

## IUS/CUP International Student Report

### GUPS leaders to go before tribunal

JERUSALEM (IUS) -- The Israeli daily Maarive announced last week that the Vice-President for International Affairs of the General Union of Palestine Students, Mr. Taysir Quba, would be tried within a week by an Israeli Military Tribunal. Mr. Quba was arrested last month in occupied Jerusalem and charged with illegally crossing to the Western Bank of Jordan and organizing resistance against the Israeli authorities. The charges could bring Mr. Quba a sentence of 30 years imprisonment. (An Israeli Military Tribunal last week sentenced another Palestinian young man to a similar term on similar charges).

Together with Mr. Quba, seven other leaders and members of GUPS will go on trial. They are: Assad Abdel Rahman, President of GUPS Lebanon branch; Faisal Hussein, former Secretary General of the GUPS Cairo branch; his brother Ghazi Hussein, President of the GUPS Cologne branch; and Ahmed Khalifa, Sagi Salama Khalil, Adel Samara and Aref Shahin. All have been arrested since the end of the aggression and charged with illegally infiltrating into the West Bank and participating in the resistance.

A delegation from the International Association of Democratic Lawyers, composed of Maitre Jules Chome, Lawyer at the Brussels Bar, and Mr. Francesco Fabbri, Assistant in International Law at the University of Naples, who were to study conditions in the occupied territories, were refused entry visas by the Israeli authorities.

A communique by the Association called the refusal "incomprehensible" especially since Israel claims that it has "nothing to hide from the lawyers".

The International Union of Students has strongly protested to the Israeli authorities against the arbitrary measures it has used against inhabitants of the occupied territories and demanded the immediate release of all prisoners. The IUS further called on Israel to withdraw immediately from all occupied Arab territories and to implement the Security Council resolution on the non-annexation of Arab Jerusalem.

### Student raid victim

MOSCOW, March 25 (PL) — Jose Varona, leader of the University Federation for the Independence of Puerto Rico, died yesterday in this capital, a victim of wounds received during a U.S. air raid on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Varona was seriously wounded on April 18, 1967, in the Than Hoa region, which he was visiting as a member of a delegation of the Continental Organization of Latin America Students (OCLAE), invited by the Government of the DRV.

Following four emergency operations, which placed him out of immediate danger and enabled the doctors to continue the struggle to save his life, Varona was sent to a hospital in Moscow, where every effort was made in his behalf. Despite the efforts of both doctors and nurses, the young patient died on March 24, 1968.

Varona was born in September, 1946, in Hato Rey, Puerto Rico. A part of his acquaintance with the U.S. was acquired when he was sent, at the age of 15, to a U.S. military school, which he rejected.

Another part of his acquaintance was obtained in his own country, a colony of the United States. Shortly after enrolling in the University of Puerto Rico, he began to participate actively in the University Federation for the Independence of Puerto Rico (FUPI).

As a FUPI delegate to the Congress of Latin American Students held in Havana in 1966, Varona was elected to the Executive Board of OCLAE, following which he visited several socialist countries.



### Howard U. compromise

WASHINGTON (CUP) -- Students at Howard University, who had occupied the school's administration building for five days, vacated the building March 23 after reaching a compromise settlement with the board of trustees.

Classes are scheduled to resume on a regular basis Wednesday (March 27). The settlement, which came after a series of meetings between board representatives and student leaders March 22, includes:

- no disciplinary action against faculty and students involved in the take-over of the building; reconstitution of its faculty and student affairs committee;
- discussion of some of the additional student demands including the establishment of a Black Awareness Institute at Howard;
- a guarantee the 30 students who were to appear before an administration-appointed disciplinary committee for disrupting a university ceremony will appear before a student judicial committee instead.

It was the third issue which led to the take-over of the administration building March 19.

### Sofia: IUS festival

Sofia (IUS) -- Preparations for the IX World Festival of Youth and Students for Solidarity, Peace and Friendship which will be held in Sofia, Bulgaria, next summer are being stepped up all over the world, announced the International Preparatory Committee (IPC).

The Committee, which is composed of representatives of youth and student organizations from different parts of the world, has established contact with youth and student unions in over 100 countries. In some 70 countries national festival committees have been set up. They are preparing varied cultural, sports and other programmes for the festival.

Last month, IPC transport experts held meetings to discuss the transport of the nearly 18,000 Festival participants to Sofia. In the meantime the sports commission of the IPC met to plan the sport events of the Festival programme. Next month the cultural commission will hold a meeting to discuss the cultural events of the Festival. Other commissions will also meet to finalize the Festival's general programme.

The tradition of the world youth and student festivals originated in 1947, when the first festival was held in Prague, Czechoslovakia, under the slogan of peace and friendship. Consequent festivals were held in Budapest (1949), Berlin (1951), Bucharest (1953), Warsaw (1955), Moscow (1957), Vienna (1959), and Helsinki (1962).

## Cameron residents want rebate - Administration: "NO"

By MAUREEN PHINNEY

Last week Cameron House residents demanded a \$50 rebate in residence fees from the university administration. The demand was refused.

Reasons for the demand were stated in full in a four page brief. Discomfort and inconvenience caused by the unfinished residence was the main complaint. Doorknobs, locks, drapes, towel racks, chairs, blankets, headboards, lamps, heat, wash-room facilities, and common room furnishings were not present for at least a month after the beginning of term.

"Other contentious issues include the noise and dirt factors as well as uncompleted facilities," continued the brief. "Many residents who study during the day found this quite difficult to do for several months since they had to read or write to the tune of drills, hammers, and the general dull roar which existed in the building while the workmen were present."

The brief pointed out that "Numerous and repeated cleaning bills can be traced to construction filth."

The University Administration was charged with "confusion and mismanagement" for late arrival and installation of residence furnishings and facilities. "As members of the administration of Dalhousie, you might say that you cannot be blamed and that strikes and late deliveries are to blame. This, we contend, is only semi-truth. Certainly strikes were a delaying factor in construction but they were not to blame for the snail's pace level of construction which was pointed out many, many, times by our representatives-only to go unheeded."

"It is a commonly known fact that some items were ordered long after our arrival," continued the brief. Among these were closet curtains, headboards, phones, washers, and dryers. "In order to ascertain other delivery dates, days of research had to be undertaken."

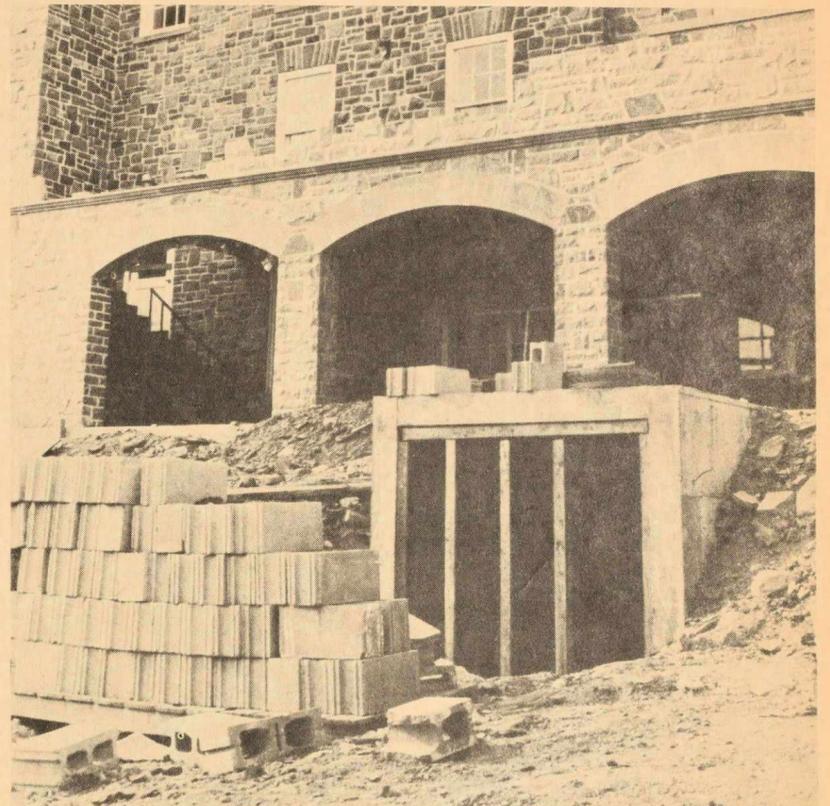
Deadlines for residence completion were extended and even then only one extended deadline was met. "Therefore, it can be said that what we were told in September and what has taken place constitutes a breach of faith, and a breach of an agreement with the residents of Cameron House."

For this "breach of faith" Cameron House made their \$50 fee rebate demand.

In a letter to the residents on behalf of President Hicks, Professor Mercer explained why the demand was turned down. He noted that "though the president has a certain amount of sympathy for the students complaints, he felt that the inconveniences caused by the unfinished residence were beyond the control of the Administration, and that, as members of Dalhousie, we all have to bear with them."

President Hicks checked to determine any precedents established by other local universities in giving a fee rebate for similar reasons. There were none.

He concluded by stating that at present, the residence is operating at a loss per resident greater than \$50. The rebate would be a financial impossibility.



One of the entrances of Cameron House is shown in this picture taken last fall just before the lucky residents were allowed inside.

