

The Dalhousie Gazette

CANADA'S OLDEST COLLEGE NEWSPAPER



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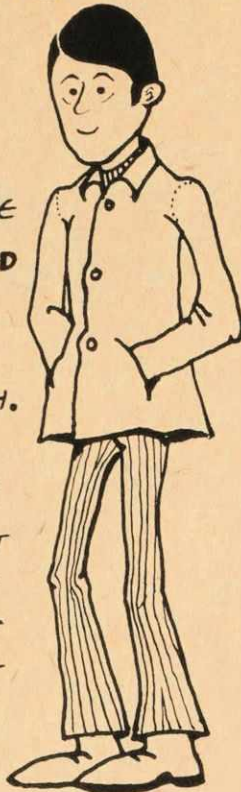
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COLLEGE

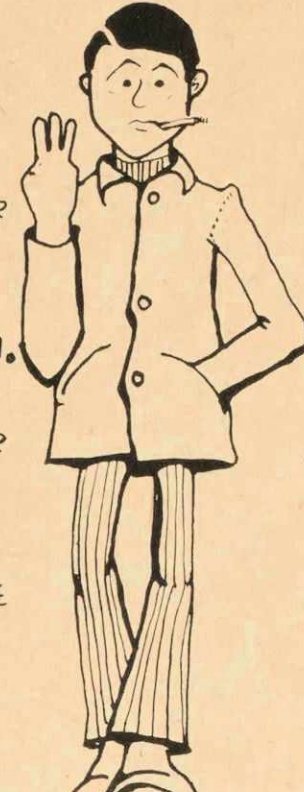
AT FIRST IT WAS
WONDERFUL. MY
DAD TALKED TO
THE DEAN AND I
LIVED IN RESIDENCE
AND TOOK PRE-MED
SO I COULD BE A
DOC LIKE MY DAD
... THEN I WENT
INTO SCIENCE. I
PASSED ALL BUT
ONE. IT DIDN'T
MATTER 'CAUSE I
ONLY NEEDED IT
FOR MEDICINE
ANYWAY...



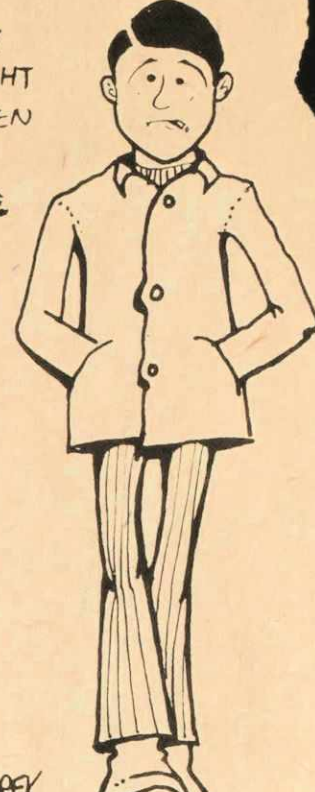
I STILL LIVED IN
RESIDENCE AS
MY OLD MAN WAS
FOOTING ALL OF
MY BILLS.
MY THIRD YEAR I
SWITCHED TO MY
2 1/2 YEAR OF ARTS
AND GOT A ROOM
OFF-CAMPUS 'CAUSE
THE OLD MAN CUT
ME OFF WHEN I
DIDN'T WORK THE
SUMMER BEFORE.



THE GUYS WHO
LIVED NEXT TO
ME DRANK A
LOT BUT I STILL
GOT THREE FOR
FIVE 'ONLY I
MISSED MY
SUP IN FRENCH.
I'M TAKING
SIX THIS YEAR
AND WITH ONE
AT SUMMER
SCHOOL I'LL BE
ONE SHORT...



BUT I'LL PICK
IT UP AT NIGHT
SCHOOL WHEN
I GET BACK
FROM EUROPE
THE YEAR
AFTER NEXT!



