.T. Well that's about it, I just want to thank you very much, and it really has been a pleasure.

Bill Jensen



Dal swimmers undefeated

Susan Mason produced her best swimming of the season so far to lead the Dalhousie Varsity Tigers team to convincing wins over visiting Mount Allison and Memorial. By outscoring Mt. A. 72-22 and Memorial 77-16 the women's squad wrapped up their first ever undefeated dual meet season with a 7-0 record. The men's squad matched this achievement with 86-8 and 72-23 point margins over Mt. A. and the Beothuks respectively to achieve their 7-0 mark.

Mason, one of seven Dal swimmers to record double wins in the meet, led the Tigers with two top Canadian college swim performances of the season with a 9:03.8 clocking in the 800m freestyle and 2:25.2 in the 200m butterfly. She further led the Dal 400m freestyle team off with a season's best time of

1:00.98.

First year Nursing student Louise Deveau moved into the top SCIAU rankings with lifetime bests in winning both the 100m and 200m freestyle while Krista Daley recorded personal bests in winning both the 50m and 400m freestyle. Janie Flynn also doubled with victories in the 200m individual medley and the 200m backstroke. The most improved performance was that of Kathy MacDonald in the 800m freestyle, who dropped over 30 seconds off her previous bests.

Doubling in Men's competition were Arthur Rennie, Brian Jessop and David Sweett. Rennie capped his first collegiate dual meet season with two CIAU qualifying performances in the 100m and 200m freestyle. Iron man Jessop captured the 200m butterfly and 400m freestyle while David Sweett revealed

some of his real potential with season bests in winning the 200m I.M. and the 200m breaststroke. Ron Stegen was the class of the 50m sprint field and also qualified for the 1980 CIAU championships.

Tiger swim coach Nigel Kemp indicated that several other swimmers, such as Donnie Macloud with three season best performances, are now starting to move on track for the upcoming AUAA championships at UNB February 15, 16, 17 when the Tigers will defend their Men's team title and challenge perennial titlists Acadia for the women's crown.

In diving Marcel Arsenault continues to appear to be the man to beat for AUAA diving supremacy as he swept both one- and three-metre boards while Tracy Willar made CIAU cutoffs from the one-metre board.

Gymnastic results

The Dalhousie Gymnastics team competed in a tournament at the Université de Moncton January 26. Other teams entered in the tournament were Laval University, the University of New Brunswick, and U. de Moncton. The team results were Laval in first place with 135.9 points, U.N.B. second with 118.6, Dalhousie third with 91.8, and U de M. was fourth with 91.4. The in-

dividual all-around results were Yves Dion of Laval in first place, Guy Lemelin also of Laval in second, and Steve Banks of Dal third.

Ted Brereton, a first year Commerce student at Dal, came second in the vault and Steve Banks, first year Physical Education, placed third in both the floor exercise and the parallel bars.

Hockey team holds St Paddy's day blitz

by F.A. MacLeod

Members of the Dal Women's Hockey team have rented the Bonnie Piper for St. Patrick's Day in order to raise money to pay for team expenses.

The next tournament Dalhousie will participate in will be held at St.F.X. February 15th and 16th. It is scheduled to be a four team contest, but it hasn't been determined as yet what other teams will be competing. To pay for this trip to Antigonish (which is expected to cost around \$400) and team expenses for the rest of the year, the Bonnie Piper has been rented for Saint Patrick's Day. Members of the team will be selling tickets at \$2 each for the event, at which door prizes will be given away.

Dalhousie has had a

women's ice hockey team from at least as far back as the early 1950's, the days before helmets and protective equipment were worn. (In a photograph in a 1950 *Gazette* the only player wearing protective equipment was the goalie, who had a chest protector, but no helmet or even a facemask.)

Since those early days the sport has improved and matured at Dal. In early 1977 the team hosted Colby College of Waterville, Maine, which was the reigning U.S. college champion at the time. The exhibition game, held in the old Dalhousie rink was a great success—fast, wide open hockey was played and Greg Zed, sports editor of the *Gazette* at that time, wrote that 200 fans attended the game. Although they played

well, the Dal women lost to the superior U.S. team by a score of 5-2.

This year's team consists of both Dalhousie and outside players; the non-Dal players must pay a higher membership fee, \$15 compared to \$10 for Dal students. Most members have been playing hockey for three or more years. The women's hockey team is designated as a sport club by the university, and as such receives \$300 from Dal as a contribution to their expenses. The university also pays for renting rinks but the players have to raise their own money for some of the team's expenses, such as money needed for travelling to tournaments and they must provide their own equipment.

The women play in a local league consisting of them-

selves and three other teams: Saint Mary's University, Halifax (a club team), and Sir John A. MacDonald High School. Dalhousie's home games are Wednesdays at 5:15 in the North End rink on Devonshire Avenue. Most weeks they play two games and have one practise session. The rules played under are the same as for boys' hockey but they play three fifteen-minute periods of straight time—the clock is not stopped when the whistle is blown or there is a stoppage in play, and there isn't a break between periods.

The Dal women are coached by Robert McNair and Bruce Baugild, who are themselves active hockey players and are presently taking a hockey specialization course from Pierre Pagé, the Dalhousie

men's hockey coach. McNair plays for the Spryfield Spartans, a Junior B team and Baugild is also assistant coach of that team.

Two weekends ago the women's team travelled to Fredericton, where U.N.B. was hosting a tournament with teams from the University of Maine at Orono; Concordia; S.M.U.; U.P.E.I.; Mount Allison; and Saint John Kiwanis, the only non-university team competing. Dalhousie placed fifth of the eight teams in the tournament, which was won by U.N.B. In the first game they played, Dal lost 2-0 to Concordia, in their second game they defeated the University of Maine 4-2 with Gretchen Knickle scoring three of Dal's goals, and their last game was a disappointing 7-0 loss to S.M.U.