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at
first sight
is ...



The Dalhousie GAZETTE

CANADA'S OLDEST COLLEGE NEWSPAPER

... The World's
greatest
time-saver

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No. 15

Carnival Hit By Bad Luck

Fredericton.—A New England blizzard and several organizational boo-boos combined to hurt the much-publicized University of New Brunswick Winter Carnival here as far as feature attractions were concerned.

For the most part, it was a case of the best-laid plans going awry. The sudden snowstorm that swept through Massachusetts and New York trapped the **Limelighters** in Boston and their scheduled flight to here was among some 3,600 flights cancelled by the weather. Hence, Saturday's grand finale Bon Homme dance was comparatively ordinary.

Earlier plans for the Carnival also met snags.

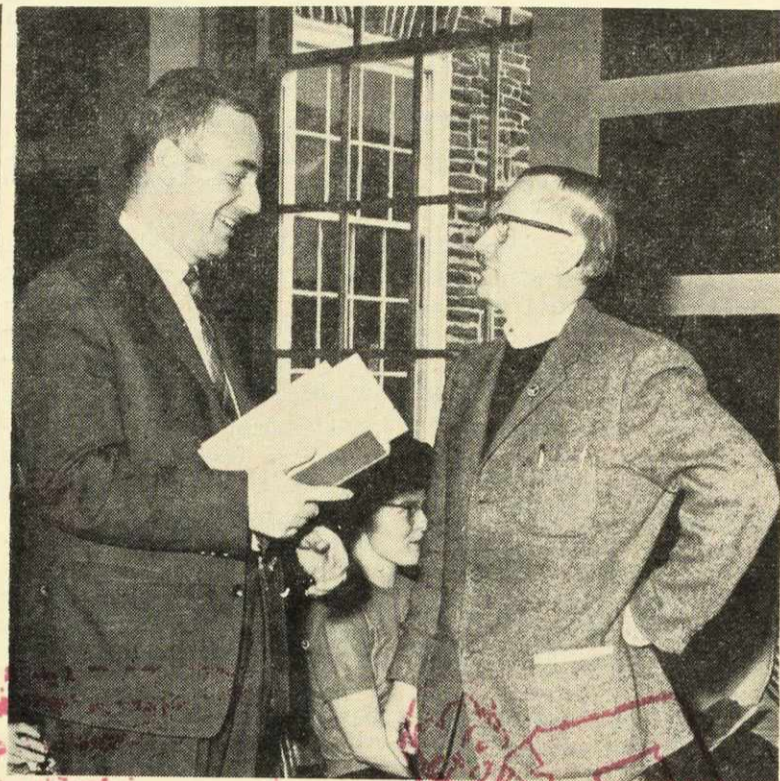
The attempt by 24 students to set a Canadian bed-pushing record met only a brief success, since their 102-mile record set Wednesday was eclipsed the following day by a 105-mile effort by the University of Western Ontario.

PERFORMANCE AT 5°

The **Brothers Four** arrived here to find the carnival committee men had decided to play them in the Fredericton Coliseum—a gigantic, barn-like structure used for stowing snowploughs. The temperature at show time was officially recorded at five degrees above zero inside the building. The Brothers—bundled in overcoats—could manage only an hour performance before a half-frozen audience.

The campus Variety show, originally scheduled for the next night, fell through and the only skit to be presented that night was produced by the visiting Mount Allison students.

The annual sport rivalry with Mt. Allison climaxed the next day with



Shown above during his visit last week at Dal is Rev. Vince Goring, talking in the Memorial Room of the Arts Building before one of his many lectures, with Hans de Boer, SCM secretary at the university.

a must game in varsity hockey. You guessed it—Mt. A. triumphed 4-3.

BEST FLOAT PARADE

Nevertheless, the carnival spirit prevailed, and most felt the occasion could not be sincerely called a flop. The float parade Saturday morning was the longest and best in carnival history and the snow sculpture contest boasted more entries than ever before. As well, folk singer Stan Wilson filled in ably on Wednesday and Friday nights, performing in the campus gymnasium.

Some said the carnival would have been improved with a little more foresight, but one observer noted few carnivals do run like clockwork. From all reports, UNB students and their guests weren't too perturbed by their misfortunes.

FACULTY FOILS APPEAL FOR DAL STUDY BREAK

The three-day study-break proposed by the Student Council has been rejected by the faculty of Arts and Science.

At a recent meeting, the faculty refused the request for a break from March 6-8 inclusive. However, President Kerr told the Gazette last week the petition had been rejected "with the proviso it be reconsidered for the future."

The university has given no reason for the refusal.

Unofficial reports indicate there was general dissatisfaction among professors with the proposal. Some reasons expressed unofficially were that the terms at Dalhousie were already too short; that the students should have asked for more time if they were having a break at all; and that the break should have been officially connected with Munro Day.

The report placed before the faculty implemented recommendations from last year's student election platform that a study break be instituted at Dalhousie, and it included details of study breaks held at other Canadian universities.

Had it been endorsed by the faculty, the petition would have gone to the Board of Governors for final approval. The submission to the professors was made on the recommendation of Dr. W. J. Archibald, past Dean of Arts and Science, who had expressed every confidence that the report would be favorably received.

The Gazette has learned that a petition for the study break, with dates to be finally determined by the university, will be circulated among students and submitted to the Board of Governors in the near future.

Said a member of the Council, "the petition can't do any harm, and it might very well do some good."

Dal To House Next WUSC Regional Conference

The 1962 Atlantic Regional WUSC Conference will be held at Dalhousie University next January.

At the WUSC Conference held at Xavier Junior College, Sydney, February 3-5, Dalhousie was also given a mandate to compile and send out a WUSC Atlantic Region newsletter to the Maritime universities.

Representing Dal/King's at the convention, the theme of which was "The Role of World University Service Today", were Ian MacKenzie, Basil Cooper and Larry Hebb.

Several speakers from the Coady International Institute in Antigonish addressed the delegates, giving them an outline of the Antigonish Movement, the leadership courses being

given by the Coady Institute and the role the movement is playing overseas.

Other guest speakers included Stan Aminoff, First Secretary of the Royal Swedish Embassy in Ottawa, on Sweden, and Lewis Perinbaum of UNESCO, speaking on Canada and Asia—(The Challenge Facing Youth.)

GORING APPROVES BIRTH CONTROL

by MARILYN WITHROW

An Associate Secretary of the National Student Christian Movement says some method of birth control is necessary.

Rev. Vince Goring made the comment to a group of students while considering problems of birth control, artificial insemination and mercy killing. The lecture was sponsored by the Dalhousie Student Ecumenical Movement.

Mr. Goring said it was "immoral" not to exercise some control in a world facing tremendous population increase.

He said "not too much thinking" is being done by Christians on the questions, and said there were "important implications" in them for Christians. Christian morality was based, he said, on "obedience to God in specific situations."

One of the main functions of marriage, he said, was to produce children. However, he said sexual inter-

course also deepened the relationship between husband and wife.

MOST ARGUMENTS ABSURD

The Associate Secretary said most of the arguments against artificial contraception devices "are absurd." Contraception was to prevent conception, and said where life had not been conceived there was "no destruction of life." He pointed out that artificial devices were used in other medical spheres, and questions why they could not be used within sex.

He described the Roman Catholic position on birth control as condemning the sex act when performed without responsibility for procreation. To a Catholic, he said, use of any form of contraception was "not accepting responsibility". However, Roman Catholics accept the "rhythm" method of birth control.

But Mr. Goring questioned the usefulness of this method. He said some doctors claim rhythm "only limits pregnancies to one child every two years."

PROBLEM COMPLEX

The problem of abortion was more complex. To the Church, Mr. Goring said, life was significant and the destruction of an undeveloped foetus was "not to be encouraged." Unless the mother's health was threatened, the church would condemn abortion.

Sterilization as a method of birth control "should only be used in extreme cases." The Roman Catholic Church, he commented, "rejects it completely" as the mutation of self. He said India was promoting this method, while Japan had legalized abortion, and its rate of increase had been reduced to the lowest in the world.

The health of the mother and financial considerations were two reasons for controlling conception, he said. A "reasonable standard of health and life" should be given to children. In cities, the problems of over-crowding was also a factor.

Mr. Goring said at the present rate of increase, world population would be 6,000,000,000 by 2000. He emphasized it would be wrong to "bring upon the world a situation where it cannot support the number of people brought into it."

In regard to artificial insemination, Mr. Goring said the Protestant position would be to accept it by the husband. However he claimed, "artificial insemination by a donor seems to be universally rejected."

Mr. Goring suggested mercy killing should be limited to rational human beings who could make choices, and said there should be a committee of doctors to decide whether there was hope of recovery.

Doctors did perform mercy killings, he said, "but they do it illegally." True life was something that gave an opportunity to serve and when this ability was drained, life was no longer life. It was "merely existence". If any such person desired to end his life, Mr. Goring urged "he should be free to do so."



A well known trio of professional entertainers—The Limelighters, will highlight Munro Day activities with a two-hour performance Monday, March 13.

It is the first time the Munro Day committee has hired professionals. The group has played most of the big North American night clubs. Their only record, "Tonight: In Person the Limelighters" holds "top sales" position on the R.C.A. Victor long-playing list.

Complete details of the Munro Day program will be available during the next two weeks.

BLACK & GOLD REVEUE — SAT., MARCH 12

Attention Black and Gold contributors and Dalhousians in general. The Reveue will be held this year on Saturday, March 12, instead of Monday night after the hockey game. Monday evening will be used for the appearance of the Limelighters.

Preparations for the Reveue are proceeding on schedule, however, there is still time to contribute a number to the show. Any ideas will also be gratefully received by the Reveue committee. The best act in the Reveue will receive a prize of \$25.00 and second and third prizes will be \$15.00 and \$10.00.



Canada's oldest college newspaper. Member of Canadian University Press. Opinions expressed editorially are not the official opinion of the Council of Students of Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

So Much for the "Young Giant" Image

A Rhodesian View of Canada

by ALLAN ABBOTT



Mr. Abbott, who makes his home in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, is a Political Science student at Dalhousie. Rhodesia, in the British Army and the Defence force of Rhodesia he has travelled in Africa, Europe and North America, and is particularly well acquainted with East Africa, Rhodesia and South Africa. Irritated by "ill considered" attacks on South African policies in the local press, he hopes this article may give him a chance to get in a few innings of his own regarding Canada. However, he adds his remarks should not be taken with all the seriousness of a Canada Council study on Canadiana, assuming, of course, that Canada Council is taken seriously.

Canada is so frequently criticized by outsiders that I hesitate in contributing my share to this cause. Moreover, as a guest of this country myself, I feel a natural diffidence towards commenting adversely about my host. Notwithstanding these inhibitions, I am going to speak plainly about certain aspects of the Canadian scene as these appear to me.

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In God We Trust

It is not the usual policy of Gazette editors to indulge in amateur commentaries on world affairs. This week, however, we have allotted considerable space to discussions on nuclear armament and its associated problems. We have done so because it seems to us that no other issue is so central at the present time to human welfare. The nuclear weapon has become the determining factor in twentieth-century foreign policy-making, and the decisions of statesmen with regard to its use may well determine whether civilization is to continue or die, whether our grandchildren will be normal and healthy, or deformed and cancer-ridden, whether or not, in point of fact, our own lives will be shortly and suddenly terminated in the disintegrating flash of a nuclear explosion.

It may well be that the problem is an insoluble one. Certainly it seems impossible to make a decision either to disarm or to continue the arms race and be sure of the outcome, for disaster could be the result of either course; that is, we might have a nuclear war and be blown up, or we could be over-run by a foreign power we find disagreeable. Some of the arguments proposed by either side of the nuclear-policy issue are as follows:

* * * *

Those favouring the continued expansion of nuclear stock-piles operate upon the principle of nuclear deterrence. They argue that the threat of atomic or hydrogen retaliation against an aggressor is sufficient in itself to prevent an opening of hostilities. They may claim that the recent Soviet concessions to the concept of communism "evolving" from capitalism, so that war may not be necessary, are a direct result of the nuclear threat itself. They will maintain that unilateral disarmament in, say, the United States would only encourage the eastern bloc to "walk into" the defenseless territory of the "West" to establish a foreign Dictatorship of the Proletariat. Multilateral nuclear disarmament is equally dangerous from this point of view because the "West" is hopelessly behind in the field of conventional arms.

