

The Picaro



MOUNT SAINT VINCENT UNIVERSITY

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400 PROTEST IN HALIFAX

STUDENTS OPPOSE CUTS

(CUP) -- Students at three Nova Scotia centers demonstrated before provincial buildings government last Thursday to protest inadequate government funding for the province's 11 post-secondary institutions.

In Halifax over 400 angry and vocal students paraded through the streets to Province House where they heard representatives of faculty, support staff, the Atlantic Federation of Students and Premier Gerry Regan.

In Yarmouth, 130 of the 170 students at Universite Ste Anne in Church Point travelled 50 miles to march through the town to the provincial building and boycotted classes for the day.

About 70 students at the College of Cape Breton in Sydney walked to the provincial government building there and marched up and down the stairs and through offices chanting slogans.

Tony Kelly, secretary-coordinator of AFS, said although there were not as many students participating as in last year's similar demonstrations, they did make a loud statement to the public and the provincial government.

Gene Long, the Atlantic fieldworker for the National Union of Students, said "for the second consecutive year, a show of visible protest action proves the students are not willing to give in"

FACULTY

HALIFAX (CUP) — The Dalhousie faculty association's bid for certification as the bargaining agent for the university's teaching staff is facing stiff opposition from some senior faculty members.

Opponents of unionization circulated a 15-page document saying that if faculty choose to unionize, they accept "the responsibility for running the university." The document, signed by 18 senior faculty, links unionization with the imposition of "deadly uniform criteria . . . the loss of real freedom and professional rights."

Their view surfaced at a March 14 information on certification, which drew more than 200 faculty members, university administrators and a lawyer from the Canadian Association of University Teachers (CAUT). The faculty association, which has 670 dues-paying members among 850 eligible faculty, voted overwhelmingly last month to direct its executive to seek certification.

Senior economics professor John Graham, the main spokesperson for the anti-union faction, said he represented "those that recognize trade unions as necessary in some areas of society but who see them as inimical and unsuitable to an academic community."

Faculty association president Philip Welch said that voluntary contracts, which cannot be enforced in a court of

Kelly said one of the reasons the turnout was smaller than last year was a lack of cooperation and a certain amount of obstructionism from student councils at some institutions.



'Angry and vocal' students during the demonstration outside Province House, March 30.

The march from the Dalhousie campus to Province House was excellent, he contended, and the session at the legislature building was indicative of the kinds of questions people want to raise over these issues. The fact students took to the streets this year

DIVIDED

law, remain based on the mutual trust and faith that both parties to an agreement will continue to observe it. He pointed out that in some situations, such as in conflicts at the University of Toronto, trust and faith had proved to be inadequate guarantees.

The meeting and certification bid followed a mid-January breakdown in negotiations between faculty and the administration.

Classics professor J.A. Doull said "the underlying assumption in the existence of a union is that an adversary relationship exists. The presence of a union at Dalhousie would result in a kind of civil war within the university with two governments constantly engaged in bitter conflict."

Another view came from education professor Edgar Friedenberg: "There exists at Dalhousie an 'old-boy' oligarchy of senior faculty that is impossible to distinguish from the administration and I want protection from that."

RESEARCH FUNDS INADEQUATE

OTTAWA (CUP) — The Canadian Association of University Teachers has objected to research funding allocations, which, it says, are not enough to continue present research projects and will not permit new research to be funded.

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rather than the sidewalks, he claimed demonstrated this strength and eagerness in voicing their concerns.

Graham MacKay, organizer for the demonstration at the College of Cape

Breton in Sydney, said he was also disappointed in the number of people who turned out for the demonstration, but believed students had made their point to the public of Cape Breton and the Provincial Government. MacKay said students just didn't seem to have the will to do it. Public response was not what he would have liked, he added, since there are other issues such as unemployment that are of more concern to the people of Cape Breton.

AGREEMENT ENDED

Among the final motions to be passed by the 77/78 Mount Saint Vincent student council, March 28, was a motion to cancel the MSVU-Dalhousie Agreement. The motion was put on the floor by new council President, Diane Wright and old council Treasurer, Gail Smith because of an anticipated increase in the amount paid, under the agreement, by the Mount Student Union.

The agreement, formed in October 1974 by the two student councils then in office, allowed for an annual payment of \$7.75 per MSVU Union member to be paid to the Dal Union. In return for the \$11,000 plus payment, made at the beginning of each academic year, the agreement stated that "the Dal Union grants to MSVU students and student societies, clubs and organizations all the rights and privileges, except voting rights and access to the prescription drug service, of Dal students and Dal recognized societies, clubs and organizations". The most obvious benefit of the agreement was the use of the Dal SUB, by Mount students, without having to be 'signed in'.

When asked if the cancellation of the agreement was brought about

College of Cape Breton will not be hit as hard as other Nova Scotia institutions this year he said, since the college received a reasonable funding increase this year. However, MacKay maintained "next year will be to our turn."

Gilles Saulnier, a Universite St. Anne student who organized the Yarmouth demonstration said the students led an automobile caravan from the university in Church Point to Yarmouth where they demonstrated through the town finally come to a halt in front of the Provincial Building. There they heard representatives of faculty and students outline the effect of funding decisions at Universite Ste Anne.

Saulnier said the university is facing cutbacks in all areas, particularly in extra-curricular programs for students, faculty, and support staff.

He said St. Anne students believed in what they were doing and that they were prepared to undertake action like this. He expressed extra disappointment over the fact that the St. Anne students were the only students to boycott classes.

All institutions at the most recent Nova Scotia caucus meeting agreed to the boycott and he was surprised to hear none followed through with it. If there is no communication on a matter such as this, he said students there will have to consider what need there is for AFS in the first place.

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because of the failure of a referendum to increase the MSVU Union dues, held March 22, Gail Smith responded "No, if the referendum had passed, we might have been able to continue with the agreement". Smith went on to say "With the hopeful formation of our own medical plan at the projected \$7-\$8 per student, the increase in the amount we pay Dal Council to \$10 per student, the equivalent of what King's students now pay and the \$2 we now pay AFS and NUS, we will be left with \$14.75 per student for this Council to work with. That is just not enough and something would have to be cut back, such as society budgets or entertainment."

Rick Jesso, student at large, called the opposition put forward by some council members unfounded and went on to say, "This council only has so much money and should sort out its priorities, after all we are Mount Saint Vincent not Dal/Mount. If something has to be cut then there is no question that it shouldn't be the services council offers on this campus!"

Notice of the cancellation will be sent to Dalhousie Student Council early in April.

AWARDS DINNER GREAT SUCCESS...whoa-oo!

GERRY ARNOLD

Elsbeth McLain, Gwynneth Hughes, Judy O'Neill and Jayne MacDonald all won most valuable player awards for their various sports at the first annual Participation and Awards Banquet for Mount Saint Vincent University.

McLain took the top award for volleyball, Hughes was selected as MVP in field hockey and was given the Gail Rice Trophy, while O'Neill and MacDonald shared the top award for basketball.

The most improved player in field hockey was selected as Tina Davidson, while Mary White was most improved in Basketball.

