

VIETNAM
WILL
WIN!



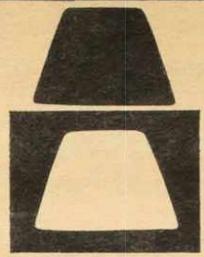
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Dalhousie Gazette

Vol. 102

Number 11



CLASSIFIED ADS...

Note - Price of advertisements are 50c for three lines and 5c for each line following. Ads must be submitted no later than 4:00 p.m. on Sunday.

Lost and Found

Found - One key in the Men's Washroom, third floor SUB. The owner may claim same by contacting Martin Dalley, Gazette Office.

Found - An amount of money on campus. The owner may claim same by identifying the amount. Contact Mrs. Butters, Room 44, A and A Building.

Found - Two windbreakers. One grey and one brown. Room 44, A and A Building.

Found - Two pairs of glasses have been in Room 38 of the A & A Building since September. One pair of pre-

scription sun glasses and one pair of girl's glasses.

Found

1 pair of girl's brown-frame glasses. Contact Rick Rofihe, Gazette Office, 424-2350.

Announcements

Wanted - A 50 page paper, old or new, on the effect of American industry on the Canadian economy. Very lucrative. Paper is to be completed by Dec. 31, 1969. \$100 is offered. Contact Martin Dalley, Gazette Office.

Meeting - There will be a C.I.A.S.P. meeting on Friday Nov. 21, Room 218, 6:30 - 9:00 p.m.

There will be a Nursing Society meeting on Friday Nov. 21, Room (Ladies Lounge), 8:00 - 9:00 p.m.

Announcements

There will be a D.A.G.S. meeting on Saturday Nov. 22, Room 410-412, 8:00 - 1:00 a.m.

There will be a Ski Club Party on Saturday Nov. 22, Triple Room, 9:00 - 1:00 a.m.

DANCE - There will be a SUB Operations dance on Saturday, Nov. 22, in the McInnes Room from 9:00 - 1:00 a.m.

There will be a D.G.D.S. meeting (Irma La Douce) On Sunday Nov. 23, in the McInnes Room from 12:00 - 4:00 p.m.

There will be a D.A.G.S. meeting on Sunday Nov. 23, in Room 316 from 9:00 - 12:00 p.m.

Help Wanted

Students interested in part-time work in the Post Office during the Christmas rush apply to your Canada Manpower Office fourth floor SUB.

Twelve men are needed for indoor warehouse. Racking and erecting. Two consecutive weekends in January. 2-12 hr shifts per weekend. Rate is \$2.00 an hour. You can make \$96.00 for March break. Clean enamel coated steel, not heavy work, but candidates must be physically able to take the long hours. Experience not required. If you can make the time sacrifice contact Greg Yarrow, Room 330, Cameron House, Howe Hall. Phone 423-9934 or 423-9972.

Apartment Wanted

Apartment for two, needed over Christmas vacation. Call Nigel Chalk, Room 336, Howe Hall. Call 423-9972 after 6 p.m.

Travel

SAVE 50% on travel in North America. Planes, trains, and Hotels. See the VISA Rep at the SUB enquiry desk on Mondays and Fridays between 12:30 - 2:00 p.m.

Typing

Will type essays, book reports etc. Please call 455-4878. Ask for Mrs. Stark.

Personal

You may like to live with your garage, but your fellow man may not, so keep the SUB clean.

Articles for Sale

For sale - 12 string guitar, good condition, fine tone, six months old. \$80.00. Call 422-4849 after 6 p.m.

Miscellaneous

Dalhousie students please report local address to the Registrar's Office. Mail is being held there.

If you wish to send messages to friends or relations in Canada or the United States free of charge, you may do so by calling 429-9715 after 6 p.m. Ask for the Ham radio operator. Do not call after 11 p.m. This service is performed by Radio Ham through N.A. All messages are kept confidential.

Records

Old records (45, 78, LP's) Especially from the rock era '53-'62. Contact, Bob Switzer at Dal. Radio or at home 466-8490. If not home please leave name and phone number.

NOTICE

An international dancing group will begin weekly sessions on Tuesday, December 2 at 8:30 P.M. in the SUB. Circle, line, and couple dancing from Russia, Israel, Greece, Rumania, Poland, Scandinavia, the Balkans and the Near East will be taught.

A young visiting math professor from the United States will teach the classes. Mr. Fred Linton has been active for several years in the program Committee and performing group of the New Haven International Folk Dances.

Beginners are welcome. No previous experience is necessary.



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THREE-QUARTER LENGTH Zip Lined Leather	\$79.95
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10% student discount on all prices listed on presentation of student card.



Canada Manpower Centre

Department of Manpower and Immigration

LISTED BELOW ARE THE RECRUITERS DUE ON THIS CAMPUS WITHIN THE NEXT TWO WEEKS:

- NOVEMBER 25** - BANK OF CANADA
- NOVEMBER 26** - GULF OIL
- NOVEMBER 27** - STANDARD LIFE
- PROCTOR AND GAMBLE
- NEW BRUNSWICK CIVIL SERVICE
- NOVEMBER 28** - SIMPSON-SEARS
- UPJOHN
- GULF OIL
- NEW BRUNSWICK CIVIL SERVICE
- DECEMBER 2** - CENTRAL MORTGAGE & HOUSING
- DECEMBER 4** - SHELL CANADA
- STANDARD LIFE
- CALGARY SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD
- CANEX AERIAL EXPLORATION

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Mills on Media

by Stephen R. Mills

MEDIA VIOLENCE: SO WHAT?

Anyone interested in television was probably disappointed by this season's program line-up. It wasn't that the viewer was not given the usual quota of sickening situation comedies, doctoring dramas, spy "thrillers" and variety shows. Something seemed to be missing and it's not hard to see what that something was even after just one night's viewing: violence.

Violence has always been an essential part of entertainment because homo sapien, by nature, is a violent species. Since a huge portion of media is devoted to entertaining the public, why should anyone be surprised that, for years, violence was predominant on television and movie screens throughout the country?

Indeed, no one was surprised or even took particular notice until the synthetic violence of the media-world began to manifest itself in reality via riots, demonstrations, and assassinations. The people in power were quick to draw attention to the "glaring" and "shocking" violence on television and in the local theatre. Quick were they also in convincing the public that this was the cause of riots, assassinations, demonstrations, and every crime in the nation from first degree murder to pick-pocketing.

Not surprisingly, there grew almost overnight a huge campaign to stamp out media violence. Somewhere along the line, the idea was picked up that the children were the most affected, their sweet pixie natures being more easily warped by the ghastly images being fed to them every day. (Parents seemed to forget that most television sets have OFF buttons.)

Education:

Does It Serve Business?

By Dorothy Wigmore

Some teachers are concerned in changing the present education system. This was evident at a conference held at Dalhousie on Nov. 14-15, entitled "High School-University Education, Complementary or Conflicting?" - with respect to English and Math programs.

The conference started Friday afternoon with a panel discussion on the general problems of transition to university from high school. Unfortunately two of the university students in the discussion were graduate students: Bruce Gillis from third year law and Larry Fredricks a sociology graduate student.

This was followed by a keynote address from Mr. F. C. Hudson, President of Municipal Spraying and Contracting Ltd.

Mr. Hudson began by saying that education should not serve the business world, and followed up with an attempt to draw an analogy between business and education, unsure if society or the student was the final product. He elaborated on ways the university should prepare the student for business, suggesting that many more industrial managerial courses be offered; that a basic knowledge of the three R's were essential and that accuracy is of prime importance.

Students coming out of university do not know how to spell, articulate or make correct calculations, he added.

A panel discussion was held Saturday morning on High school English and Mathematics programs, with a university and high school representative from each department. None of the participants were satisfied with the system they were in.

The main complaints were the difficulty teachers have in conveying their subject, the change in study methods a result of changing from a spoon-feeding class to one where the onus is on the student to find out things, and the impersonal atmosphere of the university compared with high school.

Workshops in each subject were held after the discussion. In one of the groups, the quality of texts in high schools were compared with

This year's programs are the result of that campaign. No westerns; no detectives, nothing that suggests violence (except perhaps the news, which serves to show the foolishness and hypocrisy of the campaign in the first place.)

