



Guys  
and  
Dolls



# The Dalhousie GAZETTE

CANADA'S OLDEST COLLEGE NEWSPAPER

Thursday  
Friday  
Saturday

Volume XCV

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1963

No. 20

## Musical and Council dance wind up year's activities



KATHY ISNOR  
Arts Queen



PEGGY MAHON  
Commerce Queen



PAT BELL  
Pharmacy Queen

The Dalhousie musical "Guys and Dolls" starting tomorrow, and the free Student Council Formal Dance at the Nova Scotian Hotel Friday evening wind up student activities at Dal for this year.

The musical is set to run for three days at the Capitol Theatre with evening performances Thursday and Friday and a matinee and evening performance on Saturday. The musical — with a cast of dozens — stars Marlene Mathews, Fred Sellers, Gwyn Philips and Peggy Mahon.

### CLARK DIRECTS

Other main figures in the cast include Norman Hall, Hammy McClymont, Ken MacDonald, Brian Quinn and Ann Suydam. The musical is directed by Ken Clark and produced by Eric Hillis and Randy Smith.

Awards for activities will be presented to deserving students at the Council Dance Friday. The Campus Queen will also be crowned during the course of the evening (See pictures of candidates for the honor on this page).

### 'D' AWARDS

Receiving 'D' awards Friday evening will be: first engraving — Al Robertson; Gold D's — Jim Cowan, Wam MacMillan, Bill Sommerville and Dick Thompson; Silver D's — Dennis Ashworth, Eleanor Bainbridge, Steve Brown, Peggy Cameron, Stephanie Lerbyshire, Don Goodfellow, Dave Hankinson, Virginia Lequesne, Judy MacMahon, Joan Stewart, Henry Muggah and Betsy Whelan.

Dress for the dance will be dinner jackets or suits. The dance is free for all Dal students on presentation of Ticket No. 30 in the Athletic Book.



JUDY HAMMERLING  
Med Queen

## Businessmen attack NFCUS discount cards

OTTAWA (CUP) The Ottawa Better Business Bureau and Board of Trade have come out strongly against discount cards produced by the National Federation of Canadian University Students.

Director of the Ottawa Better Business Bureau said the discounts are "unethical," and that "student body is taking advantage of business."

The bureau said the same merchants who give student discounts are approached for funds for other aspects of university work.

The Ottawa Board of Trade said "NFCUS is held in fairly high regard in the business community, but, it is the broad principle of the business community not to encourage discounts of any type, it's just not sound business in our opinion."

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## Maritime Colleges lack organization and unity

By LES COHEN  
Features Editor

The Maritime Universities lack organization and unity to a greater extent than any of the other regions of NFCUS. This was the main conclusion of Stewart Gooding, National President, Fred Arsenault, Atlantic Regional President, and most delegates to the annual Atlantic Regional NFCUS Conference held at Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's Nfld., from February 21st to 24th.

Twenty-five delegates from eleven universities were in attendance. Representing Dalhousie were Graham Read, Council Vice-President, Henry Muggah, NFCUS Chairman, and Les Cohen, NFCUS Committeeman and Gazette Features Editor. NFCUS Chairman Don Chard and Vice-Chairman Lillie Sherwood were King's standard bearers.

Delegates passed a resolution for the Atlantic regional conference to be held before Christmas, possibly in November shortly after the national Congress, and for the council presidents to meet at least once during the second semester.

The Atlantic area economic seminar will be held annually at Saint Mary's University. Mount Allison University was asked to work in co-operation with the secretariat to investigate ways of securing funds for library expansion. It is to make continual reports and one to the 1963 national congress. Mount Saint Bernard and Saint Francis Xavier were mandated to make a report with recommend-

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JAY BOTTERELL  
Engineering Queen



CAROLYN MCGARVIE  
Dent Queen



BARB REARDON  
Law Queen



BETH TRERICE  
Science Queen



FRANCES PULLEN  
Nursing Queen



ANN SUYDAM  
Pine Hill Queen

# ECONOMICS OF DISARMAMENT

VANCOUVER (CUP) — The Canadian Peace Research Institute will soon embark on a study of the economics of disarmament, its director told a UBC audience.

Dr. Norman Alcock said the study would be the first of its kind in Canada.

"Many people believe that the losses from disarmament can be offset by government spending," he said.

"We want to find out if this is so."

Alcock said an attitude survey of Canadian businessmen showed 55 percent feel total disarmament would result in depression or recession.

CPRI currently has six full-time researchers working in separate projects at a number of Eastern Canadian universities.

Alcock said the institute would soon be housed in a building at the Ontario Experimental community near Toronto.

He said researchers are paid

from \$6,000 to \$12,000 per year. Alcock gets \$7,000 himself. CPRI collected just more than \$300,000 in a public campaign last year.

"The major study done by the Institute so far has been on Canadians' attitudes to peace and war. It is a serious sociological study -- perhaps the most comprehensive in the field," said Alcock.

A thousand Canadians were asked 40 questions by professional pollsters.

The survey showed 91 percent of Canadians are in favor of disarmament and 71 percent would be in favor of it if it would result in a loss of employment.

The survey also showed 78 percent of Canadians are in favor of a strong permanent police force, but only one third wanted to spend more money on it and less than five percent knew how much the UN costs.

The Institute may do work on attitudes toward foreign aid contributions, Alcock said.

Earlier work plans for CPRI had envisioned a study of means of preventing an accidental war.

"CPRI now realizes that it is not equipped to do such a study, it is too technical and much of the relevant information is classified," Alcock says.

CPRI will not be concerned with international law either.

"One of the least dramatic, but most important projects of the Institute is to build up a card file of all works in the war-peace field."

At present CPRI has 4,000 listings, but plans to include foreign publications are under way.

One researcher is currently undertaking a study to determine and attitudes of, and towards national police forces. This could help in the establishment of a UN police force, Alcock said.

Crooners Paul Breithaupt and and Peter Hayden strum forth at the IFC party for Halifax underprivileged children last week, held in the East Common Room.



## CUP COMMENTS

By Ed Schwartzberg — CUP Editor

A few months ago I came across an article in the University of Michigan daily newspaper, concerning sterile course content and monotonous teaching methods found at almost all North American colleges and universities. Harold Taylor, former president of Sarah Lawrence College, now chairman of the National Research Council on Peace Strategy, declared that it is these methods of teaching that are driving sophisticated students toward social action and university reform. "On every campus I have visited, I have found a small group of students interested in improving their education," he said. Apparently within the educational system there is a severe discontent; a realization that the system in the university is not working as it should. Taylor speaking at Michigan said, "Today, there is a greater sophistication among students about what society is." And it is this sophistication, coupled with the sterility of the colleges, which causes students to participate in social action.

The sterility is a result of an impersonal and over-organized society which makes it difficult for the individual to find any meaning in his life. To be specific; Taylor noted that in his travels he has met many successful businessmen and others who suffer the same difficulty — a vague feeling that "a whole dimension is missing in their lives, despite material success."

Taylor urged students "to keep testing yourselves against reality" and to work for various reforms within the university and society as a whole. He called the inability of students "to jump right into subject materials" the greatest lack on the educational system.

"All things that really matter are screened out of the curriculum," Taylor said. At various institutions students have worked successfully for reforms. In one case, students dissatisfied with the English curriculum at a university compiled a list of works they felt should be read and submitted it to faculty members with the suggestion that they teach it.

### WE'D FORGOTTEN THAT . . .

The president of the Colorado University has announced his resignation, bringing to an end a six-year term marked by extreme political turmoil.