The Margaret Ellis Trophy for outstanding contribution and fellowship was presented to Judy Joell, and Becky Robar was given a special award for her contributions to university life over the last 5 years.

Winners of the Student Council Awards for contributions to university life in 1977-78 were Olive Crosby, Judith Joell, Lynn Hogan, Carol Miles, Jaimie Murwin, John Brown, Dr. Patrick O'Neill, Dr. James Ireland, Laura Corbeil, Margie Gillis, Marci Lynn Melvin, Rita Versteeg, Mary Healy, Nancy Hoegg, Gail Smith, Adair Steward, Susan O'keefe, Carol Sutton, Neita Castle, Frances Cody, Diane Tinkham, Fredrika Riddell, Joan Vissers, Sandra MacLeod, Dorothy Keyes, Andrea Gibbs, Mike Edwards, Margaret Ellis, Wendy Blacwood, Elaine Chaisson, Cindy Giffin, Elka Abelaman, Diane Wright, Shirlee Fox, Mrs. Withers, Mrs. Gasey, Mr. Anthony, Mrs. Giles.



DEGREES AWARDED

Mount Saint Vincent University, Halifax, will award two honorary degrees this year to women who have made notable contributions to education and to the Mount. Muriel Duckworth and Florence Wall each will receive the Doctor of Humane Letters, honoris causa, at Convocation in May.

Mrs. Duckworth worked for 17 years with the N.S. Department of Education, Adult Education Division and was instrumental in promoting the study by parents and teachers of the normal growth and basic needs of children. A former president of the N.S. Federation of Home and School Associations, she currently holds and honorary life membership in that association and also in the Canadian

Association for Adult Education.

She is a former member of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Home and School and Parent-Teachers' Federation. She has been a member of the advisory and steering committees of the Canadian Conference on Children; chairman of the Workshop on Child Drama of the Dominion Drama Festival and was a founder of the Junior School of Community Arts.

Mrs. Duckworth was a member of the steering committee of the Nova Scotia International Women's Year Committee; represented several Canadian organizations at the International Women's year meeting in Mexico City; a founding member and former president of the Voice of Women; a founding member and current member of the Board of Directors of the Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIAOW) and is the NDP candidate in the provincial riding of Halifax-Comwallis. Mrs. Duckworth will deliver the Convocation address.

Florence Wall received her undergraduate degree from the Mount and went on to become chairman of the university's Board of Governors. A former president of the Nova Scotia Teachers Union, the second woman to hold that post, she spent 23 years as a teacher, vice-principal and acting

see DEGREES pg.10

RESEARCH from page 1

The CAUT, which represents 23,000 university professors, librarians and researchers, said March 20 that research estimates tabled in the House of Commons do not take into account inflationary increases in research.

According to the federal estimates: the National Research Council is to receive a \$104.8 million grant, an increase of 7.1 per cent; the Medical Research Council is to get a 3.8 per cent increase to \$60 million, and the social sciences and humanities research program of the Canada Council will receive \$31.1 million, a 7.9 per cent increase.

CAUT says the estimates in all sectors "do not take into account inflationary increases in research supported by the councils, since the current rate of inflation for all research hovers between 10 and 15 per cent, depending on the sector."

The association adds that the announced funding "seems to be consistent with the government of Canada's policy of underfunding and neglecting science. It is expected that the issue of funding of research may play a substantive role in the next federal election, particularly in those 49 electoral districts containing universities and colleges."

STAFF

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Special Thanx:

i) to all those who have contributed to the Picaro this year.

ii) to all those who have plans of contributing next year

iii) Herman the waxer

iv) The keg of Hennigar

v) To all those who read the PICARO

Th-th-thats all
jaimie

300 LOBBY LEGISLATURE

REGINA (CUP) — Three hundred people lobbied the Saskatchewan Legislature for women's rights March 20.

People from every constituency met in the morning outside the legislative building where appointments had been arranged with every MLA.

A prepared brief was presented to each MLA outlining 10 major areas of concern and containing 40 recommendations for legislative action.

The lobby was followed by a police-escorted march, then a wind-up

lunch and evaluation session.

Each MLA was graded on his response to the specific requests made in the brief. Their responses ranged from a few no shows to "promises of investigation" to one MLA's refusal to acknowledge that sexual stereotyping exists in school textbooks.

Only one MLA committed himself to raising an issue in the legislature.

The organizers — the Saskatchewan Action Committee on the Status of Women — plan future meetings with the MLAs in their constituencies.

a.m. to 5:15 p.m. and the cost is \$45 a week.

In addition, the Centre will run a playgroup and a school readiness group during May and June. Fees for these eight weeks, half-day sessions, are \$160. For more information call 443-4450.

VANCANCIES AT CHILD STUDY

Mount Saint Vincent University Child Study Centre has several vancancies in the day care group for children between the ages of 2½ and 5. The hours of child care are 8:15

All Clubs and Societies

In order to facilitate the functioning of the clubs and societies on campus as well as that of the Student Council, the budget for the upcoming fiscal year, July 1, 1978 - June 30, 1979, will be prepared this April.

If your society/club wishes to be included in this budget, please submit the following information by April 12, 1978:

1. projected income and expenditures for the upcoming year
2. a breakdown of finances for the past year
3. a list of the new/incoming executive (names, addresses and telephone numbers, if possible)
4. the sum of money requested from Council and what it will be used for. ((Note: Council will not provide funds for socials other than on a cash-flow basis)

If you would like to set up an appointment to discuss your presentation of if you have any questions, please contact myself or Nancy Hoegg (Treasurer) at:

443-4224 (office)

455-4140 (home)

Don't forget to submit this information to the Council Office by April 12th in order to be considered.

Thanks,

Diane Wright, President
MSVU Student Council

LOAN CHANGES LESS LIKELY

OTTAWA (CUP) - A slip-up by Secretary of State John Roberts in the House of Commons March 16, and growing objections from students and opposition politicians will probably mean the federal government will not go ahead with loan ceiling increases.

Roberts said he "misstated" the government's intentions for legislation to amend the Canada Student Loans Act when he responded to a New Democrat MP's question about graduates' obligations to repay loans. Students are now required to start repaying student loans as soon as they graduate, regardless of whether they are employed or not.

So he had his remarks rewritten by the time they appeared in Hansard, the official record of parliamentary debates.

Roberts had implied that the new legislation would waive repayment until a graduate found work — "I have already given the honourable member that assurance privately." But the next day, the English version of Hansard had the words "that I will explore this" tacked on to the original.

The following day, Roberts had to explain his action, saying the amendments would not in fact include this change. The normal procedure would have been for the minister to stand up and point out the mistake the following day.

The secretary of state has also failed to introduce the legislation, which his office had predicted would be introduced before March 17. The loans amendments are low on the list of government priorities to be passed before an election is called, and would only be introduced if they would pass with little opposition and debate.

The loans amendment would have raised the average amount of money students would have to borrow before they receive non-repayable grants.

The National Union of Students meanwhile, says it will press the government to adopt other proposed changes "which are in accord with student policy". Student organizations have agreed to certain measures suggested in the loan amendments, such as assessment of student need by week rather than by year, and the

elimination of a waiting period for immigrant students before they can receive government aid.

