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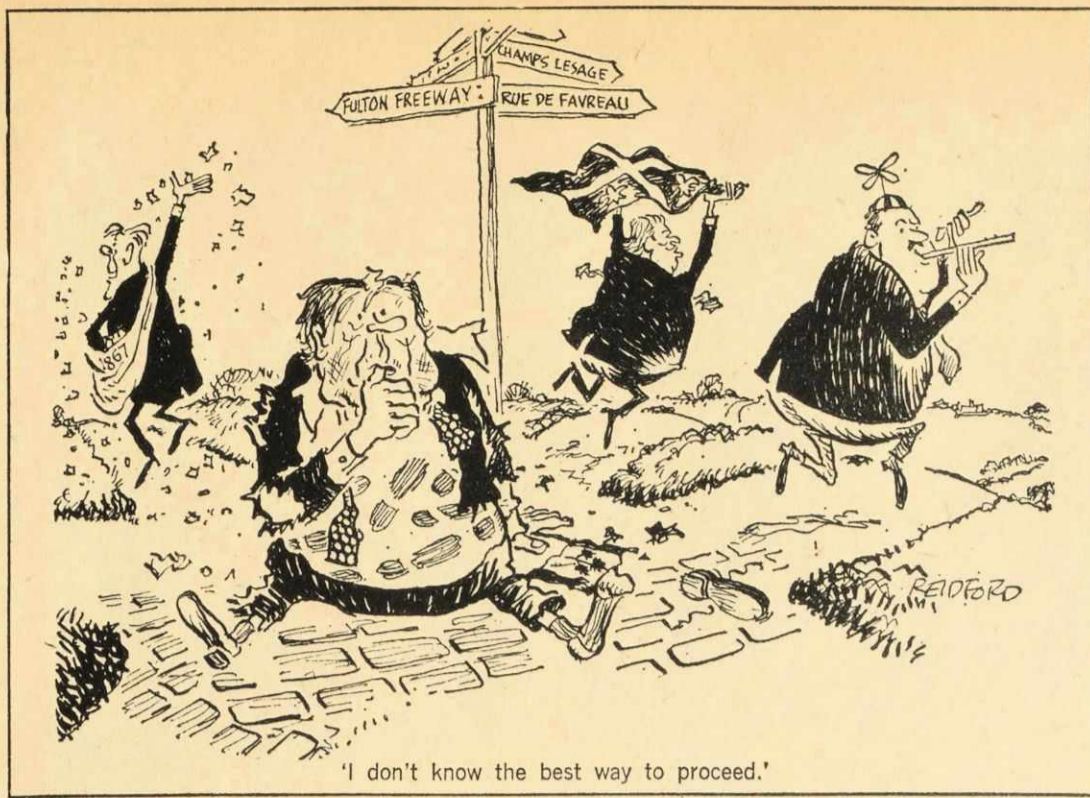
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'I don't know the best way to proceed.'

Where is student movement?

By JIM LAXER
For Canadian University Press
Sometime last fall, during the balmy aftermath of the Canadian Union of Student's Lennoxville congress, members of the country's student elite were saying that a "Canadian student movement" had been born.

And the same people that change hats for all the student conferences were harking back to CUS President Patrick Kenniff's new-frontier style remarks when he said "There exists in Canada today what might be called a Canadian student movement, with common aims that are powerful enough to transcend language, regional and structural differences."

Those were the days when CUS was busy recognizing the Union Generale des Etudiants du Quebec as a national union of students; when 44 student councils were boldly declaring themselves in favor of free education; and when the Student Union for Peace Action was about to engage in dozens of Berkeley-style actions to challenge university administrations.

It was the era of Sharon Sholberg's struggle to lead McGill into UGEG; it was a time when the University of Toronto still had the illusion that it was in the centre of student action in Canada.

And then there was the CUS duel with 18th century buccaneer economist Dean Bladen and all the heady preparations for national student day.

Those were the days when CUS really planned to send a student journalist to Vietnam; when everybody in the country was carping at the unborn Company of Young Canadians - with the company loving every minute of it.

And, of course, UGEG was building student syndicalism.

It was a time when editors were toppling; when the centennial commission was quaking before the youth community; and when Kahn-Tineta Horn was damning campus Indian weeks.

