

Which Witch Is The Rich Witch

By MARGARET DREW
Gazette Staff Writer

Sorcery was an attempt by man or woman to control forces of nature, sometimes with the invocation of demons or spirits, according to Columbia Professor and witchcraft authority Dr. Russel Robbins.

Dr. Robbins told a 200-Dalhousie student audience Monday that sorcery is practised in all societies, shown by the use of love potions, poisons and dolls. Pins, he said, are stuck in the dolls to cause death to the doll's recipients.

The Doctor cited an event in 1928 where a "Grandma" was held responsible on a farm when all the eggs turned bad. She was burned alive by her daughter, while her grandchildren chanted prayers asking that God forgive their grandmother.

Dr. Robbins then defined witchcraft, as opposed to sorcery.

He said it was an art, both fascinating and horrifying, a "grim, foul, miserable subject". Again he illustrated with examples. Apparently a Rebecca Hemp, in 1590, was accused of witchery and forced to abandon six children as she was led to prison. She proclaimed her innocence to her husband, "Were they to cut me into a thousand pieces, I should still be innocent". But about three months later, after tortures, she confessed to being a witch and was burned alive.

Witchcraft, said Dr. Robbins, was defined by religious leaders of the times as "a conspiracy against the Christian God by working with the Christian Devil." Since a witch was then a man or woman who had made a pact with the devil, he was a heretic as well.

Between 1600 and 1630, the slaughter of witches reached a "heyday". Dr. Robbins commented that it seemed oddly efficient

that whenever a new road had to be built, the state would burn a group of "wealthy witches" and confiscate their money.

"The Hammer of the Witches" was published in the "heyday" era, as a "how-to" book, instructing its readers in the art of catching witches. It suggested questions such as, "Why are you a witch?" "Who was present at your union with the devil?" "What other prominent citizens are witches?" After extended torture, the subject was obliged to answer.

Dr. Robbins commented that those who "confessed without torture" were fortunate, comparatively. They would be merely squeezed between two metal surfaces until blood was drawn from their skin. The Doctor recounted the tortures of an accused witch, whose hands were tied, hair cut, and head then covered with burning alcohol. Later, sulfur was placed on the woman's arms and around her back, and set afire.

She was then hoisted to the ceiling while the judge went to breakfast. When he returned, there were more alcohol fires,

followed by metal pots being pressed against the woman's back. Dr. Robbins said that was deemed sufficient for the first day.

He said it was impossible in those days to escape torture, whether the accused confessed or not.

Claims that witchcraft is practiced today are merely attempts for publicity, Dr. Robbins said. He related his experience in London where he was addressing an audience on witchcraft. Apparently 30 witches, including the Queen Witch of England, appeared. The Queen Witch had warned that she was going to transform the professor into a wart-hog. She failed. Dr. Robbins said that the next time he saw her, she was selling candy at the Women's Fair.

"Exped 2" Scours Allen's Cavern

Dalhousie student cave-explorer Don Stevens has reported to the Gazette the success of his newly formed group's first major venture.

He named the venture "Exped 2". It was organized to explore Allen's Cavern, St. Croix, Nova Scotia. The following is his own account:

"On a crisp winter afternoon in mid-December eleven anxious students crawled through a barrier of icicles and discovered their first cavern. Their flashlight stabbed at the darkness and finally came to rest on a mass of sparkling crystals growing on the ceiling. As the rest of the group edged themselves through the throat of the cave into the chamber, someone dropped the flashlight and plunged the area into darkness.

"The success of the adventure can only be attributed to the fact that Eveready batteries have nine lives and not one; after shaking the flashlight a few times, its owner saw light return, and we proceeded anxiously.

Steven's said that "Today, in Nova Scotia, cave crawling, as far as we know, is enjoyed by only sixteen students, three of which go to Dalhousie. The chief attraction is simply that cave exploration is fun, an acceptable kind of hide and go-seek for grownups. Cavers have been called underground alpinists, and spelunking (from the Latin Spelunca, a cave) has been likened to mountaineering on a moonless night."