They will also push for emergency legislation for grants, which would allow the federal government to start awarding grants because of what NUS terms "a crisis situation in financing their education".

NUS executive-secretary Dan O'Connor also criticized Roberts' "extremely misleading" justification for his rewriting of Hansard. Roberts said the repayment change "would take place in regulations and not in the

legislation itself."

O'Connor said Roberts "knows very well his officials have never agreed even in principle to loan repayment only after full-time employment. They have always insisted that the 1968 agreement — which leaves the decision about repayment up to the banks which loan the money — is sufficient.

"He also did not mention the fact that interest will still accrue to the loans, regardless of when they have to be paid," O'Connor said.

PREMIER OPPOSES FEES

HALIFAX (CUP) — Overseas students living in Nova Scotia on student visas will again be allowed to receive Medical Services Insurance (MSI). Nova Scotia premier Gerald Regan told students at Dalhousie University March 17 that his provincial cabinet overturned a decision to disallow the insurance.

However, Regan said students would have to reside in the province for 11 months to become eligible. When informed by a student that visa students would usually be in the province for only eight months at a time, Regan said that factor could be considered.

Visa students in Nova Scotia lost their medical coverage in March 1977, and protests from student groups followed. Legal council to the Nova Scotia health services and insurance commission recently decided against reinstating the insurance.

Regan also spoke against differential fees for visa students. "The

universities are richer if there are people from other countries. Universities should be international in scope." He said he hopes other provinces which have recently implemented differential fees would realize this.

The two-tiered fees are charged in Alberta and Ontario. Quebec has said it plans to charge the fees beginning in January, and administrators at Dalhousie indicated recently they would be considering differential fees.

Regan and education minister George Mitchell insisted that universities should not increase tuition fees this year, but should instead make alterations within their own budgets. "Corners can be cut at every university," Regan said. "The government has to live within its means. There are cutbacks in every department."

Regan denied that a protest last March on Province House resulted in a smaller tuition increase for university students in Nova Scotia.

PETITIONS PREPARED

The Disarmament Dialogue Conference that met at St. Mary's University March 10 - 11 prepared petitions to the Government of Canada urging it to take the initiative at the United Nations Special Session on Disarmament, convening in New York in May and June of this year. One hundred representatives of sponsoring organizations, plus concerned individuals, attended.

Muriel Duckworth chaired the panel Friday evening. The lead panelist was Kenneth Williamson, a senior official of the Department of External Affairs. He outlined the steps in the development of the Department's plans for presentation to the Preparatory Committee. He told of an unusual atmosphere of co-operation in United Nations circles. "It is encouraging that China plans to participate," he said.

Anne Gertler, Canadian delegate to the Geneva meeting of non-government organizations, followed. She said: "Canada has been a party to some really tremendous proposals for the Special Sessions on disarmament." One measure to be taken might be nuclear-weapon-free zones that could be established by even one country's initiative. These first steps can come through public pressure such as this disarmament Conference and the People's Assembly on Canadian Foreign Policy, convening at Carleton University, Ottawa, March 31 - April 2, as well as the U.S.-based Mobiliza-

tion for Survival which is gaining international support.

The third panelist was Ernie Regehr, research director of Project Ploughshares. He spoke of annual world-wide sales of arms to the Third World of \$3 billion, of which Canada sold between \$30 and \$50 million. This does not include such items as engines sold for civilian use that are openly used by some countries in military equipment. He suggested the establishment of a permanent public review procedure of Canadian armament policy, especially regarding sales out of the country.

Alan Newcombe of Peace Research Institute, Dundas, Ontario was first of the respondents. He said that disarmament is possible but will take a long time. It took a long time to abolish slavery and dueling! Other methods than war will be found to adjust differences between nations.

Russell Juriansz, legal counsel to Canadian Human Rights Commission, followed Dr. Newcombe. He related the connection between armaments and human rights. Governments cater to special interest groups with their well-funded, sophisticated lobbies, he said. We should form our own interest groups and promote our own lobbies to express the real needs of the people.

Mike Bradfield, Department of Economics, Dalhousie University, cited the danger of Canada's sale of

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STUDENTS from page 1

Thursday's march in Halifax was marred at the beginning when a scuffle ensued outside the Dalhousie Student Union Building between a member of "In Struggle!" and several students from the Dalhousie engineering faculty including the faculty's student council representative. The altercation was broken up by demonstration organizers before anything serious happened.

Many marchers said later they were

they had organized the march. Although he said he had no personal objection to who was there, he did believe they could have caused a lot of damage, depending on how the media was to treat their actions.

MacKay said Cape Breton students faced a similar problem with a CPC (ML) representative in Sydney, but instructed the person to put away their banner and the person complied.



Premier Regan speaks with demonstrators.

upset by the presence of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist) which they felt damaged the credibility of the student's message to government and the public. "I'm here because I want a quality education", said one student, "not to overthrow the system".

Kelly described the CPC (ML) contingent, which though few, held aloft two prominent red banners, as "grossly opportunistic". He said the had nothing but condemnation for the CPC (M-L), particularly because they distributed literature which implied

In the next few weeks Kelly said AFS will try to keep the cutbacks issue alive and try to draw larger social issues into the trends in Post secondary education. He expects AFS will assist the organizers of a demonstration in Halifax on May 1.

During the summer AFS will continue to carry out research into cutbacks in post-secondary education and he hopes the organization will have more concrete information to carry the issue into next year. He noted the same problems that plagued the Federation earlier this year should not be a problem next year.



Poor turnout attributed to lack of cooperation and obstruction from some Student Councils.

V.D.

Some straight talk from Julius Schmid

The purpose of this advertisement is to educate you about venereal diseases. If you think this subject is no concern of yours, we'd like to point out that V.D. has reached epidemic proportions in Canada. It cuts across all age, income, social and educational groups. A conservative estimate is that between 500,000 and 1 million Canadians suffer from V.D.

What we're going to do in this advertisement is to tell you in plain, simple language about three

of the most prevalent venereal diseases in Canada today. What the symptoms are, the various stages of the diseases and most important of all, what you can do to prevent infection.

Now, if in the course of reading this advertisement, you suspect you might have some of the symptoms described, consult your physician immediately. The treatment is confidential and if caught early enough the disease can be easily treated.

GONORRHEA

This particular disease has become rampant due to possible changing social and sexual attitudes. Despite the most advanced treatment methods medical science has been unable to check the spread of this condition.

STAGE I

Symptoms generally appear from two to six days after exposure to the bacterium *Neisseria gonorrhoea*, however, up to 20 percent of men and as high as 80 percent of women show no symptoms at all. In the male, the usual signs are pain when urinating and a discharge of pus from the penis. Women are likely to experience burning during urination, a yellowish vaginal discharge, abnormal menstrual bleeding, and swelling or abscess of the Bartholin's glands at the mouth of the vagina. (Symptoms of oral and anal infection may include, in the throat, a burning sensation, and, in the rectum, burning and itching, persistent urge to defecate, and a bloody discharge).

STAGE II

If allowed to progress untreated, gonorrhea can produce severe inflammation of the pelvic organs; blockage of the Fallopian tubes and sperm ducts and thus sterility; gonorrheal rheumatism or arthritis; inflammation of the heart valves; even blindness, particularly in newborn babies.

