

INSIDE:



Halifax's first psychedelic shop opened last week. For further story see page 5.



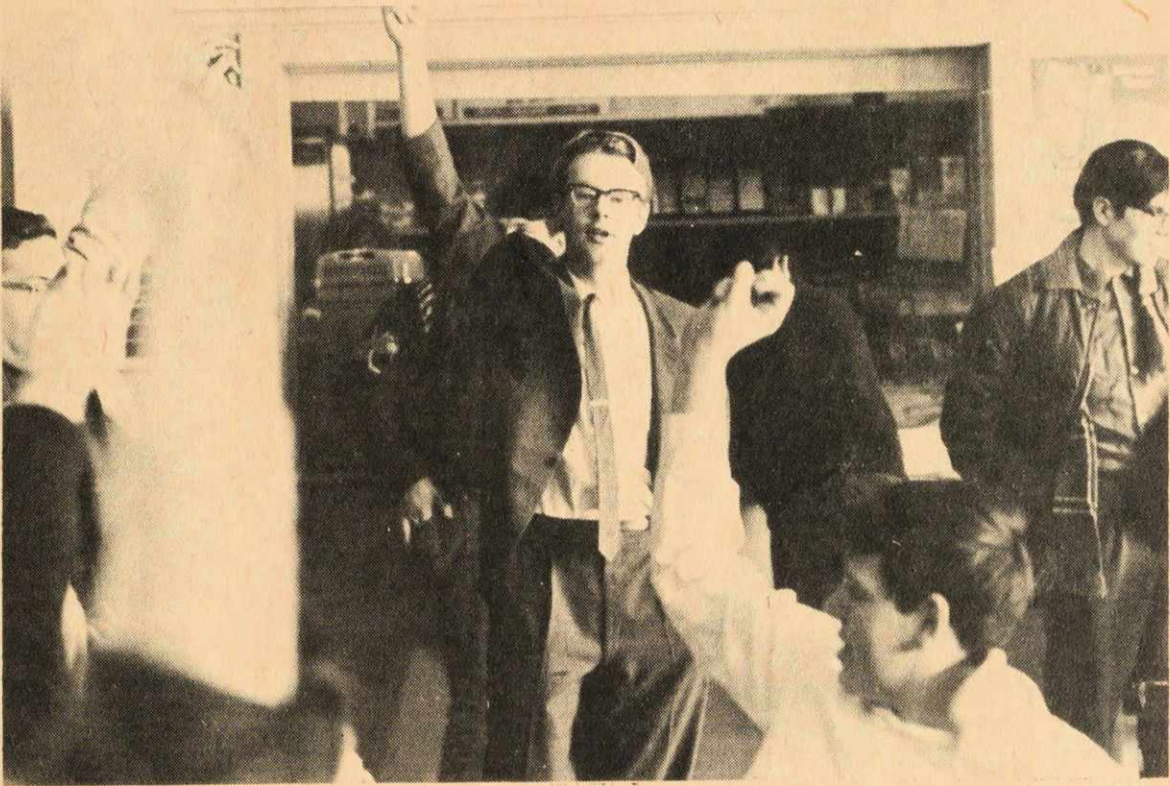
Dal Basketball Tigers increased their lead in the MIBC by defeating the X-men. For more on sports, see pages 6-7.

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Cafeteria Politics

Students reject MacDonald's Proposal; Candidates must offer in teams



Bill MacDonald, law Rep., and chairman of the constitutional committee which proposed the changes, votes in favor of his proposed amendment. (Photo Hiltz)

Should Dal Student Union President and Vice-President run as separate candidates?

Dalhousie students said no.

At a Student Forum held Tuesday in the Dal Canteen, students voted on a proposed amendment of Student Union by-laws, regarding election procedures.

The proposal had been debated in Council for three weeks, and was not recommended to the Forum, failing by one (10-6) to achieve the two-thirds majority necessary from the council.

The present provision in the Constitution states that "candidates for the positions of President and Vice-President shall run as partners and shall not represent any particular department or faculty of the University."

The first proposed amendment read "candidates for President and Vice-President shall conduct separate campaigns and shall not campaign as partners or as a team and Presidential candidates shall not represent any particular department or faculty of the University."

The second proposed change, enclosed in an amendment to the first amendment states "candidates for President and Vice-President may conduct separate campaigns."

Bill MacDonald, Law Rep., and Chairman of the Constitution Committee which recommended the separate campaigns, spoke in favour of the first proposal. "I think that if we eliminate the present system of team running mates and encourage people to run on their own, it will allow greater freedom of choice for the electorate, and discourage the possibility of a poor team-mate being elected along with a competent one."

Science Rep Dave Osherow spoke in favour of the compromise change. "People should be allowed to conduct separate campaigns. But I want you to remember that a team is not God."

An unnamed student spoke in favour of the present system. "We can still split our vote in electing our President and Vice-President. Also the President and Vice-President will work smoothly together and there will be less chance of internal disagreements on policy."



President Dennis Ashworth explains the proposed constitutional changes to the attentive canteen crowd. (Photo Hiltz)

After pleas from the first amendment from a student who called himself "the average college joe" and from Vice-President Diane Alexander, the students voted.

The amendment to the amendment was defeated by a substantial majority, but those who had supported the compromise refused to approve the stronger measure. Although it had majority approval, the single-candidate amendment failed to achieve the two-thirds necessary.

Dalhousie students will again this February face the onslaught of teams of candidates.

Winnipeg Conference sees new Canada

Canada should aid any attempt to bring down Ian Smith's Rhodesian government; she should pursue a foreign policy unlike that of the United States; and she should settle the Quebec question without delay, even if this involves accepting Quebec's independence.

These were some conclusions of 47 Canadian university students gathered in Winnipeg last week for the 8th Conference on International Affairs. The Conference is sponsored annually by the University of Manitoba Student Union. It was held this year between January 23 and 26.

No formal resolutions were passed, but a general consensus emerged during small-group discussions, seminars, and bull sessions. The decisions centered mostly on Canadian foreign policy.

Canada should support any attempt, including the use of force, to bring down the present Rhodesian government. This should be done even if Britain did not support the move, one group decided. It was agreed, however, that Canadian combat troops should not be used in any possible war zone.

Canada's foreign policy is too much like that of the United States, and the similarity cannot be explained simply by saying that her national interests are similar to theirs, most delegates agreed. Although no real consensus was reached on what these differences should be, diplomatic recognition of the People's Republic of China, and a Canadian denunciation of the entire war effort in Vietnam, were the measures most often mentioned.

Delegates agreed the Quebec situation may involve Canada in disputes with other countries, notably France, and should be solved as quickly as possible. The presence of Rene Levesque, an influential spokesman for Quebec's separatists, made many delegates sympathize with the aspirations of French Canada, and doubt whether these aspirations can be realized in the present mood of English Canada. Most delegates recognized that the ultimate answer to separatism will have to be provided by the people of Quebec.

In addition to the seminars, the Conference program included four principle speakers: M. Levesque from Quebec, an American, Robert Scheer, the Managing Editor of RAMPARTS magazine; and Canadians Geoffrey S. Murray of the Department of External Affairs, and Dr. James Eayrs of the University of Toronto.

INDEPENDENTISTE
Rene Levesque was presented to the conference as "a man who is striving for an equalitarian society". But he did not talk primarily on equalitarianism or the conference theme, Canadian foreign policy; he spoke of the end of Confederation.

With sincerity, energy, and control of his audience, Levesque explained why the "independentists" wish to take Quebec out of Canada, and predicted that within three provincial elections the people will elect a government pledged to autonomy.

Denouncing the present political set-up in Canada as "frustrating and mutually sterilizing", he castigated Canada's "gutless, satellite and branch-plant relationship with the United States". He called English Canadians "imbeciles heurouses" for allowing American interests to retain control of Canada's businesses while the annual export of Canadian capital exceeds the inflow of foreign investment.

Levesque quashed the notion that Quebec would be injuring herself economically by separating from Canada. Obviously, he said, there must be close economic ties between the two nations; beyond that, "Quebec has no paradise to leave when the change comes . . . we could hardly do worse than leave".

He pointed to the numerous federal projects which Quebec supports without getting a proportional return, and noted "If we do an honestly competent job, we can't do worse than we are now". To those who argued that cultural and language difficulties are too flimsy an excuse to justify separation, Levesque replied that the English Canadians have never experienced linguistic and cultural repression and thus do not understand, and besides, "You are thinking like an Englishman; a Frenchman thinks differently".

PREVENTING REVOLUTION
Robert Scheer opened by remarking that he couldn't detect such a thing as Canadian foreign policy and doubted that Canada really existed. So he extended his remarks to North America as a whole. Illustrating from time to time how Canada simply followed the American line and patterned herself after the American system, he denounced two trends in North American political and economic life. First, he claimed, the United States has had a war-time economy since 1940. Workers and corporations are quite content, he said, to turn out massive consignments of goods which are likely to

be destroyed or used for destruction. But when he once suggested in California that a free lunch be given to each school child in a working-class district, people began to question the wisdom of spending money so liberally. He made a second point, that while the Americans claim their policy is to protect liberty from Communism, they actually follow a policy of preventing revolution, even when that revolution is obviously not Communist-inspired.

Scheer was most critical of Canadian involvement in the Vietnam war. He urged Canadians to play a neutralist role, and emphasized that "those bombs falling on Vietnam bear the marks not just of the U.S. but of . . . democracy, the electoral process, Western civilization, and all those groovy things". Finally, he warned Canadians to face the fact of their own involvement before criticizing the Americans: "If the price of protecting your industries is supporting the bloodbath in Vietnam, then know what you are."

Geoffrey Murray explained in an off-the-record seminar, some of the aspects of Canadian foreign policy - how it is made, and what factors are most likely to influence its development.

DIPLOMACY DISAPPEARING
Dr. Eayrs spoke on the "delinquency of diplomacy", the process by which diplomacy is becoming irrelevant. He noted the growing popularity of "tacit diplomacy", otherwise known as warfare. Finally, he concluded, the changing nature and effectiveness of state systems is taking policy-making out of the hands of foreign offices and putting it within the reach of politicians and businessmen.

Conference Chairman Harold Chorney and Secretary Peter Gabor felt that this conference was the most successful to date. Gabor compared the budget (\$7500) this year to last year's \$4700 in expenses, and explained that the extra expense was fully justified because of the high calibre of speakers obtained and the concerted effort made to get delegates from out of town. This year's total of 47 delegates included 30 from outside Winnipeg (18 more than last year) and nine French-Canadians; no French-Canadians attended in previous years.

Twenty universities and colleges from Memorial to Victoria were represented, J. P. Goldring (GS I) represented Dalhousie as the only participating Nova Scotian university.

Student Strike Banned

LONDON, ONT. (CUP) -- Students at King's College here have been told they will be expelled if they go on strike.

In a letter to King's student council president Fred H. Peters, Jan. 16, Dr. Wm. A. Tillman, Chairman of the King's College Board of Governors, spelled it out clearly: "The board . . . has instructed the Principal to recommend to the Board the suspension or expulsion of any student taking part in any action which, in the opinion of the board, is detrimental to the welfare of the college community."

The letter came in the wake of a discussion by students of a strike of classes to protest lack of job security for faculty.

Of a faculty of 20, five with PhD's have left the college in the past two years. King's is an affiliate of the University of Western Ontario.

In a letter to the Bishop of London, Jan. 11, Peters said if the situation continues King's will become an "academic motel, a stopping off place for respectable faculty" until they find jobs with security.

"Another certain condition," said Peters, "is the continual presence of the present principal. He is a symbol of the status quo, of carrying on from year to year without any certain commitment to the long term future of this college."

"He seems to be caretaker of a dying institution," said the letter, "the captain of a sinking ship."

A proposed strike had been called off in hopes that talks between Principal, Rev. E. P. LaRoque and Peters would be fruitful.

Peters told the principal if the recommendations were not acted upon, there would probably be a strike.

Three days later students received the letter promising expulsion for any strikers.

Student meetings since the letter was presented have resulted in cancellation of strike plans, for fear of expulsion.

There has been increasing speculation in recent months that King's would incorporate itself with the university. At present it is an affiliate college, with 235 students.

End for Mount A. Editor?

SACKVILLE, N.B. (CUP)—The editorial Advisory Board of the Argosy Weekly at Mount Allison University has recommended that the University president fire Editor-in-Chief Alan Rimoin.

The decision was reached in a six-hour meeting Friday after Rimoin had searched in vain last week for a Maritimes print shop that would print Jerry Farber's The Student as Nigger.

The Argosy Weekly's regular printer had refused to print the article, fearing court action for obscenity.

The decision to fire Rimoin was based on charges of breach of editorial agreement, lack of ability, plagiarism, and gross irresponsibility.

Rimoin was not invited to the closed meeting, but three senior editors, who had quit the paper last Wednesday in protest to Rimoin's intention to print the article, were admitted to the meeting.

University president L.H. Craig has asked the students council to either support or reject the Advisory Board's motion at their Tuesday night meeting.

Rimoin last week teamed up with Stephen Foster, editor of the Prince of Wales College Times in Charlottetown, P.E.I., whose printer also refused to run the article.

When they found they were both in the same dilemma, the two editors tried to find a printer.

They approached seven print shops in three provinces, but printers were either worried about law suits, or could not promise to have the job done for several weeks.

They returned to Mount Allison University, planning to use the university's Gestetner machine. But the assistant to the university president had left orders preventing their use of the machine.

Arrangements were finally made through Canadian University Press in Ottawa to have it printed in Montreal and flown to the two campuses Monday.