"Evidently," he said, "spelunking is enjoyed by thousands of men and women in other parts of the world, but it does not seem to have caught on in Canada. In fact the only other interested group we know of in Canada is situated in Ontario."

"The group dug up information on three caves, the only three mapped to date, and that was done in 1900. After collecting various equipment such as flashlights, compasses, and helmets which has won picturesque identification as "spelunk junk", we were on our way."

Stevens described a previous exploration. "Exped 1" (November 11) was to the Five Mile River cave near South Maitland. To reach the mouth of the cave it was necessary to climb a gypsum cliff some 160 feet high.

"The small entrance opens into a huge underground chamber surrounding a dark lake. Despite the efforts of some 3,000 bats, we made our way around the lake by the light of magnesium torches.



After following the cave some 1,150 feet into the cliff, we were hopelessly addicted.

"We have found that the main chamber of the cavern compares favourably with the largest room of a mammoth cave in the U.S., about 300 feet long, 100 ft. wide, and 60 ft. deep.

"About half-way in on a block of gypsum or break-down lies what we believe is some sort of fossil which was too big to be taken out of the cave for outside appraisal. Perhaps some future geologist-caver can identify it."

Stevens continued, "We sincerely hope that some of these caverns can be commercialized

like the Oven's Caves near Shelburne, so that their unique life and matchless beauty can be seen by hundreds.

"The province appears to be a regular treasurehouse of caverns... so there will always be new discoveries to be made, virgin passageways to be trod. Caving will never be commonplace for any of us who have known the thrill of pioneering in where few people have ventured.

"We wish all who go caving would take to heart the motto that has more than once been used as a kind of Spelunker's oath. 'Take nothing but pictures, leave nothing but footprints'."

Page Hails Sunday Concerts

One of the most exciting developments on the campus of Dalhousie University in the present academic year was the spectacular reception of the Sunday afternoon concerts, said Dr. F. Hilton Page, Chairman of the Music Sub-Committee, yesterday.

"At the final concert of the autumn series it was 'standing room only' for a sizeable portion of the audience and a number did not get beyond the foyer," said Dr. Page.

"This is one of the signs that the pessimists, who have long been proclaiming that the university is a cultural desert, may soon have to revise their opinions."

At the first concert, the attendance was 175. It grew steadily and at the sixth, 650 people were in the audience. Altogether, 2,025 attended the six concerts.

Dr. Page said that with an attractive variety of programs, a convenient hour, pleasant surroundings and a high standard of musical excellence throughout, it would appear that members of the university and their friends in the community were very ready to respond.

"One of the purposes of the university in instituting the Sunday afternoon concerts was to make a contribution to the cultural life of Halifax and the community response has been most gratifying. But, of course, the prime purpose has been to provide music for the university and the Senate's Cultural Activities Committee has been particularly encouraged by the steadily growing number of students and faculty members in attendance."

Dr. Page said that the Students' Council had been active in promoting the concerts and contributed towards the cost. The Music Committee, a sub-committee of the Cultural Activities Committee, was composed of both students and faculty.

The winter series of eight concerts began on Jan. 24, when the Duo Pach, artists in residence at the University of New Brunswick, presented a program of music for violin and piano. The series will continue each Sunday - beginning at 3 p.m. and being held in the gymnasium of the University of King's College - except for a break at the winter carnival weekend, until March 7.

The final concert will feature Lois Marshall on the evening of Friday, March 19. The university and the CBC are sponsoring the concert jointly and the program will be broadcast on the CBC's national network as part of the corporation's university celebrity recitals.



The workman is repairing the floor in the Arts Annex. Steam fittings broke below the wood timbers, causing them to swell and rise. Does this mark the beginning of the end for our beloved Arts Annex... only the Administration knows for sure.

Strike To Protest Fee Hike

OTTAWA (CUP) - Student opposition to proposed tuition fee increase at the University of Manitoba, United College and the University of Western Ontario reached the boiling point last week (Jan. 25) when U of M student leaders called for "freeze the fees" demonstrations Feb. 1.

