

Perhaps prize-winning artist Lawren P. Harris looks so forlorn and lonely because Dr. Hicks criticized the awarding of First Prize to an abstract work, Harris' PENTAGON (not shown). In foreground is Henry Purdy's WHICH WAY: UP OR DOWN. Harris got \$1000 despite his distinguished critic.

Hicks blasts pentagon

By J.P. GOLDRING

President Hicks disapproved of the judges' choices, but nevertheless awarded the prizes at the Second Atlantic Exhibition of art in the A & A Build. ing November 15.

The top two prizes went to abstract paintings, PENTAGON by Lawren P. Harris, and RAMSIS, by Donald Samila.

Hicks complained about the selection of two abstract works for the top prizes, and did not pose beside the prize-winning paintings when they were photographed by the city Christopher Pratt's YOUNG WOMAN WITH A SLIP might have been an appropriate choice.

Pratt's painting is a most life-like work showing a young woman dressing. It has exceptionally fine, detailed lines, and realistic colour, (not to mention the

The other two award-winning paintings were R.T. Anderson's MY PARENTS, and J.C. Pratt's PLOUGH

Musical Notes



Music by Mozart, Schubert and Bach will be featur. ed in a concert by the Dalhousie Choral and Orchestra with David Wilson, conductor, on Sunday, Nov. 26 at 3 p.m. in the University of King's College Gymnasium as part of the regular Dalhousie concert ser-

Guest soloists are Lynn Channing, soprano; Kay Dimock, soprano. Marthe Guibord, alto; Morris Patton, tenor; and Philip May, baritone.

The program includes Schbert's Mass in G Major with the chorale and solo soprano, tenor and baritone voices. Three selections by Mozart will be performed. The sonata for organ and strings will be performed by Eleanor Ritcey May with the strings

The Ave Verum Corpus, a solo chorale selection and the Laudate Dominum, a solo soprano and chorale performance will also be presented.

The final item will be Bach's Christmas Cantata with the chorale, and solo mezzo-soprano, tenor and baritone voices.

The Dalhousie Orchestra and the Dalhousie Band will perform in a special concert next Thursday evening, November 30, at 8:00 p.m., in Room 21 of the Arts and Administration Building. Although the Musician's Almanac predicts a mixture of rain and snow for that evening, the concert should prove very enjoyable indeed.

The program will open with Johann Fischer's Tafelmusik played by the Orchestra under the direction of David Wilson. Following this will be Concerto Grosso No. 12, the Christmas Concerto, by the Italian-Baroque composer Francesco Manfredini. The Orchestra's last number will be a suite of Country Dances by Beethoven.

Following a brief intermission, the second half of the concert will be performed by the Band, conducted by Chalmers Doane. This part of the program will include the following selections: Ave Maria, German Dance, Slavonic Dances, French Festival, Dixieland Festival, Sing! Sing! Sing!, and a couple of marches.

IN A STORM. The four received a total of \$2250 in

prize money, donated by Dalhousie. Judges for the 42 entries selected for final consideration were Professor M. Usiani of Dalhousie, Professor Russell Harper of Sir George Williams and Carleton, and Moncrieff Williamson of the Confederation Art Centre in Charlottetown.

The exhibition will continue on the second floor of the A & A building until November 30.

Council decides

Bigger Bursaries Needed

By LINDA GILLINGWATER

Med, Education, and Science reps huffed and puffed but they failed to blow the universal accessibility program down.

Monday night Student Council accepted education as a fundamental human right and demanded that psychological and financial barriers be removed from post-secondary education.

Only eight per cent of eligible Nova Scotians attend university. The national level is ten percent. Two problems face senior high school students. One is money. Tuition, books, residence fees, and clothing cost approximately 1800 dollars a year. The other barrier is a pyschological one. Children from lowincome families hesitate to borrow large sums of money. The educational system is also at fault. In many cases, Council stated "it fails to relate adequately to the experience of every individual, fails to stimulate his natural desire to learn, and supresses individual and creative expression" and thus discourages further learning.

As long as these economic and social barriers exist real equality remains a farce. The principal goal of education, as Council defined it, "is to better society by developing the full potential of all citizens as free, creative, thinking and acting human beings and to help achieve equality of the essential conditions of human living."

The government has already taken steps to meet these conditions. Technical and vocational schools have been built to meet the present and future demands of industry. Further efforts are obviously necessary however. A mere 9 per cent of Canada's rural population attends college. Only one quarter of the college enrollment comes from families who make less than five thousand dollars a year.

The University Grants Commission and Nova Scotia's bursary scheme have partially alleviated the problem. It has not been solved. Council proposed that the government give a bursary of three hundred dollars to each resident of Nova Scotia with a senior matric who is accepted by any college. Money would be paid directly to the university; there would be no chance for abuse of the funds.

Inauguration of this proposal would have two advantages. Firstly it would allow more students to attend university. Secondly, once there, the students would better understand the value of their education and would be more disposed to borrow from the various student aid programs. Continuation of the scheme this year would have been slightly more than a half million dollars.

Principals from city high schools did not think finances were a problem. Doctor Hannon, principal of Queen Elizabeth High School said: "Ithink in this day and age there are plenty of opportunities for the students with the ability and desire to learn to finance their education." Mr. Caroll, principal of St. Pat's High also said that "there oven't too many financial problems." Scholarships, they both claim, are available. Admittedly. The Halifax Poppy Fund gives two one hundred dollar awards. The Home and School Association also provides fourteen. The Charitable Irish Society donates two hundred and fifty dollars. Dalhousie has a number of entrance scholarships. With all these opportunities why do only 28 per cent of university students come from the 52 per cent of Canadian families who earn less than five thousand

a year? These scholarships do not meet college costs; they are token awards and do not cope with the financial problems faced by the student in an adequate way. Nothing is done in either school to subsidize the student who cannot go to college because of finances except "in individual cases."

Dal's proposal will financially assist all students in their development to a full potential through educa-

Students with ability would no longer be totally handicapped by economic problems. Ability has to be coupled with desire. Council is also attacking the psychological problems. They will "support programs to improve the quality of education, leading to

the reform of the educational system, rendering it more attractive, motivating, and with greater emphasis on the individual." The high school visitation program, in effect for the last few years, is being enlarged and improved.

The proposal is being presented to the Provincial Government this week by Dennis Ashworth, Council President. The present education minister. E.D. Haliburton, had stated earlier this week that he was in favor of free tuition "if the province had the money." The council members did not agree with the minister. Dave Osherow and Sandy Cameron refused to approve the brief. "It's good for a student to suffer awhile," they commented.

