

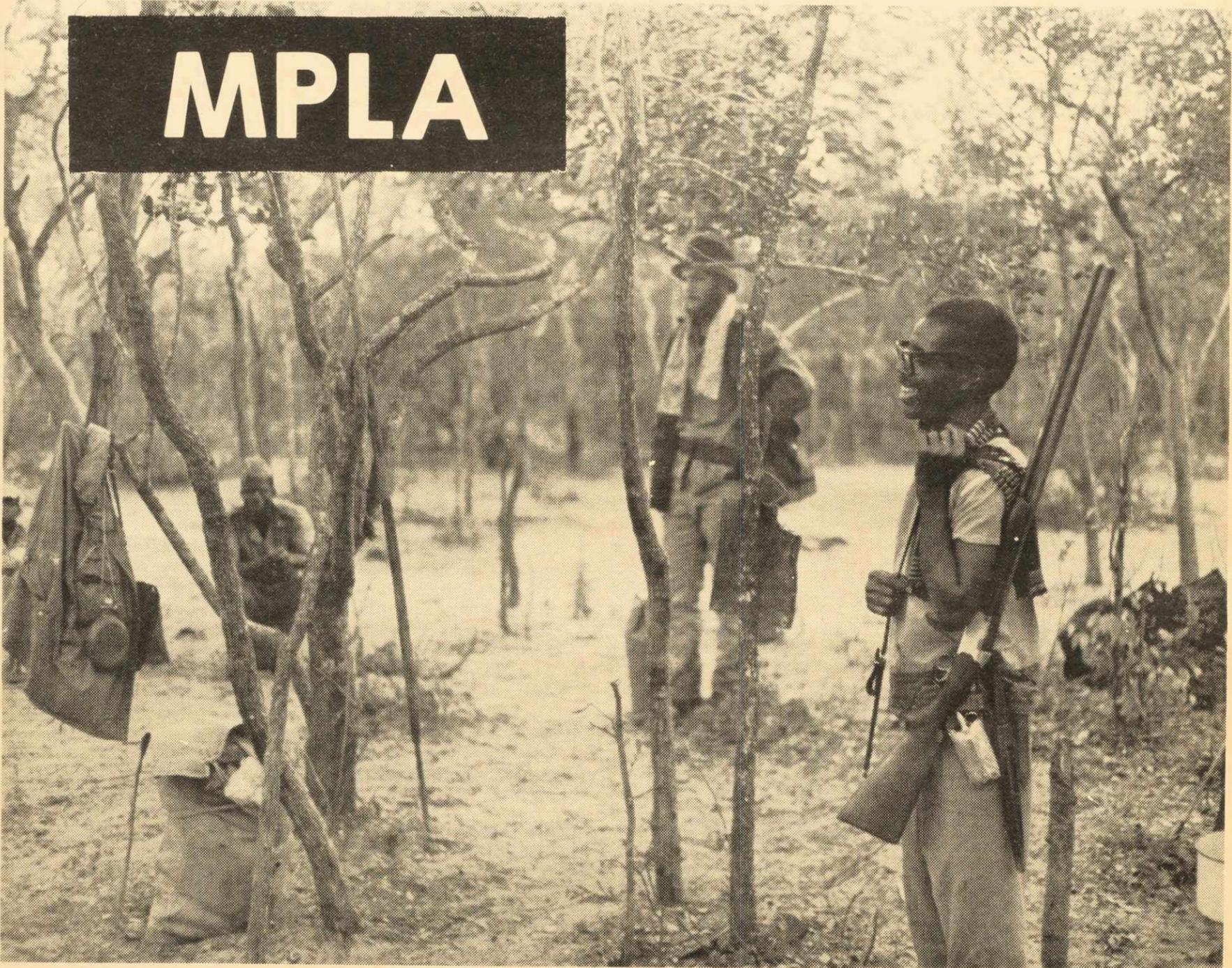
Dalhousie Gazette

Vol. 103 November 27, 1970 Halifax, N.S. Number 9

Le Chateau

Scotia Square
2179 Gottingen St.
5520 Spring Garden Rd.
Halifax, N.S.

MPLA



Jacques Roy, background, with MPLA guerrillas near Hanoi II.

MPLA Program

The minimum program of the Movimento Popular de Libertacao de Angola calls for:

1. Urgent formation of a solid Angolan front for freedom, which will bring together in a larger union, all political parties, all popular organizations, all armed forces, all prominent personalities of the country, all religious organizations, all nationalities or tribes of Angola, all African social classes, all Angolan residents in foreign countries, without distinction of political leanings, of wealth, sex, age; the aim to be:

2. Fighting, by all means, in the liquidation in Angola of colonial Portuguese domination and all vestiges of colonialism and imperialism, and for the immediate and complete independence of the Angolan nation.

3. To defend constantly, in the first place, the interest of the mass farmers and workers, the two groups most important to the country and who constitute jointly almost all the population of Angola.

4. Alliance with all progressive forces of the world; the conquest of sympathy and support of all peoples in the cause of freedom for the Angolan people.

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To find out more about MPLA, why it exists and what it is doing, see story on page 6.

etceteraetceteraetc

LEARNING DISABILITIES CONFERENCE

The Dalhousie Department of Education is sponsoring a two-day meeting December 4-5 to discuss the problems of children with learning disabilities and emotional problems.

Two of the prominent speakers will be Dr. H. Kearney of the

University of Maine (Dec. 4 at 8:30 p.m.), and Dr. Edgar Friedenberg of Dalhousie (Dec. 5 at 9:30 p.m.). The meetings and panel discussions will take place in the McInnes Room. Registration fee is \$2.

UNDERDEVELOPMENT

Paul Rosenstein-Rhodan, an economist specializing in underdevelopment, will speak about "Latin America: Diagnosis and Prognosis" Friday, November 27, in the Killam Library Auditorium.

LAST OF BEETHOVEN

As part of the Beethoven Festival, there will be a choral concert at 8:30 p.m. in All Saints Cathedral Sunday, November 29.

STUDENTS' COUNCIL

Students' Council holds meetings every Monday night at 7:30 p.m. in the Students' Council

chambers, 2nd floor of the SUB. Everyone welcome to look on.

VARIETY SHOW

"Roundabout after Dark", a CBC variety show hosted by Frank Cameron, will be videotaping a show in the Green Room Thursday, Nov. 26, at 9:00 p.m. Admission free.

LIBRARY HOURS

The Killam Memorial Library is extending its present hours on weekdays and Sundays. On Mondays to Fridays, the building will be open from 8:00 a.m. to 12 p.m. Saturday hours remain at 9:00 a.m. to 6 p.m. Sunday's new hours are 9:00 a.m. to 12 p.m. Staircases A & B are also now open for use between the second and fifth floors.

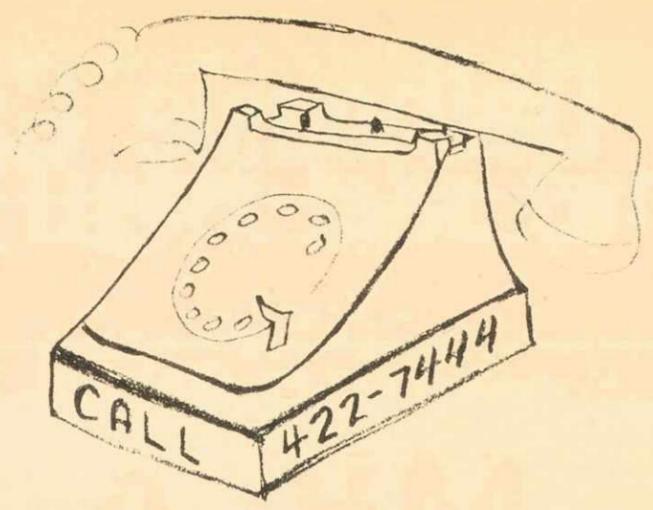
BLOOD BATH

Dalhousie's Blood Donor Clinic, held in the SUB October 20 and 21 fell short of its stated goal. The clinic was only able to raise 550 of the 800 pints which they had pledged to the Red Cross.

The Red Cross uses 1000 pints of blood a week in the Halifax area.

Dalhousie has an enrollment of 6000 students.

In an attempt to fulfill, or surpass, the previous goal, another blood drive will be held January 26 and 27. Previous cowards will not be discriminated against. Thanks are due to those who participated in the first drive.



HelpLine

Call any hour

by Martin Dalley

Do you have a problem? Need information, referral or counselling? If so, call the Help Line at 422-7444, operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Help Line can help you find appropriate service for meeting any needs that can be a problem. Whether it be a social, emotional, or personal problem, Help Line can help you. Whether it be an educational, employment, addiction, or any other sort of problem, just call 422-7444.

The role of Help Line is to perform an integrative function within the social service complex in Halifax and Dartmouth, and to provide information, referral and immediate counselling.

In conversation with Barrie MacFarlane, one of the coordinators of Help Line, he informed me that a fair number of emergency calls have been

received. These calls involving serious crisis, dealt with suicide, bad trips, and over doses of drugs. With crisis calls, said MacFarlane, sometimes counselling is enough — but if not, there is a person on call who can go into the situation to provide transportation or any other assistance required.

The majority of calls deal with social, emotional and personality functioning and an increasing number of calls fall into this category.

The Help Line organization is modelled after a demonstration project sponsored last year by the Welfare Council in Halifax. The project demonstrated the need for this kind of service in both Halifax and Dartmouth area.

"The volume of response to Help Line," said MacFarlane, "indicates a need for this kind of service." Approximately 580 calls have been received within the last month, which demonstrates both Help Line's value and a need for a permanent help line service, he added.

Help Line service was organized by four students in a detached unit of the Maritime School of Social Work. Actual operation now includes about 100 volunteers who are either graduate students in social work or professionals in the Halifax-Dartmouth area.

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Meanwhile, in Soc House

Students get parity

by Glenn Wanamaker

The Sociology department has gone democratic. Parity between students and faculty has been achieved at all levels of the department.

The move, reached through "negotiations and compromise", provides for ten students and ten faculty in the department itself, plus an equal number of each on all of its committees.

All proposals are voted upon by both students and faculty, except the question of hiring and firing professors. The faculty representatives are selected by the faculty, and the students by the Sociology Student Union.

The chairman of the department, Professor Don Clairmont, is "optimistic," that parity will help in the "de-bureaucratization" of department policies. Some changes that he hopes to see include the replacement of standard

sociology classes with more imaginative ones. He also hopes that there will be a reassessment of evaluation procedures.

Soc. students seem generally pleased with parity but Clairmont is already looking into the future. His plan calls for participation on committees on the basis of intellectual interests. Thus, students concerned more with the budget for example, would serve on the Budget Committee.

