



The Dalhousie Gazette

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Christmas cheer and lots of beer

A very wise man once said - "If you don't have anything to say keep your mouth shut."

Every week the Gazette prints editorials. We like to believe that in most cases they represent a definite position and that they are written in a clear, straight forward fashion.

We say the things we do because we believe them, and we believe they should be said. However, this week is different.

Because of exams our staff suddenly shrank leaving the faithful few to churn out the last edition. Page editors wrote copy, edited copy and when they had spare time they acted as typists.

You may have guessed by now that we are trying to say that there will be no regular editorial.

Topics are very scarce now that everyone is confronted with the spectre of exams and essays. There are issues - but none of them are new and neither are our ideas.

Therefore, to save you from reading filler and us from writing it, the staff of the Gazette would like to substitute the following for our customary 'seeds-of-wisdom':



Letters to the Editor

Dear Sir;

In reply to "a local thought criminal's" letter (The Dalhousie Gazette, November 17, 1966).

Why does a.l.t.c. think that clinical psychologists should not be concerned with controlling behaviour? Until this is possible a certain proportion of the population will be forced to live in mental institutions, and an even greater proportion will live in varying degrees of misery within society, because they are afflicted by neurosis. Only when psychology can control behaviour can these people be helped.

Behaviour control, per se, implies nothing about how this power will be used. For some reason a.l.t.c. assumes it will be used only for evil. To suggest that some sinister plot is afoot, whereby educationalists are waiting for the day when children will be controlled in the classroom by pressing a button is ludicrous. However, implying that Dr. Beach's "mentality" is such that his efforts are contributing to some Orwellian future, not only reveals an abysmal ignorance of the actual procedures used by clinical psychologists, but is an unwarranted slur on Dr. Beach's character. Furthermore, these wild accusations are dangerous, because many students requiring his help may be influenced by such nonsense. For these reasons, let me try to sort out fact from fantasy in a.l.t.c.'s statements.

A.l.t.c. is worried that certain therapeutic techniques are used by psychologists and psychiatrists, although it is not fully understood why they work.

I need not elaborate on the absurdity of the notion that because we do not understand how a helpful technique works it should not be used; or alternatively, that the person administering the treatment must know how it works for the treatment to be useful. Should all teaching and learning be suspended because we do not understand how a technique works? Should all treatment of cancer be stopped, because we do not know how they work? Furthermore, by what peculiar twist of logic does a.l.t.c. equate lack of understanding of the underlying process of a therapeutic technique with a lack of moral judgement on how it should be used?

I would like to point out that the battery-operated shock apparatus seen in Dr. Beach's office is used in one technique of a much larger class (which

of personality or alternatively, whether the dynamics of personality must first be altered - thus resulting in behaviour changes. The former relatively recent point of view is held by behaviour therapists, while the latter point of view is the more traditional approach based on psychoanalytic conceptions developed in the 19th century.

It is implicit in a.l.t.c.'s remarks that he supports the latter theory, but he cannot, a priori, accept this point of view as correct in order to imply that Dr. Beach's approach is wrong, since, which theory is correct is the point at issue. In fact, there is a growing body of evidence that behaviour therapy is superior to more traditional techniques with certain kinds of emotional and behaviour problems.

Apparently a.l.t.c. has no conception of the actual practical details of behaviour therapy. Behaviour therapy is not just "20V jolts". It is a carefully defined set of experimental operations which cannot be considered in isolation without rendering the whole concept meaningless. With or without shock, it would be totally unsuitable for the type of behaviour control described by a.l.t.c. in his imaginary classroom. By the same token, electro-convulsive therapy cannot be related to behavioural control in a.l.t.c.'s sense by the wildest stretch of the imagination.

In conclusion, I hope I have made it abundantly clear that a.l.t.c.'s comments are based wholly on a vivid imagination coupled with illogical reasoning and some scraps of half-digested knowledge. In view of my remarks, it is not surprising that a.l.t.c. did not have the courage to sign his letter; or was he worried about a visit from the local thought police?