Then there was the Young World Mobilization Appeal that flashed onto the scene one day claiming to represent three million Canadian Youth only to disappear the next - and the Canadian Assembly of Youth Organizations that insisted it represented no one at all.

But somewhere along the line all the frantic, hopeful efforts began to falter.

The SUPA office in Toronto became too important to talk to local SUPA members and the U of T campus group, like many others, began to fade.

CUS, disheartened with the turnout for national student day, fell back on parliamentary lobbies and turned its efforts to sending hockey teams to Europe.

And of course UGEG was still building student syndicalism. But somehow the only point they really made was that Labrador should be annexed to Quebec (UGEG's press releases have a large map of Quebec, including Labrador, printed on them.)

On the international level CUS is still quietly investigating the International Student Conference (to find out whether it really is American-controlled) and meanwhile apparently feels Vietnam is too distant and unhealthy a place to send a Canadian student.

And then the student administrators sitting in Banff at Christmas appeared weary of action and seemed to want a period to consolidate whatever they thought they had, until sometime long in the future.

And so as the school year turns

toward exam time, it has become apparent that the torch did not fall to a new generation this year; and that student action takes more than feckless dreams to make itself felt.

ENGLISH WHILE YOU DREAM (Reprinted from UNESCO FEATURES)
Something every student dreams of - learning while he sleeps - is fast becoming a practical proposition.

Psychologists and educators all over the world have been experimenting with sleep-teaching techniques for several years now.

In Britain, a national Committee on Sleep Teaching has been formed to co-ordinate research and a number of companies are already offering specially-adapted tape recorders that will run all night long, repeating phrases from a foreign language or instruction in technical subjects.

The theory is that verbal messages get through to the brain even when the 'listener' is asleep and that, if the noise level of instruction is kept low and even, so as not to disturb the student's rest, facts are retained in the memory in much the same way as those absorbed by ordinary teaching methods.

But until recently, it remained a mere theory.

Despite apparent success in many individual cases -- and inexplicable failure in others -- the principles of sleep-teaching (or hypnopedia as it is coming to be called) had never been tested on a really large scale.

In October, however, the first mass hypnopedia programme, sponsored by the Education Services of the Czechoslovakian Radio, began in the industrial city of Usti nad Labem, in northern Bohemia.

Textbooks pervert physics?

Research bares history's most publicized fallacy

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE EVOLUTION OF "FICTION TO FACTS" OF THE "CURVE" BALL FARCE
The U.S., Canada - and also Japan - face the inevitability of recognizing that tens of thousands of alerted science-teachers no longer can be deceived by textbooks perverting physics to seemingly prove that a baseball can be PITCHED to curve. The "curve" ball is, in reality, a combination of complex factors involving the gravitational curve, and a fabulously-exploited optical illusion. Being a mere fantasy of vision - it is non-existent physically - it, consequently, has increasingly - explosive potentialities when foisted on alerted teachers and students as genuine. (Demonstrations by justly angry students are likely).

The time is passing when physics textbooks can be used to buttress and promote Organized Baseball's long-established campaign of indoctrinating the public into believing the "curve" ball is a spectacular and factual feat of O.B. stars. The technique of concealment of the all-important optical illusion factor (because of its tell-tale nature), twisting and juggling others, will no longer get by informed editors of educational publications, science-teachers and students interested in this matter. The truth is that the Bernoulli principle - often referred to as the Magnus Force - conclusively proves that it is impossible to PITCH that a regulation baseball to CAUSE it to curve as O.B. claims.

One of the leading, and presumably the costliest, books on physics ever published, follows a strangely devious and equivocal pattern in promoting the O.B. side of the "curve" ball case. This elaborate volume announces that its publication was aided by grants from three of America's most widely-known and famous foundations. In discussing the Bernoulli effect, it says: "There have been many arguments about the matter, but the 'curving' of a spinning baseball has been measured. However prejudice from a pitcher's reputation may

