

# The Dalhousie Gazette

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## Radical Pacifists Dissolve; Daniels Expresses Regrets CUCND'ers Become SUPA-Men

By GAZETTE STAFF WRITERS  
and WIRE SERVICE

A new radical pacifist organization, an off-shoot of the Canadian Ban-the-Bomb Movement dedicated to the establishment of a Quebec non-violent community, founded in Montreal on December 6, 1964 after a three day convention, disbanded on January 12, 1965.

Dan Daniels, one of the principle organizers of the movement, expressed his deepest regrets at the failure of the participants to co-relate their divergent views at the January 12th meeting. He said "It has become evident that we are not ready to think and act upon the principles of non-violence".

At the same time, Daniels restated his belief in the principles and felt confident that "through the willingness to learn from our mistakes the non-violent community can and will be achieved in time. In any case, we will continue with project La Macaza". At least two of the seven participants in the final meeting are going ahead with plans to set up a school for non-violence.

CUCND also disbanded, according to its publication Sanity. "One hundred and fifty university students from across the country spent their Christmas holidays in 35 degree below zero weather in Regina, Saskatchewan, arguing, debating, studying and finally agreeing. And what they agreed was that the Combined Universities Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CUCND) should cease operations".

The Universities campaign is now called SUPA, Student Union for Peace Action, and is organized into five regions, Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia. "The Maritimes is in an active region", says Sanity.

Six policy points were accepted for inclusion in a new statement of purpose, to be drawn up by the Regina Branch.

"It was agreed that to bring about a real peace, a peace that was not merely an interval be-

tween wars, fundamental social changes have to occur. Peace could not be established by a mere resolve that did not set about changing the world we live in".

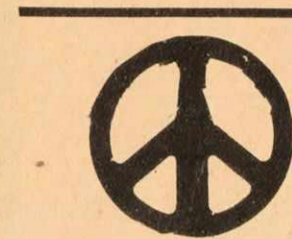
"Since peace means more than the absence of war, it means at least a world of political and social justice and freedom, the absence of violence, and no exploitation of man by man; it is impossible to consider peace in abstraction from other issues."

"As an interim step, it was proposed that Canada should follow the CND peace movement and declare itself to be non-aligned, siding with neither East nor West, but standing for humanity."

"Within the context of these proposals the students accepted non-violence as an expression of what the peaceful world will be like, and as a modus operandi for their social activities and programs. The students did not demand that all members subscribe to non-violence as a philosophy."

"The final point was the accep-

tance of student unionism. This is the belief that the student is a functional class and has a par-



and the program of the university; the Administration should merely administer".

"In society the student has an obligation to be a responsible citizen, to make demands on the government, not out of self-interest, but out of an assessment of his place in society, not only of a particular economic class. The student government should stop merely trying to protect supposed "student rights", and become an active organ through which the student class relates to the university and society".

SUPA argued, "At the university the students and the faculty represent the two important elements and should set the policy still in preparation."

## Africa's Future "Obscure"- Heard

The future of Africa is veiled with obscurity, political Science professor Dr. Kenneth Heard told an African Students' Seminar last week.

He said there were four parties in South Africa at the present time, "all of which insist on more political rights for Africans, but with different views on how this end should be achieved".

The Nationalist Party, or government party, is often referred to as the "party of suppression", the professor explained. The Nationalists believe the "white heritage form of life is important and must be preserved, and they insist the whites must govern themselves", he said.

Nationalists think that if the two races are to merge, the factors in favor for merger must be stronger than those factors opposed to it. "They also agree the Africans have a right to potential freedom, but that bitter racial conflict would result from enforced unity at the present time", said Dr. Heard.

He explained the party is promoting a policy of independent, black sovereign states, although the problems concerning the sovereign states are not yet resolved. "The Nationalists would discourage any form of economic integration as well", he said.

Professor Heard described the United Party, which believes that the creation of sovereign states breeds unnecessary dangers for South Africa. They suggest a policy whereby the Africans would be granted eight members in the House of Commons, and six in the Senate, all Whites elected by the African population.

However, the Doctor said the idea of representative government is not accepted by the African people, although the United Party is more liberal than the Nationalists.

The Liberal and Progressive parties believe the government must be extended to include the entire population, and are in favor

of free, compulsory education for all South Africans. "The Liberals and Progressives think there is sufficient goodwill present for the unification of the two races", said Dr. Heard.

However, if there were unification, it would lead to an African majority in Parliament, which is what the whites fear.

Dr. Heard said the question is whether "the Progressives and Liberals can persuade the white to embark on a plan of black and white co-operation, or can the Nationalists develop a successful policy of separate states".

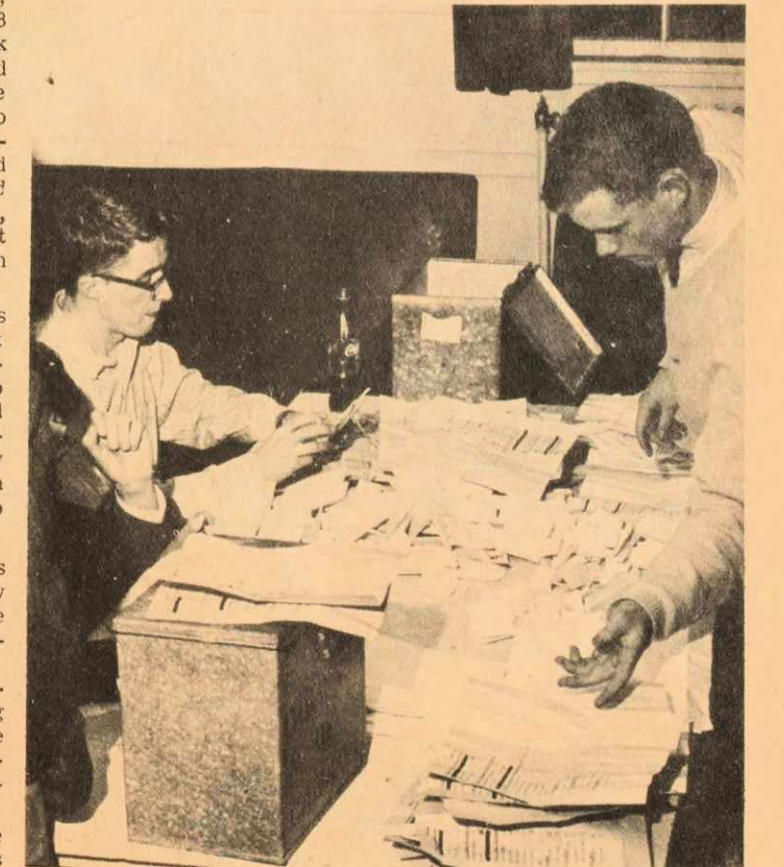
The underground politics of South Africa is turning to the acceptance of violent methods, "which can only leave a residue of bitterness and fear on both sides", he said.

## Prof's For Viet Nam

MONTREAL (CUP) - Twenty-six members of the administration and faculty of Sir George Williams University last week signed a petition protesting United States policy in Vietnam and urging the Canadian government to play a leading role in the initiation of peace talks.

Labelling recent American air strikes against North Vietnam "a public confession of the failure of American policies in South Vietnam", the petition charged that continued United States bombings of North Vietnam "pose the threat of nuclear war."

The petitioners supported Prime Minister Pearson's expression of concern regarding America's recent strategy in Vietnam, and urged the Canadian government to use its membership in the International Control Commission in Vietnam to stimulate the organization of peace talks.



Commerce Society President John Renouf and Pre-med student Niel Thompson count ballots cast by commerce students at last Friday's Council elections.

## Munro Ball at Nelson Monday .....

The Munro Day Ball is at the Lord Nelson next Monday night. Entrance is free with a Dal Student Athletic Book ticket.

Students will see the Campus Queen crowned from among the Faculty Queens above. Gold and Silver D's will be awarded for distinguished student service.

From Left to Right, Bottom Row: Sandy Little from En-

gineering; Gale Pheeny from Science; Mary Lou Leadbetter from Education; Barb MacGinn from Commerce; Leslie Ballem from Dentistry; Claire Crostwaite from Law; Top Row: Heather Morrison; Ann Rungas from Fall Festival; Judy Hattie, Anne Screenan from Pharmacy; and Sue Harlow from Arts. Med Queen is missing.