Within the last month, a Peoples' Research Centre has been set up, "to do our share in the community". Though just barely off the ground, plans call for the Centre to act as a useful community service, as does Legal Aid. Clairmont said that the Centre would mobilize projects and do research within the social sphere of the community.

In GM strike:

Workers need English

by Lorne Abramson,
with aid of Susan Purcell,
Montreal Star

Whether Camil Plante speaks to his foreman in French or in the tortured English, he has at his command, doesn't really matter to him. What does matter to Plante, who works in the body department at General Motors in Ste. Therese, Quebec, is that without English, he may never go beyond the job he's held for the past five years.

For over 2 months, Plante and some 2400 fellow workers at the factory have been on strike. Negotiations have lagged due to quarrels over the place of French in contract talks and on the job.

The Ste. Therese local of the United Auto Workers has charged that GM is not respecting a promise it made to Quebec premier Robert Bourassa to recognize French as the working language of the plants. (95% of the workers are French speaking).

General Motors claims it has been faithful to all its promises, even to the extent of providing simultaneous translation during bargaining sessions.

Also outstanding are the questions of whether French should be the working language

of the plant and whether all supervisory personnel should be bilingual.

"Sure, bilingual workers are the best off," said Plante. "I know, I've asked every year since the plant opened in 1965 to be moved to a different department but they won't let me."

"If I spoke English better, it would be easier. Lots of better jobs include inspection, and for that you need English," he said. Another worker added, "English? It sure does help. I know guys who came here four, five months after I did and now they're assistant foremen."

Far from resenting the demand for English, the strikers were quick to recognize its importance. "With two languages, you can do whatever you want. After all, this is an American company."

The dissatisfaction enters for some at what appears to be preferential promotions, and at an apparent lack of interest on the company's part in helping the workers advance by learning English. The company offers free French courses to foremen — but there are still departments where the foremen hardly speak French at all.

GM's problem, from the

workers point of view, is that English-speaking personnel are getting top jobs and only then being encouraged to learn the local language.

Meanwhile, the French-speaking workers are staying where they are, unless they know English. They are offered no company deals on English courses.

"I'd sure take English," said Real Courcelles, "if they offered it. If you only speak French and the foreman only speaks English, you're nowhere. You need an interpreter."

Drug seminars start next week

A week-long series of seminars on drug use and abuse will give students a chance to examine the medical truths and consequences of drug use. The course will start Monday, November 30.

Led by Dr. Wilkie Kushner, the seminars will give facts without moralizing. They'll deal with amphetamines, (especially methadone and speed), tobacco and alcohol. The series won't deal with treatment. Students attending the course will be able to question and discuss all information which doctors have available.

The series will take the form of four two-hour sessions. The first hour will be in lecture form, the second will involve the students in a more active role. The core of material discussed will be drawn from research done by Kushner for a book he is currently writing.

The seminars will run from November 30 to December 3, from 4-6 p.m. Enrollment is

limited to 50 students, although after Christmas if there is sufficient demand. Interested

students should register with Student Counselling on the 4th floor of the SUB, or phone 424-2081.

And from the inside:

Soc students form union

by Arch Kaiser

Arch Kaiser is a member of the Sociology Students Union, and undergraduate advisor for the department.

Dalhousie Sociology students have formed a Sociology Students' Union. Organized early in October, it is the result of students meeting to consider the possibility and problems of forming a union.

After preliminary discussions, they decided all students who take a course or courses in sociology should have the right to be members of the new association. Only major, honours, qualifying-year and graduate students could be representatives on department governing bodies.

Subsequent negotiations with the faculty produced a scheme whereby students would have equal representation on all faculty committees and equal voting power on all issues, except hiring and firing of faculty members and evaluation of students.

November 5, representatives of the Union were elected by students attending the election meeting. The representatives were assigned to the various committees which run the Department of Sociology.

The Sociology Students' Union is at the fledgling stage in its organizational maturation. Currently efforts are being made to expand the Union's base and to make students aware of the potential which the association has. It is felt by the students involved that the Union is a positive and progressive step towards having some control over their own education. This is needed in a society where it is easy to observe that the vital events of one's life are beyond one's own sphere of influence.

To this point in time, participation in the Union has been confined to a group of thirty to fifty people. Increased interest and participation in the Union is both desirable and necessary for sociology students and for the health of the organization.

Meetings will be held bi-weekly. Notices will be posted in the Sociology House at 1244 LeMarchant St., and at other places around the campus.

Any of the following representatives would be pleased to give you more information about the Union and its relevance to you. Any problems or ideas which you have concerning the Sociology Department may be directed toward these people: Sharon Clark, Libby Coles, Carmen Comeau, Ian Johnston, Arch Kaiser, Doug Kane, Bill Leslie, Alan Story, Stephen Stroppe, Peter Taylor, Danny Varverikos, Jacques DeVerteuil, Barry De Ville, and Janet Webster.

We'd like to see you at our next meeting.

O'Hara fund set up

A scholarship fund has been set up in memory of Margie Ann O'Hara, a third-year student at Dalhousie, who was killed in a car accident October 31, with fellow student Anne Refuse.

The fund has been set up and will be administered by the O'Hara family. So far, the only qualifications which have been set out is that the recipient be a woman of high academic standing and from a large family. Donations to the fund may be made to the Holy Family Parish, 11 Cavendish Road, Moncton, N. B., or to the O'Hara Family, 117 Dickson Blvd., Moncton.



photo by Steve Archibald

Help! Help!

The Gazette needs help. To produce a paper relevant to the campus, and the community, we need more people to write stories and/ or inform us about campus or community events. All the help we can get would be appreciated.

We cannot tell people about what's going on on campus unless we have more information. Come in and see us on the third floor of the SUB. If no one's in, leave a message on the door, or at the SUB Enquiry desk.

Draw up your own 'fucking' contract, minister says . . .

by Gord Floyd

"Most of them have been living together, and if they haven't been, I hit them hard on that."

That's Jim Fisk, trained marriage counsellor and minister of Holy Trinity Anglican Church talking. His office is on the second floor at 10 Trinity Square, in Toronto, right above the Distress Centre manned 24 hours a day by his congregation.

THE OFFICE IS, BLUNTLY, A DUMP. The couch and chairs may have been in style 30 years ago, the small door in one corner appears impassable for the junk on the floor, and the bookshelves in the opposite corner are equally inaccessible.

Jim slouches in what is obviously his favourite of the overstuffed easy chairs, and he continues to talk about the revolutionary attitudes toward marriage that the unusual situation of his church has caused him to adopt.

"I guess I see my function as getting at the underlying assumptions that people make with regard to a life-long relationship." Any couple who comes to Jim with their planning as far along as the date of the wedding, will have to find someone else to officiate.

"Sure, six years ago I tried to give every couple about seven hours of pre-marital counselling . . . I asked them questions like 'why do you want to get married?' and 'what does it mean to you?' . . . but

being a downtown church, a lot of couples came here who had no religious affiliation. All this "in sickness and in health" 'til death do you part' business was pretty meaningless for them. It got so bad that I wouldn't marry anyone outside the congregation."

This hiatus probably allowed two things to happen: most important is that it seems to have crystalized Jim's early inclinations that couples should be more involved in their own weddings, and secondly, although he doesn't mention this, I imagine he needed the time to muster the guts to assume his present course.

I wouldn't think that it is very easy for a minister to tell his church that it's away off base on one of its sacraments. But that is Jim Fisk's message, not only to the Anglican Church, but to all organized religion. "THE PRIEST, MINISTER, RABBI OR whatever, is no longer the expert . . . couples have to take the responsibility of their concept of marriage . . . if a couple feels they need a contract to fuck, then their view of marriage needs to be especially examined from this angle."

He elaborates on this point: "Yes, I try to get people to approach as equals, but again, I insist that they establish their own ground rules. I don't think they can do this unless they try intercourse before marriage, but most people haven't changed on these things as

much as they think."

This leads to the central aspect of Jim's present form of 'counselling'. The couple do things for themselves. They work out their own problems, make their own rules, reach their own conclusions. "This brings the church back to its original intention — couples who say 'such and such a minister married us' are wrong. Couples marry each other, the minister or priest only officiates.

After this is done, the couple sets about what Jim feels is an equally important part of their pre-marital preparation — the design of the actual wedding ceremony, again the sole responsibility of the couple.

No ground rules, no pre-fabricated formula, only a service that means the most to the only two people who matter.

"THEY HAVE TO DISCOVER RIGHT NOW, before marriage, what it's all about. Let's face it, divorce is an accomplished fact when the couple separates, but the court ritual afterwards is rough on everyone. The ones hurt most are the kids, and perhaps the best way to protect them is being explored now in communal living experiments, where all the children relate to all the adults as parents. This way a divorce or separation doesn't leave any of the kids out in the cold.

(from the Toronto Varsity)

AROUND HALIFAX

Sunday, Nov. 29

— **CHORAL CONCERT,**
Cathedral Church of All
Saints. Beethoven's 9th
symphony. 8:30 p.m.

— **FOLK MASS,** Dal SUB.

Tuesday, Dec. 1

— **DAL ART GALLERY
LUNCH HOUR FILM
SERIES,** (a.) Rembrandt;
(b.) The Black man and his
Bride; (c.) Patterns of
American Rural Art.

Thursday, Dec. 3

— **DAL FILM SOCIETY,**
7:30 McInnis Rm.

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the power of Reveen

(continued from page 8)

The lights go down to a deep, deep blue. Reveen turns to his subjects, raises his arms. His jacket sends out sparks of light — "Relax, completely relax. Close your eyes and take a deep breath, drawing the air deep into your lungs. Let it out with a sigh. And once more. Breath deeply. Let it out with a sigh. Now open your eyes, tilt your head slightly back, pick out one point on the ceiling, concentrate on that one point and my voice."

And he puts them to sleep. And they go to sleep. As he speaks, the music begins, soft, beautiful music making them fall deeper and deeper asleep. Now he has

control —

Now they have control! So deep asleep, so beautiful, their minds are free from worry, free from doubt. They can do what they wish. I can only suggest, only suggest.

Reveen makes his first suggestion, "You are deeply, soundly asleep, listening to my voice and what my voice says is true, it is the truth. You are in a brass band and when my voice reaches the count of three you will play your favourite instrument. You will hear applause and you will acknowledge it because the applause is for you, the applause is for you. One, two,

three!"

The lights come up and all are playing. We in the audience applaud.

The subjects play on. Reveen speaks "The applause is for you. Stand up and bow for the applause is yours."

