

4 Million Dollar White Elephant For Dal

Murd, bagged in Dal's latest cultural safari will soon be chomping his way through four million dollars worth of University-sponsored peanuts in his new stomping grounds on University Avenue.

Murd is Dalhousie's proposed Arts complex. He will be "small enough to be intimate," adequate but "not flamboyant."

The Provincial government is providing two million dollars for the centre which will house the music, drama, and art departments. An additional half million was donated by Mrs. Rebecca Cohn, and an extra hundred thousand was given by an anonymous donor. The land, bordered by Seymour, Henry and University Avenues has been purchased by the Administration.

Murd needs more cash. Prof. Mercer said: "We are now searching actively for more money and we should know how we are going to proceed in a few weeks." The architect is also being asked to revise the plans to eliminate some costs.

Twenty students were asked about the new centre. "Would you participate more actively in drama and music if there were better facilities available?" 80 per cent of the students said that they would prefer to have a better place to eat and a place where they could meet."

Professor Wilson, head of the Music department has been "disappointed by the number of students who attend the Sunday afternoon concerts sponsored jointly by the University and the Student Council." The vast majority of the audience comes from "the general Halifax populace rather than from the student body" he noted.

Dr. C.B. Weld, chairman of the cultural affairs committee admitted that he was a "little disappointed in the student attendance at these performances."

"I had hoped," he stated, "that the students would flood the King's gym but this hasn't taken place." Professor Eric Mercer suggested that the centre be built "even if the students are not coming forward."

Approximately seventy five students are enrolled in all six drama courses offered. The same number takes Doctor Bevan's course on Modern Fiction. Only seven students have expressed an interest in the honors programme being offered by the Dept.

Dal offers two courses in Music. Seventy students are enrolled in them. The Music Department will occupy more than a third of the new building.

Is Murd a white elephant? Will he be spraying interest from his pail of culture merely upon a few interested faculty members?

Doctor Weld conceded that it would be "stupid" to build the centre without some student interest. I guess that we are providing facilities in the hope that interest will be there when it is built. "There is no excuse for building it, he added, for anyone other than students." He feels that there is a great deal of "latent interest that is perhaps unknown to the students at the present time."

Weld suggested that one of the major reasons for the present apparent apathy is "because never in the student's lives nor in the lives of their parents before them has there been any opportunity to appreciate the possibilities of art."

Professor Nichols, a member of the Cultural committee also noted "the lack of opportunity that most students have had to be introduced to the arts." "This, he said, has to be taken into account when we are deciding priorities."

"We aren't, he emphasized, starting with a complete lack of interest. Admittedly it is a long and

slow process given the homes and the education that most students have had."

Dr. Ernest Sprott said: "we are not planning on the basis of present student interest or the lack of it. When these facilities become available the students will want to participate." His feelings were shared by all members of the committee. Doctor Weld and Professor Nichols agreed that an increase in interest has been shown after the last few years: "from no interest in the arts whatever the exhibitions that we have had are drawing more and more crowds."

Murd is a practical as well as a cultural necessity. Halifax has no hall at the present time that has proper acoustical facilities for touring groups or for concert performances. Consequently Doctor Weld said: "the small groups of performers don't sound how they are supposed to sound." The new music hall will seat eight hundred.

In addition the music department hopes to branch out into the teaching area. Dal will soon offer a B.A. with a major in music. Its school is not to be set up in competition with music conservatories nor with Mount A. or Acadia; rather it will serve a very different need - that of providing trained music teachers for the province.

Orchestral training will also be given. "We are particularly lucky," Professor Wilson noted, "to have a symphony in residence here. No other Maritime university does."

The drama department now offers an honors programme. It has limited teaching facilities and very little rehearsal space. The new centre will alleviate both these problems. The new theatre seats three hundred. The majority of the space will be used for seminar rooms, rehearsal areas, teaching studios, and technical studios. Doctor Sprott said "these teaching facilities aren't elaborate. They are well equipped without being flamboyant."

Neptune theatre of necessity must produce plays that will be commercially successful. Dalhousie does not face similar limitations. Experimental plays can be attempted at Dal.