## NORAD

### Shoot that missile down, Sam

By JOHN KELSEY

Canadian University Press

Come May 12, Canada will renew her agreement with the US and remain a nuclear dumping ground for the sake of American cities.

It's called NORAD. It started in 1958 and is now up for renewal. NORAD's supposed to defend North America from Soviet bombers. Paul Martin thinks it gives Canada a voice in hemisphere defense policy.

He's kidding us. All it actually does is cost \$130 million a year and sell 4,000 miles of undefended border for a few obsolete Voodoo fighters and Bomarc missiles.

The original NORAD agreement gave away the military control; "Temporary reinforcement from one area to another, including the crossing of the international boundary, to meet operational requirements will be within the authority of commanders having operational control."

The NORAD commander is an American general based in Colorado Springs.

External Affairs minister Paul Martin recognizes the problem of sovereignty—the US's real defense system, the anti-ballistic missile net, doesn't need any bases in Canada and so Canada isn't involved or consulted. They just shoot the junk down over Canada.

Martin wants to be consulted. On November 13 1967, he told the Canadian Club in Toronto: "Unless one is prepared for a complete transformation in our relations with the United States, Canada has two options: to make some contribution to the bomber defense system—and thereby to exercise some control over it—or to give the United States freedom to defend North America, including use of Canadian territory. I, for one, am not prepared to accept the second."

Trouble is, the US doesn't need Canadian territory to shoot down missiles. They just land here. Martin reiterated his statement before the common defense committee on March 7; to have a voice at all, Canada stays in NORAD and worries about bombers.

But what is NORAD and has it given Canada any voice? It's to paste whatever the Soviets use for B-52s as they come over the pole. With our 60 obsolete Voodoo F-101B fighters and our handful of Bomarc B's at La Macaza Quebec and North Bay Ontario. It directly implicates us in Vietnam, where

the NORAD 552nd Wing flies surveillance missions for US forces. And we've got the keys to a little satellite tracking camera at Cold Lake, Alberta.

In July, 1966 the US declared its Bomarc surplus—not merely obsolete, but surplus—and gave them to the navy for target practise. Voodoos were designed for Korea and went out of production in 1960.

Maybe keeping the obsolete junk in order and signing up for more does guarantee Canada some say in US war policy. Martin thinks so. The last near-war crisis was in 1962, when Kennedy nearly bombed hell out of Cuba for having her own defense missiles. Prime Minister Diefenbaker heard it on the news. And Canada's had an enormous say in US Vietnam policy.

If there's an attack threat at all, which is doubtful, it's via missiles. The Soviet Union had 1,000 bombers when NORAD unfolded in 1958; today it's got 150. China hasn't any.

The US main defense is its new, all-American-soil ABM system. It disposes of incoming nuclear junk over Canadian territory with Spartan missiles. Canada gets the intercepted warheads, with all their attendant fall-out, shock waves, radiation, heat, x-rays, debris and force. American cities get the missiles leaking through the ABM umbrella. Good deal. They don't even ask Martin about the ABM net—he reads it in Time.

Since the Strategic Air Command (SAC), the US nuclear defense-attack command, is operated entirely outside both NORAD and NATO, it isn't likely anyone will hear before the big fire starts.

Neither the PM's office, the defense department or the external affairs department will talk about what happens on May 12. Government policy has not yet been formulated.

Just like last time, the agreement will be signed in secret and released later. Just like last August 12, when Canada signed another pact placing the whole continent under US command for the duration of any nuclear emergency. That one was for civil defense purposes and cleaning up after the fire, but even it wasn't released until the daily press sniffed it out in late October.

NORAD's getting a bit of a public airing. It isn't scheduled for common debate at all. But the NDP keeps bringing it up during house sessions of the ways and means committee, currently discussing

ways to chop Sharp's budget. Defense critic Andrew Brewin managed an anti-NORAD speech to save the \$130 million a year last Friday, and Grace McInnes got another off Tuesday. University of Saskatchewan at Saskatoon professor John W. Warnock wrote a 29-page brief, which has been mailed to all MPs.

Elsewhere, the Movement for Socialist Liberation in Montreal is preparing pamphlets for a tentative Ottawa demonstration outside the Liberal leadership convention April 6 weekend. Said the Movement: "NORAD, as a defense system, is antiquated, useless and expensive. It represents US manipulation of the whole North American continent and is yet another manifestation of neo-colonialism. Canada's defense policy will be a joke in history books, but somehow it is hard to laugh today."

The Movement is working on an article for Our Generation magazine, and the next issue of Canadian Dimension will have some stuff by Warnock.

Small stuff. Up on parliament hill, Paul Martin's men are drafting the new agreement right now—an exchange of diplomatic notes to make sure Canada will acquiesce to a defense strategy that pops all the ones over her territory, pays for the privilege, and continues to pretend she has a pipeline to the US brass.

Soak that bomber down, boys—after your uncle Sam gets the missile over your head, there.

## More Arts News

In an interview with the Gazette, Arts Society president Brian Ashworth has outlined the success of his revitalized group. Seven new clubs have been formed, Psychology, History, Sociology, Spanish, French, Philosophy, and Political Science. Faculty members have been asked to participate in these clubs, and they have generally responded favorably.

Plans are now being considered, Ashworth said for September recruitment of Freshmen and other registering students in the Arts Faculty. The response on campus to the establishment of a debating club will also be surveyed in the fall.

Ashworth said that with the opening of the SUB it is hoped to channel the added enthusiasm into some constructive society—like the new Arts Society.

## Here's what to look for inside:

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Murray Thompson, of the Executive of the Canadian Friends Committee, visited Dal recently. For in-depth peace thoughts, see page 4. See also page 7 for an exclusive look at the functioning of the Internurml system, and the announcement of the GRAND CHAMPIONS.



More inside on the SUB, including information on the Grand Opening, an exciting interview, and another application form to enable YOU to take part. All this and much more, found only in the Dalhousie Gazette, page 6.

# The Dalhousie Gazette

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## Editorial

### More reruns this summer

It should have come as no surprise that the shock following the murder of Martin Luther King quickly fed the hatred of the black dispossessed in the northern cities, and was the signal for the first skirmishes of this summer's revolution. For the awful fact only now being realized is that the entire situation of the ghettos has seen no change since last summer.

Watts, the scene of the biggest uprising of the previous year, spent last year rebuilding. To the residents of that ghetto, no evidence of the lack of progress was stronger than the fact that it was mainly whites who were employed in the building programs.

Newark is still partially destroyed, and its mayor freely admits that contacts with the slum community are not succeeding; he blames the increased tension on the fact that neither the state nor the federal governments seem willing to offer significant financial aid to his city.

Detroit stands perhaps as the worst of all, however. Last July the city set up the New Detroit Committee to take action in the fields of communication, community services, law, youth affairs, economic development, employment, education, and housing.

The results have been bleak; the city could not be further from a New Detroit. The most important communications effort was not made until early in March. It consisted of a meeting of all Michigan city mayors in an attempt to calm these who head cities close to possible outbreaks. Community services has been put aside until a police commissioner can be found. It looked at welfare legislation for a while, but took no action. The law group has given legal advice to the other groups. Youth affairs suggested programs which will apparently fold due to lack of finances. Economic development has wasted its energies trying to get a slice of the Washington pie, since committed to Vietnam. Employment has found 56,000 new jobs for Detroit residents, of which 12,000 went to negroes. Detroit is 42% black. The education group wanted to set up community colleges, but received little financial support. Housing has made the acute need widely known and recognized, which is good, but only makes the situation more explosive because things will not change - banks and insurance companies do not consider the inner city a good risk, and will not give support.

The most immediate analysis has been that the cities suffer from a paralysis of leadership and of financial support.

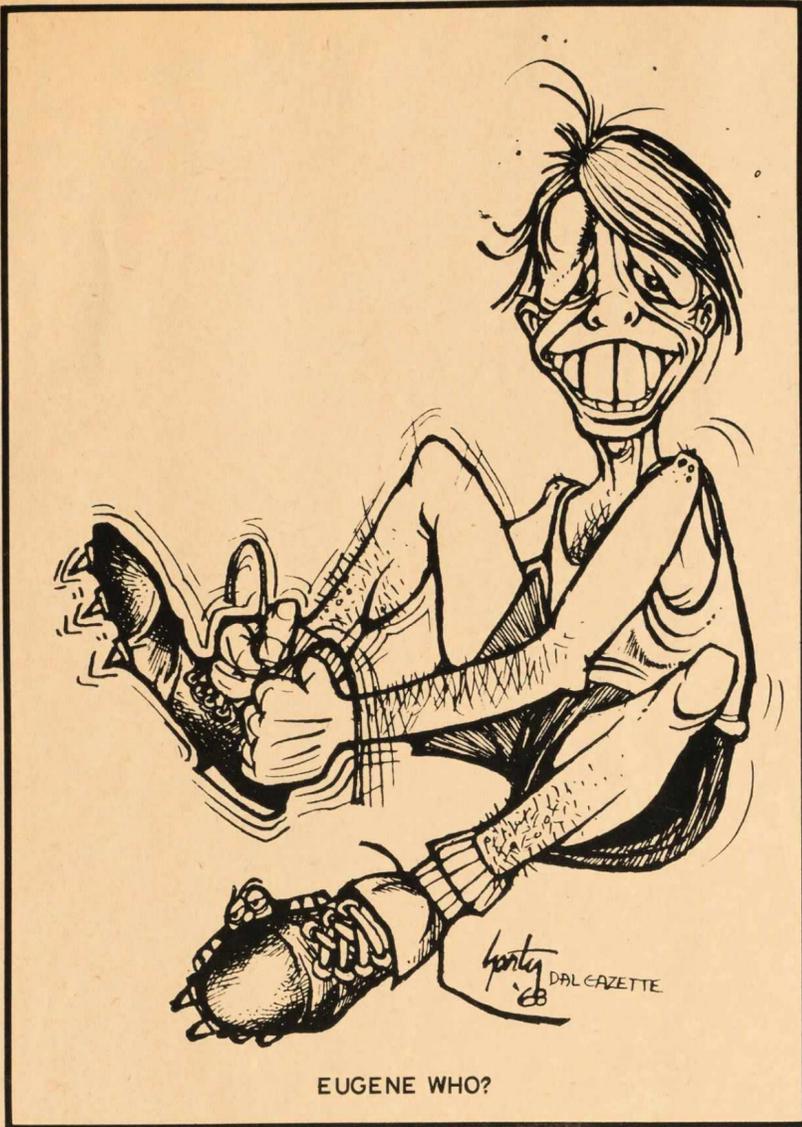
A more comprehensive examination, however, can only lead to the conclusion that those who wield the power and resources of the American system are unwilling to pass out even those small alms which could serve to keep the dispossessed vaguely content for the time being. In doing so, they have settled one thing only for certain - that the rebellion will surely come, and when it does, it will be of unparalleled destructiveness.