DEBBE SHARTY

ANALYSIS: The Orangeburg Question

By RICHARD ANTHONY
College Press Service

ORANGEBURG, S.C. (CUP-CPS) — On Thurs-
day, February 8, three black students were shot to
death when police opened fire on an assemblage of
students near the entrance to South College here.
Thirty-seven other students were wounded.

Most of the early press coverage of the event
was a restatement of the police view of what had
happened. It was reported, therefore, that the three
died in an exchange of gunfire with the police, that
sniper fire from the students started the exchange,
that "black power militants" had incited a student
riot, that students had stolen ROTC target rifles for
use in the battle, that the presence of 600 Guards-
men and several hundred policemen had averted
further violence, etc.

Next day, the first public dispute about what
happened Thursday night began NBC Correspondent
Sidney Lazard who was on the scene that night,
said in a morning broadcast that the other newsmen
on the scene agreed that the police gunfire wasn't
provoked by sniper fire from the students. State
officials, including Gov. Robert E. McNair, em-
phatically denied Lazard's conclusion.

In his evening broadcast Lazard omitted any
reference to the question of who fired first, be-
cause, he explained later, the situation that night
was too confused for him to be sure what had hap-
pened, and because he didn't think the issue was
worth the controversy it had aroused.

But controversy continued, nonetheless, and
spread to include a number of questions about what
happened that night. Some of the questions have
been more or less resolved -- others probably never will
be.

Investigative work by two reporters from out
of town has revealed that one of the dead students --
Sam Hammond -- was definitely shot in the back.
The evidence is not as conclusive as in the case of
one of the other students -- Delano Middleton -- but
is still strong.

Gov. McNair has told the press that one of the
reasons the troopers opened up was that they thought
one of their own men had been shot. Two newsmen
who were there, however -- Lazard and Dozier
Moble, an Associated Press photographer -- say
that the trooper, who was hit in the face by a piece
of wood thrown by one of the students, had been put
in an ambulance before the police barrage began,
so that the other police had plenty of time to find
out he wasn't shot.

Police officials, explaining why the troopers
used shotguns with the heavy shot used by deer
hunters, as well as carbine rifles, told the press
the wind was blowing away from the students so that
they couldn't use tear-gas.

Lazard says he can't remember any wind.
"We were out there a long time," he says, "and
we would have been a lot colder if there had been a
wind." Two S.C. State faculty members, who were
on campus Thursday, also can recall no wind.

A photo taken just after the police barrage
shows smoke rising from a fire the students had set
earlier. The smoke is rising straight up. Another
photo, taken before the police moved in, shows smoke
drifting in the direction of the students.

Gov. McNair indicated last week that one of the
reasons the police had to resort to gunfire was that
ROTC target rifles had been stolen by students. This
week, the governor's representative in Orangeburg,
Henry Lake, admitted that the rifles had been stolen
after the police barrage.

These, then, are some of the questions of fact
that have generated controversy since last Thurs-
day's killings. They are not unimportant, as shown
by the controversy they have aroused. Yet, even if
resolved one way or the other, do they explain what
has been going on in Orangeburg?

There are other questions that bear on the
Orangeburg shootings.

To what extent is Orangeburg a segregated
community? Several residents said that the bowling
alley, which was the target of student integration
efforts early last week, was really a symbol of a
widespread pattern of discrimination in Orangeburg.
They cited the city hospital, the movie theatres,
the schools and the news media as the most dis-
criminatory institutions.

Were "black power militants" responsible for
the student demonstrations? One report, unconfirm-

ed, is that the Orangeburg SNCC representative,
Cleveland Sellers, opposed both the demonstration
at the bowling alley Thursday and the demonstration
on campus Thursday night. (At this writing Sellers
is still in the state penitentiary in Columbia, S.C.,
on \$50,000 bond).

What part was played by the dissatisfaction of
students with the kind of education offered at S.C.
State in contributing to their frustration? Last year
they held large demonstrations and were about to
march on the state capitol to protest the fact that
some young members of the faculty weren't being
rehired.

These are all important questions, and deserve
the kind of research that hasn't been made. But
most important of all is a question that defies a pat
answer: how will Orangeburg affect the thinking of
people in this country?