Haliburton

N.S. grants highest

By J.P. GOLDRING Education Minister E.D. Haliburton said he favors elimination of university tuition fees, "if the province had the money." He made the statement in an interview with the GAZETTE on the methods and problems of financing higher education in Nova Scotia.

He added, "I feel that we're making all the sacrifices we can, and we're doing the best we can. We are spending over 33% of our budget on education, which is the highest in Canada." He did not say how much of this goes to post-secondary education, but it is much higher than the budget of 1965-1966, which provided \$4.5 million to universities, or 3% of the province's total budget for that year.

However, Haliburton seemed pessimistic about the effect implementation of Medicare may have on grants to education. "There is only so much in the pie: when we adopt Medicare, the other slices will have to get smaller, or we will have to find new sources of revenue. The government is not happy about going into Medicare, but we feel we have a commitment to do so."

The GAZETTE spoke with three officials of the provincial Education department November 14 to discuss what is being done in this province to provide for the rapidly-expanding needs of post-secondary institutions. All three, including the Minister, felt strongly that the province is giving education fair financial treatment.

Haliburton is also Minister of Fisheries and Minister of Lands and Forests. He relied largely upon a senior civil servant from the Education Department for statistics showing impressive progress in provincial aid since about four years ago.

The department distinguishes between capital grants and grants to help cover operating expenses. Capital grants include direct grants or loans for construction of new facilities; operating grants are made to help cover the expenses of running the institutions.

Operating grants to higher education have risen from about \$4.5 million in 1965-1966 and \$5.5 million in 1966-1967, to a projected total of \$14 million during this fiscal year. Part of this startling increase is explained by increased federal grants to the provinces for education, but a department spokes. man claimed that "This does not make up a great percentage." Asked whether the provincial contribution remained static while the increase was made made up of federal funds, the spokesman denied it emphatically. "This is an allegation of the President of your University, and it is without foundation." The province's contribution has increased constantly from year to year, both on an absolute and on a per-student basis, he said.

In the field of capital grants, the Department is equally sure that it is doing as well as it can. Under the present system, requests are made to the University Grants Committee by the individual universities. Building of new residences must be financed by the university or by the Central Mortgage and Housing Agency. Otherwise "the University Grants Committee considers every application on its own merits," said one official. Such grants are recommended to the provincial treasury by the Committee, which is authorized to approve grants of up to 90% of the total cost of a project, not including land and furnishings.

Haliburton defended the province's system of making grants, saying that "until a few years ago, we didn't provide anything to universities. This is newit started about four years ago. The Atlantic provinces aren't just trying to catch up with the rest of Canada in this: we're trying to catch up in everything. And any reports which claim that we are proportionally far behind the rest of Canada in respect to operating grants are based on outdated statistics: Nova Scotia has drastically altered her program and is now ahead of even Alberta."

The Drama Division of Dalhousie University's next production is the Bernard Frechtman translation of "Deathwatch" by Jean Genet. The production will be performed in the Studio Theatre in the Library Annext on Nov. 23, 24, 25, and 26. The performance will begin at 8:15 p.m. and there will be no seating after

Deathwatch (Haute Surveillance), Genet's first play, was first produced in 1949, and is in many ways characteristic of those ideas and theatrical methods to which he gives full expression in the later fulllength plays: "The Balcony", "The Blacks", and "The Screens". As always, Genet is concerned with a labyrinthine mythology, allowing his audience only a partial glimpse of the reality that lies beneath it. The scene of the play is a prison; its action is a power-struggle between three prisoners, But what is the prison? Genet's philosophy of the theatre is related to Artaud's concept of The Theatre of Cruelty, of the play performed to an audience rather than for an audience

The production will be directed by Robert Merrit of the Drama Division faculty, assisted by Jan Henderson. Green Eyes will be played by Nick Field, Lefranc by Bill Pell, Maurice by Clive Sweeney, and the Guard by Mike Ardenne. Admission is free.

NEW LOCATIONS

The office of the Dean of Medicine is now located on the 15th floor (west end) of the Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building. Phone numbers are:

Dean's Office - 429-7700 (loc. 110) Postgraduate Div. - 429-7700 (114)

Within the Dalhousie telephone system, (other than the Tupper Building) Dial 8, followed by 110). Those members of the staff of the department of English who have been accommodated in the Old

Law Building have now moved to 6094 University Avenue. Their phone numbers are as before with the exception of two new phones, extension numbers of which are not yet confirmed.

HAMILTON (CP)-When a pig's tooth turned up among the bones of a French duke, a McMaster University anatomy professor thought someone was playing a joke on him.

But after further research, Dr. J.E. Anderson decided the pig's

molar really belonged in the Louisburg, N.S., grave of the Duke d'Anville.

It had been wired into the duke's mouth as a false tooth, a common practice in the 18th century.

Dr. Anderson told members of

the Hamilton Hospital Associates Monday that he had identified bones found in a Louisburg grave as those of the duke and three other members of the French col-

The body later was transferred to Louisburg and was buried un1932 by archaeologists working at Louisburg, kept some time in a box in the fortress museum and then buried under a marker at Louisburg. REPRINTED FROM THE MAIL

der a church. It was exhumed in

STAR.

DGDS in trouble

The Dalhousie Glee and Dramatic Society is having staff and financial problems. Their problems started at the beginning of this term when Council took two months, according to the DGDS Director Larry Guptill, to decide on a director for the society.

In mid-October they finally selected Guptill, who learned that most of the people who had volunteered for a production had already worked, or were about to work in productions by the Drama Workshop, they got tired waiting for DGDS. According to Guptill, "we had an audition for a musical, but not four people showed up. Then we decided to try a series of one act plays." This met with the same fate.

Guptill was firm in his claim that Council was to blame for his present difficulties, saying "my ap. plication was in last spring, but they waited until the middle of October to decide.

Council also would have made it difficult for DGDS to produce a respectible show even if people were willing to participate. They cut the DGDS budget to \$800 from last year's \$1700, which would not have gone very far in meeting expenses.

Denis Ashworth, Students' Council president, commented, "they got \$800. . .That's as far as I want to go; it's lack of people." When questioned later he maintained that it did not take Council two months to decide on a director for DGDS, since the first Council meeting was not held until September 18, and the decision was made in mid-October."

Haliburton Society meets

By CHRIS LOBBAN

Thomas Chandler Haliburton, the creator of "Sam Slick", was the subject of a talk by Mrs. Martha Ryan, curator of Haliburton House in Windsor, at the meeting on Tuesday, Nov. 14 in the Haliburton Room

Haliburton began his career as a lawyer in the Nova Scotia Bar Association but later entered politics, first in N.S., and later in England where he became the first Nova Scotian to hold a peerage. While in N.S.

politics, he introduced government grants to colleges and thus began school taxes. He wrote about twenty books, four involving Sam Slick (e.g., The Clockmaker), and books about Nova Scotia.