And they do and so it goes on, suggestions and actions. I laugh until my sides hurt, everyone does, everyone is happy. Reveen seems happiest of all.

I am happy here but not the most happy. Not yet. Not until the end.

Finally, the end comes. The subjects, who have performed brilliantly, are seated quietly in their chairs. Reveen talks to the audience, thanks them for their attendance, invites them to return. Then he turns back to the subjects —

This is what makes me happiest, to help them find themselves.

"Now I will impart to you mental gifts. From this day on, you will never again suffer from nervous headaches. You will never again fear the dentist and when you are in his chair you will feel little or no pain. From this day on, you will have absolute confidence in your ability to succeed in whatever you do but your confidence will never overrule your common sense. You will treat your fellow man with compassion and understanding."

My heart melts with these words because I believe them. Peace, confidence, compassion.

I leave the theatre with a warm happy feeling inside me.

The next day I read in the paper where someone called the show "immoral". I dismissed this as the opinion of someone ignorant and unexperienced. It's better to believe in the good in people. It's better to love.

ANNOUNCEMENT!!

Speaker: Dr. John Young
Chairman of Prices
and Incomes Commission

Topic: Prices and Incomes
despite Regional Economic
disparity

Place: Rm. 15 Weldon Bldg.

Time: Dec. 4th (Fri.) 2:00 p.m.

ALL WELCOME

Youth defined as social evil

by Martin Dalley

"It is strange that youth should be singled out as a section of society needing control", said Edgar Friedenberg, Dalhousie Education professor, at a public lecture Nov. 10. He was speaking on the discrimination of youth in an industrial society.

"Modern industrial society regards youth as something separate, alien and even dangerous," he said. "Youth have also become defined as a social evil, isolated and irresponsible."

Society, said Friedenberg, considers youth as bad consumers. A problem of legitimacy then exists which results in a strict indoctrination into industrial society.

While society was concerned with removing segregation between races of sexes, nobody thought it peculiar to have laws governing youth.

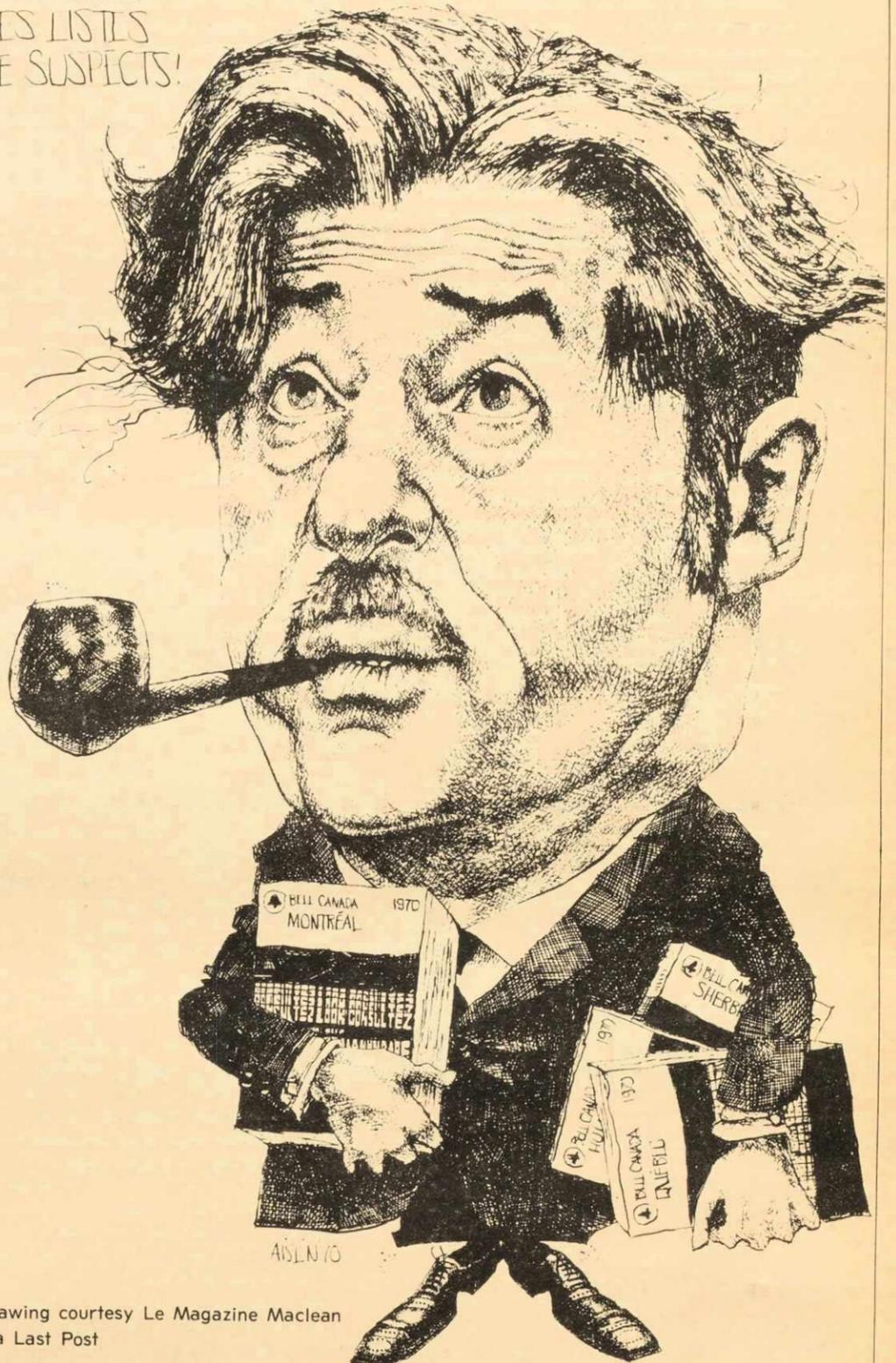
"I doubt whether any group was ever segregated for its own good, but youth is the only discriminated group in which passing is insisted," said Friedenberg. "Blacks are not expected to become whites, women are not expected to become men, but youth are expected to grow up. Too many of the older generation want youth to grow up and be like them."

Industrial society requires that people be "denatured" to fit the industrial needs of that society, and as a result, segregation of youth went hand in hand with the onset of an industrial society.

"This is not a good time for youth," said Friedenberg, "but it will be to their advantage in the future." There is a kind of hatred and envy of the youth, he added.

Friedenberg feels there will be no utopia for youth, although the situation is not hopeless for everybody.

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drawing courtesy Le Magazine Maclean via Last Post

The Dalhousie Gazette

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But it doesn't pay the rent

Education is good for you

TORONTO (CUP) — Highly trained university graduates can't find jobs and their employment prospects will probably get worse, according to a report written and researched by Marjaleena Repo, a former employee of the University of Toronto Graduate Students' Union who Tuesday (Nov. 17) released the report.

The study is a combination of findings from the U of T survey and other national studies, including an unpublished study by the Science Council of Canada, called, "PhDs piled high and deep."

The study of job prospects for graduates with doctoral degrees found that only 105 of the 190 PhD graduates at U of T this year found work. Also less than half of the 158 PhDs looking for university employment found positions.

The report urges "immediate restrictions" in Canadian immigration policies on foreigners in professions where there is

"abundant Canadian manpower."

It also calls for prohibition of further expansion of graduate schools but warns that a drastic cutback in graduate enrolment by itself isn't the solution.

"As long as the economy remains foreign-dominated no real solution is possible, only short-term measures to temporarily avoid explosive situations," the report says.

Many students with MAs are going into PhD programs, and many PhDs are taking post-doctoral fellowships, because they can't find jobs. This situation will get worse when graduates of the "mass enrollment years" of the late '60s start competing for jobs in 1971 and 1972 with the already existing backlog of PhDs, according to the report.

The report says the Science Council of Canada tentatively estimates the cost of producing one PhD at \$144,000.

Canadian PhDs aren't likely to find jobs in the U.S., the report adds, because recent changes in U.S. immigration laws restrict emigration of Canadians and the U.S. also has a surplus of PhDs.

"The incredible thing is that this surplus of recent PhDs, as well as older and more experienced university teachers and scientists from the U.S., move freely across the Canadian border and compete quite successfully for scarce Canadian jobs," the report charges.

It cites federal statistics that the Canadian government let over 500 chemists in the country in both 1968 and 1969 and over 2,200 "professors and principals" each year over the same time. This while Canadian chemists were finding it "next to impossible to obtain employment..." and "hundreds of Canadian PhDs are being turned down in their attempts to find academic positions."

The report claims students have "an enormous information gap" about job prospects and can't realistically evaluate their prospects.

"At the University of Toronto alone, which has a graduate student enrollment of over 6,000 and which produces close to one fifth of all the PhDs in the country, no information was available to students enrolled in graduate programs as to the supply-demand aspects of their disciplines," the report charges.

The U of T survey found women had "great difficulties" in finding jobs and "married women had the greatest difficulties of them all."

The sample survey, the report says, was representative of U of T PhD graduates and also representative of about 1,300 PhDs graduated this year in Canada.

Jacques Roy was born in Kirkland Lake, Ontario, in 1943. He graduated from Lakehead University with a B.Sc. in Engineering, and worked for a year and a half as a programs engineer for Bell Canada Ltd. in Montreal. In 1968 he joined CUSO, went to Tanzania, slipped across into Angola, and worked with the M.P.L.A. for a year and a half as a radio technician. He returned to Canada to publicize the liberation struggle which has been going on in Angola since the fifties, and is now on his way back to Angola.

GAZETTE: What is the MPLA?
ROY: M.P.L.A. is the Portuguese abbreviation for the Movimento Popular para a Libertacao de Angola, the popular movement for the liberation of Angola. It had its origin in 1956 as an underground movement and was that way until 1961. After 5 years as an underground movement, on the 4th of February, 1961, they went to the hills — they overran a police station, stole a few guns, and hit it for northern Luanda and then the Cabinda and then the eastern region where we lived.

GAZETTE: Why did you join MPLA, and what did you do in it?

ROY: The whole southern African situation is very much like Southeast Asia, that is in terms of war and national liberation, people wanting to determine their own future, but not having the political power to do so. Angola is a very rich country. The people of Angola are not poor because they want to be poor, they're poor because they don't have the political and military means to determine their own future because Angola is run as an overseas province. The Governor-General of Angola is appointed in Lisbon. In fact, there are 126 seats in the Portuguese legislature, 7 of which represent Angola. Two of them are black. There are 5 million blacks and 300,000 whites in Angola.