So the children (apparently) are safe but the question still remains; Has violence disappeared from the media?

Alas, I am sorry to report that it has not. The situation is similar to the town where one family was hated by everyone and a huge campaign was started to get the family to leave the town. One day, the people noticed that the family's house was deserted. Everyone was genuinely happy until it was discovered that instead of leaving town, the family had just moved to a new house a few blocks away.

Similarly, violence has moved. It is no longer on television but runs rampant in movie-houses throughout the land. Motion pictures such as "The Wild Bunch", "The Detective", "Bullitt" and a host of others are more than enough to satisfy the public's hunger for brutal and sadistic beatings, shootings, stabbings, rapes, suicides, and anything else that tickles your fancy.

Now that we have concluded that the power people have not eliminated violence, we are left with the basic and ultimate question that raised the whole controversy: does violence on TV and in the movies cause real life violence? Are children really affected that much by what they see on television?

It's a very difficult question and it must be admitted that, because of the lack of adequate research and ex-

periment, there is hardly a definitive answer.

However, such research and experimentation as has been carried out seem to go against the popular belief. Certainly children are affected by what is presented to them over the ether but no child is going to be so affected that prolonged viewing will turn him psycho unless the seeds have already been planted by other factors (such as his home life or his relationships with his friends.) The same is true of adults; no sane person will be turned into a murderer, an assassin or a master thief because he's seen too many westerns or James Bond flicks. The people who are affected are already ill. That is, media is more likely to reinforce than to change.

This does not mean media violence is not dangerous. The growth of mental illness in the nation is not helped by the media exploitation and glamorization of murderers and maniacs. It should be realized that violence in society will never be eliminated by getting rid of media-violence. We must tackle the basic problem of social evils causing the explosive conditions whose fuse media is able to ignite.

Despite the impression many readers may have gathered over the past few weeks, media is not a huge monster, lurking in the machines that serve you, waiting to leap out and destroy.

Media is what people make it. The violence on the television and movie screens can only accent the violence in the hearts and minds of men. When this basic violence is done away with, perhaps media will come into its own, and perhaps, likewise, will Mankind.

those in university. The teachers were concerned, but no concrete solutions were reached.

In another group, the blame for poor quality of students was put on the lower grades, that is to say, the system.

The English teachers met together later to discuss three textbooks on the Nova Scotia curriculum; Man's Search for Values, Argosy for Adventure, and Sound and Sense. The discussion centred around the purpose of the texts in teaching literature.

Professor Cannon of Dalhousie felt that such books as Man's Search for Values are "able to focus in a real way on the things students are concerned with." He disagreed with Miss Broomfield of Mount Saint Vincent that the book was too gloomy and that something else would be more useful.

Professor Sproule of Dalhousie dealt with a chronological text of literature, Argosy to Adventure. He expressed the opinion that literature is fundamentally a presentation of experience in various fields. He recommended a chronological study of literature because "very few students have a real ability in the area of subjective thinking". The chronological method leads to a completeness of knowledge and a good base for critical reading, he added.

Pollution Talk

By Fran Giberson

A colloquium on water and air pollution will be held in the McInnes Room, 8:15 P.M. Tuesday November 25. A twenty five minute National Film Board Production, "A Matter of Attitude" will be shown and speakers have agreed to speak on several related topics.

The seminar is being sponsored by the Education Committee of the Dalhousie Association of Graduate Students. A panel discussion will follow the film.

The speakers will include Dr. E. Mills of the Biology Department on the biological aspects of pollution, Don Walker from Nova Scotia Tech

Poetry was considered in Sound and Sense, by Professor Cowan of Dalhousie and Sister Marie Agnes of the Mount. Both felt that the text was quite good.

In the discussion after the critiques, one young teacher expressed concern in the system turning out "little literary critics".

In agreement with several other teachers, he felt that teachers must keep in mind the fact many students do not continue into university.

Referring to the mechanics of literature, Professor Cannon stated that until students are persuaded, and they must be, that poetry is a necessary exciting and important part of life, they do not need the mechanics.

In summing up, the chairman, Professor Cooke of Dalhousie, said the problem of teaching poetry and other aspects of literature rests on presentation in the junior grades, that a poem cannot be completely understood until the mechanics of it are known and that high school students not going on to further education should not be swamped with work.

Dean Uhlman of Student Services in closing the conference expressed the feelings of many of the teachers present: no solutions had been reached but at least the problems had been presented. It was a step forward.

Sexual Liberation

Last week Student Council bought 2,000 copies of the McGill Birth Control Pamphlet for distribution on campus. Copies are free and available in the Council office, at Student Health, and at literature tables in the S.U.B. during noon hours.

The McGill Birth Control Pamphlet includes information concerning male and female anatomy, the menstrual cycle, various birth control devices, their use and effectiveness, and a section on abortion.

The idea of supplying Dalhousie students with these pamphlets and their purchase was initiated by members of the Women's Caucus at Dalhousie who felt that there was a great need for birth control information at the university level.

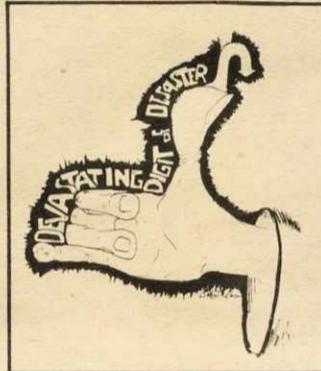
They felt that this kind of information should not be suppressed but made available to all students entering university.

"A comprehensive understanding of one's body could free people from unwanted children, forced marriages, and hypocritical and self-destructive sexual abstinence," they said "It

could also eradicate the possibility of resorting to abortion, which at present is expensive and usually dangerous. This knowledge could make child-bearing a matter of choice and not of chance. Parenthood could be planned and happily anticipated rather than being a financial and emotional burden."

Certain authorities within the university argued that parents will be upset by the distribution of the pamphlet. "Surely they would be more upset if, by lack of knowledge, their son or daughter was responsible for the birth of an unwanted, "illegitimate" child."

A panel discussion on birth control and its liberating importance for men and women will be held Tuesday, November 25th in Room 324 in the A&A building. Dr. Johnson from Student Health will give a medical viewpoint, Dr. Judy Gold will give a psychiatrist's opinion, and a representative of the Women's Caucus will relate birth control to women's liberation as a whole.



cuity within the hall'... and that's not all!

The girls of residence, with true sense of purpose, initiated a plan to distribute the leaflets on their own. To this, the Dean of Women blatantly countered by announcing that any birth control booklets found within the hall would be confiscated.

When asked about the situation, she replied, "it isn't being distributed in the hall, is it!!"

Further queries met with the classical response of "no comment".

It appears to be certain that such actions warrant the appropriate acclaim which only the Devastating Digit of Disaster can undisputedly offer. To Miss C. I. Irvine, we offer a resounding "Congratulations".

The recipient this week of the widely acclaimed Devastating Digit of Disaster Award was virtually unopposed - her intrepid sense of "the morally right", coupled with her unsurpassed realization of authority truly merit due recognition, of the nature offered only by the DDD.

The woman in question is none other than the Dean of Women for Dalhousie University, Miss C.I. Irvine.

The controversy and her subsequent attainment of the high standard to qualify for a Devastating Digit stemmed from the 2,000 pamphlets purchased and distributed by the Student Council. The books, as a matter of due course, were distributed in Men's Residence, and made available at the SUB. ATTEMPTS were made to further disseminate the educational material within the "Halls of Sherriff", otherwise known as the women's residence - an action, it would seem quite natural, of the utmost rationality.

However, a reliable source relates our winner as saying that the pictures are obscene, and that it would "probably lead to promis-



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Ignorance

is not

Purity

The attitude of some notable members of this university's administration toward the distribution of the McGill Birth Control Handbook is nothing short of ridiculous.

The denial of birth control information to students is a mere continuation of the myth "If we don't tell you then you won't find out. Ignorance is not only bliss, it is purity." Knowledge of birth control methods and devices would lead to promiscuity, therefore student representatives at Shireff Hall were not allowed to openly distribute the pamphlet to women in the residence. And of course, there are The Pictures!!

