

Seton squeezed for space

Students to lose their lounge area

By Leo Boudreau

Due to a space problem, the students' lounge on the fourth floor of Seton Academic Centre will be closed so it can be used to keep new typewriters.

The Mount plans to have a degree programme for secretarial studies and \$45-thousand of secretarial equipment has been ordered.

"We can't put that equipment just anywhere; we need a classroom", said Dr. Shelton, the Academic Dean.

The lounge lately has not been widely used and not many students have complained. Most students were not aware this room was open to them. If the Mount plans to expand in the future, lounge space for students must be found.

The room on the fourth floor is the only student's lounge in Seton now and once it is gone all that will be left for the students will be a few comfortable armchairs and couches in the halls on the second, third and fourth floors. There are also a few backbreaking stools sparsely placed throughout the building.

However, Shelton assured that there was still room elsewhere in the Seton building where comfortable chairs could be placed.

"Perhaps one possibility would be to use some of the locker areas in the building. That would be a nice lounge area", he said.

Student Council president, Anne Derrick said the "Council was somewhat indignant

that we were not formally informed at first." "There is nothing we can do", she said.

"However, we are confident they will provide more space around the corridors of the Seton building," Derrick concluded.



International
Women's
Year



The Picaro

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Tuesday, February 11, 1975

Petition for male visitors in residence sparks survey

By Katherine MacNeil

By now, all residents students have received by mail, a copy of a survey on residence life. This survey is partially in response to a petition which originated in Vincent Hall. The aim of this petition is to obtain open visiting hours on Sundays from 1 to 5 p.m. This will allow girls to receive male visitors in their rooms on a sign in, sign-out basis. A copy of this petition is accompanying the survey.

Joanne Belliveau, Student Council Residence Representative, will appreciate greatly if the survey is returned by this coming Friday, February 14. Students are requested to use logic and common sense when filling out this survey. Ms. Belliveau cautions, "Nonsensical answers will nullify the effectiveness of this survey. Only reasonable answers can be used to compile the necessary information to bring about the requested changes.

By the same token, students are asked to be patient. The survey results and the petition must be presented to Council and then hopefully on to the Student Affairs committee.

Ms. Belliveau hopes the presentation to Council will occur within the next three or four weeks. The Picaro intends to follow progress closely and pass on any pertinent information to students. Ideally, students will be notified

enough in advance to enable any interested parties to be present when Council receives the survey and petition.

Residence Committee Representatives in Vincent Hall, Evaristus and Marywood will be accepting completed surveys. Assisi residents are requested to turn them in at the main switchboard. Students of the Marillac and Birches will be notified where they may turn in the survey.

Dean of Student Services, Sister Marie Gillen says, "The survey will be considered seriously." She has no strong

feelings either way on the issue.

"Whatever changes we make must be made responsibly, taking into consideration the privacy of every individual affected and without incurring security problems", says Sister Marie.

She adds, "The enactment will probably require the hiring of people for the entrance desk to provide effective regulation during visiting hours."

She also remarks, "I don't want to incur a backlash petition of objection to open hours."



Times have changed since 1953 and still changing. See page 10 and 11

Mount Bookstore — a rip-off?

By Leo Boudreau

In a recent price comparison between some of the bookstores in Metro, it was found the Mount Saint Vincent University bookstore was one of the most expensive stores for buying common stationary items.

The stores used for cost comparison of items were the Mount Saint Vincent, Dalhousie and Saint Mary's bookstores. The Value-Fair and Mahon's Stationary, both on Spring Garden Road were also chosen.

Six everyday items which a student would need were chosen for the comparison. The results were as follows:

Item 1: Duo-Tang loose-leaf covers
MSVU29

Dal34
SMU20
Value-Fair Drugstore25
Mahon's Stationary out of stock

Item 2: Coiled Scribblers
MSVU86
Dal52
SMU89
Value - Fair out of stock
Mahon's Stationary 1.09

Item 3: Package of 4 Hilroy Notebooks
MSVU 1.58
Dal 1.74
SMU 1.19
Value-Fair Drugstore89
Mahon's Stationary 1.19

Item 4: Coiled Science Notebook
MSVU 1.00
Dal 1.14
SMU89
Value-Fair Drugstore83
Mahon's Stationary 1.15

Item 5: 100 sheets of looseleaf
MSVU50
Dal98
SMU82
Value-Fair Drugstore69
Mahon's Stationary79

Item 6: Stenographer pad
MSVU53
Dal47
SMU39
Value-Fair Drugstore53
Mahon's Stationary59

The Mount Saint Vincent Bookstore is owned by the university and sells almost all of its goods to the university students, yet the Mount students can get their common items which they will spend much money on throughout the year at other places.

The employees of the bookstore are not



OK, mark that one \$19.00

to fault for the difference in prices as they are paid by salaries and have nothing to gain by increased profits.

One employee of the Mount bookstore stated the reason for the higher prices here as, "We have to buy our goods a little at a time. A place like Zellers or any chain buys things such as scribblers by the carload. We can't buy in bulk because we have no room to store it. We sell our goods at list price," she said.

She also said the bookstore could not afford to lower their prices. A large department store is able to raise prices on other items which allows them to lower prices on paper goods at no loss.

An employee of the Dalhousie bookstore said, "The Hilroy company has gone crazy. Hilroy leads the way. They put up their prices and then the other companies follow."

Although the price difference may be a little hard to accept, next years Back to School Shopper would be best off to do their shopping at one of the major chain stores.

Are you a smartie?

By Leo Boudreau

In a recent Picaro poll the question was asked amongst resident and non-resident students:

- (1) When you eat your Smarties do you eat the red ones last?
- (2) Do you suck them very slowly or crunch them very fast?

In answer to the first question it was found that 48% of the students did in fact eat the red ones last-36% did not-the rest were undecided. To

To the second question 58% sucked them very slowly-while 22% crunch them very fast. The remaining 20% said yes.

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The Seton's falling down—Chicken Little

4 yr. old academic centre needs repair

By Audrey-Ann Blair

In the last few weeks it has been rumored the four-year-old Seton Academic Centre is collapsing into the ground. This, however, is not true according to Mr. M.V. Merrigan, Administrative Assistant.

Mr. Merrigan stated that Seton is not falling. The fact is that cement casing under the overhang at the front of the building is coming off. It was attached to wire meshing which holds it onto the frame.

There are many reasons why this happened -- an air gap left between the cement and the frame, allowing for accumulation of moisture; poor weather conditions when the cement was put up; or, poor construction.

Mr. Merrigan said, "If shingles were coming off a house, one wouldn't say the house was falling down -- just that it's drafty."

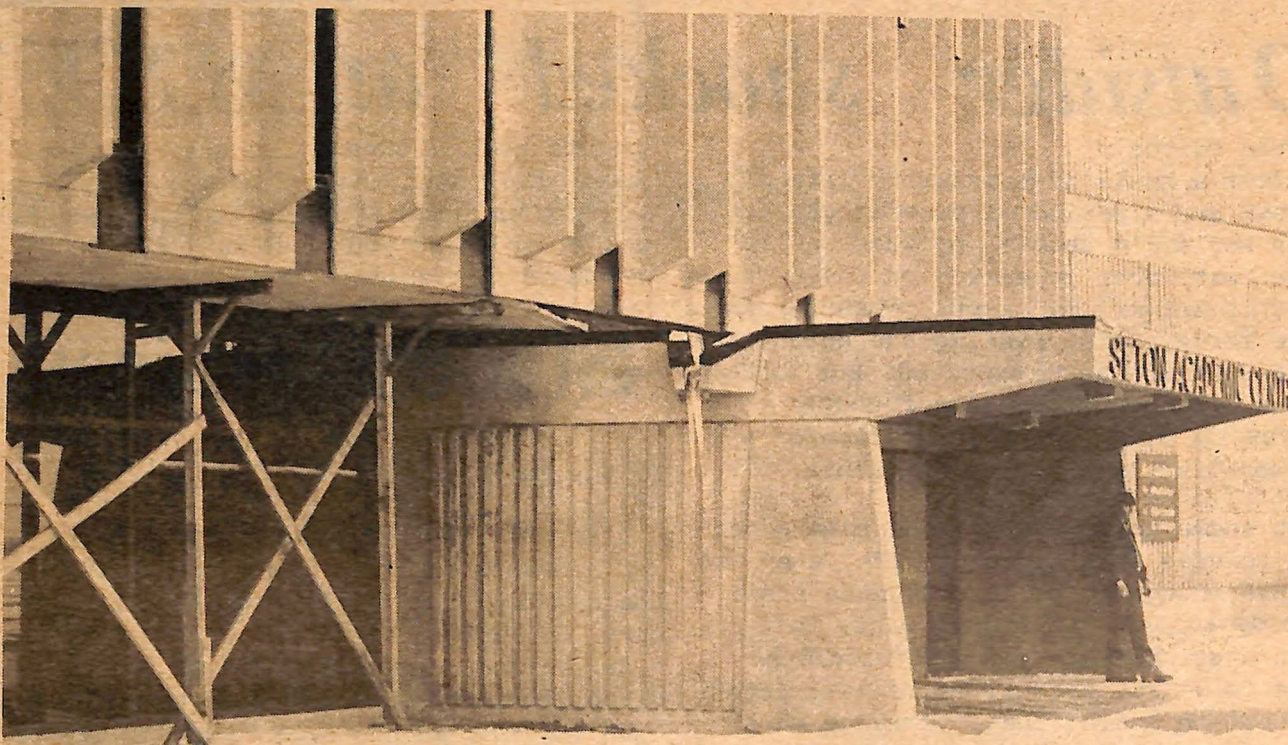
As soon as the weather permits, the overhang will be repaired at the construction company's expense.