Up until a few years ago, penicillin was the standard treatment method, but today, several penicillin-resistant strains of the disease have appeared and other, stronger drugs—tetracycline, spectinomycin, ampicillin, amoxicillin—must sometimes be used. Cases in which pelvic inflammatory disease has developed may also require hospitalization.

SYPHILIS

First of all let's make one thing clear: you can't pick up syphilis from lavatory seats or public drinking fountains. Syphilis is transmitted only through sexual intercourse.

STAGE I

About three weeks after sexual relations, a lesion called a chancre (pronounced "shanker") develops at the site—usually the genitals or mouth—and nearby lymph nodes become enlarged. The chancre itself disappears within four to six weeks.

STAGE II

If syphilis is left untreated, more lymph nodes eventually become enlarged and a spotty red rash appears over most of the body. During this stage, fever, weight loss, general weakness, loss of appetite and headaches are typical. After several months, the rash subsides and syphilis enters a latent period lasting months or even years.

STAGE III

Blindness, insanity, impotence, heart disease.

Children born to syphilitic mothers are also infected. The earliest sign is sniffing, after which sores appear on the skin and the mucous membranes, and the disease starts to progress as in adults.

If caught early enough, syphilis can be easily treated with penicillin. Other antibiotics such as tetracycline, erythromycin, or chloramphenicol are also used.

GENITAL HERPES

This sexually transmitted disease was almost unknown until the late sixties. About 95 percent of all cases are due to infection with herpes simplex virus II, a virus affecting only the genital areas; while another 5 percent result from infection of the genital area with herpes simplex I, the cold-sore virus.

STAGE I

In women, tiny, painful blisters resembling oral cold sores appear on the labia, cervix or anus. Symptoms in men include similar lesions on the penis or anus, accompanied by burning urination and watery penile discharge. Fever is a possibility in both sexes. Within a day or so the blisters break, then form round, grey-white patches which generally heal spontaneously within two weeks. This may be the end of the problem, or genital herpes may reappear periodically as cold sores often do.

STAGE II

A possible serious complication: recent studies suggest that herpes II may play a role in the development of cervical cancer. The virus is reported to be present in 36 percent of cervical cancer patients, and parts of the herpes II virus have been extracted from cervical cancer cells. Because of this, women who've been infected should be especially careful to have regular Pap tests.

No totally effective cure for herpes exists. While some gynecologists paint the infected area with gentian violet, others maintain this treatment doesn't work. However, a promising new antiherpes drug, adenine arabinoside (Ara-A) is being tested and may soon be approved for general use.

AND HOW TO PREVENT CONTRACTING THEM.

There are only two methods of avoiding the risk of contracting V.D.

1. Refrain from sexual relations.
2. Use a prophylactic during intercourse.

Use of the prophylactic is the only method officially recognized and accepted as an aid in the prevention of transmission of venereal disease. Besides being a disease preventative, prophylactics are one of the oldest and more effective means of birth control known and the most popular form used by males.

And we'd like to introduce you to six of the best brands of prophylactics that money can buy. They're all made by Julius Schmid. They're all electronically tested to assure quality and dependability. And you can only buy them in drug stores.

RAMSES *Regular (Non-Lubricated) & Sensitol (Lubricated)*. A tissue thin rubber sheath of amazing strength. Smooth as silk, light as gossamer, almost imperceptible in use. Rolled, ready-to-use.

FOUREX *"Non-Slip" Skins*—distinctly different from rubber, these natural membranes from the lamb are specially processed to retain their fine natural texture, softness and durability. Lubricated and rolled for added convenience.

SHEIK *Sensi-Shape (Lubricated) & Regular (Non-Lubricated)*. The popular priced, high quality reservoir-end rubber prophylactic. Rolled, ready-to-use.

NuForm *Sensi-Shape (Lubricated) & Sensi-Shape (Non-Lubricated)*. The "better for both" new, scientifically developed shape that provides greater sensitivity and more feeling for both partners. Comes in "passionate pink." Rolled, ready-to-use.

EXCITA Gently ribbed and sensi-shaped to provide "extra pleasure for both partners." Sensitol lubricated for added sensitivity. Also in "passionate pink." Rolled, ready-to-use.

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COMMENTARY....

The Liberation Illusion

By Brian Denison

The late 1960's and early 1970's saw the rise of Women's Liberation and the feminist movement. In response to their campaigning and the resulting increase in awareness of sexual discrimination, governments passed legislation which would supposedly give completely equal rights to women. In addition to this, much is being done to eliminate sexism in all areas of social life and especially in education. So widespread and so thorough has been the response of the media and their coverage of the issue that many people are now under the assumption that women have indeed been liberated, and that we will soon have complete equality of the sexes.

Statistics, as well as our eyes, show us that there are now more women in higher education and in higher occupations, especially in those areas which have traditionally been male. However, what we see and what is actually happening are not always the same. As the saying goes, 'appearances can be deceiving'. It is my intention in this paper to show that the liberated woman of today is merely an illusion. In our great rush to provide equal opportunities for women we have neglected the importance and strength of sex role socialization and its ramifications for the modern woman. My argument will thus be based on this point.

The sex role socialization process is an ongoing and oftentimes subtle one, beginning almost as soon as the child is born: a good proportion of infants' clothing is still sex-typed through color - blue for boys and pink for girls. We know through many research studies that girls are reared in a different manner than are boys. The manner in which parents interact with the child, the toys given them, and the games played promote aggressiveness and physical development in the male and timidity and vocalization in the female. Furthermore, toys such as dolls and tea sets are subtle training devices which prepare the young girl for traditional

sex roles as mother and homemaker. As an aside, it is quite interesting to note that while there was an uproar about toy guns promoting violence in boys, there was nothing said about the effect of traditional female toys. These toys, in conjunction with typical female clothing for children and parental actions in regards to play, place a heavy importance on the concept of femininity. From early childhood on, activities, actions and clothing are encouraged or suppressed based on their relation to the femininity concept.

Although many of the more evident stereotypical connotations, such as in textbooks, have supposedly been done away with, there remain many more subtle hints which give the young female a belief that her most important role will be that of homemaker and childbearer. It is implied that a woman is a failure unless she gets married and has children. Further, there is the tacit assumption passed along that a married woman must always follow her husband when he is transferred from one job location to another. All of these concepts developed in childhood imply that the female must be subordinate to the male and often infuse a sense of complete dependence on the male for support, thus perpetuating the importance of marriage for the female.

Anne-Marie Ambert in her book *Sex Structure* (Don Mills: Longman Canada Ltd., 1976) has shown that even when we move into the area of higher education we see a great deal of suppression of the female! When their children are in university, parents will seldom encourage a young woman to pursue her education and obtain a good career, as they do with young men. Rather, they establish marriage as the priority for the female and channel the young woman into settling that issue first. If parents do opt to encourage the female in entering a career, it is often into a 'waiting job' which can be easily dropped when marriage comes along,

and can be picked up again on a part-time basis afterwards. Through parental suggestion and the advice of high school guidance counsellors, young women often enter traditionally female programs such as nursing, nutrition, home economics, secretarial, teaching, etc., most of which carry a high degree of replaceability.