All of which has apparently given many Canadians some sort of perverted smug satisfaction - of course, it couldn't happen here, after all, these severe conditions do not now exist here. They are right. It would be safe to assume that the kind people of Halifax share in this feeling. They cannot afford to, for they are wrong.

Nova Scotia is the home of about half of the black population of Canada, Halifax, the home of one-third.

The conditions of the Halifax ghetto are comparable to those in the major U.S. cities - certainly no less severe. Attempts to begin a meaningful community action program from within have been frustrated by the inevitable lack of outside support, the power structure has even acted as a resistant. This can certainly not be blamed on Mayor O'Brien. He is blessed with a city administration neither efficient nor in the least way progressive.

Many Halifax slum dwellers are already willing to take to the streets, it cannot be doubted that over this summer, starting last week, many more will join them. And with that incident, if it occurs, which will start Halifax burning, depending on what the incident is, a great many more will join those who are now committed to action. Perhaps sometime this summer, those kind citizens of Halifax will awake to realize that they, too, are part of the sick society which has unhappily left the dispossessed no alternative.



EUGENE WHO?

## Letter to the Editor

### "Where Is Your Reason?"

To the editor:

I have been able to tolerate your paper - the DALHOUSIE GAZETTE - for a year now but everything has an end. You have played so much on my patience for so long that I cannot but reply to this one of your many discriminatory, racial, and unprogressive reports which you have been publishing. I am referring to the extract supposedly taken from the TORONTO STAR entitled "Off Base", published in the DALHOUSIE GAZETTE (Vol. 100, No. 16) of February 22, 1968. I remember reading your edition that had the article on "STUDENTS being treated as a NIGGER" and although I took that in good faith you yourself will bear with me that it was a very serious and silly simile. Really, this extract OFF BASE is actually off target now?

I am wondering just why you allowed such a "coloured" report to be printed. To my mind, and I think to any reasonable human being, the OFF BASE, with its bald, bespectacled TEACHER is supposed to mean something. People are not so mad as to print extracts in their newspapers if it will not appeal to their fancy and to that of their readers. There is a purpose and I read that illustrated article with the view to learning something, if in fact there was anything to learn.

As a result I was expecting you, Mr. Editor, if you had any sense of objectivity at all, to add any editorial comments that you may have on the article which attracted and appealed to you so much as to deserve its publication in a University paper. In this, however, I was miserably disappointed, and the only explanation that I can think of is that the OFF BASE is to you self-explanatory and says just what you have been dying to say. It is self-explanatory enough and I hold you in great esteem, Mr. Racist Editor, for your great sense of humour and the dexterity that you possess to be able to cast insinuations even when you do not wish it. It is rather deplorable that with all these latent abilities your journal is devoid of objective reports when it comes to choosing between black and white, not forgetting the fact that your paper is also as despicable and as dry as the Sahara desert. The only difference is that even in the Sahara there are two or three oases to offer some relief -- even to us niggers?

That you have the right to express your opinion cannot be gainsaid and nobody is arguing with you about that. But that your opinion should smack of discrimination is what I cannot condone when I ponder that the same person may be sitting next to me in class!

I am sorry to realize (and to my great surprise and shock) that the "nigger" is frowned upon and despised in a University like Dalhousie. For a Canadian student even to think that those "outsiders who try to start 'em up over rights and such are just making trouble for everybody" is beyond me for since I have been here I have been made to think that Canadians are such broadminded people! There may be genuine friends amongst the students on this campus who are genuine sympathizers of the "nigger cause" and I do not deny that for a minute. But for a University paper to echo in blatant union with a misguided TORONTO STAR that "biologically they ('niggers') are just not EQUIPPED to handle FREEDOM and POWER" makes me think that in fact the black man is not safe, not even on this campus where many are wolves in sheep's clothing.

It does not take much juggling to surmise that our editor associates a black man only with a perpetual slave who must remain so to his so-called "TEACHER". A TEACHER indeed! I would not at all be surprised if next time our ignoramus of an editor writes to the South African Apartheid Government to continue with its filthy and unjust treatment of the "niggers" there -- the rightful owners of the land! Oh man, where is your reason? Men have lost their reasons indeed!

No doubt the editor may be one of those people around here who put on a hypocritical and phony grin when they meet a black student around. And you should know what enters our minds when we see through this phony and too-smooth facade! One would be unpardonably silly to think that a person of this caliber who would "not want a nigger to marry his daughter" (if he has any yet) "has niggers as some

of his best friends." Friends my foot! What flattery and mockery of friendship! It is, however, a soothing knowledge that the editor's "STUDENTS" are not all that crazy about his daughters! If it is only for fun!

It must be quite a joke for our dear editor to learn that "not many (niggers) are DOCTORS, LAWYERS, and BUSINESS LEADERS" but you must learn too, Mr. Conceited, that someone born a cripple does not start running in the twinkling of an eye. And please, Mr. Uppity and Ignorant Editor, if you ask me, I never even gave it a thought to "be like you", and definitely not a pompous TEACHER for sure!

ISHMAEL BRUCE,

### ...and yours?...

DEAR MR. BRUCE:

Although the DALHOUSIE GAZETTE has never printed "The Student As Nigger," and hence you could not have read it in this paper, we have printed several CUP releases which not only referred to that article, but explained it in such a way that you should by now have realized that you badly misunderstood it.

The article said that teacher and administration treat the student much the way the American bigot treats the "nigger": with a mixture of suspicion, fear, hatred, and as much oppression as he can get away with. The cartoon which we reprinted from the TORONTO STAR carried this theme a little further, showing the teachers (or bigots) are quite willing to admit that the student (or the "nigger") has many fine qualities, as long as this admission does not require him to give the student (or the "nigger") more power or to recognize more of his rights.

We agree with you that the simile is "serious and silly", though the fault is not in character but in degree. The student's plight is similar to that of

# Johnson Dropout

## Washing his hands of the responsibility

By WILL OFFLEY

Lyndon Johnson has managed to do it again. In the most crucial year in American history, with dissent within and impending humiliation of the US's military and diplomatic power without, he has once more chosen a face-saving operation at the expense of the American people and humanity. His withdrawal from this year's Presidential race is, if viewed cynically, one of the most brilliant coups he has pulled off in his political career. Despite his protestations of dedication and self-sacrifice in the name of a higher cause than mere petty politicking, he has in effect washed his hands of responsibility for the continuing slaughter in Vietnam.

The speech in which Johnson announced that he would not seek, nor would he accept, nomination for the Presidency was first of all a declaration of a unilateral de-escalation of the conflict. By this Johnson meant sending 13,000 support troops to Vietnam, as well as 11,000 combat troops which he failed to mention in his speech. He will call up many of the better-trained National Guard contingents. Government spending on the war will increase \$5.1 billion in the next year and a half. The South Vietnamese draft is being extended to include 18-year-old boys.

Admittedly, the number of reinforcements that Generals Westmoreland and Abrams requested was on the level of 200,000 men -- Johnson's grant of 25,000 was a paltry sum. Johnson did call off most air strikes against North Vietnam (except for bombing infiltration routes north of the Demilitarized Zone), and naval bombardments as well. American operations have, allegedly, been cut drastically as part of the "peace offensive." And once more, Johnson called for North Vietnam to come to the Conference table.

The latest peace offensive is a gem of Welt-politik public relations. By the wording of his speech Johnson made no essentially new offer to the North Vietnamese government. Even Johnson himself acknowledged that the new formula for peace was a rehash of his San Antonio offer. What the wording also admitted was the possibility that if the North Vietnamese do not respond, an invasion of the North will commence. This is speculation at the present, but invasion has never been ruled out as an ultimate expression of the resolve to win.