As for the underground stream being the cause of the damage, this too, is not true. Mr. Merrigan stated there is a Southwest corner of the building. The only affect it has, however, is to cause condensation on some of the third floor rooms. This only happens in humid weather.

As for Seton falling -- forget it! It will outlast most of us. However, if it is possible for a construction company to make a minor mistake it is also possible to make a major mistake. The problems existing with the fairly new building, Brunswick Towers, indicates the poor quality construction being carried out in the city.

Not only have the construction boards at the front of Seton aroused suspicion, but add little to the noted attractiveness of Mount Saint Vincent University's campus.

Photo by Irene Chamberlain



Overhang is separating from main frame of Seton Academic Centre.

Mount-Dal agreement

By Katherine MacNeil

Most Mount students know an agreement exists between the Student Unions of Dalhousie and Mount Saint Vincent Universities but know little of what it entails. This year a formal, written, official, working agreement was made between the respective presidents. It sets out guidelines for sharing of facilities and resources by the students bodies of both universities.

In the past there have been questions raised such as "just what are we getting for our money?" Now one can see in writing what we are entitled to.

Dan O'Connor, President of Dalhousie Student Union feels that the agreement is beneficial to both Dalhousie and Mount Saint Vincent students.

He says, "It enables Dalhousie to realize the viewpoint of a smaller union at a smaller university which it otherwise would be ignorant of."

He feels the Mount Student Union benefits by being able to share the resources afforded by a larger union at Dalhousie such as a General Manager. This agreement establishes a profitable relationship for both parties.

He shares the feeling of former Dal Student Union presidents who saw a need to put the agreement into writing. He feels, perhaps at times in the past, the agreement wasn't used to the best advantage of either union. According to O'Connor the confusion over who had which responsibilities and what were the limits of the agreement, were valid reasons for drawing up the present written agreement.

He adds, "The present agreement is formal but flexible enough to preserve

the independence of both unions while enjoying the joint power. Now future officials of the Unions will be able to look at something in black and white and make any changes that become necessary."

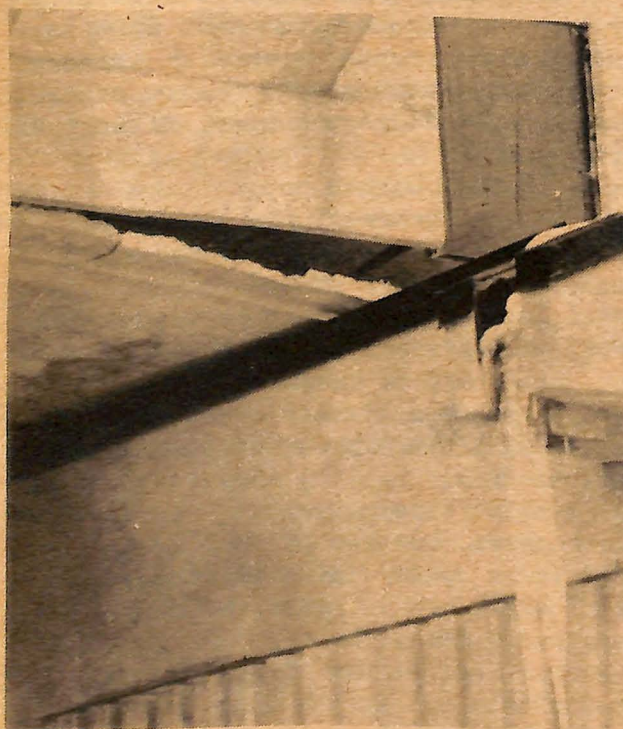
President of Mount Saint Vincent Student Union, Anne Derrick, feels the agreement is beneficial to both parties but more so to the Mount. The Mount has access to such facilities as the Dal SUB. More important is the opportunity for Mount Student Council to use Dal people as sources of information. The areas they have helped range from catering to security. "They have made an exceptional effort to help us with our problems", expressed Derrick.

Dalhousie students can participate in our social events and there is a provision made to reserve a percentage of seating space for them. However, they are not given the privilege of signing in guests as there is just not enough space.

Ms. Derrick feels having a written agreement is definitely a good idea. "However", she says, "we won't be able to see the full advantage until sometime in the future." She feels the main importance of having the agreement in writing is that future councils will have a concrete basis for making decisions and handling problems. Now they will have at least guidelines to follow.

She feels the present written agreement is flexible enough to be changed whenever either party has a definite need. She thinks this is important for future relations and the power of the Atlantic Federation of Students with which Dalhousie and Mount Saint Vincent Unions are now affiliated.

Photo by Irene Chamberlain





Outsider shocked at M.S.V.U.

To the Editor:

After a spell of university life of my own and a period of time in the business world I'm shocked by what one is faced with when appearing on the doorstep of this university campus. When one comes here for a social evening and gets turned back that can be expected. But to be faced with locked residence doors gives a very strong indication of a prison-like life for the students.

It seems to me that by the time a person reaches this facet of life, they are mature enough to be able to make their own decisions. If a girl wants to have a guy in her room she should be free to do so, even if it is restricted to certain hours. The appearance this university gives is that of the Victorian era which is very misleading. This implication is reflected on the girls who attend the university and in many ways makes them look old fashioned. Maybe it's the life that the girls may want for themselves during their period of study here,

One can't really call the system down and I would like to make it known that I'm not really trying to do that but, instead, I'm expressing the first views that I received as the result of the first time I ever saw the campus.

The university is one of the better known for its level of educators and students that go here. This says a lot for the system but it also suggests bad

points too. Of course all universities have their good and bad points.

Good luck to all those of you students who study while you're here. I hope that my first impressions are wrong because I

really feel that there is something about this university that attracts my attention besides the girls!

John MacMillan

Student praises Day-Hop

To the Editor:

I am writing in regard to the picture and comments of the three students in the day-hop; re: the Picaro issue of January 29, 1975.

As for the drab atmosphere of the place, the writer should open his or her eyes and look at the name "day-hop". Such a name states no false advertising. The purpose of this facility is not for "candle-lit dinners", but solely for the convenience of quick, stop-over lunches between classes. If the students want such things as "tablecloths, candles, wine glasses, to elegantly sip their lemonade and attractive plates, they shouldn't complain of the present price but wait till they see the cost of candle-lit tuna sandwiches.

I feel many students are quite pleased with the day-hop. Of the students who have meal cards, many do prefer this convenience to the resident cafeteria.

As far as services are concerned, the system is efficient and Tailor, the cashier, listens to all the complaints, even the repetitious wailing that the

same people harp upon day in and day out. She also tries her very best to obtain what the students want and is an important voice in the efficiency of the day hop. For those of you who want plates, the cafeteria offers this service and you are no doubt welcome there.

I suggest if your going to complain about the sandwiches you yourself don't like, you'd better get the facts straight. By the way, the popular peanut-butter and banana sandwiches are 35¢ and not, as Barbara Way stated, expertly so, as 65¢.

Sincerely,
Kathleen Sullivan

P.S. Bonnie Green, Barbara Way and friends, thanks for the good laugh.... I needed one!

Editor's Note: We apologize for the misprint of 65¢ peanut butter sandwiches. However, the Picaro staff wish to make it very clear that the persons in the photograph did not carry out this dinner, solely to get their picture in the paper. As a newspaper, we seek news and seeing this an unusual event, we felt it to be of news value. Illustrating creativity of some students may pass it on to others.

Beware!

To The Editor:

I am writing this letter out of frustration, the frustration that knowing - things never change; I am also writing it to inform students to beware of taking the Canadian History course, History 211 next year.

I myself was warned not to take it, but, like so many others I thought it couldn't be that bad--it is! The organization, or rather the lack of it combined with a total lack of communication between professor and students amounts to a boring and uninformative course. To those who need a Canadian History course next year go to Dal if the makeup of the course is not changed.

I realize this may sound like a personal vendetta, but I hope people will accept it as constructive criticism, after all I still have to pass the course this year.

Yours truly,
Albert Younes.