For those females who do enter into higher education there is much less advice given as to what direction they should go in pursuit of their interests. Whereas boys are often encouraged to attend a specific university because of the excellence of its curriculum in a particular field, young women are encouraged to attend any university, especially one near home.

Although the situation is gradually changing, the percentage of women entering traditionally male degree programs such as engineering is still very small. If these young women are truly liberated, why are the majority of them still entering the traditionally female programs?

Even in these cases we can see evidence of role conflict before marriage ever enters the scene. Matina Horner (1969) has noted that women in university often experience what she calls the 'desire to avoid success'.

Consciously or unconsciously the girl equated intellectual achievement with a loss of femininity. A bright woman is caught in a double bind. In testing and other achievement-oriented situations, she worries not only about failure, but also about success. If she fails, she is not living up to her own standards of performance; if she succeeds she is not living up to societal expectations about the female role.

Admittedly, this situation is not so prevalent today but many women do still experience similar anxieties in

regards to their femaleness and attractiveness to males. This is definitely not the behavior of a liberated woman.

In a report to the Public Service Commission of Canada, Kathleen Archibald (1970) has indicated that the sex roles ingrained in women result in a certain inconsistency of beliefs concerning work hierarchies. Women are apparently quite willing to work as supervisors of other women, but are less eager to work under a female supervisor. They are also quite ready to work under a male supervisor, but are rather unsure about their ability to supervise males. It is Archibald's opinion that the "changing male and female roles in the labour force bring inconsistency among women and conservatism among men." Inconsistency of beliefs is surely not a characteristic of a truly liberated woman.

It is interesting to note just how much sex roles influence a woman's work life. Archibald lists five basic work patterns for women, all of which are based on the extent to which the woman adheres to traditional roles. In general, a woman may work (1) until marriage or the birth of her first child; (2) until the birth of her first child and then re-enter the labour force after her children have grown or (3) as soon as her youngest child enters nursery school or school; or (4) work continuously with only a short time off before and after the birth of each child; or (5) work continuously as most men because she is single or childless.

Through the activities of the feminist movement we have seen an increase in the number of career opportunities for women. We have also seen that more women are enter-

see ILLUSION pg.10



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The issue in sports:

Why Not? But on the other hand...

By Glynis Peters and Hugh Stuart
Reprinted from the Varsity
By Canadian University Press

Joan Smith takes the pass from her male teammate at the centre line and heads toward the opposition net. She gets to the blue line and "crunch". Some aspiring Brian Glennie has left her in a heap on the ice. Is it a neck injury? Has she dislocated her elbow? Was the University negligent? Will she sue?

Convention dictates that a female hockey player would have been more seriously injured than her male counterpart. Until concrete evidence is presented to the contrary, the Athletic Council of the University of Toronto is willing to accept the status quo and prohibit women from playing contact sports with men.

On January 11, the Athletic Council passed a ruling preventing women from playing competitively against men in the sports of soccer, lacrosse, football, hockey, boxing, wrestling, field hockey and basketball.

Naturally, there were some members of the university community who immediately took offence to this ruling. As of yet there is insufficient evidence to convincingly support the position of either those for or against this ruling.

The primary interest of those involved in making the ruling was the welfare of female athletes. No members of the Council were sure whether women are indeed more susceptible to injury than men. One man that the Council turned to was highly-regarded U of T Physiologist Dr. Bob Goode.

Goode feels that women today are not physically fit enough to play contact sports against men. However, he points out that women are not born weaker than men. It is society's taboo against letting girls play alongside boys in the strenuous activities of childhood that puts women at a disadvantage from the start.

Until and age of puberty leg strength of males and females is comparable, states Goode. "At the age of seven, a boy already has a stronger upper body than a girl because he plays harder."

Lack of participation in physically demanding sports at an early age has left the average U of T woman with a lower strength factor than the average U of T male. University women have weaker necks, backs and arms. But according to Goode, this state of affairs can be remedied.

First, myths such as the belief that weightlifting will make women look masculine must be destroyed. Goode explains "a woman can increase her strength by thirty percent yet only add a quarter of an inch to her body size. Attitudes must change. Women must become more aware of their physical potential, and they must not be scared to develop it."

Because of their lower strength factor, and because the average women is twenty percent smaller than the average male, Goode dismisses as ridiculous, any desire of present day women to play football or hockey with men. He agrees that until women at some university actually play co-ed contact sports, all arguments can only be based on supposition. Even then any results will lack credibility until women are given the opportunity to achieve the same fitness and skill level as the average male.



A study conducted by Australian social biologist, Dr. Ken Dyer, adds support to Goode's conclusion. Using Olympic results as evidence, Dyer shows that the sex differential in track athletics and swimming performances is declining steadily. Until 1967, women were not allowed to compete in the 1500 metres at the Olympic Games. They were deemed incapable of running such distances. At that time the biological reasons proffered

although women may not in fact ever equal the sporting achievements of men, "what has now become absolutely clear is that the reasons they have not done so in the past are more social than they are biological."

Since no concrete physiological evidence can be produced to prevent women from playing contact sports with men, is the Athletic Council's ruling a violation of their civil rights?

"What is at stake is the opportunity for each student at University of

World Records and Percentage Differences for Men and Women at the end of 1956				World Records and Percentage Differences for Men and Women at the end of 1976			
Event (metres)	Male Record	Female Record	Percentage difference (comparing speeds in metres/sec)	Event (metres)	Male Record	Female Record	Percentage difference (comparing speeds in metres/sec)
100	10.1	11.4	11.88	100	9.95	11.01	9.62
200	20.5	23.2	18.68	200	19.81	22.21	10.80
400	45.2	53.6*	18.58	400	43.86	49.29	11.02
800	1:45.7	2:05.0	18.73	800	1:43.47	1:54.94	9.98
1500	3:40.6	4:35.4	19.90	1500	3:32.2	3:56.0	10.04
4 x 100	39.5	44.5	11.24	4 x 100	38.19	42.50	10.11
4 x 200	1:23.8	1:36.3	12.99	4 x 200	1:21.5	1:32.4	11.78
*1957							
Mean Difference 15.13				Mean Difference 10.47			

seemed inarguable. Dyer points out that in the 12 years since these claims, women have improved more rapidly than men in this and other track events.

Dr. Dyer concludes, "Clearly it was social preconceptions, not biological knowledge that prevented women from competing in so many events until recently." He goes on to maintain that

Toronto to optimize his or her athletic fees," says University of Toronto Ombudsman Eric McKee. By not allowing women to play contact sports, half the University's population is being discriminated against. Although the Ombudsman is presently studying the issue, he has only the power to make recommendations.

The January decision which denied the right of Sheila Lewis and Barbara McKay to compete for University College in the men's Intramural Soccer League has left the U of T open to investigation by the Human Rights Commission. Two similar cases have already been won in court by adolescent girls, but to this date university-age women have yet to test the ruling.

In spite of the arguments presented thus far, Jack Tweddle, U of T Insurance manager, still cites the physiological factor as being of prime importance.