President Quigg Newton's resignation follows by a few months his battle with and acquiescence to Senator Barry Goldwater.

Goldwater demanded, and finally got, the firing of the editor of the university newspaper because of articles making what Goldwater considered to be "Objectionable" remarks about him.

Newton fired the editor after the appropriate student and faculty channels upheld the editor's right to publish such material.

Ex-editor Gary Althen, when commenting on the president's resignation, responded with the same quotation Newton had given for his firing: "I think it is in the best interests of the University."

Newton will become president of the Commonwealth Fund of New York, a foundation devoted primarily to medical research.

### THATS A WOMAN ?

KINGSTON (CUP) Taken from the Queen's University Levan Journal, the special edition of the Queen's Women's Society:

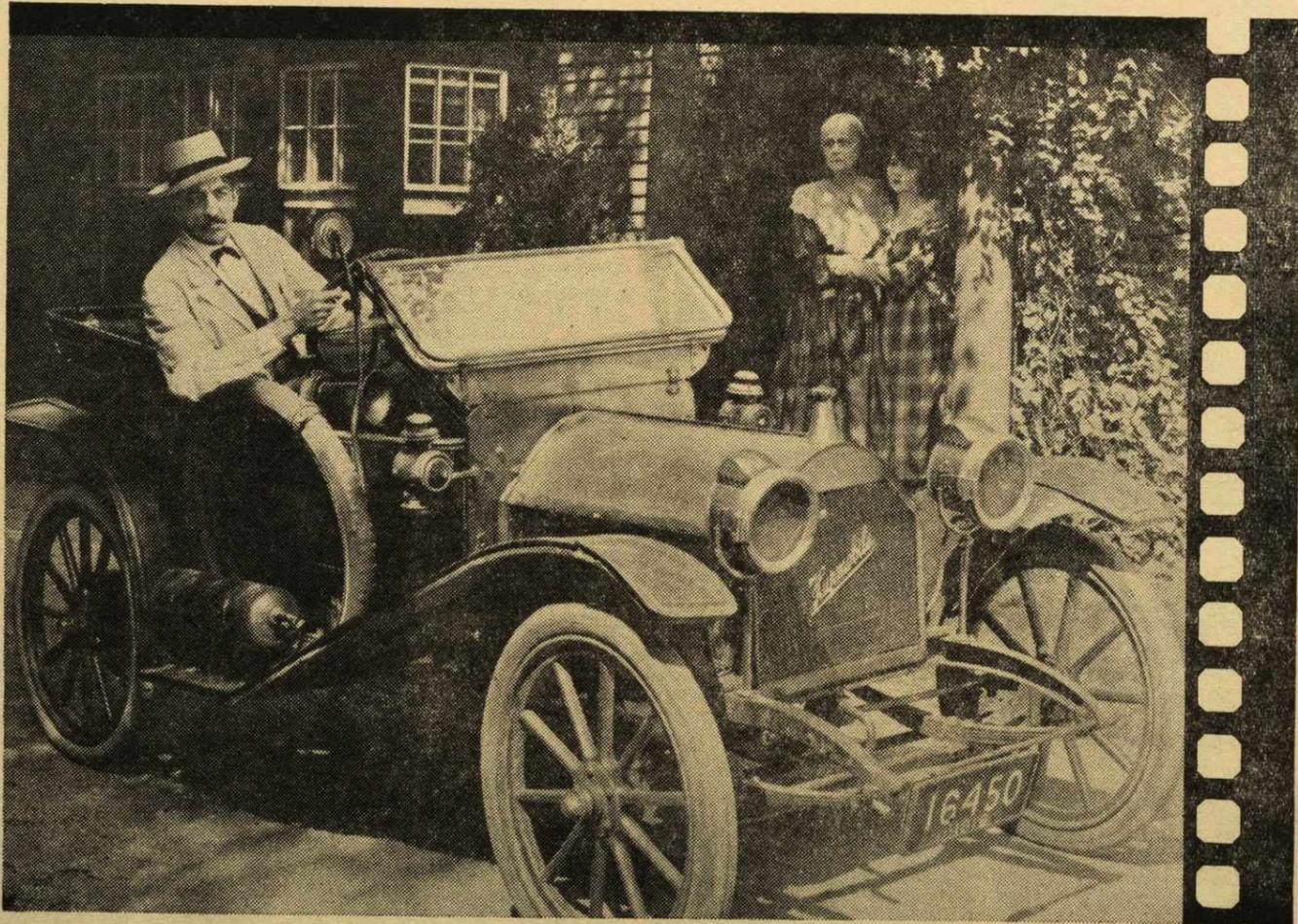
"Girls are like newspapers: they all have forms; they always have the last word; back numbers are not in demand; they have great influence; you can't believe everything they say; they're thinner than they used to be; they get along by advertising; and every man should have his own and not try to borrow his neighbor's."

"A woman's fondest wish it is to be weighed and found wanting."

"The trouble with women is that they have become too much like men. In becoming the equals of men, they have sacrificed their superiority as women."



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# McMAHON PREDICTS NEXT HALIFAX DISASTER

"Halifax stands in imminent danger of catastrophe." This was the conclusion drawn by Prof. Donald C. Mahon, an Associate Professor of Geology (geophysics) at the Goodwin Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio, at a talk before the Geology Club last week.

The topic of his speech was "The Effects of High-Yield Nuclear Underground Testing on the Geological structure of Our Planet." He stated that up until the time of the Russian test of 57 megatons some eighteen months ago, there had been little evidence of widespread simultaneous movement and realignment of subsurface rock structure.

"However," continued Dr. McMahon, "this particular Russian blast was set off inadvertently on the end of what is known as an 'igneous chain layer formation' which, when subjected to an extreme shock on its end-tracings, transmits them in a long-range reaction to the other end of the chain, where the formation reacts in a manner similar to a whip-snapping." He explained that this might be compared to setting up a row of marbles in a line, with each marble touching the other, when the marble on one end is struck, the marble on the other end shoots away, while the rest remain stationary. "Unfortunately, such layers cannot be found with present methods available before such a blast occurs, and we should not attach any blame to the Russians."

Dr. McMahon explained that the path of the geological disturbance has been traced by the U.S. Seismographic Tracking Station at

Green Bay, Wisconsin. It travelled in a fairly straight line across the Canadian Great Shield, submerged under the Gulf of St. Lawrence just above Riviere Du Loup in Quebec, crossed the Pettingia diacs in New Brunswick, and finally petered out on the Nova Scotia peninsula in the Halifax region.

"Because Halifax already has a very unsettled geological structure, the Institute immediately sent a research team down to examine the area at first hand. In co-operation with the Federal Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, we carried out extensive tests over the past two months, and have found gross enlargement on a number of known faults in the Bedford Basin area. Slippage is evident and a very minor shock in the future could throw the entire formation out of balance." He explained that the basin area consisted of two large rock strata, cantilevered upwards and leaning

on each other. Each blow settles these layers downward, and they are now almost horizontal. There is only a very soft shale supporting this mass, and when the overhang collapses, a huge fissure will develop, running roughly from a point north of Bedford, along the western edge of the basin, cutting out below Kempt Road, and traversing the Halifax peninsula somewhere between Robie and Connaught Streets. "Needless to say it would be catastrophic," said Dr. McMahon. "It is difficult to gage exactly when the slip will come, but a similar Russian blast could do untold damage. Likely it will create a new island out of the downtown area, with the North-west Arm now extending past Arieville right into the Basin."