The university consists mainly of young people. The idea behind a university, in the first place is education, and education does not apply only to academic learning. Young people thrown together in a university atmosphere are experimenting and learning about living, about growing up, about relating to people. To deny the existence of sexual communication is completely unrealistic.

There are then three possibilities: birth control to prevent conception of future hapless babies, abortions to erase the "mistake", or young mothers with babies they didn't want and the problems of what to do with them.

The Birth Control Handbook contains a list of abortion methods used by pregnant girls and the results are frightening to say the least: "sudden violent death; fatal almost immediately; severe burning of tissues - haemorrhage shock - death." The list is itself an index of utmost desperation and fear.

Abortion, under the present legal situation, is generally practised in the most inhuman way. Butchery would probably be a better word. Girls who have their babies either give them up for adoption or keep them. In the second case, they are trapped. Life for girls who decide to keep their babies suddenly becomes a narrow one-way street. In most cases shortage of money precludes the hope of further education, especially if the mother remains single. Neither choice is human.

The obvious alternative is simple prevention, but women are not born with the necessary knowledge.

Since our society places all the stigma of unmarried parenthood and responsibility for the child on the woman, she is the one who is forced if necessary, to make sure she does not conceive. The Birth Control Handbook was designed to fulfill this purpose in such a way that every girl who so wishes can learn all the factual details of as many methods as possible with no needless embarrassment to anyone.

Once the fear of pregnancy is removed, many people, especially parents of university students, fear promiscuity. Venereal disease is foremost in their minds. The Handbook covers that subject too. What many people fail to realize is that this handbook only takes the stand that every man and woman should be aware of all the medical facts pertaining to their sexual activity and its physical repercussions. That includes the dangers. It presents its case plainly and simply. In many ways it is a frightening piece of literature. It is not a wholesale endorsement of complete sexual freedom. Its purpose is education and any women's residence that will not let it be openly circulated on the grounds of obscenity is the last living vestige of the Dark Ages.



Vietnam Protest

Can Millions Be Wrong?

Richard Nixon had already told them once before that he wasn't listening. Still they marched. In Washington, close to a quarter of a million persons opposing the war in Vietnam marched within a block of the White House in the largest demonstration ever held in the U.S.

In France, demonstrators marched in spite of a Government ban to show their support for U.S. protesters. Australia, another country contributing military to the war effort saw demonstrations in the streets as well.

Halifax had its demonstration of support. Though not on the grandiose scale of its counterparts across the world, the basic ingredients were the same.

Close to three hundred persons of varying political hues participated in Friday's march on the United States consulate, while two-thirds of that number braved the rain the following day to hear speeches against the war.

The demonstrators, most of them young, wore their politics on their placards. "Peace" and "Give Peace A Chance" adorned the posters of the peaceniks, while the moderates, who formed the bulk of the protesters, made their stand against Canadian complicity in the war. The NDY and other left groups carried signs which read "Vietnam Will Win: Support the NLF". The Dalhousie Student Movement carried pictures of Chairman Mao.

Their march on the American consulate through downtown streets drew mostly amused stares from lunch hour shoppers who quickly hurried into nearby stores as they passed.

At the American consulate the U.S. Representative in Halifax accepted the statement of the group calling for an end to Canadian complicity and the withdrawal of all American troops without a word of comment.

On Saturday Mayor Allan O'Brien, Labor Leader J.K. Bell, Kim Cameron and Barry McPeake of the Dalhousie NDY, Burris Devanney of the NDP, and Muriel Duckworth of the Voice of Women spoke to the crowds in Victoria Park.

It was the second month of the Moratorium protests across the world. In October, the protest was a single day in length, this month two days, 3 days in December and so on, until they have forced the American President into a withdrawal of troops from Vietnam.

Withdrawal of American forces is probably the single

rallying point for the divergent protest movement whose numbers include radicals and moderates in almost equal proportion.

The President however had told them he wouldn't listen, and so he kept his eyes and ears averted as they

walked within a block of the White House last Friday and Saturday. The question is: how long can he ignore them?

If the war continues until March 1972, it is likely that the Protesters will be marching every day of the month in opposition to the War. Will he still not listen?



VIETNAM! IT'S OUR WAR, TOO...

An understanding of Canadian involvement in the Vietnam War is a must for all Canadian citizens. Canadian government and corporate complicity with U.S. aggression affects not only the Vietnamese directly, but also has deleterious effects on the average Canadian. It is hoped the facts and analysis which follows will have two major influences. Firstly, a desire by concerned people to exert themselves so that this country will drastically change its policy toward the genocidal war being waged by the U.S. and its allies in Vietnam. Secondly, that Canadians start to give serious consideration to the dire consequences facing Canada due to our past and present relationship with the U.S. The often uttered "interdependence with the U.S.", promoted by our government and business sectors under the guise of military necessity, is not one of equal beneficiaries but rather of a predator and its prey. It is not without justifiable cause that some speak of the rape of Canada. While it is unfortunate that the word imperialism is unpalatable to the average Canadian, it does exist and the large majority of the people of the world today are its victims. We must overcome our non-committal attitude and apathy before we are incapable of saving this country and its people.

Vietnam: French Colonialism and U.S. Imperialism

The history of Vietnam cannot be looked at in a vacuum. The Vietnamese people are facing the same predicament hundreds of millions of people all over the world face. Perhaps Vietnam's peculiarity is that the Vietnamese have chosen to openly confront the highly developed weapons of destruction that the U.S. and its allies have developed. The Vietnamese have had enough and thus have chosen to fight for their liberation. It is no wonder that they have received the attention and moral backing of people all over the world. When a small country, a poor country,

decides to confront an overwhelmingly strong military aggressor relying primarily on the moral commitment of its people, the world must take notice. However, we must not show concern alone, but demonstrate by our actions that we realize the poor people of Vietnam are justified in their struggle and have too long been pillaged by western society.

The period of colonial domination for Vietnam officially started on August 31, 1858. Without declaration of war, without prior negotiation, the French Admiral Rigault de Genouilly backed up by 14 ships and 2,500 men, entered the port of Danang and occupied the city by force. Apparently the justification for this act was protection of Catholic missionaries. This was to be the beginning of the virtual enslavement of the Vietnamese people.

There are many sides to colonialism (neo-colonialism now) but one thing is apparent: all benefits are directed toward the mother country with very little or no concern for the indigenous population. Under French rule, taxation was defined according to the demands of France. Her wants were obviously insatiable. Thus, in the year 1923, although the country was scourged by floods, taxes were increased by 30 percent. However, this was only a land tax and does not take into consideration innumerable other taxes as well as forced purchase of French bonds. The population, 95 percent of whom were peasant since industrialization of colonies was unheard of, was forced to take loans from the benevolent missionaries and government profiteers. Those able to survive the harsh conditions of life were unable to meet the outrageous interest rates on loans and thus were forced to forfeit their land to the mission and feudal lords. In this manner, large tracts of land fell into the hands of a small group of people and the peasants who once occupied villages were now at the short end of a tenant-landlord relationship. It was not uncommon for a peasant to harvest a crop and then have 90 percent of it expropriated. Many of the peasant population took to the mountains in the hope of escaping these unbearable conditions. These people were labelled criminals and hunted down by the authorities.

There was more to colonialism than turning people into economic serfs. With the outbreak of World War I, the Vietnamese people, previously thought of as inferior beings worthy of only toiling for the "civilized", were now given the dubious "opportunity" to fight for justice and liberty in the name of France. Approximately 700,000 natives were conscripted to France - 80,000 never made it back to their country. The ways in which these "volunteers" were rounded up does not need description. Suffice it to say that the quotas were filled. In all wars to date, it is the poor who have borne the brunt and the poor people of Vietnam and the U.S. are the ones suffering the greatest casualties in the present war. Colonialism to the peasant also meant rape of women, assassination of innocent people, the destruction of a culture, unnecessary death from disease, enforced consumption of vast quantities of alcohol and opium, etc. With reference to opium and alcohol, the following is a letter from Mr. Sarraut, the Governor-General of Indochina.

Mr. Resident:

In accordance with instructions from Mr. Director-General of the Excise, I have the honour to beg you to be so kind as to second the efforts of my department in the establishment of new alcohol and opium houses.

