

## U.S. in Vietnam Her legal position is almost "farcical" says Aitchison

By CATHERINE MacKENZIE  
ASSIT, NEWS EDITOR

The legal case for the United States presence in South Vietnam is nothing short of "farcical" says Professor J.H. Aitchison, head of the political science department.

Dr. Aitchison speaking at the first "Topical Hour" (a weekly discussion of international affairs) outlined the political events which he says have complicated the Vietnamese situation since the signing of the Geneva Accord of 1954.

This agreement called for elections throughout Vietnam in 1956, under supervision of an international commission, to establish a unified government for the country.

The elections never took place. Why not? Who was responsible for the violation of the 1954 agreement? Was it the government of Ho Chi Minh, or the American backed Diem regime.

Dr. Aitchison said it is universally recognized that if elections had been held in 1956, the Vietnamese people, both in North and South, would have voted overwhelmingly for the government of Ho Chi Minh in Hanoi.

However the U.S., with the blessings of Diem decided to "prevent the Vietnamese from voting for their own suicide." Thus the legal status of both the North and South Vietnamese governments was shattered with the violation of the international agreement.

It was not until 1959 that the opposition organized militarily into the Vietcong. Until then they had concentrated solely on political action, Aitchison said. Whether or not Hanoi was the organizer is still disputed.

He quoted a noted authority on Vietnam, Devillers as maintaining that the Communists had entered the conflict reluctantly, and that opposition was, in fact, a "grass-roots" movement organized to combat strong-arm policies of the Diem regime.

The U.S., who had up until this time merely supplied the payroll for the South Vietnamese army, began in 1961 to send advisors to the foundering Diem forces. The story of the subsequent overthrow of Diem, and the constantly vacillating policies of the generals is well known.

In addition to the American decision to send massive military man-power into the conflict, this summer has seen other interesting developments said Dr. Aitchison.

In August, H. Cabot Lodge made the surprising statement that the U.S. would not pull out if asked to do so by a government of South Vietnam.

Subsequently General Maxwell Taylor said that the generals would not support any government which did not support U.S. presence.

Bill Moyers, press secretary to President Johnson, made an announcement to the effect that the U.S. could not leave if asked to do so by a government which it felt did not reflect the views of the South Vietnamese or the generals.

On the other hand, the U.S. could hardly stay if asked to leave by a government commanding both military and popular support.

This leaves the military which has been described as "an army in search of a country", in the position of calling the shots in South Vietnam.

Dr. Aitchison said that, although the Americans genuinely long for peace, they refuse to suffer the humiliation that would result from their withdrawal.

Both the U.S. and Russia recognize, he said, that such a withdrawal would result in a stepping up of the Chinese activities on behalf of violent revolution.

Thus he foresees the continuance of the existing stalemate so long as the Chinese are contesting the leadership of the Communist world.

The "topical hour", primarily for students of international politics but open to all members of Dalhousie's academic community, are held at 2:30 every Friday afternoon in Room 217 of the Arts and Administration Building.

# Dalhousie to have own carnival

## IN BRIEF

Liz Campbell, council vice-president, said on Monday night that it is the duty of Council to encourage people to make fools of themselves.

She was speaking in favour of the mass participation program scheduled for this week-end's Fall Festival. It has become the policy of the Council she said, to foster mass participation activities in the future rather than the mass audience type of the past.

This week-end, Ian Henderson, recently appointed Canadian University Students Overseas Chairman for Dalhousie, will travel to Ottawa for the Annual Meeting. The Council intends to promote CUSO activities on the Dalhousie Campus.

Council has been investigating the possibility of getting reduced air fares for Dalhousie students, it is hoped that a similar service may be provided for the railway.

The Constitution Committee presented a revised bylaw regarding elections and nominations to Council. Since no effective method of policing the amount of money used in campaigns can be found the committee recommended that the length of the campaigns be controlled. The by-law was accepted with one amendment.

October 7 Pat Kenniff national president of CUS, will be present for a special meeting of the Dalhousie Student's Council, to discuss union policy. In addition, the new Winter Carnival Chairman will be appointed at this meeting.

Council is considering holding one of its regular meetings in the rink or gym to allow students to see their Council in action.

## AUSTRALIANS TO STRIKE

Melbourne - Australian students are considering a one-day general strike to protest poor conditions in primary, secondary and higher education.

The Council of the National Union of Australian University Students (NUAUS) has voted to support the proposed strike.

The motion will now be debated by individual student bodies. If there is general support, the strike will probably be held in the spring of 1966.



CAN WE ROBBIE. CAN WE REALLY!

## Along the hustings

# Party chiefs promise aid to education in appeal for vote

By Gazette News Staff  
and The Globe and Mail

Conservative leader John Diefenbaker last weekend began his nation-wide campaign for the Nov. 8 general election with a national plan for education that includes a \$3 increase in per capita grants to university students.

Meanwhile, in Ottawa, Prime Minister Lester Pearson made a bow in the direction of the student vote.

He said he will seek ways to allow students to vote at university residences and that the Government will lift the provincial ceiling for federally-guaranteed student loans.

The increase in the per capita grants to university students to \$5 from \$2, would be on an interim basis until a new formula is established, said Mr. Diefenbaker.

There would also be a special allowance for universities

which draw a large proportion of their students from outside the province or country.

"We will increase research grants to the National Research Council. We will very greatly increase grants to the Medical Research Council. We will carry out all the recommendations of the Hall Royal Commission in the education and health fields and set up a capital fund for research and teaching hospitals. We will increase income tax deductions, now allowable on gifts to universities."

In previewing the party's policy on education, Mr. Diefenbaker called for an increase in the per capita grant to universities from \$2 to \$3 a head, with periodic further increase, earlier in October, 30 or Monday, Nov. 1.

Mr. Pearson said also that he will ask university presidents and principals if they can facilitate voting by students in their home ridings on Nov. 8 or at the advance polls on Saturday, Oct. 30 or Monday, Nov. 1.

Mr. Pearson also announced a step to expand the student loan program to meet unexpectedly large demands.

Under this program the federal Government guarantees bank loans of up to \$1,000 a year to students who can meet a test designed to discover if they need the cash to get a higher education.

During the first year of operation, ending last June, loans totalling \$26,400,000 were made to 42,500 students.

The provinces administer the plan and Mr. Pearson says "it is now evident that more students are qualifying for loans than can be accommodated within the current allocations of some provinces for this academic year."

"The provincial Governments have been notified that the federal Government will recommend to Parliament that provincial allocations be increased to such a

degree that no student who can meet the agreed standards of eligibility need be denied a loan because of the size of the provincial allocations."

Under the present law, if a province exceeds its allocation of loan funds this year, it can charge the excess against next year's allocation. Mr. Pearson proposes to ask Parliament to amend the law to wipe out the charge against next year's allocation so that provinces have freedom to accept all qualified loan applicants this year.

Here is a breakdown of funds paid out to the provinces to date, with the number of students involved: \$450,000 (737); Prince Edward Island \$293,000 (469); Nova Scotia \$1,760,000 (2,513); New

Brunswick \$1,350,000 (2,027); Ontario \$14,060,000 (21,920); Manitoba \$1,380,000 (2,272); Saskatchewan \$1,880,000 (2,992); Alberta \$2,100,000 (4,519); British Columbia \$3,110,000 (5,030); Yukon and Northwest Territories \$17000 (21).

These students "disfranchised by distance" represent roughly one out of every 300 Canadian voters.

Malcolm Scott of CUS in releasing these figures said: "The Prime Minister couldn't see why it was difficult for students to go home to vote. Perhaps if he realized the distances involved, he would be able to see their plight more clearly and sympathetically."

Over 7,000 of those affected live at least 500 miles from home. Nearly 4,000 of these live at least 1,000 miles from home.

Mr. Scott commented, "The student vote is nearly as large as the armed forces vote. Can you imagine the fuss if one-third of the servicemen were disfranchised?"

CUS is advising students to appeal in person, since there is no nationwide ruling on what constitutes "ordinary residence". Each student's case will be decided locally on the basis of the facts presented.

Students not on the voting list in the university constituency may

Students' Council has called for a "Dalhousie University Winter Carnival, aimed at the Dalhousie student," in a unanimous motion passed at Monday night's meeting.

In accepting the resignation of Carnival chairman, Frank Hennigar, Council criticized the far-reaching aims of his program as being too risky, both financially and academically.

It was felt by many Council members that Hennigar's program was not primarily aimed at the college student. In Carl Holm's words "it was geared to Joe citizen rather than Joe college."

It was concluded Hennigar's resignation was due to personal pressures, combined with the assumption that the "campus atmosphere" was not favorable for the implementation of his program.

The chairman himself, was not at the meeting and has since been unavailable for comment.

According to Liz Campbell, Council vice-president, the scaled down carnival should be based on "mass participation and fun for the student."

Sliding down snow hills on pieces of cardboard and building ice palaces were features of the Queen's Carnival which Shaw felt might well be considered for Dal's program.

The new motion, which revokes last year's "compromise" pronouncement on Carnival stipulates that any "major events such as a concert" may be held in conjunction with other Universities and "any other events which outside groups will plan, sponsor, finance and publicize will be encouraged."

The Carnival steering committee, headed by Bob Murphy of S.M.U., was criticized during discussion of the motion.

Dal's representative, Kay Freeman said she has had "no communication whatsoever" from either Murphy or Hennigar.

The question of Senate relations was brought up by Shaw, who said that if Council decided to sponsor a Halifax Winter Carnival this year "we would be in trouble" with the Senate. He said he hopes to report back to Council on Senate relations, in the next few weeks. This problem was, he said "his main reason for running for Council President."

Applications for the position of Carnival chairman will be considered during the coming week, the appointment to be made at the next Council meeting.

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## Quebec students to walkoff

MONTREAL (CUP) - Student governments of all universities and classical colleges in Quebec, with the exception of Laval University, have agreed to withhold co-operation from the province's government-student committee on bursaries.

McGill and Montreal Universities led the way for the break. McGill Students' Society President Sharon Sholzberg said of the government:

It's time to stop playing games which is what they have been doing with us recently."

McGill and Montreal councils now are asking for their negotiations with the government to be carried on at the ministerial level.

Miss Sholzberg and Michel Pelletier, president of the U of M student union, have asked for a meeting with Education Minister Paul Gerin-Lajoie in the near future.

The government-student committee on bursaries was set up by Mr. Gerin-Lajoie, then Minister of Youth, as part of the Quebec Liberal party's election platform. It has included representatives from all Quebec universities and classical colleges.

The committee, during its first two years acted as a political pressure group. During this period provincial bursaries rose from twelve to twenty million dollars a year.

Last year however the government changed the nature of the committee to a working body whose student representatives would only be technical advisers.

Meetings of the committee and its research documents are now kept secret.

Miss Sholzberg does not object to the new role of the committee. But she wants its documents made public.

"Every year the government promises we will have a voice in that years bursaries, but we never do," she said.