Dr. McMahon concluded his talk with a description of the Goodwin Institute, and an invitation for graduating geologists to do their doctoral work there.

## Results of the opinion poll held on election day are as follows:

1. Do you prefer:

The OLD SYSTEM of 2 hour formal exams during time set aside for that purpose? 627

B. The NEW SYSTEM of leaving it up to the instructor to plan as he sees fit? 171

2. If Christmas Exams are to be given, do you favour having them given:

A. During class period? 96

B. During a definite exam period? 670

3. Do you prefer the NEW SYSTEM to the OLD SYSTEM for:

A. First and second year students? 207

B. All students? 329

4. Would you favour the NEW SYSTEM if it were well organized and properly administered?

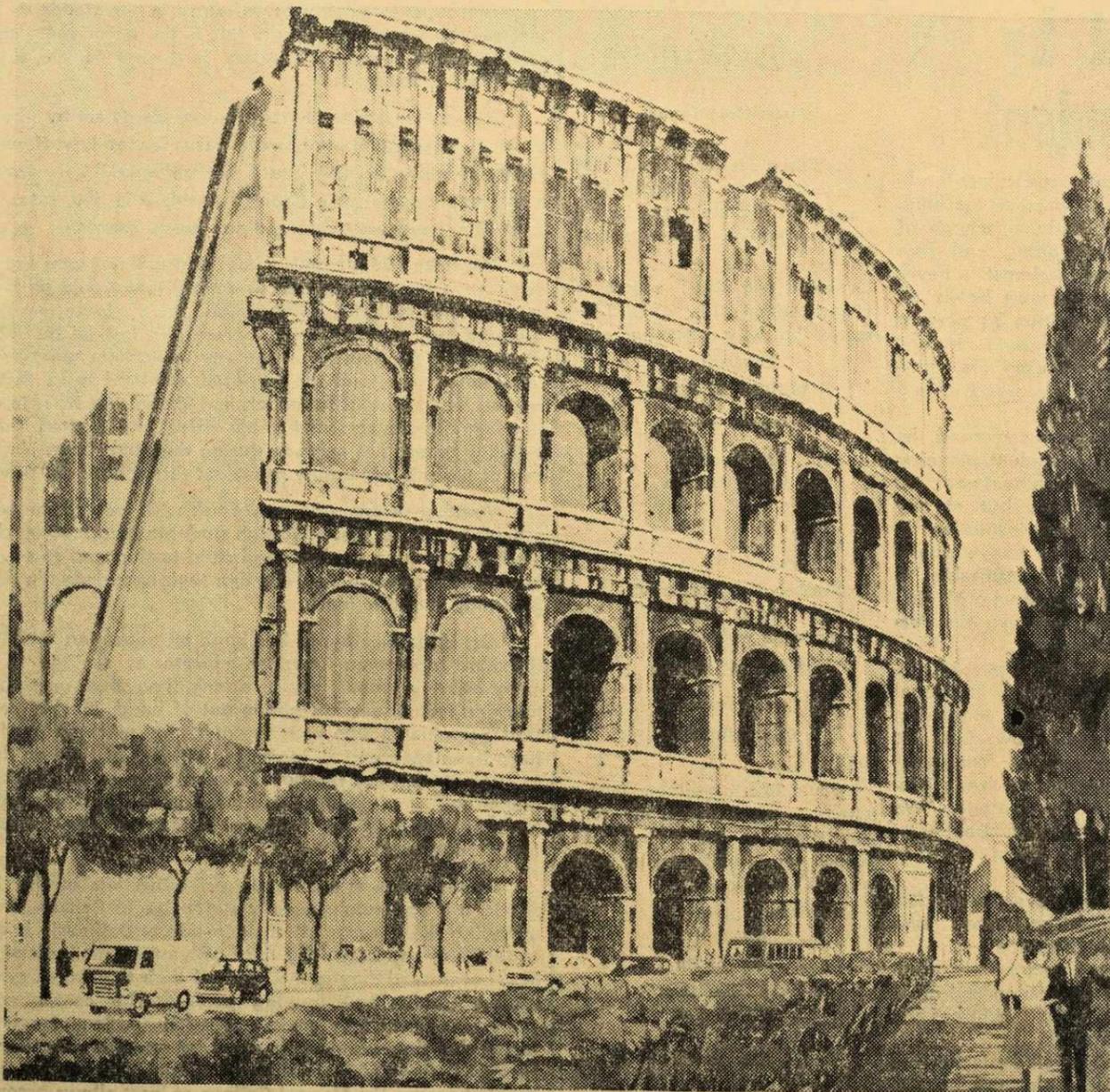
A. Yes 424

B. No 340

Outgoing Student Council president Al Robertson's immediate reaction was that "it is not very enlightening but will prove useful in dealing with the administration."

Incoming president George Cooper said that it certainly will be presented to the faculty but felt it unfortunate that the poll was not more specific in qualifying its questions.

## NICKEL IN WORLD MARKETS...JOBS FOR CANADIANS



### How Canadian Nickel is helping to preserve Rome's Colosseum

After centuries of exposure to the elements, the enormous Colosseum recently began to show signs of serious deterioration. Immediate repair had to be made to preserve these famous ruins. And Canadian nickel helped. Nickel stainless steel bars were skilfully inserted in the stone to act as invisible but constant reinforcing agents. Why nickel stainless steel? Because it is strong and corrosion resistant. The growth of nickel markets at home and abroad helps strengthen Canada's economy and helps provide jobs for Canadians.

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## MARITIME —

— Continued from Page 1 —

ations on their co-operative system.

The national executive was urged to investigate a suitable name change for NFCUS. Steward Goodings pointed out that the term was not legally correct in that some members, such as Ryerson in Toronto, were technical schools, and many more non-universities were expected to join in the near future. Goodings also pointed out that NFCUS was the only student union in the world with the word "Federation" in it.

The University of New Brunswick received permission to make a study into the bilingualism question with the intention of putting greater emphasis on French as a spoken language than a written one.

Nominated for next year's regional president were Bill Johnson, Memorial Council President whose own bewildered NFCUS Committee needs guidance, and UNB NFCUS Chairman Ian McQueen, who offered to try and gain consent from his council to host next year's regional conference but proposed nothing. Who will be the Moses to lead the Atlantic region out of the wasteland will be decided in the fall at the national Congress in Edmonton. Until then nominations remain open.

## BUSINESSMEN —

— Continued from Page 1 —

The board said the matter of discounts are left entirely up to the individual merchants.

Better Business Bureaus across the country have the same policy regarding discounts, the Ottawa bureau said.

National NFCUS president Stewart Goodings said 16 Canadian universities operating the NFCUS discount service and this is the first time he has heard of a complaint.

There are at present about 24 businesses giving student discounts in Ottawa, and a poll by the Carleton, student paper at Carleton University, indicates only one will be dropping the service.

## Maurice Crosby

PHOTOGRAPHY

Commercial — Portraits

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Lord Nelson Arcade



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Typists ..... Judy Ferguson, Elka Mark.

## A comment on the education dept. by a concerned student

Last March the Gazette published a brief article about the education faculty here at Dalhousie. The tone of the article was somewhat critical. But, surprisingly, it elicited no comment from the university's administration.

Now according to the Gazette's intelligence department, the education faculty this year has discontinued assigning prospective high school teachers such irrelevant and exasperating projects as gold fish raising, post card collecting, and other forms of scissors and past work.

We would like to think that the article had something to do with the dropping of these projects.