## Dalhousie Accepts King's Payment for Playtime

Council Sunday authorized an agreement with King's College whereby each Kingsman pays Dal \$1.75 for participation in Dalhousie activities.

The motion for the agreement only passed after extensive and heated debate.

Council President Peter Herrndorf told Council he agreed the

figure was low. However, he said, "in view of what they can afford, it is fair and equitable". Besides, Kingsman have participated in Dal activities for a number of years and not paid anything, he said.

### OPPOSITION

Education Representative Signi Thornhill first said, "I strongly feel that next year either they pay their \$1.75 or don't participate". However, she began to argue that \$1.75 was not enough, since Dal students pay \$11.25 for the same activities. Eric Hillis told Council that \$1.75 was not enough. If King's want to participate, they must revise their budget to allow them to give more money for the right, he said.

Science Representative Khoo Teng Lek agreed, "We can do well without King's, on our own. Peter Herrndorf says King's are our natural allies. They are not, they are our 'ambiguous allies'". We are like horses, saying to them to take off a few ounces but we will still carry them".

### LET LOOSE MONSTER

Member-at-Large Jos Williams rose from his seat and spoke, "Tonight we have let loose a monster. All of a sudden members are opposed to letting them pay \$1.75. Before they went merrily along while

King's didn't pay anything. "Those opposed to the motion are not offering any alternative", said Williams. "Dal will get no benefit by barring them from our activities - both sides will come out losing. If we accept the \$1.75 we gain the money and King's gains the right to participate".

Herrndorf backed Williams, saying that "we can do without King's, also St. Mary's, CUS etc. But the tendency this year is to create better relations, to the benefit of the student". Khoo replied, "For keeping quiet all this time, I offer my humblest, humblest apologies". "It is only fair if you want them to take part, they must revise their budget to do so", he said.

### THIS YEAR HAS TWO WEEKS

It was suggested that if the agreement were signed, it should be limited to this year only. However, it was also suggested that this year ends when the new Council sits March 9th, and anyway, no new Council is ever bound by the agreements of the old and could change the Dal-King's agreement at will.

Khoo rose to ask a question, was ruled out of order by chairman Karen Ridgway since Council had voted to vote. He then rose on a point of information and asked his question.

"Khoo please, I'm ruling!", cried Miss Ridgway.

Although Council has passed the motion, it is not yet in effect. King's has to hold a general student body meeting before it can ratify its share of the agreement.

## Campus Athletic Report Under Heavy Criticism

The Athletic Report presented to Council a month ago by Vice-President Bill Buntain has been shelved, under heavy criticism, by the Athletic Advisory Committee.

"The Board will forward its criticisms and comments to the Student Council at a later date", said Chairman Dean MacKay. A committee consisting of Athletic Director Ken Gowie, Dean MacKay and DAAC President Brock Rondeau was set up to study and suggest changes to the report, which the Board considered "inadequate".

The Dal Amateur Athletic Club (DAAC) Executive commented that the Athletic department were not contacted regarding the present athletic situation. "How could Mr. Buntain guess", asked spokesman Rondeau, "whether or not we had an adequate program

if he didn't even consult with the Athletic Directors or Coaches?". Apparently Mr. Gowie was asked for recommendations at the first Advisory Board meeting last December, but was not contacted otherwise by Bill Buntain.

Rondeau said "A great deal of

the material contained in this report is copied word for word from the 1961-62 report, without credit being given". Rondeau showed the Gazette paragraphs in the new report, "four paragraphs on page one, one paragraph on page two, one paragraph on page four, functions of the Senate Athletic Committee on page five, functions of the DAAC and DGAC on page seven, two paragraphs on page eight, and the complete page nine are all quoted word for word". The Report is nine pages long.

Rondeau commented, "It is the opinion of the DAAC that if these were given proper references

## Universities Lose 30 P.C. Brain Power.....

Between 25 and 30 per cent of the students who had the ability to go from high school to university were not doing so, according to a report just issued by the Central Advisory Committee on Education in the Atlantic Provinces.

An earlier report indicated that up to 50 per cent of able students did not continue in higher education, but further investigation showed that this figure was too high and demonstrated instead a wastage of about 25 to 30 per cent.

"This is still much too high for complacency and makes it clear that we are not making the best use of the brains of all our young people," said Professor A. S. Mowat, head of the department of education at Dalhousie University.

Professor Mowat, director of the Central Advisory Committee's high school testing project

which was inaugurated in 1958 and which resulted in two earlier reports, edited "Report No. 3 - Where are they now?" and wrote its introduction, as well as being co-author with Dr. M. V. Marshall of Acadia University of the Nova Scotia survey section.

The project's first report dealt with high school achievement in the Atlantic Provinces and the second with the loss of student potential.

The third gives the results of a follow-up investigation by means of questionnaires to students of ability who did not go on to university, teachers' college or school of nursing.

The two most important findings in Report No. 3, said Prof. Mowat, were:

1. There is a serious wastage of ability (although not so serious as was previously supposed); and
2. The main reason why students of ability did not go on to university, teachers' col-

lege or school of nursing, was lack of money.

"The importance of this second factor was emphasized by the large numbers of students who were discovered to have come to college after being at work for a year or more. Indeed, this delay in attendance at an institution of higher learning was in considerable measure responsible for the inflated degree of wastage reported previously.

"Nonetheless, as previously stated, on a conservative estimate the investigations reported in Report No. 3 show that one in four of the able students did not proceed, as they should have, to higher education."

The reports of five provincial surveys make up Report No. 3, one each for Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island and two - one for English speaking, the other for French-speaking students - for New Brunswick.

"Four out of the five mention

the need for more scholarships or bursaries to enable worthy but needy students to proceed directly to institutions of higher learning. Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island show higher numbers than the other provinces of students going to work for a year or more between school and college, although considerable numbers are also found in the other provinces," said Prof. Mowat.

Most of the able students who did not go on to university, teachers' college or a nursing school did undertake some further training, generally of a vocational kind, but in all but a very few cases this training lasted for only a year or less.

Many girls took a one-year stenographer's course either at a vocational school or a private commercial school and a considerable number of boys entered the armed forces in which they obtained further training, frequently of a technical and intensive kind.

# OPEN HOUSE, FRIDAY-SATURDAY

# Faces of campus life at Dal..



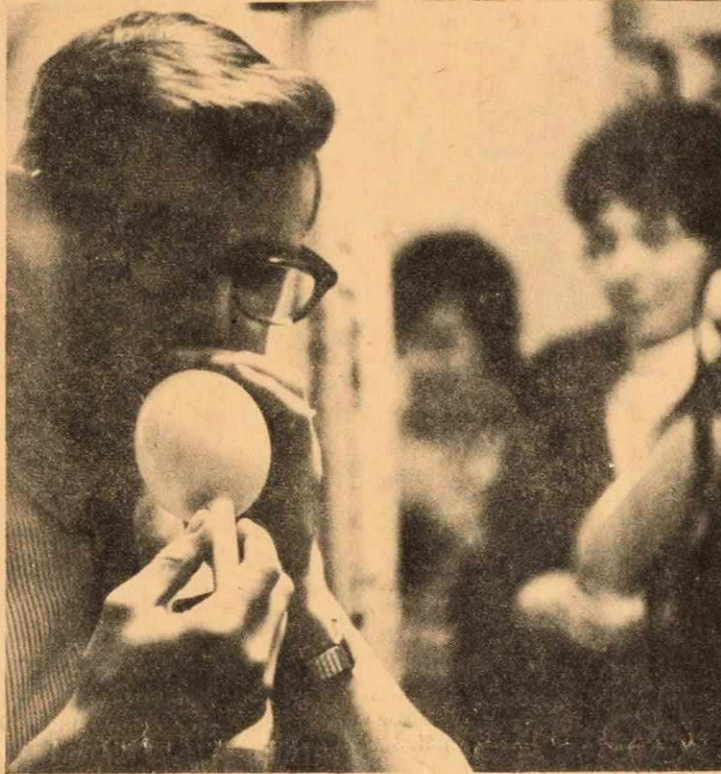
Peter Herrndorf, President of the Dal Student Council languors in last few days of megalomaniacy, before turning into a pumpkin.