make a player or spectator see more curves than are there. With a lighter ball spinning fast - e.g. a cut tennis ball - real curves are easily seen." Why should a noted physics treatise to be found in universities, colleges, public libraries and homes throughout North America, find it necessary to make a statement which must be internationally-considered as an attack on my ball-flinger research findings? Should that attack be judged in the same light in which the foundations-assisted author compares a mere "spinning" baseball with a "fast-spinning" CUT tennis ball? He omitted mention that a DRIVEN tennis ball may have a spinning-velocity five, or more, times as fast as a baseball can be spun when THROWN. Why the concealment of such vitally important facts from the reader? Likewise he must have known the fact of there being an optical illusion of curve, but this too was hushed. Why the strange silence? Could it be that, otherwise, alert readers would at once have spotted the gigantic farce in "curve" counterfeiting in which an optical illusion is palmed off as the Bernoulli effect? (The curves - for a given spin-direction - being in opposite directions, proponents get themselves ludicrously trapped into arguing that the pitch curves away in opposite directions. - like the old classic of the horseman galloping off in all directions).

Our Toronto-published physics textbooks, of course, follow the U.S. pattern of promoting the O.B. "curve" ball case. (Obviously, there can be no geographical boundaries to any form of pseudo science.) This means that our Canadian science-teachers are in the same predicament as their fellow educators across America. All, apparently, are expected to be "patsies" carrying the burden of distorting physics to further enrich O.B. barons; fat salaries for O.B. pitching stars and convince sponsors that the glorified athletic feats of the Koufaxes and the Mudcat Grants aren't measured by a fake yardstick unfair to all other sports.

The experiment itself will last five months. The subject chosen for teaching by hypnopedia is English and instruction is being given via the piped radio network in the town. This will relay ten lessons, broadcast at fortnightly intervals, to the volunteer learn-while-you-dream students.

Each lesson lasts 12 hours - from 8 p.m. to 8 a.m. The first three hours are given with the student awake. They consist of a high-pressure course of grammar and vocabulary.

At 11 p.m., a soothing lullaby is broadcast to send the student to sleep and for the next four hours, the radio whispers the lesson again into his sleeping ears. At 2 a.m., a strident signal is transmitted to wake the guinea pig up for a brief revision. Then he is lulled back to rest again while the radio purrs on.

At 5 o'clock, his sleep ends and he has to follow a three-hour review of the lesson before his hard earned breakfast.

THEY MEET IN SECRET

There is a breed of student politician that believes that things are best accomplished in secret. These people, so very conscious of their alleged superiority over the mass of the students delight in every occasion on which they can hold a meeting of the Student Council "in camera" that is, in secret. There the big decisions can be taken free from the prying eyes of the press, and incidentally free from the criticism of the students.

Last Wednesday, for the second time this term our Council of Students adopted this tactic. A report was to be given on the very important negotiations on the Dal-King's agreement by Eric Hillis and the powers-that-be decided that this report must remain secret. They decided that the students of this university did not have the right to know the progress of negotiations which could very well have a profound effect on the extra-curricular life of every student on this campus for years to come.

Mind you, in all fairness to the Dalhousie Council it does seem likely that they took this action at the request of the King's Student Council. According to Robbie Shaw the meeting was closed to the press solely because John Cleveland and the King's negotiating committee requested it. If this is so, the Gazette feels that the Dal representatives should have rejected this suggestion as being unworthy of the democratic traditions which this part of the campus has always cherished.

There seems to be a school of thought amongst the student politicians at King's that under all circumstances the students themselves are not to be trusted with any information and decision making about important

questions. This is not in keeping with the direct democratic history of the famous King's Student Body meetings and is something which the Gazette hopes will not become the rule at this historic university. It seems to us that King's students should be made aware of all the issues involved in the Dal-King's negotiations as soon as possible.

Thus in the public version of the Gazette presents a short, rough version of the "in camera" session of the last Student Council meeting.

Eric Hillis reported that the first joint meeting found the two sides closer than might have been expected. Though the alternative of a total severing of relations was still a possibility, almost all the discussion centered around a scheme for amalgamation. It was reported that Dr. Smith was not opposed to such a scheme and further that the King's Student Council was in favour of it provided that certain conditions were met, specifically a guaranteed income for a period of years in order to ensure the maintenance of most King's activities.

Hershie Gavsie, an Arts rep. expressed some doubt about the scheme but was assured by Hillis that the committee did not wish to "take over", or end the autonomy of the King's Council. It was pointed out that the situation was not analogous to that at the University of Toronto since King's was actually a separate university rather than a college under Dalhousie. After some more discussion the Council agreed to the committee's report implying that they were in favour of guaranteeing King's activities.