Nevertheless, the lamentable intellectual dishes served up in the education department remains as insipid as ever — to delight some of the students there and to the regret of others.

Consequently, we would like to draw attention to an article entitled "How not to teach teachers" by James D. Koorner appearing in the highly regarded monthly, "The Atlantic." We quote here part of two paragraphs:

"The education courses themselves deserve their ill repute. Most of them are indeed purile, repetitious, dull, and ambiguous — incontestably. Two factors make them this way: the limitations of the instructor, and the limitations of the subject matter that has been remorselessly fragmented, subdivided, and inflated, and that in many cases was not adequate in its uninflated state . . .

"The principal subject of the

professional curriculum-teaching methods, practice teaching, and the educational aspects of history, philosophy, and psychology—are almost never taught and the text books almost never written by persons who are themselves trained historians, philosophers, psychologists, or even proven experts in teaching."

We strongly recommend the article to any student planning to enter education next year, not only at Dalhousie but at any teacher training institution in the country. The above quotation is not only applicable to Dalhousie. It applies to all similar faculties between the Pacific and Atlantic.

A war between the academic professors and the professional educators has been simmering for some years now. But alas only simmering. We have been told by several academic professors on the campus, "We don't think too much about what they're doing down there in education."

The war never explodes, however, lest someone's sensibilities be offended.

And the boredom and drudgery goes on and on and on at the corner of Oxford Street and Coburg Road.

And astute students hearing criticism like this—it's everywhere—steer clear of education. Some not so astute hear "it's a cinch but a grind" and graduate with the vaunted mystical powers of a B.Ed. And then university professors ask every year, "Why can't these freshmen write or add?"

Could they themselves be responsible?

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Taste, Not Morals

Sir:

Mr. Wilson's letter in your last issue prompts me to remark that I read filth because I like it: it's simply a question of taste, not of morals.

I should add that I object to being classified as a 'dirty' Liberal — I'm not a Liberal at all.

Sincerely,

William H. James

### On Hearing Irving Layton

My mother

My father

Are savages.

My brother is a barbarian.

Only our dog is civilized,

And even he whines in his sleep.

David A. Griffin

### Congratulations

Sir:

I would like to use your letters column to make public my congratulations to the Students Council for bringing Irving Layton to Dalhousie.

Well done.

Sincerely,

Ray Smith

Thank You

Sir:

I would like to thank all the Dalhousie students who assisted me in the production of the CJCH 'On Campus' program. In an effort of this sort it takes many individuals to work together if the project is to be successful. I entered this endeavour in good faith and sincerely thank those who assisted me.

Sincerely,  
Mike Miller

## EDITORIAL:

### ON THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Education is a matter which concerns us all intimately, and the problem of training teachers to take positions in Canada's schools is becoming more and more pressing.

Since the possession of a diploma or degree in education has almost become a prerequisite for teachers in most parts of the country, the institutions offering such diplomas and degrees have been coming under increasing scrutiny—and apparently have not been standing up too well under the examination. Dalhousie has a department of education, but many talented students with whom we have talked have expressed extreme dissatisfaction with the operation and curriculum of the department.

In another column on this page we have printed an article by a concerned ex-education student who has given some thought to the problems. While we have not had any direct association with the department of education at Dalhousie, we have come to the conclusion that there must be something lacking in the courses offered if so many students express so much dissatisfaction.

A number of students—some with masters degrees, but who are forced to take the B.Ed because of provincial requirements—have made the comment that you can only pass the education courses well if you are a semi-moron. Any thinking students become so bored and demoralized at having to take courses in child testing, school art and teaching methods as presented by the department that their marks suffer. As a result students with masters degrees have been known to fail courses or else give up the whole idea of getting a B.Ed.

A large part of the problem appears to stem from the fact that the provincial department of education exerts considerable influence over the operation of the education department on campuses in the province. This might not take the form of direct intervention, but the standards set by the provincial department must inevitably be reflected in the standards set in the training schools. Added to this is the unfortunate state of affairs where a teacher's salary is geared to the teaching licence he or she hold.

It is not unfair to say that the standards set by the government department are in many cases far too low. How many French teachers in Nova Scotia are bilingual? Very few—and most people seem quite happy that this is the case, or at least they have not expressed any grave concern.

We talked with a high school principal not long ago about science teachers and he told us a story that would be funny if it was not so pathetic. He had asked for a science teacher and a young lady duly appeared before him to take the job. Unfortunately, she had never had any experience whatsoever in laboratory work, and the principal admitted to us that after he had taken the girl to the lab and shown her what to do for her first class he returned to his office and prayed that the building would not explode during the next hour. And this sort of thing is apparently prevalent throughout the province.

Another problem brought forth with regard to training schools is the fact that education students spend too much time studying teaching methods and child testing and so on, while having little opportunity to further their knowledge in the subjects they intend to teach.

Dr. Hilda Neatby, in her book on education 'So little for the mind', quotes an American educator as saying: "A great many educators have felt for a long time that emphasis on teaching techniques has gotten out of hand in this country. Under-graduates who plan to enter the teaching profession have been spending an increasing amount of time on the sort of subjects that are facetiously referred to as 'blackboard engineering' . . . In some cases they spent more time studying teaching than they did studying the subject they would be called upon to teach."

While this was a comment on education in the United States, it is apparently equally applicable to Canada. Students attending the department of education at Dalhousie have told us that they appreciate the value of learning methods of teaching—but instead they spend much of their time on carrying out useless projects and drawing posters. The content of the courses as far as they are concerned is nil. Some go as far as to say that they would gain more by attending the Provincial Normal College at Truro than by taking the courses at Dalhousie because the Normal College at least allows prospective teachers more practical training.

This situation exists right across Canada, and Dalhousie has by no means the worst education department. It is apparently the practice of some teaching schools in Nova Scotia to offer education degrees which are not worth the paper they are printed on—except for the fact that anyone holding an education degree gets a substantial salary increase.

We are concerned with this matter because it is something that should be concerning us all. Canadians cannot afford to have their children taught by second and third rate teachers—academic failures—and something must be done to improve teaching standards. If the initiative does not come from provincial education departments, we suggest that reputable departments of education in universities across the country should step into the breach, and if the administrators of these schools fail to realize this they are doing Canada a grave disservice.

ATTEND THE MUSICAL AND THE COUNCIL  
FORMAL THIS WEEK.

PLAYBOY

HEMINGWAY

# THE UNCOMMON MAN

To censor or not to censor

by Ray Shankman

I do not know to what degree **Playboy** succumbs to censorship. At first glance I think that Hemingway, if he were alive, would refuse to be published here. But the spotlight is upon him. They are all showmen, the magazine editor, the writers, the advertisers.

Look at the consumer products! If you have money, you can buy. And you are "hip" in your consumption. If you do not have money, you envy. You have an increased ambition and maybe this is what Hemingway means when he says:

"Ambition is the original of vices, the mother of hypocrisy, the parent of envy, the engineer of deceit."

A certain type of ambition can breed hypocrisy, can be the progenitor of envy, and in so doing propagate deceit. And if this is so, one is not true to himself, at least, not in the Hemingway or **Playboy** sense of being true. But lack of ambition? Cannot the same traits prevail? Maybe, there is less chance, but then one does not try. He fears to try. He has a fear that he will not succeed, and then there is the fear, once one is on top, to stay on top.