Brunswick \$1,350,000 (2,027); Ontario \$14,060,000 (21,920); Manitoba \$1,380,000 (2,272); Saskatchewan \$1,880,000 (2,992); Alberta \$2,100,000 (4,519); British Columbia \$3,110,000 (5,030); Yukon and Northwest Territories \$17000 (21).

## Villagers to make scene at Hoot

An internationally-known folk singing group, The Villagers will headline Fall Festival events during the weekend.

The Villagers, who come here from Toronto, appear Saturday night at the Dalhousie Rink during a festival hootenanny. The hoot starts at 8:30.

A Montreal newspaper review of The Villagers on June 12 of this year said: "They call themselves The Villagers, but hicks they are not."

"This enthusiastic and cohesive trio of Torontonians has been together only since January but are drawing larger audiences than most Canadian name groups."

"...They are young, smooth, full of vitality and put on a very entertaining show."

"Others have come up with fine voices and good instrumentation, but The Villagers add that all-important quality - the ability to transmit enthusiasm to an audience."

To make sure Dal's female students take the field day seriously, the mens residence has issued a challenge on behalf of the male student body.

"From the magnificent muscular men of Dalhousie University to the women of Dal hereafter to be known as Pestiferous Petticoated Plebians or Plebs for Simplicity - GREETINGS:

"Let it hereby be known that on this the twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty five, it has become apparent that once again it is our solemn and profound duty to reassert indubitably our indefatigable male superiority."

"To this end we shall humble ourselves to assemble on the eve of Friday next our might and kindred on the field of honour. With no venomous animosity, we challenge the plebs to gather their forces in like manner to show just cause why this supremacy exists."



VILLAGERS SWING INTO FALL.

Will appear at rink on Saturday night. Promises to be terrific show.

# DON'T FINK FALL FESTIVAL

**The Dalhousie Gazette**  
 CANADA'S OLDEST COLLEGE NEWSPAPER  
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# Free Education

The following is the text of the McGill resolution passed by the Lennoxville Congress of the Canadian Union of Students.

Whereas equality of opportunity is a fundamental principle of our society;

Whereas the sole determinant of the undertaking of higher education should be academic qualification;

Whereas there exist today social and financial barriers to higher education;

Whereas the elimination of financial barriers would represent a major step forward in the democratization of higher education;

Whereas the decision to pursue higher education is often obscured by financial obstacles;

Whereas earnings foregone represent a real and most serious cost;

Whereas the fullest development of its human potential is an economic necessity for Canada.

Be it resolved that this Congress adopt the principle of universal accessibility to post-secondary education.

Universal accessibility means the abolition of all social and financial barriers to post-secondary education.

Further be it resolved that this Congress adopt as the first priority of the Canadian Union of Students the abolition of all these social and financial barriers as soon as possible. And further that, as a first step, this Congress seek the elimination of tuition fees.

Pretty dry stuff. But it might be the signal for a revolution provided the students of Canada are willing to do a bit of thinking and a lot of acting.

Read the resolution again, carefully this time. It calls for free education and the Gazette suspects that some of you good citizens of Dalhousie may disagree with this concept.

Some of you might feel that your representatives at Lennoxville had no business voting for such a "radical" proposal without consulting the students, without holding a referendum to ascertain your opinions. If this is the case let your feelings be known, write a letter to the editor or buttonhole Robble Shaw in the Council office some afternoon this week. Tell the world why you're opposed to free education.

The Gazette incidentally, is strongly in favour of the above resolution and the whole concept. But neither we, nor we trust the delegates to the Lennoxville Congress are under any delusion that there is a widespread feeling of militancy for free education amongst Canadian students. On the contrary we expect that most of you, indeed a majority of you, despite your Council President's vote, are undoubtedly suspicious of the scheme. This could be helpful. The movement for free education will not succeed, and there should be no doubt about this, unless the vast majority of students become committed to the idea and prepared to go out and work for it.

The majority of students will not become committed unless some pretty solid arguments are presented in favour of the concept. This is the challenge that faces our student politicians, and we like to think, our newspaper editors. This editorial is the Gazette's first blast.

It is not however an article about the "crisis in higher education." Most students are probably weary by the repetition of this phrase, and though the Bladen Report may soon revive them, this approach to the free education proposition has been repeated often enough. In fact many students believe that the only reason advanced for "universal accessibility" is that of eliminating obvious social and financial barriers to university education. This is perhaps the most important reason, but it is not the only one and there is at least one other that probably more directly affects the average Canadian undergraduate.

Most students are dependent on their parents. If a student lives in a university town he almost always lives at home and is supported in this way by his mother or father. His position has changed very little from his

position as a high school student, the major difference usually being in terms of a curfew and of summer earnings. The curfew is almost always extended, though very often not eliminated, and the summer earnings are now greater and used for paying tuition fees and buying books, clothes and entertainment. A well-paying summer job, of which there are some in Canada, can provide enough money for these pursuits. It usually cannot provide enough money to live away from one's ancestral home.

If a student is forced to go away to university his costs while at college rise very significantly. A tiny fraction of all students are able to earn enough money in the summer to pay all their expenses. Once again the usual source of income is parental, and once again certain controls are often established in terms of courses pursued or behavior while at university.

You may ask where is all this heading, after all, isn't the above a perfectly normal thing, and why shouldn't parents support their children through college if they are financially able to do so.

Now the classical argument for free education is that some parents are not able to support their children while they attend university, therefore our present system is unfair. We agree. However we would go somewhat farther than this.

Parents should not be required to support their children while at university no matter how wealthy they might be. To put it another way, children should not be forced to remain dependents of their parents while pursuing an undergraduate degree.

Our universities are busy spewing out intellectual cretins who are technically competent in one field or another, but are devoid of any idea of how to think independently of adult supervision.

Under the present scheme of things students usually are bound over to their parents until they graduate and begin to earn a living. Mind you, it is usually a benevolent bondage and most students are loathe to give up this kind of security. Yet give it up they must, if they are to become adult members of their own community -- the university community.

Free education means that society will bear the burdens of higher education, and that our universities and technical institutes will be open to all qualified young people. It means moreover that no matter whether you are handicapped by poverty... or by wealth... you will be able to attend university and study what your professors advise and you desire.

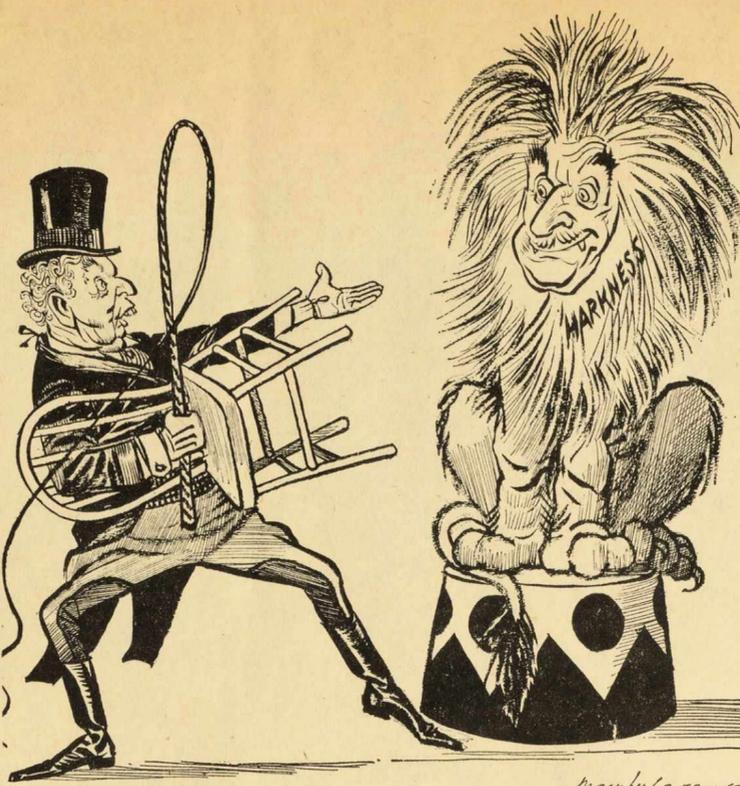
There will be problems, very serious problems of adjustment. Some people are too immature to leave the parental fold quite so early and they will undoubtedly make some bad mistakes. But if free education comes about gradually, and is introduced intelligently, there can be no doubt that our universities will be much the better for its existence. For students by standing on their own feet, will learn how to think for themselves, and thus learn the real secret that university has to offer.

If you read the CUS resolution you will notice that it doesn't call for "Free education" tomorrow. It calls for a gradual program of education to convince the public that this is a worthwhile objective.

A healthy debate in the next two or three years should enable the students of Canada, all the students, to come to an understanding of what should be taken from the McGill Resolution. We hope that every student will participate in this debate.

We also hope, and expect, that every student will support the National Day on October 27. Dalhousie will be marching for reduced tuition fees. We will be joining our fellows across the country in asking the various levels of government for a better deal -- not only for ourselves, but for those who follow us.

In order to help make the decision on free education you must first involve yourself with the student movement. There are many legitimate points of view on free education -- but they are legitimate for the student community only when they come from within the ranks of the student activists. On October 27 you can join those ranks.



Now give me your paw DUNCAN MACPHERSON, Toronto S

# Smash Student Marches

FROM THE RYERSONIAN

Though the Spanish Civil War ended more than 25 years ago, the frequent student demonstrations in Madrid and other university centres of Spain are a constant reminder of the yearning for democracy.

This yearning, visibly manifested in Spanish universities in the 1930's, is being kept alive by students demanding democratic institutions.

In present demonstrations, the immediate demand of the students is to be represented in the students' union, the Sindicato Espanol Universitario (SEU) by democratically elected representatives.

The most important long range demand was outlined in a pamphlet distributed during a recent demonstration. It states:

"Our demonstration is against this country's totalitarian government which oppresses students and workers alike. Our struggle is for a democratic students' union and democratic government."

The struggle of the students is part of the greater struggle of all Spaniards who resent their present form of government. The history of both is closely interwoven. After Generalissimo Franco's Falangist forces defeated the Republicans in 1939, the universities and other institutions were reorganized. The ranks of the professors of history, politics and philosophy were filled with supporters of the Falange, Spain's version of Fascism.

All student organizations were outlawed and a new country-wide students' union, the SEU, was organized. It remains today as the only students' organization recognized by the state.

The students' union or "sindicato" is an integral part of the Spanish government institutions. The "sindicatos" are unions representing the professions and students.

Unlike the unions in democratic countries, the "sindicatos" include owners and managers of industry and staffs of universities as well as workers and students.

Only the lower echelon of representatives are democratically elected in the "sindicatos". The other representatives are appointed by the government.

Spanish university students have been struggling for many years for the fundamental democratic right to elect all of their representatives.

Petitions and other forms of peaceful demands for a change have brought no results.

Government opposition is strong because the students demand a change in the very structure of the Falangist form of government.

