

Algerians despair at "Yankee" affluence

By ENID GREEN

Although the above statement was not scrawled on walls around Algiers during the American Exposition, it was a thought present to the minds of most Algerians. The great U.S.A. showed at the Exposition the most advanced computers, space capsules, farm equipment and luxury items; the Algerians came and saw, they walked among the exhibits silently showing little curiosity; and in their faces one could read the envy the despair, for they knew that Algeria would not have these things in their lifetime.

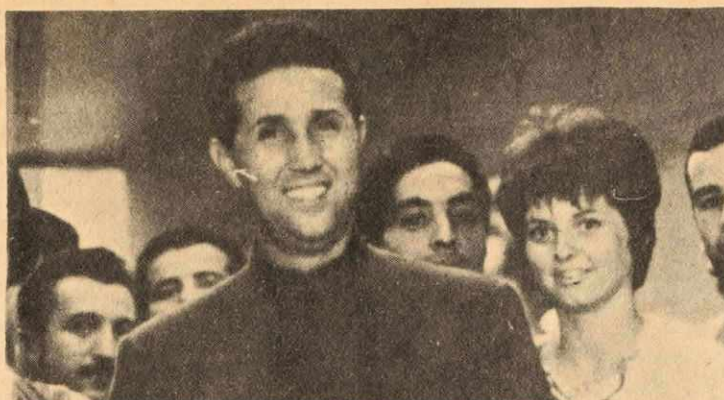
The Canadians who visited the Expo could see how it would alienate the few Algerians who went - their problem today is in finding food for their people and employment for their men. For these reasons the American Exposition went over like a lead balloon: it didn't even make front page news the day it opened because on that day 150 Russians arrived in Algiers to build a new village. At the Cite Universitaire de Ben Aknoun the Russians received a standing ovation from the Algerians for 10 minutes

when they first entered the dining room; a similar number of French students were in residence for orientation before going out and teaching in the Algerian schools for the summer - they had received no applause and their arrival had almost gone unnoticed.

One of the funniest things was that none of the Russians spoke French, and thus, when they wanted to speak to the Algerians they had to do so through a Canadian interpreter. One night at dinner, there were two Russians sitting at a table with three Canadians and two Algerians; one of the Russians spoke only Russian and the other spoke a little German - thus any conversation would be trilingual - from Russian to German, to French. Of course, the advantage of sending people who knew no French was readily apparent - they were unable to put their feet in their mouths - they could say nothing that would offend, for no one understood them. In addition, the old maxim "Actions speak louder than words" was applicable - what wonderful propaganda to imply in effect "We don't speak your

language, but we understand your plight, and for this reason we have come to help you." Such propaganda can be understood and accepted in Algeria, whereas the American Exposition was, in contrast, damaging. The Algerians felt that the Americans were simply gloating in showing off their capitalistic wealth.

However, there are some people in Algeria who do admire the United States, but their numbers are small and they speak openly only among friends. For despite the fact that Article One of the Constitution proclaims that "Algeria is a free and democratic republic" and despite the guarantees of civil liberties the Algerian people have little personal freedom. Under the Constitution the F.L.N. can put forward a Presidential candidate. Certainly, there is universal suffrage in Algeria, but voting is a farce for the result is representative chosen by the F.L.N. As if this isn't sufficient to keep the FLN in power other devices are resorted to: for instance, the pop-



ulace is driven to the polls by truck on election day, and on the way they are given two small balls - one black and one white. These balls are used to signify disapproval (black) or approval (white) of the matter to be voted on. However, before arriving at the poll, the people are told that they need the BLACK ball as their return ticket on the truck, so it's little wonder that 99.3 per cent of those voting on the acceptance of the constitution voted in favor of it!

The FLN itself is a closed shop: only those who fought against the French in the struggle

for independence and are in sympathy with the socialist aims of the state are eligible to belong. Thus, there are few members among the four million Berbers in the Kabylie mountains since the Berbers favor capitalism over socialism. The Kabyles are slowly becoming the gathering place for all dissidents and an estimated force of 9 000 troops are presently there as the nucleus of a counter-revolutionary body.

pendence Day tens of thousands took advantage of the free (for that day only) transportation into Algiers and packed the Place D'Independence to listen to Ben Bella one afternoon, and we spoke with him for an hour and a half. One of the first questions he was asked was "Do you think that the day will come when Algeria will have more than one political party?" He said that maybe in five or ten years Algeria might have a second party, but that for the time the country couldn't afford the price of democracy since there were so many things that needed to be done fast, and that it was necessary to concentrate authority in as few hands as possible to achieve these goals. The answer sounded honest enough, but it seems unrealistic to expect a group of oligarchs to reach the point where they will relinquish the power they have wielded for a decade. When asked if Algeria would align itself with the Communists bloc, Ben Bella emphatically stated that his people were too proud of their newly acquired nationhood to give it up for a new form of colonialism. He went on to say that Algeria's government favors the Marxist Leninist economic theories, but due to the fact that the country was Islamic it would never be