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Food issue requires careful examination

To the Editor:

I would like to commend you and the staff for giving so much space in your paper to a discussion of a most important topic--food and health. I particularly endorse the statement, "A proper diet is a necessary first step in ensuring a long and happy life," and your suggestion that vegetables, fruits and whole grains be used more widely and in greater variety. This has been the message of nutritionists since the beginning of the science of nutrition.

May I, however, add a word of caution. The article in question has been reprinted from the Chevron--University of Waterloo (writer unknown?). It suffers from the use of generalizations and misinformation that has characterized numerous similar articles over the past few years. While we always lament this in the public press, we perhaps recognize the tendency to print what startles or excites their readers. However, it is hardly fitting in the publication of a University to print what is not, in fact, a complete and true story.

It is meaningless to present information as it appears in the third paragraph. Readers of Nutrition Canada--presumably the source of the figures were given in terms of risk of nutritional deficiencies, as determined by a variety of measures, dietary intake, biochemical analysis, anthropometric measures, etc., and in various groups of people, the General population, the Indian and Eskimo populations, males or females, infants, adolescents, senior citizens, etc. By which standard are you using the term "deficient"? Such information is only reliable when the full context is known.

There are several questionable paragraphs in the article--for example, it is not true to say that food industry is allowed to use only "its own conscience" to guide it. The whole question of processing, additives, pesticides, etc., is a complex and difficult one. Readers should know and understand something about intrinsic toxicity, potential hazards, antagonistic activity of chemicals, etc., to comment wisely. And we must not overlook the fact that one of the major problems in the developing countries is the tremendous loss of their own crops in the field, in transport and in storage. Wise use of control measures is necessary to provide for the hungry.

We should be concerned about the food we eat. We should also be concerned about the serious effect smoking, alcohol, drugs, pills, etc., have on the human organism. The mistakes in articles such as the one you reproduced have been refuted many

times. Because of the way ideas are presented, the uneducated reader is often left with a false impression of the situation, and it is difficult sometimes to separate truth from exaggeration.

May I simply state that the food you eat is directly related to your physical health, intellectual development and emotional stability. It should be chosen wisely; it should be prepared carefully; it should be stored properly. Young women consistently

show up in nutrition surveys as a group with poor food habits. I am therefore encouraged to see you express some concern and interest in nutrition. Remember, you have in your library documented evidence of the importance of good food. I hope to see the concern translated into proper eating!

With my very best wishes to the Picaro!
Alleyne Murphy,
Home Economics Department

Political games or sincerity

To the Editor:

I feel I simply have to reply to your back page article in the January 29 edition of the Picaro.

I have read with interest other articles by Anne Derrick, and was particularly struck by this one. It is a real pleasure to read an item in any university tabloid, written by any member of Student Council, which does not attempt to deny or uphold council treachery.

As perhaps you know, Dalhousie University also has both a student newspaper and a Student Council, and although the existence of both is sometimes questioned, the official ruling is that they do exist, both for designated purposes. It is not my intention to expound on the evils of the Dalhousie Gazette, as I believe they accomplish about as much as they possibly can, considering the size of the staff and facilities available to them. However, I do wish to say a few words about Student Councils, and offer a reason why students shy away from involvement and participation in their respective councils.

It has been my experience that student councils aren't worth the paper they doodle on. Through high school, and now at university, Student Council has just been another high class clique, dedicated to the betterment of their own social position. They seem to hold as few meetings as possible, (often meetings have to be cancelled or started late because there aren't enough people to constitute a quorum) mess around with student money, and play politics and war games.

Although I am not familiar with Anne Derrick or the Student Council at MSVU, I feel that people are generally too disillusioned to take any stand. It would seem that the MSVU Student Council is trying its best to change this image, and is receiving little support.

I guess it takes people a while to realize there can be good student govern-

ment in our university system. It takes time to repair and restore the broken pieces, and students have to learn again to trust the sincerity and responsibility of their elected council.

Sincerely yours,
Cheryl Downton, 2nd year Arts
Dalhousie

Words of praise

To the Editor:

As elections crowd closer one begins to realize how few hours there are in the day and how carefully those few must be utilized. Often when I am rushing around (either chaotically or in an organized frenzy) I get to thinking about everyone who contributes their concern and enthusiasm and how impossible it would be to do anything without them.

I cannot appropriately express my gratitude and appreciation to all those people, but I would like to thank them for all their help, from pure moral support to scraping up cold beer saturated cigarette butts. Whether you know it or not, you do not go unrecognized or without praise.

Donna MacNeil

High calibre

To the Editor:

As a former alumnae and the first literary editor of the Picaro, may I take this opportunity to congratulate you on the high calibre of the last edition. The articles were varied, informative, relevant and newsy.

I particularly enjoyed the report on the Textile Workshop, the short article "Hit Songs Stereotype Women" and the information on child battering.

Do keep up the good work!

Donna MacNeil

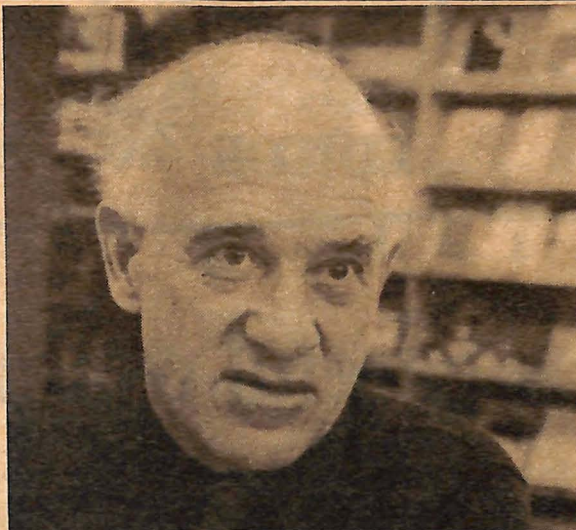
Viewpoint

1. Do you think that the Mount Saint Vincent University library services are adequate?
2. How could they be improved to help you?

Photos by Joanne Jellett



Bobbie Winchell (student) 1. No, because the library is too small and too noisy. 2. Study rooms.



Jim French (professor) 1. Yes, for certain areas of research. 2. Additional books.



Jane Gillis (student) 1. No, because it is too small and people rip-off articles. 2. More books and more personnel.



Pat Vanderlinden (student) 1. No, good reference books are being stolen and sold and there are no facilities. 2. Expansion of facilities; a new library.



Susan Gravefell (student) 1. Yes, it's quiet. 2. Wider range of current magazines and periodicals.



Patrice Duggan (Library worker) 1. Yes, in some fields. 2. More money

Home Ec. and Students Take

By Karen Gay

Many students have been demonstrating gross contempt for knowledge, and every one is adversely affected. The raping of library magazines and periodicals is a criminal offense which should be punishable by tarring and feathering.

Take heed Home Economics and Education students as this could be your future! According to the university librarian, Mr. Bianchini, these facilities are the worst offenders.

The onus is on the students and they have a responsibility to themselves and their colleagues. Mary Mingo, student representative on the library committee, feels that the thieves are plundering other students, not the administration.

The 95 thousand volume library is considered a college library--not a university one--so the budget is minimal. The purchase volume is only 4,000 books per year. Hence it is NOT economically feasible to employ a security check at the exit. Mingo felt that students should be aware of these facts. If the cost of replacing these articles continues, the library may become too expensive to maintain separately from Dalhousie University.

Photo by Laurie Goyeche

Education Heed — Bianchini

Student co-operation with the library staff is essential. The huge, unsightly sign regarding checks on books was removed as an act of faith. Mr. Bianchini sustained that student's obligation is to bring to the attention of the library any ripping and another copy would be ordered immediately. If this copy is out

of print or otherwise unavailable, a photocopy would be attained from another library. A check of magazines occur at binding time and a volume is not bound with an absent part.

If the library is to serve the students, then the student body should respect themselves, others, and the books.



Otto Lang is two four-letter words

LETHBRIDGE (CUP) -- Justice Minister Otto Lang is under attack again.

Dr. Bette Stevenson, president of the Canadian Medical Association (CMA) said January 9 Lang should be removed from office for "allowing personal bias to interfere" with his department's stand on abortion.

Lang is a Roman Catholic with seven children.

He sent directives to all provincial attorneys-general telling them too many abortions are performed in Canada, and that hospital termination committees must cut down on the number.

CAM president Stevenson says government legislation on abortion is vague, and much of the interpretation has been

entrusted to doctors.

Lang now "berates the medical profession and has the unprecedented audacity to usurp the privileges of the court by providing his personal interpretation of the law, with regard to the performing of abortions in Canada", she said in an address to the Empire Club of Toronto.

Lethbridge women interviewed by the Meliorist agreed with Stevenson's position.

Susan Oughtred, acting co-ordinator of the Women's Place, was "delighted to see her take this stand. If Lang has the right to speak out, then I'm delighted to see a woman in a position of power speak out her opinion."