Mrs. Ryan showed some slides of Haliburton House and its grounds, and many of the original pieces of furniture were pictured.

This talk was followed by a short violin medly by Joan Ebans, a King's Maritime Conservatory of Mu-

Here's what to look for...



A Dal Tiger snatches the ball from the grasp of his opponent, waiting six feet below, in this, another in a series of Gazette Sports Action Photos. Dal slaughtered the Grads in their first game last week. end. For more see page 5.



The Dal Student band practicing for the upcoming Johnson-Crawford marriage? No, the queen of the village religious festival in Tianguistengo, Mexico, where Dal students can participate this summer in CIASP projects. See page 3 for further details.

e	Ronald Reagan
	It's coming Page 4
	Sports Page 5
	Faton's Ad Page 6

The fascinating Personality

of Pete Robson. . Page 2

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Raise the fees

The Dalhousie Student Union has finally made a decision about universal accessibility. Frankly,

We can see no basis for either greedily approving a measure which in effect demands that our provincial government lower tuition fees by three hundred dollars, or, worse still, approving in principle the concept of universal accessibility.

Just what does the phrase "Universal accessibility" mean. And what does it mean to YOU?

This is what it means:

- (1) Anyone who wishes to attend a university and who has the capability of doing so, should be accepted irrespective of his class background. This, at a time when prices and taxation are such that there is almost nothing which is the sole domain of the sophisticated, well-bred, cultured segment of society. Do you honestly believe that you can do as well in university with a fisherman's son loungin beside you? Do you really believe that you can concentrate on a book which has been mauled by his once oily hands? Have you no self respect?
- (2) Further than this, what about the sons of miners, farmers, apple pickers, taxi drivers, etc.?
- (3) And this is not the extent of the lower class' infiltration. The logical extension of this ridiculous argument is that you will be FORCED to participate in the same educational process as the CHILDREN OF THE UNEMPLOYED! You won't even have the advantage that you had in high school, where district schools separated you from at least MOST of the riff-raff.

And most ludicrous of all is the thought that education is a "contributive social process". The council uses this hackneyed jargon in a desperate attempt to dupe the government into destroying the vestages of this last bastion of good, clean honest middle-class society. At the same time it ridicules the average student by attempting to implicate him.

But we for some, will not be led around by the nose. We know what being in the top eight percent means.

And what does the phrase "contributive social process" mean? And what does it mean to YOU?

This is what it means:

- (1) It means that you must consider yourself as a SLAVE of society, compelled to give something to it in order to gain something your-
- (2) Do you honestly think that someone who spends his time sucking up used knowledge can contribute anything. He is a parasite. But still, wouldn't you rather be a parasite than a slave?

We are forced to condemn the Student's Council for their totally irresponsible and unrepresentative actions, though we must point out that several members of that organization supported our point of view.

Join with us in presenting a brief Anti-Brief to the government. It will read:

We, the undersigned rightfully arrogant members of the educated elite, recognizing that we must retain our legitimate identity against the viscous onslaught of the barbaric hoardes of less deserving individuals constituting 92 percent of our society, do hereby demand of the government that either they stand up for the real purpose of a university, or abolish it.



The Student Housing Problem Still Exists!

Should Tenure go?

By PETER CRAWFORD

Most people know there is such a thing as tenure in a university, but few know much about it. The university does not publish anything to explain the issue to the students, but when I approached them they were willing to lend me a publication of the regulations. This was very pleasing considering how the administration is often overly cautious in giving any material to students.

The regulations explain the method of granting tenure in the following way. A new professor is granted a temporary contract for two years, and is then recommended for a full-time position, or in other words is granted tenure. If the university wants to make a further study of the Professor, it then grants another two year temporary contract. This would mean that the professor would not be considered until after four years of teaching at Dalhousie. Dean Cooke of Arts and Science says that this is the usual way at Dal. There is an exception, however. This is used when the university wants to encourage an already established professor to pull up stakes and come to Dal. In this case they would already have a great deal of knowledge about the man, and therefore could make a rational choice.

After four years, the university will either recommend the granting of tenure or give the person his release.

This particular method of granting tenure was developed five years ago, and it is in line with the standard practices of other Canadian universities. It is quite difficult for any University to be radically different from other universities for the academic force is highly mobile and hence

can work in the atmosphere of their choice. In any event, the university seems to have a valid reason for the present system of granting

But why does the university grant tenure? The main reason is the need to protect the academic freedom of the individual instructor. This seems to be the only real use but it alone is probably worth the continuation of tenure.

It would appear, however, that professors do not have any real use for tenure, or more specifically, not enough professors take advantage of the Academic freedom granted to them. It is only the minority of the staff which speaks out on issues as though they have nothing to fear. Indeed, professors who do speak out are usually thought

Once a professor has been granted tenure, he can only be removed 'for cause'., This means for an immoralistic nature or for gross incompetance and negligence. The faculty member would be brought before his colleagues and tried on the charge. Unless he is guilty, the university may not fire him. Indeed, it is almost impossible to fire a professor if he has been granted tenure.

Let us turn to the method of tenure, and how the university decides whether or not it wishes to keep a particular person.

Three criteria are used:

(1) the role of the man as a teacher. (2) the role of the man in his professional stand-

ing in the academic community (3) the role of the man as an individual in his department, and how he performs in com-

mittee work for the university. In talking to some professors, it is evident there is a difference of opinion as to the relative weight of numbers one and two. That is, is it more important for the university to look at the academic standing of a candidate, or to look at his ability to stand before a class and teach? I do not want at this time to debate the relative merits of either opinion, but would like to leave this question to a later date. Instead, let us consider them of equal merit, and progress from

What is the method of judging the various attributes the university wants in a professor? Academic standing is dermined by the publishing of the individual and is relatively easy to judge. That is, one leaves it up to the editor if he wants to publish the professor's treatise. Concerning his role in the department, it should be possible to distinguish between a good and a bad worker in

This leaves the problem of judging the professor's teaching ability. Dean Cooke mentioned three methods which were used. They are the exam results in a class, the opinion of the head of the department and student opinion as it reaches

one's colleagues and the Dean.
It does not seem relevant to consider exams. for they can either depend on the mental aptitude of the student, or on the relative easiness or stiffness with which the professor marks his papers. The opinion of the head of the department cannot really be used in an ordinary class, for they are never able to hear the lectures given. In special lectures or seminars given by the professor or in open meetings, however, there is an opportunity. The final reason does seem the most valid, and it concerns the student reaction.