They will argue, too, that such a disarmament program would undermine any western allegiance in those areas of the world still

wavering between the two conflicting poles and that, in consequence, the West would suffer ideological and economic, as well as strategic losses. They try not to think what would happen should the deterrence principle fail, but if pushed they are forced to accept a preference for mass annihilation over communism.

* * * *

Advocates of nuclear disarmament, however, reason quite simply that without nuclear weapons there can be no nuclear war. The deterrence principle may work, but for them the prospect of its failure looms much larger on the horizon. They dread the possibility of insanity in a leader, a UFO on a radar warning screen, or an error in communications. The continuance of the nuclear arms race for this group is sheer idiocy, serving only to increase tensions and fear, to promote suspicion and to undermine the sincerity of negotiations, not to mention the contamination effects of testing.

Even assuming there will be no errors, the disarmament advocates point out that deterrence is only effective so long as one side has no distinct advantage, but dread the consequences should one power discover a perfect defence against the ICBM, even on the basis of a temporary technical lead, and decide in its brief period of immunity to end the fear-filled dilemma once and for all by wiping the enemy out completely. And while they may see some hope that the two major powers will continue to be "reasonable," they shudder at the thought of emotion-packed and strife-torn nations like Israel developing nuclear programs. This threat seems particularly keen in view of recent scientific discoveries in Germany, which may so cheapen nuclear processes that any backwoods state can have its own stockpile.

Sooner or later, they argue, one or the other bloc must fall back on trust.

* * * *

But this is merely the shadowed outline of the dilemma. There are other aspects—economic, social, political, moral, religious, ideological.

And this is why the Gazette is here taking the coward's way out, presenting the problem, but suggesting no solution. We don't know one. We do know that we would prefer Soviet domination to complete annihilation. No civilization is, after all, permanent. Annihilations would be.

But as long as the possibility remains that deterrence might work, hopeful indecision will prevail.

That is the tragedy of the issue.

The criticism one hears most frequently in respect of Canadians seems not to extend to any marked positive qualities they possess, but rather to a lack of them. Englishmen may be noted for their attitudes of superiority, Americans for vulgar displays of opulence, Germans for being dull, humourless and incapable of subtlety. On the other side of the coin, British tenacity, American generosity and German inventiveness need no elaboration here. However, neither for virtues nor vices are Canadians especially noted. Rather do they appear preoccupied with attaining norms, establishing averages, being good citizens. The tendency of this trend is towards a dull, uniform, colourless, average, and an incredibly boring rational character.

This lack of positive attributes may be reflected in some degree in Canadian institutions. So many of these comprise a mediocre blend of British and American influences, completely lacking the greatness of either, and failing to display any distinctively and originally Canadian qualities. Politics are screamingly dull. On the rare occasion when any degree of warmth is generated, it is usually over issues (such as liquor and religion) that became extinct elsewhere in the world at the end of the Dark Ages.

Possibly as a psychological counter to such charges Canadians have developed a remarkable capacity to propagate illusions in respect to their country. Through Canada House in London, by radio, television and word of mouth, the "Young Giant" image has been produced. Endlessly and ad nauseam are we reminded of the limitless wealth, the endless resources, dynamic spirit, etc. of this vigorous, growing country. Now take a look at the reality of Canada as it confronts a visitor, still immersed in the wages of propaganda and reeling from the cliches.

Certainly no great wealth is evident. In fact what strikes one, especially in comparison to Western Europe, is the enormous widespread and very real poverty. Acres of trash-littered slums abound especially in the cities of Quebec Province and the Maritimes. As the rural vista unfolds the visitor is confronted with an endless succession of delapidated shacks sporting gaudy Coca-Cola signs, alternating with ramshackle and half derelict farm buildings.

And what of the robust youth blessed with the pioneering, frontier tradition? What of the healthy, fresh-air, adventurous, six-footers; brave, daring, spirited, yet invariably chivalrous in the frontier tradition? Here perhaps lies the greatest disappointment of all, for in comparison with that of other lands, the youth of Canada appears thin, unhealthy, pale and anaemic, nurtured on soft drinks, cigarettes, chocolate bars and late nights. Man-

LETTERS

...Finkus Dalhousianus...

Sir:

Has anyone considered a fitting tribute to that intrepid group which has so recently elevated the name of Dalhousie to unprecedented heights?

I refer, of course, to those gung-ho Dalhousie high school students and slide-rule simians, who boot beds, to the everlasting honour of this college, down the scenic highways of this province.

The concern of the bed-booters for the reputation of this university enabled them to transcend the fact that piffing colleges such as McGill, Toronto and the like were so afraid that they ignored the very existence of this contest. Our boys accepted the challenge of the huge Acadia to mount an offensive on the mark set by the great Waterloo College.

Our boys have seen to it that Dalhousie will be known from coast-to-coast as the college that will roll 'em when better beds are rolled.

The building of a Parthenon, the endowment in the Department of Psychology of The Bed-Booting Professorship, the laying of another 57 feet of sidewalk, all would be paltry tributes to the bed-booters. The coat of arms should be changed; the Brandenburg Eagle should be relocated; he should be made to rest in Springmaid Sheets on a Beautyrest mattress on a Boxspring bed. Perhaps we could have, chained to the bed, a few of the draught-horses-rampant that pass for students here: anything which would tend to consolidate in graphic form the public suspicion that Dalhousie is bed-conscious would be appropriate.

In short, Mr. Editor, something must be done to perpetuate the memory of this recently evolved species, Finkus Dalhousianus.

BOB SCAMMELL Law II.

...help...

Sri:

I am a third year student at the college. I remember two years ago somebody told me that there was a fellow student in the campus who travelled all across the Dominion by hitch-hiking during the summer. I really admire his adventure. For some personal affairs I wish to know him, but I know not enough people to give any information about him. Can you kindly help me find out the name and graduation year of this student.

HENRY CHENG 25 Henry Street Halifax.

ners, on average, are appalling. There is little, if any, spirit of adventure abroad in Canadian youth. On the contrary, adventure for its own sake is rather frowned upon. Desire for travel seldom extends beyond a football team to Acadia, while Montreal represents a real challenge. As early middle-age approaches, unhealthy generations drop like flies to heart-attack or cancer.

Possession of great natural resources (for which God rather than Canadians should take credit) is somehow equated with rational greatness. This attitude overlooks the fact that the real greatness of a nation lies, and has always lain, in the character of its people. Neither the Greek nor the Roman civilizations depended on raw materials for their greatness. Likewise the more recently acquired greatness of Britain, Russia and the United States did not primarily arise through the possession of great natural wealth. Wealth existed, but as a concomitant to and as a product of a fund of human genius and character. Affluence provided by Nature is not to be confused with greatness of spirit provided by men, and in this latter can alone lay the touch of greatness of a nation.

(continued on page seven)

Authors Unpopular

McMASTER STUDENTS PROTEST TWO POEMS

Hamilton (CUP)—Approximately 200 McMaster students will present two petitions to their Students' Council protesting two poems in their literary magazine, *The Muse*.

One poem—"Genesis I"—is a "beat" version of the Old Testament story of creation, and the other attacks politicians for "pink beer" and "copulation for the nation."

A Toronto Star story reported that "Genesis" author Ken Gibson "had been ridiculed, threatened and spat upon by other students since the poem appeared."

Gibson is quoted as believing predivinity and divinity students at McMaster were behind the trouble. "This calls for tolerance and forgiveness. They are contradicting themselves," he was quoted as saying.

AUTHOR UNSATISFIED

The campus paper—*The Silhouette*, said Gibson, a third-year Arts student and a member of the staff, did not regret writing the poem. "However," he said, "I am not satisfied with the form in which it is written. It is beat poetry at its worst, and substitute typography for poetry."

"Genesis I" is written in free verse, and pictures the creation and its aftermath when God is looking at the world that has rejected Him.

"Imagine! Me, God, feeling rejected. Something So I've got to do

Something really big
Let's face it,
Christ laid an egg
Really BIG" . . .

The poem concludes with the statement that God is planning "the biggest comeback anybody ever heard of."

Gibson, who is associate editor of the *Silhouette*, and writes a regular column, is assistant editor of the *Muse*. The magazine is not taken seriously or read by the majority of students.

PETITIONS

One of the petitions states, "No religion likes to see its holy scriptures degraded as the Christian scriptures are in this poem." It also deplores "the immoral wording and phrasing" of another poem, "Election No. 3", written by a third-year Arts student, Cyril Deroo, which tells of a politician running on a plank of immorality whose slogans

include:

"Morals?
Get in my way, Syphilis, Down with it.
There is a way . . ."

The third objective is that the *Muse* is distributed to other universities and to advertisers. "We don't think this represents our feelings, but it goes out under the name of the university." Finally, the petition points out, "there is enough good material to be drawn on to avoid
Continued on page 7

ACADIA VENTURE PROFITS FROSH

250 Wolfville-bound Dalhousians last week came back to Dal with a hockey win and a precedent in the history of one university's Freshman Class.

For the first time in history, the Acadia trip declared a profit.

The annual trek to Wolfville reached into the black to the dizzy heights of \$90.00. Last year's trip saw a \$100.00 loss.

The profit was announced at last week's class meeting by Freshman Class president, Dennis Ashworth, who attributed the success to his assistants. He gave special mention to the cheerleaders and pep-cats "who did a great deal in selling the tickets."

Mr. Ashworth had a word of encouragement and warning to future trip sponsor's:

"There is no reason why any trip in the future could not be successful if everyone selling and publicizing the trip were to co-operate and give their best effort."

Continued on page 7

STUDENT DAY OF PRAYER

Rev. Paul Samuel of Kelantan, Mayala, will speak at a celebration service at King's College, Feb. 19, for the Universal Day of Prayer for Students.

The Student Christian Movement, one of the organizing groups of the Day of Prayer, has announced that all denominational, Y.M.C.A. and Y.W.C.A. student groups in North America were co-operating in bringing together all Christian student organizations for an ecumenical service of prayer and dedication to the work of the Church among students throughout the world.

The Student Ecumenical Movement at Dalhousie will take part in the celebration of World Prayer Day 1961 with a talk by Frank Lawson, Halifax, on "Canadian Youth if Faced with Communism."

DAL PRESENTS 5TH ART EXHIBIT

The fifth in the one-man exhibits opened this week in the Dalhousie Art Gallery. It will close on Saturday, March 11.

The artist exhibited is Alfred Whitehead, now living in Amherst, who is also well-known both in England and North America for his suc-

cess in music. He began painting 30 years ago and his production has increased since his retirement in 1953.

Of his 34 works that are to be presented, five of these are to be water colors. The remaining paintings are pastels. Mr. Whitehead experiments in both technique and subject matter, and this attitude is mirrored in the works shown at Dalhousie.

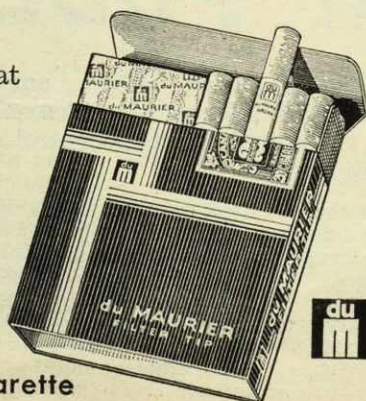
Through this exhibition, the University hopes to make better known to the people the work of distinguished Nova Scotian artists.

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on second thought

—Peter Outhit

HOW TO BEHAVE AT DANCES

Boys and girls, I've planned this advanced sociology class to combat the sordid, out-of-place incidents I witnessed while chaperoning last Friday's dance. Specifically, I distinctly noticed several couples laughing, another pair talking loudly, and three or four others visibly having fun. If this sort of thing continues, people are going to get the wrong idea about this university.

Winston Churchill once said, "Give me liberty or give me death." Or it may have been John Alden, shortly before his marriage to Pocahontas; anyhow, regardless of who said it, the words apply to courtship today as well as marriage. And courtship is liable to emerge out of Mixed Encounters Upon the Dance Floor.

First of all, boys, when you arrive at a Dal dance get there at least an hour late and leave your flask outside. You may be frisked by the police upon admission, but this is just routine and nothing personal. Don't talk to any girls before entering the gymnasium; but if you know a girl fairly well, if for instance you broke up with her a week before, "hi, there" is permissible.

So you enter what is in reality a sweaty old basketball arena disguised as a sweaty old dance hall. Now comes the moment of truth.