Written by Jerry Farber, an English lecturer at Cal State College in Los Angeles, it is a Freudian analysis of the contemporary system of education, and particularly the statuses of student and professors.

FRAT RACISM

VANCOUVER (CUP)—The student council has shot down the fraternity Mardi Gras program at the University of British Columbia.

Council president Shaun Sullivan urged all students to boycott the program, whose theme is Dixieland, because it exhibits "racial prejudices."

The frat men have emphasized slavery and racial violence in their attempt to publicize the annual Charity ball.

Thursday, skits in the gym featured frat men dressed in the white robes and hoods of the Ku Klux Klan lynching a student blackface.

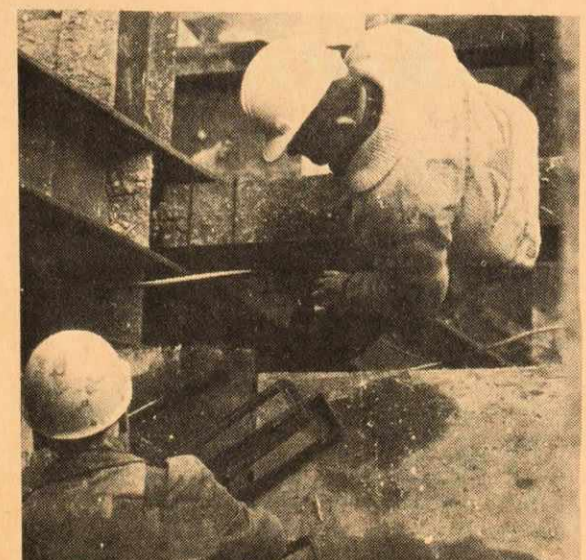
Other skits showed negroes being beaten by Ku Klux Klansmen, and whites being beaten by negroes.

Protests have been received from the Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC), the B.C. Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the student council, and several negro students.

3 million dollar SUB to open in September

The SUB, which will open this September, is still something of a mystery to the Average Student. Here are some of the facts about it:

It's key feature, says John Young, a SUB committee member, will be FLEXIBILITY. It has already been modified from the original plans, and can be further changed, even when complete. The building hinges on the STUDENT; without him it cannot function.



Workmen are now braving the cold weather to ensure the completion of the SUB, in time for the grand opening. (Photo Hiltz)

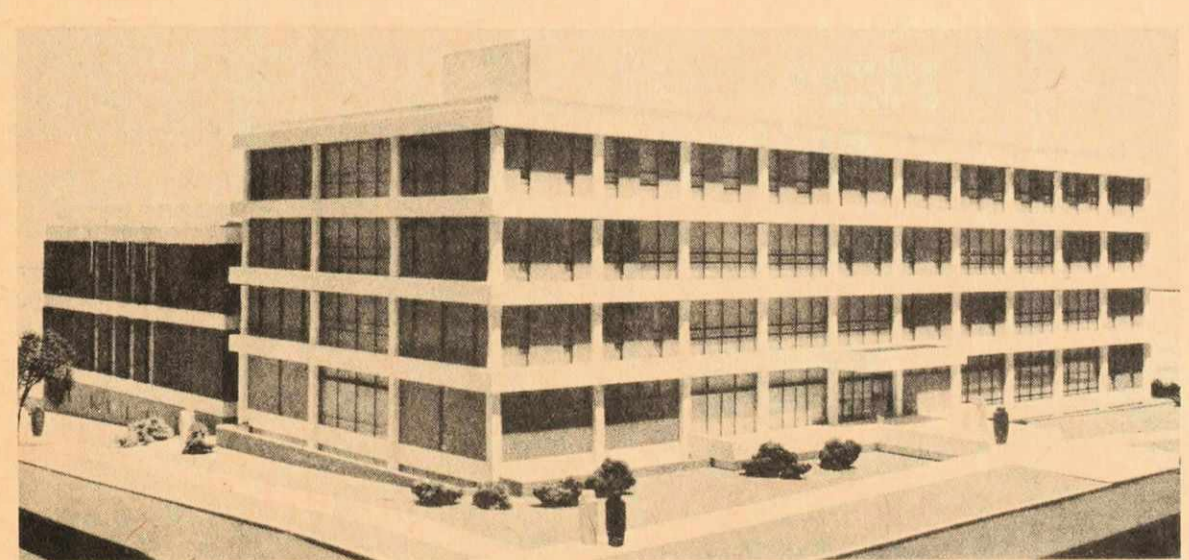
ction. Still, why should Average Student want it to function?

Well, this is no Arts Annex. Besides housing all the campus organizations, and The Gazette, Dal Radio, DGDS, it will also contain a large games room, equipped with six or seven full sized pool tables, and a card room with cards, cribbage boards, matches etc, and a TV set up with two twenty five inch color sets, and swivel chairs for tired tube-watchers.

There will be minimal charges on everything in the games room, no room rent for banquets etc, or anything else not in a commercial establishment. There will be a post office, a Bank of Montreal, a dry cleaners, and the Campus Store. The Campus store will be an enlargement of the present day Book store. It will have such things as Playboy, toothpaste, the New York Times and paperbacks (the dime novel type).

The food will be served in a two-part canteen - one part for snacks, the other part for full-course meals. It won't necessarily be dished up by VersaFoods, but we don't know what the other Devils are like. There will also be banquet facilities in the auditorium, where at other times, DGDS will amuse itself and any other interested spectators.

There will be an automatic snack bar located in a part of the building that will open all day (24 hrs.), and in case you can't quite make it that far after a Frat party, you can get some shuteye on the grass in the courtyard, which looks into the caff. Further recreational locations will be found (with luck) in the music, reading and lounge rooms. Students Councilville will be there too, along with the Student Counselling Office. The National Employment Service will be available, and, in case of formals, there will be a



SUB model showing the business-like appearance of the building. Bronze statue not shown.

barber shop.

The building will be run by a committee of students, governors, senators and administrators such that student representation equals the total of the others. Student labor will be drafted for operation of the information desk, the games room, control room (from where the TV's will be operated - they'll both be on the same channel) and for setting up chairs. It will be paid.

Lockers can be rented by students for a buck or so. Tentatively speaking (phrase attributed to John Young, not Dennis Ashworth), opening ceremonies will be a blast, starting in the afternoon of whatever day, and going on through a couple of Balls to breakfast about 3 or 4 o'clock. Be sure you're there then, and all through the year.

Remember: the SUB can't operate without YOU... DON'T SINK THE SUB!

it's coming ...

Friday 2, February:
 -- WINTER CARNIVAL: Mt. Martock Outing. Buses leave Dal from 9:00 a.m. 7:30 p.m. \$3.00 per person.
 -- WINTER CARNIVAL: The Blues Magoos and the Left Bank; Q.E.H. Auditorium; 7:30 p.m. \$2.50 per person.
 -- Drama Division Plays; Studio Theatre, Library Annex; 8:00 p.m. Free Admission, NO tickets. Plays presented will be:
 The Proposal by Chekhov. Billed as 'a joke in one act'.
 Swan Song by Chekhov. 'A moving study of an aging actor.'
 Chamber Music by Arthur Kopit. 'A bizarre contemporary comedy -- eight women in an asylum'.

Saturday 3, February:
 -- WINTER CARNIVAL:
 1) Judging of snow sculptures (if any snow);
 2) Snow Frolic on the football field;
 3) Arts Society skating party;
 4) other surprise events; and
 5) the Black and Gold Review at Dal Gym, 8:00 p.m. \$1.00 per person.
 -- Drama Division plays -- see Friday 2, Feb.

Sunday 4, February:
 -- Sunday Afternoon Concert; King's Gym; 3:00 p.m.

Three one act operas presented by the Drama Workshop. Admission free.
 -- WINTER CARNIVAL: Tommy James and The Shondells in concert with the Five Sounds; Dal Gym; 3:00 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. \$2.00 per person.
 -- Drama Division Plays -- See Friday 2, Feb.

Monday 5, February:
 -- History Department lecture; room 117 Dunn Building; 8:00 p.m. Admission free. Dr. Robert Seager II, of the University of Maine, will speak on 'Alfred Thayer Mahan: Onward Christian Sailors'

Tuesday 6, February:
 -- Pre-Med Society meeting; room 117 Dunn Building; 11:30 a.m.
 -- History and Political Science film; room 117 Dunn Building; 8:00 p.m. 'Triumph of the Will', a Nazi propaganda film based on the Nuremberg Trials, will be shown. Admission free.

Thursday 8, February:
 -- Encounter; Room 115, Weldon Law Building, 8:30 p.m. Rene Levesque, MLA for Laurier, P.Q., will speak on 'Moral Responsibility of a Minority.'
 -- Neptune opening at 8:00 p.m. 'The Odd Couple'. For tickets and information call 429-7300.

Thursday 15, February:
 -- Encounter; Room 115, Weldon Law Building, 8:30

it's coming ...

p.m. Robert Bollini, history professor at SMU will discuss the various aspects of a successful revolution.

Thursday 22, February:
 -- Encounter; Room 115, Weldon Law Building, 8:30 p.m. Father Bernard Arsenault of the Universite de Moncton will speak on 'The Church and Rapid Social Change.'

Thursday 29, February:
 -- Encounter; Room 115, Weldon Law Building; 8:30 p.m. Rev. Ronald Reeve of King's will speak on 'What is Man?'. This is the last of the Encounter series.

Thursday 14, March:
 -- Nursing Institute; Anglican Diocesan Centre; Miss Maude Dolphin, RN, Assistant Professor with the School of Nursing at U of T, and formerly of the WHO will speak.

Friday 15, March:
 -- Nursing Institute; Anglican Diocesan Centre.
 Miscellaneous:
 -- DGDS; presents 'O! Wot a Luvly War' at the QEH Auditorium on the evenings of 15, 16, 17 February, plus a matinee on the 17.
 -- Theatre Arts Guild presents John Patrick's 'The Curious Savage', a three-act comedy at the Pond Playhouse, 6 Parkhill Drive, Jollimore. 8:30 p.m. For information and tickets phone 477-5107. 6-10 Feb.
 -- King's College Drama Society presents Jean-Paul Sartre's 'The Flies'. King's College Gym, 2-4 March.

Loyola Bans Pot

MONTREAL (CUP) — Pot, acid and their associates have been officially barred from the Loyola College campus.

Pushing of these drugs at Loyola may subject a student to instant dismissal.

No penalty has been established for possession. In capsule form, this is the policy on drugs released last week by the Loyola administration.

In announcing the policy, Dean of Students Rev. Gerald McDonough warned of the legal and possible medical dangers of possession, use or selling of the drugs.

"The administration does not feel," he added, "that there is a major epidemic of drug consumption or sale on campus."

Father McDonough told Canadian University Press Thursday the RCMP gave him the name of a Loyola student who was thought to be pushing pot on a local high school campus.

"But," he said, "the RCMP are definitely not on campus."

At least two Loyola students have reportedly been arrested by the mounties for violation of the federal drug laws which prohibit both possession and pushing.

Both students were given suspended sentences. McDonough pointed out that "a student given a suspended sentence has a criminal record which bars him from all professional schools -- engineering, law, med, dentistry."

He said this is not a provincial or federal statute, but rules of the schools themselves.

Library Notices

Any borrower of books or other library materials who has failed to return them on the due date can expect the following:

1. One week overdue — post card reminder
2. Two weeks overdue — letter reminder
3. Three weeks overdue — registered letter informing student that borrowing privileges may be suspended.
4. Four weeks overdue — letter from Director advising that:

- 1) library borrowing privileges have been withdrawn
- 2) Dean's office has been asked to initiate any action which will help expedite the return of overdue material (where applicable)
- 3) Registrar notified to withhold grades and bar registration (where applicable)

In all instances, postage and fines are charged to borrower, regardless of amount, until overdue material is returned. Exceptions will be made in cases when extenuating circumstances can be proven as responsible for overdues. Borrowers of books which are lost but not reported are subject to replacement costs plus any fines incurred.

Borrowers who mutilate books or continually abuse library regulations are subject to severe disciplinary action, including the withdrawal of all library privileges.

JOURNAL LOANS

Do you want a change? Graduate students are asking for a change in the loan period for bound journals. The proposed change would be to a one week loan, not subject to recall and no renewals given, with reserve book fines of 25¢ per hour for all borrowers regardless of status.

Forms are available at the Student Office and the various libraries on campus for your comments. Comment now instead of complaining later! All comments on library service are welcome.

Theatre Arts Guild

The THEATRE ARTS GUILD is at it again. Rehearsals are in full swing for "The Curious Savage", a comedy by John Patrick.

The Play is due to open February 6 for a five-day run at the Pond Playhouse, Parkhill Drive in Jollimore.

Directed by Simon MacKenzie, the action is centered around a large fortune being devoted to fun and philanthropy by the main character Mrs. Ethyl Savage, played by Genni Archibald. How she eludes her three avacious step-children with the help of her fellow patients in the "home" makes for a very high-spirited and entertaining comedy.

The rest of the cast includes Crissana MacLeod, Lynn Gale, Maurice Hennigar, Gary Russell, Anne Hubbard, John Dobbs, Michael Turner, Janet Carney, Pat Monaghan, and Al Akin.

The Play is being produced by Dr. Findlay Malcolm. Curtain time is 8:30.



Memorial to get English campus

by RICHARD STOKER, for Canadian University Press.

Newfoundland is going to train its engineers in Britain.