This reaction is measured in two ways. The first is by the present system of course evaluation, and the second is by an informal method of students going to either the professor or to the head of the department and expressing their opin-

If students are such an asset to the university in helping it choose those eligible for tenure, should they not be encouraged to present their ideas? Some students might be afraid to complain about a professor, so maybe there should be an encouragement by the individual professors to alleviate their fears.

Thus both before and after tenure has been given the university could help improve their professor's ability to communicate with their students and hence decide whether or not they need tenure.

LETTER

Cameron House, Howe Hall, Nov. 6, 1967.

Dear Editor,

Since I have become a thesis only-student in the Faculty of Graduate Studies I have observed a rather surprising amount of discrimination against this group of students on campus.

At registration, when I offered to purchase a

student card I was told that as a thesis only-student I could not purchase one - reason unstated. In the next breath the administration official reminded me that "of course you must purchase a year book all graduating students must purchase a year book -I don't make the rules - I just apply them, chuckle, chuckle followed by a big smile". I don't smile. Being prevented from enjoying the privileges of participation in student activities while being forced to purchase a year book was not particularly hilarious to me. It also seems a rather poor way of encouraging participation in student activities. I might point out also that final year students in other professional faculties are not prevented from purchasing a student

It also seems that a thesis only-student by definition of the administration does not require medical care afforded to the rest of the student body. I have been informed (also with a chuckle, chuckle) that "We will be happy to look after your medical needs at going professional rates, we haven't worked out a system for you people - perhaps we will get around to it this year".

The whole problem boils down to the misconception that thesis only-students are in some way not full time students. As anyone acquainted with them is aware they are double time students - spending a long day at a lab and working an even longer night on

Gentlemen of the administration and student council a little fair play if you please!

Yours sincerely.

Reagan-

next U.S. President?

By ROBERT CHODOS, For Canadian University Press

BALTIMORE (CUPI) - The Ronald Reagan jokes (First Hollywood producer: "What do you think of Ronald Reagan for Governor?" Second Hollywood producer: "Ronald Reagan for Governor? No, Jimmy Stewart for Governor and Ronald Reagan for best friend.") are seldom heard now. They were never very funny anyway.

What is heard is increasingly respectable speculation that Ronald Reagan will be on the Republican ticket in 1968, either as Presidential or Vice-Presidential candidate. Since James Reston first discussed the possibility of a Rockerfeller - Reagan ticket --"It has everything against it except for one thingit might win," -- in The New York Times a couple of months ago, the idea has been receiving wide attention in the press. Two weeks ago it even made the cover of Time magazine, which treated it as a 'dream ticket': "Here is Rocky, launching his campaign from the steps of a Harlem tenement and blazing a triumphant trail through the nation's big cities; there is Reagan, wowing the farmers at the plowing contest in Fargo, North Dakota, and as he stumps through the cornfields of the Midwest and the canebrakes of the South, leaving in his wake legions of charmed citizens, particularly women, who will have 62 million

votes next year -- 4,000,000 more than U.S. men.' One factor that may act against such a ticket's ever coming about is that Reagan himself may be in no mood to settle for second place. He is at the moment one of five serious contenders for the Republican nomination (the others being Rockerfeller, Richard Nixon, Gov. George Romney of Michigan and Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois). He has so far denied any interest in a national campaign in 1968, but such non-candidacy is one of the strange traditions of American politics. In the last few weeks he has been perhaps the most visible Republican -- he upstaged Romney and the rest of his colleagues at the floating Governors' Conference in the Virgin Islands and has since been on Page One all over the country with his speaking tour of the Midwest.

One thing Reagan has already done is to silience those people who were singing funeral hymns over the dead body of the American right after Barry Goldwater would carry only five states in 1964. The corpse turned out to be very much alive. Despite Reagan's supposed 'moderation' in office in Sacramento, his ideology differs from Goldwater's only in details. He said last week that public welfare in America has been "a colossal and almost complete failure" and he out-hawks Lyndon Johnson and nearly everyone else on Viet Nam: "I don't think anyone would cheerfully want to use atomic weapons. But the last person in the world that should know we wouldn't use them is the enemy. He should go to bed every night being afraid that we might." He believes "it would be pretty naive to rule out the part the Communists played" in the widespread October 21 peace demonstrations; "You don't have to look under your bed anymore for Communists. You can just look out in front of your city hall.'

This sounds uncomfortably like the sort of rhetoric we heard in 1964, and we all know that 1964 was supposed to be a debacle for the Republican party and the American right. How then to explain Reagan's appeal? First there is his personality; personality has always been a more important factor than issues in American politics, and hence Reagan's past career as an actor (if what he and his ilk did in the movies can be called acting) provides him with perhaps the best possible background for a Presidential campaign. The Baltimore Sun described his performance at the Governors' Conference as "daz-

zling". It is probably largely because Ronald Reagan is Ronald Reagan that he could do in 1966 precisely seat wishy-washy Democrat Pat Brown in California, and by a million votes at that.

But there is a deeper reason as well. It is becoming clear that the forces that propelled Barry Goldwater to national prominence were forces whose strength was only beginning to be felt. James Q. Wilson, a Harvard professor of Government and a native of southern California, thinks that Reagan's appeal in his home state is the result of the transplantation of fundamentalist Protestantism from the small town to suburbia, of a growth-oriented society and of a deeply-rooted belief in business values and the sancity of property. Southern Californians believe that the function of government is to create the proper climate for business and are more likely to respond to symbolic, moral issues than to breadand-butter ones. Professor Wilson also thinks that this approach to politics is spreading to other areas of the country and will challenge the security oriented politics of the last two generations.

If he is correct, then anyone to the left of William Buckley (who sees Reagan as the voice of "responsible conservatism" and defends him against attacks from the Eastern liberal establishment, although he does not yet write about him in the worshipful manner in which he still talks about Barry Goldwater) can look forward to 1968 and beyond without enthus-

The Johnson-Goldwater campaign of 1964 moved the entire American political scene several degrees to the right; the dominant theme of the Johnson Administration has been not the War on Poverty in Appalachia and the ghettoes but the War on People in Viet Nam. To reverse this trend, it would be necessary for Johnson to be seriously challenged from the left in 1968. About the best that could be expected is that the Republican candidate would be a dove on Viet Nam and a 'me-too' on everything else. But a Johnson-Reagan campaign would simply accelerate the trend and still more firmly establish the far right as a force in American politics -- if Reagan loses. In a year when, as Esquire magazine said, the Republicans could easily defeat Lyndon Johnson if only they didn't have to run a candidate against him", it is hard to discount the possibility that we will wake up in the morning of January 21, 1969, and find that Ronald Reagan is President of the United

Peter Robson: year book chief

MAUREEN PHINNEY

"I'm different things to different people." Peter Robson, Pharos editor, aptly describes himself. Robson is also a soccer fullback, an Ed student,

last year's DGDS president, and an ex-president of

the Canadian University Drama League. As yearbook editor, he is aiming at better organi. zation, better quality photography and copy, in the

"I'm not too worried about the yearbook, but I am having trouble getting staff. We have a nucleus . but

Robson has stern words for the Education department." The B. Ed is a poor excuse for a degree. The year in the Education Department is a year to be en-

"Even though I'm not satisfied with the present educational structures, I don't think they're leading to student apathy. What apathy really means is that kids who are idealistic enough to want agood degree not just a pass, go to the library and study instead of getting involved in extra-curricular activities."