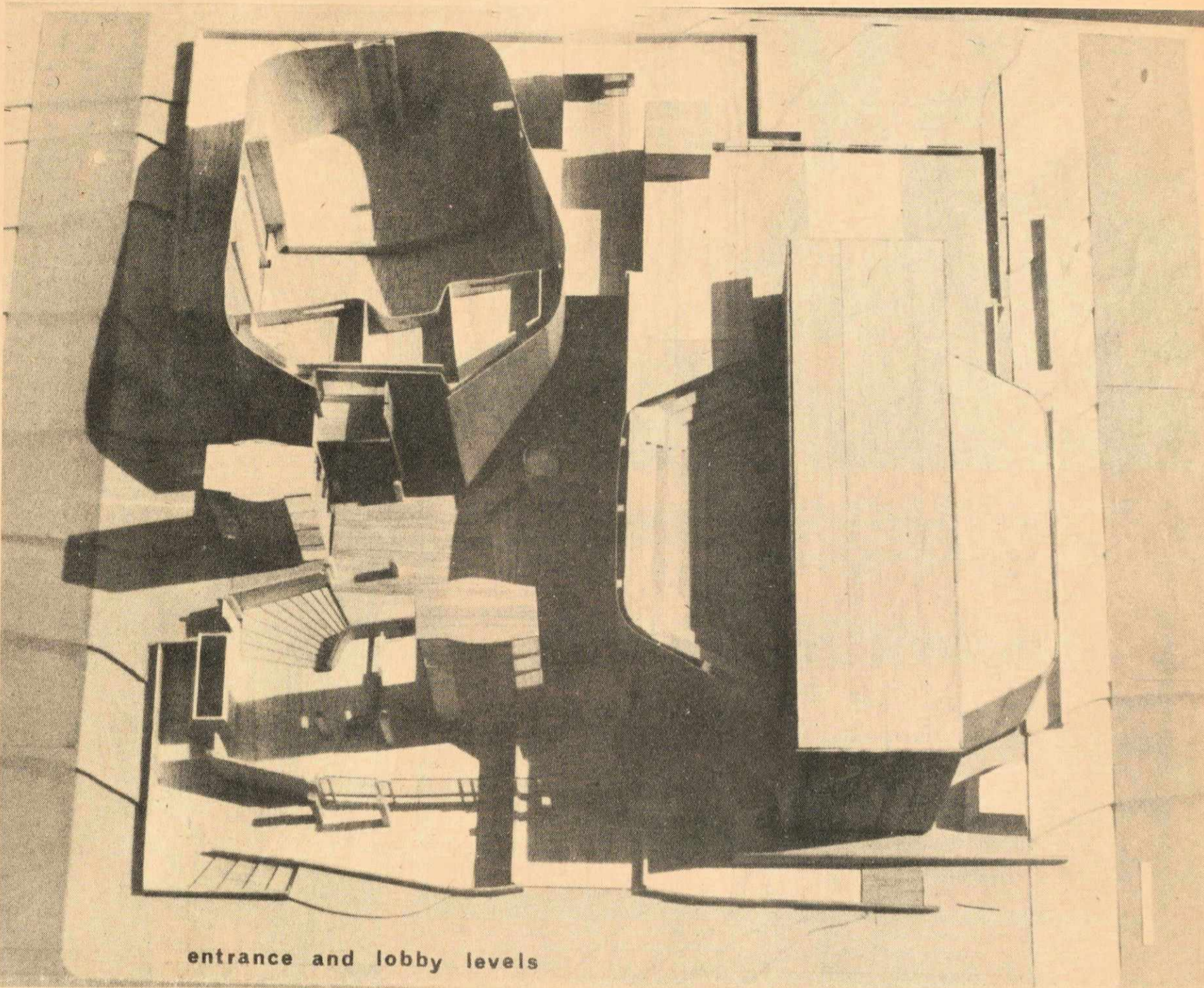
The art gallery cannot get first class exhibitions now. Dal does not meet the security standards laid down by the National Galleries.

"While it is not strictly true that Nova Scotia is a cultural wilderness" Professor Nichols said, by comparison with other universities in Canada our facilities do not measure up.

Soon they will. The new four and a half floor centre will house a music auditorium, an art gallery, a theatre, rehearsal rooms, teaching studios, lounges, work shops, and practice rooms.

"If the students aren't going to take my advantage of the facilities so much the worse for them" said Prof. Nichols.