Girls, it is essential that you look bored. Come on, now, I want you to look as bored as if you were really at a dance. No, you haven't got it yet; try folding your arms. Better . . . c'mon, let's see a real **Munro Day Awards** boredom . . . ah, that's it—you on the right, you don't need to cry.

Now you've assumed the proper expression. Don't spoil it by talking. Just sit or stand in tight little bunches and stare straight ahead—that's right: just as if you were awaiting liberation . . . now, suppose a boy comes up to you for a dance.

He'll probably stand there and look over and around you for a while, to see if you're affected by his presence. Give him no quarter. If you show no emotion whatsoever you've won the first point, and he will make his request. "Dance?" usually does the trick.

It's extremely important what you do—I should say **don't do**—in the next few seconds. Never, I repeat, never reply to his request. It is permissible to nod, and you're always safe if you just walk past him onto the floor. If you're going steady with the fellow, you may smile.

Now, boys, comes your part. When you get the girl out on the floor, (1) don't speak for the first 18 bars; (2) dance her well away from the sidelines, since she'll look at everybody but you; (3) don't try to be witty: wittiness went out with the twenties, with goldfish swallowing and rah-rah pep rallies. What do we want in its place?

REALISM. A good conversational gambit would be, "Pretty hot in here isn't it?" or "Pretty good crowd tonight, eh?" or "The orchestra isn't bad, is it?"

The answers most of these questions require will be favourable to your side, and before long you'll be discussing everything from just how hot it actually is, to the number of dances you've attended, together or separately, since September.

Unless you intend to go steady or at least take her home, boys, don't bother to ask her name. Often you can pretend to know her name too well to mention it; in that case the conversation will go something like this:

"That Physics 31A isn't too easy, is it . . . oh, that's right, you take **chemistry**, don't you—I've seen you coming out of that room, anyway . . . you're in **Arts**? Seriously? . . . I never would have guessed — I mean, that's funny, because I always imagined you in **Science** for some reason . . . anyway I've seen your around . . ." (and so on, struggling ever onwards.)

As for the dancing, I'll leave that up to you. Stay away from the exotics—waltzes, fox trots, cha-chas—and try to work in the Slow Shuffle as often as possible. You'll find when the orchestra starts a cha-cha she'll exclaim "oh! A cha-cha!" informatively, but chances are she won't be able to do it, and neither can anybody else.

Between dances, boys and girls, forbear to speak to the others; you see them enough in class as it is, and they'll be embarrassed if they have to answer. Permitted topics for inter-couple repartee are, (i) how smooth/not smooth the dance floor is; (ii) why there are so few at the dance you know; (iii) your marks (if of the failing kind, they may introduce your Philosophy of Life); (v) how much studying you both aren't doing.

With a start like this you'll both be married inside three months. Maybe not to each other, but who's complaining? You'll at least be secure in the knowledge that you have lived.

The Case for Disarmament

by Jim Hurley

Victory and defeat are each of the same price.

—Thomas Jefferson.

The world today bears the aspect of a monstrous chess board, upon which are ranged two great Powers, surrounded by lesser nobility (their key allies) and pawns (their satellites). Within their respective domains, these two Powers constantly agitate, seeking to hold their opponent in checkmate. However, this is not merely a passing game, for the values at stake are imponderable, and each day, bringing new developments, makes the gravity of the situation grow more intollerable.

It is around the nuclear arms race that the current tensions of the world revolve. The fact that makes this race so ghastly is that there is no known ceiling to it. Are we doomed to keep running until we fall exhausted? Some facts about arms races might provide food for thought.

Race Without Rewards

A former President of the Norwegian Academy of Sciences has computed that since 650 BC, there have been 1,656 arms races, only 16 of which have not ended in war. The remainder have ended in economic collapse of the countries concerned. He concludes, then, that arms races tend to be futile and ruinous.

To think that parity could result from an arms race is a myth, for both sides seek not a state of equilibrium, but rather a balance of power, with a comfortable margin of strength on their own side for the sake of security. Consequently, such a race hurtles on to horrendous heights, not aiming at a fixed objective, but at a state of advantage which cannot be possessed by two sides at once.

Lessons from History

There are many who feel that nuclear disarmament is not only necessary, but that it is indeed capable of realization. One such is Philip Noel-Baker, author of **The Arms Race** and a Nobel Peace Prize winner.

In his book, Noel-Baker cites the cases of the Canadian-United States and of the Swedish-Norwegian undefended frontiers as examples of amicable and total disarmament between nations that had fought and

had decided that co-existence was the answer to their problems. He does not consider it impossible that the atomic powers might realize the monstrous and inhuman destruction that could result from nuclear war, that they might recognize the futility and inherent dangers of producing such weapons, and finally that they might, as a result, see the sensibility of banning such weapons and "deterrents."

Noel-Baker's Proposal

Noel-Baker proposes four obligations for total nuclear disarmament:

- (i) Not to use nuclear weapons in any war;
- (ii) Not to test new weapons in experimental research;
- (iii) Not to make new fissile or fusible material for warlike purposes;
- (iv) Not to stock nuclear weapons and to convert existing stocks to peaceful uses under supervision.

At first glance, the hard-core realist might say that it is a wonderful plan, but that it is just idealistic optimism and is incapable of adoption in actual practice. However, it is worthy of note that two of his points have been partially realized.

The Positive Approach

By a gentleman's agreement, Britain, the United States and the Soviet Union have suspended nuclear tests. This agreement has been a major concession towards nuclear disarmament by the great Powers.

Also, since the second World War, there have been several major con-

licts, such as the Korean and Indo-Chinese wars and the Suez crisis, but in none of them have nuclear armaments been used. That war may be waged with "conventional" weapons in the nuclear age is a significant fact.

An editorial in a 1958 copy of **Isis**, an Oxford University publication, supports the conclusions of Philip Noel-Baker. It maintains that it would take only a little less intransigence on both sides to have the current moratorium on nuclear tests expanded into something more reassuring for the destiny of mankind. There can be no true victory in a nuclear war.

Man's Only Hope

Noel-Baker's answer to the dilemma of modern society is nuclear disarmament. This does not mean that the earth will then be delivered from war, but rather that war will be limited to small conflicts with "conventional" weapons and that catastrophic nuclear war will be averted.

Noel-Baker suggests that disarmament should take place gradually, working through a recognized agency like the United Nations. Perhaps negotiations will never achieve a satisfactory disarmament solution, but the more time spent at the negotiation tables, the longer open war is deferred and the greater the possibilities of entering a new era of agreement and good will as the Soviet standard of living approaches that of the West.

As long as nuclear conflicts may be prevented by pursuing formulas for disarmament, it may justifiably be said that we have had peace in our time.



Swat carefully—the life you save may be your own.

December 3, 1961

A PUBLIC PROTEST

Attention has been called by one of us to reports of the disposal of radioactive wastes in the ocean 150 miles south of Yarmouth, N.S. We, the three Halifax members of the Canadian Committee for the Control of Radiation Hazards, are alarmed at the confirmation of these reports.

In view of the many uncertainties involved in assessing the hazard to man of radioactive wastes stored under the sea, it is in our opinion unwise to permit such wastes to be dumped in areas adjacent to international fishing and shell-fish grounds. We urge the Government to see to it that no further radioactive wastes are dumped near our coasts or near areas producing food for human consumption.

We urge the Government to propose a convention to this effect to the International Atomic Energy Agency and the United Nations. In the meantime, our Government must see that the United States Atomic Energy Commission takes heed of our deep concern about this matter.

It is our firm conviction that past dumping of radio-active wastes near our fishing grounds must not con-

stitute a precedent for further action of this sort.

(Signed)

Most Rev. J. G. Berry, D.D. Archbishop of Halifax.
Dr. J. Gordin Kaplan, Dept. of Physiology, Dalhousie University.
Dr. David Hope-Simpson, Dept. of Geology, Saint Mary's University.



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FALLOUT-- RAIN OR DEATH?

by FRANK CAPPELL

A JUSTIFICATION OF CIVIL DEFENSE

by SUE HERMAN

Civil Defence does not pretend to be a military warning unit. Such a task is left to the DEW line and the Intelligence Corps. It does attempt, however, to utilize and organize existing agencies to the best advantage after disaster has struck. The Springhill mine disaster came under the jurisdiction of the Civil Defence authorities. In this scheme, groups such as the Red Cross participate, but the tasks of each are specialized so that the basic functions like feeding, clothing, housing, registration and inquiry, and personal services do not overlap.

Civil Defence exists on three levels, federal, provincial, and municipal. Each target area possesses a direct telephone line to Ottawa. The head of the municipal sector is the mayor, who, in turn, has a planning committee consisting of the heads of the police and fire departments, engineering department of the N.S. Light and Power, and Acadian Bus Lines.

"Community Preparation for Community Preservation"

It is vehemently argued that in the case of nuclear attack, the Civil Defence is powerless. The Civil Defence cannot prevent the dropping of a Hydrogen bomb on Halifax. It can, in the words of Mr. E. J. Vickery, Director of Civil Defence for Halifax, provide "community preservation." The Civil defence organization in the USSR is far in advance of ours simply because, living under a democracy, the people here cannot be forced to do even the few deeds that might save their lives.

The point is granted that, should a plane somehow slip past the warning systems, centers like Montreal, Ottawa and Halifax will only have two to three hours notice. Also conceded is the fact that it would be close to impossible to do more than begin to evacuate a city in that length of time, even should the people have the initiative to co-operate.

Halifax—a Potential Target

However, there are 206 major target areas on the North American continent, only 13 of which are in Canada. Of these, Halifax ranks sixth, Ottawa, Montreal and Toronto coming first, with Victoria and St. John at the end of the list. The prime targets are the large United States' air bases. It is unnecessary to state that no enemy country is going to be able to attack 206 centers at once, without retaliation from an allied country, at least.

Because of the location of the main target areas, approximately eight to ten hours warning could be received. Everyone in the entire city could be evacuated, should the Prime Minister so order, in ten hours if all means of transportation were in the correct place at the correct time. In two hours 40,000 people can be removed from Halifax, on the estimation that each outgoing route can handle 1000 cars, each carrying five people, per lane, per hour.

Run, Run, Run

There are four major dangers which occur upon the explosion of the H-bomb, flash, blast, heat and immediate radiation, all of which are felt within a radius of 12 miles from the explosion. Within a radius of two miles, everything would be completely destroyed. From two to six miles out, most people would be killed. At nine miles, those not in shelters would probably not survive. Those who had taken cover and were in the 12 mile radius zone would, in all likelihood, live.

Assuming that enough of the population heed an evacuation warning, there will be, after the initial explosion, thousands of people scattered outside the city in small communities up to 100 miles away. Some one should keep these people informed, provide them with shelter, food and clothing, and protect them against "radioactive fallout." Why not Civil Defence?

Our natural surroundings, the earth we live on, and the air we breathe contain and always have contained, long before the first atomic bomb was made, a good many sources of atomic and non-atomic radiation.

The Conservative View

It is important to dispel an erroneous assumption generally made by non-scientists: mutations (genetic changes) induced in plants and animals by radiation are not necessarily injurious. In fact, the human body possesses a considerable degree of resistance to radiation—if this were not true, then the human race would not have been able to withstand the radiation to which we have already been exposed.

"Living organisms," points out Dr. Pelluet of the Biology Department, "tend to be very stable, and tend to return to their stable state, the balance being ever so slight." Thus the human body tends to resist radiation in the same way that we sweat when we are warm and shiver when we are cold. The most recent experimentations in the study of genetic mutations induced by radiation on plants and animals does not show any change in the outward appearance of the plant or animal, nor in the appearance of their offspring.

Thus the effects of that dosage of radiation to which we have been

exposed since before the atomic age have not been injurious. True, atomic bombs affected some Japanese citizens very severely in 1945, but hardly added to the atomic radiation received by the rest of the world.

"But since 1945, more especially since March 1, when the first well-publicized large H-bomb was exploded on Eniwetok Island in the Pacific—with far more effect than was expected, because of a mistake in the preparatory calculations made by the responsible scientists—what amounts to a general addition to the universal natural background has extended all over the world

because of radioactive fallout from the upper atmosphere. There seems to be little general agreement about the extent and danger of this fallout, and it seems likely that observations have been distorted in both directions, if not willfully.