The Gazette believes that this is a good thing. We only wonder why it is so difficult to tell the students about it.

Greatest threat to English Canada

It's weakness of will to nationhood

By GAD HOROWITZ
Gad Horowitz is an Assistant Professor in the Dept. of Economics and Political Science at McGill University. He is an editor and frequent contributor to Canadian Dimension.

The greatest threat to the existence of Canada is not the autonomous drive of Quebec. It is the weakness of the will to nationhood in English Canada.

The immediate danger is that the inevitable transfer of power to Quebec will be carried out as part of a general transfer of power from the federal to the provincial governments.

There is no way of avoiding an autonomous Quebec. Quebec demands and deserves autonomy. She will have autonomy within confederation, or there will be no more confederation. But there is no reason to strengthen the other provincial governments. On the contrary, there may be good economic and political reasons for strengthening the federal government in its relationship with the English speaking provinces. The obvious solution to Canada's difficulties would appear to be a federal government which is weak in relation to Quebec, but strong in relation to the other provinces. In other words, a "special status" for Quebec within confederation. Of course this solution can now be stated only in general terms; working out the details will be a long, and difficult grind. But no one has really begun to work them out. Events are not moving in the direction of a special status for Quebec. They are moving in the direction of greater autonomy for all of the provinces.

Why should this be so? Quebec is certainly not at fault. The French-Canadians do not care how English Canada manages its own affairs, so long as Quebec is left alone. Why, then, this complacency in the face of the impending break-up of English Canada?

What most students of Canada's problems do not realize is that Canada is now going through not one crisis, but two. The first is the crisis of Quebec, which gets all of the headlines and all of the hard thought. The second

is the crisis of identity in English Canada, which is losing the only unifying set of attitudes and symbols it ever had - the sense of being BRITISH North America - and is replacing it with . . . nothing. The Britishness of Canada was its ideological and emotional spine. It has been broken. This is Canada's quiet crisis. No one worries about it. No one says anything about it.

The flag affair, although conducted stupidly by both Liberals and Conservatives, was not meaningless or unimportant. It was paradigmatic of what is happening to Canada: the French cannot abide the Union Jack or the Red Ensign. Therefore we must have a new flag, a Canadian rather than an English North American flag. Two approaches are possible: the new flag can contain symbols of both nations, or it can contain symbols of neither. The first approach seems to be a reasonable, typically Canadian compromise but it is rejected, not because Quebec would object, but because it runs up against the crisis of identity in English Canada - the rejection of "British" as a reference symbol by English-Canadians, both those of British and those of non-British ancestry. And so the decision is made to have a flag which represents nothing: neither Union Jack nor Fleur-de-Lis, but a red maple leaf, "devoid of traditions and associations," "symbolic not of the past but of the future, and therefore, nothing, for the future is not. This is all very well for the Quebecois, they, after all, still have their Fleur-de-Lis. The Fleur-de-Lis was displayed in their schools yesterday and it continues to fly today. But English Canada has no flag. There is a French Canadian flag, and a pan-Canadian flag, but no flag for English Canada.

The survival of Canada depends on the resurrection of the English Canadian will to Nationhood. If it is not resurrected, the increasingly autonomous English Canadian provinces may fly apart and fall onto the United States of America. The resurrection cannot take the form of a return to the state of mind of a British colony, but it must have

some basis in the British past, because we have nothing else to build on. The worship of the scenery, the empty concept of Northernness, cannot replace it. It is time to stop the mindless rejection of things British. This Oedipal revolt against the father will have only been worthwhile if transcended.

The French Canadians often say to us: We French Canadians know that we are a nation. Whether you English Canadians are a nation is for you to decide. It is time that we took up this challenge. It is not enough to worry about French Canada's need for survival and to look for ways of reconciling this need with the equally great need for a continuation of the partnership between the two nations. It is also necessary to worry about English Canada. If we must devise new institutions and symbols for Canada, we should think not only in terms of their consequences for Quebec and for the partnership, but also in terms of their consequences for the English Canadian nation as such.