By ZACH JACOBSON  
What happens at Dal? Well, the observer gets several more or less disembodied impressions.

The denuded cranium of the Council President glistens in the half light as he flirts with his lovely secretary, while ignoring the machinations of superior intellects during a council meeting discussing the fine legal points of a new constitution. Will they require all organizations to petition that learned body if they desire to use the name of Dalhousie in their own names? If so, will they allow the Board of Governors to call themselves by that name? And the Senate? And President Hicks? For the exciting ans-



Dalhousie student admires scenic Bedford Basin on a brisk Halifax Spring morning.



Dal students prepare decorations for Board of Governors meeting.

wer, tune in again next week, same time, same channel for another engrossing episode of "Herrndorf's Hatchet"... the programme that dares to ask the question "Can a brilliant law student find true happiness as a big wheel at a Maritime University?"

A permanent case of laryngitis is acquired in pursuit of a lost cause. A brave coed urges her team on to greater and greater glory as they attack the studious behemoths that play basketball for other colleges. Why is it that these brainy athletes never seem attracted to this fair campus? Could it be that they are offered something more than an unvarnished education at the other places they attend? Well now, those are fighting words in the ears of rival coaches. Recruits? That's something the Army and Navy do isn't it?

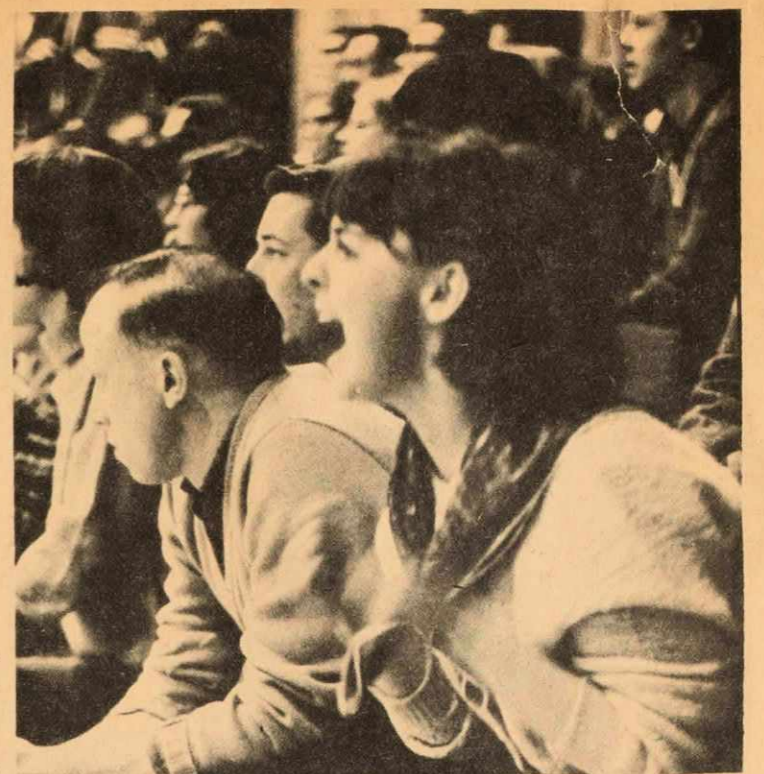
The biology labs acquaint all and sundry with the odor of formalin and the mysteries of life. It is there that students fight nausea to dissect frogs, cats, and other species in order to become the physicians of tomorrow. Great for Medicine, but tough on frogs and cats.

A fine bright Saturday afternoon during the fall, the captain of the football team and the head coach each rest on one knee as they watch another close one go the wrong way. Neither of them feels very happy about the game, but a parkful of likewise dejected fans will stand to applaud the team off of the field this afternoon. What do you have to do to win? Oh well, maybe next year...

It's a long train ride home for the weekend, and Playboy only holds a limited interest if you happen to be a girl. Still, there are probably other students on the train, and soon there ought to be a sing-song, or a bridge game, or a bull session. If they are boys, they will clean up some jokes a bit to tell you, and you will clean up a couple to tell them.

The seat of political power is at Shirreff Hall, and the intercom switchboard is the nerve centre. There are female students wired up to that board. Some have nice personalities, some do not; some have stunning figures, some do not; some have pretty faces, some do not. But they all have ridiculous curfews. Some years this unfortunate situation is partially alleviated by a thing called the Honour System (The Dean of Women has the honour, the students have the system), but great courage is required.

There is still time for civic service. Once a year some of the cities underprivileged children (Halifax has far too many), are given a party by the students involved in fraternities and social organizations. Lungs are strained blowing up balloons, tempers are strained, and so are stammas, but it is fun.



Dalhousie Medical students watching the recent blood-donor clinic.



Dal Canteen chef prepares light lunch for hurrying Dal students.

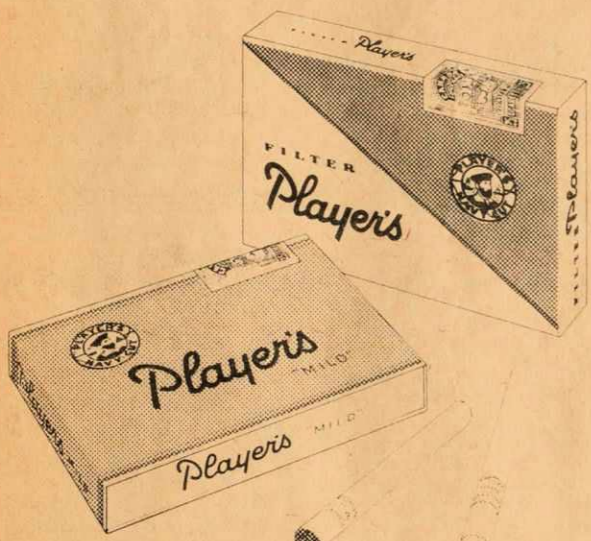


Dal co-ed does penance as sentinel, guarding vestal doorway of secret bunny club.



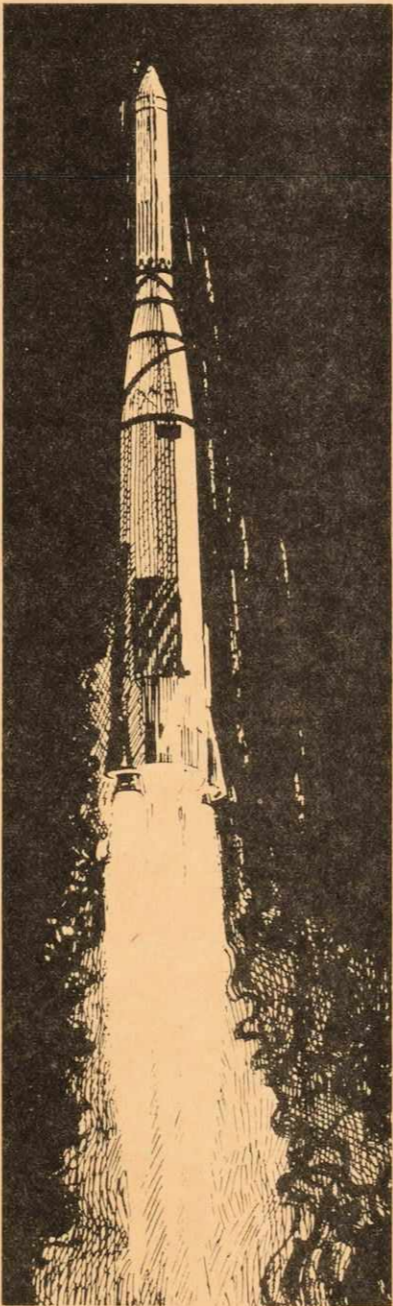
Wally Clements, and coach Joe Rutigliano wait expectantly as Dal hovers between resounding victories, or devastating loss.