"Unfortunately, Lang's opinion is more than opinion", she said. "In his position as Justice Minister, it influences his office's policy and how the (abortion) law is interpreted."

Janice Page, Birth Control and Information Centre counsellor, said, "Lang's personal feelings are bound to interfere. But in his position of authority, he should look at facts."

"He should look at how many women

died from illegal abortions before 1969, when the law changed; if he pushes for harsher laws now, he won't stop abortions. Women have had abortions from way back", Page said.

Page said the government should spend money on preventive measures like birth control information, "but the government spends more on patient care in abortions than getting out information."

Centre director Pauline Hoskin said Lang's directives could be "dangerous".

"We'd be right back to illegal abortions, infections, and women dying", she said.

Hoskin said women who come to the centre for abortion counselling have become pregnant due to "ignorance about anatomy, distorted ideas about fertile periods, not knowing how to use certain contraceptives, and contraceptive failure".

Page and Hoskin agreed abortion should be a decision between patient and doctor.

Several university women said Lang's push to tighten laws would discriminate against poor women. Wealthy women can always find medical help, regardless of laws, they said.

In 1974, Lang admitted ordering political investigations of Canadian women's centres over their abortion referral activities.

National News

Women's Movement at 1920's level

VANCOUVER (CUP) -- Progress in the women's movement has reached the same point today that it did during the 1920's, Sylvia Gelber said last week at the University of British Columbia.

The federal labour department official warned that women's liberation also faces the same obstacle which sent that earlier struggle for equality into decline -- recession.

Gelber said danger lies in the fact that economic troubles often lead to the abandonment of objectivity and society falls back on its traditional values, such as men needing jobs more than women, because they are thought of as providers.

This is often supported by married women whose husbands have become unemployed.

This is a facetious argument, Gelber said, because excluding women from the labour force does not provide jobs for an equal number of male breadwinners.

Even if it did, the exclusion of women from jobs simply because they are women denies them their right to work, a right that is the same as any man's, she said.

"In the 20s women in Canada were under the illusion they were on the march . . . but the depression ended that march. After that women never participated in society to any great extent until the Second World War."

"Even then both the women and society regarded their economic role as a temporary measure only, which was willingly surrendered when the men came home from the fighting."

She said now that women's movements in Canada and the U.S. have again reached

the levels they did in the 20s, women must fight even harder than in recent years to prevent another reversal.

"We must wage a double battle. We must continue to tear down employment barriers and encourage women to take formal training in subjects which society has brainwashed them into believing will endanger their femininity", she said.

"The number of women in post-graduate programs at our universities still isn't much bigger than in the 20s", said Gelber.

"While there has been a dramatic increase in the enrolment of women in law and medicine, there are not enough women going into business administration, finance, mathematics and the sciences."

She said the education system will provide the real impetus for the women's movement in the next few years.

While attitudes are changing, the composition of the work force in Canada has not been drastically altered, she said.

More women are working than ever before -- especially married women -- 37 per cent of whom were working in 1971 compared to 22 per cent in 1961 -- but they are still largely restricted to occupations always considered traditional for women, Gelber said.

She said major changes will come when women currently in the education system begin competing in the job market.

"In times of economic distress we must strive harder than usual to prevent wasting our human resources, men as well as women, but economists often forget that one-third of these resources are women," Gelber said.

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Special feature: a history of women healers

WITCHES, MIDWIVES & NURSES

This article is excerpted from *Witches, Midwives and Nurses* by Barbara Ehrenreich and Deirdre English (Glass Mountain Pamphlets), and is available from New Hogtown Press, Toronto.

WITCHCRAFT AND MEDICINE IN THE MIDDLE AGES

Witches lived and were burned long before the development of modern medical technology. The great majority of them were lay healers serving the peasant population, and their suppression marks one of the opening struggles in the history of man's suppression of women as healers.

The other side of the suppression of witches as healers was the creation of a new male medical profession, under the protection and patronage of the ruling classes.

The age of witch-hunting spann-

ed more than four centuries (from the 14th to the 17th century) in its sweep from Germany to England. It was born in feudalism and lasted — gaining in virulence — well into the 'age of reason'. The witch-craze took different forms at different times and places, but never lost its essential character: that of a ruling class campaign of terror directed against the female peasant population. Witches represented a religious, political and sexual threat to Protestant and Catholic Churches alike, as well as to the

state.

Two of the most common theories of the witch-hunts are basically medical interpretations, attributing the witch craze to unexplainable outbreaks of mass hysteria. One version has it that the peasantry went mad. According to this, the witch craze was an epidemic of mass hatred and panic cast in images of a blood-lustful peasant mob bearing flaming torches. Another psychiatric interpretation holds that the witches themselves were insane.

But, in fact, the craze was neither a lynching party nor a mass suicide by hysterical women. Rather, it followed well-ordered procedures. The witch-hunts were well organized campaigns, initiated, financed and executed by Church and State.

Commonly, the accused was stripped naked and shaved of all her body hair, then subjected to thumb-screws and the rack, spikes and bone-crushing 'boots', starvation and beatings. The point is obvious: The witch-craze did not arise spontaneously in the peasantry. It was a calculated ruling class campaign of terrorization.

The most fantastic accusation of all was that witches helped and healed those who had no doctors and hospitals, and who were bitterly afflicted with poverty and disease. The church told these sufferers that their torment was a mark of sin.

But the gout and apoplexy of the rich got plenty of attention. Kings and nobles had their court physicians who were men, sometimes even priests. The real issue was control: male upper class healing under the gaze of the church was acceptable, female healing as part of a peasant sub-culture was not.

The wise woman, or witch, had a host of remedies which had been tested in years of use. Many of the herbal remedies developed by witches still have their place in modern pharmacology. They had pain-killers, digestive aids and anti-inflammatory agents.

THE RISE OF EUROPEAN MEDICINE

The witch-healer's methods were as great a threat (to the Catholic Church, if not the Protestant) as her results, for the witch was an empiricist. She relied on her senses rather than on faith or doctrine, she believed in trial and error, cause and effect. Her attitude was not religiously passive, but actively inquiring. She trusted

her ability to find ways to deal with disease, pregnancy and childbirth — whether through medications or charms. In short, her magic was the science of her time.

Meanwhile the ruling classes were cultivating their own breed of secular healers—European medicine became firmly established as a secular science and a profession that excluded women.

Confronted with a sick person, the university-trained physician had little to go on but superstition. Bleeding was a common practice, especially in the case of wounds. Leeches were applied according to the time, the hour, the air and other similar considerations. Medical theories were often grounded more in 'logic' than in observation. Incantations and quasi-religious rituals were thought to be effective. A frequent treatment for leprosy was a broth made of the flesh of a black snake caught in a dry land among stones.

Such was the state of medical 'science' at the time when witch-healers were persecuted for being practitioners of 'magic'. It was witches who developed an extensive understanding of bones and muscles, herbs and drugs, while physicians were still deriving their prognoses from astrology and alchemists were trying to turn lead to gold.

THE SUPPRESSION OF WOMEN HEALERS

WOMEN AND THE RISE OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL PROFESSION

In the US the male takeover of healing roles started later than in England or France, but ultimately went much further. There is probably no industrialized country with a lower percentage of women doctors than the US today. England has 24 per cent; Russia has 75 per cent; the US has only seven per cent. By the turn of the century, medicine here was closed to all but a tiny minority of necessarily tough and well-heeled women. What was left was nursing, and this was in no way a substitute for the autonomous roles women had enjoyed as midwives and general healers.

In 1800 the US was ripe for the development of a full-fledged 'medical profession'. The majority of practitioners constituted anyone who could demonstrate healing skills.

But a growing number of formally trained doctors began to take great pains in distinguishing themselves from the host of lay practitioners.

The most important real distinction was that the formally trained, or 'regular' doctors as they called themselves, were male, usually middle class, and almost always more expensive than the lay competition. The 'regulars' were taught to treat most ills by 'heroic' measures: massive bleeding, huge doses of laxatives, calomel (a laxative containing mercury) and later, opium. (The European medical profession had little better to offer at this time either). There is no doubt that these 'cures' were often either fatal or more injurious than the original disease.

The lay practitioners were undoubtedly safer and more effective than the 'regulars'. They



preferred mild herbal medications, dietary changes and hand-holding to heroic interventions. Maybe they didn't know any more than the 'regulars', but they were less likely to do the patient harm. Let alone, they might well have displaced the 'regular' doctors with even middle class consumers in time. But they didn't know the right people. The 'regulars', with their close ties to the upper class, had legislative clout. By 1830, 13 states had passed medical licensing laws outlawing 'irregular' practice and establishing the 'regulars' as the only legal healers. This early grab for medical monopoly inspired mass indignation in the form of a radical, popular health movement which came close to smashing medical elitism in American once and for all.