Murd will arrive within twelve months. He may be a white elephant, it is up to the students to give him a glowy gray complexion.



entrance and lobby levels

Winds of Change over Africa

By NICK PITTAS

A great transformation is sweeping over Africa. A transformation made possible because the Africans, ideologically have a common factor: the acceptance of economic and social change.

This was the verdict of Dr. Friedrich Clairmonte, given in a series of lectures on African development sponsored by the Economics department last week. Dr. Clairmonte, who is deputy director of the planning and research department of the U.N. Economic Commission for Africa and a former member of the Economics faculty at Dal, began by out-

lining the main problems confronting Africa.

"The traditional forms of agriculture cannot meet the needs of development. Only by an extension of the agricultural base... can overall industrialization take place." For this extension to take place both internal and external changes must be brought about, added Dr. Clairmonte.

Internally, education is very primitive. In the whole continent the U.A.R. and South Africa have 82.3% of third level students. Moreover many educated Africans take the more comfortable foreign

service jobs rather than working in their own backward areas.

The proliferation of unskilled rural people, into the cities, has caused severe dislocation and unemployment. "A policy of planned coherent industrialization... is necessary to eliminate unemployment... a diversification in the output market is necessary to eliminate dependency on primary products. These are the main objectives that Africa has to tackle stated Dr. Clairmonte.

If Africa is to diversify its economy, and improve its general trade relationship in the world markets, it must not only implement a policy of import substitution, but furthermore the developed countries must abandon their protectionist trade policies, in order to allow African manufactured goods to compete favourably in the world markets.

Dr. Clairmonte pointed out that a further deterrent to development is the "balkanization" of industrial markets. He asserted that these markets must be integrated through economic union. "Multi-national co-operation is indispensable, if Africa is to achieve the trebling of agricultural production (between 1960-2000), which is the amount needed to maintain the present rate of output."

Clairmonte felt that many of the imbalances in the African economies was due to the control of the factors of production by expatriates most of whom (except in South Africa and Rhodesia) are not interested in increased domestic manufactured goods, but simply in expropriating the natural resources of the region. Thus, he said, most African countries have embarked on various experiments in socialism.

They are adopting socialism as a result of their increased awareness of the need for planned growth, and the need for African ownership of the factors of production. He described Tanzania as the best ex-

ample of planned regional growth, intense educational growth in necessary skills, and economic diversification due to the decrease in demand for sisal in the advanced countries as well as embarking on a program for improving communications, which is necessary if inter-African trade is to increase. The most notable project to this end is the Mao-Tse Tung railway between Dar-Es Sallam and Zambia.

Planning is still rather primitive in most cases due to lack of reliable data such as population figures, however Clairmonte felt that their sophistication and awareness augurs well for the future. Nonetheless, Clairmonte added that before the plans can be more effective there has to be a complete transition from discredited administrative methods of the colonial era.

The wasteful and anachronistic habits of the ruling African bourgeois elite is another stumbling block to structured growth. He said, "In the Gabon, 1% of the population consumes 33% of the total product". This elite refuses to "dirty" its hands in the country, where their skills are most needed.

Dr. Clairmonte concluded his knowledgeable lectures by affirming his belief that Africa, despite its many problems, will manage to solve its present problems, and will ultimately develop to the level of the advanced countries. As Lenin said to Trotsky, "The 20th century is not the time to be living if you want the quiet life". This, said Dr. Clairmonte is undoubtedly true for Africa today.

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The Economics department will be sponsoring further public lectures throughout the year. Keep your eyes open for them. If they should be half as interesting as Dr. Clairmonte's lectures, they will be worth your attendance.

King's Drama

The King's Dramatic Society last year succeeded outstandingly in its presentation of T.S. Eliot's Murder in the Cathedral. "This year it will attempt to repeat this success with Jean-Paul Sartre's The Flies," said J. Mark DeWolf, president of the Dramatic Society. In a meeting on Thursday 2 November the Society decided on this three act production, to be presented on the 6, 7, and 8 March, according to present plans. The director will be Robin Calder, a third year King's student from Scotland.

Meanwhile, this fall, the plans for the Theatre and Three Quarters, an evening of one-act plays, is proceeding on schedule.

At present three plays are in the production stage, and more are expected to enter. The plays will be presented on 24 November on an apron stage in the King's gym.