One kind of involvement that Robson disapproves of is "this big concern by Canadians about Vietnam. Canada is only involved in the war in an academic sense anyway. I think we should be more concerned about things closer to home. For example, what about the people at Dorchester that they strap to tables and beat every day? We should be more concerned with cleaning up our own backyard first."

Robson's future plans. "I'm throwing around the idea of joining CUSO for two years. I've been investigating the organization and it gives a concrete base to a lot of my unformulated ideas and plans. CUSO isn't a peace corps. Those who join are employees



of their host country, and its up to them as individuals to make good.

"I dislike the do-gooder missionary attitude of a lot of the people who go to work in other countries. I'm going abroad because I want to travel, and learn about

other cultures. If I'm any example of what Canada is like, then I guess they'll learn about Canada from

"This seems to fit into my philosophy basically I'm an idealist, but I'm a cynic at the same time."

Students Join Mexico's Revolution

Over 150 Canadian students will spend next summer in the mountains of Mexico. Dalhousie students were invited Friday to be among them.

The group sponsoring this temporary exodus is the Conference of Inter-American Student Projects (CIASP), a student organization which for more than five years, has been sending North American students to work on community development and social work projects during the summer months. They are engaged in what Mexico calls her "Revolution", the modernization of a country which is still backward in many places.

A meeting in the A & A building Friday attracted about a dozen students to hear an explanation of what CIASP is, and to see slides showing two typical project towns. The meeting was conducted by two former CIASP volunteers, Bernard Murphy of Holy Heart Seminary, Halifax, and Robert Evans of St. Michael's College, University of Toronto.

CIASP's summer projects last from early May to the end of August, and individual students can participate either for the whole summer or for one of two eight-week shifts. Students are not paid for their work, but transportation and accommodations in Mexico are provided by CIASP.

Students are trained during the school year for participation the following summer. The CIASP training schedule includes courses in Mexican language, culture, and history, and in basic community development techniques and principles. Projects are

financed by fund-raising schemes of the organization at national and local levels.

CIASP'S main concern is teaching basic skills and working beside Mexicans for the betterment of their communities. The Canadian CIASP units usually work in extremely primitive mountain regions without roads, electricity, or running water. There are also projects in small towns which have a higher standard of living, but large slum areas.

Projects vary according to local conditions, but most CIASP work concentrates on education, alphabetization, hygiene, nutrition, recreation, and construction of community projects. Emphasis is on stressing needs and suggesting cures, rather than on outright distribution of money or supplies. Past projects of other organizations proved that the longterm effect of indiscriminate gift-giving is to reduce local initiative and make people expect such gifts as a matter of course. Community development techniques promote the rise of a sense of co-operative work and progressive development.

CIASP started as a group of unconnected American college-sponsored projects late in the 1950's. In 1963, these projects combined for better organization and coordination through a joint office in Mexico City. The following year, the first Canadian group-a handful of University of Toronto studentsstarted working in the mountainous State of Hidalgo. Hidalgo is less than 200 miles from Mexico City, but in some parts is about 400 years behind the capital in development. Pisaflores, where this first group started work in 1963, has been a Canadian project every year since then. It now has a water system and a connecting road to a main highway, all built with the help, advice, and encouragement of CIASP'-

ers.

The Mexican mountain regions are divided economically, politically, and by the Church into a system of main towns and "ranchos". Each main town has a weekly market day and larger stores than are available in the smaller, more primitive ranchos. Most are also municipal centres and Roman Catholic parish towns, having a large church and one or more priests, who serve about 50 smaller communities (the "ranchos") covering usually over 100 square miles of mountainous territory.

The second Canadian group, including volunteers from U. of T. and the University of Western Ontario, continued the Pisaflores project in 1964 and expanded into several of the town's ranches. 1965 saw the expansion of CIASP into four new main town projects and several dozen ranchos. The expansion was covered by the establishment of several new Canadian CIASP groups from Kitchener to Halifax. Four St. Mary's students participated in 1965, and another four went south in 1966.

Recent expansion has spread CIASP literally from coast to coast in Canada, but the work is still concentrated in Hidalgo. Work is continuous from year to year. Groups entering projects for the first time generally act as a survey team, examining the problems of the community and determining what resources are available to combat these problems. Firstyear project reports include a record of which local individuals show most potential as leaders in future implementation of projects decided on. A project is considered most successful if the local people themselves, with the initiative and know-how acquired from the Canadians, complete a project during the

Conchintlan (population 210) is four hours' travelling time from the nearest town with electricity and a road. It has no telephones and no radios -- recreation is a problem and a simple thing like a basketball court gets the community together in a way which was never the case before. The men of Conchintlan (above) spent one day each week building a court laid out by the CIASP group in the summer of 1966. There was no level spot for miles around large enough to accommodate a regulation-size court, so a space was cut out of the hill-side in front of the village church. Work started with wheel-barrows improvised out of wooden boxes and hand-made wooden wheels, but moved more rapidly when CIASP provided a standard wheel-barrow. The costs of building and equipping the court were shared between CIASP and the community.

September-to-April period when the students are back in Canada.

The second year of operations continues the teaching and medical programs started the year before -these are an integral part of any project. Then new work is started on a larger project, which might be the construction of a water system, a road, a school, or basic hygienic facilities.

Many returned CIASP volunteers have fond memories of bed-bugs, diarrhea, and seven weeks living on the native diet. But CIASP isn't all hard work in primitive conditions. There is adequate time for recreation on the projects, and nearly two weeks of the eight-week program is spent by the entire contingent of Canadian volunteers together. All volunteers travel to Mexico City from Toronto by bus, a trip which may sound grim but is actually a 72-hour party, livelier than anything except, perhaps, the return trip eight weeks later. A five-day orientation program in Mexico City includes trips to museums and tourist traps, as well as lectures by Mexican specialists in various fields and visits to slum districts. These visits were started in 1966 to acquaint the students with extremes of poverty before they were split up into smaller groups and sent to individual projects.