THE POPULAR HEALTH MOVEMENT

The Popular Health Movement of the 1830's and 40's is usually dismissed in conventional medical histories as the high-tide of quackery and medical cultism. In reality it was the medical front of a general social upheaval stirred up by feminist and working class movements.

The Movement was a radical assault on medical elitism, and an affirmation of the traditional people's medicine. 'Every man his own doctor' was the slogan of one wing of the Movement, and they made it very clear that they meant every woman too. The 'regular' licensed doctors were attacked as members of the 'parasitic, non-producing classes,' who survived only because of the upper class 'lurid taste' for calomel and bleeding.

The peak of the Popular Health Movement coincided with the beginnings of an organized feminist movement, and the two were so closely linked that it's hard to tell where one began and the other left off. The health movement was concerned with women's rights in general, and the women's movement was particularly concerned with health and with women's access to medical training.

At its height in the 1830's and 1840's, the Popular Health Movement had the 'regular' doctors, the professional ancestors of today's physicians, running scared. Later in the 19th century, as the grassroots energy ebbed and the Movement degenerated into a set of competing sects, the 'regulars' went back on the offensive. In 1848 they pulled together their first national organization, pretentiously named the American Medical Association (AMA).

The rare woman who did make it into a 'regular' medical school faced one sexist hurdle after

another. First there was the continuous harassment often lewd of the male students. There were professors who wouldn't discuss anatomy with a lady present. There were textbooks like a well-known 1848 obstetrical text which stated, 'She (Woman) has a head almost too small for intellect but just big enough for love.'

In the late 19th century, the 'women's health movement' began to dissociate itself from its Popular Health Movement past and to strive for respectability. Members of irregular sects were purged from the faculties of the women's medical colleges. Female medical leaders such as Elizabeth Blackwell joined male 'regulars' in demanding an end to lay midwifery and a 'complete medical education' for all who practiced obstetrics. All this at a time when the 'regulars' still had little or no 'scientific' advantage over the sect doctors or lay healers.

Though no longer faced with organized opposition (they could not claim to control any special body of knowledge), the professional victory of the 'regulars' was only made tangible through a lucky coincidence. Science and ruling-class support became available about the same time, the turn of the century.

French and especially German scientists brought forth the germ theory of disease which provided, for the first time in human history, a rational basis for disease prevention and therapy.

Meanwhile the US was emerging as the industrial leader of the world. Fortunes were ruthlessly built. The Rockefeller and Carnegie foundations appeared in the first decade of the 20th century. One of the earliest and highest items on their agenda was medical 'reform', the creation of a respectable, scientific American medical profession.

Naturally the money to set up such institutions as John Hopkins was firmly behind the scientific elite of the 'regular' doctors, leaving the smaller poorer schools (often special schools for blacks and women) to close. Medicine was established once and for all as a branch of 'higher' learning only through lengthy and expensive university training.

OUTLAWING THE MIDWIVES

Medicine had become a white male, middle class occupation. The doctor had become 'the man of science' beyond criticism, beyond regulation, very nearly beyond competition.

All that was left to drive out the last holdout of the old people's medicine: the midwives. In 1910, about 50 per cent of babies were delivered by midwives: most were blacks or working class immigrants. Potential profits for 'professional' obstetricians were going down the drain.

Publicly, however, the obstetricians launched their attacks on midwives in the name of science and reform. Midwives were ridiculed as 'hopelessly dirty, ignorant and incompetent'.

A truly public-spirited obstetrical profession would have been to mase the appropriate preventive techniques known and available to the mass of midwives. This is in fact what happened in England, Germany and most other European nations: Midwifery was upgraded through training to become an established, independent occupation.

But the American obstetricians had no real commitment to improved obstetrical care. In fact, a study by a Johns Hopkins professor in 1912 indicated that most American doctors were less competent than the midwives.

Under intense pressure from the medical profession, state after state passed laws outlawing midwifery and restricting the practice of obstetrics to doctors. For poor and working class women, this actually meant, worse or no obstetrical care. For the new, male medical profession, the ban on midwives meant one less source of competition. Women had been routed from their last foothold as independent practitioners.

WOMEN LEFT TO BE NURSES

The only remaining occupation for women in health was nursing. Nursing had not always existed as a paid occupation: it had not to be invented. Credit for the invention of nursing goes to a small handful of upper class women reformers whose prime interest was not in improving opportunities for women but in improving hospital conditions. In the view of nursing leaders like Florence Nightingale, the filthy and archaic hospitals of the time needed a 'woman's touch'.

'The Nightingale nurse', who set the pattern for nursing education in this country as well as England, was conceived as the embodiment of 'femininity' as defined by Victorian society. For all the glamorous 'lady with the lamp' imagery, nursing at the time involved little more than household drudgery, with the patriarchal husband replaced by the lordly doctor. But just as the late 19th century women's movement had not opposed the rise of the medical professionalism, it did not challenge nursing as an oppressive female role.

Women have not been passive bystanders in the history of medicine. The present system was



born in the shaped by the competition between male and female healers. The medical profession in particular is not just another institution which happens to discriminate against women. It is a fortress designed and erected to exclude us. This means to us that the sexism of the health system is not incidental, not just the reflection of the sexism of society in general or the sexism of individual doctors. It is historically older than the medical science itself; it is deep-rooted, institutional sexism.

Professionalism in medicine is nothing more than the institutionalization of a male upper class monopoly. We must never confuse professionalism with expertise. Expertise is something to work for and to share; professionalism is by definition elitist and exclusive, sexist, racist and classist.

Our oppression as women health workers today is inextricably linked to our oppression as women. Nursing our predominate role in the health system, is simply a workplace extension of our roles as wife and mother. The nurse is socialized to believe that rebellion violates not only her 'professionalism' but her very femininity. This means that the male medical elite has a very special stake in the maintenance of sexism in the society at large. Doctors are the bosses in an industry where the workers are primarily women. Sexism in the society at large insures that the female majority of the health workforce are 'good' workers: docile and passive. Take away sexism and you take away one of the mainstays of the health hierarchy.

What this means to us is that in the health system there is no way to separate worker from organizing from feminist organizing. To reach out to women health workers as workers is to reach out to them as woman.



Board of Governors Report

New Directives for MSV

The following is a tentative statement of the Philosophy and Objectives of Mount Saint Vincent University. It is intended as a working paper for discussion with members of the university community. In 1968 a previous statement had been prepared in anticipation of the agreement with Dalhousie University. In April, 1974, the Board of Governors voted to establish a committee to revise the statement.

The members of the committee are:

Chairman
Sister Mary Albertus, President

Board Representatives
Father John DeLouchry
Sister Margaret Flahiff
Mr. Justice M. Jones

Faculty Representatives
Doctor Wayne Ingalls
Doctor Lillian Wainwright
Doctor Paul McIsaac
Sister Mary Evelyn

Student Representative
Miss Susan Pitman

An open meeting will be held on Thursday, February 20, 1975 at 12:30 p.m. in

Rooms 530-531.

-- Sister Mary Albertus

Mt. St. Vincent as a university

Mount Saint Vincent, as an institution of higher learning, has four major functions:

1. the dissemination of knowledge through teaching
2. the extension of knowledge through research and scholarly activity
3. the preservation of knowledge through its role as repository and trustee of our cultural heritage
4. service to the community by making its resources and facilities available to as large a constituency as possible.