Memorial University finds that Newfoundland does not have the industries where engineers can get practical experience; so a branch campus has been set up in Harlow New Town, a small industrial town in southeast England.

When it opens in 1970, Memorial's campus will be the first English branch of a Commonwealth university. Three American universities have British campuses at present.

Engineering students at the branch campus will be able to have experience from any of about eighty industries in the Harlow area, ranging from biscuit-making to electronics. They include Standard Telephone labs employing 3,000 people; glass works employing 2,000 which makes ten million bottles a week; the research labs of the 3-M Company; and a three-man firm which makes diamond tools.

Most of them have extremely modern methods and buildings, for Harlow is a new town, scratch-built since 1952 save for a tiny old nucleus. It doesn't look like the usual idea of a grimy British factory town, symbol of the industrial revolution; the technology is among the world's most modern.

The idea of a branch campus in England came from Lord Taylor, the new president of Memorial. Students will do most of the usual classroom work and then spend time in a plant or in the field, getting practical as well as theoretical knowledge about their branch of technology. Waterloo University uses the same system now; students in some areas spend two semesters at the campus and one on a "work term" under the co-operative system. Harlow industrialists have agreed to accept Memorial students in the same way that British engineering students are taken into firms, for periods up to six months, providing training essential to the industrial engineer.

Medical students in Canada generally do the same thing — a few years of university training and then a period of internship.

Memorial was given more than an acre of land in the old town of Harlow, a typical country town setting. It presently has two buildings — an old malt house, the Maltings, and St. John's Schoolhouse — which will be converted to residences when the campus opens. The Maltings will hold 28 students, each with a private room; the schoolhouse will be for faculty and visitors.

Two other residences, a men's and a women's will be built on the land, each to house 20 students with private rooms.

The Maltings will also include the dining hall, quiet rooms, party room, and laundry, washing, and cooking facilities for the students.

Students at Harlow are close enough to London that they can get to colleges there — swift electric trains make the trip in just over half an hour. The British Museum and the University of London are within reach.

Medical students at the Harlow campus will find a unique health system around them. A million-dollar grant from the Nuffield Trust provided health centres for Harlow, with very modern facilities, and a new 400-bed hospital, part of Britain's nationalized health plan. An unusual industrial health service will be available for teaching purposes.

The campus will not be an expensive proposition because the land was obtained freehold with a mortgage stretching over thirty years. About a quarter of a million dollars may be the basic cost, with interest increasing it toward half a million.

Students will not find it more expensive either. The usual system of grants to graduate students will presumably be continued, and engineering students will be paid by the firms which take them on for training periods.

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FRAM'S

Hicks announces changes in entrance requirements

Changes in Dal's entrance requirements have been announced by President Hicks.

"We are now placing more emphasis on the quality of the student as reflected by his whole high school record, and less on the rigid and formal senior matriculation examination," said President Hicks.

Starting in September, 1968, students with senior matriculation will be admitted on the basis of a points system similar to that in Ontario. This system said President Hicks, "will give a better chance of entry to many good students previously prevented by rigid technicalities in the entrance rules from being admitted to Dalhousie."

The compulsory subject aspect of entrance requirements has been virtually eliminated. In the past a student required five subjects, of which three - English, mathematics and a language other than English - were compulsory. Now seven points from nine subjects are required.

Under the new system, English, mathematics and the second language each carry two points, Biology, chemistry, physics, geology, geography and history each carry one point.

"It is anticipated that students seeking admission will have the same general intellectual level as in the past, but the admission requirement changes will now permit a good student not taking a particular subject in high school to enroll at Dalhousie. The way is now open for the student to concentrate more on subjects of particular concern to him," President Hicks commented.

The university has also approved the implementation of an early acceptance system for above average students in Grade 12. This will enable the good students to apply in January or February for admission to Dalhousie.

Three One-Act Plays by Drama Division

A bill of three one-act plays opened Thursday night in the Studio Theatre.

Students and faculty of the Drama Division have produced two classical one-act plays by Chekhov, "Swan Song" and "Proposal", and a comedy by contemporary American playwright Arthur Kopt, "Chamber Music."

"Swan Song" is the nostalgic story of an old actor who realizes his life is drawing to a close. Played alternately by Ewan (Sudsy) Clark and Tom Dumphy with Rod Olafson, it is a moving study, directed by Lionel Lawrence.

To balance this, The Proposal is a hilarious story of a country girl, Hilary Kitz; her nervous suitor, Alan Andrews and genial, but anxious father, Terry DeWolfe.

Author of "Oh Dad, Poor Dad," Kopt has created a bittersweet play with eight female roles, from Joan of Arc to Queen Isabella of Spain, acting out parts in an asylum. The cast includes Liz Hughes, Ruth Danson, Derryn Crowston, Joan Faulkner, Betty MacLeod, Debby Faulkner, Erica Porter, Ellen Pierce and Jim Archibald. It is directed by drama student Alex Jones.

All the technical work, designing and execution of costumes, stage, make-up, sound and light has been done by students.

The plays are free and produced nightly at 8 p.m., from Thursday to Sunday inclusive, in the Studio Theatre.



Alan Andrews, Terry DeWolfe, and Hilary Kitz performing in The Proposal, one of Dal Drama Divisions One-Act plays presented Thursday.

Dal Radio Seeks Head

An exciting campus society is looking for a new Director. Dave Lemon, Director of Dal-Radio is about to be pensioned off and is looking for a successor.

The Student Radio Society will move next year into professionally-equipped facilities in the new Student Union building. Studio facilities will be greatly expanded; work is already under way on a campus-wide, closed-circuit system, and Lemon has applied for a Broadcast License.

Lemon said he hopes the expanding facilities of the society will attract someone interested and competent to take over a challenging position. He prophesied optimistically that "Radio will soon emerge as the most influential of the campus media."

The new director need not have any technical knowledge but must have organizational and creative abilities. Anyone interested in taking this post is asked to contact the applications committee of the Student Council, or Dave Lemon at Dal-Radio.

Tommy James and the Shondells



"What's happening, baby?" Tommy James and the Shondells - that's what's happening! Five fast moving guys with a heck of a lot of talent. They're nobody's dreamed up image and nothing about them is contrived or put on. They are fresh and vital.

Tommy James, Eddie Gray, Pete Lucia, Ronnie Rosman and Mike Vale have a natural talent for producing a unique sound which can really only be described as being totally "Tommy James and the Shondells." This sound may be bright, bouncy and carefree - beautifully refreshing. Or it may be a commercial - type rhythm and blues bag, always accompanied by marvelous vocal harmonizing. And whether it makes you "move" or tap your feet, you can't help but dig it.

Collectively, they stand firm on their musical convictions. You'll never hear trash coming from them - it isn't their bag. It might happen when Tommy will get a definite idea in his head, something he wants to lay down the way it is. The Shondells have a way of taking these ideas and turning them into sounds that defy description. Their recording sessions will most likely begin around 8 PM one evening and carry into 5 AM the next morning. In the interim, there will occur heated discussions, discrepancies and healthy disagreements on exactly how to go about doing things. Finally, all are in agreement and a finished product emerges.

Ronnie comes from a little suburb of Pittsburgh called Greensboro. He attended St. Vincent's in Latrobe, Pa. He joined a group and began to play locally in various clubs. One night Tommy, who comes from Ohio, heard him playing and made up his mind on the spot that he wanted to join him. Then came Eddie and Pete, who replaced two former Shondells. And that was that - the beginning of Tommy James and the Shondells.

But that wasn't exactly the beginning of success - not yet. The group made their first recording together, "Hanky Panky" crossed their fingers and waited - for three years. You must admit that three years is a bit of a disappointing wait for any group, particularly if you just KNOW that you can make it, given the right chance. One day a D.J., looking for an "oldie but goodie" among his record files, came across "Hanky Panky" and decided to give it a spin. Within two weeks, it was on the charts and the group that waited for years finally had a hit!

Then came the critics, saying of course, that the boys couldn't do it again, that their first success was a freak of chance. Tommy, who has been in groups since he was thirteen, thought differently. So did the Shondells. This was no one-shot success, this could last. Their early rough breaks had turned them into a close-knit group that bubbled with confidence and enthusiasm every time they stepped onto the stage or entered a recording studio, and in the music business, confidence and assurance is half the battle.

There was only one thing to do - prove every one wrong. And so Tommy James and the Shondells came back with hit after hit after hit - "So Say I Am," "It's Only Love," and "I Think We're Alone Now," among others.

If their voluminous record sales, standing-room-only concert dates and piles of fan mail are any indication of continued success, these five swinging young men will be around for a long time.

TOMMY JAMES

Sandy hair, deep blue eyes, witty and smart as a whip, that's leader Tommy James in a nutshell. With a slight bit of cynical wit, he is able to cut one down like lightning and with a warm, quick smile he is able to smooth away any unintentionally ruffled feeling just as quickly.

Tommy was born in Dayton, Ohio on April 29, 1947. A natural entertainer, he made his TV debut when he was eleven. Later, he learned to play the guitar and organized some school friends into a group

called Tommy and the Tornados. But this wasn't enough. Once Tommy had the feeling of show business and the taste of what success might be like, he yearned to launch a successful pop group with class that could go straight to the top. So, he went through musicians like wildfire until he eventually decided on the present Shondells, picked because of their showmanship and versatility.

Girls go for Tommy's 5' 11", 165 pound build and his infectious personality. He plays the guitar and likes the idea of having several different 'sounds.' Favorite color is turquoise, favorite foods are steak, potatoes and ice cream. In his own words, he is "A simple country boy who wants just one day of rest before I die."

MIKE VALE

It is very reassuring to look at Mike Vale - 210 pounds of him, all 5' 11" of him, standing there so full of vim and vigor with his black hair and brown eyes and enthusiastic grin.

Mike is the Shondells' bass guitarist and sometimes plays piano and sings lead in either a tenor or falsetto voice. He is an avowed devotee of the blues, any and all kinds.

Long hours of practice, constant traveling and often torturous hours don't haunt Mike either. It's all part of the life he has chosen as his own. And every career has its hangups. Off beat hours and hurried meals are a part of Mike's career and he accepts them well. "How can I complain? If I didn't love it, feel it and breathe it, I'd quit. But I do and I guess I always will. It's my life."

PETER LUCIA

Pete is the Shondell with the infectious laugh, smiling eyes and sharp wit. He is the Shondell who can make Tommy laugh, can anyone into selling him the Brooklyn Bridge, and LOVE London broil.

He was born on February 6, 1947 in Morristown, New Jersey and has three sisters. When he was in high school, Pete joined a few local groups as drummer, there gaining experience which was necessary to become what he is today - one of the finest drummers in the country. "I love drumming. It's like anything else I guess - after a while, it becomes your life and all you want to do is perfect what ability you have and expand it. This is what I'm trying to do now."

RONNIE ROSMAN

Ronnie Rosman was born twenty-two years ago on February 28, 1945. He was given the name Claren, but his friends thought Ronnie was more appropriate and better suited to this serious though talkative young man.

Piano, organ and cordolox?? are among the instruments he plays. Ronnie is constantly thinking. No one seems to know exactly what he's always thinking about, but that's irrelevant. He has been likened to Terrence Stamp. From Ronnie comes no comment on that one. His sense of humor and his perception for people and things around him are keenly obvious to the impartial observer.

EDDIE GRAY

The sweet, angelic, lively face that you see looking out at you as you sit at one of Tommy James and the Shondells' performances belongs to none other than Eddie Gray, lead guitarist and latest addition to the group. Eddie is the youngest member of the Shondells. He was born on February 27, 1948 in Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania. He has three sisters.

Getting back to the angelic, lively face that you see - don't be fooled. There lurks mischief and devilish schemes behind those innocent looking brown eyes. True, some of the pranks which he tries his best to instigate don't always come off because one of the other Shondells or Tommy himself thinks better of it, but those that do not work are always worth watching and usually hilarious. Eddie first thought of music as his life when he was 13.

Quebec Protest wins Acceleration

QUEBEC (CUP) -- While over 1000 Quebec students marched in front of the education department's offices here Tuesday (Jan.23), student leaders inside were promised an "acceleration" of review of loan-bursary applications by the Minister of Education.

At the end of the two hour meeting Education Minister Jean-Guy Cardinal said he had asked executives of l'Union Generale des Etudiants du Quebec (UGEQ) to co-operate with the department

in establishing norms and standards for next year's bursary-loan requests.

The protest was organized by UGEQ to dramatize the department's slowness in processing loan applications, and to protest what student leaders term unfair criteria for evaluation of certain classifications of applicants.

Quebec sources say over 68,000 students submitted application this year. Education Minister Cardinal said over 33,000 applications had to be returned because they were improperly filled out by the students.

Paul Bourbeau, a UGEQ vice-president, says to date over 8,000 students have yet to receive a reply to their applications.

He denied a rumor, circulated by the Canadian Press, that over 4,000 students were to be prosecuted for submitting fraudulent applications.

Bourbeau claimed only 600 cases are under consideration for prosecution.

Under the Quebec student loan-bursary plan, students whose request are denied or reduced may ask for a review of their case.

Students also renewed demands for eventual elimination of tuition fees for all levels of education.

A hint of humor lightened the demonstrators shivering outside in the cold. One girl carried a huge sign saying "Bursaries or Prostitution".

Another, referring to student claims that the loan-bursary plan is unfavorable to married students, said "Johnson favors concubinage".

McGill Editors get "Reprimand"

MONTREAL (CUP) -- Two McGill Daily editors threatened with expulsion for reprinting a satire from the Realist magazine last November 3 got off with a "reprimand" Wednesday, (Jan. 24).