There is little doubt Orangeburg will convince
many black people who have been opposed to violent
methods that, at the very least, they should arm
themselves for self-protection. A co-ed of the uni-
versity of South Carolina who is a friend of several
students at S.C. State said after Thursday's shoot-
ings: "Armed." (The S.C. State students) are coming
back armed."

What about white Americans? Presumably most
of them will see Orangeburg as another black riot.
That's how most of the early press reports describ-
ed it.

On Saturday, two days after the students were
shot, a white newsman named Jim Hoagland was hit
on the head with a weighted stick. His assailant was
Aaron Pyror, a student at Central State University
in Ohio who drove to Orangeburg after hearing what
had happened. Pyror was reportedly high on drugs.

Early this week another white newsman men-
tioned the Hoagland incident, which was filed as a
separate story by the Associated Press. He said to
me, "That shows those Negroes can't cry about
police brutality," or words to that effect. His words
suggest, better than public opinion polls ever could,
what may be the significance of Orangeburg for this
country.

Six Hours To Liberate South Vietnam

By TRAN VAN DINH
College Press Service
For Canadian University Press

Editor's Note: Tran Van Dinh, Vietnamese jour-
nalist and former acting ambassador to the United
States, writes a regular column for the College
Press Service.

WASHINGTON (CUP-CPS) -- When \$2,639,000
Bomb-proof, shatter-proof U.S. Embassy in Saigon
was dedicated last September to replace the old one
which had been bombed March 1965, a Vietnamese
journalist friend of mine wrote me in obvious sad-
ness that "the sun will never set on the American
Empire in South East Asia."

Indeed with the imposing Pentagon East, the ex-
panding bases at Cam Ranh, Da Nang, Bien Hoa,
just to cite a few huge and permanent installations,
it seemed to some Vietnamese who have forgotten
the durable spirit of resistance of the Vietnamese
people, that the U.S. power cannot be touched, let
alone attacked. At any rate, the U.S. Embassy (with
reinforced concrete construction surrounded by a
terraced concrete sunscreen that also serves as a
blast shield, protected by an eight-foot high wall,
a helicopter pad on the roof) was until January 30,
1968, the symbol of American power, the power to
stay, to destroy, to change culture and civilization,
the power to dispose and propose.

Then at 3 a.m. on January 30, on the occasion
of TET (Vietnamese Lunar New Year, the Year of
the Monkey), the citadel of American power was as-
saulted by a squad of bare-footed, peasant-dressed
members of the National Liberation Front of South
Viet Nam (NLF), called by the Western press, Viet
Cong). The siege lasted six hours and the Embassy
was rescued by a detachment of the 101st Airborne
Division which landed on the helicopter pad on the

top of the chancery. When the battle ended, 19 NLF
bodies were found in the compound, Six U.S. servicem-
en were killed and five wounded.

The representative of U.S. power in Viet Nam,
Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, who lives nearby and
who had been earlier whisked away to a safer place,
told the press in Saigon the evening of January 31
that "the attack on the Embassy failed because they
were never able to enter the chancery building." Any-
one who watched the Huntley Brinkley show on
January 31 could judge by himself and see by him-
self what actually did happen. Of course, Ambassador
Bunker cannot admit that the members of NLF forces
have penetrated the Embassy; no Emperor can say
that his throne is touched by the commoners, and by
"rebels" at that.

The attack on the U.S. Embassy was part of a
simultaneous assault on the South Viet Nam presi-
dential, the Pentagon East, the South Viet Nam Army
General Staff, and the South Viet Nam government
radio (which was blown up in shambles). President
Thieu had to use the master's voice, the U.S. Army
Radio, to announce Martial Law (not against the NLF
but against neutralists and people who talk about
peace) and the suspension of a Constitution which
has never been implemented. Thieu also called on
the people "to evacuate areas infiltrated by the Viet
Cong" so that the U.S. Air Force could bomb the
NLF strongholds around the city.