I began to see Angola, Mozambique, Rhodesia, Southwest Africa and South Africa itself as wars of national liberation to get out of the American camp, if you like, out of the bounds of American imperialism. The struggle in Vietnam is exactly like what's going on in Angola. So, I thought that there's only one way to smash imperialism; that is to work with national liberation movements, in the Portuguese colonies specifically because they are the weakest link in the American empire.

My skills working in the MPLA was setting up radio communications equipment, getting it from north America, bringing it to East Africa, training some other people and actually going into Angola for a period of 4 months to set it up, just to see what it's like to see the government in the countryside, what it actually does every day.

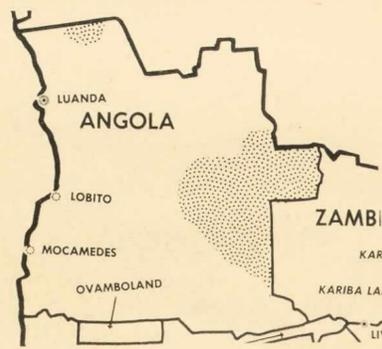
GAZETTE: Maybe the thing for you to do at this point is to give a short history of exactly what Portuguese colonialism has done to Angola, in terms of its national resources, in terms of the abuse of the people, and this sort of thing.

ROY: The most important thing is that first of all, Angola was where most of the manpower for slavery came from. Today, that exploitation continues, except it's not exported. Or, that's not true. Some of it is exported to the island of Sam Tome where Nestle's Cocoa has a big plantation on Sam Tome.

GAZETTE: You don't mean to say that Americans support slavery or forced labour?

ROY: Yes, that's exactly what I'm saying. In fact, this is where the Portuguese community get a percentage profit, so long as they are able to continue doing the dirty laundry — 15 or 20% depending on what industry. In the oil industry they get 50% and that's Gulf Oil. Today the major export of Angola is coffee, and 2/3 of the exports of coffee go to the United States. What they do is recruit all males over the age of sixteen for 9 to 18 months, and pay them a bottle of whiskey or a blanket, but never any cash. And your girlfriend, or your wife and children work on the

Portuguese military roads. Someone's got to keep up the maintenance. There's 80,000 Portuguese troops in Angola today, and they're spending over 50% of Portugal's budget on defence. Why they can continue is because of NATO, without whose help the Portuguese would collapse. The latest thinking within NATO is to extend the NATC boundaries all the way to South Africa. I met a black draft dodger just before I came to Halifax; his younger brother is in the Special Forces, and has been transferred to Southwest Africa. I think the extension of the NATO boundaries will occur. There's no doubt about it; it will make the invasion of Angola by American G.I's easier. At the present time the Green Berets work with the Portuguese, you see.



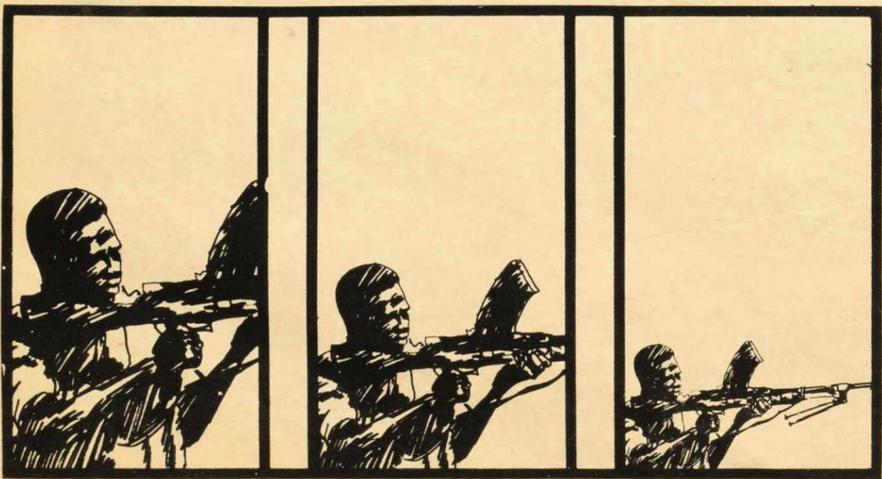
A 1966 map of Angola. The dotted territory is liberated.

GAZETTE: Wouldn't you say that by doing this, or by attempting to do this, the United States is performing the third world a service, in that it's making an effort to make the world safe for Democracy?

ROY: We believe the United States will come, not as a friend, but as an enemy. If it upholds peace and freedom, then it should give us our independence, because they like to have one man, one vote. The black people don't even have a vote, they have nothing, to save but the future of their country. And you take Gulf Oil, which is pumping out 150,000 gallons of oil a day, and by the end of '73, double that amount. That's plenty of oil for us. That means that we would get the \$6 per barrel or whatever the going rate is. We would also have access to all the land we have. We wouldn't have to produce that much coffee, because we needed that land to produce other goods. Swifts of Canada has just invested I don't know how many thousands of head of cattle in Angola, just this summer.

The Japanese are pulling iron ore out at 2 million tons a year, just themselves. And then 300,000 to the French, and 250,000 to the English. These are all mineral wealths that the Angolians own. They are the sole rightful owners of these, but they do not have the means by which to determine their own future.

Now the basics of Angola is that there have been 5 centuries of colonial exploitation: the Portuguese came there in 1482. After 500 years of colonial rule, the illiteracy in Angola is 99.3% infant mortality is 60% and the average life expectancy is 28. There's one hospital bed for every 22,500 human beings. There is one doctor per 114,000. These are all U.N. statistics, you see, and it's really unfortunate, but it's one of those cases where you have to make a greater intellectual understanding of what are the reasons behind Angola, Mozambique and Guinea. Christ, the Angolians themselves, the inhabitants of the area have nothing to say about determining their own future. It's more of a de facto situation. Those who are supporting the Portuguese are helping the Portuguese oppress those people, and those who are helping the Portuguese are going to have to pay the penalty like the Portuguese.



Angola — the weak link in the imperial chain

The Portuguese cannot continue much longer. In 1968 a BBC documentary claimed that there were 50,000 deaths in Angola in one year. That's more than what the Yanks have lost in Vietnam since 1961. The London Observer of February 15, 1970, claimed that for the United States to equal its concentration compared to the Portuguese in Angola, it would have to multiply its troop strength in Vietnam eight times.

GAZETTE: What does the U.N. think of all this mess?

ROY: In the early 1960's at the outbreak of the armed struggles, there was a commission set up by the United Nations' Security Council to investigate what was happening in Angola. Continuing since that time, the United Nations' position has been that if it wasn't for the western world, the colonial situation in Angola, Mozambique and Guinea wouldn't be able to continue. It was the western world which was systematically giving help through NATO and through direct economic assistance. That enabled the Portuguese to continue to exploit these countries for five centuries. Just to quote the United Nations in this one article they wrote in "A.D. 6300," addition to part three or something like that. "It was only the systematic support by the western powers, both direct and indirect, that enabled Portugal, one of the poorest, most backward countries in Europe, to wage a war for over nine years, a war on three fronts. And all those countries claiming to be anti-colonialist and anti-imperialist should support the liberation movements for their cause was just and lawful." For that matter, the World Council of Churches gives us that same kind of backing. In fact, the World Council of Churches has a seven point program. The seventh point says barring the failure of the above six (which have failed) we support revolution, including armed struggle. And so does the United Church of Canada for that matter. All those who believe in one man, one vote, have got to support what we're trying to do. And if you believe in North American democracy, if you believe that Trudeau was elected democratically through the one man, one vote system, you've got to uphold what we're trying to do, because the blacks in Angola do not have that vote. They don't even have that privilege. Now let's just give us that, and then by the time you realize that we can't even get that, then you understand also the alternatives that are left. Quite often the guerrillas or the freedom fighters of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, Rhodesia and all of southern Africa are called terrorists. Bishop Dodge in Kitzwambie equated the word "Terrorist" or those who are fighting for independence in Angola, as equivalent with the French Underground during the Nazi occupation. That was in the United Church Observer in November, 1965. So we do have international support.

Of course, one of the important things is that other people are struggling for their independence too — like the South Vietnamese, or the people living in the southern half of Vietnam. There's no such thing as North and South Vietnam in my own head. In fact, my village is called Hanoi II and we have our own Ho Chi Minh and we know who Malcolm X was and we know who Bobby Seale is, we know who Ho Chi Minh, Guevera, Fidel Castro, Kenneth Kaunda, Patrice Lumumba, Frante Fanon, particularly the African intellectuals, are. Lumumba was democratically elected in the Congo, but he got wiped out. All you've got to do is look at the situation and you can see where a similar and parallel thing will occur in Chile where a Marxist president (Salvatore Allende) was elected. Although he was ratified, I don't suspect he'll be in office very long.

GAZETTE: What is the MPLA program?
ROY: The basis of MPLA is that we want a united and free Angola. And that is although there are mulattos, those people who have Portuguese fathers and Angolan mothers, they must participate fully in the new government to be formed. And the white Portuguese who have been born in Angola, we also want them to participate with us. People of all races, religions and colours, we want them to participate. We've got to have independence on the basis that Angolans are going to determine what Angola is going to do.

So one of the things we are implementing as MPLA is that we have schools to overcome illiteracy, because it's one of our biggest enemies. Also, we've set up small hospitals and medical dispensaries throughout the countryside. We have medically trained people to do so. We have engineers, we have agronomists, and people with all types of technical skills and medical doctors. Not enough, of course, to go around, but it's more than the Portuguese have done for us in 500 years.

This is only since 1963. The will of the people to struggle and their discipline has been totally amazing. For instance, with schools, we've condensed seven years of primary education into three. No one's allowed to use a weapon unless he's gone to that school. He's got to be at least literate, he's got to know why he's using a weapon. That's the most important thing.

The other aspect of it is that the military training occurs right in Angola itself. We have zones which are totally liberated — that means that the Portuguese do not come even by helicopter. The leadership is in Angola itself — the president and the vice-president of MPLA, and all those who do the representing for the people all live in Angola. They do travel out of Angola, of course, but their base is in Angola. I lived with them for four months, so I have a good idea of who they are.

GAZETTE: The primary tenet of guerilla war is that a guerilla army can't survive unless it has virtually complete support from the people for whom it's working. What concrete indications would you say there are that MPLA does have support from the population of Angola?

ROY: Well, for instance, the eastern region where we were working was opened four year's ago last May, and it was opened by twelve men. Since that time, we've recruited over 200,000 people with us.

