

Hicks at Paris Meet

Dr. Henry D. Hicks, University President, left October 15 to lead the Canadian delegation at the 13th general session of UNESCO in Paris.

Dr. Hicks was appointed President of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO by the Canada Council last year. He flew to Paris via London for the opening on October 20. The meeting ends November 21st.

After the UNESCO session, Dr. Hicks will attend a dinner of Dalhousie University Alumni in London, November 25. The Earl of Dalhousie, a descendent of the University founder will be the guest speaker. The following weekend, Dr. Hicks will return to Halifax.

Peter Herrndorf, President of the Student Council, presented Dr. Hicks with a leather writing case, in appreciation of "the President's constant striving to help students in any way possible."

Dr. Hicks replied, "May I thank you, and through you, the members of the Student Council, representing the Dalhousie Student body of more than 3400 students, for the handsome writing case you have presented to me in connection with my trip for UNESCO."

Profs protest censorship

Three Dalhousie professors strongly objected to censorship laws at a panel discussion held Tuesday in the Arts and Administration building. Two other professors felt that banning censorship was wrong.

The panel consisted of professors Whittier, Charles, Crouse, and Braybrooke. The moderator was Professor John Fraser.

Prof. Fraser opened the discussion, "Most of us are probably in favor of relaxing censorship. We'd simply like to look at more naked women."

Professor Whittier said, "My basic point is that censorship denies the integrity of human intelligence. The censor must assume the understanding of artistic form."

Professor Braybrooke was strongly opposed to movie censorship, "Why should movies be censored in any way, regarding sex? It wouldn't be a good thing for a person to view obscene movies day and night, the same as it wouldn't be good to eat lettuce all the time."

People are not permitted to cohabit in the streets because it is not reasonable. "There are other things to do" he said. "People take their children to go Christmas shopping and would have to climb over these co-habiting couples."

By groups watching uncensored movies it might be thought that when they came out, they would be so stimulated that riots and so forth might erupt, Prof. Braybrooke explained. "However, it is evident that this doesn't happen."

He said "I am strongly in favor of sex, and opposed to sadism. But sadistic movies are not being forced on the public."

He did, however, make one reservation "In regards to children, if these movies are shown for a great length they may viciate the tastes of children." Referring to television, "Most of the trouble with TV", he said, "would be eliminated if ads were prohibited."

He explained that proper training by parents, and good reading, especially, might eliminate the need of government censorship.

Professor Charles was mostly concerned with obscene books. "I have been doing a bit of work on obscene books" he said. He pointed out some of the reasons why books are censored.

"Some people say that persons who read these books will have bad thoughts and corrupt attitudes. Others have suggested that obscene books will stimulate bad acts, i.e., induce one to imitate acts which he has read about."

However, Prof. Charles was concerned about youths and chil-

dren. "We're afraid that youth, not being as mature as we adults, will try to imitate what they read."

He continued by giving a third reason why books and movies are censored. Some people can be hurt emotionally. "Obscenities can heighten the tension between the feeling of naturalness and social inhibitions. Some say it is socially useless and all it does is stimulate glands."

Professor Crouse pointed out that there are three matters concerned with censorship, the nature of censorship, should there be censorship, and who would be the censor. "The question is 'Who should be the censor? not 'Should there be censorship?'" "In the arts the artists themselves could be the censors, but they do not always care what is good for the community."

Professor Braybrooke then interjected with a report on perhaps the most obscene incident that he could recall. He mentioned the time when he was viewing an obviously beautiful woman on television or at the movies, in rather a frenzy of passion. There was background music, gently, but firmly playing "Soft . . . soft . . . soft". The woman was "possibly on the point of orgasm". As it turned out the story, of course, illustrated the advantages of . . . Toilet Paper.

ARTS BALL

OCTOBER 30

LORD NELSON

ARTS PRINCESSES



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Bridgewater



Barbara
Carten



Susan
Harlow

**QUEEN CROWNED
AT
BALL
OCTOBER 30**

Dal urged to attend foreign affairs meet

The Student Societies of Sir George Williams University in Montreal have "earnestly invited" a delegation from Dalhousie to participate in their Seminar on International Affairs. The topic of the Seminar, held November 10th to 14th, is "LATIN AMERICA-EVOLUTION OR REVOLUTION".

It approaches the study of Latin American problems from the political, economic and sociological points of view. The "Societies" informed Dalhousie that they plan to have "experts of the area" as guest speakers, panelists and "recourse persons".

The Student Council will pay all expenses of the delegation it sends. Each student from Dalhousie participating will be asked to prepare a paper of approximately 3000 words on "Population and economic growth in Central America". Peter Herrndorf, Student Council President, requested that anyone interested in going to Sir George apply in the Council office as soon as possible.

"The Changing Face of English Canada" at University of Toronto University of Toronto Student Council has asked Dalhousie to send one delegate to their conference, October 29 to November 1, in Toronto, on "The Changing Face of English Canada".

The U of T Council said that "the program involves broad questions of nation-wide significance, stressing the attitudes of English-speaking Canadians and the political, social and cultural nature of English-speaking Canada."

The Council explained that "to insure a national occasion, speakers will come from the Maritimes as well as from Quebec and Ontario". The Conference Committee hopes that the inquiry into English Canada will increase understanding among all students, both French and English speaking.

"The Conference is expressly intended for French-speaking as well as English-speaking delegates. Accordingly, a simultaneous translation service will be provided".

Herrndorf asked that any student who wishes to go to University of Toronto for the Conference contact him immediately. All expenses are paid by Council.

"DISARMAMENT AND WORLD PEACE" AT MCGILL

McGill University requested that Dalhousie send delegates

to a conference on World Affairs, November 18th to 21st. The theme of the discussions is "Disarmament and World Peace".

The Student Society of McGill said that the "prime purpose of the Conference is to bring together scholars, statesmen and students from universities in Canada and the United States for a critical analysis of timely international issues".

"The delegates will form discussion groups to study intensively particular aspects of the problem. In addition to these there will be plenary sessions featuring experts such as Louis B. Sohn, Bemis Professor of International Law at Harvard. The Honourable Paul Martin, Canadian Minister for International Affairs, will also address the delegates."

Those interested apply in the Student Council Office immediately.

Sharp at S.M.U.

Mitchell Sharp, Minister of Trade and Commerce, last Friday night told a 60 student audience at Saint Mary's that "the ferment in Quebec is an example of the stuff that can develop into a Canadian national pride."

Mr. Sharp was introduced by John Stewart, Liberal Member of Parliament for Antigonish-Guysborough. His was the first lecture of the forum, "Canada, Progress or Decline."

Mr. Sharp expressed his optimism in the future of Canada, especially in the field of economics, and said that the "ferment in Quebec gives hope for a great future."

He urged the Atlantic Provinces to establish regional goals, and to utilize the Atlantic Provinces Economic Council in meeting such a challenge.

The Minister also stressed the need for a national policy to further Canadian trade development. He said, in answer to a question at the end of his address, that he did not foresee any sort of economic union with the United States.

Mr. Sharp hoped that the Kennedy Round of trade talks would produce tangible benefit for Canadian foreign trade. He closed his remarks by saying that the future of national economic growth did not depend on the extensive use of "public initiative," but that particular circumstances "may dictate such methods to solve problems found otherwise insurmountable."

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