Trips from Mexico City to the projects are the last stop before serious work begins. Travelling from Mexico City to a typical project in Hidalgo's Tianguistengo municipality takes six and a half hours by bus, followed by a four-hour hike or mule ride over mountainous trails where not even a jeep could

CIASP is no picnic. Nor is hell, as it might sound from some descriptions. Rather it is a challenge which requires energy, enthusiasm, determination and a great deal of tolerance. The good results of the projects may be seen in towns and ranches all over the Republic of Mexico. The effect on the Canadians is best seen by checking the annual project lists.

This opportunity is now open to all students in Halifax. Several Dalhousie students have already expressed interest in the program after Friday's meeting, and some of these seemed actively interested in joining it. Other students who may have missed the promotional meeting but are interested in CIASP may find out more about it by calling Bernie Murphy at 423-9014.



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CANADA **CAMPUS** REPORT

GUELPH B OF G LETS STUDENTS IN - SOMETIMES

GUELPH (CUP)—University of Guelph board of governors has accepted one of the major recommendations of the report on university government.

The board will allow the presidents of the student council and the graduate association to speak at board meetings at times when topics relevant to their organization are being discussed.

The report originally recommended such delegations would only join the meetings for the time it took them to speak or be questioned on a particular

Agendas of the meeting will be sent to graduates association and the student council so they may decide whether representation is desirable at any particular meeting.

The recommendation of the report that a member of the board of governors be appointed from a short list of at least three persons prepared by Students' Council was referred back to the Committee on University Government.

SOUTH AFRICAN EDITOR HAS PROBLEMS, TOO

CAPETOWN (CUPI)—Canadian student editors are not alone in facing disciplining by administrations. Chris Pritchard, editor of the Varisty, University of Cape Town newspaper, was expelled last month for "bringing discredit upon the university" by publishing certain articles

The articles in question are two editorials, a report of a Swedish "happening"; and a report of a campus religious symposium.

Protests against the explusion were registered by the student council president and the South African National Student Press Association. A Capetown Sunday newspaper studied the articles

in question and said they could not see any justifica. tion in expelling the editor.

Pritchard may return to classes next year, but a student council vote prohibits him from holding student office for the rest of his academic career.

STUDENTS TO LEAVE ADVISORY COMMISSION?

ST. JOHN'S, NFLD. (CUP)—The student president of Memorial University Saturday called the Student Affairs Committee a "pawn of the administration".

Memorial student president Fraser March said the committee was "a means of finding out what is going on in the students' minds, thus enabling them to formulate clamps to impose on the students."

The committee was set up as an advisory body to the president and as a channel of communication between students and the board of regents and senate. March said meetings of the committee were "just a pretence to let students think that they have some

a letter to Memorial president Lord Taylor March said "if reforms. . . are not enacted, then we will have no choice but to separate ourselves completely from the Student affairs Committee." He suggested nine students and three faculty mem-

bers appointed by the students to sit on the committee along with twelve of the university's choosing. All meetings should be in public, except when the committee rules otherwise, he said.

NFB depicts revolting youth

By LINDA BAYERS

The N.F.B. film, Nobody Waved Goodbye, presents the viewer with the pathetic picture of a youth brought down by the pressures of conventional society. The viewer is led through the action by the Toronto metropolis with its speed-ridden freeways

Peter Mark, the story's hero, is bored with the educational system and his parents' strict control --he wants out. His mother sees things differently, of course. She envisions her son as a lawyer, "after two years of college". Pity she does not even know

what being educated, gaining knowledge, or being a lawyer means. But the poorthing is hopelessly steeped in middle-class conventions. After all, everyone's son goes to college these days. Her protests when Peter stays out "too late" one night are too much for his manhood to bear -- he is eighteen, so he finds his own apartment.

Peter's father is the epitomy of the "father gone wrong". He refuses to bail his son out of jail when Peter is arrested for dangerous driving. Father is too engrossed in business to care about his son's

Kerans on Marx at Encounter

"I don't know if Karl Marx was right" said Father Kerans at a recent Encounter gathering, "but he was interesting. Man, in his attempt to create a society with room for everyone, has built models leading to more problems. Capitalism, for instance, solves scarcity but results in overproduction. Thus advertising had to be developed."

What was Marx's solution? "Marx bought the debate to an entirely different level. He thought matter is static, structured data which leaves out man's creative power and freedom. Marx wanted to humanize nature and naturalize man." How? Father Kerans did not quite say.

Is Marx's accusation that religion is the opium of the people justified? "This has a certain amount of truth. Marx has compelled Christians to think about their salvation and place in society. A Christian is susceptible to the short-sightedness and bias all men develop, for men are unwilling or unable to attend to all the implications of the truth. This unwillingness

to search further is man's alienation from himself. He seeks the truth to satisfy his position, and in turn develops tensions in society."

People are out to protect what they have. "For example, in the short run free trade is bad, in the long run good. In the long run, though, we wouldn't be around to enjoy it." How does the Christian overcome this? "Christians can do it by the cross and the resurrection. Christ must be actively engaged in changing society. This sacrifice to future society
--the Kingdom of God--is beyond history, a place in which all will share. This is the trans-historical goal for which Christians hope.

How does Karl Marx suggest that we shift to the solution to the problem of levels of communication." Was Karl Marx right? "Well, he was interesting."

long run view? Father Kerans ventured to say only 'Marx wanted to change the world by knowledge of the future, not the past. He wanted revisionism, a

The only one who seems to understand Peter is his schoolmate and girlfriend. Julie, unkempt, rational, practical--yet fun-loving--constantly touches his irresponsibility, but never destroys it. Meanwhile, Peter finds that "freedom" is no bed of roses.

He is mortified to find that a youth with his extraordinary education can make only forty dollars a week as a clerk. One by one his "ideas of life" collapse. He quickly learns to make extra money by shortchanging the tenants at the parking lot. But Peter cannot even do this right -- he short changes regular

The final blow at last falls on Peter--Julie leaves home and appears at his apartment with the ultimatum "we leave now with your \$200, or I leave alone.

Unable to get the money from his father, Peter accuses him of being "a poor excuse for a father", and steals a car and money from the parking lot. Julie refuses to escape in this manner. She too decides to leave him, but agrees to give him one more chance. She confesses her pregnancy.

He chooses what he thinks is freedom, and drives into the night alone with his worst enemy--himself.

It's coming ...