If student demands were granted, the labor unions would also follow the example of the students and increase their struggle for democratically elected representatives in their "sindicatos."

The beginning of the end of the Falangist regime would be in sight.

Public demonstrations have been found to be the most effective way of drawing attention to the students' cause.

Strikes, picket lines and other public manifestations are outlawed in Spain unless government approval can be obtained.

The government never approves demonstrations against itself.

"Our demonstration may not be legal, but it is legitimate," stated a recent pamphlet distributed during another demonstration.

very harshly put down. It is a common sight to see policemen beat students with clubs.

On the day of the demonstration, the police force is mobilized and hundreds of them literally saturate the area where the students are to congregate.

Foot-policemen, in groups of about 40, are transported to designated trouble spots in station wagon jeeps. Mounted policemen often patrol the area dispersing crowds and water hoses have been used.

Recent demonstrations and those of 1956 are considered as being the most important as well as the most violent.

Shootings, brutal beatings, and sentencing of up to several years in prison all occurred in 1956.

These violent events produced some results. The student representative from each faculty is now elected by the students, although the district delegate and the national president are still appointed.

However, there have been promises, especially at the SEU conference at Cuenca in 1962, that these two positions would soon be determined by free elections.

It hasn't happened yet.

Another result of the events of '56 was expressed by one student:

"At least now there aren't as many secret policemen in the school as before, nor are the students arrested at demonstrations and sentenced to years in prison."

This year there are further complications to the whole matter. Some of the faculties at the University of Madrid and Barcelona voted to separate from SEU.

The government did not recognize them as forming separate groups. As SEU controls all the finances for student activities, the separation has only theoretical or moral value.

But as the four out of seven faculties in Madrid which formed separate groups account for 25,000 of 30,000 university students, the separation creates an embarrassing situation for SEU.

Demonstrations take place in front of the offices of the Ministry of Education, the headquarters of the SEU, the rectorate, and some of the main intersections in town.

Students number from several hundred to 5,000 (at the most recent demonstration in downtown Madrid).

The students congregate around these buildings, spilling out into the sidewalk and the street, stopping traffic for blocks.

To the rhythm of clapping hands, they chant slogans such as "Sindicato Libre" (Free Union) and "Libertad" (Freedom).

Then follows something which re-occurs with un-Spanish regularity at every demonstration. Shouts of "Assasinos" announce the arrival of grey uniformed policemen who charge with swinging clubs.

Clubs come down indiscriminately on all who happen to be in the area and a general melee is produced as the students and passers-by scurry for cover.

Clandestine university groups organize the demonstrations. Signs are painted on the walls and pamphlets are distributed calling for the demonstration.

The elected faculty and class representatives often support the demonstrations but seldom openly.

Recently, the Economic faculty representative called an open meeting to decide whether the faculty should reintegrate with SEU. It was voted down, and the next day he was expelled from school.

The clandestine university groups are many and diverse. Because of this, it is difficult to obtain much information about them but there is one thing they all have in common -- political orientation.

In Madrid, the largest groups are the left-wing students' federation and the Christian-Democratic student union. Little is known of other groups such as the monarchists and communists.

Outside Madrid, the two largest groups are separatist in nature. Located in the Cataluna and Basque provinces, these two groups, along with the usual student demands, want political autonomy for their respective regions.

The Confederation of Democratic University Students (CUDE) which will be the central body to which many of the clandestine groups belong.

Students claim that since CUDE was organized in December 1963, it has been co-ordinating the student demonstrations in many districts.

But to verify this statement or even obtain any more information about CUDE is impossible.

# Liberation for the Vietnamese

DANANG, South Vietnam (AP)—High-ranking Vietnamese military officers said a Government firing squad last night executed three Viet Cong sympathizers.

The three were shot by a firing squad at a soccer stadium.

The execution, originally scheduled for daylight, had been postponed to the last minute.

A South Vietnamese military spokesman said the execution was originally postponed because news photographers refused to obey orders not to take pictures until after the last shot was fired.

A Vietnamese officer, Lt.-Col. Tran Huu Tu, said the headlines of three cars illuminated the stadium for the night-time execution.

A handful of people gathered outside the stadium, but they were not permitted to enter. No newsmen or photographers were believed to have seen the shooting.

The three were among five arrested Monday during an anti-Government demonstration by about 200 persons in downtown Danang. They were sentenced to death by a military tribunal on charges of inciting the demonstration.

Authorities claimed the gathering was inspired by the Viet Cong.

Informed sources said the demonstrators protested heavy artillery fire and air strikes by U. S. forces. The demonstrators were reported to have complained that their crops were being destroyed.

Informants also said that some of the demonstrators protested levying of rice taxes by the Government, an early evening fishing curfew and the presence of U. S. troops in the Danang area. Some women were said to have asked that their sons and husbands be released from service to help with the rice harvest.

# Red King's

Dear Sir,  
 Perhaps someone should inform King's that the flag (the red ensign) has no meaning... except perhaps to suggest the mentality of that institution.

Yours truly,  
 G. Wilde,  
 Dal Men's Residence

# A Real Election for ... those who think young.

Even while many students are being disfranchised, the federal election on November 8 is the most important one for many decades from a student point of view.

In extent of student involvement, as well as in its consequences for Canada's future, student political leaders feel that this is a key election.

Joe Clark, president of the Progressive Conservative Student Federation feels this is a "watershed election" for young Canadians, since it is the first election since what he termed the development of a "broader inclination towards youth involvement in public affairs."

During the past few years, student involvement in social and political affairs has skyrocketed on most campuses in Canada, yet until this election much of this activity has not been focused. Gary Smith, executive director of the Canadian University Liberals, feels that political action by students will have free reign this fall, partly because this is the first fall election since the time of Laurier.

"This is the first chance for university Liberals to show their stuff," he stressed.

The escalation of activity among students has emphasized change in the areas of poverty, civil rights, and world peace, according to Hans Brown, federal secretary of young New Democrats. Mr. Brown claims that model parliament results from last spring, when campus New Democrats won unexpected victories at such universities as Windsor, Carleton, and McGill, show that "politically aware students have not missed the fact that the New Democratic program is geared toward these same areas of concern."

Even apart from its timing, some spokesmen feel that this election will prove to be a crucial one for the future of the nation.

"Mr. Clark says that we are entering a period of national crisis. 'This decade will decide whether Canada continues and in what spirit it continues,'" he maintains, claiming that the present government merely reacts to emergencies and has initiated no new policies.

Suggesting that the Conservatives have shown their ability to "break away from the old patterns set by the Liberals for three decades," Mr. Clark says that Canada faces a choice "between a policy of national leadership and a policy of national drift."

But Mr. Brown predicts another minority government, claiming that voters will reject both of the old-line parties and their "nineteenth century spokesmen," apparently feeling that NDP chief T.C. Douglas' birth in 1904 qualifies him as a twentieth century spokesman.

Liberal Gary Smith denies that the high proportion of undecided voters will result in loss of votes by his party, claiming experience has shown that "undecided voters tend to split in the same proportion as the decided voters."

Mr. Smith thinks the most important issue in this election for students is free higher education. He says the specifics of Mr. Pearson's "long-range commitment" to free education are not available now but will be disclosed later in the campaign.

The student Conservative president believes the most important issues are those affecting young people generally -- the need for policies on urban renewal and transport, for example, as well as in the field of education.

All three major party leaders have claimed that they will eliminate tuition fees for university students.

For the New Democrats, Mr. Brown considers national unity to be the over-riding issue. He claims that his party's rising support in Quebec is a key factor in this field, noting that the issue of rural poverty has resulted in 20 per cent of that province's voters supporting the NDP.

This election might have been more of a historic event for students if a recommendation of an all-party committee of the House of Commons to lower the voting age to 18 had been accepted by the government.

Youths in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia have voted in provincial elections for some years, and Quebec 18 year-olds will vote for the first time in their provincial election expected next year.

Gary Smith says he is personally "disappointed" that this reform was not carried out, but claims that other more pressing issues took priority.

One controversial election issue for students may be the Company of Young Canadians. Gary Smith says he has heard some complaints that CYC has not benefited enough from the previous experience of the Canadian University Students Overseas (CUSO), and that it should not have granted \$4,000 to the Student Union for Peace Action (SUPA).

However, Mr. Smith says he prefers to wait and see what projects CYC organizes before assessing its value to students.

Conservative Joe Clark calls the CYC "one of the prime examples of government by gesture." He considers it an exceptionally good idea in principle, but suspects it was copied from the American Peace Corps with little advance thought about its purpose.

But the people now organizing the CYC have good ideas, according to Mr. Clark. "The CYC might as well not exist if it doesn't work with organizations like SUPA," he maintains.

# STUDENTS, GO HOME

Reprinted from the Globe and Mail

STUDENTS, GO HOME! The suggestion that an advance poll during Thanksgiving holidays might be opened for the convenience of university students barred from voting at school November 8 by a section of the Canada Election Act sounds suspiciously as though Prime Minister Lester Pearson expects few surprises, additions or clarifications to materialize during the final four weeks of the campaign.

In a way, the idea sounds almost defeatist. The Liberal Party has had a less than spectacular success in gaining support among Canada's youth and perhaps Mr. Pearson feels a student voter might well have been a better or worse than one cast when all the shouting is done.

The Union of Students has already lodged a strong protest with the Prime Minister, but nothing can be done about the act before a new Parliament convenes.

One course of action should surely seem clear to those who have been willing in the past to pilgrimage all the way to Mississippi in support of the voteless Negro minority in the South: whether he has to hitch-hike, bicycle, bust his allowance on plane fare or trundle by Conestoga wagon, the most effective way for any student voter to protest a parliamentary system he disapproves is to return to his home riding on election day.

Whichever way he marks his month before the issues are fully thrashed out will be no better or worse than one cast when all the shouting is done.

The Union of Students has already lodged a strong protest with the Prime Minister, but nothing can be done about the act before a new Parliament convenes.

# MAILBAG

Education a Privilege Assuredly, the Universities can add the student in getting through. Instead making education free -- which is a drain on any economy -- why not adopt the Co-op programmes in the industrial areas and establish the Trimester plan to allow people to work their way through. Is the thought of taking six years for a degree so great a sacrifice? Many students in Northern Ontario have to do it every year without any martyr complex.

Dear Sir: From the articles in your first issue, it seems that "A Higher Education" has been regulated to a right that should be given some outside agency. Equality in education has been thrown up as criteria of a democratic society.

I guess I represent a minority opinion in my belief that education is as much a privilege as a right, and must be earned. Your statistics stated that 78% of the potential students whose parents earn less than \$3,000 per annum are not in university. This is deplorable.

The question I would like to raise is how many of them want to be in University? How many of these are willing to work for two or three years to get the required funds. If education is important, then the sacrifice shouldn't be that great. Too many of our generation feel that if it isn't given to them then to Hell with it. This type of attitude certainly isn't part of our democratic heritage.

Yours truly,  
 John J. Cove.