GAZETTE: That is as members of MPLA?
ROY: Yes. You see, as I explained before, slavery is the alternative, their illiteracy is the alternative, infant mortality is very high. When they come with us, at least they'll have a chance to have a say about the government they put into power. They'll have something to do about their own education. They don't have to go into slavery any more, and no one likes to be a slave. People have pride. They like to have a certain amount of wealth and goods beside them. It's how you get your wealth that's the question. So, in the eastern region of Angola, for two days a week, people cultivate food in their own gardens. Two days a week, we help them — that is the freedom fighters, work with the people on a common garden. And we spend two days in political education, articulating, for instance when I was there, about the need to have more people who are non-Angolans as part of our struggle. It's the same part of the struggle against American imperialism throughout the international spectrum — Guatemala, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, Vietnam, Ethiopia, Rhodesia, Guinea, all wars of national liberation. They're all our friends.

One of the most important things of the functions we participated in when we were there is doing the technical work, of course, but also articulating the "why". They would ask questions like "America is for peace and freedom. Why is it trying to wipe out the blacks?" "Why is there no room to articulate your anti-war sentiments?" and "Why is there such polarity?" I mean they wouldn't ask me in that kind of bluntness in terms of the war, because they wouldn't know the exact domestic issues. But certainly in terms of the blacks, like why are the blacks being wiped out? If you're all for peace and equality, if you read the democracy put down by Lincoln, it's a beautiful piece of literature, but in terms of reality, it's something else.

So, we participate with the people in producing some of our own food. Now, the Portuguese to offset this have set up strategic hamlets. As a result, what we have to do is go in and cut them open, and liberate some of the people. It cost a lot of lives. Like last October, we broke this one camp open and liberated some 2000 people but it cost 39 lives. My own protege was killed when I was in Angola. I have some idea of what it means to lose a person that is close to you. The people in Angola are determined to win, and they've been doing that since 1961.

GAZETTE: What sort of military aid are the Portuguese receiving and where are they getting it from?
ROY: Most of the Portuguese weaponry is coming from the NATO alliance, and it's very difficult to stop that because NATO has just claimed that they've told the Portuguese not to use them in Africa. But we know they're being used there — Alouette helicopters, Canadian jets, the F86K sabre type, which were sold to Germany, but delivered to Portugal; all types of NATO weapons, particularly American-made stuff in West Germany.

The Portuguese get all their weapons from the Northern Atlantic Treaty Organization, and without NATO, they would falter by the side. Now, most of our weapons come from the North through the Organization for African Unity. This is an organization set up by the free African states. These are the weapons we're getting. Of course, now we're getting more and more weapons from the Portuguese.

GAZETTE: You mentioned earlier that there are, I believe, 40 Special Forces troops in Angola. Have you any idea exactly what sort of training they're doing?
ROY: Well, they're very much in the Green Beret style, in other words, counter-insurgency. This is the first step towards an American presence in terms of G.I's and things like that.

We're not so naive as to think that the United States will not come, because we've already got the Green Berets today. The next step is to land a few hundred American G.I's. What they could do is land mercenaries, as they did in the Congo. In the large centres, the mercenaries, if you pay them \$400 or \$500 a week, they just murder all the

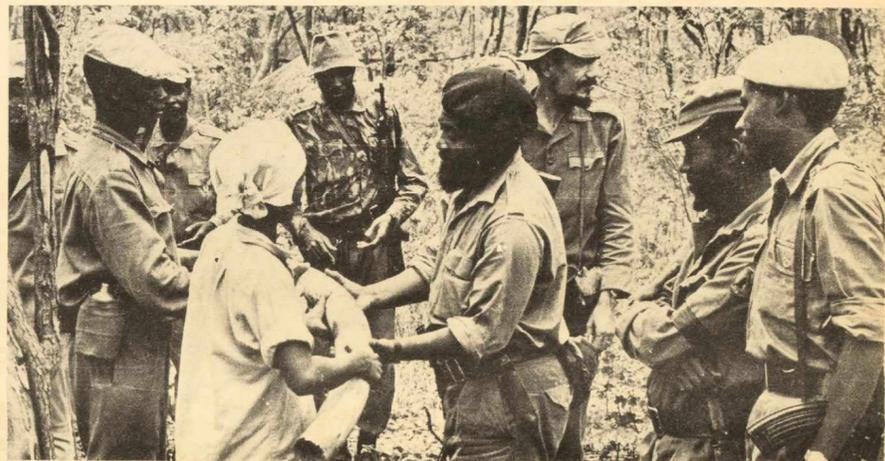
people.
GAZETTE: Angola isn't a burning issue to many Canadians for a number of reasons. Primarily, I think, because people aren't aware, not only of what is going on in Angola, but what is going on in Africa. What, basically, can Canadians do to help Angolans in a material way, and in forming solidarity groups, or things of this nature?
ROY: Angola is certainly not known very well, and the main reason for that is the censorship by the Portuguese. There are no cameras and very few tourists allowed in Angola-Mozambique. Also the Canadian press has certainly not spoken out very strongly because if they were to take an editorial position, they would have to condemn the Canadian government and its foreign policies towards these areas. We want self-determination for our Canada, but we won't give it to other people. What is this: A contradiction, or a two-faced approach.

GAZETTE: But do the people who rule Canada really

must materially assist in what we are trying to do. Some of the goods that we need are running shoes. We have a disease which is a parasite which is passed through human waste; it ferments in the ground, and it passes through the soft part of the feet, into your bloodstream, and back into your lower bowel. It's a complete cycle. If we were to put shoes on peoples' feet, we would stop that cycle. We need things like clothing because it's a very high altitude — 6000 feet. We need things like food, school supplies, portable homes. We have this model; it's a two-man portable home made out of plastic, a triangle of three and three with a base of four, and we put grommets in the corners and the top. Actually, it's a tube, and it's made by Union Carbide. It's perforated every seven feet so that we can make these things. And they cost less than two dollars apiece, and they weigh less than two pounds apiece. This is the only kind of home that we can live in now because of the Portuguese air raids. The Portuguese planes are

want self-determination for Canada?
ROY: Well, that's another question, but the point isn't why people don't know what is going in Canada, but rather why the editors haven't taken a position. And as I said before, the United Nations condemns the Western world. In fact, Canada's Foreign Trade magazine, November 18, 1969, encouraged Canadian businessmen to invest in Angola-Mozambique, and particularly the Kabura Bassidam, which is a large hydro-electrical project being built on the Zambezi River. This is what the Canadian government's official position is, in terms of telling the Canadian businessmen what to do. What we can do here in North America is to know, first of all, what the relationship between Canada and Angola is. The U.S. is right now importing most of its oil from Kabinda Gulf Oil. If Angola became free, the U.S. would have to put more pressure on Canada to cough up the oil; if Angola keeps pouring oil into the U.S. at the same rate it is now, that means there will be less pressure on Canadians. So you see that Canada is involved there. Number two, we encourage and participated in this slavery, this forced labour business. There is a fellow by the name of Dr. Syd Gilchrist, who graduated from the Dalhousie Medical School in 1917, and who was the author of "Angola Awake", a Canadian medical missionary, who spent four years in Angola, and he was kicked out because he was communist and subversive. I believe he was subversive because anyone who has anything to do with education in a fascist state is subversive. The other aspect of what we can do is, once we learn the basics of Angola, and see that the economy is not run by the Angolans themselves, then we can start relating to other parts of the world. Once you find out the truth about Angola, you wonder how many other things don't you know about — like Mozambique, like Guatemala and the United Fruit Company, like Bolivia, Santo Domingo, Haiti and Ethiopia. There are ten thousand American troops today in Ethiopia — and no one knows about it. It's Eritrea, the province of Eritrea; there's a war of national liberation going on there, and the American troops there support Haile Selassie, who has got to be the man with the longest extension cord in the world. He's the only guy who still claims to talk directly to God because he's the son of the Queen of Sheba.

Once we learn the basic facts and figures of Angola, and understand what the World Council of Churches has to say, the U.N. and the United Church of Canada, then we



Daniel Chipenda, President of the Young Peoples' Movement of the M.P.L.A., receives an elephant tusk from an Angolan villager. The guerrilla to Chipenda's right is wearing a black armband in solidarity with the Black Panther Party.

constantly patrolling the air, so we can't live in traditional villages anymore. It means that we have to live in the bush.

The other aspect is that we need things like rubber rafts because there are many rivers and creeks in Angola, and we have to go up and down these things, and also transport our people across them.

Most of the funds that we've been getting so far has been through the Miles for Millions in Vancouver, Saskatoon, Winnipeg and Ottawa. In fact, I was the executive secretary for the Ottawa Miles for Millions walk in 1969. Many of these organizations, when they are explained, the real difficulties and real problems in Angola, first of all do a little bit of studying and they realize that it's true. And it's so blatant, you see, that they've got to do something about it. It may, in the long run, seem very tokenistic on their part to support us, but the point is that it is very important for us. We just got \$5,000 last week from Ottawa, and we bought an ambulance with it. When people get hurt in Angola, we've got to take them out, sometimes they're very injured and we take them out to Zambia where we have bigger hospitals. But in Angola we can do the basic medical care through the medical program set up by our comrade friend Dr. Amerigo Boavida, who was killed at Hanoi II on September 25, 1968 in a Portuguese air raid. So these are some of the things that we can do. Most importantly is for Canadians to understand the basis of it, and once they understand, we'll ask them to help out. If they don't help us, then we can throw two questions at them: "How serious are you?" and "Aren't you just a phoney?" But the point is if people can understand what it's all about, then maybe we can mobilize them to do something helping us in what we're trying to do.

One of the important things about our struggle is that it's against colonialism and those forces supporting colonialism. I come from northern Ontario, I'm white, but in our struggle we have whites, we have Metis, half-breeds, and we have black people, and we will continue to have this sort of struggle so long as oppression continues. Our struggle is against oppression, and oppression has no colour, and this is why whites can participate in a war of national liberation.

GAZETTE: Or as Huey P. Newton says, "Hate the oppressor, not the colour of the oppressor's skin."
ROY: Right.

Reveen at the Capitol

To help them find themselves...

by Stephen R. Mills

I went to see Peter Reveen, the hypnotist, at the Capitol Theatre in Halifax Friday, Nov. 13, 1970.

I am in the audience, waiting. Music is playing — I am excited.

I hear a voice as the music dies "And now here is . . . Reveen!"

I applaud because Reveen is what I was waiting for.

The curtain opens and there he is. I see the spangles on his suit first. Then I immediately shift my attention to his face; his eyes. Clear and confident. He begins to speak in a deep, strong voice. First he will demonstrate his memory. He does so by showing how, starting anywhere, the knight can be moved to every position on the chess board. A young girl makes the moves on a hugh board, which Reveen does not see; except in his mind.

The memory demonstration concludes and he moves into the main part of the show — hypnotism —

I am on stage now. I see the faces. I see their eyes. They are waiting for me to give them something. They think I have the power. But no. The power is theirs. I must carry on hoping

they will see . . .