Daily editor Peter Allnut and supplement editor Pierre Fournier were found guilty Wednesday of "participating in the publication on campus of an article which contravenes standards of decency acceptable by and in this university. . . ."

The decision was handed down in a report by the Senate Committee on Student Discipline, composed of ten professors and administrators.

It was convened 77 days ago by Principal H. Locke Robertson, who levied the charges after publication of a Realist magazine article entitled "The Parts that were left out of the Kennedy Book."

John Fekete, the columnist who included the article in his column Nov. 3, has taken the case to court, pleading the university has no authority to discipline in this case. His hearing before the committee will await a decision by the courts.

"In the opinion of the committee," the eleven-page report read, "Messrs. Allnut and Fournier committed a serious error in judgement and displayed irresponsible behavior as editors in accepting this article for publication."

Although the committee denied it viewed itself as a censorship board sitting in judgement of what university students read or write, it expressed its "disapproval" of the article, and stated "references to living persons in a scurrilous and disgusting manner are inexcusable whether or not they are actually punishable under the laws of libel or obscenity."

"It is clear that the net impact of the truncated Daily version on many intelligent readers was merely one of revulsion and an impression that the author wished them to accept as truth the events described."

Thinking little of the literary value of the article, and doubting its validity as satire, the report said "there is no doubt that there must be limits and

bounds to all freedoms including freedom of expression."

The report concluded: ". . . this article in the Daily does in fact contravene standards of decency appropriate to and acceptable by the university," and announced its intention to "reprimand" Allnut and Fournier.

At the time the charges were laid, the entire university community was disrupted by sit-ins, demonstrations, and pamphleteering in support of the editors.

The cases of some thirty students charged with refusal to disperse from a sit-in at the administration building have yet to be studied by the committee. Allnut and Fournier were not available for comment at press time.

U of S Fees Raised

SASKATOON (CUP) -- University of Saskatchewan students will pay an average \$75 rise in tuition fees next year.

It is the second hike in three years. University authorities cite rising operating costs and "a drop in the proportion of costs covered by fees" as reasons for the fee hike.

Saskatoon campus freshmen next year will pay \$385, among the lowest fees in Canada. Upper-year fees will range from \$400 to \$600 depending on course and year.

In announcing the fee hike Allan Tubby, Chairman of the Board of Governors and Dr. J.W.T. Sprinks, President, noted that in the past ten years fees have covered an average 23.6 percent of the university's operating costs. In the current year this has dropped to 19.8 percent.

The fee increase is expected to raise this percentage to 23.5 for the coming year.

Fees at the Regina campus which is on a trimester system, will rise proportionately.

The Carleton

withdraws from CUP

OTTAWA (CUP) -- The Carleton, student newspaper of Carleton University, has withdrawn from Canadian University Press.

Carleton editor Reg Silvester submitted the letter of withdrawal to CUP President Lib Spry Monday (Jan. 22).

"In its present form," the letter said, "CUP is of no value to the Carleton."

"Since we do not choose to fit the CUP mould, since we do not want to print bad copy, and since we are tired of paying more for loss, our only alternative is to opt out of the organization."

Silvester said CUP had become an ideological organization rather than a news service.

He said the Carleton staff had been dissatisfied with CUP for most of the year because of the quality of its copy. The discontent reached a head, he said, after CUP's "highly political" national conference at Burnaby, B.C. in December.

"We hope (our withdrawal) will encourage other papers to re-evaluate their positions with regard to CUP," said news editor Peter Johansen. "But we're not forcing our attitude on them."

Said CUP President Lib Spry: "I think it's a pity that the Carleton staff doesn't feel they can produce changes they want within CUP."

"I disagree that CUP suppresses individuality. It's up the individual paper to produce the best paper they can," she said.

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CUSO Local Committee c/o Prof. David Freeman Memorial University of Newfoundland St. John's, Nfld.

(B-68)

The Dalhousie Gazette

CANADA'S OLDEST COLLEGE NEWSPAPER



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Anybody for President?

For the past number of years the outcome of the Presidential election at Dalhousie has been a foregone conclusion; the whole process has been a farce. The Faculty of Law, in its own unique ways, has made a Presidential choice, and that nominee has walked over all opposition in the election. This can be attributed, in large part, to the fact that the 'Establishment' candidate has the benefit of a political machine which can be quite effective within the confines of the campus.

The opposition is usually token, and a result of a campaign by the Student Government to find a second team. This is necessitated by the provision of the Student Union constitution which requires that there be at least two Vice-Presidential and two Presidential candidates.

On a campus of thousands of students, this process is unacceptable. It, in itself, relates more clearly than any issue the inadequacy and irrelevancy of student government in the eyes of the whole community. This alone should signify that a change is drastically needed.

That there is dissatisfaction with the 'Establishment' is evident. On a minor level, the administration has been adequate. But a philosophy of student government has not been an issue here, nor has it been apparent as a major factor in past elections. While some claim that the leadership of the Student Union is for the administration of student activities, etc., others feel that its purpose is to guide the University towards the establishment of an academic community. The latter the Gazette strongly supports.

One can quite reasonably doubt that the Law School nominee is selected on the basis of a particular philosophy.

If a choice is to be made on the basis of how a candidate stands on the issues, however, he must be able to present these well to the student body; in other words he must have the backing of a machine of some sort. Therefore the campaign must start now. Any last-minute nominee the council manages to suck in doesn't stand a chance. He has no time to build support; to make his views widely known. So if there are, somewhere in this university, a couple of people who believe that they offer something new, who will confront the student body with a need for change, or a new philosophy of why there is a Dalhousie, their obligation is to start the change now.

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McGill editors reprimanded

MONTREAL (CUP) — Critical words and little remorse were issued Thursday in the wake of the McGill senate discipline Committee's "reprimand" of the Daily editors.

Supplement editor Pierre Fournier labelled the decision "an attempt to balance pressure from students and faculty on the one hand and business and the mass media on the other -- it was a political decision."

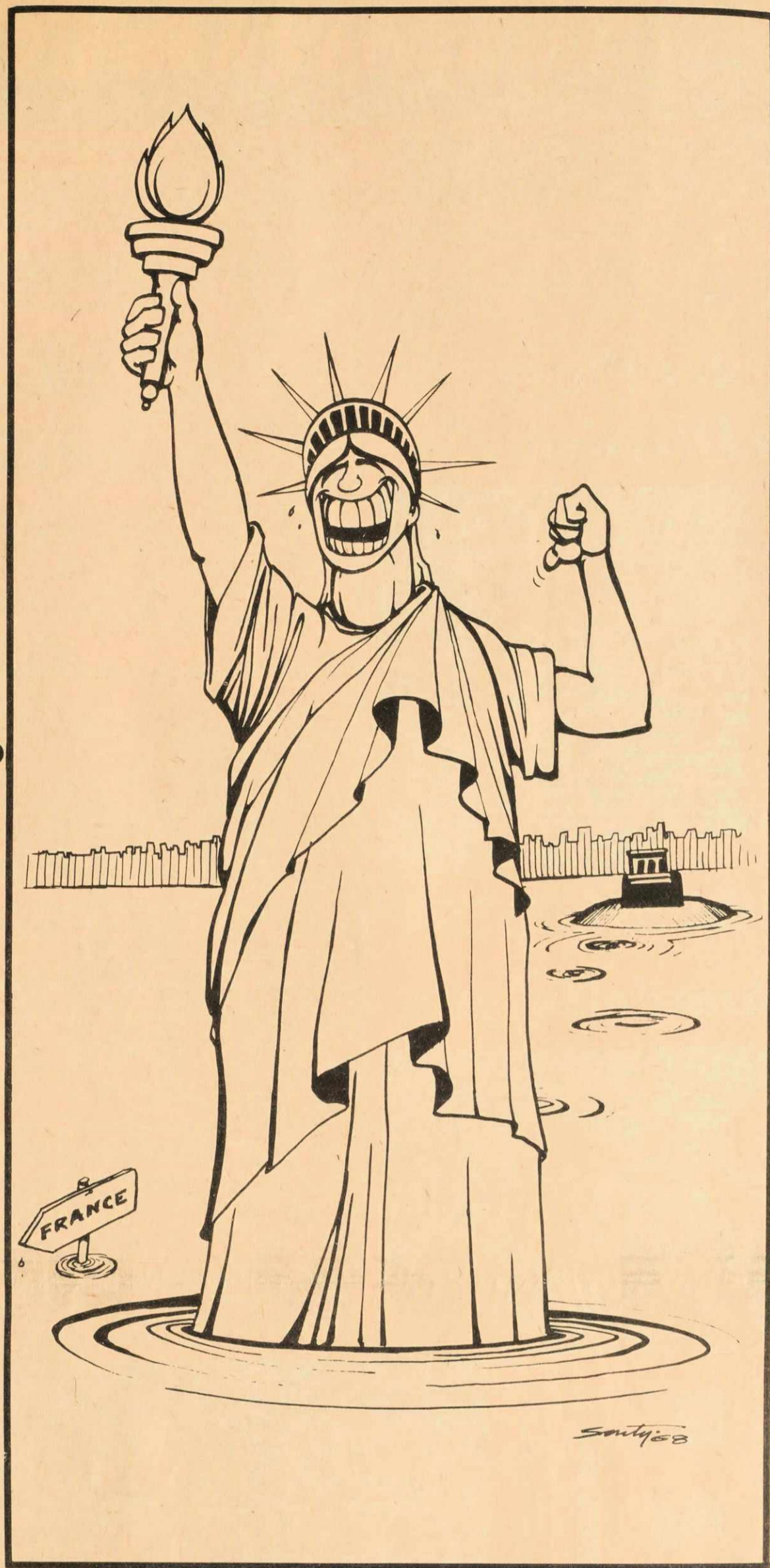
He found it "appalling and dishonest" that they did not define the standard of decency which formed the basis of their judgement.

"The committee had no choice in finding us guilty or not guilty," he said. "If they had found us not guilty it would have been a vote of non-confidence in principal H. Rocke Robertson and would have destroyed the solidarity of the university."

Daily editor Peter Allnut said the senate committee echoed the decision of the student committee.

NOTICE

Applications for the Chairman of the 1968 Orientation (Initiation) Committee must be made at the Council Office (Arts Annex) before noon, 9 February.



Democracy as Pastel Fascism

By WILL OFFLEY

Democracy and freedom are commonly held to be analogous, not in so much as they are corequisite for any just society, but in that they are synonymous. The two words can be used interchangeably in almost any speech or conversation to convey positive values: "the Great Nations of the western hemisphere are lands of democratic government and individual liberty (sic)."

Oscar Wilde once defined democracy as "a bludgeoning of the people by the people and for the people." A close scrutiny of any democratic state will conclude that democracy, like any other established political system, is based ultimately on coercion. The intent of this article is to show that democracy is in essence a muted and less malevolent form of fascism. The two are distinguishable in degree; where fascism is a composite of black and white, democracy is a blend in pastel. But, with the war in Vietnam and internal dissension, as catalysts, the aspects of democracy which link it with fascism are emerging from a fog of myth and traditional acceptance.

All fascist governments have been characterized by a blend of militarism, racism, deification of the Fatherland, conformity, repression of dissent, and a willing subjection of the individual to the National Destiny. To a greater or lesser degree these have all been woven into the fabric of western society, with the names changed to protect the innocent. It is thus that we find a hawk like Clifford McAdams Clark being given the euphemistic title of Secretary of Defense. When the United States or Canada proclaim themselves to be hostile to any form of tyranny over the mind and spirit of man, they are playing a label game. War is no longer war, but national defense. Death is reduced to the level of a casualty list, while life is valued even less.

But I digress. Democratic fascism is most apparent in two facets of contemporary life: drugs and the draft. It will be profitable to study the meaning of conscription even though Canada does not have a draft at the present, since Canadian society and American society are so similar as to overlap occasionally.

Conscription and freedom are mutually exclusive. It is completely ludicrous to maintain that both can co-exist within any given system: conscription requires that all physically fit and morally healthy young men participate in that glorious bulwark of the homeland, the army. If a man is to be free, joining the army must be truly by choice, not chance. Nonetheless, conscription is present in almost all democratic lands (to be fair, it exists in non-democratic lands as well), and is worse in some countries than in the U.S. Switzerland and Israel have no provisions whatever for exemption from military service on the grounds of conscientious objection (Israel does exempt divinity students, but women are subject to the draft). Conscientious objection is permitted in the United States, but to have any realistic chance of success in achieving C.O. status the applicant must belong to an established church or sect, such as the Quakers or Mennonites. That an individual may have personal ethical, political, or religious scruples against a particular war or killing in general has little bearing in his relations with his draft board. Essentially, conscientious objection serves to filter out those individuals who may be incapable of contributing to the military effort, but only so long as they are a tiny minority.

With resistance to the draft rising significantly among American youth (22% of the students who answered a Harvard Crimson poll last month replied that under no circumstances would they enter the army) the authorities are developing a new art form, to be known as Clinkmanship, or the Land of Liberty ploy. The reasoning of this device is "this is a free land; you are free to go into the army, and if you prefer to decline this choice, you are free to go to jail."

The intensification of the Vietnam war and rising dissension at home can have only one result. American authoritarianism will become more repressive and more effective. Up until now, opposition to the government was tolerated, partially because it was largely ineffectual, and partially because America had to maintain its image -- I mean, we are the land of the free, aren't we? But as soon as any political opposition passes the stage of symbolic confrontation

and enters the realm of actual confrontation, the reaction of American government and society changes from one of paternalistic tolerance to more ominous and threatening viciousness. When Dr. Spock confined himself to signing petitions and the like, he was regarded as somewhat irresponsible, but when he counseled young men to refuse military service he was arrested.