Yours sincerely,
Barry Fowler,
A Dalhousie Student
Editor, The Dalhousie Gazette;
Sir;

The evils of our time have -- and how could it be avoided? -- penetrated into the "most cultured" faculty of our campus, the theatre department. Evil, by any artistic standards, is the sacrifice of quality for quantity. Yet "quantitative" is the slogan of the new leaders, economists in the theatre. Here too Canadians successfully imitate the United States. With new blood educated in the south in the theatre department, we have also acquired this evil of mass production in the theatre.

Today students are cast in two or more plays at the same time, or in close succession, and it is little wonder that Laudisi is still playing Bolingbroke. Why this? Because the key figures in the theatre department want production, and production because it gives recognition, and recognition because it gives a good position. Who cares if he flunks his year - "this is not our problem."

It takes no prophetic inspiration to foretell where the theatre department is headed for, provided they continue on their present course. For a while the stage productions may thrive on the groundwork laid in previous years, but with the loss of an

excellent speech professor, and the emphasis on more stage production, the audience is going to be insulted with inferior productions. Haven't we got enough of this already? Can an inferior theatre, with mumbling actors, raise the students' joy in cultural activities? And finally, should the students tolerate a dog eat dog competition in the department which pretends to be the cultural herald of our time? If theatre becomes a bullet factory, the results will be death to cultural taste.

HENRY ENDRES

Governments are using colleges to do war research

A great deal of nationwide publicity has attended the publication of a recent issue of RAMPARTS magazine, containing an article which alleges that Michigan State University allowed itself to be used as a front for the Central Intelligence Agency in Viet Nam.

During the 1950's, Michigan State had a contract with the U.S. government to serve as a consultant to the government of Ngo Dinh Diem. During that period, the RAMPARTS article asserts, the University knowingly hired agents of the CIA, gave them academic rank and provided cover for their activities in South Viet Nam.

The RAMPARTS article brings into public view only one aspect of a very large and complex set of problems. The willingness of Michigan State University to allow its name to be used to conceal the activities of a government agency, one of whose functions is the subversion and sabotage of foreign governments deemed unfriendly to the U.S., is only the most odorous example of a process which is very widespread and which reaches into almost every major university in the country. One of these problems is fairly well symbolized by the response of one of the leading figures in the Michigan State affair, Professor Wesley Fishel, one of the first American advisers to Ngo Dinh Diem. Asked by the New York Times to comment on RAMPARTS' expose, Fishel said that one of the authors, Robert Scheer, was sympathetic to the Viet Cong and to Premier Fidel Castro of Cuba. While admitting that the Michigan State team in Viet Nam had served as a cover for CIA agents, he said that the public ought to know about the partisanship of Robert Scheer for the Viet Cong and Fidel Castro.

Fishel's point is that since the Viet Cong and Castro are evil enemies of the U.S., then anyone who is sympathetic toward them must also be evil. Only such a person would criticize the relationship between Michigan State and the CIA. This simple argument does not deal accurately or fairly with Robert Scheer. Scheer has for several years engaged in serious study and writing on revolutionary movements in various parts of the world. He was co-author of a very fine book on Cuba in 1963. He has written extensively on Viet Nam. Basically he is saying that many underdeveloped countries in the world today are governed by corrupt oligarchies. When sooner or later the people in these countries start a revolution against these oligarchies, the U.S. will be forced to decide whether it favors the oligarchies or the revolutionaries. Scheer argues that it is in our national interest and in accord with our best traditions for us to be on the side of the revolutionaries. In Cuba that means we should have supported Fidel Castro; in Viet Nam it means we should have supported Ho Chi Minh. In both

of these cases we took the other side and supported the corrupt oligarchies - Batista in Cuba and Ngo Dinh Diem in Viet Nam.