As far as the war is concerned, Johnson has banked all his bets. If any meaningful reduction of the conflict results from the impending talks with the North Vietnamese, which appears possible, his past conduct will be forgiven by a great number of Americans who formerly opposed his policies. He will get a sort of retroactive "Ego te absolvo" from the American public. If the talks fail to materialize or are broken off by one of the parties, he will still have a free hand in controlling the war as he sees fit, though it is apparently unlikely that he will commit a large number of troops (100,000 or thereabouts) during the course of the year. Barring the possibility of another NLF offensive on the proportions of the Tet engagements, or a crisis situation around Khe Sanh, it is most probable that Johnson, freed from the responsibility and loss of time involved in campaigning this summer and fall, will attempt to soft-pedal Vietnam as much as it is within his power to do, and save his time for the long hot spring, summer, fall and early winter ahead. America is still in a crisis situation at home; it will be all that Johnson can do to keep urban violence from assuming the proportions of a civil war this summer.

Despite the much-touted blitzkrieg of negotiation, the Vietnam war will not end this year. Even if



AP Wirephoto (Reprinted From Christian Science Monitor)

Hanoi and Washington agree respectively to lower the infiltration level or halt the bombing of the North, the deaths will continue, for the war will continue. Johnson will leave office and be replaced by -- Whom? Bobby Kennedy? Richard Nixon? Hubert Humphrey? All honourable men. Whoever is President will be faced with the continuing war in Vietnam, the growing frustration of the American people, and the demand for a quick end to the conflict -- either withdrawing from the war or quickly annihilating North Vietnam. I personally believe that Kennedy will be elected, that he will be unable to deal with the situation, even more unable than Johnson has been, and that he will be forced to terminate his residence in the White House after four years. Depending upon all sorts of unpredictable variable, I believe that Johnson will be renominated and re-elected in 1972.

And with Johnson back in the saddle again, back with that fiend for our friend, the United States will continue its attempt to establish a Pax Americana, until the advent of the Apocalypse. Boom.

## Reflections on American virtues and myths

By V. CLAMANTIS

The other day, when I opened my Newsweek, the first thing I saw was a full page advertisement by Warner and Swasey Precision Machinery, consisting of a series of Short American Thoughts. I imagine you know these things. They are expressions of American virtues and reflections on American myths which the reader can, with a little effort, appropriate to himself. They are rather like printed prayers: they allow one to grasp heights of self-deception ordinarily far beyond one. This example was a deprecatory litany for a father who doesn't want his son to be either a hippy or a leftist or a little bastard. Not being of the American faith, I could only use this document as an irritant to secrete my own thoughts around. You must judge whether the results are pearls.

I want my boy to have all the advantages I can give him. . . . Such as having to earn his own allowance by running errands, cutting lawns.

Yes, it is never too early for the boy to learn the middle-class knack of being industrious without being very useful, and getting paid far too much for it.

Such as getting good grades in school - getting them because he wants to, and because he knows what it would do to me if he didn't.

The patriachs called down wisdom on their sons, Montefeltre wanted his to be humanists and soldiers. Our American bourgeois wants his to have good grades. But the others knew that all their wishes were possible, while our contemporary is talking about Paradise. Knowledge has never been the fashion in Paradise. He is to study because he wants good grades, not because he sees the uses of knowledge and reason. He must remember that he is one of his father's favorite means of fooling himself.

Such as being proud to be neat and clean and decent.

To be clean and neat and predictable - always commendable qualities, no doubt but hardly the kind of accomplishments one can be proud of. But then, our Father is not concerned with what is possible, he is thinking how useful it would be if one could feel such pride. The boy gets on the bus in his spanking new Little-League uniform and sees a dirty workman who doesn't seem to care where he looks. How convenient then to have pride in being neat and clean and decent. For what is pride but an artificial solitude, a way of annihilating the humanity around one?

Such as standing up and standing proud when his country's flag goes by. Legs together, elbows at sides, eyes pushing everything into the background; the pose of prisoners and patriots. A useful accomplishment this, in an age when it is becoming increasingly evident that there are real people east of Eden, and in a year when so many of them have good cause to curse his country's flag.

The other clauses are all more or less commendable, except for the wish that he be "self-reliant" and "earn his own way." Per se, there is nothing wrong with these wishes, but in context they refer back to the maxim that "the world does not owe you a living." And for our real-estate salesman or junior executive that maxim conceals the declaration that he does not owe the world anything either.

## REPRINT REPRINT REPRINT REPRI

### A Stupid, Contemptible War

From The Toronto Daily Star

Prime Minister Lester Pearson delivered a reproving lecture the other day to demonstrators who one-sidedly condemn the United States for the war in Viet Nam.

He condemned their tactics as futile, among other things, although exactly the same complaint can be made of his government's gestures toward ending, mediating or moderating the conflict.

But another remark by the Prime Minister suggests that he has not really grasped what the Americans are doing in Viet Nam. He described it as a "war of attrition not only against the Communist foe but also, tragically, against the peaceful population - a Paschendale of Southeast Asia . . ."

Paschendale, for all its butchery, was a model of discriminating, intelligent and efficient warfare compared to American offensive operations in South Viet Nam.

Where the Americans cannot come directly to grips with the elusive Viet Cong, they attack civilians on the off-chance that some VCs may be concealed among them.

In effect, if not in the intention of the Johnson administration, they are waging war against the people whom they are purportedly defending.

That conclusion is based on a detailed eyewitness description in the March 16 New Yorker magazine of Operation Benton, carried out in Quang

Tin province last year.

The reporter, Johnathan Schell, saw farming villages destroyed by American rockets, 20-mm aerial cannon, 750-pound bombs and napalm because a ground commander judged that a few rounds of sniper fire had come from them. The enemy marksmen were not seen and no attempt was made to locate them precisely. The villagers were not given advance warning to evacuate; Operation Benton was not supposed to "generate any new refugees".

On the strength of another vague judgment about the source of sniper fire, aerial destruction poured down on two churches, one of them flying a white flag, and on the surrounding houses.

The flight commander's bomb damage assessment report listed the results as "two permanent military structures destroyed, 10 military structures destroyed, and five damaged".

Later Schell saw some civilian survivors of Operation Benton in refugee compounds, without shelter or sufficient food. And hard-working American civil-affairs officials were wondering why they weren't more appreciative of what the United States was doing for them.

The American style of fighting in South Viet Nam is sparing of American lives, colossally wasteful of munitions, and wantonly destructive of Vietnamese homes, fields and people. As a way to fight for a country, it is both contemptible and self-defeating.

At the Movies :

# Peace And Human Nature

By WILL OFFLEY

"The sky grows darker yet, and the sea grows higher." With this quotation from G. K. Chesterton, Murray Thompson of the Friends Peace Committee opened the last Encounter meeting of this term; the topic was Vietnam, and the format of the program was standard.

The first item on the agenda was a film on the treatment of wounded civilians in South Vietnam. It is a relief to know that there are still people who can cry at the sight of a little boy with two artificial legs, or an old woman with the left side of her face shot away. There were two old nuns sitting near me who were weeping unashamedly for most of the film, and there was good enough cause. The film was an allegedly "non-political" documentation of the finding of three doctors during a several-week stay in the Republic of Vietnam. It was uninspired as a polemic, but the steady procession of amputees, of gangrenous limbs, of humans who look more like hamburger than people, made up for its lack of dynamic appeal to a family audience.

The film was the most interesting event in the whole program. It raised many questions, none of which were answered; maybe none of them can be answered. Peaceniks and do-gooders are not the only people who see films such as this. During the NLF's February offensive, most of us saw the South Vietnamese chief of police, General Loan, shoot an unarmed, bound captive through the head at a range of six inches. The picture of this execution was carried on a nation-wide T.V., and on the front pages of many newspapers. The response to it was significant; there was an unprecedented flood of letters to the editors, almost all of which condemned running the picture as a lapse of taste. We can call this the ostrich response to violence: ignore murder, protect our young people from seeing or hearing about it, and it will all go away.

The second response is to develop a sort of emotional scar tissue. One can take only so much horror before he either goes insane or withdraws from it. I have seen far worse atrocity films (remember "Good Times, Wonderful Times" with its bucket of human heads?); the film shown during this program was mild in comparison, judged on a sliding scale of works like this: a young, im-

pressionable mind sees an atrocity of "x" intensity (let us say, bombing civilians); the impact this has on him is considerable, evoking a visceral and instantaneous revulsion. But the next time he sees civilians being bombed, he will be less outraged. The sharp anguish he felt will only be experienced if he sees an even more brutal atrocity perpetrated (say, napalming civilians). The Sonderkommandos who cleaned out the gas chambers in Auschwitz and Buchenwald experienced the same process. They hardened to a point where cleaning out the excrement-covered contorted bodies and loading them on wheelbarrows had the same significance as cleaning out one's attic; hard work, a noisome task, but necessary and not at all repulsive.

The third response to violence is to revel in it; killing becomes enjoyable to many who are forced to live in an environment of brutality. Who of you have not felt a twinge of excitement in shooting a rifle, or watching someone die on Huntley--Brinkley? Death is the ultimate mystery--we cannot escape it ourselves, so the only way we have of regulating it at all is to inflict it on others; whether we do this vicariously, by rooting for the good guy when he shoots it out with the bad guy, or by actually killing, make little metaphysical difference, both phenomena are different manifestations of a universal human trait. The desire to deal out life and death, to become godlike. There is little bit of Eichmann in everyone. This weakness is innate in mankind; it is not controlled, it will prove to be his fatal weakness. Nuclear war only seems impossible; judging by man's past performance, it is more than likely.