In general, Hemingway's comments seem quite good; but as his article is vague, somewhat pretentious, (seemingly geared to impress), I wonder about him, about his own failure and his own ambitions. He could not produce, he had lost his optimism (maybe he never had it). So he put the shotgun to his mouth and, with one last gulp of life, he disappeared. He was, in the end, a coward. He believed in the intrinsic worth of man and searched for it. But why? Is it because he had doubts about himself? He could only fall back on himself. And when his "self" ceased to exist creatively, life was not worth living. Even his death smacks of the Hemingway hero — a weakness which is full of impact and impression. Hemingway in his life, in his death, and in his words tells the **Playboy** story and he is, to a great extent, the playboy that everyone emulates. He is the epitome, a living example, in his static condition, of a moving force which moves toward the inevitable end — death. But it moves. The force moves. It moves with purpose!

I first read the Hemingway article with avid enjoyment. But after I had finished, I felt a sense of insincerity that counteracted his claims of sincerity, honesty and truth. It appears that he should not write down what he believes, as it makes me doubt his avowed sincerity. The above quoted lines on ambition, "the original of vices," seem hollow, void of all concrete meaning. It is as if he had it all planned. Before he would snuff out his creative force, he would write some "quotable quotes" for posterity, (for the "out of context" quoters).

This article is too patent, too quotable, too perfect. It strikes me as being incomplete. It needs explaining, and possibly, Hemingway, if he were alive, could explain it. The answer lies in the word **ambition**. What does he mean by it? He uses abstract words, 'ambition', 'hypocrisy', 'envy', and 'deceit' and sums it up in three lines. It would be extremely difficult to get any concrete meaning from this. We can only surmise. And maybe this is proof of Hemingway's art. It is subtle. It leaves a lot to the imagination. He is a great writer. I firmly believe this. He says things that some of us think but cannot put into words.

"The great days are not gone; the great days are here, and greater days are coming."

His great conciseness and facility to say it all in a few lines shows careful planning.

"For though solitude may be the nurse of great spirits, it is the torment of small ones."

He shows an inherent wisdom and a joy of living. Yet, he committed suicide. Is he a phoney? **Playboy** shows it; but behind it all, there is a true hero. He could not take his own existence. He was a man in name only. He sold his soul, traded on his name, and had nothing left, no inner reserve to keep on living. But in spite of this, he is a going concern, an institution that strives to communicate something for himself, but for an idolatrous public. Hemingway can not be ignored.



HUGH HEFNER  
... cult maker.

**Playboy** magazine, on the same token, is a business, a semi-articulated philosophy, an institution that strives to communicate some message. A message that certainly is very hard to ignore. It is a message that is deeply involved with modern living and to ignore it, would be to ignore life itself. Unfortunately, this message cannot be altered; especially, if it means a loss of revenue. Some mass-media have a more poignant message than others, and **Playboy** is one of them. It appeals to the "uncommon man." It appeals to a certain elite segment of society. Its credo is to discriminate, to be smooth, to be "upbeat", . . . to get with it. We must live and progress. We must strive to better ourselves. **Playboy** extols ambition. It does not create apathy or lethargy. It is a moving entity, a show piece, an economic success, a driving force of orgiastic revelry. It is vastly superior in content to all its "sophisticated male market" competitors. Its advertisements are high class, geared to appeal to the sophisticate. Yet, all this is superficial. It can reach man at one level, but it does not stay there. The reader may remain, fixed to the contours of the latest Playmate, but the magazine goes on. It goes further. It has, to my mind, an existentialist undercurrent with hedonistic overtones.

If you will look at **Playboy** once more, you will see a form of Religion, based on a better life, surrounded by possessions. **Playboy** is certainly not the Buddhist's dream for salvation. It is one of the few magazines that has depth.

It appeals to the "uncommon man"; it has no faith in the common man, because the common man is a conformist. He belongs to right-wing parties, goes to common movies and believes anything he reads. Yes, he even accepts **Playboy** as being the gospel truth. Sin exists. The common man sees it all. He sees it on his favorite television show. The common man is brain washed!

But **Playboy**! What about **Playboy**? **Playboy** is out to make money. And it does. But even with this disasteful task, it manages to put out a format that can be both scintillating and seriously provoking (if taken in small doses). The sophisticated writers, Mailer?, Saroyan?, Schulberg?, and Sahl?, and in next months issue — Frank Sinatra! "THE LEADER BARES HIS VIEWS ON FAITH, BIGOTRY, WOMEN and WAR in an EXCLUSIVE **PLAYBOY** INTERVIEW", are the livers, the life force of America, the entertainers, the showmen — living symbols of reincarnated Rome. Let's face it! The "common" man stagnates with his beady, forty hour, sixty dollar per week eyes glued to his finger-printed TV set, sticky with the jam and the saliva of his five howling kids.

The "uncommon" man, the elite, the sophisticate, the man who really knows how to live

(and let live), lives while the other dies. He lives as the thirty-nine and a half hour per week executive with a colour television set and only three refined (hands are washed) children, in a mortgaged house in a not so common area in which his wife, supporting herself on credit cards, suffers, with great sophistication, the shacking-up ceremony of the "common" mistress back in the swinging town. Here, everyone is the "uncommon" man. Man! He really lives! He makes **more**, eats **more**, reads **more**, travels **more**, and owes **more**. He devours the "common" man. He needs the common man to live, for his own life force. They are "hip"; they move; they act. They do **more**, have **more** clothes and create **more** ideas on how to get **more**. They are in high gear, getting the most out of life and where there is no life, they create life.

Possibly, there is too much of a muchness. In any case, it is an exclusive **Playboy** life which is, if viewed from a distance, very shallow and pretentious; but on closer examination, this life immediately becomes pregnant with a deeper meaning. There is, obviously, **more** to them than there is to common man. Where are they going? Why, they are going up. Up Man! Up! Up! Up! But soon they shed their clothes, if only to consummate their salacious seduction; to propel downward in a detumescent conflict of the soul. They must experience true feeling and have a true purpose. If not, all their motion is a futile motion. But then, maybe all motion is futile, as is the existence of the common man.

**Playboy** picks the lesser of the two evils (to their mind). In doing so, it reeks of some sort of depth that defies description. It is patriotic and involved with life. It is a progression, a superiority, a cultural attainment — the right girl, with the right drink, with the right guy, in the mast posh of boudoirs. Bars and Bermudas. A brainwashing? Of course! But of the other extreme. It is dressed up. Strip it of its upbeat conformity and you have a valid form of a new culture based on life, and not on death. It is based on the new, the young, the modern technological advancement and to hell with the common man. Rich or poor, it is good to have money.

Certainly, this magazine, cannot be derided, lynched, censored, tarred and feathered and driven out of town on a rail? For it does offer something! Even stripped. But strip the common man of his regular, habitual routine and you would not have any food to feed the starving bellies of the elite. You would have an edible vegetable, unable to grow, because it does not know how to.

**Playboy** lives. **Playboy** is life. Its name connotes a searching for pleasure. There is little stability. But a stability lies in the search itself. It advocates freedom of speech and is, to a degree, widely and sensuously free of "common man" conventions. It is the promoter, selling a new culture, a new way of life, of records, stereos, sportcars, book clubs, bunny clubs and haberdasheries. It succeeds in the big sale and in its frenzied, onanistic way. It introduces and guides the **Playboy** layman to the arts (Jazz, Modern Art, Drinking and Sex).

But the greatest virtue of **Playboy** is its controversy and its stimulation for the reader at more than one level of perception. It is, at once, superficial and deep, definitely subject to the varied interpretations of its readers.