If Thieu meant what he said, he should start by
evacuating his own office to Honolulu or Washing-
ton, D.C., or have it bombed. Thieu should be in-
telligent enough to know that his office as well as all
agencies of the Saigon regime are penetrated by the
NLF.

The attacks in Saigon signaled the assault and
occupation of more than half of the 44 provincial
capitals and the shelling of at least 25 airfields. In
the old imperial city of Hue, the third largest city
in South Viet Nam, the NLF flag was flying on the
traditional flagpole. Once in 1945 (August) the yellow
flag of the Vietnamese monarchy was lowered and
replaced, at the same flagpole by the Red background,
yellow star flag of the Democratic Republic of Viet
Nam. Several big cities (until February 2nd, time
of this writing) such as Pleiku, Kontoum, Quang
Tri, Qui Nhon are still being held by the NLF. In
Saigon itself, small groups of NLF soldiers were
still attacking police stations.

For at least six hours on the New Year of the
Monkey (1968) South Viet Nam was in fact liberated.
The American power crumbled, the South Vietnamese
regime vanished, the bourgeois-gentlemen of Saigon,
for some time tranquilized and corrupted by U.S.
power and money, woke up with the New Year to
the realities of their country. They saw for the first
time the face of the liberators, the peasants of
Viet Nam.

Both Hanoi and the Liberation Radio of the NLF
attributed the attacks to the cancellation of the TET
Lunar New Year Truce. The Liberation Radio noted
that Saigon first cut its truce from 48 hours to 36

and then cancelled it entirely. The Central Com-
mittee of the NLF was quoted as saying that the
cancellation angered the Vietnamese people so it
ordered political cadres and front line troops to
"stand side-by-side with our people and stand up to
the invading Americans and the serviant government
by killing them". One must remember that TET is
the most important festival for the Vietnamese and
that the NLF had proposed since November 17, 1967
a week truce.

Some people may say that the NLF must have pre-
pared all these attacks months ahead, that such an
offensive could not have been mounted so quick-
ly. To say this is to suppose that the cities in South
Viet Nam are completely under the control of the
U.S. and the Thieu-Ky regime. But everyone who is
familiar with this war knows that the NLF has al-
ways maintained a very strong political and military
apparatus in all cities. In Saigon, the famed "Trung
Doan Tu Do" (Citadel, In Saigon) and the CIO Sapper
Battalion are not very far from the U.S. Embassy,
and their members are among the three million
inhabitants of the city. Most of these three million
citizens live in poverty besides the luxurious villas
of the U.S. and Vietnamese generals.

Now that President Thieu has declared martial
law, he will use it against the Buddhists, the students,
the Vietnamese who shot this atrocious war to end.
Any dead Vietnamese who was by the Saigon police will
be a "Viet Cong terrorist".

The Saigon Post on January 27 printed a story
titled "The Viet Cong flag flying at American head-
quarters" which reads: "Passersby along Nguyen
Du and Truong Cong Kinh Wednesday (January 24)
spotted a Viet Cong flag flying high up a residential
house. Judiciary police, alerted, subsequently ar-
rived to investigate. Three Americans flatly refused
to let the lawmen take down the flag. They were
identified as SS/4 Hussey TP Hqs., SS/4 Hollar
TP Hqs., and HP LT, Humber. Later the cops with
the help of a Joint Patrol Chief succeeded in bringing
down the Viet Cong flags."

Maybe the three U.S. servicemen were rehearsing
a future scene, maybe they were joking at the whole
situation. Joke or no joke, the situation in South
Viet Nam after the New Year of the Monkey will
not be the same. This is high time for the U.S. to
recognize that the war in Viet Nam cannot be won.
As columnist Joseph Kraft wrote in the Washington
Post of February 1:

"The war in Viet Nam is unwinnable and the longer
it goes on, the more Americans, already badly over-
exposed, will be subjected to lossess and humilia-
tions, even in places of maximum security. That
is the message the other side is trying to get across
by the wave of assaults on the Saigon Embassy and
other places in South Viet Nam. And because the
message so obviously serves the adversary, it is
tempting to dismiss it as propaganda."