After the film, a discussion of current and past events relating to the war/peace dilemma took place. The only significant idea to emerge was the powerlessness of the individual to do any more than his best -- a token amount in today's Realpolitik -- to agitate for peace. This is where the film was far more persuasive than the entire discussion. The film just said "thus", but with brutal honesty; the gathering spoke of the U.N., peacekeeping activities, and the whole sphere of peace activities and educational efforts, but pacifists cannot argue for peace half so effectively as can war. Death is the best argument for life.



Rev. Don Trivett puts a question to Murray Thompson of the Friends Peace Committee at the season's last ENCOUNTER meeting, March 21.

## SDU Strike Victorious

CHARLOTTETOWN - (CUP) - Students won a two-day strike for more freedoms at St. Dunstan's University here Thursday.

The academic senate late Thursday met most student demands including:

- \* abolition of campus dress rules for women,
- \* student committees to supervise residences,
- \* A student seat on the 14-man senate,
- \* elimination of compulsory class attendance rules, and
- \* a mid-term break in the winter.

These concessions cover all but two major student demands; scrapping of the principle of in loco parentis, which is the right of the university to act in the place of parents in regulating students' academic and social behavior, and free choice of courses.

The students agreed to form a joint faculty-student committee to discuss these two demands and the

wide-ranging changes required to satisfy them.

Students council presented a brief of these grievances to the university a week ago, but when nothing came of it they boycotted classes Wednesday and Thursday. Two attempts to negotiate a settlement failed before the senate made its Thursday, March 14 proposals.

### STUDENT DECOLONIZED

In Ottawa Friday, (Mar. 15) Canadian Union of Students president Hugh Armstrong said he was pleased the students had broken away from the attitudes of the colonized.

He described the principle of in loco parentis as a colonial concept. "It breeds the colonized and the colonizer attitudes," he said.

The chief lesson to be gained from this student victory, he said, is that when students act together change is possible.

## CUS Slams Frosh Rites

OTTAWA - (CUP) - Freshman initiations should be dropped in favor of more positive orientation to the university, according to the president of the Canadian Union of Students.

Hugh Armstrong said Friday, "Initiation procedures are degrading to human dignity for freshmen, and they have no place in the community of scholars."

He said initiations make freshmen second class citizens "in a time when student governments should be breaking down the pecking order."

He urged those who are organizing freshmen orientation programs now to drop initiations in favor of programs which give real introductions to the academic community, both as it exists now and as it should be.

He suggested freshman students be formed into small groups using a senior student as a resource person. The freshmen could then make their own individual decisions on how best they can learn about the academic community.

Ten or 15 students with a senior can hash out problems, Armstrong said, and decide what they want to do on the basis of their own particular interests.

If student governments are now dissatisfied with compulsory class attendance rules we shouldn't make attendance at initiation rites and orientation programs compulsory, he said.

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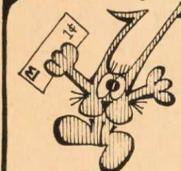
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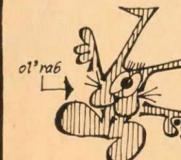
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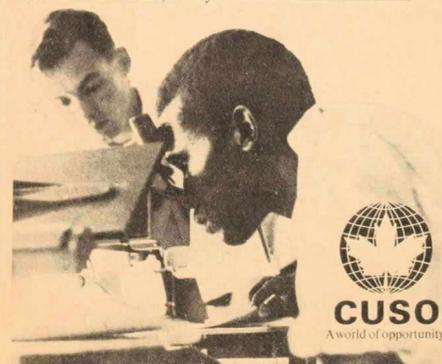
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# How it started

## The Desire to Live Won Out Over Obedience to Ho

By ALLEN BELL  
Reprinted from THE UBSSEY

For centuries Vietnam has been a feudal nation. Between 1859 and 1954 it was a colony of France, except for a brief period during World War II when Japan controlled it. During the war the Viet Minh, a national communist movement led by Ho Chi Minh, stimulated the desire of the Vietnamese in general for independence, and the desire of the peasants in particular for an end of feudalism. These winning issues — independence and the overthrow of feudalism — earned so much popular support that by January 1946 in nationwide elections involving other nationalist parties the Viet Minh won an overwhelming electoral victory.

Despite the popular desire for independence, France attempted to regain her colony after the war. In 1946 fighting broke out between the French and the Viet Minh armies. In 1950 the U.S. began pouring money and equipment into the French effort to regain her colony, Indo-China — an effort which had hitherto been financed by funds diverted from Marshall Plan aid to France. That Indo-China should remain a colony was preferable in the view of America's leaders to its falling under communist leadership. By 1954, against overwhelming technological superiority, the Viet Minh had seized control of about three-quarters of Vietnam, and had defeated the French forces.

In July 1954 the great powers and the Indo-Chinese nations reached at Geneva a set of agreements directed towards the establishment of a peaceful and independent Vietnam. Article 6 of the Final Declaration emphatically states that Vietnam is one country, despite a temporary military demarcation line dividing the country at the 17th parallel. The French and their supporters, including about 900,000 Roman Catholics, withdrew to the Southern half, while the Viet Minh armies relinquished their control over large areas and withdrew to the Northern half of the country. Article 7 provides for "free general elections" to be held within two years to enable the Vietnamese to decide peacefully who should govern the reunified Vietnam. Article 2 prohibits the entry of foreign troops or arms into either zone of Vietnam. Article 5 prohibits both zones from joining a military alliance with a foreign power.

Although the U.S. was not a signatory to the Geneva Accord, it did sign an undertaking not to violate any of the provisions of the agreement. However, it was clearly unhappy about the Geneva settlement, and before the terms of the agreement had been fulfilled the U.S. decided that abiding by them was not in her interests. The U.S. wanted Korean-type settlement with a pro-western South Vietnam independent of a pro-communist North. Accordingly, the U.S. immediately set about building the southern zone into an independent state under the leadership of Ngo Dinh Diem.

Diem was an improbable man for an impossible job. The job was impossible because the Vietnamese wanted independence, and Diem's power resided in Washington, which had already compromised itself by backing the French. Many Vietnamese saw in America's policy a submerged form of colonialism. Furthermore, the Vietnamese, by and large, wanted a reunified country, and Diem was committed to two Vietnams. Finally, it fell upon Diem to reverse the agrarian revolution started by the Viet Minh. Thus almost immediately he ran afoul of Vietnam's most powerful group, the peasantry.

Diem had not only an impossible task, but he was the wrong man to attempt the impossible. He was a Catholic in a predominantly Buddhist country. He was a mandarin, or elitist, in a land where a peasant revolution was already underway. He had no standing as a nationalist because he had sat out the war of independence against the French in Paris and New York. He talked of remedying the worst abuses of feudalism by means of reform, but instead he applied force to keep the peasants under feudalism. He talked of achieving unity through various popular measures, but instead he went after his enemies with the military and the police. He used force to defeat the Binh Xuyen, the Cao Dai and the Hoa Koa, and he tried to force the mountain tribesmen, the montagnards, to assimilate.

Diem's worst mistakes were his treatment of the small peasants and the montagnards, and his recourse to terrorist techniques. Those who disagreed with him were 'communists' and were treated accordingly.

"This repression was aimed in theory at the Communists. In fact it affected all those, and they were many — democrats, socialists, liberals, adherents of the sects — who were bold enough to express their disagreement with the line of policy adopted by the ruling oligarchy. . ." (Phillipps Devillers, "The Struggle for the Unification of Vietnam," China Quarterly, Nov. 9, 1962.)

Between 1956 and 1960 many small armed resistance groups arose. In 1960 these groups were unified

under the National Front for Liberation (NFL).

The policies pursued by Diem and the U.S. involved them in violation of all the major articles of the Geneva Agreement. The very attempt to make the southern zone an independent state violated Article 6. American arms and military men flowed into the south, thereby violating Article 2. The U.S. and Diem formed a virtual military alliance, thereby violating Article 5. They agreed not to hold general elections, thereby violating Article 7. America's altruistic protestations notwithstanding, the U.S., on whose support Diem was dependent, encouraged Diem's violation of Article 7 because free elections would have resulted in a victory for Ho Chi Minh and the Sao Dong Party.

In his Mandate for Change Eisenhower writes: "I have never talked or corresponded with a person knowledgeable in Indo-Chinese affairs who did not agree that had elections been held. . . possibly 80 per cent of the population would have voted for the Communist Ho Chi Minh."

This view is also expressed in the U.S. State Department's 1961 Blue Book on Vietnam, A Threat to the Peace: North Vietnam's Effort to Conquer South Vietnam.

By 1956, Ho Chi Minh, deciding that elections were not going to be held, decided to settle for "socialism in half a country." He was certainly not happy about this, but he had committed himself to the Soviet global strategy of peaceful co-existence with the west. In the south, meanwhile, Diem's military forces were rounding up thousands of former Viet Minh supporters and killing them with portable guillotines. Gradually the desire to live



won out over obedience to Ho, and the communists in the south joined the resistance movements in the maquis. The rebellion in the south, it is fair to conclude, far from having been fomented by Ho's orders, was not fomented by Communists at all.