In the meantime, two student groups at the University of Western Ontario are considering similar action if they gain power in the council elections this month.

The U of M students' council executive appealed last week to all students to boycott classes in order to take part in a protest demonstration Feb. 1 in front of the legislative buildings.

Students' council president Richard Good said, "The time has come for stronger action than verbal protests" against the \$50 increases at United College and the University of Manitoba proposed by Locked College President Dr. W.C. Lockhart in November.

Students were asked to demonstrate in support of a brief presented by the students' council to the provincial government asking the legislature to cover increases in the cost of operating the university until the students' financial situation is determined.

At Western, two protest groups are discussing boycotts as a means to block proposed fee increases of \$50 a year for the next four years recently projected by Dr. G.E. Hall, president of the university.

A meeting of representatives of several major student organizations and campus political parties was held Jan. 20 in an effort to organize a protest committee.

A second protest group, the Student Action Movement (SAM), composed of members of the campus New Democrats Party, the Student Christian Movement and the Student Union for Peace Action (SUPA), is preparing a list of candidates for the students' council elections later this month. SAM candidates will run a common platform opposing increases in tuition.

A SAM spokesman said Jan. 21 that both groups have yet to formulate concrete policies on opposing fee increases, but have discussed petitions, mass demonstrations and boycotts in that order. She added that implementation of any of these actions hinges on whether the two groups gain power in the council elections this month.

UWO students' council president John Grace told students Jan. 22 that the present council members are "gravely concerned about the fees increase and will do everything in their power to avert it."

Future developments at Western may be influenced by the outcome of the Manitoba boycott.

A fight the fee committee, established by the Manitoba council, distributed petitions on campus during the demonstration

stating the fundamentals of the executive's stand.

The committee chairman said all relevant student organizations were being approached to lend support to the protest. He added that the faculty of the university will be asked not to impose sanctions on students who do not attend classes Feb. 1.

But, while plans were formulated for the demonstration, the administration went ahead with plans to increase fees. In a statement Dr. Saunders said student fees will "almost certainly" go up next year. He announced Jan. 21 that the Board of Governors had decided on a tentative fee increase subject to the approval of colleges affiliated with the university.

Kristinn Will Play For Free

Distinguished Icelandic concert pianist, Dr. Einar Kristan Markusson, has offered to play at Dalhousie for free.

He said that "if in the future it would help the student body, I would gladly do it for free, provided there is a good piano in Halifax." "Oh, those pianos in Halifax," he exclaimed.

Dr. Markusson commented that the music situation has been improving steadily in Halifax, and he said Dalhousie has gotten off to a fine start with its concerts.

The Doctor complained of Halifax's lack of decent pianos. "Where are they," he asked. "Did the city get a piano in place of the one that fell off the truck or are they still using that one? Or if they had a new piano where would they put it? Certainly not in that dreadful concert hall, Q.E.H. There's a lot of good music appreciation in Halifax, but what a pity there is no decent place to perform in."

"Certainly the Dalhousie stu-

Offer Peace Course

BOULDER, Colo. (CUP)-The University of Colorado will offer a course in peace and techniques of achieving it during the coming semester.

The course, entitled Problems and Prospects for Peace, will explore the sources of human conflict from economic, historical, philosophic, political, psychological, sociological, and technological points of view, and will examine some of the problems which must be solved if further world wars are to be prevented.

Since the study will cover so many fields, it will be taught as an interdisciplinary course and will draw its staff from several departments within the university.

The course, for which two hours of academic credit are being given, will meet once a week and will be divided into two sections one hour of lecture and one hour of discussion.

The latter part of it will consider what might be the nature of a warless world, the opportunities which would be opened by freedom from the burdens of providing for military defense, and the problems of assuring maximum individual freedom.

The idea for the course was originated by a group of professors who contended that the problems of world peace should receive the same sort of disciplined study normally accorded to other problems facing humanity - including disease and war.