If open sports are allowed and a woman is seriously injured, says Tweddle, the University could be sued on the basis of negligence. Should a woman win such a case (it is impossible to predict the reaction of a jury), the inevitable rise in insurance rates would be very costly to the University. Tweddle says, "If a decision is made in favour of open sports, we would be opening ourselves up to claims that might not occur without them". To date, no precedents have been set at other universities and Tweddle is reluctant to let this U of T be the pioneer. His first consideration, he says, is for the safety of the women at the University.

Abby Hoffman, Consultant for Sport Canada and a witness in two Board of Inquiry hearings of the Ontario Human Rights Board, dismissed the insurance argument at a February symposium sponsored by the SAC Women's Commission. She is of the opinion that certain day-to-day activities at the University afford a greater insurance risk than open sports. For example, isn't a greater risk involved in handling toxic chemicals in U of T's science laboratories?

Bruce Kidd, a vocal advocate of open sports, also feels that the insurance argument is a weak one. He bases his opinion on the argument that there is no difference between a fit women playing football and an unfit male playing football. "Even walking across the battle-scarred back campus playing fields leaves us open to lawsuits."

Anne Hewett, Director of Women's Athletics at Toronto, originally voted against open sports but is now seriously reconsidering her position. She believes "A woman who has played ice hockey and wants to play football is faced with the same risk as a male curler who wants to play football."

Like Hewett, almost all of the members of the Athletic Council seem willing to change their positions given more conclusive evidence. The men on the council are not male chauvinist ogres, both they and the women on the Council who voted against open sports had the welfare of female athletes in mind.



Director of Athletics Bud Fraser wants the matter settled in the near future. Says Fraser, "the easiest thing for us to do would be to turn our backs to the problem. In my twenty-seven years of coaching and administration I've seen nothing to make me change my mind. But I'm open. My question is this: Is there sufficient interest to form a separate women's soccer league, or is it just a handful of women who want to play?"

broomball and inner tube water polo. Copp adds, "We have seen the emergence of women's sport in the last ten years; they're getting stronger, but wouldn't they prefer to compete against other women?" Copp notes that women's leagues are growing around Toronto to accommodate this desire.

Fitness Coordinator and Swimming Coach Robin Campbell has a different area of concern, "My feeling is that if

giri," explains Campbell, "or on the other hand he might chase her!"

But Instruction Coordinator Anne Hewett dismisses such arguments. Says she, "The essence of sport will prevail. Women will have to prove themselves skillwise and eventually a two-way respect will develop."

Unfortunately there are limitations of space, time and money common to most large universities which determine the extent to which do-ed sports can grow. Ideally there should be three options available to U of T students: an open division, a male division, and a female division. In sports such as soccer, the university administration is studying the feasibility of such a plan.

But as Fraser points out, "you can have only so many games in a day." Sharon Bradley, Associate Coordinator of Recreation, concurs and adds that if facilities were available, she would "rather see a much bigger women's program with modifications." But the question remains, whether the University of Toronto has the space and the money to accommodate a new branch of collegiate sport.

The issue of open sports at U of T deals with the end result and not the cause; in most cases the average male has had a 15 year head start on his female counterpart. Until Society's enforced athletic segregation of men and women at an early age ceases, women will always be at a disadvantage in their later attempts to compete on an equal basis with men.

It must become the norm for men and women to compete together from day one. Until such a situation does become the norm, it is unlikely that the U of T administration will see much reason to replace the present system of segregated contact sports.



Recreation Coordinator Dave Copp runs U of T's intramural program on the basis of demand. In his travels to athletic conferences around North America, he has discovered that there is a strong demand at other universities for recreational rather than competitive co-ed programs. As a result, U of T has established co-ed programs such as

you let women play in men's leagues, then how can you discriminate against a male field hockey player who wants to play in the women's league?" Campbell also notes that while open sport would not necessarily lower the level of competition, it might change the atmosphere of a sport. "A man would think twice before hitting a

DO YOU REMEMBER...



...what did he say??



...not tonight I have a head ache.



...where have all the people gone



...I've got it, I got it!



...ho ho ho ,
who said I couldn't
be Santa Clause??



...leaping for joy.



...no autographs please..please.



...here he is-man of the hour.



...they say facial masks do wonders.



...I knew there would be days like this when MT. students would scream for more.



...mom said there would be days like this.



... seven old ladies, again??



...what will it be .. all the beer is cold.



...hi mom-hi dad, guess who??



... anyone up for an all nighter??

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ICE CAPADES ENTERTAINING

By Francis Moran

The 1978 version of the ever-popular Ice Capades appeared at the Metro Centre here in Halifax over the Easter weekend. This year's show included the old favorites like the Ice Capettes, Scooby Doo and the Gang from Magicland and the veteran ice-comic Terry Head; along with U.S. Champion, Terry Kubicka; Canadian Sarah Kawahara; Australian Champions, David Sadleir and Sharon Burley; Americans Don Yontz and Charlene Sharlock; the comical Ron and Randy Randel; and the stars of the show, 1977 Canadian Singles Champions, Lynn Nightingale and Ron Shaver, together for the first time.

The Corps de Ballet provided the usual spectacular shows of color and special effects ranging from the opening number "Magic Time", through a dazzling number called "Island

ILLUSION from pg.5

ing higher levels of education. However, so long as they adhere to the traditional roles and implications associated with marriage, they cannot be fully liberated. Martha White (1970) has noted that "talented women with family responsibilities

often face special problems of identity and self-esteem when they attempt to continue their professional activity". She found that the dominant life pattern for many highly trained women resulted in multiple

roles of housewife and worker, dual commitments to home and job, and occasional interruptions due to such things as pregnancy, moving, etc. - in other words, role conflict. If such a woman attempts to combine the two 'lives', she often suffers in one

Magic", to the closing salute to America's neighbours, Canada and Mexico. Especially popular were the

make-believe characters of Scooby Doo and his friends and the world famous Ice Capettes as they skated



RON SHAVER and LYNN NIGHTINGALE

or both of them. For instance, if a woman attempts to pattern her professional life around her home life, she is frequently excluded from important aspects of 'socialization into a profession', and thus is incapable of developing the essential firm sense of professional identity and capability. A woman in such a situation definitely does not fit the description of being liberated.

The legislation has been made, the opportunities are there, but women are not yet liberated. Until such time as the traditional sex roles are done away with, and both men and women realize that they no longer exist, those roles will preclude the reality of complete liberation and full equality of the sexes. On the intellectual level this should not take too much time as more and more people obtain broader educations and as more

women enter the lighter occupations, providing role models for their children. The practical level, however, will take considerably longer. One of the major inhibitors is the wide extent of stereotyping in advertising. Because children watch so much television and are now reading more magazines etc., they are constantly being exposed to negative stimuli regarding the status of women. No matter what they learn through education, the great amount of stereotypical stimuli to which they are exposed will help to perpetuate traditional roles and behavioral attitudes. When enough people reach the stage of intellectual liberation, become aware of the content of advertising and its effect, and do away with it, then perhaps we will see the truly liberated woman who has equal status with men.

CONFERENCE from pg.3

nuclear reactors to the Third World, in that they make little difference to the poorest of their people, but enhance the domination of a harsh governing elite. He urged simpler solar and biomass sources of energy.