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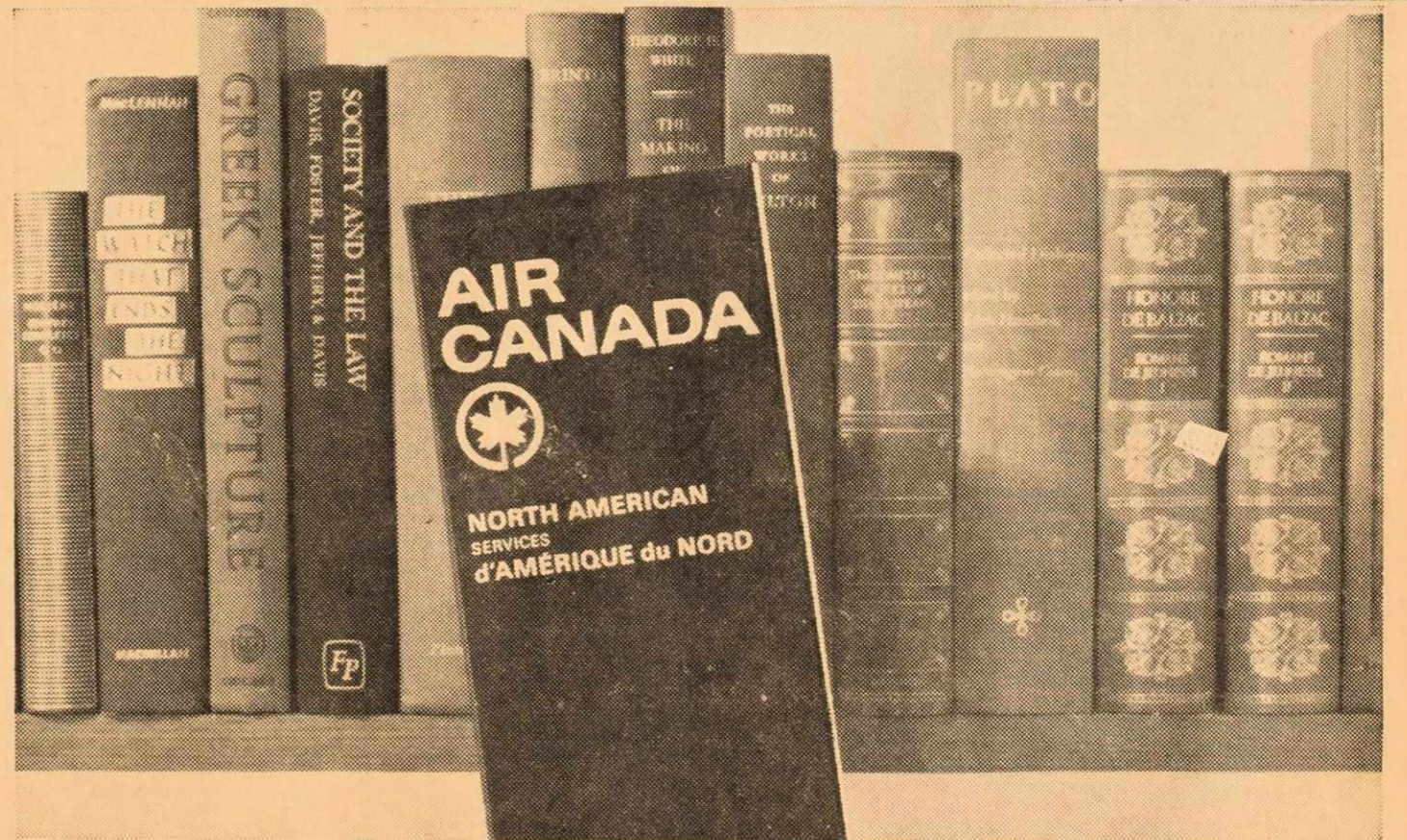
HOW INCO HELPED MAKE IT POSSIBLE TO STORE SUPER-COLD LIQUID OXYGEN

Liquid oxygen is the main fuel component for propulsion of some of the giant rockets that lift satellites and capsules into space. Liquid oxygen, or LOX, is stored at minus 297°F. Previously, economical storage was hindered by the lack of a tough, low-cost,

low-temperature steel. Inco research developed the 9% nickel steel to answer this requirement. This development was another example of Inco's continuing research contribution which, for some sixty years, has led to improved techniques and products.

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# Inside Report For Outsiders

BY WOODY MacLEAN

Anonymous Hall  
Whether a university residence is large and beautiful, or small and bleak... it serves the same purpose.

First, it makes accessibility to classes and study very easy, and eliminates the unpleasantness of living off-campus. It relieves a lot of responsibility and the difficulties which otherwise would have to be faced if the student were out of residence.

Second, it puts the student amidst the activity and spirit of university life. It orients frosh, while making them feel at home. It is a haven to those whose homes are far away.

Third, it is a fraternity. Anonymous Hall, the Dalhousie Men's Residence, is fortunately new, modern, and relatively attractive. Tho' its hospital-like corridors, and spacial extravagances, tho' its tile, terrazzo, and plastic floors... its lack of fireplaces, and a 20th century habit of being soul-less, may make it, at first glance appear cold and unfeeling... the observer is mistaken.

Indeed, the building feels. Lights burn out, paint peels, dust gathers, odors arise, floors crack, and plaster crumbles. In the evening the grand chandeliers in the dining room burn as if some furious festivity were taking place.

Gayly shower heads and sinks fall off the walls with ease, and the oak dining room has a delightful antique squeak. Late at night the wind howls thru the south lobby... warning someone.

And every one of its 150 single rooms, be they identical in every respect, has its own particular

charm, flavor, character, representative of each particular tenant... his tastes and personality. Everyone finds these rooms quite adequate in size and furnishing, as they are host to nightly orgies accommodating up to fifty or sixty guests, none of which are ladies... and this is such a pity.

### HALL WELL EQUIPPED

Besides these 318 or so chambers a couther, there are laundry rooms, music rooms, libraries, canteens, trunk rooms, linen closets, circular staircases, a three-room suite with miniature fridge... out of HOUSE BEAUTIFUL, a host of tunnels trap doors, and secrets, and a non-denominational chapel, with pump organ and non-denominational protestant hymn books.

Practically speaking, these facilities are cared for by a barrage of people, and one irreplaceable porter. Maids every morning care for the private rooms and the halls. They hint at the late risers, then quickly dust the floors and make the beds. One sheet, the bottom one, is changed every week, the top becoming the bottom... so are the pillow slips.

Washrooms are occasionally polished superficially by a single magic hand which makes porcelain gleam... And one lone housekeeper does most of the rest, wielding a five ton floor polisher over miles of corridor thru miles of mess. She arrives in the gray of the morning and leaves before the night... and every floor she polishes, every wall she washes, every chair she arranges, every ashtray she empties... is scuffed, smeared, knocked over, filled... five minutes after she vainly put it in order from the day before. Hers is a thankless job... a job of Fanta-stains and burmmarks, and dust, and mud and more dust. No one seems to care that the building is in order, or out or it.

### RESIDENCE COUNCIL POWERFUL

The law is laid down by four monitors and floor representatives to the Residence Council. The former are responsible to the dean, the latter to the council... the residents legal vehicle for reform and complaint. The residence is a fraternity, perhaps not quite closely knit, but performing much the same tasks... binding people together in faith.

There are those who would prefer to live away, there are those who do not take advantage of the opportunity this environment affords, but the majority of those who reside here are familiar, friendly and faithful with each other and have established lasting friendships. There could be nothing more beneficial to a new student than one year... the first year... in residence. For if they are not so fortunate as to live here in the following years, they at least have formed relationships and ties which will carry them throughout their college careers.



## Dal Brings Al Capp to Life-Abner Smash Hit

By DOUGLAS BARBOUR

A lot of effort and a lot of energy were put into this production; and the results were impressive. LPL ABNER is a big bouncy musical, as the New York dailies are fond of saying. It swings, and it keeps the audience happy throughout. And it had to overcome some rather large obstacles to do so, not the least of these being the size of the Capital Theatre stage.

In contrast to last year's BRIGADOON, this production moves with flair throughout, and since the director is the same, it must have something to do with the play itself. LPL ABNER is fun to play and to watch, and this had a lot to do with the success of the production. Genni Archibald did a fine job of directing, however, and, in contrast to the semi-circles that filled the stage last year, managed to stage her crowd scenes with imagination. For one thing, she kept the people moving continually, which added to the colour and liveliness of the play.