Therefore, if it is not completely art, it certainly falls into some unmistakable aspects of it. We cannot close our eyes to the reality of **Playboy**; we cannot close our eyes to the reality of life. Sex exists! Women exist! The apple exists! We exist, and to sustain our existence we must, at least, be deluded by a positive concrete view of this.

**Playboy** should be read, even by the "common" man, so that he may judge, passionately, or dispassionately, for himself, and not be unduly influenced by the narrow, all too common bigots who blush at nudity, all the while receiving a vicarious thrill that compels them to be conscious of their own guilt and sin. For they see nothing! And if it is read, if there is this uncensored freedom, there is hope for the common man. He will be goaded into life and die when his time is due, saying, as did Hemingway, "I have enjoyed living".

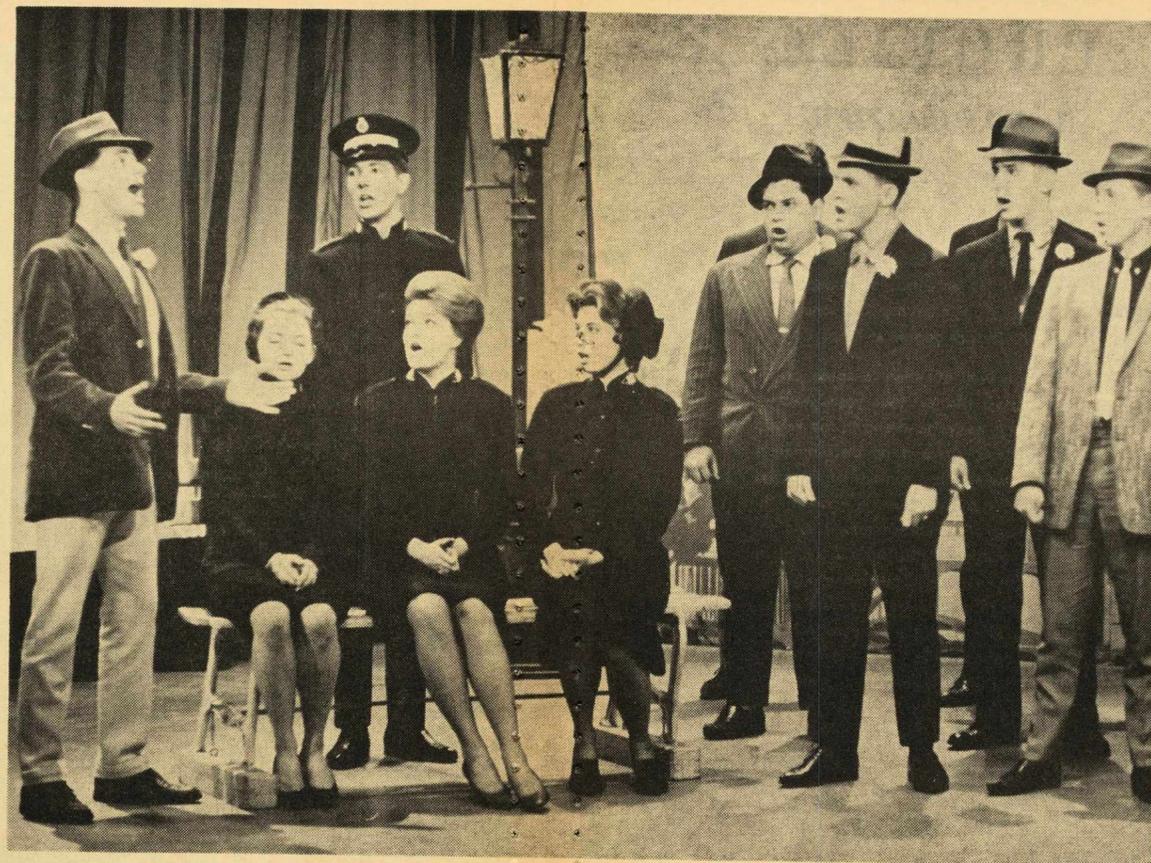
Editor's Note: **Playboy** is still available in Nova Scotia through Her Majesty's Royal Mail.



Adelaide (Marlene Mathews) and the 'Hot Box' girls work out in Room 21 as rehearsals get underway for 'Guys and Dolls'.



Adelaide dances through 'Marry the man today' as the director looks on in the gym.



Nicely-Nicely Johnson (Ken MacDonald) tells the guys and dolls to 'Sit down, you're rocking the boat'.

**DGDS PRESENTS**

**MARCH 7, 8 & 9**

# "GUYS AND DOLLS"

by

*Jo Swerling and Abe Burrows*

with lyrics by

**Directed by  
Ken Clarke**

**Produced by  
Frank Loesser Eric Hillis and Randy Smith**



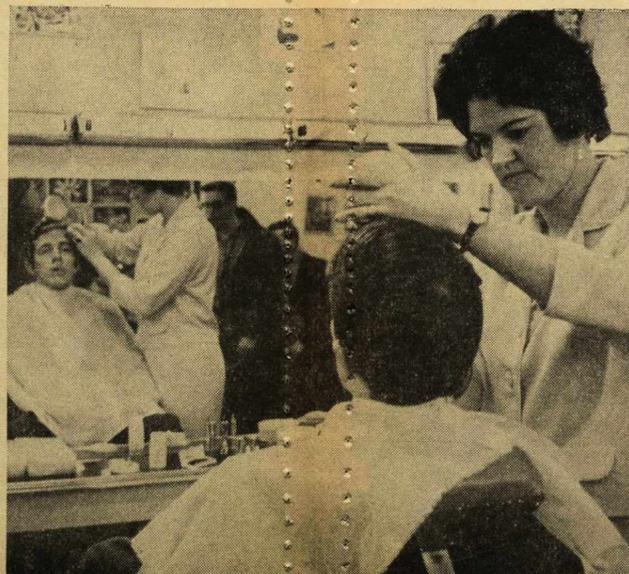
Adelaide makes her feelings known from on top of a pumpkin as she belts out a 'bushel and a peck'.



Sgt. Sarah Brown (Peggy Mahon) tells Sky Materson (Gymn Philips) about 'The man I'll marry'.



Director Ken Clarke tells the boys where to go during rehearsals in the gym.



Make-up at the CBC studios before the rehearsal was taped.



Choreographer Judy Newman gets her girls in line while the show was being taped by the CBC. (Photos by Purdy)

# PROSE and CON

By PAUL McISAAC

## BILINGUALISM

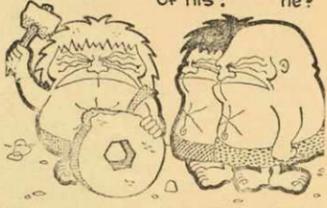
The Honourable Lester B. Pearson recently gave a speech in the House of Commons on the subject of Bilingualism in Canada. The speech took the form of an investigation into the implications of the breakdown in contact between English-speaking and French-speaking fellow Canadians as a result of difficulties in realizing the goals of Confederation "without the imposition of racial, cultural, or linguistic uniformity."

Pearson feels that the understanding of an "acceptable and equal partnership" in plotting and fulfilling the destiny of Canada has been more academic than actual, and has been "more often honoured in the breach than in the observance." Consequently, on the eve of the centenary of Confederation, there exist two interpretations of Confederation, and it is this difference of interpretation that causes trouble, Pearson feels. "To French speaking Canadians confederation created a bilingual and bicultural nation. It protected their language and their culture throughout the whole of Canada. It meant partnership, not domination. French speaking Canadians believed that this partnership meant equal opportunities for both the founding races to share in all the phases of Canadian development . . . most English speaking Canadians felt that, for all practical purposes, there would be an English speaking Canada with a bilingual Quebec."