The syndrome of racism, militarism, super-patriotism, and conformity which we find characterizing the third Reich is present in the United States, and to a lesser extent in Canada as well. Unlike Germany, the idea of racial superiority is not national policy in the U.S. or Canada, but the concept permeates our society. When you think of Black Power or the RIN, you feel emotional hostility, don't you? These upstart Nigras and Frogs, subverting our precious heritage of freedom etc. The concept of the Yellow Peril, like the ideology of anti-communism, is a convenient method of harnessing a society's fears to forge unity and consensus.

To put the blame for this syndrome on an international fascist conspiracy or the like would be not only absurd but erroneous. This is but a particular manifestation of man's estrangement from himself and the universe. Nevertheless, if man is going to continue as a human being, he must evolve into a thinking being. This is where democracy is damaging, for it places a premium on not thinking, on conforming, on staying in the mainstream. To function, democracy must have the tacit support of an overwhelming majority without entailing the risk of a civil war. The strength of democracy is that it can evoke a deeper loyalty from one of its subjects by its own mystique and myth than it could hope to accomplish by force. In this case, as in most cases, myth is more affective than punitive action. The thousands of troops sent to the slaughter for the most part feel sense of duty in fighting to make the world safe for democracy. Their devotion is genuine, and this is the tragedy.

The effect of myth and tradition in shaping contemporary society will be analyzed in a later article. This article is concerned with the use of force as one of these shaping agents. The growth of the hippies and the drug movement illustrates quite clearly the reliance on force used by our liberal democracy. The fact that most "psychedelic" drugs, especially marijuana, hashish, and related hemp products, are by and large harmless has no influence against the laws banning their distribution, possession, and use. To most people the word "drug" is as emotionally charged as "communist." It conveys a picture of opiated withdrawal from the real world, physical addiction, mental deterioration and collapse, and so on. The legislation to ban marijuana and LSD (the latter of which is still not illegal in Canada; this lamentable situation will soon be remedied) was an irrational, emotive reaction to concepts, value systems, and life styles that the average middle class voter could neither understand nor tolerate.

Admittedly, the stronger drugs (LSD, mescaline, psilocybin, DMT, STP) need more comprehensive research before it can be claimed that they do not cause physiological mutation or psychological damage. It has not yet been proved that LSD does cause significant chromosome damage or mutations. But, to the best of my knowledge, it is still impossible to obtain LSD legally in the U.S. for research purposes. Within the past two months, the head of the University of Victoria psychology department was denied permission by R.C. Hammond, the chief of the Narcotic Control division of the Food and Drug administration to obtain marijuana for experimental research. It is ridiculous to think that the will of the majority is not being fulfilled in the maintenance and execution of these laws. It seems that hate and fear, when combined with a willingness to use coercion, will defeat compassion, reason, and understanding everytime.

Like fascism, democracy's legacy is not one of life, but of death. Democratic politics are the death of excellence, democratic ideology the death of thought. And, however superior democracy is to totalitarianism, whether you are jailed by the KGB or the FBI, you are confined, and whether you are shot by a blackshirt or a white liberal, you are dead.

(First in a series in contemporary authoritarianism) Will Offley

The Rights and Wrongs of Student Syndicalism

By NICK PITTAS
Gazette Staff Writer

In North America, the campus has often, recently, been the focus of confrontation between radical students who oppose the most blatant, and heinous crimes of capitalist imperialism, and the repressive agents of the bourgeois state (witness the Vietnam, Dow, and police brutality protests). The front line agents of the state on campuses are the university administrators, which in the recent past have had ample opportunity to show their class bias -- much to the dismay of the liberal elements in the universities, who, in the past have often convinced their fellows that real academic freedom exists in the university. Apart from everything else, the actions of the Thatcher government in Saskatchewan and Reagan in California provide ample evidence as to how "free" the bourgeois university is. Obviously therefore, when the corporate state can no longer trust its academic servants to protect their interests from "unruly" elements, it will choose to abdicate its mythical position of non-interference in academic fields of jurisdiction, usually through a tighter control of the university purse. It has therefore become urgent for all honest students of good intent to thoroughly study and analyse all aspects of the educational system, and its apparatus. A correct analysis and assessment of the situation is imperative, otherwise, we, the students, shall be the victims of our own incorrect actions.

Formal education (High Schools, Universities, Schools of Technology, etc.) has two faces.

One face is, that it is a didactic process, involved in the art of learning both for its own sake, developing "whole" men and women; and, most important, for the training of workers (manual and intellectual) as agents in the productive process of the nation. In this its first face, education appears to be internally independent of the state and somehow divorced from the goings-on of society as a whole. This is institutional education.

Formal education's second face is less obvious, yet implicit in the role of education as a training agency. That is, formal education at all levels is an integral servant of the corporate military alliance that dominates the politics and culture of the so called "free-world". In this respect, university students are both privileged and exploited. Privileged in that they will be the higher paid servants of capitalism (most of them come from bourgeois families and are privileged to begin with) -- exploited in that their talents will not be used to improve the life of people in general, but in maximizing the profits of capitalist imperialism.

We can now see that the smooth running of the

capitalist state is dependent on its producing enough educated raw material for its many faceted corporate bosses. Obviously our educational institutions are not independent.

Progressive student elements in the universities of North America, are increasingly refusing to sell themselves, body and soul to designs of the capitalist state. Protests have increased both in quality and quantity. Yet, many faults remain, and should be realized before more serious mistakes are made.

Correct policies, plans of action and principles stem from a correct analysis of political, economic, and social forces at work, and a correct assessment of the forces involved in any given situation where the dialectic applies.

The prime mistake centres around the cry of student syndicalism, of "student power". The thesis rests upon the fallacious doctrine that the evils of the university rest upon the shoulders of university administrators. "Give us representatives on Senates and Boards of Governors" cry the syndicalists. "Allow us to determine those decisions directly affecting our education. Give us these things and everything will be fine; real democracy shall reign on campus." What then is wrong with these seemingly progressive demands?

The prime error is the same as that of the French Syndicalists of the early 20th Century. They argued that if the workers took over the factories, then the evils of capitalism would be removed. However as soon as they put their plans into action, they were crushed by the state. Would the same happen to student syndicalist movement? Not necessarily. True, if students gained effective power which would not work in the interest of the capitalist state, then indubitably the movement would be crushed. Disillusionment among students would then retard any possible revolutionary action at some later more opportune moment.

The more likely result would be that the administrations would give token and seemingly radical concessions to students. Such a result would be indicative of the fact that the demands of the syndicalists are in fact not revolutionary, and would in no way bring nearer the day of socialist education. Education whose ultimate purpose would be the creation of a new human being, a human being who would be truly social in nature. A human being far removed from the vicious laws of the capitalist jungle. The welfare of humanity demands an end to anarchy in production, waste, economic crises and the wars of plunder that characterize the capitalist system. The growing needs of humanity and the possibility of satisfying them demands economic planning and the rational use of the means of production and natural resources. Socialist education requires the

end of the subordination of the economy and the lives of millions to the dictates of the few who are the owners of the means of production. We, as students, must fight for the end of anachronistic capitalism, only then will our education be liberated.

The second major error of the student syndicalist movement is that it expects to be given power by those who now have authority. This is nothing more than a twentieth century version of the Lassalleian concept of "state aid", that Marx so brilliantly destroyed in his Critique Of The Gotha Programme. Meaningful, liberated education can come about only after the complete destruction of capitalism and the construction of socialism. By "liberated" I do not mean the socially destructive anarchistic liberty envisioned by our mostly bourgeois, hedonistic hippie friends, I mean, rather, an education whose prime purpose, in whatever field of endeavour, will be to foster the creative talents of man, so that they may be used to improve the quality of life for all humanity.

It is useless to expect the policy makers of the western world, to release from their grasp the main source of human raw material. They fear the day when the humanistic idealism of most students becomes a reality that can be transmitted to the organization of the modern industrial state. As formal education exists today the policy makers know there is little "extremists". Our purpose, therefore, must not be to demand "our rights" but to develop our theory, using the method of "struggle-criticism-transformation". That is the only way that students will become truly revolutionary, the allies of other vanguard groups, such as the Black Power movement and militant workers. We must seek not only what we deem to be in our own interests, but realize that our interests can be fully achieved only if we seek a complete social transformation. A transformation whose purpose shall be a society based on moral and social incentives, equalitarianism and brotherhood.

To achieve such a society will obviously require a protracted struggle against humanities mortal enemies. The enemy that we see in the profiteers who rule the capitalist, corporate state. They are the slumlords, arms racketeers, corporate giants and their political servants. Students syndicalism in no way hastens their doom, at best it can only irritate them. Precedent has shown us that students by themselves have never been effective as revolutionaries; only when they have allied themselves with the working class have they been effective.

Also, in all honesty, we have to realize that students are no better qualified to run the universities than the present administrators. Students have neither the time, nor one would suspect the inclination to devote the time necessary for a smooth running university. As policy makers we would show

the limitations, inevitable in people who lack the experience of class struggle and organizational work. Power would once more become the baby of an articulate, bourgeois elite. There is nothing to suggest, for instance, that such students would be any more interested in improving the lot of the badly exploited university employees. The question arises as to the seriousness and depth of the student syndicalist movement. The fact of the matter is that, at best, students in North America are rebels; rebelling against isolated injustices in the university. Witness the strike at Sir George William's opposing the prices and operation of the campus bookstore. Moreover the transient character of the student must prove a great stumbling block in any efforts to mobilize mass student involvement in university affairs. It is a difficult matter to convince ordinary students that campus struggle is necessary, when they know that their presence at the institution involves a stay of only a few years. In the field of organization the necessity of continuity and experience in university affairs would be lacking.

So far I have given the main arguments against student syndicalism. I have omitted other accusations; such as the "opportunistic" leadership of the movement -- in so far as it exists -- which I suspect is being used by some for personal political advancement. Furthermore I have not dealt with the stupidity of some of their demands.

For instance the demands for the elimination of grades, more seminars and smaller classes, in themselves, would only serve the more effective indoctrination of the student in the same harmful course content (imaginary cosy, little seminar groups especially at 100 or 200 level courses -- with Messrs. Beck, Aitchison, Crook et al). This point is revealing because it shows that student syndicalism fails especially at 100 or 200 level syndicalism fails to understand that what is wrong with our educational system is not primarily methodology but, in fact, its underlying philosophy. Improved methodology gains relevance when we have a humane, socialist educational system. Anyway, the present administrators are coming around to the belief that the abolition of grades is desirable. We can rest assured that they will substitute a new way to test our qualifications as the future corporate fodder.

For some time student syndicalists have demanded representation on senates, now that this demand is fast becoming a reality what is the result. Students, still, shall be helpless to determine the destiny of their studies. The inscrutable holders of the purse, the boards of governors, still operate as they like. Who will be our representatives? Doubtless our "radical" lawyer friends can best answer us. Such concessions should make us wary of liberal gestures.

-continued on page 5-

The Lance OBSCENITY issue

By D. JOHN LYNN
Canadian University Press

WINDSOR (CUP)—One of the most interesting aspects of the recent obscenity controversy at the University of Windsor is SCAD, the Senate committee charged with responsibility for student conduct, activities, and discipline.

Its terms of reference were drawn up by a senate committee including two student representatives, and was ratified by the Senate in September 1966. Under its terms, the SCAD is responsible for the conduct, activities, and discipline of all students. The regulations recognize the SAC's responsibility to represent the undergrads, but does not spell out any SAC role regarding rules and discipline.

For the purposes of the Lance issue, the article under student press and broadcasting calls for campus mediation adhere to the code of ethics of the Canadian University Press, with one subtle change: that they should adhere to the canons of morality and good taste of the community. The CUP Code, prior to amendment in December, 1967, talked about the morality and good taste of the STUDENT community, a significant difference. These seem to be the two contentious issues here: should the Lance consider its audience the community at large, including residents of Windsor? And, should the student press be under the supervision of a non-student board with supreme powers for discipline?

The 16-member SCAD is made up of the university executive, the Deans, five faculty members, and two students (with a third, a woman, to be elected soon).

But it is clear from the regulations that the power to police the student press and all other student activities is ultimately vested in the SCAD committee, and its most recent press release, which came out of the recent Lance affair indicates SCAD's intention to retain these powers, which it says are vested in it by the University Act.

J. Tony Blair, a lecturer in the philosophy department, who testified to the CUP commission on behalf of Lalor and Johnston, printed a full-page letter in the Friday Lance attempting to clarify the issue. He said, in part: It must be strongly affirmed by all who are committed to freedom of the press and to the democratic rather than autocratic governing processes in the university, that there is no general right residing in the University Administration to control, directly or indirectly, the editorial policy or practice of the Lance.

While he did not deny the senate its legal jurisdiction under the University Act, he said no one, apart from its managing boards, the Student Board of Publications and the Student Administrative Council has any more right to interfere with its personnel or practices than they have to interfere with the Windsor Star or the Toronto Globe and Mail.

He calls for a restriction of the powers of SCAD regarding the student press, reserving these exclusively to SAC, in its role of representative of the students.

Blair also castigated University president J. Francis Leddy for bowing to proceedings against the editors. Blair hinted that Leddy feared the university's development fund would be seriously affected if the Lance was not cleaned up.