The Saturday morning program opened with the BBC film *The War Game*, a documentary of a simulated nuclear attack on Britain, watched in hushed silence by the audience. The balance of the day was given to

Workshops on specialized aspects of Disarmament and concluded with a planning session for ongoing action. Petitions, group letters and resolutions were circulated for individual endorsement. Additional copies will be circulated to interested groups and the general public for endorsement and forwarded to the Government prior to the Special Session on Disarmament at the United Nations.

AT THE GALLERY

The Mount Saint Vincent University Art Gallery will open an exhibit of photographs Friday, April 7. Entitled *Process and Transformation: Eleven American Photographers*, this show is on display through the courtesy of the National Gallery. In the upstairs Gallery is an exhibit organized by Gallery exhibitions officer, Mern O'Brien called *Beauty and the Basket*, which explores different types and techniques of contemporary, utilitarian basketry from around the world.

Process and Transformation documents the renaissance in photography in the U.S. in the last eight years, which has been marked by a re-exploration of a classical use of the medium. As well, an exuberant manipulation in which various media are mixed — the artist's hand competes with the machine — has been a feature of the past few years. The show traces the development along these paths by selecting a number of the innovators.

These photographers demonstrate that the particular process with which they choose to work leaves its mark,

and this becomes part of the image. Process transforms the world onto a two-dimensional surface and into a visual statement about, rather than a picture of. The eleven photographers in this exhibition thus have extended the exploration of process and image relationship.

The films in the Wednesday Lunch Hour Film Series for April 5 and 12 have been chosen to coincide with the theme of this show. These are "This is a Photograph" and "City of Gold" on April 5 and "Next to Me", "Second Impressions" and "Medina" on April 12. Films are shown in the Gallery 12 noon and again at 1 p.m., free of charge.

For the upstairs Gallery Ms. O'Brien has gathered baskets from various private collections, representing work from many different countries. The exhibit includes detailed information regarding the place of origin of each and the technique used. Baskets of sea grass, jute, white birch, vines, rushes and ferns from Japan, China, India, Africa, Alaska and Nova

Scotia are some examples.

All of the baskets have one thing in common — they are meant to be used. Each has a practical purpose. However, they are also attractively decorated and as such, are ornamental. Throughout the exhibition two videotapes on basket-making will be available on request. They are: *The Black Tradition*, featuring Edith Clayton of Preston and *The Micmac Tradition*, with Margaret Johnson, Eskasoni. The Gallery is open seven days a week; Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Tuesdays until 9 p.m. and weekends and holidays, noon to 5 p.m.

Comedy was well taken care of by the Randells in a trampoline act which combined obvious skill with excellent showmanship. And, of course, the inimitable Terry Head, who was, in my opinion, the real star of the show, had the entire audience shouting and laughing along with him as he went through his hilarious antics.

All in all, the program was very entertaining and certainly gets full points for variety. The 1978 version of the Ice Capades lived up to its boast "Boy You Ain't Seen Nothing Yet".

DEGREES from pg.2

principal and worked for the Halifax Board of School Commissioners. She was co-chairman of the steering committee to implement a total educational program development system for Nova Scotia schools and is a former board member of the Canadian Teachers' Federation. Miss Wall received her teacher training at Dalhousie University, holds and M.A. from Columbia University and A Certificate of Advanced Graduate Studies from Boston University.

Throughout her career she has worked to improve the quality of professional education opportunities for teachers in this province.

A charter member of the Board of Governors of Mount Saint Vincent University, Miss Wall was appointed in 1968. She was asked to serve an additional two years beyond the usual six but was able to complete only one year of the extension before the start of her sabbatical leave at Boston University. She was chairman from 1972 to 1975. Miss Wall also has been active in the Mount Saint Vincent Alumnae Association and served for a time as its secretary and as chairman of the Constitution Committee.

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REVIEWS

TWO VIEWS OF ALEXANDER

Julea Kuipers

Did Alexander Graham Bell really invent the telephone? An inventor named Elisha Gray from Tennessee, didn't think so back in 1876, when Bell first patented the device, Gray took him to court. This incident and

Mrs. Cushing (Karen MacDonald) injected some venom into 'Alexander' with her portrayal of the 'doubting Thomas' (Thomasina?) who announces to all that Alexander Graham Bell will never amount to anything. In the end, she too, is influenced by the



Nancy Marshall as the telephone operator.

others from the life and times of Alexander Graham Bell are chronicled in a musical comedy called 'Alexander', written and composed by Mount student, John Frederick Brown and by Richard Breset. In Mr. Brown's conception of the life of Alexander Graham Bell, the focus is placed primarily upon his hasty courtship of, and subsequent marriage to, Mabel Gardiner Hubbard. Presented on March 31, April 1 and April 2, the production was under the direction of Sister Margaret Young and stressed 'the woman behind the man'. The score, which included fourteen different musical numbers, directed by James Farmer, featured a cast of thirty.

Cast as the famous inventor, Tom Goudy gave an extraordinarily stiff performance. He delivered his lines in a monotone, and unlike the rest of the cast who spoke in whispers, he assumed that the audience was as deaf as his future bride. Whoever did his make-up must have had a grudge against him, because his face was painted a brick-red, more suitable for an Indian than for a famous inventor. Besides inventing the telephone, Bell also taught a class for deaf children, where one of his pupils was none other than his future wife, Mabel G. Hubbard. Although her performance was satisfyingly realistic as the deaf girl who can talk, but not read sign language, thanks to her enterprising father, Ms. MacDonald looked older than her mother. She was supposed to be fifteen years old when the play began, but she gave the impression of being at least thirty-five, in appearance, if not in performance. A small detail perhaps, but one which marred her capricious portrayal of a determined girl and who is definitely a girl who knew her own mind. Upon her first meeting with Bell, she announced to her governess (Meghan Boyles) that she intended to marry him, which she did. A brilliant example of positive thinking. Mabel's devoted parents were portrayed by David Fletcher and Tonya McConnell. Although their acting verged upon the mediocre, they had forceful singing voices which made up for their lack of acting talent. (Since the play was a musical, I suppose that that's all that matters).

invention of the telephone and decides that anything is possible, even flying.

The author of 'Alexander' J. Frederick Brown, made an appearance as Thomas Watson, the man who rushes in when Alexander Graham burns his knee and delivers the historic words: 'I want you, Mr. Watson!'. With this utterance the telephone is found to be functioning, it is shown at the Exhibition and with the aid of Denise Pedro (Cecile-Marie Lewis) is launched with its inventor into a career of fame and glory.

Set in the 1800's the acts shift from Boston to Baddeck, N.S. For some reason, the best scenes in the play were found in the second act. The 'wedding scene' in which Alexander and Mabel tie the knot, brought a hush to the audience, as did the scene in which Mabel's sister, Berta portrayed by Christene Brekke, performed the Lord's Prayer in sign language, accompanied by Richard Breset and Brigham Phillips on piano and organ, (rather an impressive feat when one thinks about it). The only scene which justified the sub-title of 'comedy' was the one, set in Baddeck which illustrated the startling growth of the telephone. Nancy Marshall was excellent as the town gossip, who also happened to be the town switchboard operator. The play concluded with Bell declaring his innocence in a Boston courtroom, where the villain, Elisha Gray, portrayed by Ron MacDonald, was forced to admit that Bell was the sole inventor of the telephone.