However, when the NFL was formed in 1960, Ho endorsed it, thus sanctioning a "fait accompli." He began to aid the rebellion by sending back to the south former southerners who had gone north in 1954. But it was not until an indigenous revolution in the south was well underway that the north became involved — not until long after the U.S. and Diem had made it clear that peaceful reunification was impossible.

## Loyola cancels march

MONTREAL (CUP) — Loyola students called off their march on Quebec City Tuesday after the government pledged an emergency grant of several million dollars to bail the college out of a \$7 million debt.

Students had scheduled the march for Wednesday.

Lack of government grants for capital expansion caused the debt, and students feared fees would rise from \$580 to \$800 next year if it wasn't cleared.

At a Tuesday meeting with president Rev. Patrick Malone, faculty head Terry Copp and student president Graham Nevin, education minister Jean-Guy Cardinal promised an early decision on Loyola's academic status and a re-study of the college's operating grants formula.

He said the emergency grant, an unspecified amount but more than \$2 million, will be provided through an order-in-council by the end of the week.

Cardinal also promised Loyolans they would be considered university students when applying for government loans and grants.

He said he was not ready to recommend university status for the 69-year old Jesuit college, but assured the student, faculty and administration heads Loyola would not be turned into one of the province's new pre-university general and professional colleges (CEGEP).

A spokesman said after the meeting the minister had accepted most of their demands.

This likely included a request that Loyola receive operating grants of \$1,100 per student, a compromise between the classical colleges' \$550 which Loyola now receives, and the universities' \$1,500.

The government is reluctant to give Loyola a university charter as this would make three English universities in Montreal against one French.

On the other hand, Loyola's 4,000 students make it larger than two other universities in the province: English Bishop's in Lennoxville and French Université de Sherbrooke.

The nationalistic St. Jean Baptiste Society opposes university status for Loyola, but a spokesman said it would not oppose increased financial aid to the college. The society notes that 63 percent of Montreal is French, but l'Université de Montreal is the only French university in town.

Cardinal recently announced a program for a second French university in the city. It will likely be a University of Quebec, a state university with satellites in surrounding towns and cities. It would offer degrees of its own but would also co-ordinate university education throughout the province, including that in existing universities.

Some Loyola students feared the college would become a pre-university CEGEP for English students who would go on to study at one of the three existing English universities. McGill and Sir George Williams are now making plans for their own CEGEPs beginning in 1969, which will eliminate the freshman year at university.

Loyola got into its \$7 million debt because of recent capital expansion which was not paid for by government grants. The college has received no capital grants since 1964.

Students at a rally Tuesday listened to president Malone's cancel-the-march suggestion. Student president Nevin assured them the government was providing the necessary help.

## Fekete Does It Again

MONTREAL - (CUP) - John Fekete has done it again.

He has accused the McGill University senate committee on student discipline of producing "a dishonest and self-incriminating document."

The document in question is a report published by the committee reprimanding Fekete for his role in the McGill Daily - Realist affair last November.

A reprimand is one of the lightest penalties the committee could have given. Expulsion is the heaviest.

Fekete, who published the controversial "parts left out of the Kennedy Book in his column, said the committee did much more to lower the standards of discipline than he had.

"If the report of the senate committee is an example of the quality of the intellectual integrity operative in McGill's administrative processes, then McGill is guilty of a much more serious offense than alleged contravention of open (still undefined) standards of decency," he said.

He accused the committee of "failing to come to grips with any of the positions elaborated over the period of the last four months and at the three hour televised hearings on February 29."

"Never have so many labored so long for so little," he said.

Since November Fekete has been fighting the senate's claim to the right of disciplining him for the allegedly obscene article.

And he took the senate to court.

In December superior court judge Jean St. Germain said Fekete's allegations were "premature" as there was no proof the hearings would be conducted in an unjust and biased way. He also maintained his court had no authority over the university senate.

The senate committee reprimanded Daily editor Peter Allnut and Flux editor Pierre Fournier earlier for "participation in the publication of an article which contravenes the standards of decency acceptable by and in this university."

Fekete was reprimanded for his role in publishing the article.

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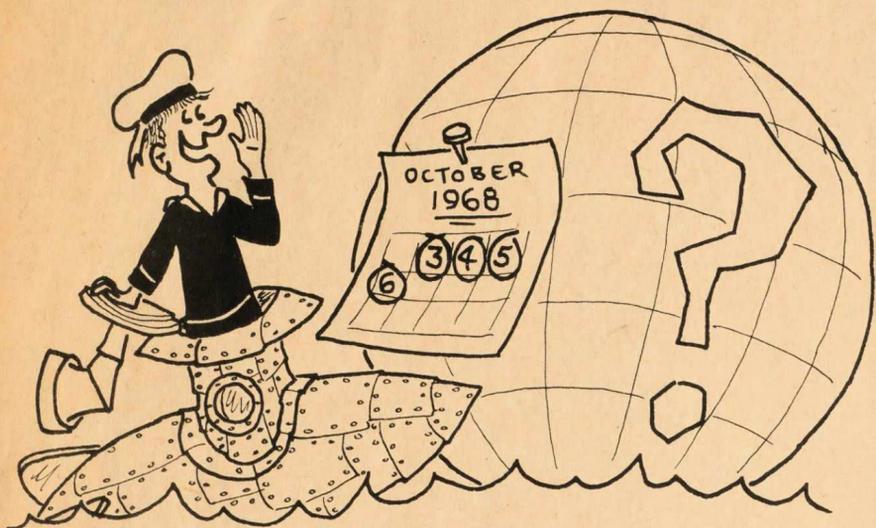


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# Student Union Building Opens October 3, 4, 5, & 6, 1968

## Ahoy!



By GEORGE MUNROE  
Co-Chairman,  
SUB Opening Committee

The grand opening of YOUR Student Union Building is approaching at "full speed ahead", and what a whale of a weekend October 4th to 6th is destined to be.

There is no doubt the opening program will live up to its "World of Surprises" theme. Even the fastest of students won't be able to savour more than just a nibble of all that will be offered to them.

Here, take a sneak peek at what's to come: a monster street cook-out, the most lively ball Dal has seen in years, "Super Saturation Friday" -- a most exciting way to get a taste of what the building offers year-round. . . We'd like to go on, but then there wouldn't be a surprise for you next Fall. Be on the lookout for further information to be mailed to you during the Summer.

Success and fun require preparation, preparation requires people-- can you give us a hand? Fill out the form and bring it into the Students Council Office in the Arts Annex.

# There's "A World of Surprises" Ahead For You!

### Clem Norwood

### "No Stranger to Campus"

By JACK SOMMERS

Clem Norwood, newly appointed Student Union Program Director, has a love affair and he feels everyone should be in on it.

The object of his affections and unbounded enthusiasm is Dal's new Student Union Building. It was love at first sight and Clem is certain it will be an infectious attitude come early next October.

"It seems the biggest problem we'll have with the building will be to convince the students to go back to

classes."

He adds that "the SUB will definitely add to the education of the student from an area that has been sadly neglected in the past. It will be an architectural and interior design showcase, but not at the expense of making the students ever feel uncomfortable or out of place in the surroundings. In fact, the building is planned for the student in all possible ways."

A glance at Mr. Norwood's background makes it appear he is a most unusual man for the position. Seventeen years in the business world have given him an unbelievably varied amount of experience in fields ranging from sales and promotion to Electronic Data Processing. His past employers include a French holding company, an international oil corporation and, most recently, the Nova Scotia Government.

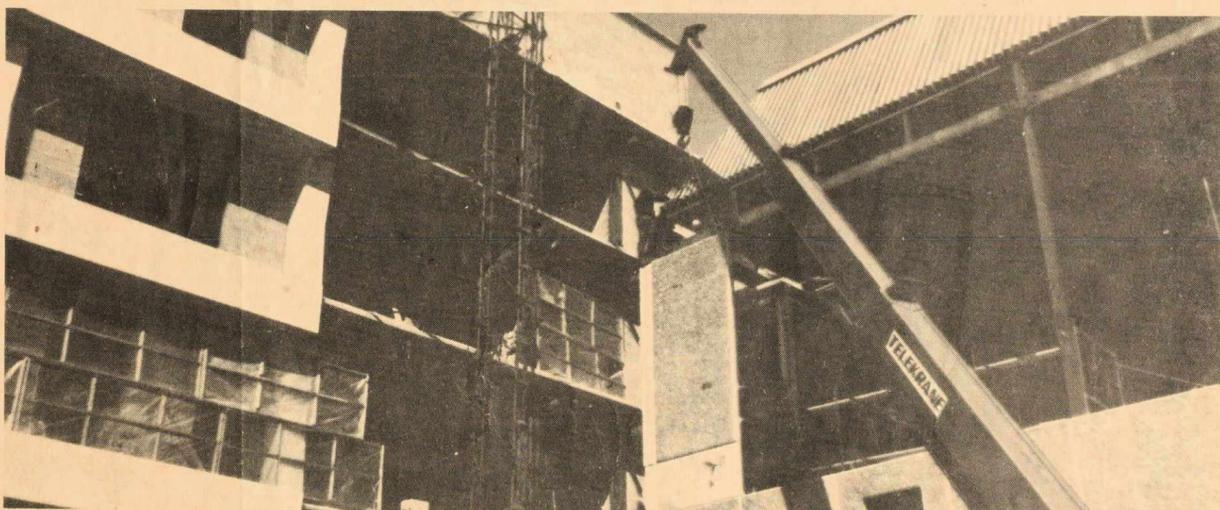
Though these positions saw him travelling extensively and handling diverse groups of people, it severely limited his deeply-felt desire to work closely with young people. In spite of this he has managed to remain active with youth groups in what spare time he has. In 1956 he was elected charter president of the Dartmouth YMCA, even though the organization didn't have a building. In just two years he got the Y into the United Appeal and put Eastern Canada's first "co-ed" Y on its feet. In the same year his victory in the Canadian National Rifle Competition got him involved in the Halifax Air Cadet Training Program. He soon found himself instructing and leading 80 cadets.