LANCE VULGARITY

The obscenity issue does not revolve solely around Farber's "The Student as Niggers" story. The Lance has tip-toed along the vulgarity line ever since John Lalor joined the staff in November of 1966. He resigned in late January, 1967 after coming under heavy criticism from Dr. Leddy and the SAC president, and only returned this year as co-editor along with Marian Johnstone, 20, a geography major.

Objections began to flow in September, after Lalor reviewed I, A Woman, a local film, and quoted from the script in which a woman said: "I would like to cause an erection in every man so I could have my pick."

Several weeks later the Lance alleged the owner of a local tavern refused to serve several Negro students who had dropped into his tavern after a bird-watching expedition. The following week Lalor printed a telephone interview with the owner, and quoted him saying the whole issue was "all a crock of shit. As far as I'm concerned, you can shove the whole university up your ass."

Lalor justifies printing these objectionable expressions, saying "I don't deny anyone his mode of expression." The argument is that if the man chooses to make a relevant, serious statement, his choice of language should be his affair.

As Lalor testified to the CUP investigation commission: "If someone says 'go defecate in your hat' it loses considerable impact." He also argued that he had in fact deleted several four-letter words from a Lance copy, when he felt their use did not add to the effectiveness of the copy, and removing them would not detract from it.

WINDSOR A PARADOX

The University of Windsor is a paradox. In many areas it is progressive and sophisticated. The faculty seems ready now to act in matters not directly connected to academics. The senate has seated four students, and has opened the way for student representation on several of its committees. The students seemed seriously to consider the possibility of a student strike. The Lance was able to call on considerable support in its recent tiff with the SCAD committee, on a very sensitive issue. Residence rules have been considerably relaxed; women students are allowed to visit in men's residences, with few unreasonable restrictions; and the beer flows easily in the rooms, all with official university sanction.

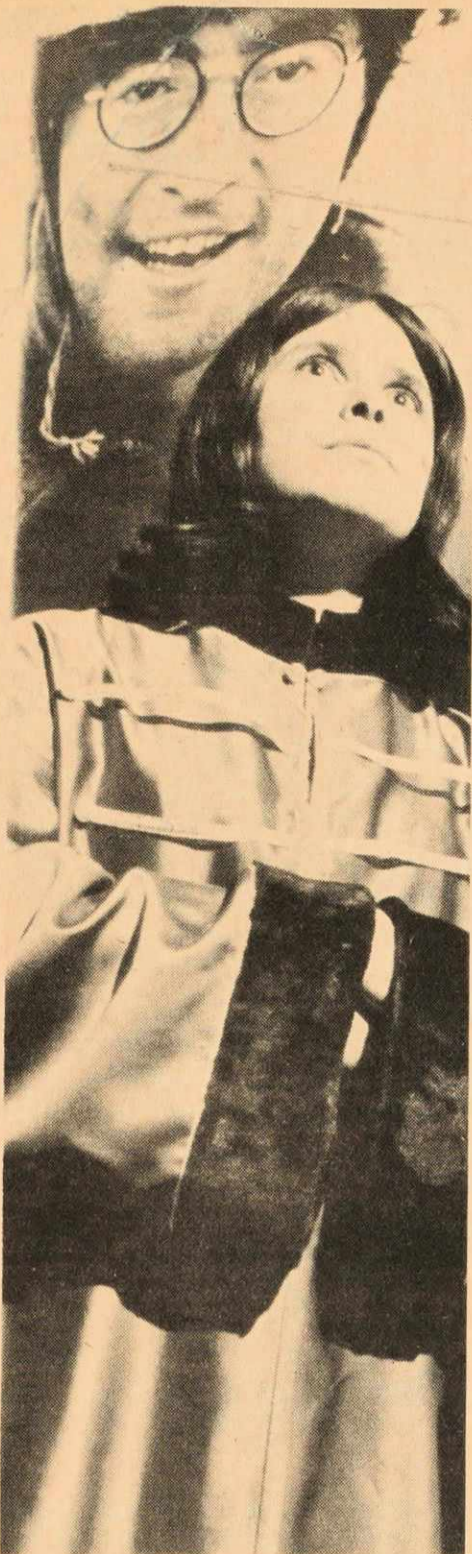
Student Syndicalism

—continued from page 4—

that are in effect efforts to blunt student radicalism, and buy off the leadership.

In the final analysis, though, student syndicalism could turn out to be a good thing. This would be so if it made students see the pointlessness of isolated, superficial action. The internal dialectic of student syndicalism could put it on the right path, if the movement follows, with sincerity, the principle of "struggle-criticism-transformation".

The next few years (months?) will be times of momentous struggle between the forces of progress and reaction. However, despite external catalysts such as Vietnam, our own struggle will be waged here in North America. This is why any mass student movement must have strong, correct theoretical roots before it can be effective in practice. We must grasp the essence, before we tackle the parts. In an age when, western youth is the epitome of hedonism and moral decadence (reflecting the sickness of modern bourgeois culture) this will be a very hard process. Capitalist culture has done its worst — SO MUST WE.



Photos by
Stephen Archibald



The Purple Pumpkin

At the stroke of boredom the Purple Pumpkin turned into a psychedelic palace.

Tucked away amidst the sports lodge and a host of lawyer's offices the newly opened Purple Pumpkin at 1722 Granville Street offers a wide range of posters, artificial flowers, psychedelic lights, and original creations by Momma C.

The Pumpkin, Tim Cohoon's brain child, was born after a period of pregnancy in Montreal. "Compared with the mod fashions in Montreal, Cohoon said, "Halifax's only groovy things are at Eaton's Bob Brooks playmate fashion shop. And that's pretty desperate."

That, combined with his mom's trip to England where she "saw what great things are happening there" convinced Cohoon that "we sure needed some things from where it's at."

Tim's mom designs original caftans, peasant

blouses, and also copies the Beatle's clothes. In stock now are a number of John Lennon military uniforms. Mama' C's creations range from twelve to twenty two dollars. "We're not in this to make a mint," Cohoon said. Personality posters, pschdelic drawings, and buttons are all available at minimal cost. Strobe lights flash on the walls and can also be ordered from the shop. Helen Oldershaw, a grade school teacher from the county, makes enormous Mexican flowers.

The store, if successful, plans to expand beyond its present 3rd floor cubby hole. Since our jobs are so structured (the Beard, their partner is an electronic technician) we can only open on Thursday and Friday nights and all day Saturday. During that time the shop will provide you with aromatically fishy psychedelia from the depths of the briny downtown deeps.

Why I am anti-American

By JOHN W. WARNOCK
Reprinted from Canadian Dimension

In Canada today it is impossible to get the political establishment and the mass media to admit that there is any value in being a Canadian nationalist. When one tries to assume such a position, as John Diefenbaker and Howard Green know only too well, they are immediately accused of being anti-American. No one is embarrassed to be described as anti-Russian or anti-communist, but politicians seem to be afraid of being labelled anti-American.

At the same time, a political opponent can be thoroughly discredited by merely labelling him anti-American without the necessity of dealing with the questions he raises. A perfect example of this occurred on February 13, 1967, in the House of Commons, when the Minister of External Affairs, Paul Martin, unexpectedly revealed the Government's new Vietnam policy. Tommy Douglas presented a criticism of U.S. policy, calling the Vietnam war the "greatest moral issue of our time". He demanded the right of self determination for the Vietnamese people, denounced the Pearson Government's policy of "quiet diplomacy" and asked that Canada not sell arms to any of the belligerents. B. S. MacKasey presented the rebuttal for the Liberal Government. He did not refute Mr. Douglas' arguments, but five times he accused the NDP of anti-Americanism. He claimed that Mr. Douglas never expresses any opinion "that could be considered in the slightest degree pro-United States." He was "appalled by the fact that not once in five years has any member of that party (NDP) ever praised the United States in this House of Commons." That may or may not be true. In my opinion, one of the major faults of the NDP, and the other political parties, is that they are not anti-American enough. I believe that there are serious short-comings, both practical and moral, in the American system, and that Canada ought to seek different solutions to the human problems of developing a society and a government.

In 1963 it seemed as though Canadians had resolved to give up the fight to maintain an independent country. Direct U.S. intervention in the Canadian election (far worse than anything that General De Gaulle has contemplated) did not produce a nationalist reaction sufficient to prevent the election of Lester Pearson, and this new government embarked on a program of further integration of the two countries. Today, the continentalists are still in power in the Liberal Government, as witnessed by the pipeline decision, but the mood of Canadians has changed considerably. Why? Partly because the suave popular John F. Kennedy had been succeeded by a rather gross, ham-handed boor from Texas. But many Canadians have been disturbed by U.S. policy and tactics in Vietnam, and by the inability of the United States to offer any solution to poverty and racism in the United States. Such policies reveal significant flaws in the U.S. political and economic system.

I am anti-American because I oppose the basic foundations on which the American society rests, the moral and philosophical foundations of the liberal system of individualism. America stresses the value of competition rather than co-operation, and thus contradicts most traditional moral, ethical and religious philosophies. It is a society based on the idea of inequality, a society that accepts inequality not only as inevitable but as a moral end which ought to be preserved. It is a society based on maximizing personal wealth, which defies the pursuit of self interest. As George Grant has written, it is a "system of organized greed".

In the economic sector, it accepts the liberal idea that the profit motive is basic to all society, and therefore should be the determining factor when choices are to be made. The liberal theories of economics which are taught as the gospel in American (and Canadian) universities attempt to divorce economy from politics by arguing that the market economy is the natural, or at least the best system, and thus must be left free to determine our future.

Our liberal economists continue to argue that the free market system is the most efficient, and therefore is to be preferred. I have my doubts as to the efficiency of the U.S. system when I view the waste in productive capacity and the reluctance of that society to provide needed public services. But I cannot accept efficiency, or maximizing the GNP, as the primary goal. The inequalities of the liberal system magnify the problems of the modern technological society and perpetuate the degradation and dehumanization of human beings. The American liberal society produces gross inequalities of class and condemns large groups of people to perpetual poverty. What is more immoral than to penalize a person because of the accidental fact of birth? It is a society that chooses to spend \$20 billion to get a man on the moon, and \$35 billion a year to keep a peasant society from opting out of the international free market, yet reluctantly contributes a mere pittance to solving its problem of poverty.

What is lacking in the liberal society is a sense of community and an idea of equality. It does not accept as important the concept of the dignity of the human being, the essential worth of each person. It chooses to ignore those who have been left out of the Great Society. It prefers to dehumanize its citizens by placing them on a government dole (and a pitifully small one at that) rather than using public funds to provide individuals with the dignity of being able to work. It makes no real effort to provide equality of opportunity.

But this is all part of the ethic of the liberal society. The moral foundation of America rests on the Puritan defence of self-interest, combined with the philosophy of American pragmatism represented by Henry James and John Dewey. The Americans, more than any other people, have accepted the amoral philosophy expressed by Niccolo Machiavelli in THE PRINCE. American tradition has rejected any concept of natural law and has refused to sanction any universal moral philosophy above the nation-state. Thus, for the American secular prag-

matist, all moral questions are relative. There is no act which cannot under some circumstances be justified. The United States has always accepted the philosophy that the end justifies the means. Therefore, it is not surprising to see that Americans as a whole are not worried about U.S. practices in Vietnam: denying these people self-determination, disrupting their society, destroying the moral fibre of their community, torturing prisoners, using gas and chemical warfare, and mass bombing villages. The murder of women and children can be justified by the end, "halting communist aggression". A recent Gallup Poll in the United States finds that an overwhelming majority feel that the U.S. war in Vietnam is morally justified.

I am a native American and have spent my last two vacations travelling about the United States. In 1964, while doing research in Washington, D.C., I lived in the N.E. section, which was 90% Negro. It was hard to remember that America is the richest country in the world, for one sees appalling poverty in areas such as this.

Recently a CBC news reporter, who was assigned to cover the Detroit rebellion, recalled that when his airplane was approaching that city, the pilot announced to the passengers that if they looked out to the right of the plane, they could see "the saddest sight in America", the burning of buildings. President Johnson was outraged by the destruction of property and the looting. Neither were outraged by the urban slum life, or the literal starvation of millions of Negro tenant farmers living in their slave quarters in the deep south. This should not surprise anyone, for the American ethic sanctifies private property. Those who believed in natural law supported St. Thomas Aquinas, who held that it was right for a man who was starving to steal, for human life was more important than private property. John Locke refuted this argument -- under no circumstances was it right to steal a man's private property. In fact, Locke argued that it was morally permissible to kill those who attempted to steal your property. In Texas, a man can legally shoot and kill anyone who sets foot on his private property. John Locke has had more influence on the development of the American society than any other political philosopher.

My liberal friends argue, the American society can change. But can it? Historically it has not done much to bring about needed social change, for the ethics of the society do not support massive government intervention. Public policy in the United States is determined by the holders of political power, and that means the large, powerful corporations, which are devoted to the profit motive. Today, as John Galbraith rightly notes, they are beyond public control and regulation. They will engage in "public" enterprises, such as national defence, as long as a profit is guaranteed, but will they support non-profit enterprises? Look at one stop-gap solution that is currently being offered to help the American poor, the idea

of the reverse income tax, or as some call it, the guaranteed annual income. The Gallup Poll on January 25, 1967 found that 67% of Americans are opposed to this proposal, and only 19% in favour. Paying people for not working, or not earning enough, contradicts the ethic of the American society. It remains to be seen whether the United States, as a system, can make these changes. If the past is to be a guide, the U.S. will try to muddle through, with token programs, devoid of any real promise of success. If the U.S. fails, then perhaps we had better take Karl Marx's criticisms of capitalism a little more seriously.