A Measure of Agreement

What is perhaps even more to the point, is that scientists are not generally agreed on the possible effects of future large doses of atomic radiation, which seem to threaten us more menacingly every day. To this, however, even the most conservative authority would agree: mutations induced by radiation may, or may not, be injurious, BUT, if there is actual physical contact with a more than "reasonable" dosage of radiation the effect is certain to be lethal.

Even non-scientists can deduce from the experience of the human race at Hiroshima that any atomic bomb of a similar magnitude (and our bombs are much larger today) would result in immediate death for those within the general area of the bomb and ultimate death for those inhabitants of a much larger area who came into actual physical contact with radioactive fallout.

The Majority View

What about the additional radiation we already have from recent atomic testing? On this point, the conservatives would admit that at least some damage has been done; few would claim that it is negligible, but would nevertheless brand as "hysterical" the admonitions presented recently by 9000 scientists to the UN.

The majority of scientists, however, would point to facts such as these:

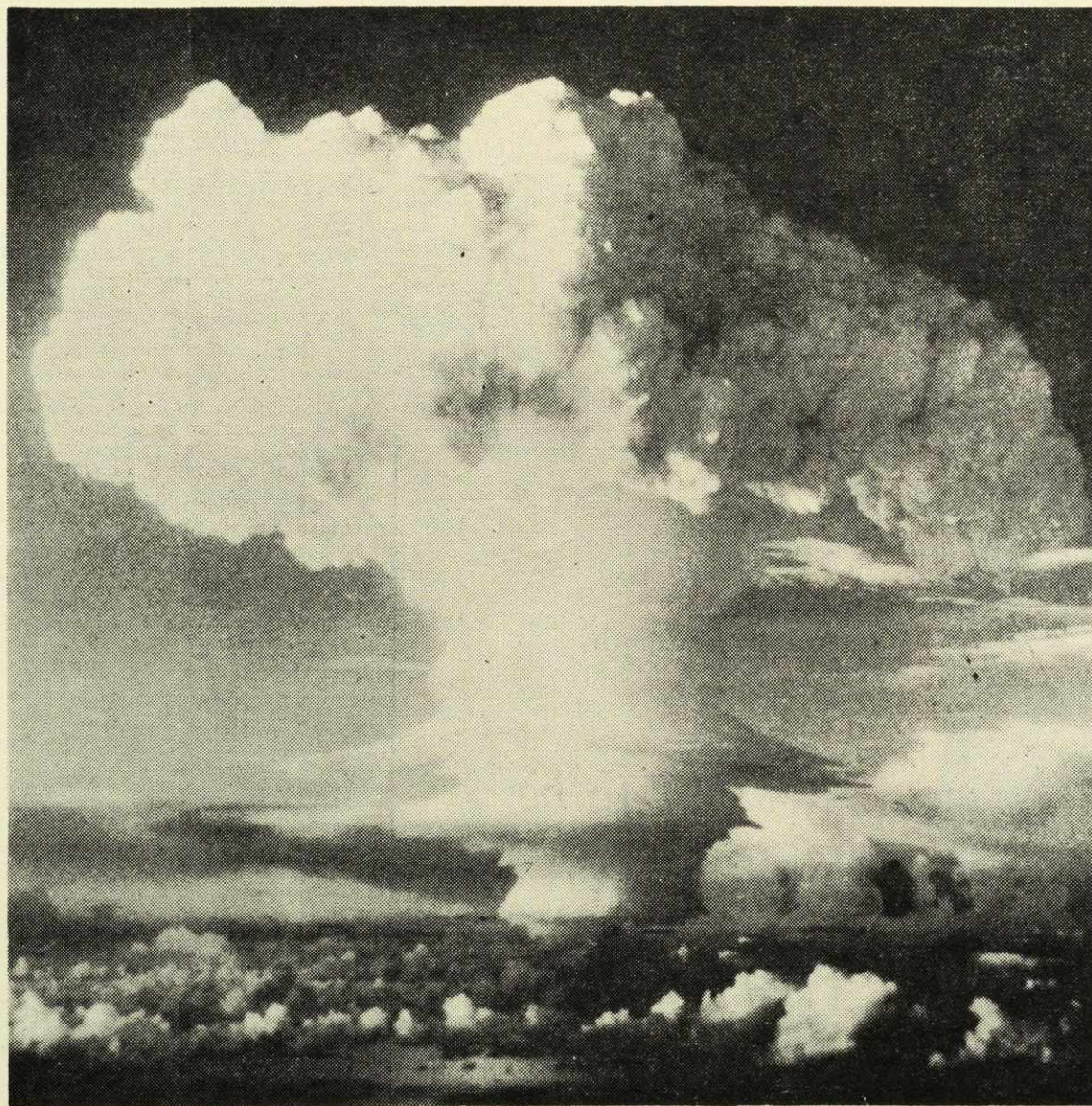
For one thing, there is the severe genetic danger from Caesium 137. The radioisotope Caesium-137, present in the fallout we already have, gets into milk, plants, and the muscles of animals, including human beings. There is no doubt that this element does cause genetic mutations in the genes which we pass to our children and, through them, to posterity.

Most scientists agree that mutations caused by Caesium-137 are harmful; if they are correct, then we should do all we can to keep the mutation-rate from increasing, for any increase adds to the genetic burden of mankind, and causes more deformed births, congenital idiots, and a great deal more general weakness in future generations.

Secondly, there is the cancer danger from Strontium-90, which received considerable publicity in Toronto about a year ago. No radioactive Strontium was ever identified on earth before atomic bombs had gone off. Since it resembles calcium, Sr-90 settles in bone when it gets inside the body, and it therefore cannot cause appreciable mutations. But it can cause cancer of the bone, and, in the case of an atomic explosion, it is impossible to avoid contact with Sr-90. Sr-90 is now to some extent coming down all the time everywhere from the stratosphere, and it will find its way to our bones through the atmosphere, rainwater and the food we eat.

Warning

Regardless of the view we may hold, recent remarks made by Dr. J. G. Kaplan of the Dalhousie Medical School deserve our most careful attention: "I have but little patience with those who argue that the effects of nuclear testing 'not very significant' . . . one wonders how many deaths would be required for significance?"



ISLAND DISAPPEARS IN WAKE OF H-BOMB

MARSHALL ISLANDS: This is the sixth in the series of eight photos released by the Federal Civil Defence showing the explosion of the H-bomb in the Marshall Islands of the Pacific in the Fall of 1952. The mushroom portion of the explosion has now reached a height of 25-miles deep into the stratosphere, and when fully spread, will reach for 100 miles across. Called Operation IVY, the experiment was conducted by Joint Task Force 132, for the Atomic Energy Commission and the Department of Defence, at the AEC's Pacific Proving Grounds. The particular test island (Elugelab) of the atoll completely disappeared.

—(Civil Defence Photo from United Press)

This phase over rehabilitation is necessary. The countless families that are separated from the employees whose job locations are no longer in existence, the children, evacuated first, whose parents might not have made it . . . all these must be cared for. The task belongs to someone. If there is no organization prepared to undertake this, much needless hardship and heartache will result. There is no such organization without the Civil Defence.

You Can Escape Fallout!

Those who believe that taking shelter against "fallout" is an ineffectual precaution, might be advised to at least read the following figures. First of all, "fallout" is not the immediate radiation which fol-

lows the blast, but consists of dust particles that have become radioactive, and which drift with the wind in a cigar-shaped cloud more than 100 miles long and up to 20 miles in width.

The wall of a wooden house cuts the intensity of the radiation to one-half. A cellar, and the surrounding earth cut it by one-hundredth. Complete protection against fallout can be obtained in a dug-out under three feet of earth. At the end of 49 hours, the intensity is one-hundredth of its original strength.

It Can Happen to You

Finally, Civil Defence was not created in Great Britain in 1935 as a peacetime disaster force for the

purpose of offering aid in the event of nuclear warfare, although, in the attempt to adapt, in this, as in other cases, the Canadian Armed Services at home, are placed at its disposal. Other disasters can occur. Nova Scotia is situated in one of the earth's regions most prone to earthquakes. Halifax does not need to be reminded of the danger of unexpected explosions.

"It will never happen to me." It does, and it just might. During a state of war preparation may not seem as foolish but it may be too late. In the event of a nuclear attack, precautions could snatch the public from the joys of a free cremation.

CHRISTIAN STATE CANNOT CONDONE DEATH PENALTY

Rev. H. M. DeWolf told a meeting of the Student Ecumenical Movement this Sunday that a state deviates from the teachings of Christ if it condones use of capital punishment.

Mr. DeWolf was speaking on the question "Must I say yes to the death penalty?"

The minister of First Baptist Church told the meeting that "the law of retaliation is outmoded", and said the church "cannot" condone the death penalty.

Mr. DeWolf said there was no other advantage in using the death penalty than to get a murderer out of society.

He urged abolition of capital punishment for three reasons. He said it did not deter murder; it did not help the family of the murdered; nor did the hanging of a man in any way help the murderer.

"How can you help a murderer go straight when he is dead?" asked Mr. DeWolf.

The death penalty was not purifying, corrective or redemptive, but rather vengeful.

Dal Works With Canada Council

An exhibition open to all Maritime artists is being organized for April by Dalhousie University in co-operation with the Canada Council.

The exhibition "is to encourage art in general in any field in the Maritimes, and to give help to deserving artists" said Prof. M. A. Usmani, chairman of the art committee at Dalhousie.

A jury of three judges will select the thirty best work submitted, for exhibition in the Dal art gallery. The three best pictures will receive purchase prizes of \$1,000, and two of \$500. These work will remain the property of the university.

This will be the first time such an exhibition has been attempted in the Maritimes, and if successful will become an annual event.

However, he said Christ had died to redeem the soul from sin, and society could not be following Christ if it did not attempt to save the murderer's soul.

Mr. DeWolf said the only argument under which one might say yes to the death penalty occurred in a non-Christian society.

World Population Will Double Within Next 40 Years To 8 Billion

by JIM BATES

The world's present population of four billion will double in the next 40 years and will reach the staggering total of 24 billion within 140 years if the present state of growth of population is maintained.

This statement was made by Rev. Vince Goring, the keynote speaker in an S.C.M. panel discussion on the subjects of war, the population explosion and nationalization. The panel—which met at Kings, was led by President Puxley and also included Dal-Kings SCM secretary Hans de Boer, Economics professor Clairmont and Rev. John Onyemelukwe, a minister from Nigeria.

BIRTH CONTROL INEVITABLE

Rev. Goring, in considering measures which would have to be evolved within 40 years, mentioned birth control as a step which is almost inevitable. The greatest increase in population, he said, was occurring in under-developed countries in Latin America and Asia.

He said these countries, which are aided by nationalization of industry, must industrialize to bolster their economy and become more efficient in land-use and agricultural techniques.

Other members of the panel were critical of Mr. Goring's insistence on the inevitability of birth control. Mr. Onyemelukwe and Mr. de Boer both described the move as "un-Christian and unethical."

A BAD STEP

Mr. Onyemelukwe, an Anglican priest was "a Nigeria, said birth control was "a bad step." He said countries concerned could "be well developed because they own rich areas."

However, he said this could only happen of "Christians all over the world . . . start to be just and so fulfill the Will of God."

Dr. Clairmont claimed that birth control was "an easy way out."

He said it was a minor and secondary measure to be used when the real problem was re-organizing the deficient economy of a country."

"Overpopulation", said Dr. Clairmont, "is caused by the inability to use lands intelligently."

Both Mr. de Boer and Dr. Clairmont suggested that funds from defence budgets should be partially diverted to raise the standard of living in under-developed countries.

Mr. de Boer said the North Atlantic Treaty Organization was "wasting daily" a sum of 300 million dollars for the upkeep of Western Armed forces, and said the Soviet bloc was probably spending the same amount on their forces.

ASIANS STARVING

Mr. de Boer said that despite the "tips given to Asia," Asians were starving by the hundreds each day, and suggested the defence funds go to the aid of these people.

Dr. Clairmont, in his remarks on war and its causes, remarked that "economic contradictions" were the primary cause of modern wars.

He said the split of world forces into the Western, Communist and Neutralist blocs would result in an economic warfare.

However, all panel members agreed that it would be wrong were an armed conflict to result from an economic war. They felt that total annihilation would be the probable result of an armed conflict.

Dr. Clairmont said the United States now held the atomic power to devastate the U.S.S.R. ten times over, and suggested the Soviet Union was probably as well prepared.

During a general discussion with the audience, Mr. Goring said the formation of a world government was another "inevitable" event. However, he felt many problems of trust, disarmament and inspection would first have to be solved.