Optimistic statements are pouring out of Saigon,
but the realities are there for everyone to see. The
sooner Washington sees them, the better for the U.S.
and for Viet Nam as well.

To Clarify The Gazette's Policy

One of the targets for criticism in the latest
Presidential "Campaign" has been the Gazette's
editorial policy and content. Therefore the edi-
torial staff of the Gazette feel that it is in-
cumbent upon them to clarify the editorial policy that
guides the general policy of this paper.

Criticism of our paper is based on the fal-
lacious doctrine that university organizations,
be they student councils or campus newspapers,
have no basis for expressing opinions on the
pressing issues of our times.

However, it should be apparent that the
university is not an isolated unit apart from
society, but rather an integral unit within so-
ciety which can have no meaning for its exist-
ence, unless it can be related to the cultural,
political, and economic processes of society.
What is true for the university must also be
true for student organizations within the univer-
sity.

It was in this spirit that last year's student
council passed the Declaration of the Canadian
Student.

The major criticism of the Gazette's edi-
torial policy is that it does not reflect the op-
inions of the majority of Dalhousie students. If
this is the case who is to argue that the Decla-
ration of the Canadian Student reflects the
thinking of the majority of the students at Dal-
housie. Certainly none of the Presidential Can-
didates opposed the Declaration on this or any
other basis.

Furthermore the Declaration reinforces our
view by stating that the student has "the right
and duty to improve himself as a social being
and contribute to the development of society
by . . . engaging in fundamental action, as an
individual or in a group, to confront society
with discoveries and to promote consequent
action to bring reforms into practice."

Seen in this light, therefore, university
students and their organizations have as much
right and indeed as a significant intellectual
element in society have a moral responsibility
to express their opinions on important issues.
It would be the worst sort of negligence if the
student newspaper did not confront the student
body with comment and opinion on these types
of issues.

Student newspapers have, as they should
have, passed well beyond the bulletin board and
gossip column stage. If relevant involvement is
to occur there must be a meaningful confronta-
tion with the realities. It is on this axiom that
the Gazette revolves.

The Gazette cannot reflect the opinion of
the average student, as we feel that there is no
such thing. One cannot editorialize by concen-
sus. As for the accusation that the Gazette is
biased, we must emphasize that all non-campus
stories are not news stories, and as such are
only as biased as the individual writer, more-
over we feel that any dichotomy between the
Gazette policy and individual student thinking
must ultimately synthesize in a higher level
of consciousness in the student body, and in
their awareness of the ramifications of the ed-
ucational system, government and society as a
whole.

The Gazette accepts and encourages criti-
cisms and suggestions concerning the policy
and format of the newspaper. What we have
written above does not mean that we do not
recognize or do not seek to fulfill the two other
major roles of the campus newspaper, these
being adequate coverage of campus news, and
comment on developments within the university,
and student government. Ultimately, the ques-
tion of content and form of the Gazette must be
the decision of the Editor and his staff.

DGDS Unorganized

6175 Murray Place
Halifax, N.S.
February 19, 1968

gramme it would have been impossible to learn the
names, not only of the actors, but especially of the
production crews. Surely this is a blatant breach of
theatre etiquette.

Furthermore, when I bought the tickets, there
was no-one in the box office who knew which seats
were \$1.65 and which were \$2.20. So poor was the
organization that there was no seating plan available
anywhere in the D.G.D.S. office.

I find it very difficult to sympathize with the
Dalhousie Guild and Dramatic Society when they offer
the public such an unorganized production and
then have the audacity to charge further for a
programme.

Yours sincerely,
Michael J. Ardenne

To The Editor
DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

Dear Sir:

I attended the Saturday evening Performance
of the D.G.D.S. Production of "Oh What A Lovely
War" and feel compelled to register a complaint
about the house management, I was appalled to find
that after paying a minimum of \$3.30 per couple I
was charged further for a programme. I realize
that these programmes had 16 pages and bristol
covers, but included were seven full pages of ad-
vertising. Without purchasing a copy of this pro-