It was Clem's smashing success as a chaperone with Dartmouth High's "Students to Expo" program that first brought him to the attention of the Student Union committee looking for a Program Director. Committeeman John Young explains, "We were looking for someone with a keen and capable interest in young people, yet one who was not hung up on stale ideas from previous associations." The search was over.

Mr. Norwood is no stranger to the college campus. He has taken university courses in Denver, Los Angeles, and Halifax. For the past two years he has been taking subjects at Dalhousie in addition to holding a full time job.

As the opening day approaches, Clem requires more help and co-operation from the students to ensure successful planning and operation of the SUB. He feels it is imperative that the executive members of all Student Union organizations and affiliations drop in and have a talk with him. His temporary quarters are located in the Students council office of the Arts Annex. Specific information is urgently requested on the size of organizations, meeting times and facilities required by them. Tentative bookings for balls, banquets, meetings, conferences and functions to be held in the SUB are now being accepted. Most importantly he wishes to personally meet the leaders and familiarize them with the floor plan, facilities and capabilities of the building.

Clem Norwood is one of a core of professional people who will run the SUB. The vast majority of the building operators will be the students themselves. Part-time, paying positions will be opening up in such areas as the Games rooms, Information Center and clean-up staff. Those interested in working should see Clem now or at the beginning of next term.



## Student Counselling and Placement Offices

The motto of the SUB could well be "Everything for the Student". The fifth floor level provides for the more serious needs of the student, with The Student Counselling and Psychological Services Centre, and Student Placement Offices located here.

The scope and operations of the two year old Student Counselling Service will be impressively expanded in their new quarters. Dr. H.D. Beach, Director of Student Counselling, said in an interview in his cramped Arts Annex temporary office, "The idea (of the Counselling and Psychological Services programs) will be to make our services more available. We have well trained and experienced people who help with a wide variety of student problems, such as difficulty in concentration, study habits, emotional difficulties, personal problems, and even legal advice."

New facilities in the SUB will make available services and programs not offered at Dal before. First, Dr. Beach emphasized, "a decent waiting room away from public traffic" is being put in—a big contrast to the present situation where the student waiting for appointments must almost sit in the receptionist's lap." The Counselling Centre is planned to provide services for an expected student enrollment of 7,000 by the 1970's. There will be rooms for group counselling and discussions. Six study cubicles "for students with inadequate study habits will aid in teaching effective, systematic study practices." A special treatment room for dealing with particular problems such as anxiety, phobias, or the smoking habit, will also be set up.

Dr. Beach hopes to have three or four Counsellors for students. He also expects to expand the service of vocational and career planning, using intelligence, aptitude, interest and personality tests.

Occupying the other end of the fifth floor is Canada Manpower's Student Placement Office.

Student Placement Officer Mr. M.V. Martell hopes that, "the move to the SUB will bring the Placement Office into the mainstream from our rather isolated temporary location on Le Marchant Street."

Expanded facilities will allow the most extensive service to the student yet. A complete library will be established to house information on any career graduating and undergraduate students might be interested in investigating. Telex hookups can contact any of the 200 Manpower centers across the nation for job referrals and information.

"Most recruiters who are interviewing graduating students," adds Mr. Martell, "arrive at this campus between October 15 and December 10 each year. To date this year, 109 recruiters have come to Dal. Because all registration is voluntary, I recommend the students register as soon as possible."

The Counsellors with the Placement office are fully trained to offer complete vocational consultation. The close co-operation with the Student Counselling and Psychological Testing Service should allow the Office to provide completely integrated career evaluation and selection. It should also insure that the student knows what university courses might be useful for the job he is seeking.



Dalhousie Students Union Building Committee	
Name	_____
Present Halifax Address	_____
Telephone Number	_____
Summer Address (or address that you can be contacted through the Summer)	_____
What committees are you interested in:	
Opening	Operating
Management	Publicity
Will you be in Halifax during the Summer	
Yes	No
Could you help out during the Summer (afternoons or evenings) Yes	
Yes	No
If you won't be here during the Summer, could you come back a bit early in the September to work on the committee.	
Yes	No
Please clip out form and turn in to the Student Council Office in The Arts Annex.	

# Union Building Opens October 3, 4, 5, & 6, 1968

# GAZETTE SPORTS

## Interfac Kings

### Law Dethrones Meds

Law stood 22 points behind Medicine before the basketball results were in but they were able to shade the doctors by six points to win the 1967-1968 Interfac Sports championship. In the final Count Law had 207 points while the Meds came in with 201, the eventual winners having picked up 41 out of a possible 52, only 10.5 going to the Meds.

These two faculties far outdistanced the others in their close battle for top honors. Dentistry finished a distant third with 141 points. The final standings were as follows:

Law	207
Medicine	201
Dentistry	141
Engineering	114
Graduates	99
Physical Education	93
Science	87
Arts	72
Commerce	55
Pharmacy Education	37

In winning this year Law replaces Medicine and regains the title they held in 1965-1966. Last year Medicine finished far in front, more than 100 points ahead of their nearest rival.

#### THREE CHAMPIONSHIPS

In posting their victory law had three championships, as they led the pack in Cross-country, in Squash, and in League I basketball. In addition they picked up 6 seconds, 3 thirds, 2 fourths, and one fifth. They failed to enter only one sport.

While finishing second Meds picked up the most Championships with 6. In addition they had 5 seconds, 3 thirds, 2 fourths, and 1 ninth.

#### GOOD SHOWINGS

Grads, who never before have been much to be reckoned with, this year came up with 99 points to finish fifth overall and were champions in Soccer and Little 500.

Physical Education, although it was their first year in competition and in spite of the fact that there are only 35 in the faculty, gained 93 points to finish 6th and captured the championships in Floor Hockey and League II basketball.

#### ATTENTION ALL

EXECUTIVE MEMBERS OF ALL STUDENT UNION ORGANIZATIONS AND AFFILIATIONS

Would you please drop into the Students Council Office in the Arts Annex and see Student Union Program Director Clem Norwood before the end of the academic year. Bookings for meetings, conferences, banquets, and all other functions in the SUB are now being accepted. The following information about your organization is urgently required:

- type of organization
- number of members
- approximate meeting times
- equipment and facilities required in the coming year
- special programs or events you plan to put on

Clem will be most happy to discuss the facilities and capabilities of the new building.

#### DISAPPOINTMENT

The biggest disappointment of the year was the Arts faculty. Although there are more students in Arts than in any other faculty they could only come up with eighth place on 72 points, not winning a championship.

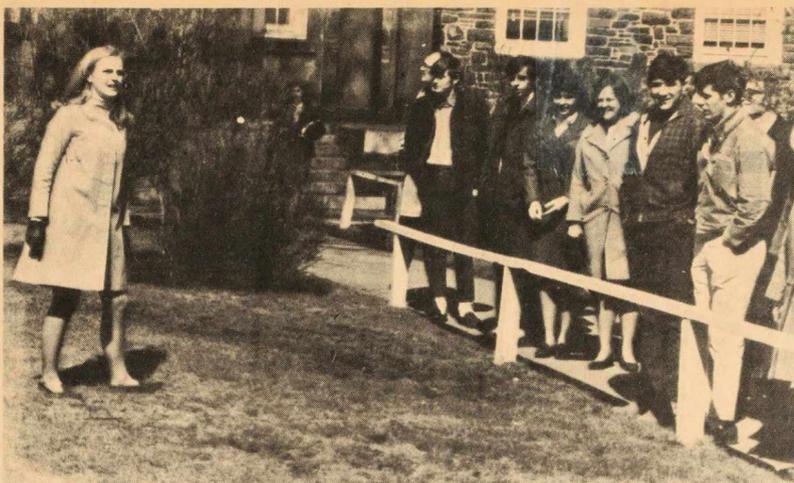
There are 14 sports which comprises the Interfac programme. Each is deemed to be either a major or a minor sport. Considering the number of faculties which enter a sport, a point value for each is determined. In a major sport the number of entries is multiplied by 3 and the championship team receives that amount. Each other team receives 3 points less than the team above it in the final standings. There is also a bonus of 5 points for the team which led the league at the completion of league play before the play-offs. In a minor sport the number of entries is multiplied by two and the same system applies.

The following is a list of the sports, their classification as major or minor and their champion:

- Football I Major Dent
- Football II Major Med
- Soccer Minor Grads
- Cross Country Minor Law
- Volleyball Minor Pharm-Ed
- Little 500 Major Grads
- Floor Hockey Minor Phys-Ed
- Tennis Minor Med-Dent (tie)
- Hockey I Major Meds
- Hockey II Major Meds
- Table Tennis Minor Science
- Squash Minor Law-Meds (tie)
- Paddle Ball Minor Dents
- Basketball I Major Law
- Basketball II Major Phys Ed.
- Badminton Minor Meds

Next year should prove to be just as close a race with Law, Dents, and Meds always in there and possible challenges from Phys, Ed and Grads. There is also a possibility of faculty teams being entered next year.