INEVITABLE GAP

However, President Puxley said there was an inevitable gap between the ideals of the "dialectical materialists" of the Communist world and those of Christianity. He expressed pessimism about the state of Christianity as a force opposing Communism.

President Puxley said the West was "wishy-washy" in its beliefs and said it was necessary to "clean up our faith, or we will not stand up to the dangerous forces of the world today."

D.G.D.S. NOTICE

ALL, repeat, ALL people taking part in "Wonder Town" MUST appear at rehearsals from now on.

BULLETIN

Dalhousie bed-rollers stopped pushing Tuesday morning after 345 miles of Nova Scotian highways—but flopped into their own bed when they received news a few hours later that Queens had pushed theirs about 500 miles.

Dalhousie broke the 301-mile Acadia record set over the weekend as they pushed from Antigonish to Halifax, then to Acadia and back to Halifax.

However, it was understood Dalhousie was considering challenging Queen's claim because of the route of their push. Queens rolled up their 500 miles on the streets of Kingston.

Moreover, Acadia plans to contest Dal's feat because Dal rollers stopped twice for repairs. If accepted as valid, this would knock 145 miles off the Dal total.

(For more details, see page 10)

Model UN Censures South Africa For Apartheid

MONTREAL (SUP)—South Africa was censured for its policy of apartheid, but not expelled from the United Nations during the third annual University Model United Nations Assembly held here last week.

The motion for censure was the only positive action taken by the assembly attended by some 300 students from 68 Universities in Canada, United States, Mexico and El Salvador.

An appeal by the Leopoldville government (U of Montreal) to withdraw UN troops from the Congo was defeated as the United States (Yale) claimed that a withdrawal of forces at this moment would plunge

the republic into a turmoil and be an admission of failure.

Defeat of a motion to enlarge the Security Council from 11 to 15 members as proposed by Guinea and amended by Mali came as a severe blow to the African representatives. Opposed by both the U. S. and the U.S.S.R., the Afro-Asian and Latin American bloc could not manage to raise the required two-thirds majority to pass the resolution.

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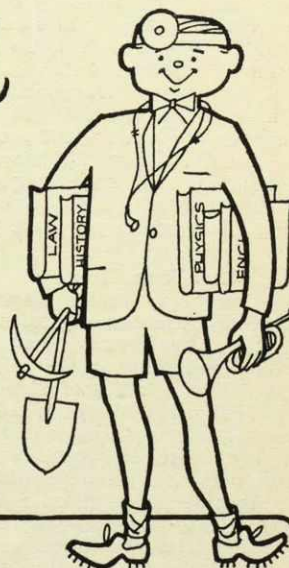


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Atlantic Regional NFCUS Conference:

NATIONAL STUDENT DAY—FEB. 16 ATLANTIC NFCUS ADOPTS BRIEF

Special Report to the Gazette by Regional President, Peter Green

Education—the foundation of the development of Canada's greatest resource—and the equality of opportunity for obtaining an education were the major topics of business at the Atlantic Regional NFCUS Conference held last weekend at Mount Allison University.

BURSARY BRIEF

A brief proposing a national bursary plan for 10,000 bursaries of \$600 value each for four years until 40,000 are awarded annually was adopted by the Conference and will be presented to Prime Minister Diefenbaker and a number of provincial premiers, including Premier Stanfield of Nova Scotia, on National University Student Day, Feb. 16.

The opening paragraph of the brief states: "Equality of opportunity is the immediate and necessary consequence of the principle of equality which Canadians respect as the basis of their democracy. And it is in the field of education that equality of opportunity is truly vital to the individual and to society, for it is here that the future of each is decisively influenced. Canadians recognize this fact to the extent that they provide by law that all who are capable must receive a certain level of instruction in the public schools. It is a startling and incredible lapse of logic that the universally acclaimed proposition of free education should be abandoned at the very point where its continuance would be of the greatest value and its discontinuance the most shameful waste."

The brief closes by stating that the National Bursary Plan proposed by NFCUS is imperative to the well-being of Canada and Canadians. "It is an essential investment in education, an endowment for the future, and instant need and a responsibility that can be evaded only at the risk of incalculable loss."

A resolution was passed by the Conference directing the National NFCUS President to make represen-

tation to the Minister of Labour asking that students be exempted from paying unemployment insurance during summer employment. The Conference felt strongly that it is not logical for students to pay unemployment insurance if they cannot collect benefits while attending school.

IMMIGRATION ACT CRITICIZED

The Conference deplored the part of the Immigration Act which prevents foreign students from obtaining summer employment while studying in Canada unless such employment is closely allied to their field of study, and requested the National President to make the feeling of the Conference known to the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration.

The only resolution dealing with the NFCUS International Affairs Policy was orientated to Latin and South America. There is a spreading interest in international student affairs among Canadian students, and the Conference felt that we should place more emphasis on student exchanges with Latin and South American students.

Mount Allison accepted a mandate to compile a list of all local student discount service retail outlets across Canada. This will mean that by referring to a bulletin to be posted on every campus, students will be able to learn of student discounts of which they can take advantage in other parts of Canada. If the various NFCUS Committees co-operate, this should be a very easy service to organize and will undoubtedly

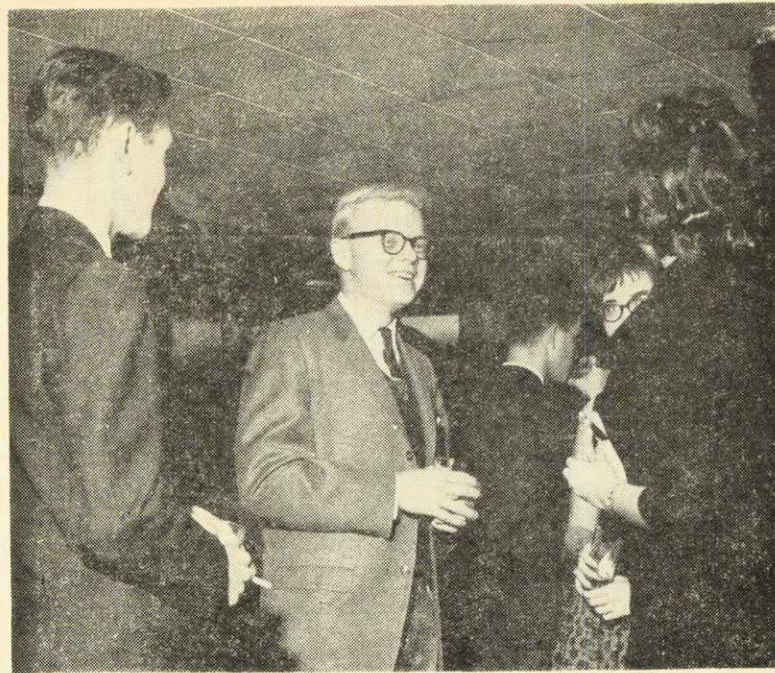
bring about considerable saving for students who take advantage of it.

NFCUS is dependent on an effective local committee to inform students of NFCUS activity and to solicit student opinion and support. The Conference realized that in this Region local committees are weak; there were complaints that information on what NFCUS is doing is not reaching the student body, while local, regional and national projects mandated to local committees are not being well organized.

PRESIDENTS MEET

The Conference dealt with a wide variety of other matters, including national debating, reports on mandates, national and regional seminars, and the travel program. Probably the most important undertakings of the conference were the meetings of Students' Council Presidents. This is the only time, other than at the National Congress, that all Students' Council Presidents can meet, and they discussed a variety of topics dealing with student government.

The Conference clearly illustrated the need for a national union of students. Without it we would be entirely too local in our outlook; with it, we have a means of communication and co-operation. We have a body which can organize national student activity and make national and international representation on behalf of Canadian students. However, NFCUS will fail if students do not actively support it by first understanding the Federation, and then by participating in the variety of programs.



Gazette staff relaxes with women and song at last week's party. Editor Denis Stairs looks on benevolently at his associates, who participated in an affair that was generally conceded to be one of the high points of the year.

Rhodesian View—

(Continued from Page 2)

I am aware that few Canadians will accede to the sweeping assertions I have made. If any Canadian reader has been sufficiently interested and tolerant to read this far, without consigning article and paper to the garbage can, I offer him my thanks, and my congratulations on his broad-mindedness. I invite any Canadian reader to criticize and slander my own country, or neighboring South Africa. But first I would say "go there" so you may know what you are talking about. In the meantime, God bless you all, and good luck to your fine country.

McMaster—

(Continued from Page 3)

these things which hurt some people."

The other petition is more general and expresses, "disappointment and shame," that "this book was published to represent the best poetry and prose of McMaster."

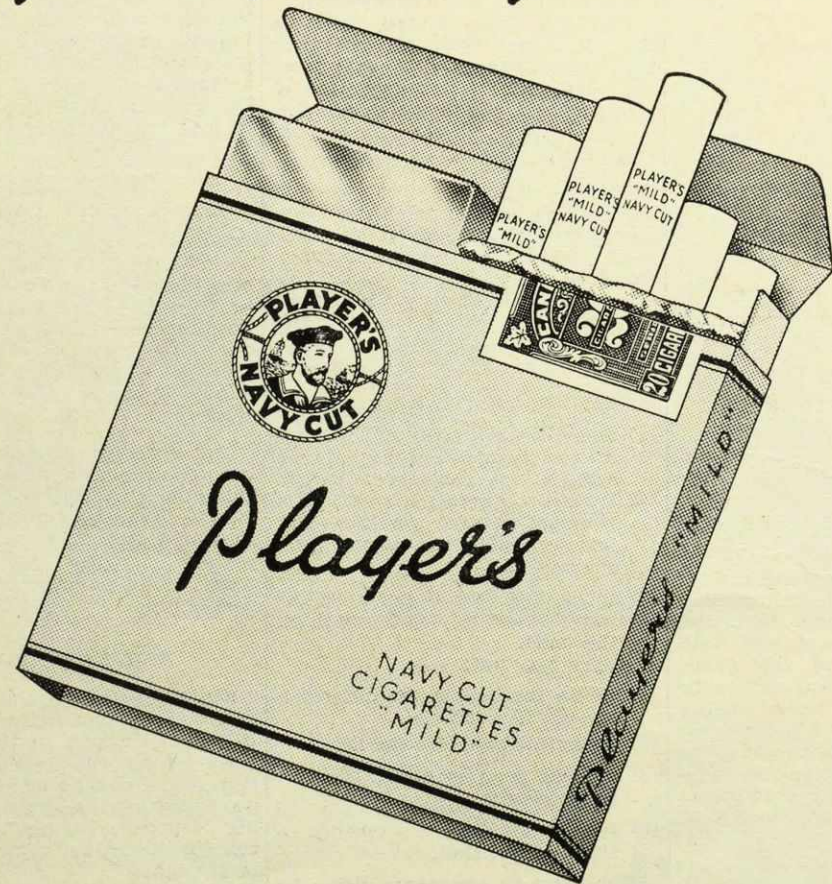
There has been no action by the University administration.

Acadia Venture—

(Continued from Page 3)

Henry Muggah, second-year Commerce student from Halifax was elected at the meeting to head next year's initiation committee. Mr. Muggah said he would call a meeting "in the near future" to set up a committee.