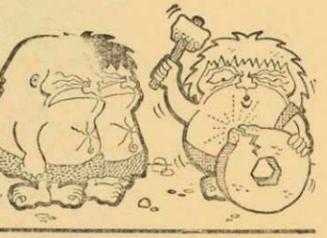
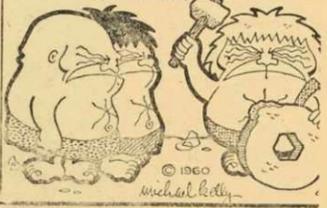
The conflicts between the French and English speaking founding races began with the Manitoba school crisis, then developed over the question of Canada's participation in the first World War. "French speaking Canadians . . . felt they had failed somehow in their attempt to secure acceptability of their culture in other parts of Canada. Hence, they tended to withdraw . . . into what has been called at times the Quebec reserve." Pearson feels that the slowness of French Canada in adjusting itself to the industrial environment accelerated in the twenties can be explained by the fact that French Canadian leaders, trained in theology, law, or agriculture, for the most part, believed that the new industrialization would "break up French Canada's cohesion and weaken its special values, special traditions, and special culture." These fears were increased when the personnel and capital required for industrial growth were imported from English speaking Canada or from the United States. They could not appreciate that they were excluding French Canadians from the development of their province.

Pearson sees separatism as an "extreme reaction to what had been going on for at least fifteen years in industrial and social changes." French Canadians wish a hand and a voice in the "economic and cultural destiny of their own changed and changing society . . . and equal and full opportunity to participate in all

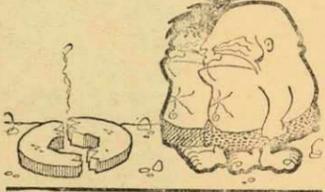
**gort** 20 years now Gort's been hacking away at that invention of his! ...Calls it "wheel," doesn't he?



True, but why quibble over semantics! ...Odd name, "wheel."



By So! From his dejection one would think civilization has been set back 100 years!



federal government services, in which their own language will be fully recognized." Both French and English speaking Canadians must accept the changes to be involved in realizing full partnership and they must take the "immediate and concrete steps" to achieve this reality. Facing up to the task would mean a new era of strength and unity which will enable us to overcome any economic, cultural and political differences and to go forward together as Canadians." If not this, then "we will continue to drift from one difficulty to another until a majority of people on both sides will have had enough of this unique Canadian experience. The final result of this would, indeed be separatism."

Pearson suggests that there could be no better start than to take "effective steps now to deepen and strengthen the reality and the hopes of confederation, so that all Canadians . . . may feel with confidence that within this nation they can realize, without discrimination and in full partnership, a good destiny for themselves and for those who follow them."

# PROFILE

By DON BRAZIER

"Africans are given a much greater chance to better themselves in Basutoland than they are in the Republic of South Africa". This is the opinion of Peter Pitso, a student from Basutoland, who is studying on scholarship for an honors Classics degree at Kings College.

Mr. Pitso is well qualified to speak on the subject. He spent the last four years teaching Latin in both his native land and in the Republic. In Basutoland, there is no discrimination. The Legislative Assembly consists of 80 members, 76 of which by law must be Africans. The Cabinet consists of 8 representatives and the Resident Commissioner (British). Of the eight, four represent various Government departments. Up until recently these four were always held by Europeans. With the increase in higher educational opportunities for the Africans, these and other high Government posts have been relinquished by the British to them. Invoked Mr. Pitso, "It is a Government Policy that the European must give way to qualified "Africans." Since the war there has been an attempt to do away with illiteracy. "Quite a number of schools have been built, especially of higher education", commented Mr. Pitso.

In contrast, education has been paralyzed in South Africa. For the most part the Africans are regarded as inferior and as a consequence the educational facilities open to the African are not as great as those open to the European.

"Even so", added Mr. Pitso, "Africans can still get decent jobs if they have been to the schools regarded as okay by the administration. But in fairness to the South African Government", he admitted, "they have made quite a difference



Mr. Don Brazier Mr. Peter Pitso

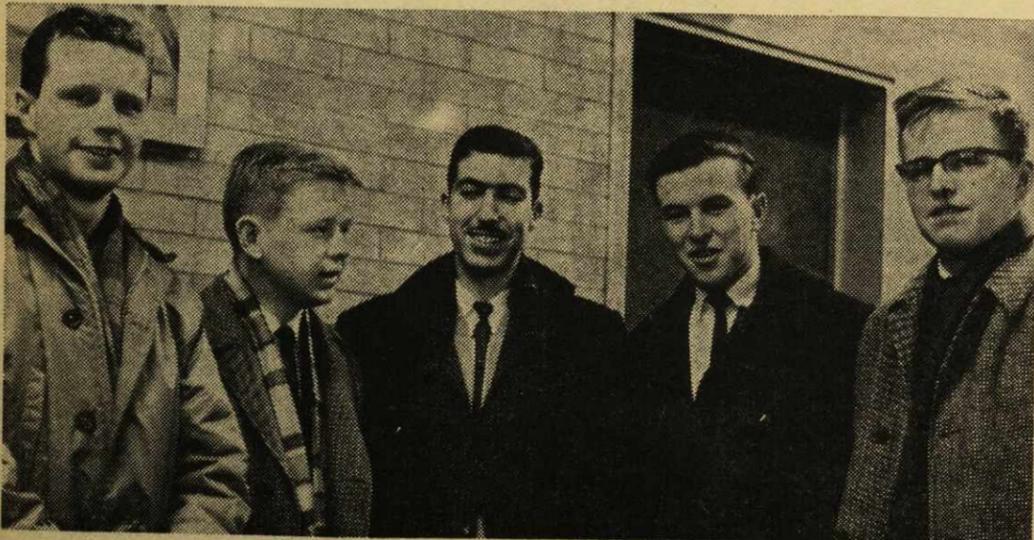
in the living conditions of Africans in the past 10 years, such as clearing up the slums in Johannesburg".

It is Mr. Pitso's opinion that the apartheid policy in Johannesburg of the Verwoerd Government is objected to by a "few" of the European population, whereas in Basutoland the Europeans feel that "The Africans should be given a chance".

In Basutoland farming is the mainstay of the economy, especially sheep and cattle. Since the war the British have attempted to industrialize the country but as of yet the results have "not been worth mentioning".

Mr. Pitso, a Roman Catholic, was born in the tribal village of Ramabanta's in the district of Maseru. He was educated first at the local mission school and later received a degree at Pius XII College in the Roma Valley. He then went into teaching.

It is Mr. Pitso's intention upon graduating to go back to Basutoland to continue teaching.



(Photo by Dave Cooper)

**FELLOW TRAVELLERS** gather together at the Atlantic Regional NFCUS Conference held at Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's. From left to right: Graham Read, Dalhousie Student Council Vice-President; Stewart Goodings, NFCUS President; Les Cohen, Dalhousie NFCUS Committeeman and Gazette Features Editor; Fred Arsenaull, NFCUS Atlantic Region President (St. Joseph's) and Henry Muggah, Dalhousie NFCUS Chairman.

# Ghanaian Student Blasts Bulgarians

By ROBERT KOTEY

**ACCRA (CUP-COSEC)** — It has been my unhappy lot to serve as the informal leader of a group of 20 Ghanaian students, studying in Sofia Bulgaria, who have been forced to interrupt our studies and seek new countries in which to pursue them. It was a painful decision which we and almost all other African students in Bulgaria have taken when police protection was refused us in the face of a pattern of consistent racial discrimination, when we were denied the right to organize an All-African Student Union and when our lives were threatened.