Congratulations to Law and their representative Steve Korchalski; to Meds and their representative Lee Kirby for a fine job and for providing a close race for top honours.



An unidentified Dalhousie student showed the kids around last week as hundreds of high-schoolers looked us over.

## U of A

### Students Fight Fee Hike

EDMONTON —(CUP)— The Alberta Government Tuesday (Mar. 12) promised 3,000 students who marched on the legislature that it would review their university's operating grant.

Armed with a 6,500-signature petition, the University of Alberta students assembled on campus, hoisted their placards, and marched the mile-and-a-half to the legislature to protest an announced tuition fee hike of \$100.

The university board of governors recently recommended the increase because they claim the operating grant from the government is insufficient to maintain the academic level.

The increase, \$100 for most students, brings most fees to \$400 a year, among the lowest in the country.

For students in medical, dental and graduate study faculties the new fee would be about \$500.

As students stood in the 22 degree weather, helped by a 30 mile per hour wind, Education minister Raymond Reirson came out to hear student union

president Al Anderson state the students' case.

"We're here to show many students are concerned about the fee increase," Anderson told him. "Already people from upper and middle income groups are over-represented at this university. A fee hike would only accentuate the situation."

"Students' incomes are not keeping up with rising living costs," he added, saying a fee increase could mean many students would not be able to afford university."

The crowd cheered Anderson, but booed when Reirson told them their fees were not a government responsibility. "Your board of governors sets fees," he called through a megaphone.

Student leaders later met with Premier E.C. Manning and four cabinet ministers in a council chamber.

Afterwards, the government promised to review its university operating grant at its next executive council meeting, and investigate students' charges of inequalities in distribution of student financial assistance.

### Anti-war Students Stop Lecture

MONTREAL —(CUP)—Canadian Aviation Electronics representative M. R. Tate received a shock Wednesday (Mar. 13) when he tried to speak to Sir George William University students on flight simulation.

His company is involved, directly and through subsidiaries, in production for the war in Viet Nam. Just before he arrived at the 80-seat lecture room, the Committee for a Free University (COMFRU) and the Movement for Socialist Liberation, a newly formed group on campus, distributed a two-page list of details on CAE's involvement in war production.

As Tate got ready to speak an overhead projection screen was turned on revealing the message: "Since CAE is involved in war production do you think you have the right to be here, Mr. Tate?"

He replied "I was asked to comment on the hand-out, and I will do so at the end of this lecture."

Some of the 35 COMFRU and Movement students objected. They asked Tate to justify his presence on campus in view of his company's involvement in the war.

Tate explained he personally doesn't profit from war production. He said he was there primarily at the invitation of the engineering faculty, and he would defer such questions until later.

Tate who is chief engineer of the electronics division of CAE, protested that his position does not involve him in any military activity at the present time, although it may have in the past.

"I'm not an anti-militarist," he said, "But I am not engaged in any such action at this time."

"I would like to speak to those who came here to hear the lecture," he said.

A student pointed out that a majority came here to hear his answers on the moral issue involved.

One engineering student who said he was the chairman of the conference presenting a series of such lectures threatened repeatedly to cancel the meeting if the students continued to obstruct.

He said "Mr. Tate's immediate concern is to give a lecture on flight simulation to those (who are) here for that purpose, not to answer your questions."

David Orton, a sociology lecturer, said "People dying in Viet Nam is our immediate concern."

A student with a German accent shouted, "have any of you ever been oppressed?"

Orton replied, "We are oppressed right now!"

The engineering faculty representative cancelled the lecture at this point, a half hour after it was to begin and a full hour before it was to end.

## Wpg. Editor Ousted

WINNIPEG — (CUP) — Ron Robinson was the new editor for the University of Winnipeg's campus newspaper The Uniter.

Council fired him after one issue. The Uniter's staff followed him with a mass resignation move.

The issue was an article which appeared on the front page of the Uniter, the annual end-of-year joke issue put out by the graduating staff. The headline to the story read "Collegiate Students hang Dean by balls."

It described how students from the University high school nailed their dean to the tower of one of the university buildings after he expelled the whole school because they had come to school "nude from the waist down," in protest against his code of dress.

The Uniter has run several articles this year criticizing Collegiate dean Lorne Tomlinson for his management of the Collegiate division.

Collegiate students reacted quickly against the paper, collecting as many as they could lay their hands on when it came out on March 21. Fights between college students and high schoolers broke out, including an exchange with firehoses when an attempt was made to burn the papers. Pickets demonstrated outside the school, supporting Tomlinson, and carrying signs which read "Stop Uniter Lies".

In a packed meeting, the collegiate students censured the Uniter, and passed a motion in support of their dean.

Author of the article, and past editor of the Uniter Denis Owens was "vehemently" censured by the student council executive, and suspended Robinson.

Their action was supported in a 10-2 vote to fire Robinson at a special council meeting, and the forbidding of Owens' involvement with the Uniter for the rest of his time at the university.

Attempts to expel Owens from the university were defeated.

Council and the Uniter have agreed to call a Canadian University Press commission to look into the affair.

The issue has split the Uniter staff.

One group, led by Owens, put out a two page mimeographed sheet, relating the events, and saying they would accept only the judgement of a CUP commission, of the students and of legal restraint as the definition of freedom of the press.

The other group, led by interim editor Barb McClintock, published a broadsheet extra-financed by council, reporting the events, admitting the article was in poor taste, but defending Robinson as having no role in its production.

In Ottawa, CUP president Lib Spry said the commission will begin Thursday in Winnipeg. Past CUP bureau chief John Lynn will chair the commission, and Ubyesey staffer Al Birnie will act as the Western Region representative. The third member, a local journalist chosen by the editor, has not been chosen yet.

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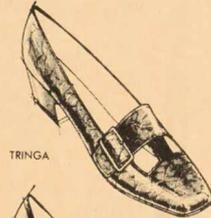
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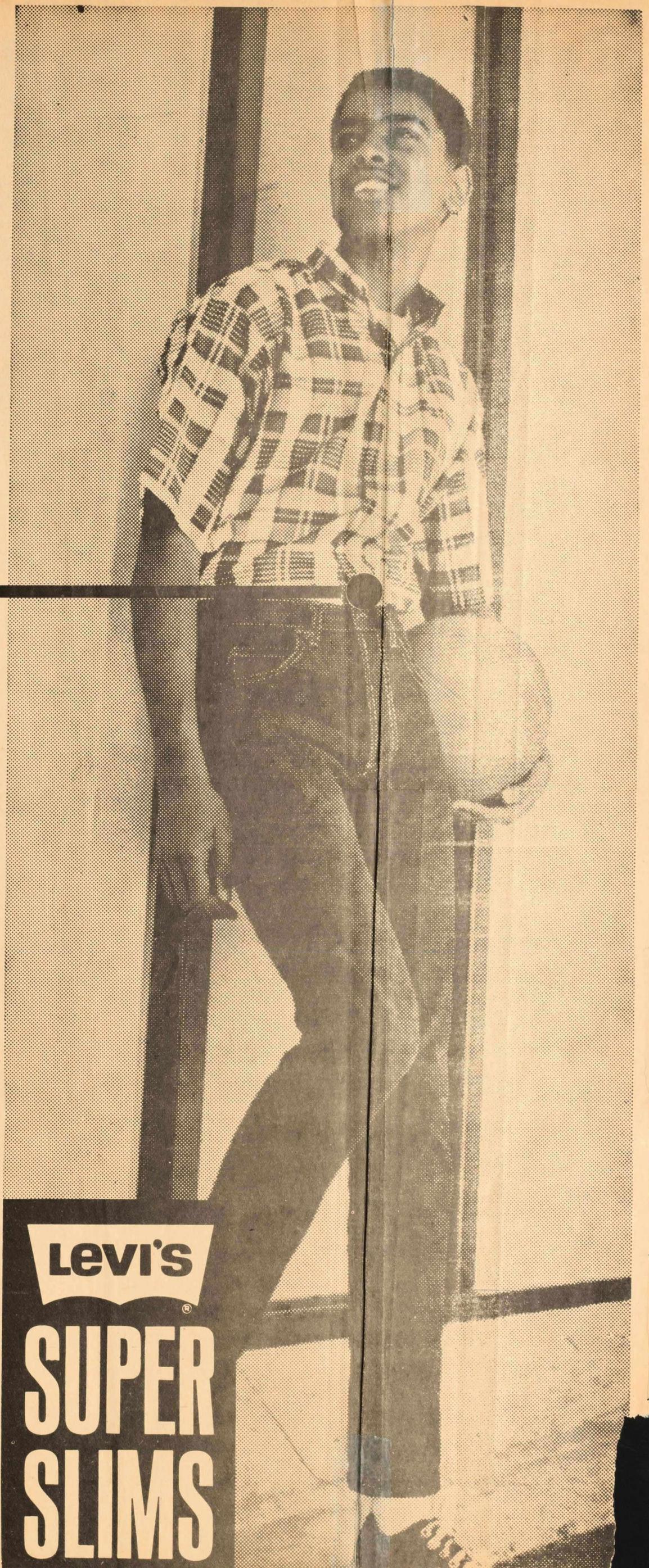
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