communist. Once again, this was a "political" answer, and in retrospect we realized that it was in itself contradictory. One of the basic ideas behind Islam society - society serves the individual and not vice versa - thus Islam and Marxist Leninist economic theories cannot be reconciled despite the polished attempts by government officials to do so. Later in the talk, Ben Bella spoke of the Israeli problem. Before making any comment, he apologized to any Canadian of Jewish origin and stated that his viewpoint was purely political. He told us: "Algeria will not go to war over Israel, for we have more important problems which we must face in our own country. However, should other Arab countries feel the need to go to war they will receive our support, for Israel is an artificial state, the creation of thousands of refugees of Arab origin." This answer was more than satisfactory, but it differed in content from other statements made by Ben Bella at Pan-Arab meetings in Cairo. In Cairo, Ben Bella had stated that Algeria would fight against but it could well be that such a statement was made in order to preserve (outwardly) Arab unity.



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Blonde, brunette or redhead

"Good life" with Miss Dominion of Canada

BLONDES MAY HAVE MORE FUN, BUT TAKE IT FROM A GIRL WHO SHOULD KNOW, MISS DOMINION OF CANADA, REDHEADS AND BRUNETTES HAVE THEIR FAIR SHARE OF THE "GOOD LIFE".

Green-eyed, Mary Lou Farrell of St. John's, Nfld., has been all three and fully enjoyed each experience. The five-foot-five "Bundle of Maritime Charm" was a redhead when she captured the national crown at Niagara Falls, Ont, as Miss Newfoundland; a blonde at the Miss Universe competition in Miami Beach, Florida; and is now a brunette for the Miss World competition in London, England (with a little grey sprayed throughout "to bring it out in color.")

Miss Farrell, whose official dimensions are 36-24-36, is planning to enter the Miss International Contest in Los Angeles, Calif. shortly. But in an interview with The Dalhousie Gazette she failed to disclose whether she would remain brunette.

In the interview Miss Farrell recalled some of her past experiences and thoughts on life. But probably her most memorable experience will be her impromptu Gazette interview.

She welcomed us to her hotel suite shortly after midnight. Wearing lounging pyjamas of pink satin slacks and a Japanese style white jacket embroidered with pink designs, Miss Farrell escorted us into her livingroom—past two beds, one turned down, the other laden with furs.

There she curled into one end of a couch. On her feet she wore a pair of turned up white bedroom sandals she received at the Miss Universe Contest. The only time she moved was to show us snapshots she had taken. We removed our coats and jackets and proceeded to interview our subject in rolled up shirt sleeves, sitting at the opposite end of the couch.

The conversation roamed over a broad field of topics for what Mary Lou a couple hours later termed in a cross between a Newfoundland and English accent: "The longest interview I have ever given."

As Miss Dominion of Canada, a more commercial title than that of Miss Canada—she can spend her prize in any manner - participates in more competitions, and makes fee-paid personal appearances. —Mary Lou Farrell has done an extensive amount of travelling in Canada and abroad, she would not otherwise have done.

In these travels she has met "Showbiz" personalities and politicians: Jackie Gleason, Vincent Edwards (Dr. Ben Casey), Rich Little, The Beatles, John Diefenbaker, Mike Pearson, and Joseph Smallwood. She missed meeting U.S. President Lyndon Johnson by arriving too early with other Miss Universe contestants. LBJ was still in conference.

But during a White House tour she saw Luci Johnson, the President's 17-year-old daughter, run up a flight of stairs with a boy in pursuit (probably her boyfriend Jack Olson).

At the time she thought it was "just terrible" to see someone running around the White House. "But after all, it is her home," she concluded.

Miss Farrell considers herself as representing the more "Mature" Canadian woman rather than the "All-Round Girl."

As she explained, the majority of girls entering beauty competitions are older teenagers (The "All-Round Girls"). Very few entrants are older. She is officially 21. Her predecessor was 24.

Freely admitting there are probably more beautiful girls around, Mary Lou figures she won the Dominion Contest, which is judged mainly on beauty without intelligence, because she was the "best one there" at the time. She figures she could have entered Miss Nfld. competitions earlier but had no desire then.

An accomplished opera singer, Miss Farrell had a tryout in Toronto by a Hungarian Maestro who wanted to sign her for two years, but it conflicted with her title obligations. She also sings popular and classical songs at will. Along with her two sisters, she had a regular CBC television show in St. John's.

In Halifax, N.S., to open the Atlantic Winter Fair, she goodnaturedly took time off on Halloween



"THIS IS WHAT MAKES ME" - Mary Lou Farrell, of St. John's Nfld., in Halifax en route to the Miss World Competition in London, posed for the Gazette. She had been in bed and changed from lounging pyjamas to accommodate the paper's need for a midnight picture.

Romeo and Juliet

Borders on greatness

By DAVID FINN

really was. She recalls with horror an experience with Miss Universe, lovely Miss Argentina. On their arrival in Toronto a mob of fans almost tore off their dresses.