Not many in the profession of political science are willing to make the fundamental analysis that Scheer has made of American foreign policy. To grapple with these matters leads to controversy and value judgments, which political scientists would like to avoid.

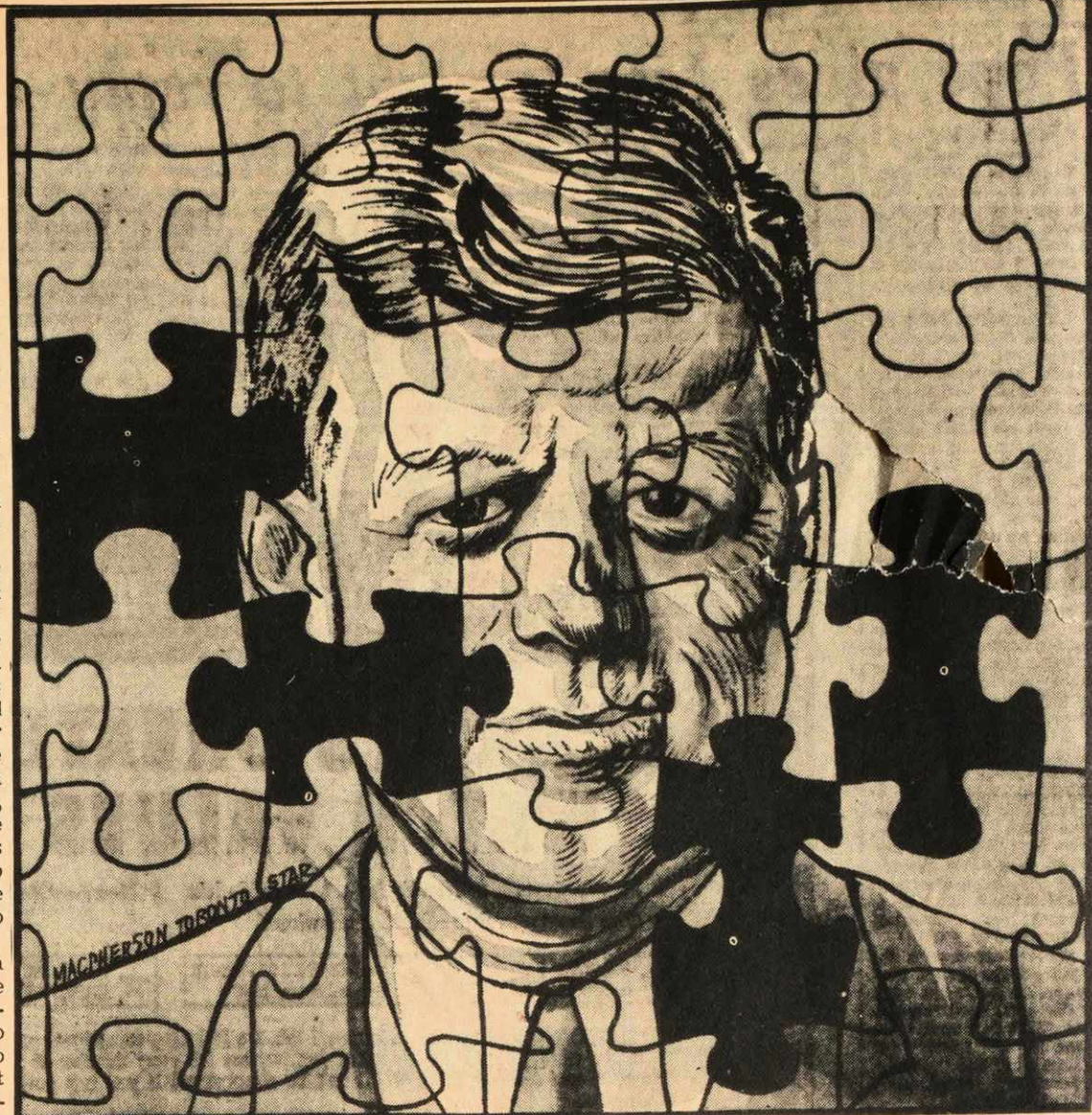
There are undoubtedly many reasons for this. One is that political scientists seem to want to make their discipline more "scientific." Many of them feel that the only way to do this is to avoid saying that we should choose the revolutionaries over the corrupt oligarchies, or vice versa, because to make such a choice would be to admit a bias, and a good scientist should have no bias, or at least not express it. It is the job of a scientist to describe and to predict, these people say, not to choose or to advocate.