To this effect, I am taking the liberty of sending you a list of the homes which should be installed in the various villages mentioned, most of which are entirely without spirits and opium.

Through the channels of Cambodian governors and village heads, your preponderant influence could be fortunately used to draw the attention of certain native small traders to the advantages of going in for some additional business.

On our side, the agents of the active service, on their rounds, will endeavour to install premises, unless you would prefer, Mr. Resident, that they should wait until you have first acted with the authorities in order that they may second your action, in which case, I beg you to be kind as to inform me.

It is only through complete and constant understanding between your administration and ours that we shall obtain the best results, in the best interests of the Treasury.

To provide the reader with some understanding of what the scale of spirits and opium meant to the French Treasury, the following example is cited. One year a scheme was devised

to water down the alcohol sold to the natives in Indochina, a scheme which increased French profit that year by 4 million francs.

In 1930, progressive people from various regions in Vietnam met and formed a coalition. Its purpose was made explicit: to rid Vietnam of French colonialism and return Vietnam to the Vietnamese people. A Democratic Front was created; however, it was obvious that the chore ahead was not an easy one. As years passed, the Vietnamese people faced more stringent military aggression and even harsher living conditions. The Second World War had severe effects on France and thus she became even more dependent on her colonies. Vietnam was located in an excellent position for further expansion. Japanese occupation did not help the Vietnamese either.

In 1945, the war of liberation started. The Vietnamese people were led by Ho Chi Minh, the leading nationalist and communist in the country. Ho had the support of the overwhelming majority of people including various political parties and religious denominations. The Left and Right threw their support behind him for he represented the highest national aspirations. The U.S., from the very start of this struggle for national liberation, has made illegitimate claims of its being a civil war. Writers, regardless of ideological positions, have repudiated this U.S. allegation and pointed out its perfidious nature.

As early as 1947, the U.S. intervened in Vietnam. Not only were facts falsified, but open support was given to France. A puppet ruler, Bao Dai, was given the backing of France and the U.S. This was an attempt to insure that western interests would be secure. The United States extended billions of its taxpayer's money to the French Bao Dai regime. John Foster Dulles, on two occasions offered the French nuclear bombs for use in Vietnam; however, with the increased amount of military, political and economical aid provided by the U.S., France started to question the actual intentions of the U.S. The contradictions of interests became sharper and sharper as time went on.

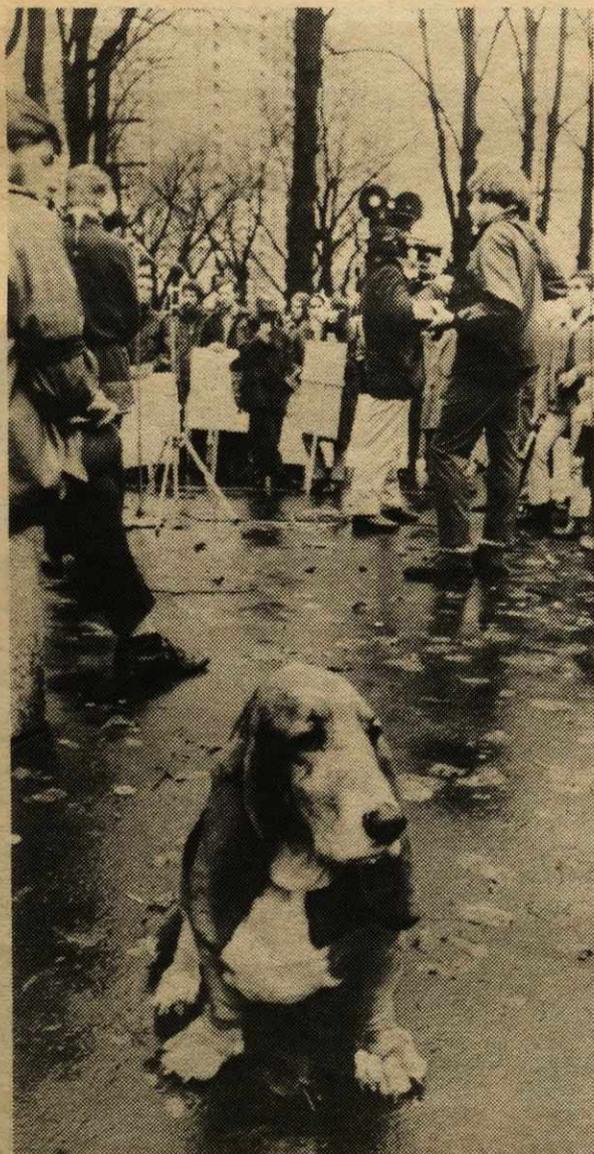
Regardless of U.S. involvement, the Viet Minh defeated the odgrench at Dien Bien Phu. With over 400,000 French troops occupying Vietnam, France suffered 172,000 casualties. This no doubt testifies to the moral commitment of the Vietnamese to the control over their own destinies. The 1954 Geneva Conference was convened to settle the situation resulting from the French defeat.

Canadian Complicity

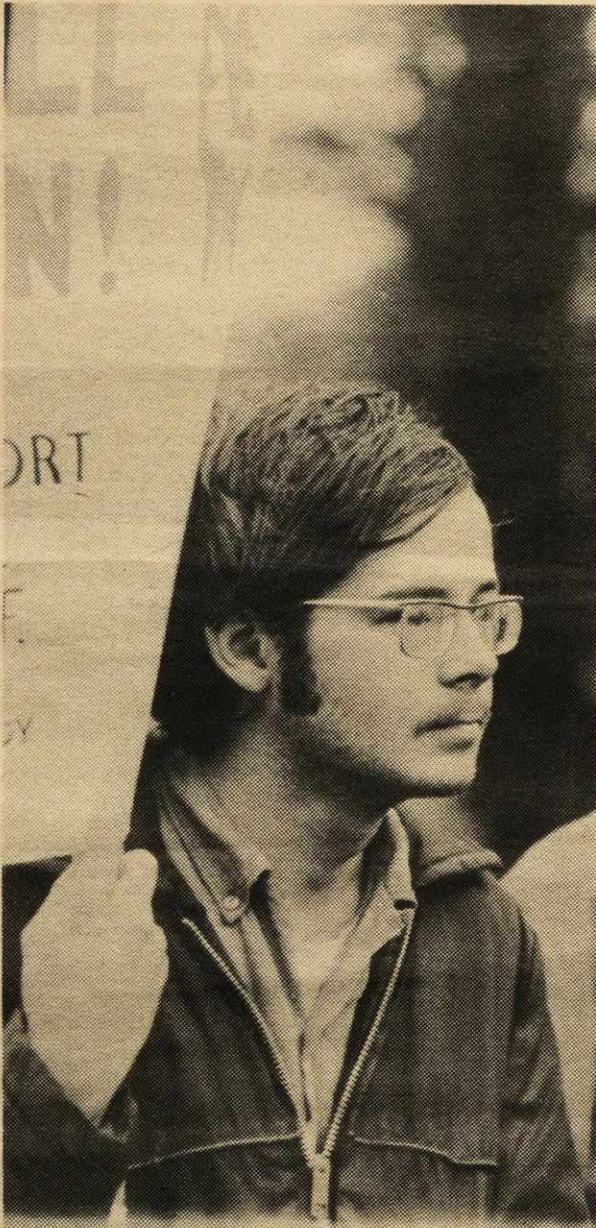
At the peace conference, it was decided that a temporary division of Vietnam would be made at the 17th parallel with the Viet Minh armies withdrawing to the north and the French to the South. This was done mainly to facilitate the exodus of French soldiers without their having to surrender and become prisoners of war. The boundary was explicitly defined as provisional and was not considered as constituting a political or territorial demarcation. In two years time, i.e., July 1956, a national election was to have been held to reunite the country under one central government. Other provisions allowed for freedom of trade and movement across the dividing line. In addition, the agreements clearly prohibited the formation of any foreign military alliances, the construction of military bases, and the entrance of foreign military personnel and war materials.

An International Control Commission (ICC), made up of three countries, including Canada, India, and Poland was set up to insure adherence to the provisions of the Geneva agreements and to supervise the forthcoming national elections. Canada's acceptance of membership on the ICC should have bound her to strict neutrality; however, it soon became apparent that Canada was merely to be a servant of policy decisions made by the United States. Canadian spokesmen began to show acceptance of the concept of two Vietnamese states, a direct contradiction of the Geneva agreements which they were explicitly commissioned to uphold.