I am in the audience and Reveen begins his talk on hypnotism; "The discoverers of hypnotism were all competent scientists — Hypnotism is a science; an aid; no danger. You who volunteer will sleep and you will wake up feeling better than you have ever felt in your life before. You who wish to be hypnotized may come. Come now." The music plays and many go up. I don't. I want to see what happens.

I am on stage now. The people are coming up. Look at them. All searching for something which they have already. I must help a few to find it. So many will try to trick me. Why I don't know. Why can't they believe in me like I believe in them. Thank heaven some will.

The music stops and Reveen begins again "A test, a mesmeric test to pick out the best subjects. First, the gentlemen volunteers. Place your hands together and then above your head. Now concentrate on your hands and the sound of my voice. Your hands are gripping, glueing, sticking together. You cannot

pull them apart. You cannot pull them apart until I touch them!"

Now the music starts again and Reveen goes to everyone and rips their hands apart.

Some come apart easily. He sends the people back to their seats.

Some stick tight. These people remain on stage.

Some are stuck too tight. These people also are asked to leave the stage. He does a similar test with the women volunteers only eyes are to be stuck tight this time.

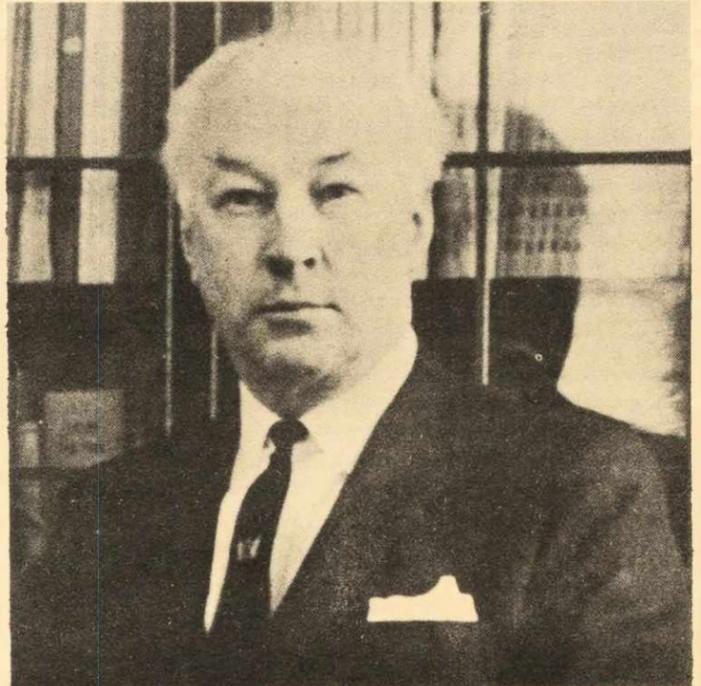
I am on stage now, pulling my volunteers hands apart, touching their eyes. Some come apart easily, some are open: they may make good subjects but not good enough for tonight. Back they go to watch. Some hands are gripped tight, some eyes tightly closed. These are my people! People who believe in me and in themselves. They remain to learn and to teach. Some hands are too tight, some eyes too strained. These people will not benefit. They may be harmed. Best to let them go back. Now I must talk to the audience.

"You must be absolutely silent now while the hypnotism takes

place. It will be only seven or eight minutes and I ask anyone with little children who may cause distractions to take them out for that time. I must have complete silence."

This is the hardest part for me. I must believe even harder than those sitting before me, waiting for me to free their minds — so let it begin.

(continued on page 4)



and when you wake up tomorrow morning you'll be a warm and rational human being.

Words from the wise . . .

Where has all the money gone . . .

November 12, 1970

Dear Sir:

Almost two months have gone since the present school year began and so far all that I have seen coming from the Dalhousie Association of Graduate Students is a set of parties — wine and cheese parties and beer parties. While I am certainly not against the use of funds for such purposes I do think there is need for a more rational allocation of the available funds in terms of the more serious aims of the Association. This need becomes even more acute when we realize that the funds collected amount to a tax levied on all full time Graduate Students in the Faculty of Arts and Sciences.

In this connection, as a member of the Association, I should very much like to know what basis is being used to allocate the total annual levy between current expenditure and savings. I should also like to know whether a budget for the current year's expenditure has been drawn up or not, and whether such a budget was submitted for the approval of the Association. Further, it is in the interest of the general membership to know what procedures are set up for the accounting of the money, and why no published statements of the end-of-the-year financial reports are made available to them.

With respect to the savings I believe that it is time some important questions be raised. It

was the expressed intention of the Association to use the savings for buying a Graduate House. The opening up of the SUB late last year appeared to have reduced the need for the Graduate House, but surely that should not be the end of the story. Is there no other way that the money could be used? What about living accommodations for graduate students? Is that too advanced for the Association to handle?

I am injecting a little bit of criticism into the Association not because I want to decry the present Executive or Council. In many ways the slackness demonstrated in the Association is the making of the majority of the graduate students, myself included. We have tended to treat the financial affairs of the Association much too lightly and in so doing we have left a lot to be denied in the way of responsible financial management.

My guess (and I can only guess) is that the Association should have savings in excess of twenty-five thousand dollars, and this is a lot of money according to my book. Again, if I may be allowed to guess, there must be an amount in excess of a thousand dollars per year which the Association use freely for meeting current expenditure such as wine and cheese parties, sports and the like. How come the disposition of these funds are not published for all the members to see?

I am certain that people who run the Association would accuse me of shouting without knowing the facts. They would want to know why I don't attend meetings, etc., etc. Well, all that is only remotely relevant to the issue at stake here.

The real issue is that there is a serious lack of published information concerning the management of the Association, and this is particularly marked in the case of information on financial matters. There is a failure on the part of the Executive to communicate the facts to the rank-and-file members in a manner that would ensure that the members are fully acquainted with the thoughts and actions of the leadership of the Association. If the funds are not available for printing and circulating something like an annual financial report may I suggest that we forego one of these all too sickening drinking parties and get the funds.

There are a number of other observations I should like to make particularly concerning the representative nature of the members ruling the Association at present. This is less a matter for which the present group of representatives would be held responsible. It is a matter that concerns the Constitution and the method of voting. But one thing at a time.

Sincerely yours,
Harold Harnarine

Beware Xenophobia

Sir:

Both Ottawa and Quebec are very properly debating the circumstances surrounding the War Measures Act. We should know, in so far as one can ever know, exactly what led to the imposition of the extraordinary measures under which the province is living. The established facts — the kidnappings and the murder of Pierre Laporte — are obviously not the whole answer. Nor, indeed, are the convictions among certain politicians that beyond what actually happened was a plan or a series of plans to kill and to bomb.

But equally important, in my mind, was the prevailing climate of fear enveloping Quebec. This is not something which can be put in a bottle, labelled "exhibit A" and produced for future enquiries in far off places. It existed, none the less, in an almost tangible form.

This community was frightened of both the real and the imagined, and it had every right to be. In any balance sheet of the state of civil liberties, the rights of the public to go about its lawful occasions without fear are as important, in my book, as the protection of the rights of specific individuals.

Terrorists fatten on fear — the fear they can create in others. That is part of their stock in trade. They infect a community. Whether there are two or a hundred, the chief endeavor of terrorists is to shake down the

structure of a state by spreading confusion. It may be a conspiracy, or it may be a series of individual acts. It does not matter! What matters is the overall effect.

In the postmortems which are now going on and will go on indefinitely, in the traditional role of some critics living far from the scene and following a textbook interpretation of events, this basic issue may be forgotten. "The anarchist is disappointed with the future as well as the past", (G. K. Chesterton).

This means that no matter what reforms are made, a certain small group of individuals will pursue violence in the years ahead, as they have done since 1963. I refer here, not only to the F.L.Q., but to any group set out to have change come about by violent means. I cannot go along with violence as a means to an end.

During the Quebec Teach-In at Dal, in which I participated, one man (a common labourer with no formal education) said: "What the F.L.Q.'s violence is doing is ruining it for other non-violence anti-government groups". I implore both the people in the rest of Canada and the government, not to place the blame on any of these non-violent groups, such as the majority of the Quebecois or the Parti Quebecois.

Lorne Abramson

Innovative arts center a catalyst for culture

by Dorothy Wigmore

First, it was supposed to open in mid-September.

Then it was early November.

Now, the Arts Centre is to open around Christmas time, and, preparing for further delay, the official opening has been postponed until March.

No problems have developed so far in relocating scheduled performances, says John Crompton, Dal Director of Cultural Affairs. "I am very happy with the co-operation the Students' Union has given under the present circumstances," he said.

Performances have been relocated in alternate places, mostly on campus, Crompton added. The Theatre department has re-scheduled everything for this year for the small theatre in the old Law building. The Art Gallery has made tentative arrangements for both the Arts Centre and present locations, in the hope that they will be able to use the Centre later in the year. The Beethoven festival was moved to the McInnes Room for all but one performance.

Strikes among construction and trade workers during the summer are the main reason for the delay.

WHY AN ARTS CENTRE?

One question that can be asked about a \$5,110,000 building is why?

"The movement now in most cities," explained Crompton, "is to have a centre to put the arts in focus, because it's financially more feasible to centre these things in one place." Dal is the first Canadian university to have an Arts Centre, he added.

"A campus this size needs arts if it's going to have an arts program of the equivalent carried out on other campuses," said Crompton. "It would seem natural that Dalhousie should have it because of its stature in the Maritime provinces."

INCREDIBLE FIRST

Crompton added that he was impressed that an Arts Centre was built before a sports stadium. He called it an "incredible first". However, he was glad to see a sports complex being planned. Dal will be one university with a balance between sports and arts, he said.

"I don't think our centre is going to be a giant mausoleum to the arts," he said. "Because of the use to which the centre will be put it may be obsolete in a number of years, simply by the activities it will be used for."

The art gallery is A rated, meaning that it can present any

show the National Art Gallery sends out. It will be used by all three Halifax universities.

This area was once in a position where they had to go out to look for artists, Crompton explained. Now, artists are asking to come. "We've realized that in the last few years the demand for arts has increased. We're not the end of the earth now, we're just another stop really."

Another question which a university arts centre must face is what kind of entertainment will be brought and who may use the building.

Crompton is concerned about what entertainment comes to the centre, and about getting maximum use out of the building.

"We're looking at what is available in Halifax, and what is not. We try to get what is not currently available, like music and mime troupes, ballets, and theatrical productions that Neptune Theatre wouldn't present, such as those staged by the more famous European touring companies. That's not saying we're getting them," he said.