By staying on the same floor in the same hotel as the Beatles Miss Farrell outdid the Mayor of Toronto to their refused admittance to their rooms.

Our beauty was invited in and spent an enjoyable two hours plus casually lounging around their room as they swapped stories and jokes.

She remembers them as "friendly, fine boys—a lot of fun". Next day, she recalls, as they met in the hallway, the Beatles made a point of calling out her name and wishing her luck in London—much to the amazement of security guards on their floor.

Probably the most ironical experience she has had to date occurred while touring Canada for Studebaker shortly after winning her National title. Since being a teenager, Mary Lou has been so busy between school (High School and two years Business College) and her television shows, she has never had time to obtain her Driver's Licence. Thus she was unable to drive her product to speak from experience about it.

Like marriage, the licence to drive will have to wait. Because of her increasing commitments. She does not believe in going steady, mainly because of her busy schedule. But she did admit to be currently dating a Consular Officer of the United States Consulate in her home town.

Despite her travels and hopes to become a famous singer in the future, Miss Farrell remains basically a Newfoundlander at heart. Her father is an engineer at Government House, and as Miss Dominion, continually on the move and having to base herself in Ancaster, Ont., she misses her home life.

The Gazette appreciates her co-operation. We realize anyone but a Maritimer would not have been as generous with her time.

Tommy Tweed's JOHN A BEATS THE DEVIL is a light, occasionally witty, enjoyable play. It is described as an "historical comedy", and its chief merit as a new Canadian play is that, for the most part, it is "good theatre". Still, perhaps it will not be amiss for us to attempt to assess its merits and demerits as quickly as possible. It is a chronicle play, and it demands imaginative help from the audience. This works, for the audience really agrees.

Tweed has written a number of brief, caricature-like roles for his large cast; this gives the impression of a lot happening, and its good for the actors. He has created three major roles, all of which capture the audience's fancy. These are the roles of Belial Burns, Patrick Buckley, and of course John A. himself. But there are a few problems. COMEDY AND CPR

Although we are aware from the beginning that this play is a comical history, the playwright seems to imply at many points that there is a serious substructure in the play. And indeed there is. We share John A's big dream of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and we even get a glimmering of how a His deep voice, with its short sharp emphasis, also works in this role, although this mannerism, unless firmly controlled may eventually hurt his acting more than it helps it.

The rest of the cast performs well. Dawn Greenhalgh makes a sort of internal tap dancer for this role, and it suits the tone of the play; he never seems to stand still, but weaves little patterns around himself and his victims. George Spurdakos is an engaging devil. He makes himself a sort of internal tap dancer for this role, and it suits the tone of the play; he never seems to stand still, but weaves little patterns around himself and his victims. His sharp voice, with its short sharp emphasis, also works in this role, although this mannerism, unless firmly controlled may eventually hurt his acting more than it helps it.

What one remembers from this presentation, however, is not necessarily the story, nor even the witty remarks; one remembers certain gestures, certain little actions that seem to scintillate in the mind. Follows in any of whom I take great personal delight in an important speech, Behrens dancing a little jig, or kick-His performance as John A's friend and caddy, Patrick Buckley-Sheer little jumps of joy.

BEHRENS BOUNCES Bernard Behrens is an actor in whom I take great personal delight in an important speech, Behrens dancing a little jig, or kick-His performance as John A's friend and caddy, Patrick Buckley-Sheer little jumps of joy.

brilliantly executed, and against the cool stone and warm brick of the Italian city in which the scenes were photographed, make a direct visual impact upon the viewer. In the interiors, costume colours frequently blend with the colour of the walls (browns and greens) or contrast (Juliet's scarlet and pink gowns). The effect is one which cannot be adequately described: it must be seen. The dissolves from one scene to the next are crisply executed, and particularly at the film's close. After Juliet, who has been lying in the tomb, with a single scarlet rose clasped in her hand, stabs herself, the image dissolves to the rose window of the cathedral where the bodies of the lovers have been brought. For a few brief seconds, the emerging light of the window, acts as a halo for Juliet's head.

The use of symbols is tasteful and subdued. The marriage of the two lovers is conducted by Friar Lawrence with a metal grill separating the pair. The friar

brings with him a lily from the small garden adjoining his cell and in the garden we see a small cistern flowing with water. Minutes later, Mercutio is dying on the steps of Verona's public fountain. Friar Lawrence, whom we first meet gathering flowers outside the city walls at dawn, recognizes that even the lowest elements in the Great Chain of Being, the rocks and the plants, retain something of God's infinite power. The potion he gives to Juliet is the colour of blood and of the gown which she had been wearing when her nurse told her of Romeo's offer of marriage. One minor point of criticism is that the pace slackens slightly toward the film's close. While this would ordinarily be fatal to a play such as Romeo and Juliet, the effect here is not overly disturbing. The impression one is left with at the picture's end is of artistic unity. The film succeeds both as cinema and as Shakespearean drama.

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