The withdrawal of the Viet Minh after the Geneva Conference, left a provisional government in the South headed by Bao Dai, who had served as emperor under both the Japanese and French colonialists and was universally detested. Ngo Dinh Diem, who was living in the United States was persuaded to return to Vietnam with the pledged support of president Eisenhower. In 1955, a referendum was held, which was described as rigged, even by Time Magazine, and Diem took power as Bao Dai's successor. Immediately, the U.S. began sending economic and



BUT WHAT HAVE WE DONE...



Minh army consisted of 100,000 men, many of whom had formerly lived in "South Vietnam", withdrawn north of the 17th parallel in 1954. It therefore is of little surprise that some of these men returned home and joined the South Vietnamese. Clearly, the opposition to the U.S. and the Saigon regime at that time was almost entirely comprised of indigenous people who were largely equipped with U.S. weapons obtained as a result of tens of thousands of desertions from the Saigon Army. It is worth mentioning here that North Vietnam claimed to have captured 76 South Vietnamese soldiers in 1963, specially trained by U.S. advisors and dropped into North Vietnam by parachute from U.S. planes.

Influenced by U.S.

In March, 1965, Colonel Bradley Webb, a former military advisor to the Canadian delegation of the ICC spoke at a public meeting in Toronto stating that the Canadian minority report was probably "strongly influenced" by the U.S. and that as far as he knew, "there had been no significant infiltration of North Vietnamese troops or equipment into South Vietnam". It is also interesting to note that Mr. Blair Seaborn, the author of the Canadian minority report, in a subsequent article in Mclean's Magazine, made it clear that he stood right behind U.S. policy in Vietnam. It is difficult to reconcile this partisanship with his position as a delegate on the neutrally defined ICC. It was later revealed that Mr. Seaborn was using his position on the ICC to make confidential reports, not to the other members of the Commission, but to the U.S.

The facts of Canada's early involvement in supporting U.S. military decisions in Vietnam suffice to show that we have failed colossally to meet the obligations of our acceptance of membership on the ICC. There has been no significant change in the activities of the Canadian delegates to the Commission in recent years. The Canadian representatives continue to serve the interests of the U.S. military-industrial complex. There is no more fitting condemnation of Canadian Policy than its actions on this commission. Canada cannot escape from its minority position on the commission while still acting as an errand boy for the U.S. It is time that Canadians realized that our supposed neutrality is a shallow facade and as long as our foreign policy represents American imperialism, it will be impossible to take an independent stand on any conceivable issue at home or abroad.

Working for American imperialism has not in any way benefitted the Canadian people (of course we speak of the majority). While Vietnam and its people suffer from U.S. aggression U.S. monopoly capital has increasingly dug its tentacles into the Canadian economy. The close diplomatic relationship between the U.S. and Canada has been harmful to the poor people of Vietnam, the poor people of America and the poor people of Canada. The facts which follow will show how Canadian complicity is simply an expression of the overriding problem of U.S. socio-economic aggression.

In September, 1967, Canada changed her Immigration Statute to the revised "point" system. It might be argued that in so doing, Canada was simply renovating an outdated system, rationalizing her bureaucratic structure to keep institutionally abreast of the rapid industrialization taking place within her borders. Thus the new immigration policy restricts the inflow of unskilled labour while permitting an increase in the number of young, highly-trained technicians, scientists, physicians, university professors and other professional and technical manpower. Statistics for just the second quarter of 1967 show that while the total number of immigrants to Canada remained almost the same, the percentage of professionals increased from 20% to 31%. Immigrants are classified into 10 occupational groups, according to their intended occupation in Canada. Prior to the new law, all occupational groups showed, with minor variations, steady increases. In the third quarter of 1967, all occupational groups decreased, particularly agricultural, mining, clerical, and service workers. Only managerial and professional classes increased. The largest gain was in the numbers of professionals, from 7 thousand to 11 thousand between the second and third quarters of 1967.

Under the new law, an applicant's country of origin is not considered. Instead, each new applicant's value to the Canadian economy is assessed as objectively as possible without regard to race or national origin. The publicized reason for such an adjustment is to make the policy seem more egalitarian and to eliminate any racial or national bias in the selection of applicants. Yet the basic requirements of the point system serve to exclude unskilled or poor persons, eliminating most Asians, Africans, Latin Americans and Southern Europeans. The so-

called egalitarian adjustments are to attract relatively young highly trained individuals, irrespective of origin, who fit into a corporate-structured economy. It does not take much to perceive that the 1967 Immigration Statute is geared towards the educated middle-class at the severe expense of the unskilled, the poor, the uneducated — in brief, the lower class — whose entrance would further undermine the stability of the economy, adding to the ranks of the unemployed.

With over 50 percent of Canada's capital controlled by the corporate elite of Toronto and Montreal, this elite is linked very closely to the U.S. elite by an extensive network of shared interests, it is not surprising that the Canadian immigration point system is almost perfectly paired to the draft deferral system in the U.S. Those most favoured by immigration are precisely those allowed educational and occupational military deferments. Those most likely to be rejected at the border are the very persons now dying in Vietnam. Just as the poor, the nonwhite, the unskilled and inarticulate are channeled into the army because they are useless to the domestic economy of the U.S., the poor, the non-white, the unskilled and the inarticulate are denied entry to Canada, thus reinsuring their possible elimination. Skilled and educated middle class (and therefore mostly white) young men are welcomed because they are potentially useful to the Canadian branch-plant corporations. The high proportion of U.S. poor and Blacks serving on the frontlines of Vietnam reflects not merely the nature of the selective service system, but significantly, the Canadian point system as well.

If one examines the educational and occupational levels of the Black minority of the U.S. for example, it becomes clear that only an extremely small number can hope to accumulate enough units for entrance into Canada. Far fewer Blacks have high school diplomas; very few would have relatives in Canada.

Who could come

The Canadian Immigration Service also requires an applicant to have with him enough money to support himself until he is settled, usually at least 300 dollars for a single man trying to settle in an area with job opportunities. This stipulation also obviously excludes draft. This presumes, of course, that a young man about to be drafted has knowledge of the possibility

(Cont'd on page 8)



military aid. In addition, Diem refused to carry out the prescribed 1956 election. Instead he threw tens of thousands of people into concentration camps to nullify any opposition to his dictatorship. It is interesting to point out that President Eisenhower himself later admitted that if a free election had been held, 80 percent of the people of the north and the south would have voted for a coalition government under Ho Chi Minh. All these actions and many others taken by the U.S. and its puppet Diem constituted a flagrant disregard of the Geneva agreements. Indian and Polish members of the ICC issued a report condemning the deliberate violation of the Agreements. Canada not only did not endorse this condemnation, but it supported Diem and argued, as did the U.S., that his regime was a "sovereign state" and was not bound to comply with the terms of the Agreements since it had not signed.

Clearly, Canada is guilty of the complicity with the U.S. aggression and must at least partially share the blame for the war that followed. In November, 1965, Squadron Leader Hugh Campbell, who served on the ICC from 1961-1963 spoke before a Political Science forum at the University of Victoria and related how he was instructed by his superiors to ignore shipments of planes and other war materials brought in by the U.S.

In 1964, when the U.S. commenced the bombing of North Vietnam, the Indian and Polish delegates of the ICC issued a majority report condemning the armed aggression of the U.S. against a country on whom no declaration of war had been made. Again Canada not only refused to sign this majority report, but in addition, in a minority report drawn up by its representative on the ICC, justified the bombing attacks. The minority report raised the thoroughly unsubstantiated charges, in accord with a White Paper published by the American State Department a few months earlier, of military infiltration and aggression from North Vietnam. In truth, all evidence at that time indicated that aid received by the Vietnamese from "North Vietnam" was very limited indeed and that no significant infiltration of men and weapons was occurring. It must be remembered that the Viet

...TO END THE WAR THERE?