If we are willing to make use of it for our own purposes, French Canadian nationalism can help to create a true English Canadian nationalism. Group identities develop in conflict. We may not have been an English Canadian nation in the past; we may have considered ourselves Britons in North America (the old Tory view) or "unhyphenated Canadians" (the Dafoe-Diefenbaker prairie view), but it is no longer realistic to think of ourselves in these terms. The French Canadians will not permit unhyphenated Canadianism; and to think of ourselves as British North Americans is not only unjust to the New Canadians but unsatisfactory even to the scions of the loyalists. The fact that the French Canadians tend to think of us as English Canadian nation in a bi-national state, and address their demands to us as if we were a nation, may encourage us to think in their terms. French Canadian nationalism can help to beget English Canadian nationalism.

This is not an appeal to English Canadians to respond to the cry of "Quebec d'Abord" with the tit-for-tat of "English Canada

First." It is an appeal to give at least as much thought to the future of Confederation. There is reason to believe that the two nations will be able to live together in the bosom of a single state only when both are fully developed nations, each controlling their own destiny.

It is impossible at this stage to describe even the rough outlines of the new institutions which will have to be developed. There is a need for a great deal of careful thinking. Nevertheless, it may be legitimate simply to think that the exigence of a federal government in its present institutional form and with its present symbols and slogans militates against both English and French Canadians from developing their own distinctive national identities. The familiar French litanies runs like this "We are a nation. We cannot depend on Ottawa to satisfy our needs. We want institutions of our own to express our own distinctive spirit, to develop our own national life in accordance with our own system of values." So be it. But if French Canada needs autonomous institutions, perhaps English Canada also needs them. From the French Canadian point of view, English Canada has its own institutions and symbols in Ottawa and the nine provinces. But the provincial institutions are Provincial institutions; they cannot, severally or collectively, make a nation. As for Ottawa, it has appeared to the French as something which is English-dominated, which has not in the past and cannot by its nature express French Canada. True enough. But from the view point of English Canada Ottawa has often been seen as heavily influenced by the French, so much in need of making "concessions" to them, that it cannot, in its symbols and its policies, express English Canada. It may be that Ottawa, since it must express both English and French opinion, can fully express neither.

If this be so, future study may lead us to the conclusion that there must be in Canada not two sets of national institutions - French and pan-Canadian - but three - French, pan-Canadian, and English. This may mean two federal parliaments, one for English

and one in which the two nations come together to deal with common problems on some basis other than by representation by population and simple majority rule. Or it may mean a single federal parliament in which the English members alone determine policies for English-Canada by simple majority vote while the English and French together formulate Pan-Canadian policies by a three-fifths or two-thirds vote. Or it may mean something else. I know that I am avoiding many sticky details, but whatever specific forms are evolved, I am suggesting that we may have to move from a federation of nations, one of those nations being itself a federation. English Canada may not find it possible to become a nation unless it is able to express itself within the boundaries of its own institutions, without the pressures of a French presence inhibiting the development of a new set of English Canadian policies and symbols.

This has been nothing but speculation. But it is clear first speculation, and then hard thought, must proceed on the basis of these realities:
1) There must be an English Canadian nation (not a mere collection of English speaking provinces) in partnership with the French Canadian nation.
2) English Canada will have to decide what it is. Some balance will have to be struck among the British tradition, the American context, the provincial provincialisms, the minoritarian demands of the ethnic groups, the French presence in English Canada, and the desire for something new and relevant. The result should be a new Nation, bearing the clear imprint of a British past without offence to those of a non-British ancestry or to those of British ancestry who are now in conflict with their past.
3) The French Canadian demand for autonomy can be used to further the development of an English Canadian nation partly by encouraging the English to think of themselves as such, and by loosening the ties between the two nations so that EACH has room to breathe. In making the French Canadians maitre chez
-continued on Page 5-

FROM "NO" TO "MAYBE"

This is the season for election speculation. We feel that we would be derelict in our duty if we didn't comment on the play politics soon to be upon us.

So far there are no declared candidates for President. The most prominent non-candidate to date is John Young this year's Treasurer. John used to say "no" when asked about his Presidential plans, now he says "maybe".

The Vice-President depends on the President so little can be said about the office

though prominent possibilities include Peter Crawford, Maureen Kennedy, and of course Chris Thurrott.

The Treasurer and Editor have already been picked and Council members are expected to pick their successors next week at the latest. By then the Presidential and Vice-Presidential race is also expected to be straightened away.

Oh yes, the week after students are expected to get out and vote. But if you forget don't worry about it, your vote is only a formality.