The Pakistani farmer, using a bullock-drawn plow, may work 100 hours and walk 100 miles to plow one acre of land.

# State Dept., Viet Cong "square off" at Toronto

By FRASER SUTHERLAND GAZETTE REPORTER

University of Toronto's celebrity student 'teach-in' will come to Dalhousie, October 8-10 via short-circuit radio.

The teach-in concerns international conflicts as centered in its theme, "Revolution and Response".

"We want to give priority to educating the Canadian student in international affairs," said Dalhousie Student Union vice-president, Liz Campbell.

councils' budgets be allotted to this type of activity.

At Dal-King's costs of the affair will be shared by both faculties and students' councils. The exact nature of the split has not yet been worked out.

The U of T's line-up of guest speakers may possibly be augmented locally by important Halifax people. This would give a Maritime flavour to a national discussion. Then too, the teach-in would be open to the public.

Topics will range from Viet Nam to Latin America to the Canadian citizen's role in international affairs. Discussion sessions are projected which would directly involve the studentry.

The teach-in would take place from Friday through Sunday in either the King's Gymnasium or the Dal Physics Theatre.

Miss Campbell remarked that she hoped the weekend date would not deter a large number of students from attending.

She said the teach-in is a must for anyone "the least bit aware of a changing world."

Friday afternoon, Sept. 24, an important first organizational meeting was held, in attendance five members of the Dal Students' Council, two from King's Students' Council, plus faculty representatives.

# South Africa Today

# Country in turmoil seeks solution to racist problem by apartheid policy

By ROBERT M. HALLETT  
The Christian Science Monitor

A line of modest stucco houses sits on the flanks of Devil's Peak. They overlook the busy harbor of Cape Town and the sea that brought European civilization to Southern Africa more than 300 years ago.

Each is almost identical to the next. But they are painted variously white, yellow, or cream. There is hardly an arm's length between them. Automobiles of respectable vintage edge the curbs of the steep narrow streets.

This little block of Colored persons' houses has been on the fringes of a white area for many years. Now the occupants may have to move under South Africa's Group Areas Act. They may have to make way for whites.

This is not easy for people who have had roots down for many years. Their plight tells much about the difficulties of trying to separate Colored and whites in Cape Town and Cape Province.

For three centuries their lives and fortunes have been intertwined. Unwinding the skein is proving difficult, if not impossible.

The shift is part of the government's apartheid policy — the separation of races. Its objective is to give each race an opportunity to live and manage its own affairs in its own sphere.

## Integrated Patterns

This policy may have some rationale in the case of Africans. Each tribe has its own historic homeland, its own language, culture, and traditions.

But the 1,700,000 Cape Coloreds (nearly 10 percent of the South African population) have no homeland, no values, no religion, and no patterns of life apart from those of whites.

The manner in which the government handles the Coloreds is a vital test of apartheid.

This part of South Africa tends to be relatively tolerant and sophisticated in racial matters. Cape Town has been a major world port for 300 years. Coloreds and whites have long lived in close proximity — although there were color bars and racial distinctions long before the Nationalists came to power.

Even Cape Afrikaners tend to be more open minded on racial and political matters — while still supporting the government — than upcountry compatriots.

In fact a small element within the Nationalist Party believes that Coloreds must sooner or later be completely integrated into white society. They feel the Coloreds could be natural allies of the white in a confrontation with the blacks.

## EDITOR'S NOTE —

Last year the Canadian Union of Students carried on a very active "Freedom in South Africa" program. The Dal Student Council voted not to support the project. The Gazette believes that students throughout the campus should become better informed on this, and other international problems to which CUS has turned its attention. We trust it will be read very carefully by members of last year's Council.

## Deep Roots

But attempts to impose the government's rigid racial policies by sharply delineating housing areas and segregating beaches, audiences, places of business, and social events goes down hard here.

One-third of the Cape Coloreds live within five miles of City Hall, Cape Town. They trace their roots back almost as far as the white man in South Africa. They are a blending of the white, the Hottentot, bushman, West African slave, and Malay.

The Malays still maintain a separate identity and religion (Islam) and live pretty much to themselves in a small area of Cape Town. Indians are another subgroup of the Coloreds but their numbers are small in this part of South Africa.

Five-sixths of the Coloreds are located in Cape Province. Many work and live in its farms and small villages. There are only a few other concentrations around the country.

There is a growing middle class of Coloreds who are clerks, secretaries, bank tellers, professors, lawyers, and businessmen. But some in the farming communities remain at a level little higher than that of the African.

## Workers Imported

Since the broader community has placed such emphasis on the whiteness of one's skin, many fair-complexioned Coloreds "pass" as white. This leads to some tragic family situations.

There have been cases where a family has been reclassified white but the mother has not been. Therefore the mother cannot live with the family in a white neighborhood.

In an attempt to sort people out, the government some time ago pressured certain industrialists to get rid of Africans and replace them with Coloreds. In order to make up the resultant labor

shortage, the government imported some Griquas from the Transkei who are technically Colored. However, they have lived in a remote area and completely in the African pattern of life for a long period.

## Persons Reclassified

In Cape Town they were given hard laboring jobs, and homes in Colored townships. More than half went back home within 18 months. They couldn't adjust to the work. They had no land to plant and felt ill at ease with neighbors who did not accept them.

Incidentally, color prejudice is not exclusively a white failing. Many Colored people feel superior to the African and tend to place a premium on the lightness of a person's skin.

Government boards sit to consider reclassification if individuals formerly registered as Colored.

Aside from the fairness of skin, one's associates, social activities, and job are taken into consideration. If a person has lived most of his life in white society the board has been lenient in granting reclassification.

Recently a new Colored political party, so far unnamed, was launched, partly tongue in cheek. It demanded the Western Cape including Cape Town and Namaqualand as the exclusive national home of "coloredistan" of its people.

However the Colored people have not been very active politically for some time.

Parliament has four seats representing Colored constituencies. The Provincial Council has two. All seats must be held by whites. In contrast, the Cape Town City Council still has six Colored members.

Originally Colored people — some 50,000 of them — voted on the common voters roll. But when they were taken off about five years ago and given their own roll only 26,000 registered and of those only 11,000 voted in 1961. Eligible voters would be in the neighborhood of 150,000.

## Labor Shortage

Prime Minister H.F. Verwoerd some time ago warned whites about mixing in non-white politics. But as long as the Colored seats must be held by whites it is hard to see how this policy can be followed.

The aggravated labor shortage in booming South Africa has tended to militate against the government's apartheid policy. For

example, the clothing industry under the government's job reservation law is supposed to be for whites only. But in the Cape about 90 percent of the workers are Colored.

Nevertheless this does permit the government to hold those powers in reserve and enforce them should there be a surplus of white labor at any point.

Coloreds also provide the majority of skilled workers in the building trades.

A Colored intellectual said apartheid was producing some benefits for his people:

"I would not say that apartheid is the answer. But at this stage it is giving our people a chance to prove they can do jobs — as matrons of hospitals, bank managers, principals in schools, inspectors, bus drivers, and ticket takers serving our own people — they never were thought capable of doing before."

Coloreds have made dramatic progress, particularly since World War II. A social survey of Cape Town before the war estimated that 52 percent of those people were below the "poverty" line. Today the figure is under 27 percent.

## Jobs Found Overseas

Nevertheless many Colored intellectuals feel a deep sense of frustration and bitterness because of what they consider a ceiling on their abilities. A number of the most promising have fled to Canada, England, or the United States where some have been very successful.

In a well-to-do Colored neighborhood, a well-dressed housewife said there was not a family in her block which did not have relatives overseas.

The government has set up an advisory body in the form of a Union Council of Colored Affairs which works with the Department of Colored Affairs. The council consists of elected and nominated Colored people who consult with the government on their people's problems.

The council, according to the government, will be extended and given more direct administrative control over Colored affairs in the future. The idea is to broaden it to become something more or less like a provincial council.

The basic question remains, however, whether it is possible for the long tradition to multi-racialism in the Cape to be repatterned into the policy of separate development.

## This Semester in Halifax Foreign films next month at Hyland Theater

By JANE MASSY  
Literary Editor

How often one hears the old groan that "Halifax is dead." Not so! Read on and know what is going on.

Perhaps of most interest is the foreign film festival at the Hyland theatre, to be known after Oct. 11 as the Hyland Cinema.

The change in name will kick off a new policy, and a series of foreign films to be shown Oct. 11 to Oct. 20, one per day at the price of \$1.00 per student.

Included will be that well-known Canadian film, "Nobody Waved Goodbye," the American "One Potato, Two Potatoes" (best actress award winner at the Cannes Film Festival) and the Saltzberg performance of Strauss' "Der Rosenkavalier" (in color).

"Black Orpheus", 1959 winner of the Grand Prix, and Fellini's "La Dolce Vita" are among the older "greats" to be shown. Films from France — "The Umbrellas of Cherbourg" from Russia "Dimka" and from Japan "Woman of the Dunes" will add to the foreign flavour.

The Capitol on Barrington also has some good films coming up: "Zorba the Greek" (Sept. 30), "The Collector with Terence Stamp" on Oct. 15th and "La Boheme" on Oct. 27. The latter is a special two-day feature and seats must be reserved.

If you are interested in hair raising titles such as "Curse of the Mummy's Tomb, The Gorgons, or Nightmare in the Sun, or in wild beach parties with the Crickets, Beach Boys, or Frankie Avalon, most of the other

theatres in town will satisfy you.

This type of film is drawing the biggest crowds; one theatre manager frankly told me: "Let's face it, our biggest box drawer last year was Samson and Goliath. After all — 'The Lively Set', the 'Fast Ones' and 'Young Fury' would make anybody's blood pound."

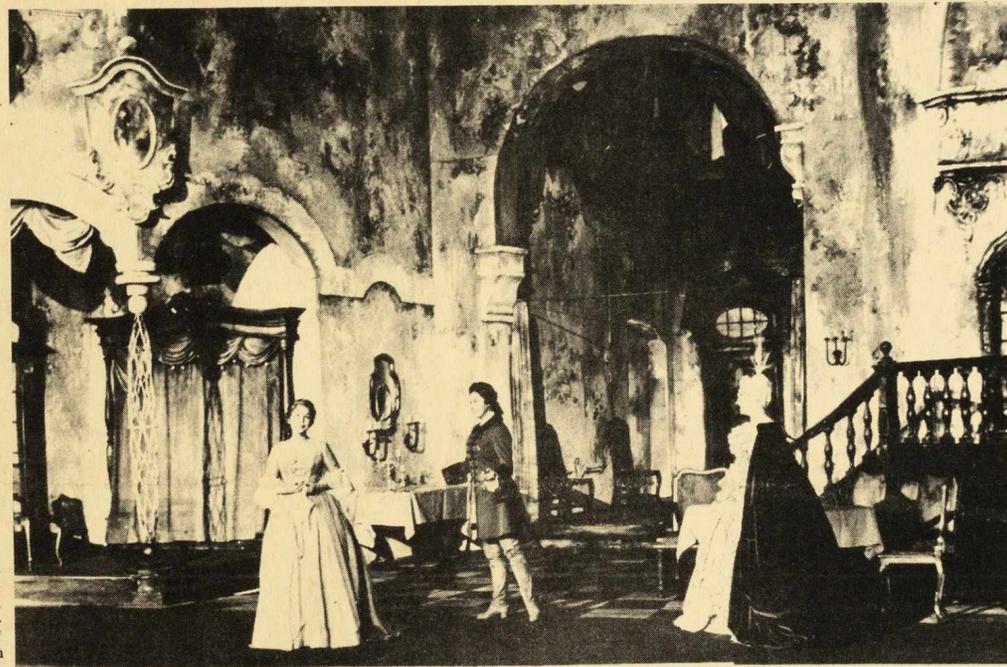
In the way of drama now — the Dalhousie Drama Workshop is putting on "Julius Caesar" November 9-13 and hopes to have a number of public poetry readings during the winter. D.G.D.S. will be helping with Julius Caesar, but for various reasons will present nothing until January Shield One-Act play series (approximately 20 entries and the biggest they've put on so far).