These attitudes derive from a faulty notion of science and of the extent to which social and political phenomena are amenable to scientific analysis. They are also related to mistaken ideas about bias. Nevertheless, these attitudes are wide-spread, and many political scientists believe that they have risen above bias and partisanship and that what they have to say about foreign policy is therefore superior to the opinions of others.

These widespread attitudes toward science and bias are related to another factor which has had a major impact on the thinking in our universities about such problems as Cuba and Viet Nam. That factor is the extent to which social science research is financed by agencies of government like the Army, the Air Force, the Navy and the CIA. Secretary of State Dean Rusk revealed recently that the federal government spends \$30 million a year on social science research that relates to foreign policy. Most of this money is given to universities or to special research institutions that hire university people as consultants. It is spent for research that will aid the government in carrying out its policies.

This vast amount of money provides many benefits for professors. College professors can use the funds to travel, to hire graduate assistants, to rent decent office space, to hire adequate secretarial help and to carry out their professional duties with some of the facilities that executives in the business world are accustomed to.

Unfortunately, to acquire these benefits, one must directly or indirectly serve the agency that is paying the bills. The result is that many social scientists have become partners or accomplices of various government agencies and, as a consequence, have been reluctant to criticize government policies. I think it is significant that relatively few social scientists, especially few political scientists, have been involved in the



teach-in movement which has protested against the Johnson policies in Viet Nam on the major college campuses. The social scientists are too intimately involved with government - too financially dependent upon it to risk being its critics in any fundamental way.

PROJECT CAMELOT
A good illustration of this situation can be seen in the infamous Project Camelot. Camelot was a research development initiated by the Department of the Army in 1964 to develop methods for predicting and influencing social change and internal war potential in developing countries. The focus of the research was Latin America. But it also included a pilot project on Quebec.

To understand the real purpose of Camelot, one must put it in the context of other research projects launched by the Army. Most of these projects are put out for bid and are therefore announced in the Commerce Business Daily, a publication of the U.S. Department of Commerce. One such announcement appears in the Daily for April 29, 1965, and reads as follows: "Services and materials as required to perform a research study entitled 'Pax Americana' consisting of a phased study of the following: (a) elements of National Power; (b) ability of selected nations to apply the elements of National Power; (c) a variety of world power configurations to be used as a basis for the U.S. to maintain world hegemony in the future." This contract, incidentally, was awarded to Douglas Aircraft Company in the amount of \$89,500.

Although it seems to me apparent from the description of Project Camelot itself, it be-

comes quite obvious in the context of this other research that the purpose of the study was to develop ways for the U.S. to intervene in the internal affairs of Latin American nations and perhaps Quebec in order to prevent and, failing that, to suppress any revolutions that might develop.

Research began in Chile, but it didn't last long. Chilean journalists learned about the project, charged that the researchers were not legitimate academic researchers but in fact were spies, and a major diplomatic incident developed. The upshot of the affair was the cancellation of Camelot and a decision by President Johnson to put the Secretary of State in charge of all overseas research.

Despite the cancellation of Project Camelot, that type of research has continued under other disguises. It became another cause celebre in Colombia in February of this year. This time it was called Plan Simpatico. It became an issue in the recent elections in Colombia and, according to the Christian Science Monitor, damaged U.S. relations with that country.