(Cont'd from page 7)

of Canada as an alternative. Even the few lower class males who may be eligible for landed immigrant status are not likely to have access to information of this possibility. Most anti-draft information is disseminated on university campuses, written by middle-class students, and deals with involved and quite complex legal problems. Lower-class people in the U. S. are not geographically mobile or knowledgeable, remaining very close to their ghetto neighbourhoods for most of their lives. One of the basic "alternatives" to this closed world is, naturally, entrance into the United States Army and the front lines in Vietnam. Hence, for every middle-class white American draft evader or war objector residing in Canada, there is one more poor, usually non-white American in Vietnam.

The estimates for American draft resistors residing in Canada ranges from 5,000 to 50,000. Although these young men have kept themselves out of the military and Vietnam, they have not escaped the continental system which invoked the selective service and which brought about the Vietnam war. Because of Canada's satellite economic status, it is by definition an integral part of the imperial system which exploits youth manpower in the U.S. and elsewhere. Canada is in transition from a purely extractive colonial economy providing raw materials for industry in the U.S., to an industrialized branch-plant satellite economy, controlled from the U.S. Canada is undergoing rapid industrialization as subsidiaries of U.S. companies are increasingly set up across the border to take advantage of tax breaks instituted by the Canadian government and cheaper labour costs. The border might keep out the draft, but it does not keep out the economic system which utilizes the draft to protect itself.

With industrialization, the shift from the exploitation of the traditional working class to the simultaneous exploitation of youth is taking place with the rapid growth of universities and technical schools to service the new branch-plant corporations. Rather than insure that the needs of all Canadian citizens are looked after, the universities simply strengthen the corporate structure. Once in Canada, the new immigrant has the same choices open to him that face Canadian youth. It is clear that the life choices of youth in Canada are predetermined by class background and the needs of the economy, as they are in the U.S. The choices are unemployment, colonial employment in the extractive industries, colonial student labour, and for the "privileged" who complete university, technical or managerial work in the new branch-plant corporation. The channeling function of Canadian Universities is geared not directly to the need of the military-industrial complex as in the States, but to the needs of the Canadian satellite economy, which ultimately feeds that same U.S. military machine.

Canada is not often thought of as a country with large military expenditures. Certainly in comparison to the U.S. which appropriates over 80 billion dollars a year of its budget for "defence" purposes, this is true. However, its 1.7 billion dollar military budget puts Canada in eighth place amongst the powers of the world.

Whose economy?

U.S. intervention in the Canadian economy is the major problem that Canadians face, and indirectly, this affects the people of Vietnam. American companies are given privileged positions in the economy. The powerful elite in Canada prosper by this relationship, the American industrial elite profits by this relationship, the average Canadian citizen in turn works for low wages and is cut off from the material wealth of this country which is rightfully his. U.S. monopolies have concentrated in the Canadian metropolitan areas. Industry, selfishly concerned with extracting the largest profit possible, invests in areas with already accessible transportation systems and large labour forces showing no concern for the social and economic needs of the Canadian people. Thus, although the U.S. business sector controls over 60 percent of Canadian industry, 64 percent of U.S. - controlled labour is within 300 miles of Toronto. It is no wonder that 33 percent of the Nova Scotian population earns less than 3,400 dollars a year and yet is expected to pay outrageous consumer prices. The domination of Canadian wealth by the U.S. affects others besides Canadians. Because of this relationship, Canadian companies have more than willingly supplied the U.S. with material for use in Vietnam. It is not surprising that those seeking profit in Canada do not oppose their American counterparts, but on the contrary sit back and watch the country and its people being plundered with the equipment produced by their companies.

In comparison to Canada's role as a "neutral" shield for U.S. military exploitation, her military support is miniscule. However, our military sales to the U.S. for use in Vietnam deserves some documentation. In 1964, when there were 23,000 U.S. troops in Vietnam, Canadian military sales to the U.S. were listed as 161.5 million dollars. In 1967 there were 525,000 U.S. troops fighting in Vietnam and by then the figure had risen to 370 million dollars. Millions of dollars in equipment and materials are not included in these figures since they are considered "unofficial" categories. Regardless of these facts (more will be supplied) the Honourable Paul Martin stated in January 1968, "...it is the Government's policy not to export military

equipment to Vietnam...". The following is a statement made in Washington by a Pentagon spokesman, "...the bulk of military equipment Canada has sold to the U.S. will be used in Vietnam...". Does it make any difference if Canada transports material directly to Vietnam for U.S. use, or, if it gets to Vietnam via the U.S.? In the year 1966 alone, the year after the major U.S. build-up in Vietnam, Canadian exports of copper, bronze and brass scrap to the U.S. increased by 574%.

Most of us at least feel uneasy about the war in Vietnam. For the most part that uneasiness is provoked by the opposition of increasing numbers of people throughout the world to American policy in Vietnam. Yet for many people it is more than just an emotional response — it is also an awareness that American involvement in Vietnam is illegal; the American presence there directly contravenes the Geneva accords and international law.

But if American involvement is illegal, how and why did the U.S. interfere in the process of self-determination in Vietnam? Was it a mistake, an error in judgement on the part of those who rule America? Looking at the facts: the investment of several billion dollars in the war effort in the early fifties becomes more than just an accident. This policy was the outgrowth of two stark economic facts: the first was, as President Eisenhower pointed out, the need to maintain the present level of trade with Japan, which could only be sustained through the preservation of the "free enterprise" system in Southeast Asia; the second was the need to find an outlet for the massive production of the American defense industry in which one-sixth of the U.S. labour force is employed. The American solution to these needs was a policy of limited war.

Yet Vietnam is not an isolated event — it was not the first nor the last situation in which U.S. foreign policy has used aggression to further its own economic needs and interests. American history is filled with examples of the economic domination and the consequent military oppression of underdeveloped nations. In recent times the results of extended interference can be seen in the revolutions and violent rebellions of South America, Africa, and most clearly Southeast Asia. The continuing arms shipments to the Middle East reflect overproduction in the ever-growing military-industrial development complex.

Closer to home, we can look at the American influence on the Canadian economy. The most obvious example of this is the U.S. (English Canadian) control of Quebec's economic and cultural base which has led to near revolutionary action to prevent the disappearance of the French Fact in Canada. In our own Atlantic region we have suffered from economic underdevelopment which is the result of American control of our economy. The complicity of the Canadian Government in its sales to the U.S. of arms shipments destined for Vietnam while a supposedly neutral member on the I.C.C., and its policy of "quiet diplomacy" are a clear reflection of the U.S. domination of Canada. It is a process precisely called imperialism.

Our opposition to the war in Vietnam then, is not only a moral question but also a political one. We are voicing our opposition to the American imperialist system and the way in which it affects us daily. We support the national liberation front in Vietnam for self-determination. They are the leading force in the struggles for freedom — struggles in which we all must take part.

Dal NDY

The Vietnam war is playing havoc with the U.S. economy. Consumer costs have increased every year due to the Vietnam war. The money of the U.S. people is used to fight the Vietnamese, and then the people are asked to cooperate in the fight against inflation. The Canadian branch-plant economy is directly affected by what happens in the U.S. Thus, Prime Minister Trudeau has asked the Canadian people to tighten their belts so we too can fight inflation. To be sure it will not be industry that suffers but the Canadian labour force.

Not a vacuum

It was originally stated that Vietnam cannot be looked at in a vacuum. The reason should now be obvious. Just as the people of Asia, Latin America and Africa (the Third World) are suffering from U.S. imperialism, i.e., the increasing domination of foreign capital by U.S. monopolies, so are the people of Canada. Canada is not characteristic of the classical imperialized country; however, imperialism has not changed its nature, control is simply more subtle and elaborate. The U.S., with the help of Canadian capitalists, has permitted the proliferation of manufacturing industry while the unending outflow of capital is maintained. This is made possible by U.S. control of the dynamic sectors of the Canadian economy. For example, the statistics for 1963 show the U.S. controlling and owning 59% of mining and smelting, 74% of petroleum and natural gas and 60% of manufacturing. Canada is caught in a vicious cycle. The profit extracted by the U.S. is transformed into further investments which serve to strengthen U.S. imperialism with a concomitant decrease in the relative position of Canadians.