The Neptune theatre is presenting "As You Like It", "Tunnel of Love," and "Epitaph of George Dillon," on Sept. 30, Oct. 1, and 2 at 9 p.m. — price 1.10. We are told that during the last part of October and November two French-Canadian plays will also be staged. After October 1, the company goes on tour and Neptune will be rented out. Criers Publications will bring Oklahoma here on November 9-13.

Rumour has it that Mr. Marzieson, Litz's last living pupil will also be heard sometime during that month, and a presentation given of Finian's Rainbow. To bring the Christmas season to a close Miss Archibald hopes to present the children's Christmas play "Why the Chimes Rang."

To end this section mention of the Acadia Drama Workshop production "West Side Story," at Queen Elizabeth's High School. Oct. 13-16.

To music lovers, the Dalhousie — Please turn to page six —



OPERA AT THE MOVIES  
The famous Strauss opera Der Rosenkavalier will be one of the features of the International Film Festival at the new Hyland Cinema.

## Introducing 60-member cast D.G.D.S. to stage South Pacific; rehearsals planned for Nov.

The Dalhousie Glee and Dramatics Society has announced plans for the production of South Pacific in February of 1966. The Society, which in past years has produced such musicals as Li'l Abner, Guys and Dolls, Bye Bye Birdie, and Brigadoon, feels that there is a great demand for the production of musicals by the Society and this year has chosen the extremely popular, South Pacific.

The production will be presented in the Capitol Theatre on February 24, 25, 26, and 27. Directed by Miss Genni Archibald of the Nova Scotia Department of Adult Education, the musical will have a cast of about sixty students.

Although no definite date has been set for the beginning of rehearsals, it is expected that they start late in November. Casting will be done during the month of November, following the production of Julius Caesar.

Anyone interested in any phase of the production, from ticket sales to musical roles, should fill out a membership application form at the Glee and Dramatics Society office as soon as possible.

For the first time in twenty years, Julius Caesar, by William Shakespeare, will be presented at Dalhousie University. Directed by Dr. J.D. Ripley of

the University English Department, it will be presented by the Dalhousie Drama Workshop, in co-operation with the Dalhousie Glee and Dramatics Society.

The production will be held in the Dalhousie Gymnasium from November 10 to 13. The special stage that was constructed for last year's production of Romeo and Juliet has been rebuilt and, with the addition of a

new acoustical ceiling in the Gym, many of the problems of last year should be overcome.

Continued this year will be last year's practice of matinee performances at reduced prices for high school students in the Halifax, Dartmouth, and County area. Nearly all roles for the production have been cast and costumes are already being produced at the University.

## Review rates UBC professors

VANCOUVER (CUP) — The Black and Blue Review tells you all about the science professors at the University of British Columbia.

For only 75 cents a copy, and they're going fast, you get the dope on the teaching ability of every science faculty professor.

The review, compiled from questionnaires filled out by 8,000 students last year, uses frank language to describe members of the faculty.

Donald York, editor of the review and a graduate student at UBC assigned grades from excellent to very poor to each professor after the questionnaires were compiled.

Thirty-three professors out of 133 were considered outstanding while 60 others were rated above average.

Mr. York called the review an anti-calendar since it removes the sugar-coating from the university calendar's description of the courses.

He considers the review a healthy reaction against the publish or perish criterion for rating teachers in Canadian universities.

This criterion is responsible for the large number of poor teachers who lecture in science at UBC, he says.

Reaction from the professors is, quite naturally, mixed. Insulted or pleased depending on things said about them, a few are worried that the review could acquire some importance in guiding the board of governors and prospective students.

UBC president John Macdonald

## Congress raps pavilion design

LENNOXVILLE (CUP) — The Youth Pavilion of Expo '67 may not be finished in time for the exposition, and there is little hope that its design will reflect the needs and aspirations of young Canadians.

This was the consensus of discussions during the recent congress of the Canadian Union of Students at Bishop's University, CUS has been one of the organizations sponsoring the Pavilion, as a member of a Youth Advisory Committee.

Patrick Kenniff, president of the union, reported that the whole concept of the pavilion has been altered from the original plans drawn up a year ago by the advisory committee.

The pavilion has been moved from the Theme sector to the Recreation sector and will be built by the Coca-Cola company. The area for creative exhibits along cultural and social themes has been de-emphasized in favor of a dance area and coffee shop.

These changes were announced without prior consultation with the advisory committee.

When a request for reconsideration, passed unanimously by the Youth Advisory Committee, was not answered satisfactorily by the Expo Corporation, several of the youth and student organizations withdrew from participation in the project, among them the Union Generale des Etudiants du Quebec.

A substantial number of the delegates at the CUS Congress favored immediate withdrawal from the project, but the majority supported Mr. Kenniff's suggestion that the board of CUS be authorized to withdraw in November if the Pavilion had not been changed to give a balanced picture of Canadian youth as suggested by their representative organizations.

In any case, Mr. Kenniff pointed out, the original plans called for construction to begin over two months ago.

## Did Warner's scheme fail?

# Audrey Hepburn "Accomplished" in My Fair Lady

By PIERS GRAY  
Review Editor

Jack L. Warner must be one of Hollywood's cleverest producers. Unfortunately, like so many clever men certain of his schemes ultimately fail. The most recent instance of this is of course in the movie of My Fair Lady for which Warner chose Audrey Hepburn to play Eliza Doolittle rather than Julie Andrews, the stage and record star.

Unhappily for Warner he did not reckon on Walt Disney, and the old master's eye for talent. As is now commonly known, Hepburn got the role in My Fair Lady, while Andrews was given Mary Poppins and an Oscar.

This preamble relates to the question which pops into every head about the film. For though Miss Hepburn is undoubtedly attractive and graceful throughout, one cannot help wondering how Miss Andrews would have suc-

ceeded in the same part. Despite this, the film is on the whole entertaining and successful.

Its plot must be common knowledge to all by now. For those unfamiliar with the big city etc., it is basically about a phonetics professor, Henry Higgins, played by Rex Harrison, who takes on the challenge of socially remodelling Eliza Doolittle, a common flower girl with a broad cockney accent. It is Higgins' promise that by merely changing this one weakness, he can dupe London's high society into accepting her.

End of story? Unfortunately not. At the film's finale, each realizes that the one needs the other, and, after half an hour of blustering and thundering, Harrison and Hepburn achieve what one might call a state of pre-marital bliss — Eliza learns to fetch her master's slippers.

The acting and singing in this musical are on the whole excellent. Mr. Harrison, a hold-over from the Broadway performances, is delightfully supercilious, and an admirable bachelor. His combination of singing and talking to music is full of verve and is certainly pleasing to the ear.

Stanley Holloway, another Broadway veteran, who plays Eliza's father, almost steals the show as a philosophically immortal dustman; Wilfred Hyde-White as Colonel Pickering Higgins' accomplice in the venture, is delightfully entertaining at times and is ably balanced by the professor's tough cynical mother, played by Gladys Cooper.

As for Miss Hepburn, she acts in an accomplished manner; though her struggle with the Cockney dialect and her lack of singing ability are serious faults. This is, perhaps, the film's greatest weakness. As is well known, her singing voice was dubbed, and the change in the timbre of her voice was often very noticeable. (One felt that Mr. Warner could have the decency to give credit to the person responsible for Miss Hepburn's golden tones)

My Fair Lady is colorful well acted, superbly produced but in the end, unfortunately bland. But see it soon.

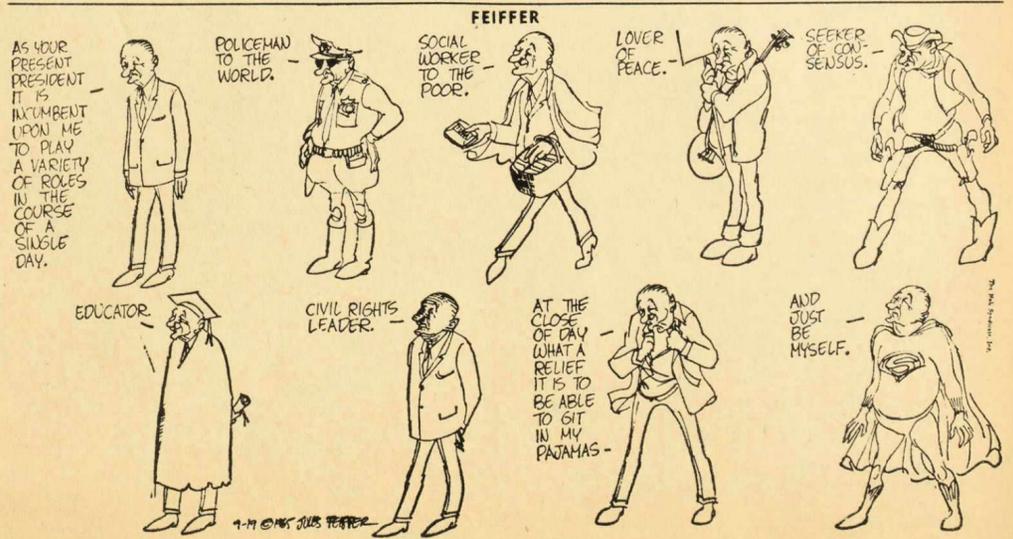


Rita Tushingham is looking for the YWCA, but finds instead a student and his teacher bent on showing him how to acquire the knack of making it big with women. "The Knack . . . and how to get it," a United Artists-Lopert Pictures release, will open The New International Film Festival on October 11th at The Odeon Hyland Cinema.

## NOGGIN NOCKERS

- The following sequence is lacking three letters. Can you supply them?  
O, T, T, F, F, S, S, . . .
- The following is a well known phrase in Shakespeare. Can you decipher it?  
THORN TOOTI TEETO  
IUNTS ABBQE EOSHT
- Supposing one allows letters to replace digits, one would be confronted with a problem like this:  
IF ZOO times ZOO equals TOPAZ, what does the sum of TOP and PAT equal?