The ending of Project Camelot has caused a great deal of discussion among social scientists especially at the annual meeting of the American Political Science Association last September. The entire November issue of Background, the journal of the International Studies Association, is devoted to Camelot and some questions it raises. The same subject will dominate the meetings of that organization to be held in Detroit in early May.

Most of the discussion by these academicians seems to be addressed to one question: how can we get all this government money without having foreigners think

we are paid agents of the government? Proposals have been made for such devices as a hippocratic oath for social scientists and special pseudo-government agencies through which research funds can be funnelled and somewhat fumigated.

I find most of this discussion concerned with appearances and not with reality. There does not seem to me to be any willingness to ask the fundamental questions. For example, is it not true that a large number of American social scientists in effect endorse American foreign policy when they agree to develop the techniques whereby it can be implemented? Have they not in fact been hired to work out a plan to put down revolutions and to establish American hegemony over the world? And is there really any big difference between lending the good name of a University to a Project Camelot and in letting the Central Intelligence Agency use a university as a cover for clandestine activities? Is it possible to work for the U.S. government without accepting the assumptions that have led to its foreign policy?

These are not easy questions to answer, but that is no reason why it should be so difficult to raise them. The physical scientists have already broken some of the ground. They confronted the same problem when they decided to build the atom bomb. Many of them felt that how it was used was not their concern. They were only scientists doing their jobs, they said, and it was for the statesmen to decide how the products of their craft were to be used. Many of those scientists have spent the years since Hiroshima regretting that attitude. (Reprinted from Canadian Dimension).

King's Protest

Continued from Page 1 -
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ture-ridden devices are metaphysical)

Whereas the existing dryer could have been repaired during the interim but was not, Whereas in the interests of public health and safety, we must in some way rid our clothes of their wetness (because this IS a dry campus)

And whereas we pay a more than fair sum for the "comforts of home" away from home; We hereby declare the 1st day of December, 1966, to be the day of a "Hang In," whereon we will take advantage of the feeble rays of the winter sun and dry our dripping duds.

Viet Nam

Continued from Page 1 -
except that which has been overthrown," Professor Aitchison reaffirmed that the U.S. is indeed the aggressor in this war. He stated that he did not think the American actions had anything to do with human rights; in fact the U.S. "did not have a legal or moral leg to stand on."

Aitchison stressed that "the U.S. bombing of the north is illegal."

A vigorous question period followed the presentations. It was announced that about \$80 had been collected and that these funds would be forwarded to the National Liberation Front Red Cross in Algiers.

Shoplifting

Continued from Page 1 -
shelves some times months later. Plans are being made in the new library to reduce book pilfering to a minimum. An electric buzzer system will be installed at the entrance to the stacks, to attract the librarians' attention to those entering and leaving.

When he was asked "What happens to people who get caught?" Chief of Police Verdun Mitchell said,

"There has been a notice put out by all stores generally about prosecuting all shoplifters. It is that simple - all pilferers will be charged immediately with no questions asked. As far as students are concerned, we do not ever draw a line of distinction to students. We charge people, not individuals and do not consider their walk of life. But in fact student prosecution has been so infrequent that we have to look for them."

He concluded: "Of course there is much more shoplifting at this time of year."

Bulletin

Continued from Page 1 -
time gave no indication whether other Nova Scotia campus publications will enjoy the same privilege as the Gazette. It is expected that the latest decision will provide a strong precedent if such an appeal is forthcoming.

In its brief to the board the student union had stressed the economic factors involved.