The set was almost perfect, and was absolutely right for that stage. The set changes were extremely well blocked out and provided the audience with some of their happiest chuckles of the evening. Indeed, nothing but praise can be given to the whole production staff for keeping the show running as smoothly as it did. The only complaint, in fact, is about lighting, which for the most part was well handled; at the beginning of some scenes, the lights were neither fully on the players nor so obviously dimmed that one knew they were supposed to be, but this fault did not interfere with one's enjoyment.

This play, more than some musicals, stands or falls on the performances of its three major leads; this production stood solidly. Cheryl Hirschfield was a scintillating Daisy Mae, with plenty of fire and life when she needed it. Miss Hirschfield's performance in BRIGADOON last year did not prepare one for this fine performance but having seen her as Daisy Mae, one would have to blame the play, not the performer. She sang with great authority, too. Ewan Clark has already shown this year, in ROMEO AND JULIET, that he knows how to act; he now demonstrates that

he knows how to sing, and very well, too. Mr. Clark's Abner was right; he captured the flavour of the comic strip character and held it throughout. Indeed, the first scene of the play did not capture the audience as it should have because the words were garbled by many of the singers, and the orchestra was a bit too loud (this complaint holds for most of the performance); but the second scene, at the fishing hole, with the DRUTHERS song by Mr. Clark and his cronies completely won the audience over. Although both these performances were good, I think top honours for the evening must go to Norm Hall for his wonderful impersonation of Marryin' Sam. Mr. Hall has some experience in musical comedy by now, and he brought all of it to bear on this comic creation. He waddled throughout, pulled the longest faces, and sang his songs with gusto (the orchestra sometimes managed to drown him out, too, but no blame attaches to him). These three performers made the show go.

A number of the minor roles were capably filled, too, and some fine performances were given. Ann Hick's Mammy Yokum was just as gritty as one could wish. Earthquake McGoon was played as a lumbering dirty mean grinner by Robin Robertson, and it was a funny performance. Jim Richard's General Bullmoose was loud and money-mad, a fine job. Jamie Craig was best as Evil Eye Fleagle, and wardrobe should be congratulated for having dug up THAT costume. Everybody else turned in good performances, and the wives, in their one big song, came through with verve.

This was a very good production of an everyday, normal Broadway musical (and all that that entails). One could wish that D. G. D. S. had seen fit to present something like THE THREE-

PENNY OPERA, but, given the musical they did choose to present, the resulting production was as lively and happy as could be expected. This was a good show.

## Wilson's Concert Defies Convention

By PETER MARCH  
Gazette Music Reviewer

Intended as interesting both intellectually and passively, last Sunday's concert by a group of Dalhousie amateur musicians, led by professor Wilson, reached far ahead of conventional trends in music.

The programme of archaic music for cello, recorders, harpsicord, and voices, showed that Professor Wilson, unlike such artistic directors as those at the Neptune Theatre and the Halifax Symphony, is attempting a methodical exposition of Western art, unrestricted by visions of popularity. Ironically, though happily, Professor Wilson is now probably the most popular musician in Halifax, among those who have had the pleasure of attending his concerts. Not only is music chosen to delight the ear or edify the emotions but also to broaden his listeners' understanding of the elements that make up the complex form of modern music. We fail to understand music when we fail to reduce it to the seemingly innate ideas which we have and always have had concerning music - failing in this we fail to appreciate the contemporary, and must relegate ourselves to listening to the past, letting only future generations appreciate the music of our times.

The music chosen, though apparently "simple" constitutes a considerable challenge to modern musicians. For due to its simplicity, each instrument is individually heard and mistakes are not covered up as in the "averaging" effect of more modern music's method of exposition. Further, the expression of emotion achieved in this archaic music arises out of the bare bones of the music's form rather than out of some conventions about how one expressed sadness, delights or angers in the music of our day. Unfortunately some musicians gave in to romantic schmaltz, wholly out of place in this music presented Sunday.

### FILMS

## Exercise In Mass Hypnosis

By DAVE GIFFIN

The British ambassador to Germany in the 1930's wrote of the Nuremberg party rally: "... for the handsome beauty I have never seen a ballet to compare with it." Last week the Dal Film Society screened the film record, TRIUMPH OF THE WILL, of the rally which took place in September, 1934. This was the second of the major Nuremberg gatherings since the Nazi seizure of power at the beginning of 1933, although annual party rallies had taken place in Nuremberg since 1927. Nuremberg was apparently chosen as a shrine for National Socialism because of its long cultural heritage; Hitler wished to emphasize the continuity of his regime with Germany's past.

As a film, TRIUMPH OF THE WILL seems to me unbearably long; the audience to which it was originally addressed must have been well-inocinated indeed to have accepted it with patience.

Several tricks are employed by the film's director, Leni Riefenstahl, to heighten the viewer's psychological tension. Even before the film begins, we are made to sit before a darkened screen while the soundtrack presents a musical overture (a de-

vice Hollywood has taken over for its costume epics). During the course of the film, we are shown numerous cuts, always brief, of individual faces; faces which register the emotion of a moment and infect the spectator with restlessness, with the desire to be doing something, ANYTHING rather than just sitting still.

The film's dramatic framework is almost an attempt at a religious vision. We begin among the clouds in an aeroplane which gradually descends over the city. Views of Nuremberg from the air are intercut with clips of the plane, a symbol of Germany's renewed power and strength, bearing the messenger from the gods. The plane's shadow rushes over the rooftops. When finally the aircraft lands, we are shown a shot of its wheel rolling over the earth; contact with the chosen people is restored. At the film's end, applause at Hitler's closing oration (the effect of which has visibly surprised even Hitler himself) dissolves into a vision of Germany's strength embodied in its marching men. All through the film, the ritualistic elements of the spectacle are apparent. Each day's events are chronicled in what appears to be minutest detail, leading from idyllic morning calm to the frenzy of night's activities. The impression given is one of speed and power, of an all-male world in which woman's role is decorative and distinctly minor. The supposed solidarity of the German nation behind Hitler is symbolized in the fact that even the camera follows him, occasionally blurring out of focus slightly and producing about his head the halo of a saint. The leader is approachable; he condescends to speak with his people and to shake hands with them. Yet behind it all is the massive and awe-inspiring order, both of the men in uniform and of their bivouac, of the static displays

in the cutting room patiently editing thousands of individual sequences, have produced a montage of the events which made up the rally. The film is more than a newsreel record of those events; it tries to interpret them for the viewer as well. As Hitler had said in MEIN KAMPF:

"The whole art consists in doing this so skillfully that everyone will be convinced that the fact is real, the process necessary, the necessity correct, etc. But since propaganda is not and cannot be the necessity in itself, since its function, like the poster, consists in attracting the attention of the crowd, and not in educating those who are already educated or who are striving after education and knowledge, its effect for the most part must be aimed at the emotions and only to a very limited degree at the so-called intellect.

All propaganda must be popular and its intellectual level must be adjusted to the most limited intelligence among those it is addressed to. Consequently, the greater the mass it is intended to reach, the lower its purely intellectual level will have to be."

(Manheim trans.)

TRIMPH OF THE WILL is no masterpiece of film art or propaganda, but it is effective. Alan Bullock in his STUDY IN TYRANNY has summarized the effect in this way:

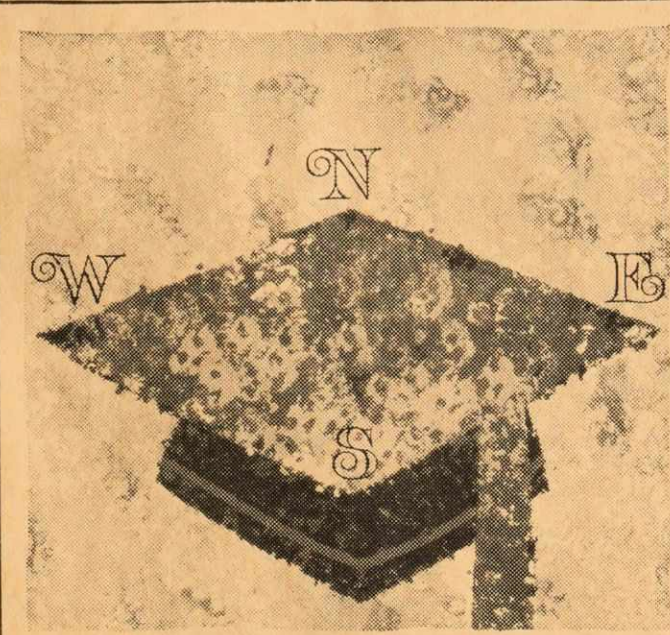
"To see the films of the Nuremberg rallies even today is to be recaptured by the hypnotic effect of thousands of men marching in perfect order, the music of the massed bands, the forest of standards and flags, the vast perspectives of the stadium, the smoking torches, the dome of searchlights. The sense of power, of force and unity was irresistible, and all converged with a mounting crescendo of excitement of the supreme moment when the Fuhrer himself made his entry. Paradoxically the man who was most affected by such spectacles was their originator, Hitler himself..."