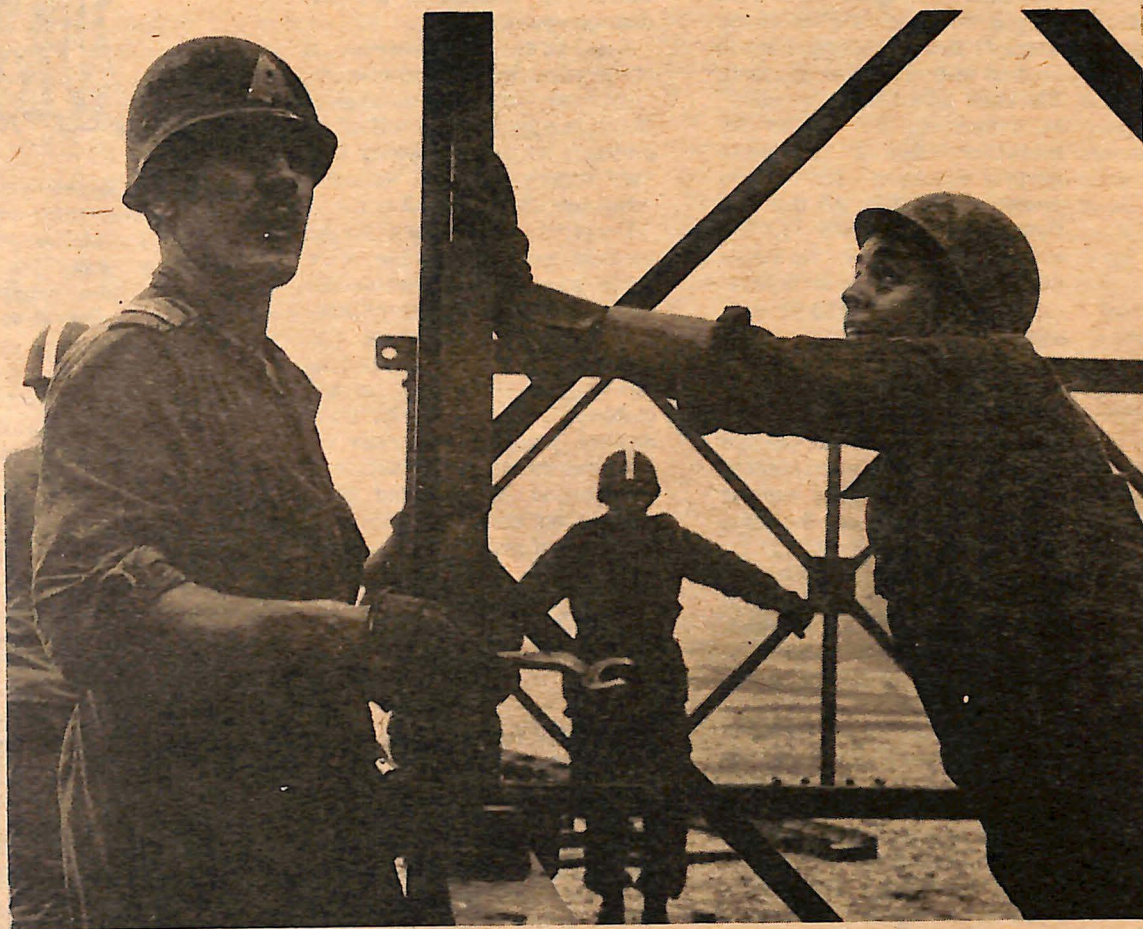
Through teaching and the provision of resources for higher learning, Mount Saint Vincent transmits to successive generations the ever growing body of knowledge and understanding of our world, its culture and social order, in traditional fields of the liberal arts and basic science core both for those students who seek it as an end in itself and as a necessary component of the education of those preparing for a profession.

While Mount Saint Vincent University has always emphasized excellence in teaching, there cannot be good university teaching unless the faculty are engaged in research and scholarly activity. It is the search for new knowledge, the deliberate effort to increase the store of knowledge or to modify the ways in which we view or apply what is already known that distinguishes universities from other educational institutions. The university therefore encourages and supports the research and scholarly activity of its faculty.

Mount Saint Vincent is also committed to the preservation of knowledge and our cultural heritage. This task it performs in several ways. It includes in its curriculum courses of study that examine those basic human questions which each successive generation must attempt to answer.

Its library serves as a repository where such material is collected and made available along with those additions which are being made to the existing body of knowledge in ever increasing quantity. In addition, the university provides both the occasions and the locales for the scholarly exchange of knowledge and for the performance, display and criticism of the arts.

Mount Saint Vincent University was established to meet a need and has throughout its history regarded service to the community as one of its major functions. It serves those young people who have completed their secondary education and wish to pursue higher study immediately either in the liberal arts and basic sciences or who want to acquire the preparation and training for a profession. It also serves those mature men and women undertaking university studies



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Course _____

for the first time; those whose formal education has been interrupted and are returning to university; and those practising professions who wish to update and broaden their professional knowledge. Mount Saint Vincent attempts to carry on continuing study of the needs of the community and to provide programmes to reach those who can profit from its resources.

Mt. St. Vincent --- a small university

Mount Saint Vincent University believes that it can best achieve its objectives by remaining a small institution with a maximum total enrolment of 2000 students. Smallness in size is regarded as desirable because it facilitates the development of those characteristics which Mount Saint Vincent has always sought to establish as part of its commitment to excellence in teaching: good interpersonal relationships, individual attention and the development of those qualities that make the truly educated person.

From the viewpoint of academic personnel, smallness permits greater flexibility in designing curricula and programs and affords opportunities for academic and educational experimentation. From the students' point of view the small institution provides opportunities for leadership and participation in decision-making which may not be available in the large institution.

The affiliation with Dalhousie University enables Mount Saint Vincent to overcome some of the limitations imposed by its small size. Students enjoy the intimacy and friendship of small community and satisfactory relationships in the learning situation while access to the facilities of the larger institution provides for a greater variety of advanced courses, for graduate education, and for extensive library resources.

Mt. St. Vincent as a Catholic university

In addition to teaching, research and service common to all universities, the objective of Mount Saint Vincent as a Catholic university is to assure a Christian presence in the university world.

Mount Saint Vincent is conscious of its obligation to contribute to the solution of the problems that face mankind today. Because of its institutional commitment to the service of the entire human family, it must be concerned with examining from a Christian point of view, in the Catholic tradition, the values and norms which are predominant in modern society. Thus it attempts to respond to the appeals of young people who are seeking out values and ideals that will give meaning to their lives.

The university offers not only scientific and professional training, but ethical training as well based upon the

imperatives and principles of the Gospels. In this way it attempts to contribute to the education of individuals who will be qualified to work with others for the advancement of our pluralistic society and for the achievement of social justice.

Mount Saint Vincent University strives to offer to its students a milieu conducive to their integral development. In such an atmosphere they will find respect for intellectual life, for scholarly research and for religious values. They will be given the opportunity to experience a community that is open and receptive to truth from any quarter: a community which attempts to integrate all human knowledge, where students may share ideas and values from many different traditions in an effort to see the whole of reality in the light of truth. Such an atmosphere promotes ecumenism and on-going dialogues with those of various religions both by preparing persons qualified to participate in serious inter-faith discussion and by providing an atmosphere favorable to its success. Frank and open dialogue eliminates misunderstandings, highlights ideas and values that are held in common and brings into sharper focus the meaning and impact of the Christian message for mankind.

Mt. St. Vincent as a women's institution

Independent women's colleges are primarily an American creation. There were historical and social reasons for their coming into being: the doors of the best universities were closed to women; the intellectual ability of women to perform adequately on a college level was questioned; women were becoming aware of their need to vote and to be accepted in roles outside the home; and some wanted women educated in order that they might serve as wives of university-educated young men. For these reasons, but for some more strongly than others, Mount Saint Vincent University was founded.

The Sisters of Charity were teaching in the Halifax public schools; many young Catholic women competent to do university work were completing high school; Saint Mary's College did not accept young women; Dalhousie was not a Catholic University; Saint Francis Xavier (Mount Saint Bernard) was distant and therefore inconvenient and expensive. Consequently, in 1914 the Sisters of Charity, in cooperation with Dalhousie University, began a junior college. This cooperative effort proved very successful. Yet, in 1925, perhaps influenced by the proliferation at this time of Catholic women's colleges in the United States, Mount Saint Vincent obtained a provincial charter establishing it as an independent four-year degree-granting institution.

There are still legitimate reasons for the existence of universities whose primary orientation is to the education of women:

1. A university concerned about the education of women must not only provide students with knowledge but also provide an atmosphere where women can develop confidence, intellectual independence, sensitivity and a continuing ability and desire to learn. There should be an opportunity to understand the history of woman's role in society and to develop the ability to project her own life patterns in view of changes in the structure of society and in attitudes toward women.

2. While higher education is far more widely available to young and mature women, there are still social attitudes, financial disparities and family responsibilities that inhibit many women from doing university work. Women should also be able to return to university and work at a rate that is compatible with their non-academic responsibilities.

3. It is still the case that only a minority of graduate students are women, and women still do not have equality of opportunity with men in our society.

4. Universities whose primary orientation is to the education of women are uniquely qualified to undertake development and research in this area and have a responsibility to do so.

Mount Saint Vincent should continue its commitment to the education of women. It should continue to emphasize the preparation of women realistically for life and active service in a society that is changing and that looks and calls for leadership.

It will have a strong program if, in association with Dalhousie University, it educates both men and women. This should be done however, in a way that differs from what is viewed as traditional co-education. Men and women can be educated together in such a way that each will come to respect the other's distinctive and individual capabilities; that women's capacities for competence and leadership can be recognized and that students can be prepared to live in a society in which there is equality of opportunity for men and women.

notice

Meet with Board of Governors committee to discuss new directives for MSV,

Thurs. Feb. 20, 1975
in Seton,
rms. 530-531

Literary

A Song for Me

He sang so sad
But my heart was glad
I touched his sleeve
And said won't you please
Sing a happier song for me.

L. D. Shaffer

SKOOL DAYS AT MSVU

On I craved to be a student
n revolte upon the earth
n resolve the sins a justice
n dispute the virgin birth.

Oh I wished to ponder problems
both enigmatic n profound
n I knew if given half a chance
I could turn the worl around.