Launches Course

Continued from Page 1 -
(d) Some combinations of the above

Suggestions for improving readings: _____

- 2. Did the required readings appear to be: (Please check yes or no for each item)
- (a) Useful for course
- (b) Integrated with course
- (c) Present various viewpoints
- (d) Too simple
- (e) Too difficult
- (f) Satisfactory

D. General
1. From your point of view, has this course been a worthwhile learning experience? _____

2. Was the course useful to you in terms of your major area of interest? _____

3. Did the professor appear to be knowledgeable and competent in his field? _____

4. Did the professor convey an enthusiasm for his subject matter? _____

5. Given the opportunity, would you take additional courses in this field? _____

Suggestions and comments on the course: _____

Foley Commission

Continued from Page 1 -
tor," the commission concluded. Evidence from 18 witnesses was heard by the commission. The report describes the commission's terms of reference as judging "the admissibility of evidence" with respect to whether Sandy Gage violated the spirit of CUP's charter and code of ethics in printing the controversial story.

The commission also upheld Gage's actions after the story's publication.

CUP's president Don Sellar is mentioned in the report as having told the commission he thought the story would have created little or no controversy and appeared on a campus such as the University of British Columbia.

A REVIEW OF "A DOLL'S HOUSE"

BY INGRID LEFORT

The John Young Doll--Doesn't do much, but it's loaded.
The Frank Hennigar Doll--For something so big, it sure is hard to find.

The Tim Foley Doll--It can't write, but it'll print anything.
The Doug Brown Doll--easily inflated.
The George Munroe Doll--runs around making queer noises.
The Henry Hicks Doll--wind it up and it goes to Europe.
The Dean Irvine Doll--wind it up and it gates anything in sight.
The Campus Cop Doll--Wind it up and it makes your car disappear.
The Randall Smith Doll--It's always wound up.
The CUS doll--wind it up and it goes to Toronto.

The Professor Mendel Doll--wind it up and it teaches "Nausea."
The Professor Myers Doll--wind it up and it sleeps in.
The Professor Whittier Doll--wind it up and it arouses students.
The Professor Gamber Doll--wind it up and it turns left.
The Sociology Doll--wind it up and it craps on the English department.

The English Doll--wind it up and it craps on the Sociology department.
The Psychology Doll--wind it up and you have cognition.
The German Doll--wind it up and it spouts Hegel.
The Professor Crouse Doll--wind it up and it sits down at the harpsichord.

The David Day Doll--wind it up and it lays what it's given.
The Professor James Doll--wind it up and it refuses to co-operate.

The Professor Beach Doll--wind it up and it plugs you to the wall.
The Professor Kohanyi Doll--wind it up and it feeds you cookies in the music room.
The Mrs. Sutherland Doll--wind it up and it sings a theme in D.
The Professor Steffens Doll--wind it up and it proves you're wrong.
The Don Trivett Doll--wind it up and it reads a sermon.
The Professor Lawrence Doll--wind it up and it forgets the script.
The Professor Andrews Doll--wind it up and it reads Lawrence's lines.

The Professor Ripley Doll--wind it up and it feels your diaphragm.
The Wayne Hamky Doll--wind it up and it pontificates.
The John Turner Doll--wind it up and it complains.
The Barb Kimber Doll--wind it up and it works -- efficiently.
The Chris Brooks Doll--wind it up and it changes sides.

The Robin Endres Doll--wind it up and it takes off its dress.
The Fred Gray Doll--wind it up and the situation gets tense.
The John Chatterton Doll--wind it up and it talks about making a movie.
The History Doll--its wound up with footnotes.
The Linda Gillingwater Doll--forget it, it'll never run down.
The Nick Rogers Doll--wind it up and it goes to a movie.
The Student Doll--wind it all you like --it's mainspring is broken.

To get this swell collection of dolls send 3 rice krispies tops and \$600 to the Registrar, Dalhousie University, Halifax.

Friday CUP's national office for the improper treatment he said it is "pleased with the was apparently given by this report and the job done by the council," he said.

The motion to reinstate Gage was moved by Robert Vineberg, a man is only as good as his who supported the editor's firing word. . . so it is incumbent on me to vote for Mr. Gage's re- "I apologize to Sandy Gage instatement."