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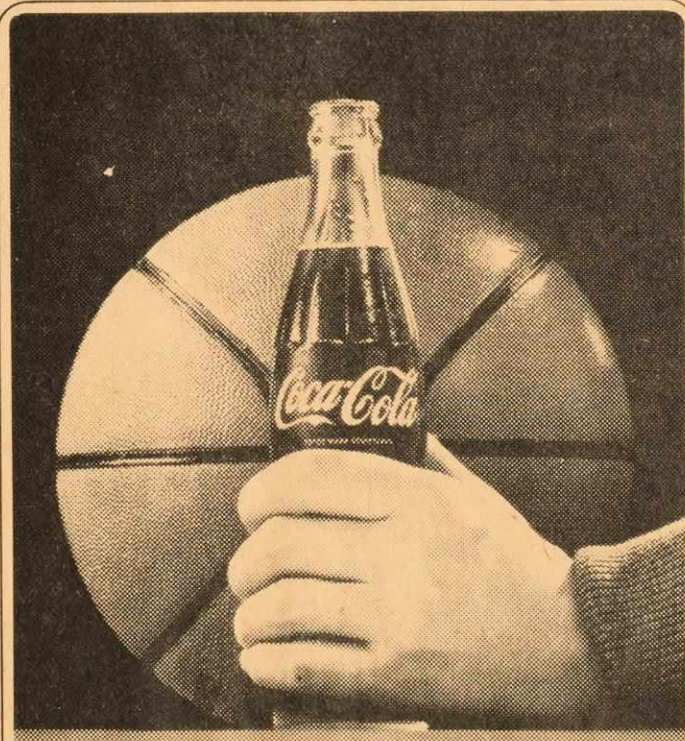
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**The Dalhousie Gazette**  
CANADA'S OLDEST COLLEGE NEWSPAPER  
Edited and Managed by students of Dalhousie University, under the smothering control of the Council of the Student Politicians.

Editorials printed in The Dalhousie Gazette express the individual opinions of staff writers, or the Editors. This must be noted in all reprints.

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# The Open Door

The doors of Dalhousie have been thrown open. For two days, carefree high school students will be permitted to trip gaily amongst the Georgian buildings that so distinguish our university. They will peer at elaborately decorated Chemistry experiments, poke at guinea pig cages decorated with "Do Not Touch" signs, and sit in washrooms adorned with college level pornographic drawings.

The doors of Dalhousie have been thrown open. Open House is a worthwhile institution which has been a long time in coming to Dal. It speaks well for Khoo Teng Lek and others who pushed this idea that their efforts have seen fruition this weekend. High school students, parents childless adults and even college students have an excellent opportunity to examine the workings of a large university. After the examining the "books, manuscripts and statues" offered by the Classics department the visitors can relax over a cup of coffee with some of the entertaining members of the alumni, then off once again they can catch the famous trial of Michel Guye in the Law School. Those who get tired can drop over the Chemistry building for an Aspirin, which will be made up before their eyes, and they can continue recuperation in the basement of the Arts and Administration building watching a computer demonstration. In short, something has been provided for every conceivable taste with displays overmatching even those at the famous Halifax Winter Fair.

The doors of Dalhousie have been thrown open. At least for two days that is. Next week normality returns to campus and once again thousands of bright youngsters will be denied admission because they were not bright enough to pick well to do parents. Right now there are approximately twenty-five students who have been suspended from this university for a failure to pay their fees by the January cut off date. In addition to suspending penniless students, next year will see this university keeping even more outside the pale by raising the fees another \$75.00. That's right, students to be, next year you will be paying \$600.00 for tuition alone if you apply to Dal. If other universities do not raise their fees to the same extent this will give Dal the honour of having the highest tuition in the country. So if you can't pay, then don't bother to apply. All that paper work, will probably put the fees up another \$50.00 or so, if you do so.

The doors of Dalhousie have been thrown open.

How ironic. On this the occasion of our first Open House all across the country universities are becoming more exclusive. They will soon be the preserves of the rich. Unless, that is, we all do something about it. Everyone, high school student, parent, childless adult, and college student, must declare his willingness to act if they disagree with this policy of exclusion. The only way that you, as a high school student will get into this place, unless of course, your father happens to be earning over \$10,000 a year, is to break the doors down. You must force your way in, and do so now. The barriers must be smashed.

To put it a little more gently, and somewhat more realistically, what this newspaper is calling for is a re-examination by Canadians of our educational system. We believe that it is imperative that everyone, and especially high school students, and more especially their parents, understand the implication of the fee increases. These are going to continue unless the government (all levels of government) begins to spend a lot more money on the universities. Post-secondary education is a right, and it is a necessity. It is not a privilege of the wealthy, nor can it be a luxury in this modern technological age. The time has come for our society to pay a good deal more attention to education. This means that we will have to spend more money on education - that in fact, we will have to change our system of values somewhat, so that universities come before record companies in the economy. Otherwise the majority of the high school students here today will find that their younger brothers and sisters won't be able to get into any college, even if they are willing to go heavily into debt on a student loan scheme.

The Gazette welcomes all the visitors to our campus over the next two days. We hope they have a good time touring the grounds and the buildings and we trust that they will find the displays interesting and informative. We commend the Open House committee for the terrific amount of work they have done (and done well) on this first time affair. We know that Dalhousie will show its best face to our guests. We also know that unless everyone is willing to do something about the present inexorable rise in fees, residence and tuition, that for many of these guests, the young ones, Dal will be open only for today.

The doors of Dalhousie have been thrown open. Let's keep them open.

# let them eat truffles

Fees next year will soar another seventy-five dollars. The already widened rift between the student and the local community will increase as the educational system bars more qualified people from the University classroom. Next year the Nova Scotia government's failure, and thus the people's failure will exclude more than 1500 potential graduates and perhaps better trained additions to the local communities, from the University classroom.

We realize that the University pays nearly 1000 dollars a year for arts students, and 3700 dollars a year to educate a dentistry student, and we realize that a basic conflict exists between financial responsibility and academic freedom. Yet we cannot forget that for every student today in Dalhousie, there is a potential student of equal ability not in University.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics has proved that the 21.8% of Canadian families earning more than \$5,000 a year account for more than 60% of all Arts and Science students, for 67% of all Medical students, and for 74% of all Law students. Less than one-fifth of the population, then, accounts for more than three times its relative number on the Canadian campus.

The upper 1.2% of Canadian taxpayers, earning more than 15,000 dollars a year account for more than seven times their relative number of University students, while only 14.5% of students come from the 36.5% of Canadian families earning less than 3,000 dollars a year.

These D.B.S. figures, then, prove that the limited number of students from the highest income bracket have more than twenty times the opportunity to attend University, than students from that third of the population in a lower bracket.

Students Council has delayed an intended demonstration until next Fall; while Council realizes both the injustice of our present system, and further the complications of too much Government to the Provincial Government. The presentation of

this brief however, has been delayed because the government has been too slow in preparing its own statistics.

The most recent comparative figures available show that Nova Scotia has been offering the lowest University operating support per full time student in the country. In the same year, (62-63) the net budget percentage, used for education remained ninth lowest in Canada, as did University operating support per full time student. While these figures, in the past year have greatly improved, and while we are becoming every day, less noticeably backward, the total number of qualified individuals barred from University is continually rising.