This past summer the Vietnam war has passed into the background as the mass media concentrates on the race riots, or the slum rebellion, that is going on in the United States. There seems to be a consensus among my liberal friends that violence is not the answer to these problems. It may not be. But it is ridiculous to argue that the problems are going to be solved by peaceful persuasion. This method has been tried and has failed miserably. The simple fact is that those who are the prosperous majority in the United States have no intention of making sacrifices to help the impoverished minority. The right to see movies, eat in restaurants and stay in hotels is one thing; jobs and redistribution of wealth is another matter. Since peaceful protest has failed, violence is the only alternative open to these desperate people.

But is violence so alien to America? In fact, it is as American as cherry pie, as Rapp Brown states. The United States was founded on violence. It grew by the use of force, in acquiring Florida, Texas, and the territory wrested from Mexico. Americans settled the West by carrying out a program of apartheid and genocide against the native American people. The United States took Panama, Puerto Rico, Guantanamo Bay, the Philippines, and Hawaii, and the Pacific Islands by force of arms. The U.S. maintains its economic empire today by the direct and indirect use of armed force. White America is a gun-toting America. Why should we expect the Negro American to act in any different manner?

That is why I am a Canadian nationalist, or as the liberals prefer, anti-American. However, I am a nationalist because I am a universalist, not because I support some state-worshipping philosophy. Today, the alternative to being a Canadian nationalist is nothing but absorption into the empire of the United States, and I do not desire such a fate for Canada. Canada has a history of traditional conservatism, along with experimentation in some mild forms of socialism. There is at least a possibility that Canada could develop a more moral society, based on an acceptance of the equality of opportunity for all citizens, and a sense of community. Canada should not emulate the United States, for that country is not the Great Society, but the Sick Society.

Road trip disaster

By GARY HOLT

Last weekend's road trip proved to be disastrous to the hockey team as they dropped two games, one of them against the supposedly lowly University of Moncton Blue Eagles. On Saturday they dropped a 9-1 verdict to the St. Dunstan's Saints in Charlotte-town. After Keith Sullivan's goal at 5:19 of the first period from Don Nelson and Don MacPherson it was no contest as the Saints counted 9 straight times. It was 4-1 at the end of the first period and 7-1 at the end of the second, the Saint's threw everything

but the kitchen sink at Dal netminder Ron Steniewicz as they bombarded him with 68 shots.

On Sunday goals by Don MacPherson, Bob Stoddard, and Hugh McRitchie were not enough as the Tigers went down to their second defeat in as many days at the hands of the Blue Eagles by a score of 6-3. The Moncton team was led by Maurice Daigle's two goals in posting their first win of the season, thus leaving them tied with Dalhousie for last place. Dalhousie again was outshot 32-27.

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Let's Talk Sports

with Gary Holt

At the present time the basketball team is riding high as a result of their win over St. F.X. last week. However, the stiffest test has yet to come. On Friday the opposition will be the St. Mary's Huskies, who sport a 4-1 record and who are in second place in the M.I.B.C., one full game behind the Tigers. You can be assured that the Les Goodwin-coached Huskies will be up for this one. However, I feel that if our Tigers are mentally ready they can handle the Santamarians. It should prove to be a game that must be seen.

This is the immediate hurdle. The next is the U.N.B. road trip for it will be the first tough one of the season. It is to be remembered that although U.N.B. has lost to Acadia and X they defeated S.M.U. 59-52 on their home court. They will be tough.

If these hurdles can be overcome we must see the Dal Tigers in the National Finals at Antigonish in March.

It looks as if the Hockey Tigers are going to drop out of the bottom of the league this year. They probably would if it were not for the existence of the University of Moncton, whose team actually defeated Dal last week. I can't see our Tigers winning another game this year but I hope they prove me wrong.

Getting back to basketball, it looks as if Manitoba and U.B.C. are the strong teams out West; and Windsor, Toronto, Waterloo and Western are the teams in the Nationals as well. Windsor doesn't look as strong as in previous years, already having lost one game, Waterloo squeezing by them 69-66. However, it is too early yet to say what will happen in any league.

Ski Patrol Tips For Slope Safety

The Canadian Ski Patrol, continuing its never-ending search for safety on the slopes, has compiled and offers for your consideration a short list of basic ski safety tips. It recommends that all skiers memorize this list and think constantly about the points mentioned here as they enjoy the snowy knolls of Nova Scotia this winter season.

1. Before the first run, check your release bindings for adjustment and then check them periodically throughout the day.
2. On both rope tows and t-bars, take care that clothing - scarves, hats etc. do not get caught or snarled.
3. If you come across an injured skier, send someone for a patroller, and stay with him yourself, but do not attempt to move him.
4. Don't expose yourself to frostbite. If any part of you becomes white, go inside and get warm.
5. If you find that you are losing control on a hill, get your skis and knees close together and sit down, sitting back and to one side.
6. Follow trail marking signs on the ski area. If you are an inexperienced skier don't try hills which are too difficult.
7. Pre-season exercise is a must for safe skiing. You should begin at least two months before the ski season starts.
8. All skiers should equip themselves with safety straps. They prevent dangerous runaway skis and windmilling skis, which can injure you and other skiers.
9. Watch for and obey warning markers and signs. Never ski a trail or hill which is marked as closed.
10. When riding a lift, stay in the tracks. Trouble results when you allow your skis to wander.
11. Fill in stizmarks or holes that you make on the hills. These holes create serious hazards for other skiers.
12. Never stand in the middle of a trail. Move to the side to rest. Remember a standing skier has no right of way - if you are hit by another skier, it is your fault.
13. If you find that a hill or trail is too difficult for you, remove your skis and walk down. It is a lot better than riding down - in a toboggan.
14. Short poles should be discarded because of the danger of shoulder dislocation during a fall.
15. Overgreased boots may result in frostbite. Good shoe polish is usually adequate for most recreational skiing.
16. Choose your trail before you have to ski it. Check the area map for explanation of hills and trails.
17. If you go ski touring, advise the ski patrol as to where you are going and how far you expect to go. Never tour alone.
18. Rent, don't borrow equipment. Your friends will probably not fit you and therefore, will be dangerous for you to use.
19. Wear the proper clothing - windproof, water repellent jackets and ski pants, leather mitts or gloves, proper ski socks and warm underclothes, a hat band to protect your ears.
20. Make sure that your ski boots are fastened properly - don't cut off circulation and expose yourself to frostbite, and on the other hand, don't have boots too loose.
21. Protect your skin from the sun by using a protective skin cream. Winter sun burns very quickly.
22. The best release binding for most skiers is a full-release binding that, when properly adjusted, will release your foot when you fall or twist too hard in any direction.
23. When buying skis, consider length, base, flex, edges and weight, (yours). Buy your equipment from a registered ski equipment dealer.
24. Ski Poles should be long and strong enough with good wrist straps, baskets and picks.
25. When loading skis on an automobile rack, face the tips toward the rear of the car, in order to prevent the wind from lifting rack and skis from the car.
26. When passing another skier, give a warning by using the phrases "Passing right" or "passing left".
27. Don't use other skiers as a human slalom course, or ski too close to another skier.
28. Don't build your own jump or slalom course. You could be the cause of serious injury to a fellow skier.
29. Take a coffee break every morning and afternoon and stop for lunch. This will help to prevent overtiredness.

Dal Swimmers Lose Squeaker

By BOB EAGLE

The Dalhousie Tigers Swim Team was defeated by the Beothucks of Memorial University (Newfoundland) 49-43 in their final home appearance this year. Although the team lost, some excellent performances were recorded by the medley relay quartet (Mike Curtis, Jack Smith, Gord McMichael and Richard Forsythe), Jack Smith in the Individual Medley and the freestyle relay (Jim Mabee, Richard Forsythe, Rob McGrail and Jack Smith) who broke three team records.

The outstanding performance of the meet was recorded by a Newfoundland swimmer Mike Jesseau, who became the first M.I.A.A. competitor to qualify for the C.I.A.U. nationals in March. He was clocked at 2:21.1 which is nearly eight full seconds under the standard.

With only four weeks to go to the M.I.A.A. championships the team takes to the woods for the remainder of the schedule. On Tuesday, the Tigerbells rejoined the Tigers and journeyed to Acadia where they sought to equal their won-loss record. The Tigers then travel to Newfoundland in an attempt to regain their pride by avenging their loss. The following weekend they visit the Beavers and Mermaids in Fredericton and the Mounties in Sackville. This will leave them with a one week break to 'peak' up for the championships in Fredericton on February 23 and 24.

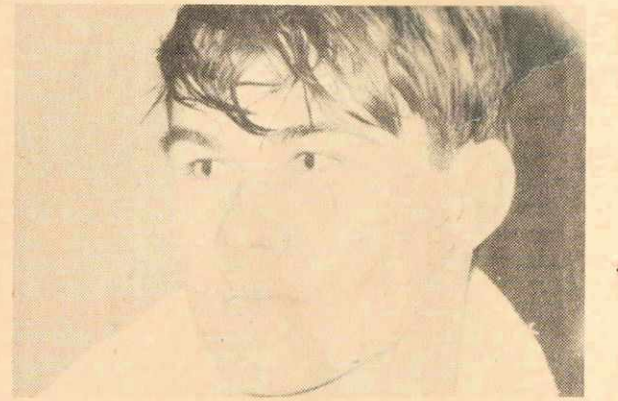
RESULT OF MEET

400 Medley Relay - 1, Dal, Curtis, Smith, McMichael, Forsythe - Time - 4:23:7. Team Record.
2, Memorial.

200 Free - Osberg (MUN) - 2:16:1. Mabee (Dal) - 2:18:5. Ross (Dal) - 2:30:0. 50 Free - LeGrow

(MUN) - 25.9. McGrail (Dal) - 26.2. Stokes (MUN) - 26.7.
200 I.M. - Campbell (MUN) - 2:29:4 - (N.S.C.A.S.A.) Record). Bennett (MUN) - 2:51:5. Diving - Patrick (Dal), Lilly (MUN), Brown (Dal), 100 Fly - McMichael (Dal) - 1:06:7. Bennett (MUN) - 1:18:4. 100 Free - McGrail (Dal) - 57.3. LeGrow (MUN) - 59.5. Forsythe (Dal) - 59.8. Stokes (MUN) - 1:01:7. 200 Back - Jesseau (MUN) 2:21:4 - N.S.C.A.S.A. Record. McMichael (Dal) - 2:40:0.
500 Free - Jesseau (MUN) - 6:13:5. Osberg (MUN) - 6:18:9. Ross (Dal) - 7:10:4.
200 Breaststroke - Bennett (MUN) - 2:49:2. Campbell (MUN) - 2:51:0. McGrail (Dal) - 2:53:2. Petite (Dal) - 3:04:6.
400 Free Relay - Dal - 3:54:1; MUN - 4:05:6.

Tiger Swimmers



IAN BRUCE

A senior engineering student from Dartmouth, Ian is an Individual Medley swimmer. Although a backstroke specialist he has worked consistently to improve his other strokes. He will definitely be a finalist in either Individual Medley this year and could surprise many by appearing in the backstroke events.



TOM McGRAIL

Although a rookie, Tom has worked very hard this year and is one of the best breaststroke swimmers in our conference. Dalhousie's second brother combination has already bothered several opponents. As 'comic captain' of the team his constant stream of offbeat excuses for being last one in the pool keeps all of us out of step.



BARB DAVIES

A Physiotherapist via Mount Allison University, Barb is one of the hardest working swimmers on our team this year. As a sprint freestyler Barb has improved considerably and should be a finalist at the intercollegiate this year.