A GOOD PRINCIPLE

"It's a good principle," he added. "It avoids duplication, until we get audiences large enough that we can have duplication, as in Montreal and Toronto."

Students and faculty in the departments of theatre and music will put on shows, as part of their work during the year. For example, students and faculty of the music department will present a variety of music ensembles.

"I really want to see more

participation from the students," Crompton said, "particularly to determine whether they like the entertainment we're bringing in." He pointed out that there are students on every policy committee to help in this area.

"The purpose of the centre is mainly to develop an appreciation on the part of the students," he explained. "I would really argue with anyone who tells me the entertainment is inferior. We've tried to bring in all top quality."

One group that will often be seen at the centre is the Atlantic Symphony Orchestra. For other groups that want to use the building, "we'll have to establish a policy . . . the activity would have to be in line with the kind of act we are presenting to be acceptable. We do not want to turn it into a commercial enterprise."

Rent for the Cohn auditorium, the largest room, holding about 1040 people, will be comparable with similar space at other Canadian universities, Crompton said. For internal events, the cost will likely be less, and more often none.

OPEN TO ANYONE

The building will be open to anyone who wants to look around. Student cards are not required. The lounges and the foyer will be open at all times, during the building's regular hours. The art gallery will have set hours, but the sculpture gallery will be open at all times, "except the midnight hours", Crompton said.

The Arts Centre, when finished, will contain the Rebecca Cohn auditorium, a small theatre, an art gallery, and facilities for the music and theatre departments.

The world's a stage



The play's the thing, but for those involved in production, there's more to it than that. Rehearsals for *Inherit the Wind*, which will be performed for three days in late March are already under way.

Cast and production staff have already been chosen, although four parts are still vacant. (Prospective actors should leave their names at DGDS, room 322 or 324 of the SUB. A costume director is

know. I haven't acted before (except as Rumpelstiltskin in grade seven) so I welcome this experience," she says.



GREG YARROW

photo by Steve Hemphill



MARY MacLEOD

also needed, as are old clothes, pre-1940).

As the production process continues, the Gazette will carry a column highlighting members of the cast, their background and comments on the play, which is based on the Scopes "Monkey Trial" of 1925.

Says one of the actors, "In real life I'm Mary MacLeod, a third year sociology student from Montreal . . . at DGDS rehearsal I'm Mrs. Krebs, a middle aged woman of strong character, fanatically religious and unflinchingly straight. My role in *Inherit the Wind* is beginning to affect my everyday life — whether that's good or bad, I don't

"The play was a good choice. It is very amusing and also has a good plot. A lot of effort is going into the play. The cast and director have the necessary spirit and ability, and I enjoy working with them very much."

A third year commerce student, Greg Yarrow, is branching out and doing a little preaching on the side, as Reverend Brown, defender of the status quo.

He played a police inspector in last year's DGDS production of *Irma La Douce*, and participated in various high school productions. Off-stage and off-campus, he's "trying to make a buck singing my own songs."

He feels the play is "just the right mixture of gut feeling and higher aesthetic dramatic quality." As for the cast, they are "a bunch of real people who are really getting into this thing. Everyone is cordially invited to my revival meeting."

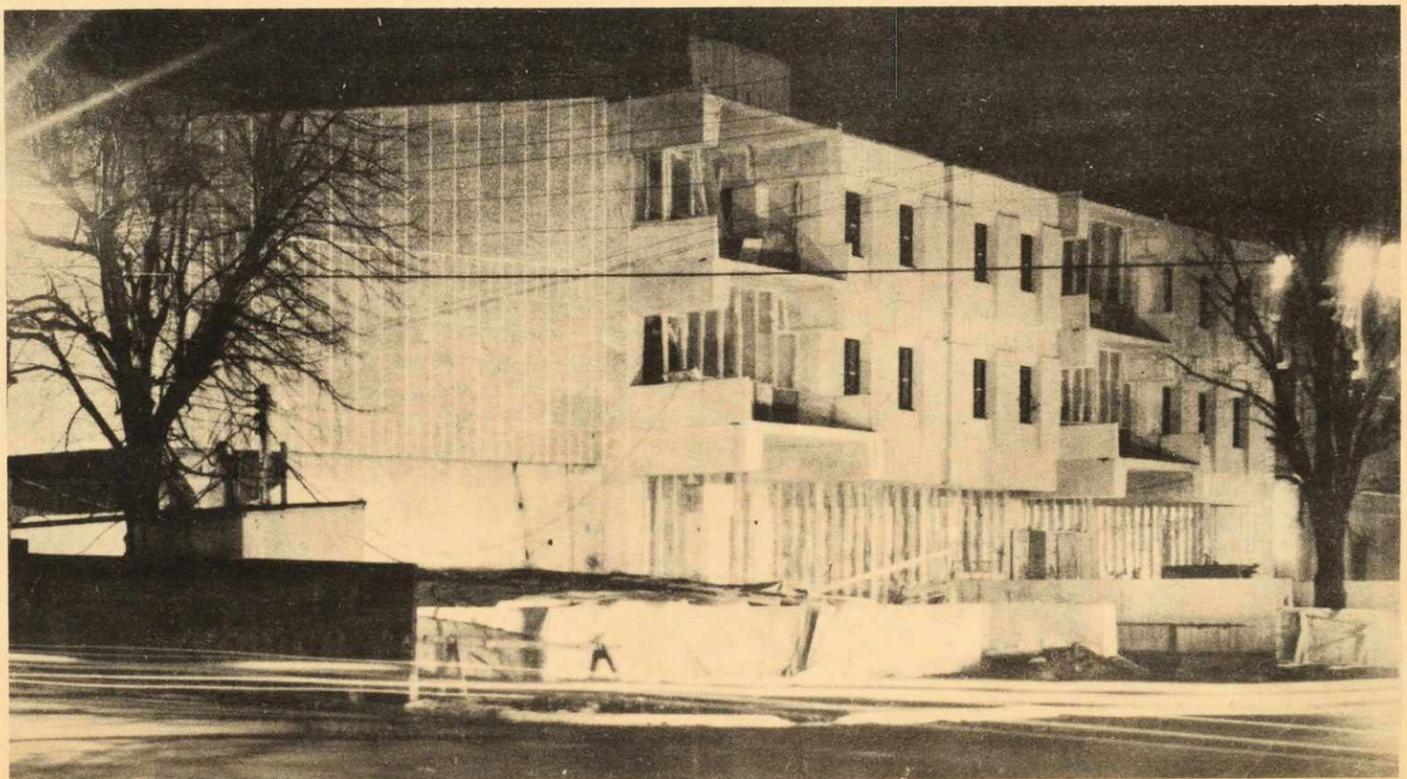


photo by Steve Wright

the boy walked to the train station for four photos for a quarter to prove his existence

usual prices occasionally for the third session on the Toronto Exchange yesterday closed down 0.38 and declining issues numbered dividends by 2. The closing up 1.92. London the price was at \$37. yesterday up from Thursday's price of 1.83. The price was slightly lower at 89.38. of major food stores are the only ones that have not had their prices raised on Thursday. Loblaws and Steves were unchanged and \$1.00 respectively. Oshawa Wholesale has a branch for parts for International Alliance, which is entering discount pricing week. Volume rose to:

no photo available no photo available no photo available



all the seashells in the world are on the kitchen table their manufacture has been discontinued not having yours you may purchase one only at an auction for optimists an epoch from now some antiquated point in time

a map in relief of the five-to-one-thousand-dollar-store showed a raised shimmy square coated with an infinite wax and a girl on roller skates gives it the treatment shows how tough it is shows how tough she is it's not her fault you may lay her away at the sale of the century moments from now before they scrub her down

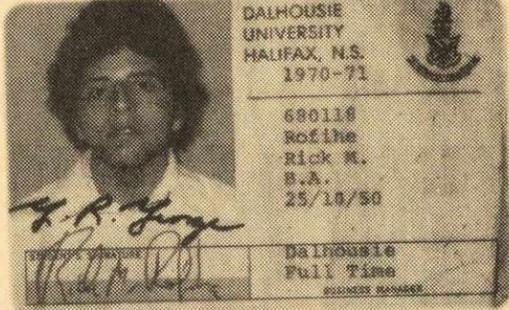
certain details of each are not outlined in any of the four-season catalogues now in your possession privately secure a list - hints kicked off walking feet clues sticking to your trembling hands

take mail-order lessons - handcraft your heart - in the handcrafting arts read them backwards learn to unweave the cryptogram fences make your way clear to whisk a ticket - the only one available - from under the noses of those who do not know about the hiding place of the bargain called living it has been found, it does not wish to run away

- rick rofihe

the boy has turned the page sideways

the boy has jumped over the perpendicular



he's buying a solution to dissolve his pimples before they turn colours and give him a rainbow face

he has no solution to the depth of your problems just jots on the border of the newspaper page

he is trying to know why his output of laughter is inversely proportioned to the loudness of the hoke

he's existing though pausing he's pausing to change he's changing his view he's viewing his existence

he's selling his solution and amalgamating his pimples recently I saw him he's doing fine in his new career as a test pattern

- rick rofihe

poetic via love as the aware me is at the release of the boy

BUT I AM THE BOY THE BOY THE BOY THE BOY THE BOY

All the crowd is cheering
THE SUICIDE MASS
as they walk through
THE MASS SUICIDE
alleys of fellow fans
ALL THEY WANT
and fear no evil
ARE SELVES THEY CAN'T HIDE
The ice cubes in the galses
ALL THEY HAVE
at your next gathering
ARE SELVES THEY CAN HIDE
of people similar to themselves
SUICIDE EN MASSE
will be made from the hearts
MASSE EN SUICIDE
of similar people

- rick rofihe

Col p	\$17.4	Gdyr	\$81	84
Col Cel	\$52.4	Gdyr p	\$32	33
CH Inns	\$8	G Mc A	\$53.8	6
Compr	190	G Mc B	\$10	13
Cmb Ins	\$32	Grt F p	\$14	15.4
Compu	400	Greb L		6.8
Ctec A	\$11	GN Cap		6.2
Condui	310	GNG A	\$	18.2
Bath	\$14.7	GSW A	\$50	475
Textl	\$11.4	GSW	\$450	460
Gs A	\$81	Hahn p	\$	150
Gs B	\$81	H Group	\$	81
op C	\$37	Hand	\$	6
orb B	\$20	Hrde p	\$	60
oron	125	Harn	\$	60
or	10	Woo A	\$	140
of 2	10	Wood B	\$	65
od A	\$80	Wdch	\$	59
od A	\$28	Horn Pl	\$	185
ig	\$25	Bram	\$	285
r life	\$24	Stein	\$	400
r N	\$38	Hughes B	\$	28
ughan	\$58	Hughes p	\$	25
Ja H	\$10	mp G	\$	250
Ja R	\$10	mp G w	\$	95
Ja P	\$10	mp L	\$	140
Ja W	\$10	Tob p	\$	400
Delta E	125	Indal	\$	5
Dman	\$5	IA 450p	\$	65

Tigers shine in Forum forays

by Brian Miller

After escaping the pouring rain Saturday evening, I expected, entering the confines of the Forum, a couple of minutes after game time, to be exposed to a large enthusiastic crowd. Instead, the few hundred spectators had been swallowed up in the large seating capacity of the Forum as if by some monster ending a seven day feast.