Answers will appear in next week's issue.



# S.U.P.A.

## Peace action group wages battle against poverty, exploitation

TONY BOND  
MARITIMES SUPA  
The Student Union for Peace Action (SUPA) is a student organization that came from the seed of the CUCND, Combined Universities Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament. At the Regina conference of January 1965 it was decided that the cold war situation would remain despite the protests and demonstrations against the bomb, unless the social structure that spawned this situation was itself changed. SUPA then became the organization that would strive to work in its own way to rectify social injustices such as, poverty, discrimination, exploitation, and colonization, in order to bring about the end of the cold war.

This summer SUPA sponsored several projects all over Canada in an effort to come to this end. These projects were: Kootenays project, B. C., Kingston Community project, Ont. Peace and Professions, Ont., School for social theory, Ont., and Project La Macaza, Que. At the beginning we all expected to be able to accomplish some of our outlined goals,

for the sake of the people we were working and living with, in the limited space of one summer. This dissolution was seen in its true light after the summer was over at the fall evaluation institute.

A short outline will be provided here for the sake of filling in the necessary background material in order to fully comprehend the situation.

**KOOTENAYS:** The Kootenays project was a community action project that involved the Doukhobors in active peace demonstrations. The project was intended as a study of the non-violent methods of the Orthodox Doukhobors. The project was successful in that it showed us where pacifism stands and showed to them that non-violent action could be used very successfully in other fields than they had believed.

**PEACE & PROFESSIONS:** The project was basically a look into the present structure of Social Work agencies and how they could be modified to meet the present demands of society and not necessarily the demands of the establishment. The peace and profes-

sions project is continuing on during the year.

**SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL THEORY:** This project was a teaching grounds for radical approaches to teaching. The school was essentially a learning process and it cannot be evaluated objectively.

**PROJECT LA MACAZA:** This project was a study of the conditions both economic and social surrounding the area that housed a nuclear base. The project was in itself unique for it had a plan before it went into the field; **DECOLONIZATION? DISARMAMENT, DEVELOPMENT.**

The fall evaluation institute took place from September 4 to September 10 in St. Calixte approximately 40 miles north of Montreal. There were 150 participants at the institute.

All the SUPA projects were represented and some others such as Student NEESTOW Partnership project Camox project, SCM peace camp participants and some of the Cubans that were involved in the camp and even Stewart Goodings of the newly formed Company of young Canadians.

The institute was planned so that all those students who had worked on summer projects could get together and share their experiences so that we could all benefit from the work of others.

The institute provided a pleasant and yet busy atmosphere in which to discuss in workshops and plenary the effectiveness of our activities during the summer. Despite the pleasant surroundings of a small rural Quebec town, a lake, a nearby pub and congenial companions much was accomplished. The general consensus of the institute was that there had not been enough time in the course of a summer to accomplish any of our aims and that the summer merely provided familiarity with the background so that those who go into the field next year will be adequately equipped to begin on the social change that is so important for the end of the cold war and therefore the spread of peace.

# Fuller Brush bristles with jobs but may not have answer for a student's financial worries

By MARK DEWOLF  
Gazette Features Editor

Are you among the lucky percentage who find it unnecessary to work during the summer, the problem of locating a lucrative and interesting job should concern any university student. Despite the efforts of the Student Employment Service, there are still many students who have some difficulty in finding a summer job that will pay enough to give them sufficient income.

With the costs of a year at college running between \$1500 and \$2000 for students in residence, the money provided by summer employment is invaluable for those students who can expect no support from their parents and can only count on \$1000 at the most from the Federal Student Loan Plan.

Even more difficult is finding a summer job which suits the particular student's talents and temperament. Temporary employment for the summer months simply does not offer a wide enough range of openings to provide jobs which will agree with each particular student's tastes. "Beggars can't be choosers" is the rule, especially as the number of jobs available dwindles.

There are however certain jobs which the student would be wise to investigate thoroughly before committing himself. One such task would be that of an employee for the Fuller Brush Company. A world-wide organization, the Fuller Company encourages students to take jobs with them during the summer, and the sales pitch which undoubtedly sells countless brushes is employed to convince the job-hunting student that selling Fuller products is the answer to his financial worries.

Take the case of a student who, almost desperate about finding summer employment, decides to try the Fuller Brush Company. One of the area's salesmen, usually the District Manager, interviews the student and supplies him with the following information:

The Fuller Brush Company operates through an army of semi-independent salesmen who are assigned certain sales areas which

they are expected to cover once every month. To first join the Company, the salesman pays approximately \$40 for a demonstration kit, samples, and gifts. Armed with this case, leaflets of monthly "specials", and an order book, the salesman goes from door to door in his area, taking orders which he sends in to the company each week-end.

The Fuller Brush Salesman (or "Lady" in some areas) supposedly makes a 40% commission on the total amount of his weekly order. Ordered on Saturday, the actual sales merchandise arrives in time for the salesman to deliver his orders the following week-end. He collects payment on delivery and with his next order remits the cost of the last week's order (supposedly 60% of what he collected that week).

The prospective Fuller Brush Man (or Lady) is informed that his area contains a certain number of families. In one particular case, the number was estimated at 1000 families, each supposedly buying on the average of a dollar's worth of merchandise each month. The student is left to calculate what he would earn from such an area and to his pleasant surprise comes to the conclusion that he could make about \$400 a month — a very good wage by anyone's standards. In addition, the prospect of working for Fuller Brush can be made even more tempting by the promise of special bonuses (lawn furniture, barbecues, etc.) for high sales achievements.

At the first, the idea of working for the Fuller Company seems extremely attractive to a student in need of a job.

Unfortunately, there are other factors and considerations which, though they are pointed out to the interested applicant, are not taken into account by most students until they are thoroughly committed to the job. First of all, a student must necessarily be bonded before the Company will consider them a good risk. A \$1000 bond, usually put up by the student's parents or relatives guarantees that, in case of non-payment for an order, the Company will not lose. A necessary procedure, no doubt, but risky for

the student. In at least one instance, a student-employee of the Company was notified a month after returning to college of a supposedly unpaid account, which in fact the student had paid in cash to a District Manager (without receiving a receipt).

The student is placed in a serious predicament. Once a student's bond is broken, he or she is automatically considered unemployable by many companies, including all banks. In this particular case, one un-businesslike procedure of remitting payment personally and without records has endangered the student's whole employment future.

Another point which should be seriously considered by the prospective salesman is the fact that, in addition to paying \$40 for the initial samples and gifts, the Fuller Brush employee is expected to purchase more gifts every week, as well as samples of new products as they come out. In fact, the number of gifts which the salesman orders every week is used as a yardstick by the company in determining whether or not he is properly doing his job, part of which is to leave at least one gift at every house. In this way, the Company's name is placed before the public at the expense of the individual salesman.

As might be expected, the optimistic view of the financial gain to be made from Fuller Brush is not as bright as originally pictured. Unfortunately, a surprisingly large fraction of those 1000 families do not have sufficient need of Fuller products to order something every month.

With the advent of shopping complexes and the trend to supermarket buying, door-to-door salesmanship is on the decline. The average housewife today will prefer to do all of her shopping in one spot, and unless there is a certain product that Fuller brings out that she particularly prefers, will turn the salesman away with "Nothing today, thank you". Because monthly calls are too frequent to warrant steady orders and because allotted sales areas are gradually getting smaller, the Fuller "Brush-off", is more common than one might think.

The very fact that the student has the job for the summer is against him. In May, when the student-salesman starts work, most spring-cleaning is over and as the summer progresses there are fewer and fewer people at home he visits. People on vacation and those preparing for vacations buy very little from the Fuller Brush Man.

However there is an even bigger disadvantage. The District Manager may take the prospective salesman with him on one of his sales runs and impress him with the number of orders he gets in a short time. But there is a big difference between the established District Manager (who has probably had the same area for years) and the inexperienced college student. The Manager has spent years building up his area so that the people in it are accustomed to his calls and wait for them to order what they want.

The student is both new to the job and new to the area. Contrary to the assumption that people will buy more from someone working his way through college, very few will consider buying anything from someone working his way through college, this is not the case. It is much easier to turn down a teen-ager than an experienced-looking salesman. It is not until the end of the summer (and the student's period of work) that the customers on his route become familiar with him and anticipate his calls. The amount that a student working only during the summer months will not even approach that earned by an established Fuller Brush Man. A Fuller Brush salesman is expected to work from 8:00 to 12:00 in the morning and from 1:00 to 5:00 in the afternoon. This is not enforced since the salesman is technically his own boss but the Company checks on the number of hours he works each week, including evening work which is often the best-selling time. Saturdays are usually reserved for deliveries and the making up of the week's order.

One of the big pitfalls which can cause the student salesman a great deal of trouble is the fact there is no guarantee that, having once ordered the merchandise, the customer will accept it and pay for it. The Company accepts no returned merchandise. What the salesman orders is his and it is his responsibility to sell it when he gets the goods. Therefore, if one customer continually postpones buying the items he or she ordered and it becomes obvious that payment will never be made for it, the salesman must find another customer for it or be stuck with the merchandise when he leaves the job and returns to college.

Such is also the case for any additional gifts, and samples that the student has been unable to dispose of. When the time comes to quit the job, some of his finances can be tied up in a collection of practically indisposable items.

The Fuller Brush Company is an old and respected firm that has spread throughout both Canada and the United States. Through the years it has provided employment for thousands of people and provided a good income for many. However, good as it may be as a full-time employment, it does present many problems to someone seeking summer employment and should be approached with care and a knowledge of what is entailed in the position of a Fuller Brush Man.

## Realizes crisis

John Diefenbaker's promise to increase from \$2.00 to \$5.00 the per capita grants to universities brought an immediate and favorable response from student leaders, Friday night, following the speech in Halifax, opening the Progressive Conservative party campaign.

Bill Curry, president of the Association of Atlantic Students (A.A.S.) said: "Though this promise may be just a campaign play, 'the proposed increase to \$5.00 does indicate that at least one party leader realizes that the crisis in education has reached such drastic proportions that it must be met with solutions of a radical and substantial nature."

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## Federal education?

Education ministers from all the provinces have approved in principle a proposal that the Canadian Education Association be strengthened with new staff and money.

The CEA would then be in a position to move toward filling the role of a federal department of education.

The proposal to widen the scope of CEA was made by its president Dr. W.C. Lorimer of Winnipeg this week.

The ministers turned down a more sweeping proposal of Dr. Lorimer that a national education secretariat with a UN-style secretary-general replace the CEA.

Dr. Lorimer was addressing a gathering of the CEA and provincial education ministers who met in conjunction here.

Another call for a nationwide education office came from Dr. Z.S. Phinister, Ontario Deputy Minister of Education, in an address to the Canadian Association of School Superintendents, also meeting here.