Player's Please



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TIGERS SLIP TO THIRD; TOMES STARS IN 6-3 LOSS

by WAYNE BEATON

TIGERS TOPPLE TECH; TAKE SECOND PLACE

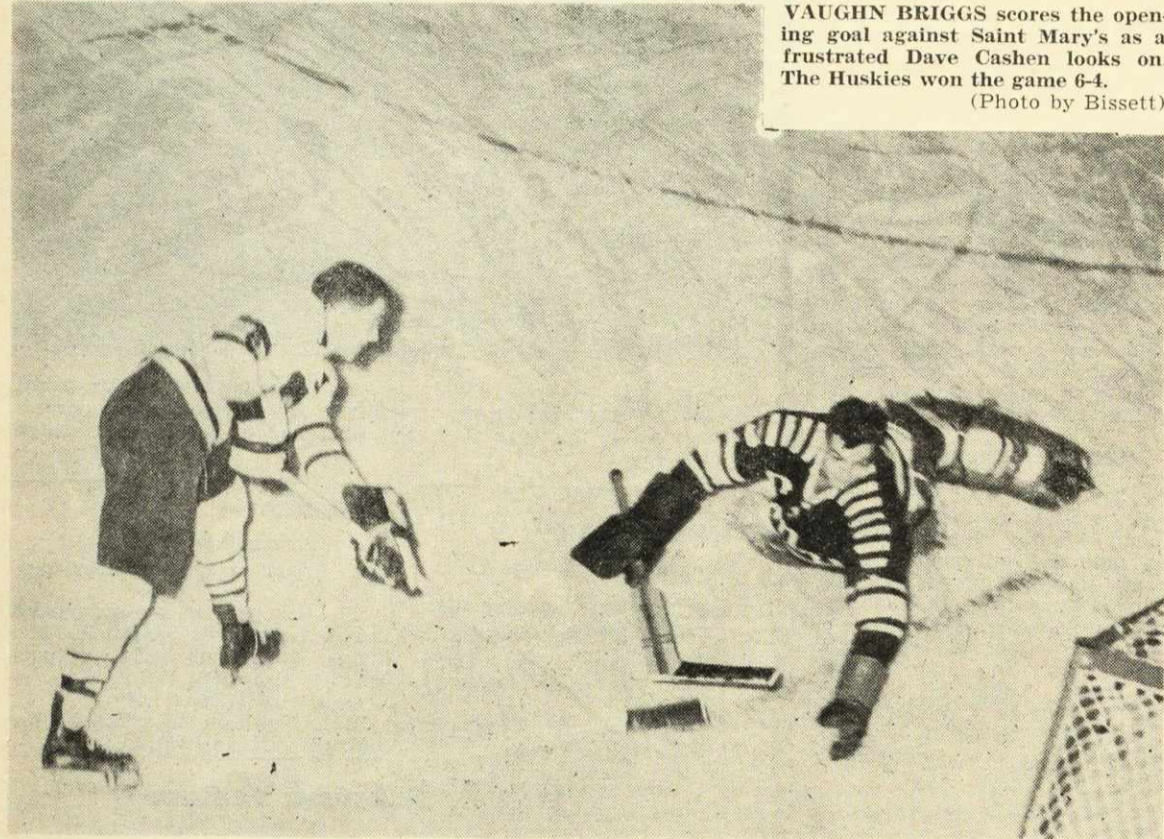
Dalhousie Tigers earned themselves second place in the Nova Scotia Intercollegiate Hockey League Tuesday night when they squeezed past Nova Scotia Tech 4-3. Point-wise, Dal is tied with St. F.X., but because of a better goal spread in the two games between X and Dal, the Xaverians gain the top spot. Dal will meet third place Saint Mary's in a two-game total goal semi-final. There is still a faint chance for Dal to finish in first place if they win the protest of the game with St. F.X.

Tuesday night, a spirited second and third period paved the way for the Dal win. In the opening period, Tech burst into a two-goal lead on a pair of tallies by the new intercollegiate scoring champion, Ned Henderson. He scored 20 points during the season. Mike Timmons in the Tech goal was particularly brilliant in this period, stopping 12 shots off Dal sticks. He robbed Bill Buntain, runner-up in the scoring race, with 17 points, three times on point-blank shots.

Dal came out with a vengeance in the middle session. Frank Sim started a four-goal Tiger outburst at 6:39 when he tipped in the rebound of a shot by Eric Parsons. Two minutes later, Peter Corkum, a defensive standout all night, treated the fans to a length-of-the-ice rush and beat Timmons on a sharply angled shot from the left side. Buntain scored the go-ahead tally at 12:40 when he banged in a pass from Bill Gillies. Dal continued to control the play, as they had done all period, and, at

18:20, Eric Parsons scored what proved to be the winner on the picture goal of the night. "Parse" and Steve Brown broke away with one man back. Brown drew the defenseman to one side of the ice, slipped the puck to Parsons who skated in alone and let fire a bullet that had Timmins completely beaten.

Tech pulled to within one goal at 1:02 of the final stanza when Henderson completed his hat-trick. Parsons was serving a penalty at the time and this was the third Tech a man short. Tech continued to were a man short. Tech continued to press but Don Tomes, the Dal goaler, was equal to the task and foiled the Engineers time and again. At about the ten-minute mark Dal went out after the insurance marker and pressed for the remainder of the game. Dal was given penalties at the 14:00 mark and at 16:30 but Tech were not able to get a concerted attack going, mainly through the penalty killing tactics of Don Bauld, Ray Kaizer and Vaughn Briggs.



VAUGHN BRIGGS scores the opening goal against Saint Mary's as a frustrated Dave Cashen looks on. The Huskies won the game 6-4. (Photo by Bissett)

Dalhousie Tigers slipped to third place in the Nova Scotia Intercollegiate Hockey League when they lost 6-3 to St. F.X. at Antigonish. Both Dal and X have 8 points but because of the greater goal spread, X holds the runner-up position. This could all change by Tuesday night. Dal played the game under protest because one of the referees used by X was not allowed to referee any games in which Dal, UNB and Mt. A. is involved.

Dal played without the services of goalie George MacDonald and defenseman Dave Cameron, both out with injuries. The game did not break open until the last 28 seconds of the third period when Dal trailed 4-3. The Tigers, in desperate effort to score the equalizer lost the puck and the X-men scored. Xavier scored again seconds later to clinch the victory.

The outstanding player of the game was Don Tomes, Dal's substitute cage cop. Tomes handled 38 shots and robbed Wayne Synishin of three shots labelled goal and also blocked two breakaways.

X led 2-0 after the first period on goals by Murray and Hughes. Tomes had no chance on either shot. Dal outplayed Xavier during the opening period but failed to dent Harry Sterling in the X cage.

In the middle frame, Eric Parsons took a pass from Steve Brown, sailed in alone on Sterling, had his initial attempt blocked and slammed the rebound over the prostrate Sterling. Late in the period, with Dal playing a man short, Synishin put a bullet drive past Tomes to make the score 3-1 after two periods.

St. F.X. went three goals up halfway through the final session on a goal by Basque. Don Bauld cut the deficit to two shortly after on a drive from the X blueline. At 17:35 Bauld scored his second goal of the night when he hurried in a pass from rookie Gary Hurst. The inspired Dal crew tried in vain to knot the score but in their haste to get the puck down the ice, the Tigers left Tomes unprotected. X seized this opportunity to pump home two goals in the last 28 seconds to up their margin to 6-3.

BASKETBALL CLINIC

with Harry Wilson

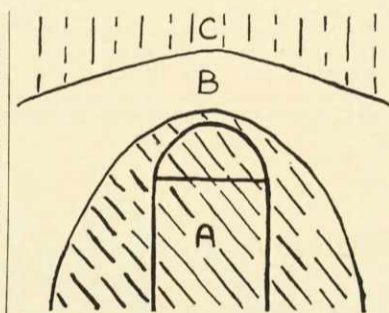
Interfaculty

I have noticed in interfaculty basketball that quite a few teams are still using man-for-man defenses. As I mentioned in an earlier article, man-for-man defenses are extremely difficult to play as they require a great deal of practice time. However, the accompanying diagram could be used as a comprehensive guide for guarding man-for-man.

Area "A" is the danger area.

- (1) guard your man extremely close here.
- (2) do not attempt interceptions but make it difficult for your man to receive or make a pass.
- (3) do not leave your feet unless you are sure your man is in the act of shooting.

Area "B" is potentially dangerous. Your opponent can set or fake or jump-shot from this area or take you and drive into area "A" for the high percentage shot. Watch for



screens and try for interceptions.

Play your man loosely in Area "C". It is not likely he can score from this distance with any great consistency. Try for interceptions or steals, for if you make a mistake, you have plenty of room to recover and catch up to your opponent.

Oddities

There are certain rules and regulations in basketball with which most persons are not too familiar. However, some of these situations arise quite frequently. Below, I have noted a few of these in the hopes of clarifying them. A player may:

- (1) kick the ball if it is accidental.
 - (2) make contact under certain conditions. Incidental personal contact is not considered illegal. Incidental contact is any type of personal contact that does not interfere with the normal progress of play.
 - (3) touch the ring if he is in the act of shooting (as in dunking the ball).
- A player may not:
- (1) throw the ball in the air, catch it, and then dribble.
 - (2) strike the ball with the fist.
 - (3) use the head to direct the ball as in soccer.
 - (4) take longer than ten seconds to shoot a foul shot.
 - (5) obstruct an opponents vision by waving his hands near his eyes.
 - (6) move under an opponent in possession of the ball after the latter has his feet off the floor.
 - (7) climb on a teammate to gain greater height.
 - (8) grasp the basket.
 - (9) on a jump ball, tap the ball more than twice, nor catch it.

J.V. Tiger-Belles Topple Tartans; Take Tussle

The Dalhousie girls' Junior Varsity team staged a major upset last Monday evening when they downed the Halifax Tartans, the team previously unbeaten in the Halifax City League. This was the first time these two teams have clashed against each other this season.

At the beginning of the game both teams seemed to be a little unsteady, and jumps and foul-shots were frequent throughout the first quarter. Neither team was able to outshoot the other and the end of the quarter brought the score to a 4-4 tie. Action increased during the second quarter as both teams started to click. The Dal girls managed to squeeze a 16-10 lead by the half.

TOUCH AND GO

Throughout the third and fourth quarters it could have been either teams' game. The Dal squad managed to retain their lead, but it wasn't without effort. The Tartans executed several good shots, including a nice "swisher" in the last five seconds of play. In the end of the fourth favoured Dal with the final score reading 34-29.

The guarding carried out by the Dal defence was the major factor in obtaining their victory. A standout in the rebound department was Eleanor Bainbridge who on numerous occasions prevented the Tartans from having a second chance at the basket.

ASH, TOP SCORER

High scorer for Dalhousie was Gillian Ash who netted a total of 16 points throughout the game. A close second was Dal's Ann Dunnigan, a guard, who succeeded to forward position and succeeded in looping 14 points. Tartans' Barb Wentzell led the losing team with a total of 15 points.

Lineups:

Dalhousie: G. Ash 16; A. Dunnigan 14; S. Curry 4; H. Sanderson; A. Spencer; S. Lipton; E. Bainbridge; L. Stoker. Total 34.

Tartans: B. Wentzell 15; F. Keeping 5; N. MacDonald 6; J. Sherman 3; J. McClare; M. Eisner; G. Karlick; H. Hughes; E. Keating. Total 29.

J.V.'s in Fifth

Dal Jayvees practically insured themselves of a playoff berth last week when they blasted Bethany 61-46 on a regularly scheduled Senior C league tilt. The Jayvees now have four wins and this gives them fifth place in the eight team league. Tor Boswick paced the win with 23 points.

The week's activity was marred by two losses, however. Shearwater downed the Tigers 50-39 Wednesday night gaining their win through superior rebounding. Dave Haywood was the high scorer for the losers with 12 points.

Clodhoppers retained their first place standing in the league by beating the Bengals 62-32. They tore Dal's zone defense to shreds by continually scoring from the outside and when the Tigers switched to a man-to-man, sifted through for easy lay-ups. Boswick was again the top man for Dal, scoring 16 points.

MEDS, A & S DEADLOCKED

by BRIAN CREIGHTON

Med A moved into a first place tie with A. & S. A in interfac basketball action Saturday afternoon. Meds gained their lofty position by bombing Engineers 49-21. Playing perhaps their best game of the season, the doctors rolled to a 25-10 half time lead and added 24 more in the second session. Al MacDonald was outstanding for the anatomists as he hit for 17 points while Floyd MacDonald and Al Schlossberg each swished ten. Ping Wloss was the bright spot for the Engineers as he scored 14 of their 21 points.

Law came on top of the Dentists 28-21. Leading by three points at half time, the Lawyers outscored their opponents 18-14 to insure their victory. Ted Wickwire scored 13 points to pace the Law attack, while Jim Logue scored 10 for the losers.

Education edged Arts and Science B 36-34 in the most exciting game of the afternoon. The teachers led 24-18 at the half, but a rejuvenated band of Artsmen fought back and moved into a four-point lead with eight minutes left in the game. However, Education was not to be outdone and Clarke's basket with a minute left on the clock insured the Education victory. Clarke and Shea were the whole show for the winners as they hit for 16 and 14 points respectively. Brad Rush scored 12 points for the losers.

In the final game of the day, Commerce A beat Commerce B 40-25. Both teams are in the B division of the league. The victors led 19-7 at the half and outscored the junior Moneybags 21-18 in the final session. Howie Blackburn paced the winners with 14 points while Frank Cappell and Duff Waddell had 9 and 8 respectively. Pete MacDonald had 7 points for the losers and Gavin Rainnie had 6.