We see that there are at least 1500 potential Dalhousie students barred from University by the rocketing costs, and we realize that every single dollar increase will mean even more students unable to attend. We realize that Nova Scotia gives education a lower priority than any other Provincial government across Canada; we realize further the necessity of education. Surely we are past the days of considering education as the privilege of a few, rather than as the right of anyone who might benefit.

It is stupidity, however, to complain that the government is at fault. It is the fault of the electorate that they have failed to create a government prepared to lead; it is content merely to represent, and the constituents are not yet aware of the importance of their own deciding power.

Students are no longer content to sit back without demanding an active part and allow the surrounding communities to affect their own lives. The surrounding communities too should feel obliged to take a part in developing the student community.

The first steps toward this goal have already been taken. Dalhousie has offered an Open House, to contribute to the co-operation between the student and the local communities. The second step will be harder for both.

# mr. novak's groceries

School teachers in Nova Scotia earn less than the annual average of all other Canadian occupations combined; yet the responsibility of inspiring intellectual curiosity in young minds rests in these poorly paid hands.

The teachers' University degree (demanded for moderate success), his poor salary, and the low status of the teaching profession in the public eye, all contribute to the low calibre of teachers sprinkling our schools. Even the most socially responsible, and public spirited students must consider their own families and futures; they cannot afford the financial and social oblivion of a career in grade or high-school education. The current result is that many of those becoming teachers are no more than second-rate students, and continue to develop equally uninspiring scholars.

First-rate education is vital to all levels of social organization, from the individual to the nation. We all realize that automation is increas-

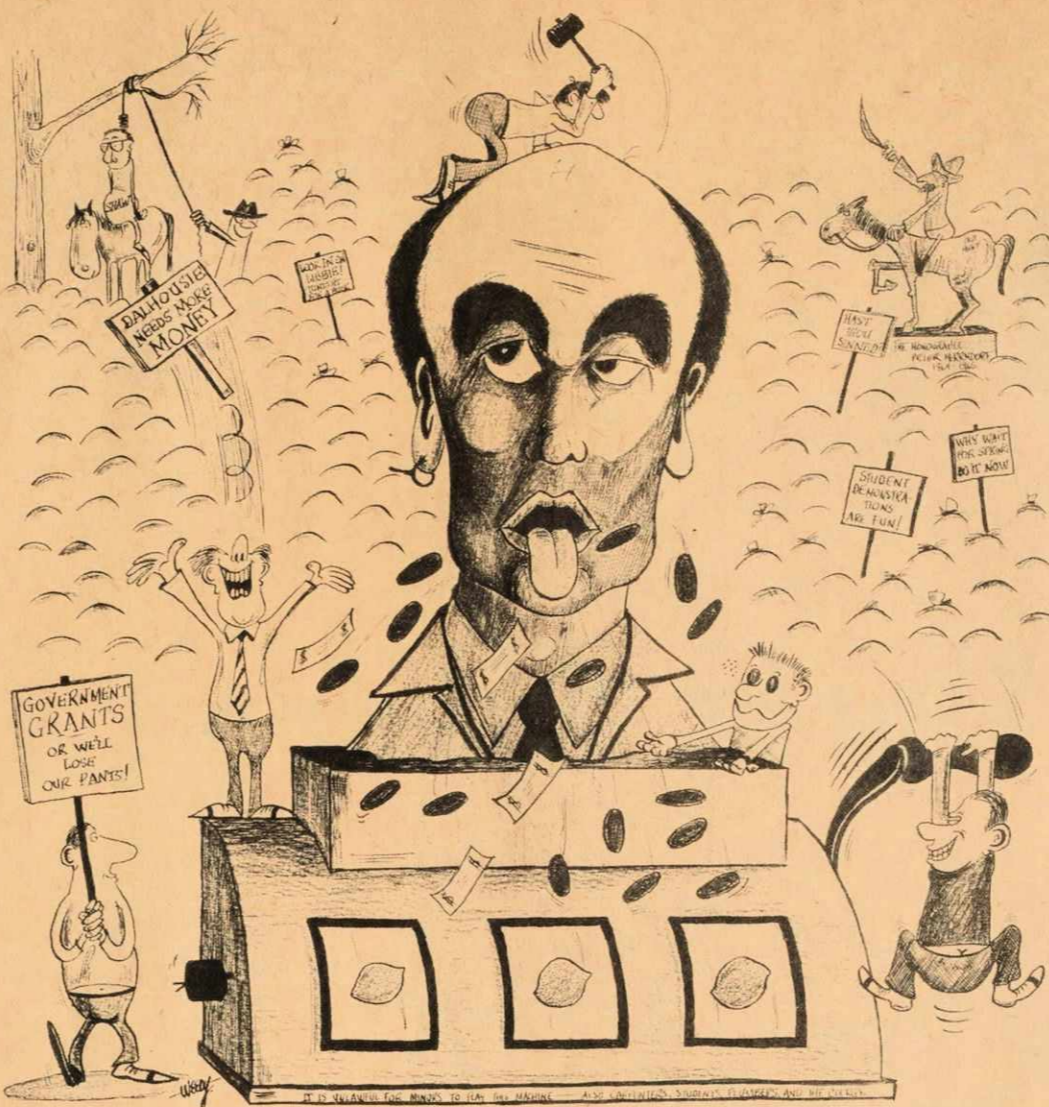
ing the minimal amount of education soon to be demanded for the most menial of jobs. Within a decade high school education will be expected for any employment.

Again, we all realize that increased automation will offer more leisure to be better used. Again the crucial factor of a good basic education becomes essential.

A large part of the solution is money. Teachers must be provided; the schools should be a place where the student is made curious about his own potential, and where he is inspired to do his own original work. To this end, it must be made financially reasonable to become a teacher. The profession must realistically be given the pride of being tangibly valued by the community in general.

Perhaps the Nova Scotia Teachers Union would be better advised to concern itself with the teachers' salary, rather than with his "professional status". Strong wage boosts would be a first step in this recognition.

-Z.J.-



# Christianity is back

Dear Sir:

I am writing you concerning the article "Christianity and Christians" by Richard Litz in the February 19th edition of the Dalhousie Gazette.

First of all I wish to comment on the last paragraph of the Editor's note to the article.

It is truly unfortunate that there has been a down-grading of the religious argument, not necessarily on the campus, but in the Gazette. I find it VERY difficult to remember in my three years at Dalhousie an article which has dealt with the Christian faith and the Christian Church in an honest and scholarly way in which it ought to be dealt with in a university paper. Instead, I find that many articles dealing with religion are filled with subjective prejudices and that the situation is becoming progressively worse. Take the article quoted as an example. If you claim that this article is in any way intellectual or philosophical, then the world is in a sad state of affairs. This article instead of being an objective discussion merely reveals the author's ignorance of the subject. Why did he not try to find out what is meant by the Christian concept of love?

He states, "I too will dismiss them temporarily and define Christian love in reference to this great Christian continent of ours." Surely he would not claim that the North American or European continent is Christian in the true sense of the word? If it does not carry the name Christian it only reflects that it has been or is under a Christian influence. It is obviously wrong to judge the Christian concept of love and the hope it carries for the world merely by the actions of nominal Christians or by the lack of its consistent application by any people; at any rate, Christians never claimed to be perfect but just the opposite. If Mr. Litz were able to show examples where people failed to apply the Christian concept of love, I, too, could show numerous occasions where it has been applied and consequently wrought great changes for the better in our world. I am inclined to think that Mr. Litz is far too quick to make broad and sweeping generalizations.

My greatest quarrel is with the whole tone of the article. The author cynically refutes Christianity and Christian love, at least on the surface, but does not offer anything constructive or positive. Perhaps it was not meant to be positive and only meant to refute. If he wanted to refute why does he do it in such a superficial manner? Does he think that university students are such morons to accept such an article as (quoting the editor) "attempting to prove that the basic premise that Christian love is the answer to the world's problems is quite obviously wrong -" It is only obvious to me that he is not trying to prove anything but is only putting his bias against Christianity and his prejudices down in print, without support,

I am disappointed that the Gazette allows such articles to waste the space in their paper. Why don't you write some good articles on Christianity or religion, either pro or con?