He said "Canada, with its 10

## Elections Act meets Waterloo

WATERLOO (CUP) — About two thousand University of Waterloo students hanged the Canada Elections Act in effigy following a mock trial this week.

A freshman orientation parade, planned for some time, became instead a protest against the

provinces and 10 systems of education, is the only country except Switzerland and West Germany which does not have a national office of education which serves as a clearing-house for educational ideas for the country.

He called for positive federal leadership in education that would still leave room for provincial control.

## Toronto campus to host world's biggest teach-in

The age of the teach-in is coming to Canada this fall in the form of a confrontation of major world powers.

The University of Toronto plans to host U.S., Soviet, Chinese, South Vietnamese and Viet Cong spokesmen in the world's biggest ever teach-in October 8-10.

A continental telephone hookup will bring the deliberations to 150,000 professors and students on most Canadian campuses and at 120 universities in the United States.

Patrick Gordon Walker, Britain's former foreign secretary and British Guiana's ex-premier Cheddi Jagan are among the international figures who will participate.

Professor Z.K. Brzezinski, director of Columbia University's Centre for Communist Research will defend the U.S. position.

The general theme of discussion will be "Revolution and Response", with major sessions on Revolution and Ideological Conflict, Latin America, Vietnam, Revolution and Moral Responsibility, and Problems of Self-Determination.

There will be five major sessions followed by approximately 150 seminars.

The teach-in, to be conducted in both French and English with simultaneous translation, has attracted considerable interest from both English and French radio and TV networks of the CBC.

The concept of the teach-in has broadened from its genesis as a protest technique and has now attained an important educational function. The Toronto teach-in

will achieve a confrontation between competing ideologies and will effect an instant communication to an enormous audience.

The teach-in technique was born last year in the U.S. as the byproduct of the widespread disenchantment of the academic community with American policy in Vietnam.

Previous American teach-ins have focussed on the pros and cons of the U.S. foreign policy alone.

The Toronto venture, with more broadly based international participation, will examine the foreign policies of all the great powers.

The teach-in chairman Professor Charles Hanly says: "The committee has taken and will continue to take every precaution to guarantee as far as

possible that no policy, ideology or philosophy will be placed in an especially advantageous or disadvantageous position."

What are the long-run implications of the growth of the teach-in technique?

For a long time communications experts have been heralding the demise of the educational institution as we know it. Could the teach-in, child of protest, be the foot in the door for the global classroom of the future?

If so, will the societal relevance demanded of it by many North American critics? And what of the huge university expansion projects with their parking problems and impersonality — will

—Please turn to page 6—

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Dal Tigers 25

Dartmouth Vikings 6

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## Subdue Dartmouth Vikings, 25-6

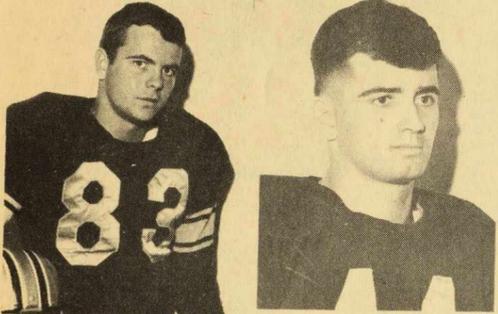
# Varsity Tigers host St. Dunstan's tomorrow in Bluenose grid opener

## Three again sidelined for game with Red-White

### Varsity Tigers of the week

(Editor's note - my apologies to last week's Tigers of the Week; Elliot Jacobson whose photo did not appear with the column, and Keith Kingsbury whose photo was incorrectly placed. These players will be run in a later edition.)

Coach Rutigliano reports that

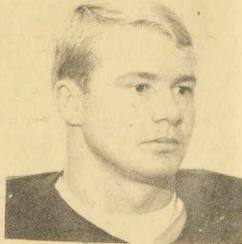


Barry Griffin put Dal on the score sheet early in the game, when he snagged a 35-yard pass at the Vikings 1-yard line. On one spectacular gain, Griffin took the ball from Quackenbush and swept right end for a 40-yard romp. In addition to a sparkling performance at offensive end, Griffin played a standout game at the defensive end slot, Barry, who is in his first year, hails from Portland, Maine, where he played his high school ball.

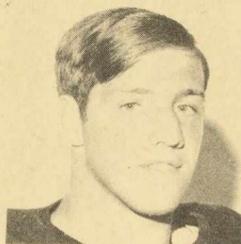
he was not impressed with the game the Tigers played against the Dartmouth Vikings of the Atlantic Football Conference, last Saturday. However, Doug Quackenbush and Barry Griffin were two standouts in that game, and thereby get this week's nod as the Tigers of the week.

By MICHAEL SMITH  
Sports Editor

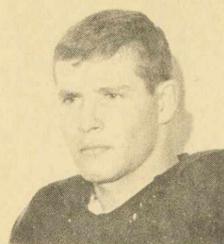
Injured Tigers' Bill Stanish, Paul Souza, and Cam Trotter will not dress for tomorrow's game against Saint Dunstan's. This is the word from Coach Joe Rutigliano. "Unless a miracle takes place between now and game time, these guys won't be in uniform." At the same time Coach Rutigliano added a note of optimism, when he reported that Bill Raine, also on the injured list, would be a probable starter. The Tigers were without these key players when they defeated the Dartmouth Vikings last Saturday. However, Coach Rutigliano is under no illusions about tomorrow's game. He says the injuries have left serious gaps in both the offence and defense. Coach Rutigliano will start with freshman replacements, and it is hoped these players will come up with the same calibre of ball that was exhibited in the Dartmouth game.



BILL STANISH



PAUL SOUZA



CAM TROTTER

Before a disappointing crowd of some 500 fans, the Tigers romped to a 26-5 victory over the Dartmouth Vikings of the Atlantic Football Conference last Saturday afternoon at Studley Field. Rookie quarterback, Doug Quackenbush, who filled Bill Stanish's shoes played a stellar game. He showed a lot of poise in the quarterback slot and got the Tigers out of trouble on several occasions with some excellent broken field running. In the first quarter, Quackenbush made up for a first down fumble and loss

by scrambling 20 yards to the Vikings 38-yard line and a first down. He followed this up with a 35-yard pass down the middle to Barry Griffin, who carried the ball over for Dal's opening score. George Markou converted for the extra point.

Dartmouth came back quickly rushing through a flustered Dal defence, but were stopped when Tiger middle linebacker Don Routledge broke through to halt the Vikings offensive rushes. Dartmouth got onto the score sheet when a series of offensive thrusts ended in Ed McClare going over from short yardage to give the Vikings their lone 6 points. Dalhousie rebounded with a fine sustained drive. Quackenbush mixed his plays well, handling off to halfbacks Barry Deville and Frank Casey on alternate plays. Two good passes positioned Dal for their next score. Frank Casey found good holes as he carried the ball first to the one, and then over to make the score 13-6. Dartmouth hustled to block the convert attempt.

The defensive play by both teams stiffened in the third quarter. The Tigers' defence contained the Dartmouth team exceptionally well in this period, Dalhousie registered its third score, when a Quackenbush pass found Tiger end Mel Ritcey, who carried the ball over the Vikings' goal line to make the score 19-7. This ended the third quarter.

In the final quarter, Bob Blanchette intercepted a Chisling pass, and the Tigers marched to within 2 yards of the Vikings goal line.

Frank Casey carried over for his second T. D. of the game. The convert by Markou was disallowed because of an illegal procedure's call. The game ended - Dal 25 - Dartmouth 6.

	Tigers	Vikings
First downs	20	12
Yards rushing	260	139
Yds. lost rushing	17	15
Yards passing	139	70
Passes att/comp	14/9	15/5
Interceptions by	1	1
Fumbles/fumbles lost	4/1	2/1
penalties/yards	10/100	4/20

### Bluenose schedule

- October 2 - St. Dunstan's at Dalhousie, 2:00 p.m.
- October 9 - Dalhousie at U.N.B., 1:30 p.m.
- October 16 - St. Francis Xavier at Dalhousie, 2:00 p.m.
- October 23 - Dalhousie at Acadia, 2:00 p.m.
- October 30 - Dalhousie at St. Mary's, 2:00 p.m.
- November 6 - Mount Allison at Dalhousie, 2:00 p.m.

EXHIBITION GAMES  
September 25 - Dartmouth Vikings at Dalhousie 2:00 p.m.

### Rugby Revived

## Dal enters team in rugby union

Canadian Football walked in, and English Rugby walked right out! This was the fate of rugby back in the late 1940's when the Canadian game was first introduced to the area. Prior to this, English Rugby was one of the major sports on the Dalhousie

campus. It now appears to be making a strong comeback.

This year the Dalhousie rugby team will compete in the newly-formed Nova Scotia Rugby Football Union. The League is comprised of teams from the Halifax, Rugby Club, Shearwater, Greenwood, Stadacona, and the Sixth Submarines.

In pre-season exhibition tilts, Dalhousie held the Halifax Rugby Club entry to a 5-5 draw, and lost 14-0 to a tough combined team from Shearwater and Stadacona.

Dal Coach John Farley says this year's team looks much stronger. With a number of valuable returnees, as well as a number of new experienced players, Coach Farley says he is optimistic about the team's chances this season.

Dalhousie was scheduled to play its next game against the Halifax Rugby Team, Thursday night under the lights at Studley Field.

### D.G.A.C. By JENNY DIXON

The Dalhousie Girls' Athletic Club has scheduled an ambitious program of team and individual sports for its 1965-66 season. In addition to the major sports of soccer, volleyball, and tennis DGAC will conduct keep fit classes, and modern dance instruction. Emphasis is not on excellence, but on a greater student participation.

The team sports will draw from the faculties of Arts, Science, Pharmacy, Health professions and education. The freshettes will also be represented, as well as Sheriff Hall, and each of the women's sororities. A trophy will be presented at the end of the year to the society or faculty having the most points.

DGAC reports that varsity field hockey practices are being held every Monday at 8:00 p.m. and on Tuesdays at 4:30 p.m. All interested in trying out are urged to attend these sessions. Varsity volleyball practices are expected to be underway in the near future. These sessions will be held on Tuesday, at 12:30 p.m., and Wednesday at 5:30 p.m.

### From The Sidelines

By Mike Smith



Five hundred fans paid a dollar to see nothing last Saturday afternoon, while 4500 fans were paying a total of \$21,000 to see something last Saturday night. The 500 figure represents the number of supporters who turned out to see the Dal Tigers crush the Dartmouth Vikings in an exhibition tilt at Studley Field. The 4500 fans were those who watched Gomeo Brennan of the Bahamas successfully defend his British Empire Middleweight title against Canadian champ Blair Richardson at the Glace Bay Forum. Perhaps the discrepancy in attendance figures is due to a more enthusiastic following of the sport of boxing in this area, than football - I doubt it! Those who saw the fight in Glace Bay were predominantly Cape Bretoners, for whom boxing holds a great tradition.