Haliburton

The Haliburton Literary Society, founded in Windsor in 1884, is Canada's oldest literary society. The Society is named after T.C. Haliburton, Nova Scotia's first historian and the creator of Sam Slick. In the early 1920's, after King's in Windsor burned down, the college and the society moved to Halifax. On the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, at 8:00 p.m., the Society meets in the Haliburton Room at King's, with authors of Canadiana invited to speak on their works, or students and professors giving papers on any subject. Cider and cheese, the traditional refreshments, are still served following each meeting.

Freshmen insecure, says Kingston

"A common problem at university is the difficulty students have in seeking and recognizing truth", said Dr. Kingston, head of Student Health at a meeting of Delta Gamma at Shirreff Hall on Nov. 7.

He said that freshmen are idealistic in their search for truth and often become scared and insecure when they cannot find it right away. By third or fourth year, many are more ready to accept compromise. Some change courses, some "tough out" the course they're in, and others drop out.

"I'm not so sure that half the people who are at university should be here," he continued, "Some attend because they have no other particular place to go at this time of life. They begin to realize that they have no motivation. Then their perception

in their search for truth is clouded by their insecurity."

He said that most students are afraid to open their minds to someone else. They must be able to expose themselves without being hurt. Students should try to find someone whom they can trust who will objectively help them evaluate their problems in their search for truth.

He added later that most students perceive the stress of university far greater than it really is because they feel so insecure. He said that 70% of the problems brought to him are primarily emotional. But he feels that he becomes detrimental to a student if he becomes a parent substitute for this is the time when students should be going through emancipation from the home.

Little 500 close at hand

With the "Big Day" rapidly approaching, the excitement of the Little 500 can be felt all over our fog-ridden campus.

Grad Students, Law Students, Sciencemen, Meds and even an occasional Artsman have been seen peddling madly around Dalhousie's all-weather under-water track in a frantic attempt to prepare both mentally and physically for this most gruelling test of manhood. As the day draws nearer, the tension mounts, and intelligence reports have it that the Lawmen have been having secret midnight practices in an all-out attempt to overthrow the three-time Little 500 champs, Science.

On the other hand, Science is quite confident it can cop the trophy for the fourth straight time even though the anchor man, Dave Crocker, will be unavailable for action because of a football game at UNB. Meds also will be at a disadvantage from the loss of speedy Terry Higgins, who plans to sleep late Saturday.

The Arts Eight seem to be the only team with an edge: their coach, Eric Kranz, is expected to be away at the UNB game. Arts is therefore the odds-on favourite if the team shows up and if George Hughes can stay on his bike. Phys. Ed. is the dark horse of the race.

Plan to be there Saturday, November 11 at noon, and support your faculty or boyfriend as the teams pedal their way through dense fog smashing all old records on the new all-weather track under the psychedelic lighting of the tick-away scoreboard. Don't miss this great event.

Fog, snow, and cold winds, but the Little 500 will be held as planned. This Saturday, at noon, teams from each department will race fifty miles on Dal's asphalt track.

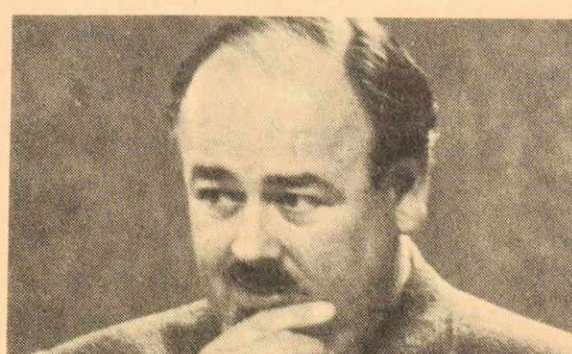
Science has won the relay race for three years straight, and has every hope of taking the prize again this year. The Arts and Law teams have been practicing hard however, and might topple the Science champions. The Med and Phys Ed teams are not expected to be strong at all this year, so it looks like a three-way battle.

Get out and support your team -- do not wait for the Gazette to come out on Thursday to discover the results.

Here's what to look for inside:



Che Guevara... the story of South America's most prominent revolutionary, as told by two of his closest colleagues. Graphic descriptions of his personal life, his life as a public figure, and the last few hours before his death. See page 9



"Take an empty glass and a jug of water, and pour the water into the glass. This gives one his education," says Arnold Edinborough, in his attack on the North American university. Story appears on page three. Article on Sorbonne may be found on page 4.

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