-Drama Division play, Studio Theatre, Library Annex, 8:15 p.m. Jean Genet's Deathwatch will be presented. Tickets available from Drama Division Secretary, Drama House, 6188 South St.,

-Theatre in Three Quarters, King's Gym, 8:30. Three one-act plays will be presented. Sponsored by King's Dramatic Society.

SATURDAY 25 NOVEMBER: -Drama Division play, Studio Theatre, Library Annex, 8:15 p.m. Jean Genet's Deathwatch.

SUNDAY 26 NOVEMBER: -Dalhousie University Concerts, King's Gym, 3:00 p.m. Dalhousie University Chorale with members of

Halifax Symphony, performs works by Schubert, Mozart, and Bach. -Drama Division play, Studio Theatre Lib. Annex, 8:15 p.m. Jean Genet's Deathwatch.

TUESDAY 28 NOVEMBER: -Economics Dept. lecture, room 215 Chem. Bldg., 3:30 p.m. Fred Blaire speaks on the fourth annual

review of the Economic Council of Canada. WEDNESDAY 29 NOVEMBER:

-Dal Film Club, room 117 Dunn Bldg., 7:30 p.m. Kenneth Anger's Inauguration of Pleasuredom.

THURSDAY 30 NOVEMBER: -Concert, room 21, A & A, 8:00 p.m. Dal Orches-

tra and Band.

-Dal Film Club, room 117 Dunn, 7:30 p.m. Kenneth

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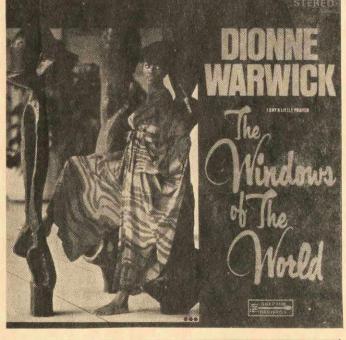
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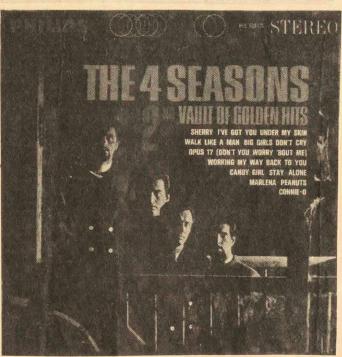
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Soccer Tigers Trounce King's

By Guy Masland

The Dalhousie Tigers Soccer Team ended the season on a winning note at the St. Mary's field Saturday afternoon as they walloped their cross Campus rivals from King's by a score of 4-1.

It was "Mr. Man-On-The-Spot", the ever present Gordie Watson who banged in Dal's first goal as the King's goalie fumbled and Watson was right there to walk the ball into the net. However Dal's lead was short lived as eight minutes later, at the thirty-one minute mark of the first half John Dickinson, the most dangerous player on the King's squad, lobbed a weak shot over the head of goalie Ken Murray from a goal mouth scramble, to make it 1-1 at half time.

The Tiger's fierce determination to defeat their arch-rivals came to the fore in the second half, as they banged three goals past a porous King's defence. Spurred by the sweet smell of victory and urged on by the courageous saves of Ken Murray, Dal drove relentlessly on the King's goal time after time. Finally their drives ended in success as linkman Abdul Labi booted a hard drive from twenty-five yards out that the King's goalic could not control, and the ball went into the net just beneath the crossbar to give Dal a lead they never relinquished.

Once again it was the bustling Gordie Watson who was parked on the King's doorstep to convert a fine Ishmael Buere cross in Dal's third goal.

At the thirty-seven minute mark Guy Masland lofted a free kick into the King's goal mouth. The ball came out to little Patav Rubuis, who made no mistakes as he cracked the ball into the open goal for the prettiest goal of the game to clinch the victory for Dal.

This game was marked by an all out effort by the whole Dal team. Frank Jackson played by far his best game of the year at right wing as he used his speed and soccer skill to its fullest by bearing the King's defence with their faces in the mud. Cliff Baird was always dangerous on the forward as was the promising Dave Kerr. Abdul Labi and Guy Masland at the link positions kept the ball in the King's end for much of the second half. A big tribute to our "Big Four" (plus one-Murray of course!) on defence for an outstanding defensive game as they foiled all but

one of the Kingsmen's dangerous rushes. Lead by Captain Vince Ingham who was ably supported by Basil Cole, Bob Steinoff and Peter Robson, plus great back up by men Dave Frith and Bob Rile. Whne interviewed Coach Norm Vickery had this

to say about the game and the season as whole:
"It was a nice way to end the season. It leaves
a good taste in everybody's mouth. We seemed to
lack the full perseverance to utilize to the full our
great talent this year."

"If we can find a goalie as good as Ken Murray for next season it should be a fine year for Dal." Coach Vickery is going to be visiting high schools to recruit new material for the next season, a couple of stars from the West Indies are also expected to come to Dal.

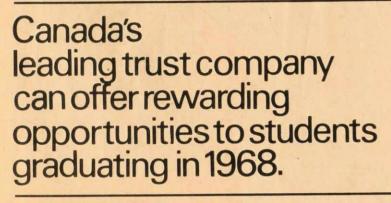
A salute to our "friendly rivals" across the campus for a fine effort in defeat.

I would like to take this opportunity to pay a tribute to the players who played their last game for Dalhousie on Saturday.

At the head of the list is goalie Ken Murray who had toiled for four long years for the Tigers, and although ten seconds is the closest he ever came to a shutout he has one of the finest records a Dal goalie has ever had, and each game has been marked by his many fine serves.

Former "X" star Cliff Baird has ended his eligibility and will surely be missed next year. Our fine backs Bob Steinoff and Peter Robson will be moving to the greener pastures. It will be hard to find men of their calibre. Also Abdul Labi, one of the team's key figures will be leaving us this year.

Finally a word about our rookie coach Norm Vickery who has done a fine job in bringing this team through a successful season. With a year of experience under his belt and a good nucleus of good players returning for next year Coach Vickery, ably supported by the comic Colin Duerden (they say he's been around for fifteen years now) and quick witted Ivan Ho, expect to improve on this year's 3-3 record. With a few breaks this season Dal could have won some key games that were very close; U.N.B. and S.M.U. were only one goal differences and we outplayed "X" only to lose 2-0. However, next year is a new season and only time can tell



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BRUCE BOURASSA

At 6'6' Bruce Bourassa is one of our best rebounders. His 190 lbs., are used to great advantage underneath the hoop. As well Bruce has shown that he can score difficult shots and last year had some very good games. Since last year Bruce has improved tremendously. His agility and speed are noticeably better than last year which can be attributed to his summer of basketball in the States at Camp All-America where he worked out with some good American College players. This year Bruce is playing at a forward position and will be an important cog in Dal's basketball team.