DAL SPORTS

From The Sports Desk

by Joel Jacobson



A BASKETBALL TEAM NAMED DESIRE

Coach Harry Wilson and the Dalhousie Tigers, basketball edition, have created the perfect formula for beating their opponents . . . out-score them. From the start of the season, the Tigers have made a practice of losing close games. Early in the second half Saturday night against SMU it was feared his ability would shine through again but Wilson solidified his quintet on the floor by blending the coolness under fire of the veterans and the speed and agility of youth, and coming up with a combination to hold off Baldwin and Company long enough for the clock to run out.

There were many factors that led to the win. The chief cause of victory was the desire of the Bengals. In the early minutes of the first half they built a small lead and saw it dwindle to nothingness. Then they fought still harder and built the lead again. At the half, Dal were ahead by 8 points and the average fan figured that SMU has had a poor half and would run the Tigers into the floor in the second stanza.

GEORGE BLAKNEY—RISING STAR

How wrong they were. The desire shone through again. SMU cut the Dal lead again but the Tigers turned on the steam and ran off with the game. Another factor leading to the victory was George Blakney. George has still not found his way into the starting five but after his performance against the Huskies certainly deserves a shot at a forward slot. He scored 17 points, 13 in the first half and time and again faked the supposedly invincible Americans out of their proverbial . . . The improvement shown by Blakney has been obvious game after game. In the opening game of the season, George was just another rookie, another new face on the Dal team. However, his moves have improved tremendously; his shooting has been nothing less than phenomenal; his coolness under fire is something to be desired by many veterans around the league. He put on a really great show for the home crowd and for the next three years will probably be the leading light on what will be a good Tiger team.

There were many others who played their hearts out Saturday night and one who put on a stellar performance was Al Murray. When he stepped to the foul line late in the second half for a crucial free throw, one could almost see the icicles form on his body as he calmly shook off the SMU noisemakers and dropped the ball through the hoop. He grabbed many key rebounds and was a tremendous asset in foiling the SMU attempt to harass the Tigers with a full court press.

TIGERS TO MEET SMU?

As this is being written, Dal has not met Tech in their final game of the season, but in all probability will beat Tech and finish in second place behind St. F.X. Dal will meet SMU in the semi-finals.

A TYPICAL X DISPLAY

Saturday's game at X was a refereeing fiasco. Dal has protested because of the Xaverian's use of one of the officials. At annual MIAU meetings, all universities hand in lists of "least desirable" officials. The MIAU then records that these referees not be permitted to work any games in which the requesting team is playing. One of the officials at the X game was on Dal's "least desirable" lists; two other Maritime Universities had also asked that this ref be asked to remain on the sidelines when they played. Apparently, the X organization overlooked the MIAU ruling and this referee was in uniform (referee's uniform). Dal coach DeWitt Dargie has lodged a protest because of this action. From reports we have heard, from people connected to Dal, but strongly supported by some of the X fans, the referees caused a great odor in the X rink Saturday night because of some of their calls.

An example of the fine officiating is this: In the first period, Frank Sim was being rudely handled by one Jim Sherriff of X, in the most part legally. On one occasion Sim had been deposited on the ice and while falling had swung his stick in such a manner as to cause injury to said Sheriff. Along came "Marshal" Referee saw that blood had appeared on the "beautiful" countenance of said Sheriff and immediately banished Sim to the place for delinquent hockey players. In all probability Sim deserved the penalty, a five-minute major, for the rules state that player drawing blood on his opponent shall rest for five minutes in the sinbin.

In the third period, Gene Scheible of the Tigers was cross-checked into the boards by an unidentified X-man. Blood gushed from a cut on his head, a cut caused by the stick and requiring four stitches to close. When a referee sees that a player is injured in the manner in which Scheible was, he is supposed to immediately halt the play. He was approached by the injured Scheible, who was no more than five feet away from the official when he was injured. Scheible pointed to the cut as if to ask "Aren't you going to stop the play—I'm cut?" The referee looked at the blood on Gene's head, decided Scheible wasn't cut and skated away. Dargie had to go out on the ice while play was going on so that the referee would halt the play. The player who had cut Scheible wasn't given a penalty.

X DESERVED THE WIN

This was just an example of the officiating at the Cathedral town Saturday night and it is quite obvious why very few visiting teams are able to beat the X-men in the Xaverian's home territory. We are not taking anything away from the win. X outshot the Tigers, even though they were out-played and were able to make the most of their opportunities. However, it is generally felt that if the Tigers can get another crack at St. FX before this season ends, the X-men will find themselves on the short end of the score.

BENGALS UPSET SMU 65-67; BLAKNEY SCORES 17 TO PACE WIN

by JAMIE RICHARDSON

A determined Dalhousie basketball team overcome an early game deficit and pulled the biggest upset of the season as they dumped the St. Mary's Huskies 65-57 in an Intercollegiate basketball tilt played last Saturday night in the Studley gym.

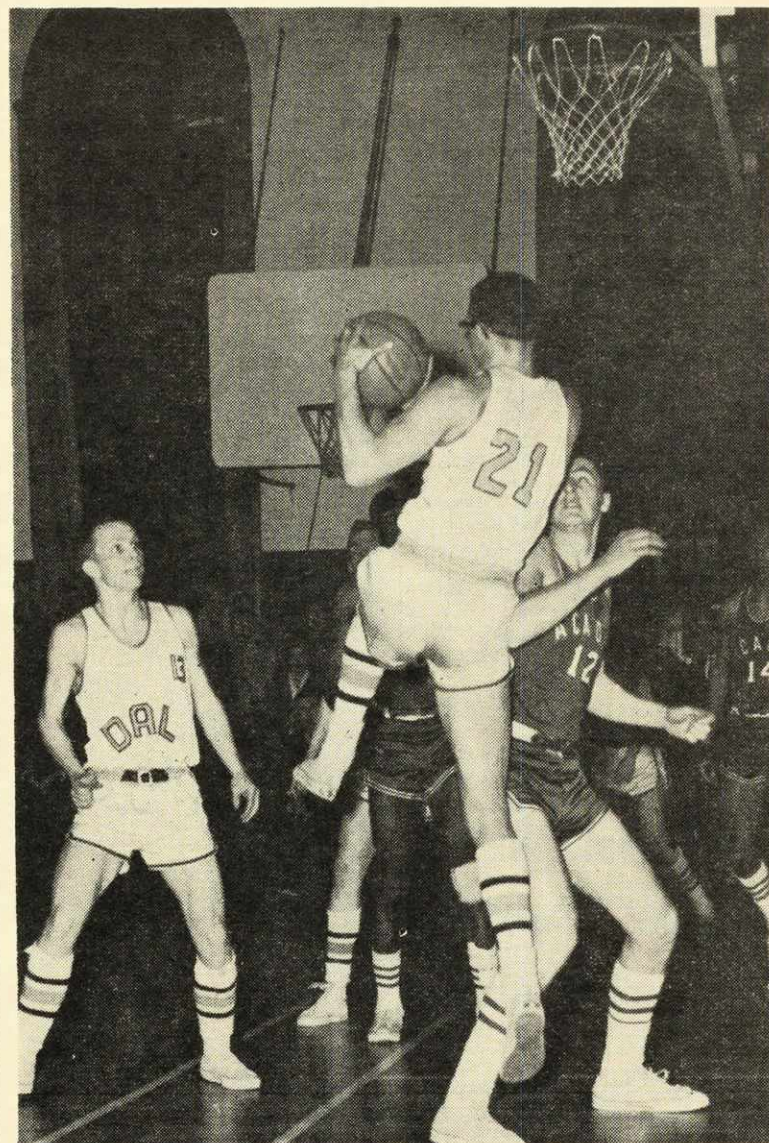
The game opened at a very quick pace and by the three-minute mark the Saints boasted a slim 11-9 lead. The game continued at a very fast pace and by the 8 minute mark John Riley and Bob Healy had boosted the SMU lead to 24-16. The Tigers bounced back and some brilliant shooting by Brown and Blakney accounted for 14 unanswered points and by the end of the frame were boasting a 36-28 lead. Blakney, showing the same form as in the Acadia tilt, again was deadly as he hit for 13. Ted Brown clicked for 12 first half points, many of these coming from outside. Dal were 14 for 22 from the foul line with Blakney making 7 out of 9 attempts. In this period both teams had foul trouble and kept referees Batchelor and Allen busy.

When the second half started the Saints began to hit and by the three-minute mark had closed the gap to 38-37. The Tigers, however, were not to be denied and although the pace had slowed down considerably climbed to a 46-42 lead nearing the mid-way point in the period. The action became very scrappy during the later parts of this period as the Saints were fighting desperately to stay in the ball game. At the 71-minute mark Riley, one of SMU's big guns, fouled out and after this point the Huskies attack folded. Final minute free throws by John Schiffman and Blakney sewed up the victory for the underdog Bengals.

As usual Riley and Healy did most of the scoring for the Huskies as they dented the twines for 22 and 16 points respectively. Blakney and Brown were high for Dal with 17 and 12 points all but 4 of which came in the opening frame. George Bendelier and Peter Nicholson hit for 8 and 7 points all of which were scored in the crucial last frame. Al Murray, the only senior on the Dal squad, showed his experience as he came through for 9 points took 10 rebounds and was a real defensive asset throughout the whole encounter.

DAL—Stewart 5, Blakney 17, Murray 9, Nicholson 7, Bendelier 8, Brown 12, Richardson 3, Schiffman 4, House, Robertson.

SMU — Riley 22, Healy 16, Cox 4, Airoldi 8, Salinetti 1, Padden 4, Walker 2, O'Sullivan.



STEWART GRABS REBOUND: Bruce Stewart (21) grabs the rebound away from Acadia's Andy Kranack (12) and Warren Sutton. Jamie Richardson (13), Al Murray and Blair Dixon (14) watch. Acadia beat Dal 77-55 in game played last week.

(Photo by Bissett)

In their first encounter of the week the Tigers were on the short end of a 77-55 score as the league Acadia Axemen posted their fifth straight victory. By virtue of this win the Axemen pulled out in front of St. Mary's Huskies while the Tigers dropped deeper into fourth place.

The Bengals although suffering a great height disadvantage put on a good show and it was not until late in the second half when the Acadia squad sewed up the game. In the first half the Tigers were completely outgunned and were on the short end of a 39-23 intermission score. In this period Warren Sutton was high for Acadia with 12 while Ted Brown dropped 9 through the cords for Dal.

The Bengals came out strong in the second half and promptly cut

the lead to 42-31 only to see Acadia increase their margin to 20 by the middle of the frame, and from this point they maintained their lead until the final whistle sounded. Brown was high man for the Tigers as he hit for 15 while George Blakney and George Bendelier hit for 11 and 10 respectively. Nine of Blakney's points came in the second half and held the Tigers in the game if only for a short time. Several times he faked Sutton well out of position and made some easy shots. Gene Chatterton sifted 18 for Acadia while Sutton hit for 14.

DAL—Brown 15, Blakney 11, Bendelier 10, Schiffman 5, Richardson 5, Murray 5, Stewart 4, Robertson, House.

ACADIA—Chatterton 18, Sutton 14, Spears 13, Kadnack 12, Hendry 8, Dixon 7, Tzagarakis 3, Pigden 2.

Law, Meds Remain Tied; Crucial "B" Tilt Today

by BLAIR GREER

This week's action in Inter-fac Hockey showed league-leading Pharmacy of Section B being soundly defeated twice to drop out of the top place of their section. In A Section, Meds and Law continued their battle for first place. Commerce meets Engineers today to decide "B" race.

The Engineers regained their winning form by scoring a 3-0 shut-out over Pharmacy. Ray Howe, the Engineer's goalie, played a sparkling game turning away all the Pharmacy's shots. The Science Building boys were led by Bell who counted a brace while Miller added the third marker.

Don Tomes, Commerce goalie, turned in another fine game in the nets as the Commerce boys turned back Pharmacy 4-1. The "accountants" goals were spread among Rainnie, Matheson, Garrison and Brown. The lone goal of the game

for the Pharmacists was scored by Spriggs.

Meds and Law continued their battle for first place by playing to a 5-5 tie. Dauphinee led the Law-ers with a hat trick while Matheson and McInnes added singletons. The Meds were led by MacLean and Simon with two each while Lantz scored a single.