So i set right to my work
n read all the books that I was told,
n i studied thomas of aquinas
while the revolution was gettin old.

I studied under noble souls
who treated knowledge like a toy
for they didn't know a thing themselves
the noble fisk n kindly mr foy.

all the virtues of my country
by mumblin wallace they was taught
n i tried to expand my little mind
but was told that i should not.

so we talked about their tenure
and we discussed their Phd's.
n we seldom learned a thing here
for all their damned expensive fees.

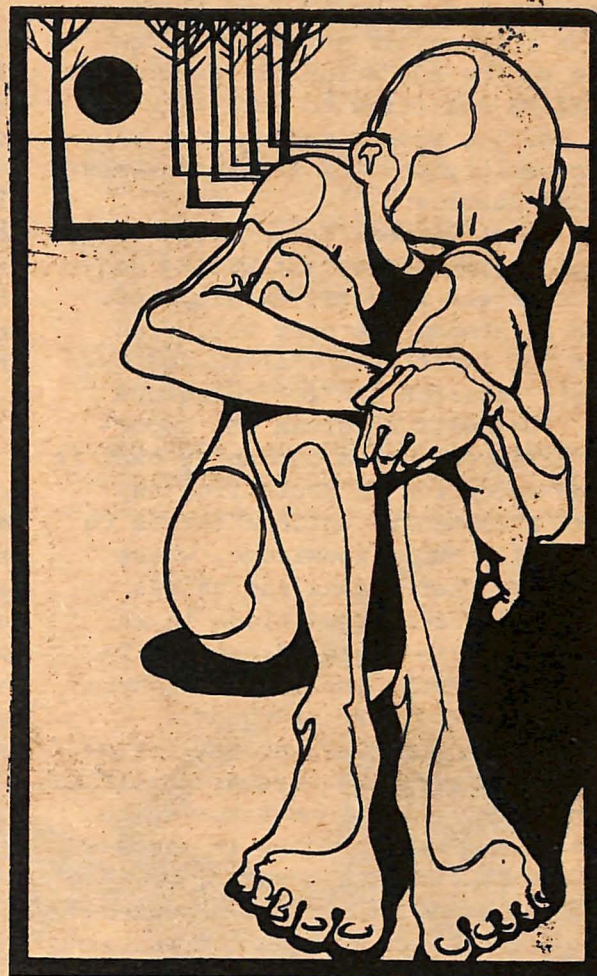
Oh but I am mistaken, sadly so,
I learned about the mind
that it is like a tape recorder
and the President is blind.

I learned that knowledge dont mean nuthin
Ifyou have to work n sweat,
You just pays yer little monies
n takes whay you can get.

And as for your education
n all of learnings sanctifying joys,
well me silly little suckers
you dont git it from the noble fisks n foy.

You gits it in the lunchroom,
n you gits it in the hall,
n you gits it when you finally says
I've learned n fuck youse all.

Anon



The End

What is love
A simple question
Many seek the answer
Yet the answer goes very deep
Is it that bond between human and pet
For the love of a lost brother
Love can be many things
A love for the stars, for food
Or even a love for hate
But for two young lovers
There is only one love
A love for the good of each other
When their emotional hearts are beating as one
And the same joys over life
With that comes the legal bond
Marriage
But marriage isn't always love
Love is forever
Marriage ends with divorce.

G.C.A.C.

One Sunday Afternoon

The church organ groaned to a stop,
At the end of the communion hymn.
The elders and deacons took their seats
By their respective wives,
Sat and settled themselves - as we all did.

The air was hot and humid,
Heat penetrated body and soul
Clothes grew sticky and damp,
Refusing to move with movement.
Babies cried out and
Mothers took their leave
To change stenching diapers.

The kids in the back rows
Rustled Sunday school papers and
Whispered about school and each other
Early romances blossomed
AS couples held hands and
whispered "sweet nothings"
into each others ears.

The old men nodded sleepy heads
Wives, using wrinkled elbows
Jabbed the wrinkled ribs of their mates.
And the heat waves continued
To radiate around us all.

The preacher stood, tired and alone
Shed coat, loosened tie
Fought against the prospect of wilting.
And so it continued
Fighting to listen and to speak
To regain the righteousness of this day
Preacher and congregation.

Edna May Marshall



crafts by karen

Decoupage is derived from the French language and means "applied cutouts." Traditional decoupage is the art of decorating surfaces with paper cutouts which are, in turn, coated with layers of crystalline lacquer or varnish.

However, decoupage is much more creative than pasting paper on a surface and burying it under mounds of varnish. The surfaces to be decorated vary immensely and the source of paper designs are almost infinite. Cloth designs have also been tried successfully.

WHAT TO DECOUPAGE

Half the fun and creativity of this craft comes from searching for, selecting, and designing items to decoupage.

Arranging the paper cutouts on the solid object is the artistic challenge. Think about the artistic feeling you wish to create with your decoupage. Then decide on the basic shape of the design and arrange cutouts before gluing. Play around with the arrangement until you're pleased. The design should flow over the object and exhibit the elements of balance and proportion.

MATERIALS NEEDED

- medium-weight sandpaper
- two flat paint brushes
- scissors
- white glue

- a can of clear acrylic spray
- glazing agent (any varnish specified for interior wood)
- thinner or cleaner
- clear paste wax
- steel wool
- rags, small sponges

THE DECOUPAGE PROCESS

SANDING

It is essential to sand the piece smooth of all imperfections before applying paint, design and varnish. Sand thoroughly in the direction of the wood grain. Dust before applying paint.

PAINTING

It is not necessary to paint an object, but if you choose to paint, use a WATER-BASED paint for greater flexibility. Apply paint in even coats for 3 or 4 thin layers. After each layer dries sand carefully with fine sandpaper.

CUTTING

The picture can be torn, cut with scissors, or burned for a rustic effect.

PASTING

The glue must be evenly applied to the cutout which, in turn, must be adhered firmly to the surface. Otherwise, there is a chance the paper design will pop up from the surface, even under numerous coats of varnish. Spread glue lightly on BOTH the back of the cutout and the wooden surface. Pat design in place making sure all edges are smoothly flattened down. To keep colors from fading,

apply clear acrylic spray over the surface.

VARNISHING

Brush varnish on in even strokes, going in one direction, then lightly brush in opposite direction until the entire surface is covered with a thin coat. Allowing to dry overnight, then sand very lightly with the fine sandpaper, slightly dampened to remove bumps. Repeat this process many times until there is enough of a buildup-- between 8-10 coats.

BUFFING & WAXING

With the fine steel wool, lightly go over the surface of the varnished object until a satiny texture is achieved. With a slightly dampened sponge, apply the clear paste wax. Allow wax to dry, then buff object with a soft cloth to produce a mellow sheen.

*Visit the art gallery
for more
craft ideas*



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Sports — defeat Vincent 34-32

By Esther Mosher

BASKETBALL:

The news goody for this week is: the Townhouse Hot Pants squeezed the Vincent Hall girls to a 34-32 victory. Vincent Hall looked to be a strong contender in the first half, but the confident girls from the Townhouses soon put an end to that.

Donna Carol and Anne MacNeil made a strong team on offense for the Vincent

Hall girls but were no competition for the strong defensive Hot Pants. Cheryl Dauphinee and Pat Yourkavich were both newcomers on the basketball set and proved to be a great asset to the team. Becky Robar (commonly known as Rebecca of Sunny Brook Farm) is no doubt our hot dog award winner of this week. She played a strong game and accumulated a multitude of points for the Hot Pants. Keep turning out girls!

JUNIOR VARSITY BASKETBALL

The Mount has won one game out of the four played thus far.

The Mount played King's here at the Mount and won 33-31 in an exhibition basketball game. Although it was the girl's first game, they appeared to be shaping up alright. The next night the team pressed on to meet Dalhousie who, with out a doubt, are probably the strongest team in the league. We were defeated badly. They out ran us in all respects.

I really do not like to make excuses, but I felt if Dalhousie were absent two Senior Varsity players they have inherited, they would be a considerably weakened team. I guess those are the breaks. The final score of this game was 68-12, for Dalhousie.

The next week we met Dalhousie here at the Mount. We played a much better game here and the final score was 58-29. There was still quite a gap in the score but a definite improvement in the Mount playing. (I am unable to give the individual scoring statistics for the games I have just mentioned. They are not available to me right now, but I will pass them on to you when I receive them.)

The Mount played St. Francis Xavier on February 5. It was a very close but good game. St. Francis Xavier squeezed a 32-31 win over the Mount girls. The Mount did not seem to be playing a hundred per cent and I feel confident we can beat this team as it lacks manpower. It's games like this that are the hardest to lose.

Mount Individual Scoring Statistics:
Mount vs. St. F. X.-- Carm MacNeil, 8 pts; Cathy Kelly, 9 pts; Carol MacLean, 6 pts; Florence Milley, 4 pts; Elsie Olive, 2 pts; and Ann Lennox, 2 pts.