The Canadian government has and is continuing to allow and promote U.S. investment in Canada. American capitalism is the real problem the Vietnamese face and the real problem Canadians face. To speak of eliminating or even alleviating our problems of inflation, unemployment, poor housing, regional disparity, etc., without attacking U.S. imperialism is ludicrous. The very fact that the majority of Canadians do not is simply symptomatic of our colonial mentality. We must cease swallowing the rhetoric of our Government and corporate elites. Mr. Benson, our Minister of Finance, states in his white paper on tax reform that "The government proposes changes under a new system that would be fairer to small shareholders and that would stimulate Canadian ownership of Canadian business", while Trudeau as did Pearson before him pushes for continentalism. For Mr. Benson to ask for our belief is an insult to our intelligence. The integration of Canadian capital into the American-based multinational corporations is the basic cause of our present ills and further integration will simply make more severe our condition of servitude.

The War Goes On

The situation in Vietnam today is worse than it ever was. The U.S. continues to carry on its genocidal war. The people of Vietnam are being used as guinea pigs by the U.S. as they experiment with so-called "special warfare". This idea of "special warfare" was originated by General Maxwell Taylor. It is simply an extension of western racism but instead of whites fighting Asians, Taylor has merely incorporated the creed of John Foster Dulles which was "let Asians fight Asians". However, as President Nixon attempts to win public support for the Vietnamization Program (an utterly impossible adventure), the U.S. continues involvement in perhaps the most barbaric undeclared "war" in history. The U.S. continues the use of concentration camps (hamlets are barbed wired and armed with militiamen), napalm (it burns unremittently and cannot be extinguished), chemical warfare (innocent peasants have been paralysed), B-52 bombing of villages and peasants (B-52 raids alone have torn 2½ million holes in Vietnam which now serve as breeding grounds for malarial mosquitoes), etc.

The U.S. now works with and through the Thieu-Ky regime in Saigon, a government as well known as the preceding fascist-oriented Diem regime for its corruption. All freedoms have been eliminated and there is no question that without U.S. military support this government would be swept away. Thousands of the country's leading religious leaders, lawyers, students, peasants and intellectuals have been imprisoned by this puppet-government for simply mentioning the word peace. These people and those more centrally involved in the war for liberation — men, women and children — are subjected to the most atrocious of tortures by the South Vietnamese with U.S. advisors, by their own admission, looking on. Numerous examples have been documented, from the ripping open of bellies of pregnant women to the use of electric torture where wires are attached to the breasts of women or testicles of men. It is no wonder that Bertrand Russell has written, "I know of few wars fought more cruelly or more destructively, or with greater display of naked cynicism, than the war waged by the United States against the peasant population of South Vietnam. It is a war which epitomizes the indifference to individual freedom, national sovereignty and popular well-being, which is so characteristic of the world-policy of the military and industrial groups controlling the United States".

The policy of President Nixon is no different from that of Johnson. He has had ample time to make necessary changes, and his November Vietnam speech has provided proof that the U.S. government intends to pursue its goal of domination and control. This is why the peace movement is so necessary and must with increased intensity be a social spur against the Nixon government. It is now time for Canadians to take a stand with the concerned people in the U.S. and elsewhere against this war. We have tried to show how Canada not only aids U.S. imperialism but, at the same time, is affected by it. It should be understood that those people who do not make the decision to take a stand, rather than remaining uncommitted, are tacitly sanctioning U.S. policy, which is, contrary to their belief, a moral commitment.

2,000,000 dead in Biafra

Burke Organizes "Interpax"

Almost two million people have already died in Biafra. Latest figures estimate that 2,000 more are dying every day. The annual "famine" season looms near, and the situation can only get worse, unless someone acts.

Despite harassment, Joint church Aid and Canairelief are still flying in 100 to 150 tons of food each night. Canadians crew these planes and money comes from individual donations and private organizations. Two weeks ago, one of the three Canairelief planes was shot down and relief has been cut from three meals a week per person to two.

Meanwhile Britain, France and the Soviet Union flow arms into Nigeria and the war continues.

Canada has not withheld aid. The government has contributed \$2.5 million

in food to the Red Cross, which has discontinued flights. This compares to the United States \$75 million, almost all of it channelled through the Joint church airlift, and Germany's \$22 million.

The Canadian public has been equally stingy. Through the churches and direct contributions, Canadians have given \$467,000 to Canairelief. The Danish public contributes \$150,000 a month to the Nordchurch airlift. If the Canadian public gave as much on a per capita basis as the Irish, they would have given \$40 million.

Stanley Burke, formerly of the CBC has resigned from his \$30,000 a year job as the voice of National News to devote his name and energies to the cause of Biafran relief. His efforts have had a dramatic effect on public

contributions to Canairelief. But apart from appealing for relief, Burke has launched a new citizens group called Interpax. Its purpose is to stop the flow of arms to Nigeria, a move which he believes will force both sides to negotiate a settlement.

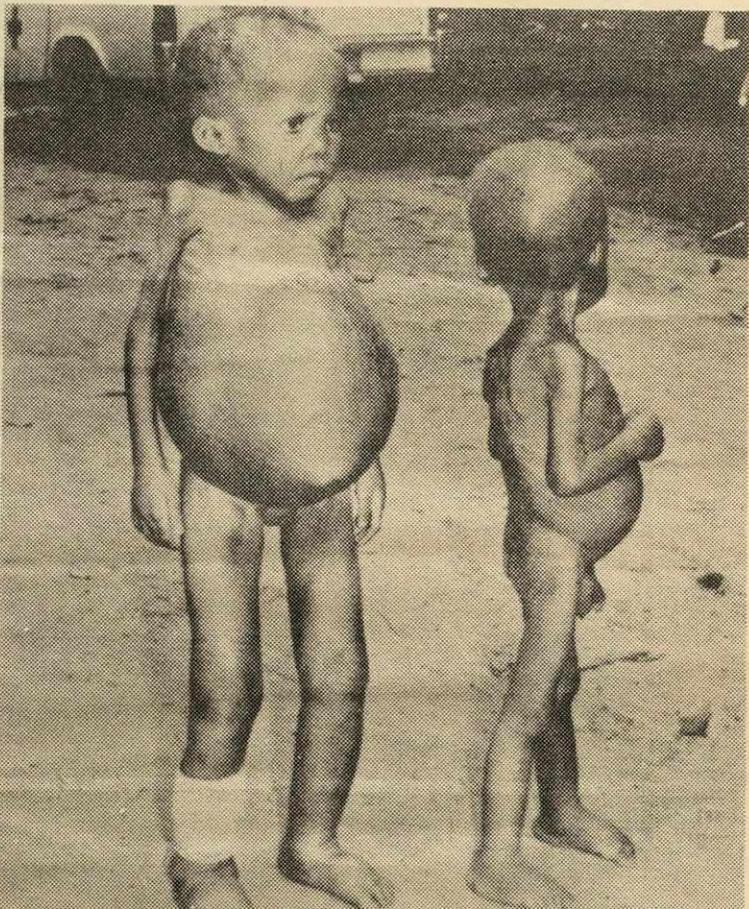
Student Councils in the Halifax area recently received letters from Stanley Burke and Interpax organization in Toronto. These letters said that November 27 had been decided upon for "Peace Biafra" in Canada, and appealed for support. "...those church leaders university students, and concerned citizens organizing this day hope to mobilize people in Canada to mourn the tragedy of the Nigeria-Biafra war through direct and positive action for peace.

Activity on November 27 will seek to impress upon our own government and those involved foreign governments, in particular Great Britain, France and the Soviet Union, that concerned people in Canada will not be silenced in their persistent cry for diplomatic initiatives toward a ceasefire, and an end to foreign finance and supply of arms shipments which have already cost two million lives". Dalhousie has been one of the Councils asked to help.

Several courses of action have been suggested. Speakers and films will be available to groups interested. Peaceful demonstrations, such as fasting with participants donating the cost of the meals they would be missing, are possibilities. Petitions will be sent to the British and Canadian governments, and fund-raising projects could be organized if people show sufficient interest.

"One reason for the continuation of this war," says Janet Hull, Dalhousie activity co-ordinator, "is that people around here remain indifferent to two million African deaths. By concentrating efforts at this time, we can impress upon our neighbors and our government that continued insensitivity and lack of diplomatic action are no longer tolerable. "The opportunity is here: high schools, churches and interested citizens in the Twin Cities have been contacted. If action is taken, the whole city will be working together, if only for one day. The success of this venture depends largely on us."