Kings defeated Dents 5-2 in a roughly played contest. McDonald scored a brace while George, Hart and Crowley flipped in singles for the Kingsmen. Barro and McDonald each scored once for the Dentists.

SCHEDULE OF UPCOMING EVENTS

VARSIITY HOCKEY

PLAYOFFS—
Dates to be announced
Watch all bulletin boards

INTERFAC HOCKEY

PLAYOFFS—See your athletic rep

VARSIITY BASKETBALL

Saturday, Feb. 18:
Stad at DAL—8:30

PLAYOFFS—
Dates to be announced
Watch all Bulletin Boards

JAYVEE BASKETBALL

Saturday, Feb. 18:
Bethany at DAL—7:00

PLAYOFFS—
Dates to be announced
Watch all Bulletin Boards

INTERFAC BASKETBALL

Saturday, Feb. 18:
1:00—A&S B vs Commerce
2:00—Med B vs Education
3:00—Law A vs Engineers
4:00—A&S A vs Pine Hill
Thursday, Feb. 23:
5:00—A&S A vs Education

LAW SCHOOL MINORITY GOVERNMENT DEFEATED

by IAN MacKENZIE

The minority government formed by the Progressive Conservatives in the Law School Model Parliament stayed in power until the last minutes of the Parliament, when a government bill 'To Amend the Industrial Development Bank Act' was defeated by the combined forces of the Liberals, the New Party and the Reasonable Man Party.

At the elections, the PC's under the leadership of Gerry Doucet took 41 seats, the Liberals headed by Rick Cashin formed the official opposition with 34 seats, Paul Doyle's New Party received 13 seats, and the Reasonable Man Party eight seats.

The Parliament, held Feb. 8 - 9, got underway with the Speech from the Throne, read by Law Queen Bonnie Murray. Early the first evening a motion of non-confidence in the government was introduced, but the opposition numbers present were not enough to defeat the PC's. During the proceedings one government bill was introduced, and two resolutions put on the floor. Debate was lively, and Speaker Frank Sigsworth had to banish several members from the House for varying lengths of time.

Tory Leader Doucet rated the Parliament as "excellent". "It was taken very seriously by all participants," he said. "The enthusiasm

shown certainly speaks well for future Parliaments," he added. Mr. Doucet also said they had received a great deal of encouragement from the wholehearted backing of the faculty.



A Queen is put to use, as Bonnie Murray, Law candidate for campus queen, reads the speech from the throne at the Mock Parliament last week. At her left are Sheila Mason and Gerry Doucet, leader of the ultimately defeated Conservative party, which formed a minority government. (Photo by Bissett)

The Council earlier called for the resignation of Thoms. However, a student spokesman said a petition to re-instate Thoms would be circulated were the council to force him to resign.

Students also voted the \$5.00 boost to raise \$115,000 for the University's national construction fund.

However, the University's name cannot be changed without an act passed by the Newfoundland legislature.

SPLIT BETWEEN SOVIET UNION AND CHINA "WISHFUL THINKING" COMMENTS GORING AT DAL

by BRIAN BACKMAN

"The West has been thinking about a possible split between the U.S.S.R. and China as far back as you can go. But most of this is wishful thinking and poor reporting."

The comment was made during an address to Dalhousie students on "The People of the Chinese Republic" by the Associate Secretary of the National Student Christian Movement, Rev. V. I. Goring.

The theme was one of several discussed by the Anglican minister during a four-day visit to Dalhousie, as part of a nation-wide campus tour.

Split or no split, said Rev. Goring, relations between the West and Red China "in the next 20 years and probably the next three or four centuries are going to be very important."

"Almost every day you hear of Soviet technicians leaving China in droves," he said. "This is true. But they happened to be there, and were in most cases leaving because they had finished their work in China."

Most common of the reasons forwarded for growing disunity between the two Asian powers he said was that the Chinese, overcrowded, look to Siberia for immigration purposes.

"The annual population increase in China is about 15 million," he said. "If they're looking to transferring 15 million people to Siberia, they are stupid marxists. In their present economic situation, they couldn't even think about it."

Less prominent is the theory the Chinese are "more rigid Marxists than the U.S.S.R. who tend to deviate from the Marxist line." It was almost the opposite.

Said Rev. Goring: "This simply is not so. The Chinese based their revolution not on the urban proletariat but the peasant class. Marx's own opinion of the peasantry was not high, and he is known to have scoff-

ed at the idiocy of the peasantry."

Marx, he said, believed the industrial worker to be the basis and vanguard of a socialist revolution. In the U.S.S.R. the revolution was based on this premise, with only slight assistance from the peasants.

Also advanced is the theory that Peking believes world communism must come by force—"that the capitalist system will not crumble by itself, and it is the duty of the communist to crush it." This was wrong.

"It is by a system of deep economic competition and polarization of the proletariat that the eventual take-over of capitalism will be achieved according to the Chinese," he said.

The Chinese, he said, are following Khrushchev's "burying capitalism" policy by industrial and economic eclipse.

It should be remembered, he said, the Chinese "never say they will go to war to make the United States give up its imperialist policies. Again and again there is the peace and disarmament theme. But, of course, they want it on their own terms."

"The Chinese protest in favor of peace just as fervently and continuously as anyone in the West."

Rev. Goring said the Chinese do not want war, "though they would sooner fight than see what they think they have gained overthrown by the U. S."

Chinese peoples, he said, are much less afraid of war than either the Soviet Union or the United States. They recognize the destruction threat an Atomic war would pose, but consider it would be much more damaging to a mechanized society.

"This belief," he said, "is the basis of Chinese belligerence."

He asserted there was disunity between Chinese and Russian communists, though he doubted it was growing.

"For the Chinese," he said, "the last few years have been a period during which insults upon insults have been heaped upon them. The Soviet Union has been in the councils of the world for years. China has not."

"They understandably feel bitter. And a country with so many millions of people feeling bitter is bound to be hard to deal with."

Memorial Votes Name Change

St. John's, Nfld.—Students at the Memorial University of Newfoundland here have voted to change the University's name and boost annual student fees.

The results—announced following a two-day student referendum—asked the name to be changed to The University of Newfoundland and for a \$5.00 raise in tuition fees for the next ten years.

The vote on the name change followed student council censorship of editor Les Thoms. Mr. Thoms has been criticized for twice dropping the name Memorial from the masthead of the student paper, *The Muse*.

However, student council president Lorne Wheeler said following the vote the council didn't consider itself bound by the results of the referendum to change the University's name. Some 396 students voted in favour of the change, while 307 opposed the move.

MT. A. CARNIVAL GETS UNDERWAY

The Travellers, a group of Canadian folk-singers, will be featured at the Mount Allison Winter Carnival which starts today and ends Saturday night. A Montreal comedy team, Pat and Larry Day, will perform Friday afternoon.

- Schedule of events is:
- Thursday—Opening Ceremony
 - Evening—Concert "The Travellers" Pep Rally
 - Log Sawing Contest
 - Friday—Special Performance
 - Afternoon—"Pat and Larry Day"
 - Evening—Hockey "Mt. A. vs U.N.B." Icerama
 - Figure Skating (Maritime Men's Champion)
 - Band Intermission
 - Broom Ball
 - Tug 'o War (on the ice)
 - Crowning of the Carnival Queen
 - Skating Party
 - Saturday—Sleigh Race
 - Afternoon—Snow Bowl Game
 - Girl's Basketball "Mt. A. vs Dal"
 - Boy's Basketball "Mt. A. vs UNB"
 - Evening—Carnival Ball (semi-formal)
 - with the finale of "The Travellers"
- Tickets for the carnival, costing \$2.75 and admitting the holder to all events, are available from the Winter Carnival Business Manager, 219 Bigelow House, Mount Allison University

POSTING OF NOTICES ON LIBRARY BULLETIN BOARD

No signs or bulletins can be posted on the Library Bulletin Board unless signed by the Chief Librarian. Any sign found on the Board without the Chief Librarian's signature will be removed immediately.

... Bed Rolling

Acadia University Monday claimed a world bed-rolling record and faced probable claims to the record by at least two other universities.

Acadia rolled their bed for an impressive 301 miles, but as the *Gazette* went to press, Dalhousie and Queens universities were still pushing, hoping to outdo the Acadia mark.

However, it was known that Dalhousie was claiming at least one record.

Setting out from Antigonish, the Dalhousians encountered trouble with their bed. Just after leaving the Antigonish town limits, an axle broke on the bed, forcing the students to carry their bed to New Glasgow—and promptly claimed the world record for bed-carrying.

The Acadia students rolled their bed from Wolfville to Halifax, Bridgewater, Canning, Canard and back to Wolfville. They covered the distance in 39 hours and 5 minutes. At press time, Dalhousie had pushed their bed from Antigonish to Halifax, and were setting out for Yarmouth via Wolfville.

The previous record had been held by the University of Western Ontario who pushed their bed a distance of 105 miles.

The Western pushers slogged through early morning sub-zero temperatures and overcame the Ontario Provincial Police as they pushed their bed from London to Windsor.

It took them 11 hours and 10 minutes.

Carloads of students were leaving the Dal campus to relieve the teams who had pushed the bed from Antigonish to Halifax.

Hanging from sides of the Dal bed were buckets asking donations for the Halifax Children's Hospital.

The bed—borrowed from the hospital—arrived in Halifax about 3:30 Monday morning.

After the bed arrived in Halifax, the students pushed it around Halifax several times before heading off for Yarmouth.

The Acadia pushers claimed to have covered their 301-mile route in an average time of 7½ miles per hour. At times they reached speeds up to 10 miles per hour, but were slowed in communities by traffic jams.

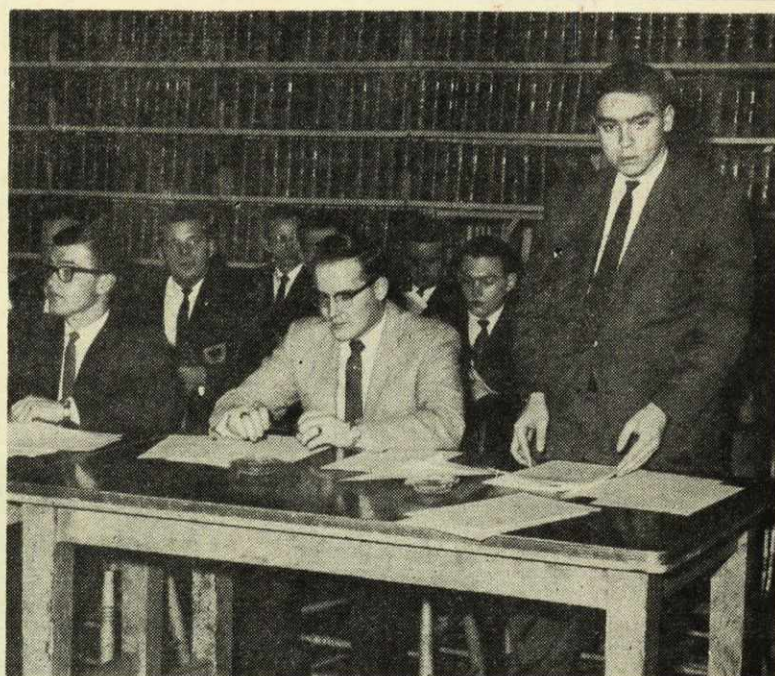
The Western bed-pushers were forced to roll their bed on the shoulders of the highway after police declared they would be arrested should they propel the bed down the road.

Western had broken the 102-mile record previously held by the University of New Brunswick. A hardy group of UNB basketball players and 13 other interested students trundled a bed over the route in 14½ hours.

Meanwhile, the Canadian University Press reports that Waterloo also may enter the fray in an attempt to beat the Acadia record.

On Campus

- February 16: Arts and Science Formal Lord Nelson 9:00
- February 17: Junior Prom. Gymnasium 9:00
- February 19: SEM presents Rev. Frank Lawson speaking on "Canadian Youth if Faced with Communism." New Men's Residence 8:30
- February 21: Liberal Meeting. Room 234 12:00
- February 24: Liberal Club Dance Gymnasium 9:00



GERRY DOUCET, P.C. leader, rises to the occasion in the Law School Mock Parliament, at which his government of 41 members finally yielded to defeat. The New Party received 13 votes, the Liberals 34 votes, and the Reasonable Man party occupied 8 seats. The Parliament was held on February 8 and 9.