The sets (a sitting-room, railway station, court-room and bed-room to name a few) were as good as could be expected considering the limited number of materials available at MSVU. Costumes, designed by Sheelagh Grenom, a first year Home Economics student, were decorative, especially the wedding dress of Mabel, which must have been Ms. Grenom's tour de force.

Judging by the standing ovation given to cast, choir, Sister Margaret Young, J. Frederick Brown, Richard Breset and Sheelagh Grenom, it would seem that the MSVU choir has another successful performance to add to Joseph.

By Marci Lin Melvin

Presented in its entirety for the first time at MSVU, was J. Frederick Brown's 'Alexander', a musical play felling the story of Alexander Graham Bell beginning at the time in his life when he met his love — May Hubbard. There were three performances and each enjoyed a large attentive audience.

Almost Brechtian in its production style was my first impression of the play. Slides were projected, on the way behind the stage, of relevant pictures and documents which were effective and aided one's understanding. The lighting was adequate, though sometimes the spots were not directly on the persons intended. The scene changes took far too long, some scenechanges being longer than the scenes.

The play itself was quite well written though it still needs a bit of polish, especially the exposition. The music was, for the most part, delightful.

Gardner Hubbard, played by David Fletcher, was a dry role and David played the part well, though his singing was better than his acting. His gestures were exaggerated at times, but on the whole he had a fine stage presence and appeared quite confident in his role.

Meghan Boyles, as Mary True, acts well, though her projection was poor. Sheila Richards, playing Mrs. Dudley, was also convincing in her role. Karen MacDonald as Mrs. Cushing was delightful and Christene Brekke as Berta was refreshing, humorous and had an excellent stage presence.

The stars of the show, Tom Goudy, as Alexander, and Karen McDonald, as May, were truly, the stars of the show. Both had excellent voices and

their acting is to be commended. They were fresh, charming and most of all, very credible.

The other choir members without specific roles, acted as a Greek chorus, providing music and tidbits of information about characters and events. Their singing, as always, was very good.

For an amateur production, an amateur playwright and a play in its early stages of development, 'Alexander' was very well executed. J. Frederick Brown has done a superb job with the lyrics and Richard Breset has excelled in writing the music. The minor flaws in the script can only be smoothed-out with experience and the flaws in the production, such as the slow timing, will be ironed out in further productions.



Tom Goudy & Karen MacDonald

On the whole, I was impressed with the choir's production of 'Alexander'. It is an obvious example of the great talent on campus — from writing, directing, acting, singing and dancing to producing.

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THE FURY

A FRANK YABLANS PRESENTATION
A BRIAN DePALMA FILM
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Directed by BRIAN DePALMA Executive Producer RON PREISSMAN

Screenplay by JOHN FARRIS Based upon his novel

Music JOHN WILLIAMS Soundtrack Album on ARISTA RECORDS & TAPES

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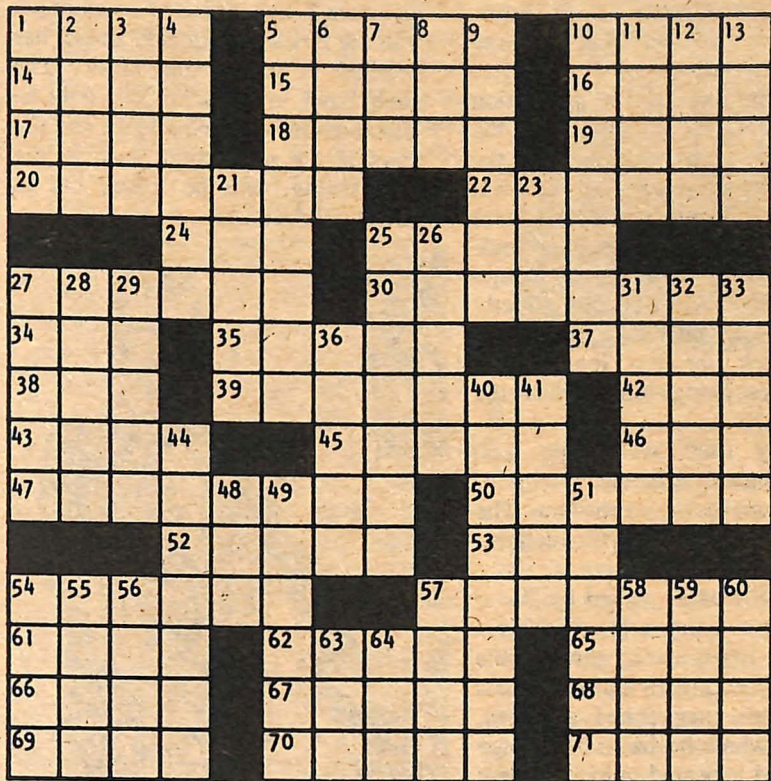
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ODDS & ENDS



What ??? Do you think?



- ACROSS**

1. Tortoise's rival

5. Rummage and garage

10. "Do you — me?"

14. Actor Arkin
15. Vigilant

16. Sea bird

17. Take five

18. Speed-detecting device

19. Prong

20. Relies
22. Got by labor

24. "Flying Down to —"

25. Aspect

27. Diminish

30. Fortifications

34. Emmet

35. Stogie
37. Piquant
38. Take advantage of
39. Overshadow
42. Wrestler's hold
43. Kind of car control
45. Personal belonging

DOWN

1. Difficult
2. Ship's sheltered side
3. Coarse file
4. Crosses the threshold
5. Derisive
6. "Woe is me!"
7. Went first
8. Geologic age
9. — of consciousness
10. Withdrawal
11. Ireland
12. Actress — Bancroft

46. The apple of Adam's eye
47. Musical interval
50. Painter's way up
52. Hitchcock's "The —"
53. Finial
54. Rise
57. Stage backdrop

13. Exploit
21. Family member
23. Deadly snake
25. Commends
26. Heavenly instruments
27. Extols
28. Spring from
29. Vapor
31. Merited
32. Treasure —
33. Male ox
36. Thyroid or lymph
40. Chose
41. Day's march
44. Generous

61. Secure a ship
62. Heron
65. Greek love god
66. Niska's song
67. Journey's course
68. Vex
69. Satan's spot
70. Lieu
71. Tea-leaf reader

48. Kind of hat or ear
49. Commands
51. Beaneries
54. Oriental nurse
55. In a huff
56. Spiral
57. Bristle
58. Pennsylvania shipping center
59. Play part
60. French-Belgian river
63. "I've — to hand it to you!"
64. Regret
- by A. C. Williams

ANSWER TO LAST ISSUE'S PUZZLE

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

SEAWEED THEATRE

Performances of
Burwash, Site 3 by Nova Scotian Andrew Wetmore
April 14 - April 30 (except Mondays & Tuesdays)
Evenings - 8:00 p.m.
Sunday matinees - 2:00 p.m.
At Kings' Theatre Under the Chapel
Presented by Seaweed Theatre



A Few of the Many
who
Contributed to
this Year