For further information, contact Janet Hull 455-8719, or leave a message at the Chaplain's office.



Sitting in the lounge at Alexandra Hall last week talking with a girl from my home town, trying to change the subject (she was depressed and I knew why) I asked how many lived at King's girls' residence.

"About a hundred. . .ninety-nine now. . .that's not very funny, is it? . . . it's so sad".

One of the girls on her floor had died the day before.

"It's all so. . .well, like her room, her posters are on the wall, her things are in their places. . .it's all so. . .yet so unfinished".

Our words wandered. We talked about how some things were a waste of time, and how people were afraid to admit that there were "good's and bad's". About real happiness. Real love. We really didn't talk about death at all. Just life.

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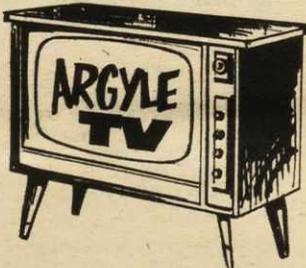
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DGDS: FREE WORKSHOPS OPEN TO ALL

NOV. 23 Sunday 2:00 Radio Theatre with Michael Hartley-Robinson of CBC

4:00 Acting with David Overton of the Dalhousie Theatre Dept. Both workshops will be held in the King's College Theatre and are co-sponsored by DGDS and the King's Drama Society.

Anyone interested in working with a published poet on a poem play contact

ARVO MACMILLAN-454-3656

DECEMBER 5 ST.F.X. Drama Society will present two one act plays UP AND DOWN and KAFKA. DGDS will present a poem play. This is an exchange program brought about through the co-operation of Kings and Dal. Presentation in Kings Theatre-7:30- followed by coffee hour.

November 23 A WILDE EVENING WITH SHAW special rate of \$1 (regularly \$2) available to DGDS members; inquire at DGDS office (all Dal. students qualify as members of DGDS).

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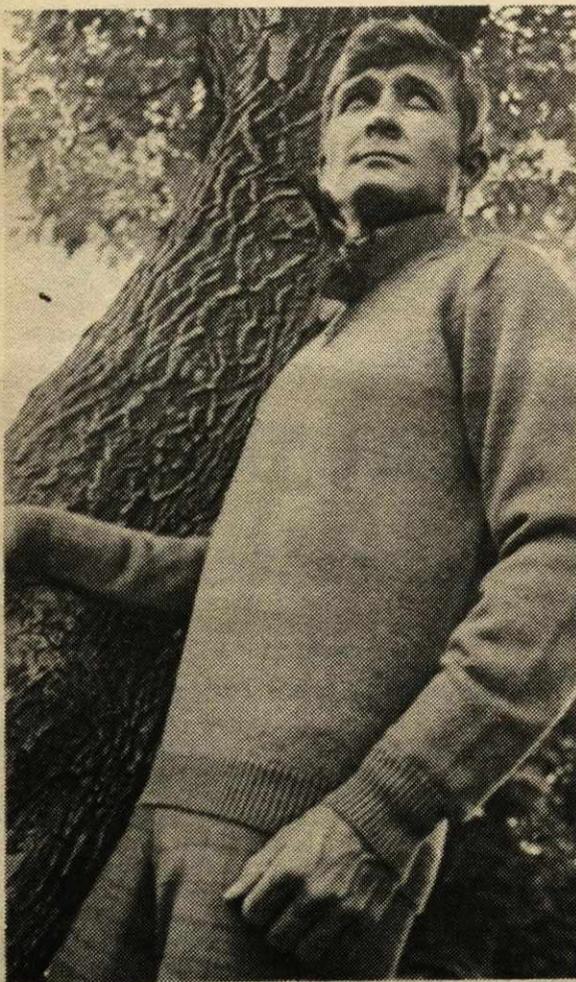


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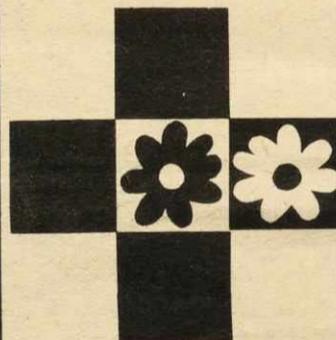
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Dal dumped

By Phil Bingley **Wrestling**

By Phil Bingley

Xaverians Win 12-8

Wanna Be A MAN!

Three weeks ago, hockey coach Gerry Walford said that his defence was young and inexperienced, but that "they'll come around in time".

Saturday night they learned a lot about what not to do, and so did the St. F.X. rearguard for that matter, as Dal out-seived the Antigonish team for a 12-8 loss.

Goalie Dave Andrews was on his own for the first period and a half the and X-Men took advantage of his

solitude, firing 23 shots for a 5-1 lead at the end of the first period of play.

Andrews' ulcers took another beating in the early stages of the second frame as X opened up an 8-2 smear-in-the-making.

But then the St. F.X. defence decided to take the rest of the night off; and the strong Dal forward lines capitalized on their vacation, scoring six consecutive goals to tie the score at 8-8.

X bounced back with four straight to finish with a 12-8 victory. Pierre Page and Jean Payette rapped three goals for the winners.

Ron Naud was the main gun in the Tiger scoring arsenal, with two goals including the tying goal in the third period on a fine solo effort.

Don MacPherson added a goal and two assists as did Tom Macdonald. The X-Men out shot the Tigers 48-29.



A strong men's wrestling team is out to win the AIAA championships this year! Returning veterans are Hugh Nicholson, Randy May, Ken Minaker, John Dunphy, George McKenzie, Hugh McRitchie, Bill Rankin, Ken McDougall and Harold Birnbaum, while prominent new additions are wolfgang Novak, Mark Wannamaker, Bill Brayley, David Blair, Kamran Somad, Sky Lo Lo, and the Beast.

Intercollegiate meets with SMU, St. F. X. and Memorial are scheduled for after Christmas, along with the NSAWA and AIAA championships in March. Coach Conly is especially interested in high school wrestling development and has initiated a task force which is promoting wrestling in the area through demonstration, film and clinics. In December, Dalhousie will host an invitational boys meet when a team trophy and individual medals will be awarded. For persons interested in a fascinating sport, the wrestling club meets Monday, Wednesday and Thursday from 5:30 to 7:30 in the wrestling room at the lower gym.

Interfac

Around the Track

Commerce Greenbacks placed first with a 310 score in the Interfaculty Golf Tournament held at Ashburn, October 16. Science took second with 335 strokes, while Dents came third with 345 strokes.

Nine teams competed in the "Little 500", October 18. Medicine biked the 100 laps around the track first, with a 87:53 time, to edge out Pharm. Ed. with a 88:38 time.

Results of the Cross Country at Point Pleasant Park, October 25 were

Physical Education on top with 10 points, and Law second with 8 points.

Floor Hockey started November 8. Play is in a double knockout tournament with at least six players to a team.

November 17, the Ice Hockey tournament began and for anyone needing practice, the rink's available Monday 8:30 - 12:00, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, 12:30 - 1:30, and Sunday, 1:00 - 6:00.

**We still need sports writers.
Phil Bingley is leaving next week.**

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Coming EVENTS

Friday, Nov. 21 -

"What is the NDY, why is it revolutionary, and why should you join it?" 7:30 P.M. Room 316 SUB

Saturday, Nov. 22

Women's invitational volleyball meet.
Pharmacy Society, open dance.
Intercollegiate hockey (UNB at Dal)

Sunday, Nov. 23 -

"A Wilde Evening with Shaw", 8:00 p.m. Rush seats \$2.00
Intercollegiate hockey (SDU at Dal)

Tuesday, Nov. 25 -

Dal Art Gallery, Lunch-hour film.
Dal Thinkers Club-meeting 9:00 p.m. SUB

Wednesday, Nov. 26 -

Dawson Geology Club, "Man's Antiquity in Africa", slides and lecture by Dr. H. B. S. Cooke. 8:15 p.m. McInnes Room. Open to public.

Thursday, Nov. 27 -

Dal Film Society "Two Daughters" (India)

Friday, Nov. 28 -

Engineering Society - Open dance

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