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INFO

DALHOUSIE

Dalhousie Cultural Activities
February 14--Scotia Music
Rebecca Cohn Auditorium 8:30 p.m.

Moscow Balaleika Orchestra - Rebecca Cohn
Auditorium, Dalhousie Arts Centre, Wednesday
April 9, 8:30 p.m.
Appearing with the Moscow Balaleika
Orchestra will be the Soviet Union's fore-
most folk singer Ludmila Zykina. Tickets
are available at Dalhousie Central Box
Office. Call: 424-2298

The internationally acclaimed Purcell
Consort of Voices will appear in a free
concert sponsored by Dalhousie Cultural
Activities at the Rebecca Cohn Auditorium
Dalhousie Arts Centre on Sunday, February
16th at 3:00 p.m.

Dalhousie Arts Gallery
February 12 Dalhousie Annual Student,
Staff and Alumni Exhibition

An exhibition of major European works from
19th and 20th centuries collection will
be shown in Halifax from February 18 to
March 30th at the Dalhousie Art Gallery.

Dalhousie Regional Film Theatre
February 16--Triumph of the Will
8:00 p.m. Rebecca Cohn Auditorium

Dalhousie Theatre Department
February 13-16 inc. "Break of Noon"
Sir James Dunn Theatre 8:30 p.m.
Free Admission but tickets must be
picked up at Dalhousie Central Box Office.

Miscellaneous

Students Wanted - Alumnae Telethon 1975
February 19 and 20 6:00 - 9:30 p.m.
Supper and Fun provided
Contact Alumnae - Rm 222 Evaristus Hall
for more information.

In an effort to improve Bar Services
the Student Council has purchased two
bar fridges (\$615 total) and two liquor
dispensers (\$400 total).

Attention Graduates
Graduation photos must be turned into
Sherman Hines - February 12
Irene Chamberlain - February 18
No later than these dates to get photos
in yearbook.

Curling Weekly
Thursdays 3:30 - 5:30
C.F.B. Halifax Curling Club
For further information and transpor-
tation, contact in advance, Bob Fetterly
Seton 541 Local 240

The Newly formed Psychology Club
wishes to announce that on Febru-
ary 17 at 7:00 in Seton Board Room,
Dr. Robert Allen from the Abbey Lane
Memorial Hospital will be speaking
on mental hospitals and their func-
tions. Everyone welcome.

Theatre Arts Guild of Halifax will pre-
sent Ghosts, a classic play by Henrik
Ibsen, starting February 20 and contin-
uing February 21, 22, 27, 28 and March 1.
Performances are at the Pond Play House
in Jollymore with curtain at 8:30 p.m.
Tickets are \$2.00 for adults and \$1.50
for students with reduced prices for
group bookings. All tickets are \$2.00
on Saturday. Tickets must be reserved
in advance to guarantee a seat. For
further information and reservations,
call: 443-2954.

"You Can't Take it With You" will be the
fourth play in Neptune Theatre's 1974-75
season, opening in Halifax on March 3rd,
1975, for a three-week run.
Contact: Helen Golding
Corinne Hartley-Robinson
(902) 429-7300

E. coli & B. subtilis-- Wed

By Greg Cookley
PART I (in three parts)

Well friends here is what you all have
been anxious to hear about since my fate-
ful announcement around Christmas time
of the Wedding between Escherichia coli
and Bacillus subtilis known to all as
E. coli and B. subtilis.

I had received many letters pertaining
to this event and so this is my response
to the both of them.

Seeing how I have been working with
these two microorganisms for the past
three years (only seems like a lifetime),
they asked me to perform the ceremony
of holy conjugation to unite them.

Well you can imagine the careful con-

sideration I had to give to this very
high honor!

I finally consented fully knowing the
scandalous whispers even then being cir-
culated among pathogens and nonpathogens
alike. After all, wasn't it a known fact
that E. coli was a short gram negative
rod and B. subtilis was a large gram
positive rod containing spores. (I
thought I would give equal consideration
to the short and large people who might
be out there reading this.)

Just think of the offspring resulting
from such a union as this. (Excuse me
for a moment until I recover from the
emotional impact of my last statement
concerning the poor offspring.)
To be Continued.

Acadia

"Jesus Festival" Acadia University
University Hall Saturday, Feb. 15
2-5 p.m. and 6-12 p.m.
\$1.00 Admission

Saint Mary's

Saint Mary's Performing Arts
National Arts Centre Orchestra
Conductor: Mario Bernardi
Presented by - Saint Mary's University
Rebecca Cohn Auditorium
Monday, February 17 8:30 p.m.
Tickets: Rebecca Cohn Box Office
General: Students:
\$5.50 & \$4.50 \$4.50 & \$3.50

By Sister Marie Gillen

A Food Committee meeting was held on
Thursday, January 30 at 12:30 pm. in
Rosaria Boardroom. The chairperson of
the committee, Ann Phelan, distributed
draft copies of the food committee's pol-
icy. These proposals had been approved in
principle by the Student Council. Several
suggestions and points of clarification
were made. The policy after it is fin-
alized and approved, will be published in
the Picaro.

Mrs. Miner presented to the committee
a draft of cafeteria policies. Changes
and recommendations were called for. Once
the cafeteria policies are finalized, the
food committee will use them as their

terms of reference.

Plans for the 50th Anniversary Supper
were then finalized. The committee hopes
that the students will enjoy the special
supper. Feed-back from the Christmas din-
ner was generally very positive; the girls
enjoyed the meal and the festive atmos-
phere. The committee hopes that you will
enjoy the Anniversary dinner. Please let
us know your reactions--your food rep-
resentatives are:

Jane Carman
Audrey-Ann Blair
Truina Cook
Bonita Green

Ann Phalen

Assisi Hall
Evaristus Hall
Vincent Hall
Non-resident repre-
sentatives
As Internal V.P. is
chairperson of the
Committee

Food policy in making



TEAM

Yea!

AWARDS

Activities



Awards Day is an annual event held at Mount Saint Vincent University by the Student Union. This is the Student Union's way of showing appreciation for outstanding work contributed by any particular student.

Awards Day will be held on Monday, April 7, at 5:00 p.m. in Seton Academic Centre, Aud. A and D.

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Any student of Mount Saint Vincent has the right to nominate any other student, regardless of faculty, club, society, etc.

Nomination papers can be picked up and returned in a sealed envelope at the Student Council office.

Nominations open Tuesday, January 28, and close Tuesday February 18 at 5:00 p.m.

All nominations shall be reviewed by the Awards Committee, Sister Marie Gillen, Ann Phelan and Anne Delicaet.

Clubs YEARBOOK
It's a hard life!



JUNIOR DANCE

WE WORK

Staff

MANAGERS

DRAMATICS
To be or not to be?



Music

Undergraduates



Organizations

FRESHMAN



Sports

The Awards shall be:

(a) Council Award for outstanding contribution to the University.

(b) Silver V Award for at least one year of outstanding work on behalf of students and the university community at large.

(c) Gold V Award for at least two years of outstanding work and achievement on behalf of students and the University Community at large.

ELECTIONS

SPEECHES: Mon., Feb. 17th 12:00-2:00

Aud. A (Seton)

POLLING

POLLING STATIONS

Evaristus Tunnel

Home Ec. Students

Science Students

Town House

Seton

Non-Residence Students

Cafeteria

Rosaria

Vincent

Evaristus

VALENTINES BALL

Friday Feb. 14 9:00 to 1:00

Dance to "CARE"

\$5.00/couple

Rosaria Hall

COFFEE HOUSE

Sunday, March 9th

Rosaria Lounge

BEER & CHIPS

Wed., Feb. 19th 7:30 to 11:30

Rosaria Lounge

FILM

Sunday, Feb. 16th 7:00

"Stone Killers"

Starring Charles Bronson

Seton Academic Centre

NIGHT CLUB

TIME: Thur., Feb. 13 9:00 to 1:00

PLACE: Rosaria Hall

COMEDY ACT: Maclean & Maclean

MUSIC: Molly Oliver

EVENTS

APPLICATIONS OPEN

FOR

TREASURER

PHOTO POOL DIRECTOR

PICARO EDITOR

STUDENT AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

LIBRARY COMMITTEE

BOARD OF GOVERNORS

YEARBOOK EDITOR

Application forms may be picked up at the Student Council General office.

Deadline for submission is Monday, February 17.

Manpower Notice

How would you like to create your own job this summer? You have only to February 21st to do so; that's the deadline date for applications under the 1975 opportunities for Youth Program (O.F.Y.)

An O.F.Y.

Project officer Mrs. Judy Levy will be at the Canada Manpower Centre Wednesday, February 12th to explain O.F.Y. to any interested applicants and help with proposals. Why not make a point of saving 15 minutes to find out more about you and O.F.Y. Why not?