Organized attempts to study peace have been undertaken on a few other campuses, but rarely have they been accompanied by the approval of colleges affiliated with the university.

Students should have the energy and drive to shake some of the elders out of their lethargy," he said. "You already have a fine paper, excellently edited, which I hope will pull no punches in the Halifax culture."

"Halifax has two fine organists, Peter Hawkins and Maitland Farmer, whom they can be proud of anywhere in the world. It is difficult for me to say more about what is needed to be done for music in Halifax as Mr. Hawkins has already been engaged in a tireless effort for improvement in culture," he continued.

Dr. Markusson, who lives in downtown Halifax, studied under Moris Rosenthal who at that time was the last living pupil of well-known composer and pianist, Franz Liszt.

He is now preparing for a concert tour in 1967, and practices approximately four hours a day. His programme will include: Chopin, Liszt, Beethoven, Grieg, and Rachmaninoff.

"Worst Cafe In The Country"

The Administration is guilty of "a breach of faith" according to Student Council President, Peter Herrndorf.

Herrndorf said he asked the Administration to dispose of the tables which it obtained for the canteen. "They bought the cheapest ones possible and threw them in there!" he claimed.

"The place needs a face-lifting," he continued, "It's the worst cafeteria in the country."

The canteen has been turned into a "bar room and casino."

When asked last week about the promised expansion of canteen facilities, university engineer, Professor A. Chisholm said that "the only promise that was made to my knowledge, was to cut a double door into the wall

between the canteen and the common room. This was done."

"Furthermore," continued Chisholm, "The new tables seem to be rather convenient and comfortable for card games."

Herrndorf, in reply, said that he was "given to understand that the expansion meant something else."

Mr. O. Hoffman, Manager of the canteen, has said that he doesn't see why "they don't knock the wall down and use the hall as well as the common room."

According to Mr. Chisholm, this would be "impracticable and impossible."

He said that "There are a lot of pipes in that wall. Besides, the management must lock the

canteen every night. This would make the common room unavailable for student meetings in the evenings. The offices which open off the common room, such as the Pharos office, would be inaccessible after closing time. This would be a very unsatisfactory arrangement."

According to Mr. Chisholm, the canteen is an unsolvable problem. "The difficulties will be completely overcome only with the erection of a new SUB building," he said.

Herrndorf has not yet received word from the Administration about new tables and chairs. And it appears that Mr. Chisholm will not be available until his vacation ends early this month.

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Kahn-Tineta Horn At Dalhousie

From Page One

Whites. She said she wanted Indian teachers with Indian values teaching subjects especially suited for Indian inclinations.

Miss Horn claimed, "Our land has to be protected from ambitious provincial governments. Our housing is overcrowded, we need 13000 houses now. The ones we have are inadequate, with the large families there are sometimes 5 people in each room. The young people can't study."

Miss Horn, who was raised on the Caughnawaga reservation near Montreal, said that the Inuit "will not be turned over to their former enemies, the French". The Indians in Quebec are apparently under pressure from the provincial government to accept the Quebec School system.

She explained that if there had not been Indian help for the English, the French would have won North America. Miss Horn then recounted the historical French-Seneca tribe war, which ended in the Lachine Massacre of French settlers. She said the war was the outcome

of French treachery, and the Inuit just wanted unethical-ly captured prisoners returned.

Several students rose after Miss Horn concluded her talk, to question central points in her argument. One asked how she could explain her theory that Indians could be educated in White Schools, and still retain their distinctive Indian values.

Another suggested that they were instead educated in Indian schools, they could not compete, any more than now, with the Whites. And why, if her values are different, did Miss Horn want

Indians to be able to compete with the Whites?

A sailor suggested that the only possible future for the Indian lies in their eventual assimilation with the White culture. To which another listener cried, "No assimilation", and then described Indians who had become tourist attractions selling authentic Indian Handicrafts.

Miss Horn, who is beginning a cross-country University tour to educate Canadians in Indian problems, left the meeting to appear on a CBC Television program.

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