M. C. Felderhof

# and more

Dear Sir:

In view of the very sardonic strain that pervaded your article "Christianity and Christians", I think it might best be answered by referring the article back to the editor and staff of "Canada's Oldest College Newspaper" and asking them to soul-searchingly ask themselves what they take the aim of their journalism to be. After all, can an article so obviously loaded with cynicism, prejudice, and back-biting, and so devoid of constructive, honest, and sincerely raised questions, hope to bring into the open, for rational deliberation, with a view to reconciliation issues which are certainly of utmost importance to all concerned people?

It is true that attitudes, such as the one displayed by Mr. Litz, obviously exist in our society and it would be a grave

error to ignore them. It would also be a mistake to say that such attitudes do not exist in "Communities of Learning". However, I think that the contention can be quite earnestly held that a distinction, and a very important distinction, is necessary; a distinction between issues that have a bearing on the public and private good and are generated in an honest and disinterested attempt to undermine existing evil, and those issues which are raised with a view, conscious or otherwise, towards the unleashing of prejudice and hostility and which tend to overlook any truth or meaning that may be present in a structure, in toto, when, perhaps, it is in need of renovation. Such attitudes, I repeat, are fairly prevalent, but to present them for public perusal where constructive action is called for, is to misrepresent the situation.

In short, if the Gazette officially approves of such attitudes and under the spread of such destructive tendencies, it is obvious that there is a need for self-examination - an examination which asks itself anew to state aims and which endeavors to get at the road of its raison d'etre.

Sincerely,  
John MacLennan,  
1st. Year, M.A.

# on the Neptune

Mr. Douglas Barbour's assumption that the Neptune Theatre "leans toward the special type of production that can be generalized as comic", and further that the fine plays of the late summer season were all given a comic treatment, is a trivial and quite false basis on which to support any effective evaluation of Neptune's success in the past year.

Mr. Major chose the four comedies to be presented this winter season not because, as Mr. Barbour states, "it appears that Mr. Major is also aware of the comic potential that characterizes his company", but in a desperate attempt to put the theatre back on its precarious financial footing.

Halifax audiences, such as they are, obviously prefer light comedy to serious drama. (Neptune's worst play "Come Blow Your Horn", drew the largest crowds, with a 74 per cent house; its two best, "Twelfth Night", and "The Glass Menagerie" drew a pathetic 54 per cent and 50 per cent respectively). This same frivolity of spirit may be observed in nearly all the worldly activity of the endearing Haligonian.

Mr. Major and his company would truly love to perform Brecht, O'Neil, and Strindberg, but probably they had to offer up their very lives to convince the executive of Neptune that the works of France's immortal playwright Moliere would be popular theatre fare.

The situation demands constant wariness on the part of those people who have the un-

happy job of choosing fourth-rate plays so that their theatre might one day thrive to produce the art it had set out to effect. Right now Halifax wants sexually-oriented farces - they'll get their fill this winter, and then perhaps Mr. Major will have the economic means of nurturing Halifax's immaturity into something resembling sophisticated awareness of what is plainly good and plainly bad.

Mr. Barbour harbours the belief that the fairly static nature of the acting company at Neptune is a "hopeful sign" for future unity or quality in its productions. The company came here for the most part, for the opportunity to work under Mr. Leon Major, but it also hoped to work under reasonably ample audiences and to do something to relieve the cultural stagnancy in Halifax.

But the audiences have been miserably bad, and the general interest apathetic. Dalhousie offers among the most serious offenders. As a result there now exists little hope for a lasting ensemble.

Bernerd Behrens has left, as have George Sperdakos, and Milo Ringham. The truly professional competence of these and their fellow performers has turned ignored, Halifax has turned its dripping repugnant nose towards the ever-present bowing alley. The Neptune Troupe doesn't need Halifax, the city needs the troupe. Their talents are in demand elsewhere, and they are leaving. And so might Neptune.

Yours truly,  
Jamie Craig.

# the berkely fight

The following comments are part of a report on the student protests which occurred this past Fall at the University of California at Berkeley. This commentary is taken from a section titled "The Limitations of Liberals: Faculty Actions and Attitudes". Eric Levine who wrote the report is a graduate student in Political Science at Berkeley, and Chairman of the Berkeley chapter of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS). His full report, titled "The Berkeley Free Speech Controversy", is available from SDS, 119 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y., for 15 cents.

THE most significant on-campus student movement since the 'thirties emerged during the fall semester 1964 on the Berkeley campus of the University of California.

THE University of California administration reserved to itself the right to impose and change rules at will, and had no real channels through which demands for changes could flow. Similarly, the administration retained the right to discipline students under its own rules...

American Universities, generally are set up along corporate, or bureaucratic centralist lines. All have, to some extent, the same problems in making and applying educational policy. The Berkeley situation is perhaps unique in the degree of centralism, the sophistication and self-aware dedication of the administrators to a corporate ethic, in the inflexibility of its deans, and in the failure to recognize the need to open up effective communication within the academic community...

ACCORDING to university policy, matters of educational policy reside with the Academic Senate made of full-time faculty members. Faculty impotence - even in areas generally recognized as its own purview - was underlined during the course of the dispute.

FROM the first, the students faced an administration reluctant to discuss the issues, so the protestors attempted to extend their support among the students and faculty by holding a series of rallies, passing out leaflets, and circulating petitions. The petitions were hastily drawn and numerous; yet they amassed hundreds of signatures. Most professors, however, expressed a wish to wait and see, and advised students to seek redress through normal administrative channels...

IN practice, however, there were no channels...

ONLY after three months of demonstrating, climaxed by the arrest of 800 students who held a sit down in the administration building, did the faculty begin to act collectively.

IN letters, speeches and informal discussions, one theme arose continually among professors: why did it take us so long? The answer lies in the conservative consequences of the liberal myths with which nearly all of the "liberal" professors clothe themselves. They have faith in the community, in the wisdom and good will of the administrators whom the Regents (wealthy businessmen chosen by the Legislature) have entrusted with running the school, with the accessibility of the administration to grievances and divergent interests within the academic community; they stress the complexity and difficulty of running a large university and the many pressures from outside which must be neutralized if the University is to survive and thrive. They tend to see conflicts as administrative not political problems, automatically resolved in the best practicable way through set procedures.

THEY deny, on principle, that interests within the academic community significantly diverge: disputes are within the family and are better not pursued than risk offending or disturbing the routine. They presume current procedures are adequate, that disputes only arise through misunderstanding and failure to communicate. They argue that, in the last analysis, the administration must be obeyed for it has had power delegated ultimately by the legislature.

THE power of the administration is legitimate and therefore must be just. To call it unjust, or to call for a redistribution of decision-making authority where unchecked injustice is manifest, is to challenge the legitimacy of the system: it is anarchy.

NOW, most of the faculty modified this position with examples of exceptions and problems and grievances of their own. But they saw these as necessary evils, exceptions to a basically sound system; furthermore they identified with the system even by seeing the administration as their "servants" (while conceding this did not usually work out in practice). Thus criticism of the system was criticism of their system. They saw the problem as one of letting the system work out the problems by its own machinery, to intervene risked destroying it.

ONLY when the system was threatened overtly and unquestionably - that is in times of crisis, when the mechanism of student protest and administration repression had led to a clear breakdown - did the faculty feel compelled to enter. Only during crises, in fact, were a significant number of professors ready to see that simple administrative matters were not the story - rather that some profound moral and political issues were at stake and that the faculty had to take sides, even if only to end the disruption of the routine.

THE main consequence of faculty attitudes and actions until the arrests was to muddy the issues and to strengthen the hand of the administration, by legitimating extraneous issues, expressing their own confusion about the issues, and supporting the administration position because of "power realities" on specific points where the Chancellor refused to budge. Only a handful of professors gave public support to the FSM from the early days.

THE bulk of the faculty remain more committed to the smooth running of the University than to effective measures to change the educational experience and guarantee all members of the academic community their Constitutional rights on campus.

SINCE the arrests, however, a large contingent, mostly younger professors, are deeply committed to the FSM position.

OTHERS have moved back into the background and can be called on to come out if there is more trouble: these will likely resign, for they moved from liberal faith to disillusionment and despair.