Football should have the same significance for Dalhousie supporters. However, it doesn't appear this way. Dalhousie has a good team this year, and is deserving of a more enthusiastic support from the student body. Even when riddled with injuries, the Tigers' come up with stiff competition, as shown in the game against Dartmouth. Tomorrow the Tigers meet Saint Dunstan's, and this desk hopes that 4500 attendance figure will be that recorded at the Studley Field wickets.

### NOTICE TO ALL STUDENTS

A number of students failed to pick up their copy of the Physical Education handbook. Copies are still available at the Athletic Office in the Gymnasium Building.

- FIRST QUARTER: 4- Dalhousie, touchdown (Casey)  
1. Dalhousie, touchdown (Griffen)  
2. Dalhousie, convert (Markou)  
THIRD QUARTER:  
5- Dalhousie, touchdown (Ritcey)  
SECOND QUARTER:  
3- Dartmouth, touchdown (McClare)  
FOURTH QUARTER:  
6- Dalhousie, touchdown (Casey)

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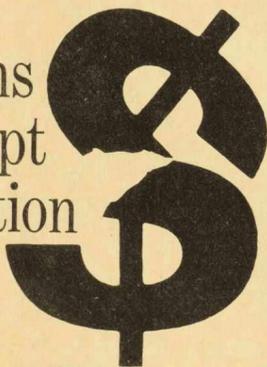
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# Educators worried Student suicides are increasing

FREDERICTON — Pressures of modern education have led to an appalling increase in the number of student suicides, the head of the educational administration department of the University of British Columbia says.

Dr. L.W. Downey has warned the Canadian Education Association that efforts to achieve excellence tend to confuse quality with "hardness." He cited the upswing in suicides as a result of emotional stresses caused by greater education demands.

OVERLY CONCERNED  
He said during a panel discussion on "new directions in schools for tomorrow" at the CEA's three day convention here.

"We have become overly concerned with the mastery of specific and often unrelated subject matter—at the expense of our avowed intention of fostering creative and critical thought and of developing to the fullest the unique potentialities of individuals."

Dr. Downey said in an interview later he based his statement on increasing pupil suicides on a confidential study and subsequent statistics undertaken while he was head of the secondary education department at the University of Alberta. The figures applied to the province of Alberta and were limited to the high school level.

However, he declined to disclose any figures or by whom and when the survey was made. He said the public is unaware of the situation because the facts are kept confidential.

Dr. Downey told delegates that in the school of tomorrow the trend will likely move toward a system of educational inquiry rather than emphasis on achievement, and "the natural inclination of the human to inquire, to know and order his world will be the starting point."

The future system will reward a student for his ability to inquire into problems rather than for his capacity for memorizing solutions, he said.

Dr. J.R.H. Morgan, director of the Ontario Curriculum Institute at Toronto, and Dr. A. R. MacKinnon, dean of education at Vancouver's Simon Fraser University, were the other panel speakers.

Dr. Morgan said builders of future curricula must be prepared to accept and encourage divergent thinking and behavior. Some people view human nature as a "dynamic thing that learns by doing..." and the process is developed by interaction with other individuals through a variety of experiences.

Speaking on team-teaching approaches to learning, Dr. MacKinnon said classroom experiments during the last decade proved the self-contained classroom is not the most efficient procedure of bringing about learning.

In team teaching, both teachers and pupils can learn most effectively from each other.

# Nova Scotia Negro Does not face up to discrimination



Rocky Jones

Negroes in Nova Scotia are afraid to face the fact that they are discriminated against, a Negro civil rights worker has said.

Rocky Jones, who left a government job in Toronto last spring to work with Negroes in his native Nova Scotia, said that although they do not lack civil rights they are segregated and discriminated against.

He described a ratepayers meeting at which Negroes said they would be segregated by a proposed electoral riding redistriction, but balked at calling the situation segregation when the time came to vote on a motion of protest.

Mr. Jones expressed disillusionment with the sit-in in front of the U.S. Consulate last March. "It wasn't real..." he said, "All those nice rich white kids, sitting there saying 'Look what they're doing in the South' and then they returned to their nice, cosy homes in Forest Hill. They don't really know what it's like at all."

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## Foreign Films —

Continued from page three —  
ie University Concert Series, sponsored by the Student's Council and the University, looms largest in the coming months. Works in Jazz styles of Twentieth century composers will be heard Oct. 3 and music for piano and Winds from the Halifax Symphony Orchestra on Oct. 10. From Paris comes music of the 18th century French and German Courts (Oct. 17) and on Nov. 14th the music of guitarist Narciso Yepes. Back again after a standing ovation last year is Claude Frank, pianist (Nov. 21), on November 28, David Wilson of the Music Department will conduct the Dal chorale.

All the above performances take place in the King's gymnasium and are free of charge.

To conclude we should mention that the Dal Film Society is showing Wild Strawberries by Bergman (Oct. 27, 28) the Great Train Robbery and several other films. These will be held per week in Room 117 at the Dunn Building on Wednesdays and Thursdays at 8 p.m. Meanwhile have you heard of the Italian folk-singer from Montreal playing until next Saturday at the Peppermint Lounge. Friend of the very famous French Canadian singer and writer, Felix LeClerc, she is worth investigating.

The above together with the

mission to College and University was approved in principle last week by the 10 provincial ministers of education.

Committees from provincial education departments and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada are finalizing a draft constitution for the body. It is expected to be completed in time for a founding conference in January.

Exams could be ready for high-school students by the spring of 1967 to determine university admission for the following year.

The Ontario Institute for Studies in Education will probably receive the contract for English language exams. The Quebec department of education is expected to prepare the French language exams.

Drawing upon the experience of the U.S. College Entrance Board the scheme could supplant departmental exams as a major university entrance criterion within several years.

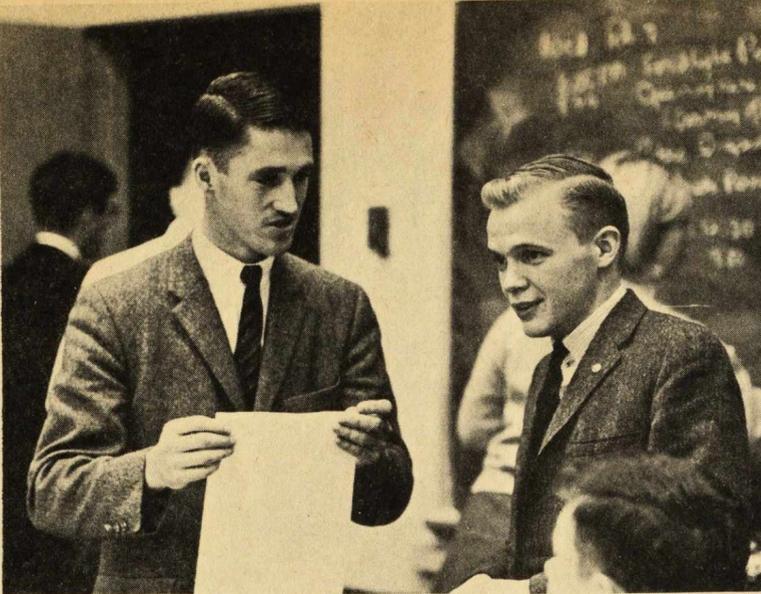
According to current thinking the student would write three papers during the winter or early spring of his final high school year.

One of these would test scholarly aptitude while the others gauged general knowledge in two subject areas. The student would choose his test areas from among eight or nine choices.

A common entrance examination for universities was approved in principle this week by Canada's provincial ministers of education.

There will be one exam for entrance to French-language universities and one for English-language universities according to H.G. Irwin, New Brunswick's Minister of Education and spokesman for the other ministers.

A Canadian university admission service representing the provincial departments of education and the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada will prepare the exams. All provinces have indicated they will participate.



Dal Editor scans Council meeting with jaundiced eye. Terry Morley discusses libel laws with Law rep. Frank O'Dea.

## Toronto —

Continued from page 4 —  
all of this become the dinosaur of the future, with higher education reconvening around every TV set in the country?

Whatever the answers, Canada is being rocketed onto an academic and political stage she has not occupied before.

Fall Festival, The Treasure Van (Oct. 25-29) and all other University events should give you enough to do, and if not well you might try a bit of studying.

## FULL TIME ORCHESTRA FOR DAL

Dalhousie University's department of music this year is organizing a full-size orchestra, which is being offered as a non-credit evening school class.

The orchestra will be conducted by Professor David Wilson, head of the music department, and James Hansen, first bassoonist of the Halifax Symphony Orchestra. Rehearsals are scheduled for 7:30, Wednesday, Sept. 29, in room 44, Arts and Administration Building.

The orchestra is open to students, staff and members of the public with moderate or advanced instrumental technique. Applicants should be prepared to play a short piece of their own choice at the auditions (to be held in private) to determine admission and seating arrangements.

The executive of the West Indian Association invites Dalhousie students to join in the group's "festivities."

The association is holding its first party at the Peppermint Lounge, Barrington St., Friday, October 1 from 9 p.m. to 2 a.m. Admission is \$1.

"All students without exception are cordially invited to dance to the rhythmic music of the tropical isle. Come one and all and join in the fun."

# At Laval University Psychology students strike

QUEBEC (CUP) — Seventy-two psychology students at Laval University went on strike last week demanding that a separate school of psychology be formed at the university.

The psychology department is currently part of the faculty of education.

In a statement issued by the students, they demand that the department be given autonomy, and claim that they have the support of their professors in their fight with the university administration.

The students are using their time for "study sessions" to keep up with their courses. Their colleagues in other departments of the faculty of education have declared that they will not be "strike-breakers" with respect to classes taken in common.

They also demand that the department head be a registered psychologist with progressive views.

Paul L'Archeveque interim

department director called the question a complex one.

He said the students' demands would necessitate a complete reorganization of the faculty of education.

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# Education ministers want college entrance board

FREDERICTON (CUP) — A college entrance board is being formed for Canada.

The Canadian Council on Ad-

WHERE ARE OUR LEADERS?

The election is in full swing in Halifax. Last week John Diefenbaker, well-known Canadian politician started at the Tory rally in honour of Bob McClelland and the other candidate.

This week Tommy Douglas, intrepid leader of the New Democratic Party will entertain at St. Pat's. He will be here Monday, Oct. 4th. Hecklers and students are welcome according to informed party sources.

Meanwhile Lester Pearson is in Ottawa where he has been since the beginning of the campaign, except for a brief sortie into Newfoundland Thursday night where he attended a banquet in his honour, tendered by the Government of Newfoundland.

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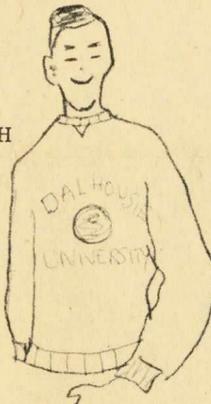
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