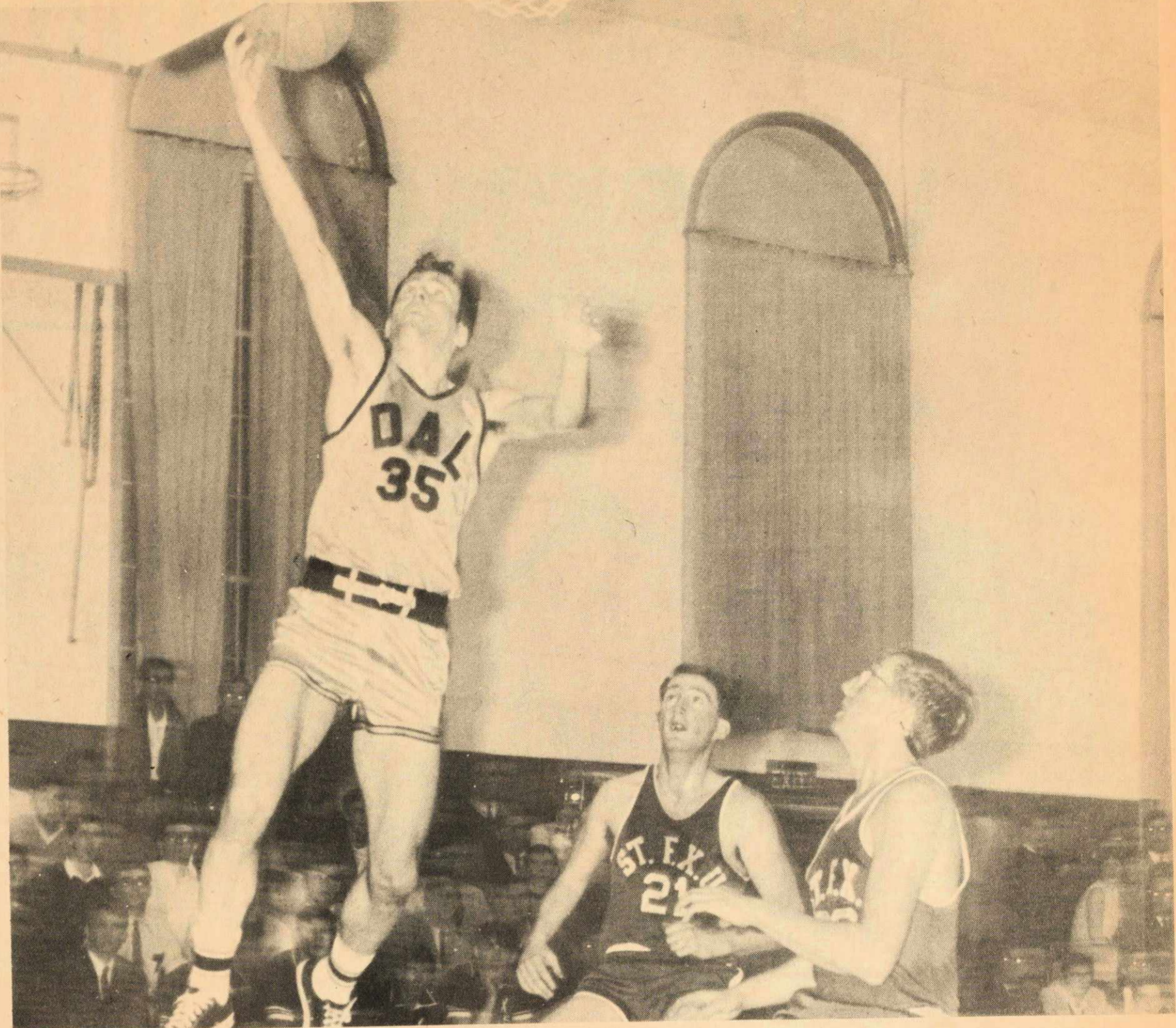
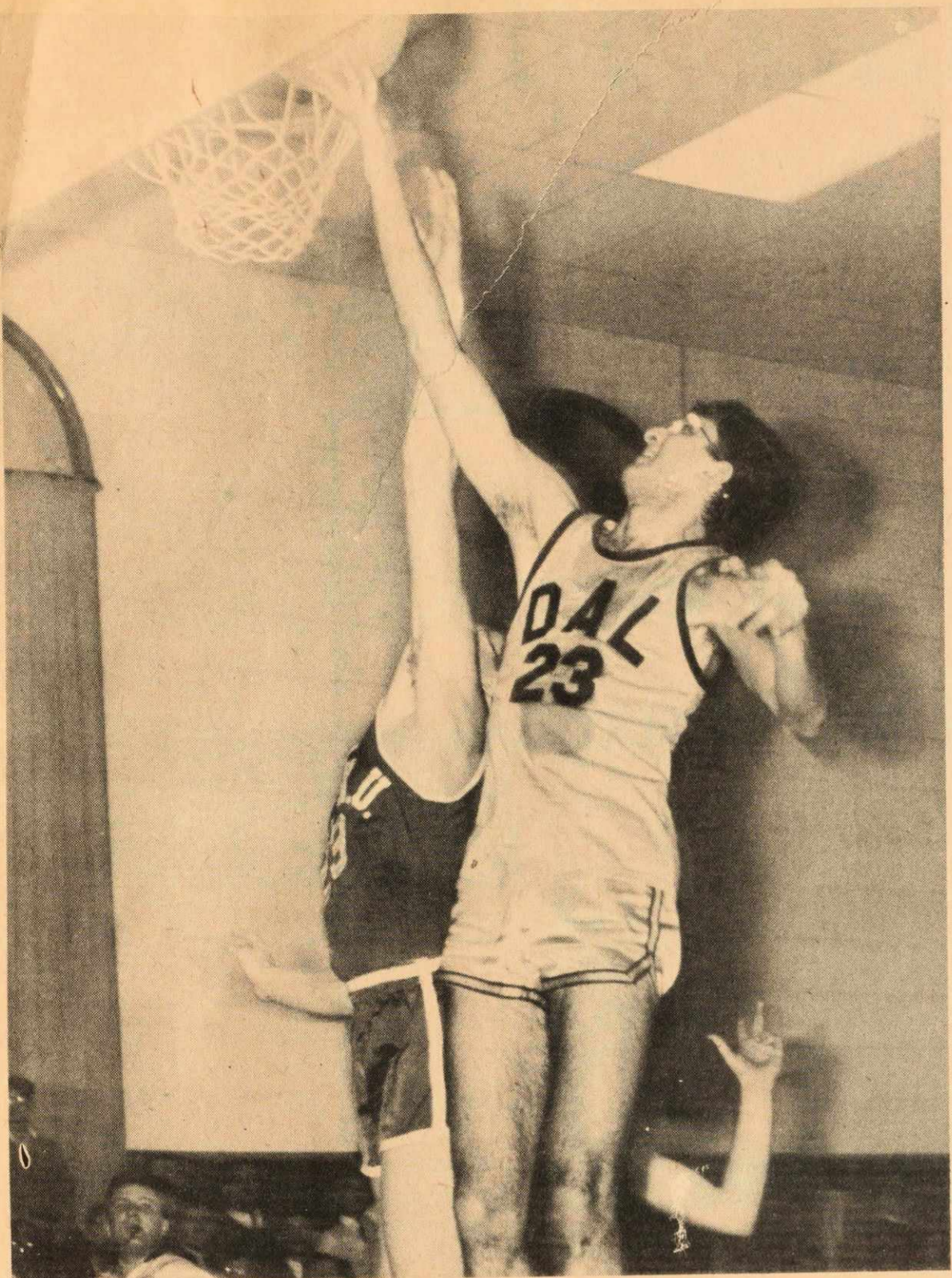
JOANNE LAROCQUE

Joanne joined our team this year with no competitive experience and turned a leisure time activity into a very satisfying competitive experience. In her initial endeavor Joanne won two events and helped the freestyle relay to another. A young lady with a lot of talent and desire are the words one could use to describe Joanne.

Tigerettes Go Down

By GARY HOLT

In a well played game at Wolfville the Axettes of Acadia sent the Tigerettes down to defeat on the short end of a 43-36 score. The game was close throughout with Dal trailing at the half by 4 at 19:15. Dal went ahead in the third quarter and clung to a slim 32-31 lead at the end of the quarter. However, the Dal shooting went cold and the Axettes went on to win. LaVern Vienotte paced Acadia with 18 points while Carol Doucet added 9. Margie Muir and Jean Fahie led Dal with 9 points each.



(Left) Irv Cohen (23) lays the ball up despite the preventive efforts of X's Owen Cameron. (Right) Brian Peters (35) finishes off a fast break with a driving, twisting combination hook-lay-up in the first half against X. John Gorman (21) and Owen Cameron (23) looked on helplessly.

Strengthen Hold on First STILL UNDEFEATED

Dal 81

St. F.X. 64

By GARY HOLT
The Dalhousie Basketball Tigers remain undefeated at the top of the Maritime Intercollegiate Basketball Conference. In defeating the X-men 81-64 the Tigers stretched their unbeaten string to five and are alone at the top of the standings.
Although the final margin over the X-men was 17 points it was by no means an easy game. Dal was able to take the lead early but were not able to get more than five points ahead in the early going. After the 10 minute mark, however, the Tigers began to roll and with a little over 2 minutes remaining had

a 17 point lead at 38-21. X then got hot and reeled off eight straight points without a reply by the Tigers Dal still had a lead at half but at 38-29 it was only 9. Irv Cohen paced Dal in the first half hitting six shots from the floor for 12 points.
The momentum which the X-men had built up in the dying moments of the first half carried over into the opening part of the second. This was added in part by Dal ineptness as they did not score a field goal until at 7:43 Brian Peters sunk a driving hook shot. As it was the X-men managed to take the lead at 49-48. This may have been the spark which ignited

the Tigers as they caught fire and rolled to an 81-64 victory scoring 40 points in the last 13 minutes of the second half. John Cassidy scored 15 points to lead Dal in the second half.
It again was a team performance in that the defence held the X-men to 64 points, but offensively John Cassidy and Irv Cohen carried the load. John hit on ten-out of fourteen shots from the floor, was five for five from the foul line and hauled in thirteen rebounds as he nipped in twenty-five points. Irv hit on ten of eighteen and added one from the foul line for twenty-one points.

Cross-Canada Round-Up

Hockey

WCIAA STANDINGS:	P	W	L	T	Pts.
Saskatchewan	6	5	1	0	10
Manitoba	8	3	5	0	6
U.B.C.	6	3	3	0	6
Alberta	4	2	2	0	4
Calgary	4	1	3	0	2

OSLAA STANDINGS:	P	W	L	T	Pts.
Loyola	11	10	1	0	21
Sherbrooke	9	6	6	2	11
Carleton	8	6	6	2	11
S.G.W.U.	10	5	5	3	2
Bishop's	8	4	4	3	1
C.M.R.	10	4	4	6	0
R.M.C.	7	2	2	5	0
Macdonald	8	1	1	7	0
Ottawa U.	9	0	0	9	0

OIAA STANDINGS:	P	W	L	T	Pts.
Laurentian	5	5	0	0	10
Wat. Lutheran	8	5	3	0	10
Windsor	7	4	3	0	8
York U.	5	2	3	0	4
Osgoode	5	2	3	0	4
Ryerson	5	2	3	0	4
Brook U.	5	0	5	0	0

OQAA STANDINGS:	P	W	L	T	Pts.
Toronto	8	8	0	0	16
McMaster	9	5	3	1	11
Western	10	5	4	1	11
Montreal	9	4	5	0	8
Waterloo	7	7	0	0	14
Laval	8	3	5	0	6
Queen's	8	2	6	0	2
McGill	8	1	7	0	2
Guelph	7	1	6	0	2

Basketball

OSLAA STANDINGS:	P	W	L	T	Pts.
Loyola	9	9	0	0	18
Carleton	7	6	1	0	12
Bishop's	6	4	2	0	8
U. of Ottawa	8	4	4	0	8
Sherbrooke	6	3	3	0	6
Sir George	7	1	6	0	2
Macdonald	7	1	6	0	2
R.M.C.	6	0	6	0	0

OIAA STANDINGS:	P	W	L	T	Pts.
Osgoode Hall	3	2	1	0	4
Wat. Lutheran	3	3	0	0	6
York U.	3	0	3	0	0
Laurentian	1	1	0	0	2
Ryerson	2	0	2	0	0

OQAA STANDINGS:	P	W	L	T	Pts.
Toronto	4	3	1	0	6
Waterloo	2	3	0	0	6
McGill	3	3	0	0	6
Western	4	3	1	0	6
Windsor	4	3	1	0	6
Queen's	2	2	0	0	4
Guelph	5	0	5	0	0
Laval	3	0	3	0	0
Montreal	2	0	2	0	0
McMaster	4	0	4	0	0

	GP	W	L	Pts.
Dal	5	5	0	10
St. Mary's	5	4	1	8
Acadia	6	4	2	8
UNB	5	3	2	6
St. FX	5	2	3	4
SDU	6	2	4	4
Mt. A	8	0	8	0

Inter-fac Battles Loom

Both Interfac hockey leagues will be concluding their schedules during the first week of February. In league I Meds have a 2 point lead over Law and will in all probability finish first. League II, however, presents a different story with a three-team battle for first place. With Arts knocking off Meds 2-1 last week Dents moved into first place, previously occupied by the Tupper Terrors. Arts, coming on strong in the stretch, are now tied with Meds for second place. Two points separate the first three teams. No matter what the outcome of the remaining games all three teams will be in the play-offs, commencing February 12. The league titles are determined by the play-offs, and not the final standings of the regular season.

The second big winter sport, basketball, has gotten off to a leaping start. In league I Steve Konchalski is leading the Law team to an as-yet undefeated season with his sharp outside shooting. The big Law team is now in first place with a 4-0 record, while paunchy Meds (with the exception of J. Higgins) is in second place with a 2-1 record. League II, as in hockey, is much tighter, with three teams Arts, Dents, and Commerce tied for first place, sporting 2-0 records.

Other D.A.A.C. activity this week includes four racquet tournaments. Ping Pong, paddle-ball, squash, and badminton titles will be up for grabs. Fac reps or the Dal-o-gram will supply the necessary info for those who wish to participate.

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COMING EVENTS

- Feb. 9 Hockey
S.M.U. at Dal, 8:00 P.M.
- Feb. 9 Mens Basketball,
S.D.U. at Dal, 8:00 P.M.
- Feb. 10 Mens Basketball
U.N.B. at Dal, 8:00 P.M.
- Feb. 10 Womens Basketball
Acadia at Dal, 3:00 P.M.

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U of T Prof. Reclassified

TORONTO (CUP) — A University of Toronto professor has been reclassified 1-A by his draft board because he is teaching in Canada.
Assistant Professor Barry Wellman, 25, a sociology professor from the Bronx, New York, claims his draft board has not given him the usual occupational deferment accorded university professors.
He said when he called his draft board in New York (Jan. 26) Friday, he was told if he were teaching in the United States he'd get a deferment, but

Wellman plans to return to appeal the reclassification on medical grounds. He and his wife came to Toronto last July from Harvard, where as a grad student he was classified 2-S.
"the fact you're in Canada teaching is grounds for reclassification."
If he chooses not to report to his board and remains in Canada, he will become a draft dodger, a crime in the United States.



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