Throughout the game the silence was broken only by the unceasing background rumble created by the players running over the impressive new playing surface. There was little fan reaction, either because of the dull game or the physical barrier imposed by the distance of the spectators from the floor.

The play of the game was generally sloppy with inaccurate shooting prevailing on the part of both teams. Dalhousie was obviously the better of the two teams and this was most evident in their aggressive defensive style.

Coach Al Yarr has decided to utilize an unstructured offensive style, particularly using the fastbreak. It might not be the pattern for the upcoming season, but against Hawthorne College, the Tigers substituted frequently and it showed in the scoring as Mike Flinn, Steve Bezanson, Albert Slaunwhite and Brock Savage ranged in the area of 10 to 13 points for the evening's work. The final score — Dal 64, Hawthorne College of New Hampshire 54.

The atmosphere for the second night's play reversed as the spectators became participants. In the consolation game the St. Francis Xavier X-men held on to win 73 - 71 over Hawthorne College.

The second game of the evening began as emotionally as the first game finished. As both the players and crowd settled down SMU maintained a 5 to 10 point advantage for the better part of the game.

It became "obvious" that the Tigers would succumb during this game to the Saint Mary's version of naturalized Canadians. The die was cast about five minutes into the second half. The end result was a 84 - 70 win for the Huskies. Steve Bezanson led the Tigers in scoring with 15 points.

For the reasons behind the defeat, close consideration of the first five minutes of the game probably gives the best clue. The Tigers missed several chances at making "sure" points as their shooting failed them. This inaccurate shooting was a carry-over from the first game. It was the biggest, and possibly the only difference between Dal and SMU.

If one is conscious of the typical "image" of athletes, Joe Leichman certainly has struck a blow against the stereotype. The slightly pudgy number 25 with his beads and long fuzzy hair played an excellent game. Along with Joe, Albert Slaunwhite and Steve Bezanson did more than their share of maintaining the pressure on the Huskies. Slaunwhite was consistently good in both the games of the tournament. As a result, he was chosen for the All-Star team.

On the whole, the weekend provided a good base for basketball in the Forum. Many new basketball spectators were acquired from outside the university community.

Kidd at APHPERA

Philosophy of sport

by Pete Harvison

"The image of sport is that it is often dead against social change," says Bruce Kidd, twice Canada's athlete of the year and now a political candidate for the N.D.P.

"If students were interested in social change," it was always the physical educational

"If students were interested in social change, it was always the physical educator and the captains of teams who took action against them."

Speaking to physical educators and students at the Atlantic Provinces Health, Physical Education and Recreation Association (APHPERA) Conference, November 23, he attacked the "win-at-all-cost" attitude of sportsmen instilled, in part, by "commercial professional teams".

"But I wouldn't go as far as to say that sport isn't affected by society at large," he added. "These win-at-all-cost values are symptomatic of similar values in society."

Kidd told an audience of 400 that "We know that sport doesn't have to be so bitterly aggressive," nor does it "have to be a mindless drill either, but too often this is the image it portrays."

He called on high schools to completely re-evaluate the role and practice of athletics in the school.

In the past, being an athlete was the "in" thing, but now, "the power of the peer groups is directed against all sport." He pointed out that this could also be said of university athletics and added that "parents and adults have rejected sport for the most part."

"The reason so many people are indifferent to sports is that they have had an unfavorable experience with it. Sports tends to be equated with competition — not the healthy kind, but the Darwinian type — the survival of the fittest," said Kidd.

In order to overcome this image, he advised educators to emphasize the "play" aspect of sports in both school and community programs. He noted that athletes who are allowed to be a part of the decision and strategy-making aspects of sports are better motivated than those who



photo by Elio Dolente

are treated like automatons.

Kidd felt that athletes should organize to rid themselves of oppressive and authoritarian coaches, while noting that the imposition of outer-directed goals by other people is very costly to the individual.

Organizing, he realized, is not without its problems. "The people who are hardest to mobilize out of a dependent situation are those who are most dependent."

Winner of the six mile run at the 1962 British Commonwealth Games, Kidd severely criticized the use of drugs in sports. "Drugs are so widespread in professional sports, that if there is a drug epidemic in North American society, it's at its worst in sports."

He also hit at Canadian attitudes towards female athletes. "I think the reason why women feel that sports activity is unladylike is that men have

dictated that sweat and violent activity is unladylike," he said.

Neither did the class orientation of sports evade his review. "Sports for many people is just too costly," he said. He also pointed out that athletic facilities were primarily used by members of the middle class who know of the opportunities, and use them, while those in lower economic groups are less likely to know about them. He blamed that on the failure of media to reach the less affluent.

Kidd said the educator interested in changing the philosophy of sports may encounter serious difficulties. "The parents in a community often have expectations counter to those which you wish to implant," he said.

He warned, however, "if we don't act shortly, sports will be very much underplayed in the institutions in which we work and live."

Women's sports now underway

Dalhousie Women's Recreation Association began on a shaky foot this year, but is now on to bigger and better things.

Football was scheduled during October, but had a very poor

turn-out, probably because of Varsity Football games taking priority. Soccer, managed by Beryl English, gained a little more interest and a few games actually got underway on a Sunday afternoon.

Volleyball seems to be everyone's favorite sport, and participation rose to seven teams. The program, managed by Miriam Frances and Audrey Howie, was judged a success.

Currently underway are indoor soccer and novelty skating. An ice hockey team is also being organized. Soccer is held on Tuesdays, and skating in the rink on Mondays, from 12-2 p.m.

DWRA will also sponsor a Christmas party December 15, from 6-9 p.m. All Dalhousie women students are invited to take part in these events.

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Ken MacDonald, assisted by Paul Hanna, scores for Dalhousie as the pucksters overwhelmed UNB last weekend. The Tigers next encounter St. Mary's Friday night at 8 p.m. at the Dal rink. (photo by Steve Hemphill)

Dal devours Tommies, UNB

Tigers take two

by Chuck Moore

Both the U.N.B. Redmen and S.T.U. Tommies knew that they were in Tiger country when they stepped into Dal Rink last weekend.

Overpowering the St. Thomas team 10-2 on Friday night, and then defeating U.N.B. 9-6 on Saturday, the hockey Tigers are a stronger team than in past years. The key to this teams success this year was switching Ron Naud and Greg McCullough from forward back to defense.

McCullough was the best player on the ice both nights in the rushing department but being a defenseman he was caught up the ice at times. Pierre Gagne was very effective, also using his size to his advantage.

As the game progressed, S.T.U. tried to make up for lack of ability with slashing and rough play. The referee made some bad calls, especially penalizing a Dal player who had just been tripped by a Tommie. Dal had one player ejected from each of the weekend games. (It is nice to see Dal win, but let's stick to hockey).

Th U.N.B. game was the best of the two, but with Dal getting off to a very quick start the Redmen had no chance of catching them. U.N.B. trailed by only two goals at one point, but that was as close as they came.

U.N.B. came to play hockey, but they could only look ahead and hope. Peter Ross was their best player, scoring 2 goals. Bob Hay on defense kept Dal honest, especially in front of the U.N.B. net.

Greg McCullough with 3 goals and Ken McDonald with one goal led Dal's attack in the first period and a half. For the second half of the game Pierre Gagne, Tom McDonald and Yvon Lavallee took over. The rest of Dal's team played hard. Ted Scrutton was busy softening up U.N.B. with his solid checks. Dal scored one goal while they were two men short.

This weekend Dal plays two more home games; one on Friday night with S.M.U. and one on Sunday afternoon with U.P.E.I. Let's get out and support your team!!

Interfac pushed out

by Chuck Moore

Interfac hockey is usually played on Sunday afternoon or Monday or Wednesday nights. This Sunday, November 29, varsity hockey will take over the Dal rink having the U.P.E.I. Panthers visiting the Tigers. With 7000 students attending Dalhousie, "Is it possible to get a capacity crowd?"

The interfac hockey schedule is running smoothly. (There was a timekeeper at the Science "A" - Law "A" game last Wednesday). Law won that game 4-0 but one goal came off a penalty

shot. The referees handled the game well.

SCORES

Monday, Nov. 16 — Grad "B" 5 - Pharm-Ed. 2; Engineers 1 - Law "A" 10; Commerce 7 - Arts 1.

Wednesday, Nov. 18 — Law "A" 4 - Science "A" 0.

Sunday, Nov. 22 — Med "A" 3 - Science "B" 4; Phys. Ed. "A" 3 - Dents 2; Med "B" - Grad "B" by default; Pharm-Ed. 2 - Engineers 8; Law "A" 8 - Arts 0.

NEXT GAMES

Monday, Nov. 30 — 8:30 Phys. Ed. "A" - Med "B"; 9:30 Dents - Grad "B"; 10:30 Science "A" -

Grad "A".

Wednesday, Dec. 2 — 8:00 Phys. Ed. "B" - Med "A"; 9:00 Dents - Pharm. Ed.

Sunday, Dec. 6 — 1:00 Grads "B" - Engineers; 2:00 Pharm. Ed. - Law "A"; 3:00 Science "A" - Phys. Ed. "A"; 4:00 Commerce - Phys. Ed. "B"; 5:00 Law "B" - Grad "A".

Monday, Dec. 7 — 8:30 Science "A" - Med "A"; 9:30 Phys. Ed. "B" - Science "B"; 10:30 Grad "A" - Phys. Ed. "A".

These are the last games until January 4th, 1971.

"Coming Events"

Friday, Nov. 27

- Hockey SMU at Dal. 8:00.
- Swimming Mt. "A" & Mun. at Dal. 7:00.
- Women's Basketball, MSB Invitational.

Saturday, Nov. 28

- Women's Basketball, MSB Invitational.

Sunday, Nov. 29

- Coffee House — Sunday Purgatory. Sub cafeteria 9:00 p.m.
- Hockey UPEI at Dal. 2:00.

Thursday, Dec. 3

- Basketball Dal at Acadia. 8:00.

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