GERRY SMITH

Gerry Smith is a rugged basketball player. His style of play is that which a basketball coach looks for when scouting prospective players; Gerry has mastered all aspects of the game with good fundamental skills. Gerry makes everything look easy merely because he does it properly and as a result Gerry's abilities may tend to be overlooked by some fans. Coach Yarr is not fooled, however, for he knows that Gerry is the type of player who can be depended on to go into a game at anytime and give a consistently good effort.

Fans can expect to see a lot of Gerry Smith this season.

X Defeats Dal 8-3

By Guy Masla

Last Saturday Dal played host to a large well balanced St. F.X. hockey team that whipped Dal 8-3. Chi Chi Farenzena led the "X" attack with a hatrick while Bob Stoddard tallied twice to pace the Tigers in defeat.

The first seven and the last nine minutes of the game were nightmare and spelled the difference for Dal, as "X" struck early and had a 4-0 lead at the 6:50 mark of the first period.

Farenzena tallied at the one minute mark followed by Fraser at 4:25. It was Farenzena who blinked the light against 6:25 on a fine slap shot. Twenty five seconds later MacDonald scored from Poirier as 'X' skated off with a 4-0 lead after one period.

The Tigers struck early in the second period as Keith Sullivan tipped in a pass-out from the boards with Bruce Walker and Bob Colavecchia drawing assists. Bob Stoddard dented the twines behind the St. F. X. netminder at 14:55, with a quick wrist shot from thirty feet out to bring Dal within two goals. However Riopelle scored for "X" just fifty seconds later to give them a 5-2 edge after two periods. "X" broke through for three more goals in the final stage before Dal was able to reply as Fraser scored at 10:40; Farenzena completed his hatrick at 13:30 and

Oja rounded out their scoring with 15 seconds remaining in the game. But the Tigers were not to be denied as Bob Stoddard scored his second goal of the game as long-shot bounced over the "X" goal with one second remaining in the game with centre Don Nelson drawing the assist on the play, to make the final score St. F. X. 8, Dal 3.

The team has a lot of rookies and apart from the initial shock and nervousness (by the time they recovered they were behind 4-0) the boys played pretty well against the somewhat larger "X" players.

The goaltending was outstanding for Dal as Ron Sineiwicz turned in a strong performance and must get the nod for "Tiger of the Week."

Coach Walford had this to say about the game: "Apart from the first and last few minutes, the middle was pretty good. It was our first big game and with many rookies the boys were nervous."

"Play was a little spotty. We'll do better next time. We are strong in goal, that's for sure. In Sineiwicz and Mike Kennie we have the best goaltenders in the league."

Thursday night at 7:15 the Tigers play St. Mary's at the S.M.U. rink and Sunday they return home to take on St. Dunstan's Saints in an afternoon tilt.

Tigers Win 87-61

By Gary Holt

After several years in which Dalhousie Varsity Basketball teams had pretty much their own way in defeating the collection of alumni and former Dal stars, it was good to see this year's edition of the annual clash prove to be an excellent basketball game.

The game started slowly as neither team was able to mount a very consistent offense. This was the reason for the relatively low half-time score of 39-23 in favour of the Varsity.

In the very early going the Alumni held very small leads but they so disappeared as the Varsity's running and superior rebounding began to control the game. This enabled them to pull away to their 16 point bulge at the half.

The Charlottetown boys paced the Varsity attack in the first half as freshman Brian Peters hooped 12 and junior Kevin White threw in 10. Tom Beattie showed why he was one of the Varsity stars last year as he hit for 10 points to pace the Alumni.

Again in the early going of the second half as they had in the beginning of the game the Alumni stayed with the Varsity mainly on the early accuracy of former Dal MVD Norm Vislement Learning

with the Varsity mainly on the early accuracy of former Dal MVP Norm Vickery and Jesse Dillard. The superior conditioning of the Varsity squad became evident and they went on to outscore the Alumni

48-38 in the second half.

Bruce Bourassa who did not start the game showed that maybe he should have as he potted 15 points to pace the Varsity and was strong on both boards. Kevin White showed consistency as he dropped in

another 10 and fellow islander Brian Peters was not far behind. Norm Vickery hit for 8 points and Tom Beattie for

7 to lead the Alumni in the second half.
Scoring: Varsity: Peters 21, Bourassa 21, White
20. Durnford 8. Smith 7. Cassidy 5. Cohen 4 and

20, Durnford 8, Smith 7, Cassidy 5, Cohen 4, and Bethune 1.

Alumni: Beattie 17, Dillard 9, Vickery 8, Archi-

bald 6, Hughes 5, Clarke 5, Shaw 3, Gamberg 3, Reynolds 2, Lacas 2, and Boswick 1.

Foul Shots: The shooting in general was not good as the Varsity hit on 39.1 per cent of their shots and

as the Varsity hit on 39.1 per cent of their shots and the Alumni hit on 35.8 per cent. The Varsity were able to make up the point spread because they were able to get second and third shots with superior rebounding.

I have been watching Dal basketball for three years and this is the most hustling team I have seen. If the ball is free they go get it.

Bruce Bourassa looks very much improved over last year and some of the shots he scored on were in the unbelievable category.



Gazette artist Gillingwater catches thrilled smile of Dal star Brian Peter's fifth hoop.

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Students riot

ITHACA, N.Y. (UNS)—The censorship of a campus literary magazine caused a riot by some 1,000 angry Cornell University students here.

They prevented the arrest of five students by surrounding the unmarked police car in which they were being held, letting the air out of the tires, snapping off the aerial, and writing obscene words on the car.

They threw snowballs at district attorney Richard Thaler,

dislodging his glasses.

The students shouted: "Get off the campus," and "There are no dirty words, just dirty minds."

"We had a riot on our hands," said the district attorney after retreating to the town. He then armed himself with an injunction to stop the sale and distribution of the magazine, the Trojan Horse, containing an article considered offensive.

The 14-page article, "Selections from the Journal of David Murray," included a description of some sexual fantasies. The author is said to be a non-student now on the West coast.

The printer, Art Craft of Ithaca, Inc., refused to handle the piece on the grounds of obscenity but ran off the rest of the issue. The student editors, however, were not to be denied. Using an offset press, they published the article and stapled it to the front jacket of every one of the estimated 14,000 copies of the Trojan Horse.

The next day, James M. Hereson, the chief campus policeman, concluded the piece was obscene. Acting on his own he raided Williard Straight Hall and Noyes Hall, where the magazine was for sale, and confiscated 135 copies.

David M. Brandt, president of the executive board of student government, said they would defy the ban by selling the magazine.



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