My own experience began when I applied for a scholarship to study economics, and my government which has worked out scholarship agreements with other governments in both the East and West, selected me for a position in Bulgaria. In December 1961 a number of Ghanaian students, including myself, flew from Accra to Sofia to begin our higher education.

We had come to Communist Bulgaria with open minds. We received a friendly welcome, were placed in the same hotels, indeed in the same rooms, with our Bulgarian fellow students. We set about the formidable task of mastering the Bulgarian language. We were filled with high hopes.

## POOR CONDITIONS

Early in the year, however, we began to experience difficulties. Living conditions turned out to be poorer than we had expected — not as good as they were for University students in Ghana itself. We were unhappy at being cramped four in a room which was only 14 feet by 9 feet, with four beds, one table with a chair at either end of it. Studying was very difficult, as some in the room had to lie or sit on the bed while trying to read.

Our living allowance was only about \$68.00 per month. We had to spend \$50.00 on food, and this left little for books, recreation, transportation and supplies.

We had all arrived in tropical-weight clothing and were given no allowance to buy warmer things for the cold, Bulgarian winter.

University authorities told us there was no way out of our difficulties. We appealed to the Minister of Education. He told us something would be done. Nothing was, and finally we turned to the Ghanaian government who gave us an additional \$28.50 living allowance per month.

As time went on our relations with the Bulgarian students and people took a disturbing turn. We had been impressed from the beginning with the large number of misconceptions about modern Africa. Both students and professors were in total darkness about our continent; all they appear to have been told is that it is "too hot", that we still have snakes in the streets, and that people go about naked.

After we had been in Bulgaria a short time people began questioning us about the size and source of our living allowance. They seemed to resent the fact that we received larger allowances than the Bulgarian students, even though they could also receive money from their families and did not have to buy cold weather clothing. Some said we were living a bit luxuriously compared with Bulgarian standards, and that when we wore neckties with our suits — as we had always done in Ghana — we were being "bourgeois."

Harassment set in. Both students and workers began calling us "black monkeys" and "jungle people", which were insults not only to ourselves, but to all of Africa. Some of our group were spat on from buses and trains. Water was poured on their heads as they walked beneath windows.

A vicious rumour, alleging we all suffered from venereal disease, was started. Boys in the

streets would shout "syphilis" at us as we passed. We finally had to demand medical examinations to disprove this charge, and although the tests proved none of us was suffering from the disease, the government refused to give publicity to the results.

Racialism in Bulgaria frequently took violent forms and policemen would often watch Africans being beaten by Bulgarians and do nothing about it, protesting he was assigned to another district, or merely dispersing the crowd and letting the beating continue.

A particularly ugly incident occurred in August, 1962. Half a dozen Ghanaian students missed dinner at the hostel dining room and went into a nearby restaurant. Music was playing and one of the Ghanaians asked a Bulgarian girl in the restaurant to dance with him.

While they were dancing, a Bulgarian soldier went to them and asked the girl: "Is it not a shame for you to dance with a black monkey?" The Ghanaian did not want to make trouble, so he returned to his table, but just as he was about to sit down another Bulgarian pulled his chair from behind him and he toppled onto the floor.

Before he could get to his feet another Bulgarian knocked him over the head with the chair, and he fell unconscious. The Ghanaians were furious, and a general fight ensued between dozens of Bulgarians in the restaurant and the six Ghanaians.

There were some Bulgarian policemen in the restaurant at the time the fight broke out but they left immediately and returned only when it became apparent the Ghanaians were holding their own even though outnumbered.

They stopped the fight and arrested the six Ghanaians but made no effort to find the Bulgarian who had started it.

Four of the six Ghanaians were hurt in the fight and were flown back to Accra. The remaining two were jailed in Sofia for a month before they came up for trial. The only witness called were Bulgarians. One of the Ghanaians was sentenced to one year in prison and the other was to serve three years. As a result of the pressure from the Ghanaian government the two were released and sent home, but the incident created much concern among the African students remaining in Bulgaria.

We continued to have some good friends among the Bulgarian students and people, but the Bulgarian government took no steps to stamp out hooliganism against us, and this led us to conclude that it was being supported from "above."

Until we had arrived in Bulgaria there had been few African students in that country. However we Ghanaians found ourselves staying at the same hostel so formed a Ghana Students' Union, of which I was elected secretary. We never thought to ask official permission to form such a group.

We had gone to Bulgaria to study, not to engage in politics, and we had in the beginning resisted the formation of an all-African student organization for fear it might become involved in politics. It was only after we were convinced an all-African organization in Bulgaria need have nothing to do with politics that we agreed to form one.

## ORGANIZATION FOR FRIENDSHIP

In November of 1962 we took definite steps toward the organization of an All-African Students Union. We had three main objects in mind: to defend our interests in the absence of police protection, to have an organization that would bring us together in the true spirit of Pan-Africanism, and to try to foster friendship between Bulgarian youth and the Africans.

By December we had a constitution and members from 22 African countries. We invited the Ghanaian Ambassador and the Bulgarian Minister of Education to be

patrons of the group. Shortly after the invitations were issued, the president of our group was called before the education minister and told such a group was against the "Principles" of Bulgaria and we would have to disband.

We heard rumours that the authorities feared the AASU was intended to be a political organization hostile to the government. We sent a delegation to the Minister with a copy of our constitution to explain our non-political aims. He took the constitution, asking us to see him later.

On Feb. 6, 1963 the president of the AASU, Tetteh Tawiah, was ordered expelled from the university for having been irregular at classes and failing to write an examination. In Bulgaria each student must carry an attendance card and have it signed by professors and lecturers to show their attendance at class. In every case Tawiah's book was signed.

It is true he had missed an examination, but he had received his professor's permission to do so as he had not been able to get a text until one month before the exam and had to master the difficult Bulgarian.

## DEPORTATION

In spite of the obvious falsity of the charges against Tawiah, we would not have been convinced of the full implications of his case had it not been for the fact that the vice-president of the AASU, an Ethiopian, was also warned the next morning that he would be expelled if he did not abide by the regulations of the university. We knew then that the actions of the authorities were not based on the personal conduct of the two students, but rather on the hostility of the Bulgarian government of the formation of an organization which would unite all the African students in the country.

On Feb. 9, Tawiah was ordered to leave Bulgaria within 12 hours. As news of the order spread about 150 African students gathered at the hostel and marched down Lennie Street to demand the reinstatement of Tawiah and the withdraw-

al of the deportation order against him, as well as recognition of the AASU, of the Bulgarian Prime Minister.

When we arrived at the Ministry we were told, by a man who identified himself as a member of the Young Communist League that the Prime Minister was not available, but we could meet with him at 9 a.m. Feb. 11. Our delegation returned then and waited in vain for five hours. Finally we were told the Prime Minister would see them later in the day.

Later that afternoon the Sofia police commissioner arrived at the hostel and told us he had been instructed to say demonstrations of the type we had carried out (we had walked informally together for several kilometers, without signs or noise) were illegal in Bulgaria. He said persons involved in such demonstrations, who had not been warned by the police, were liable to imprisonment for three years, and those taking part and who had been warned by the police, were liable to 15 years in prison. He said we should consider ourselves officially warned.

We said we did not want to demonstrate, but wanted an interview with the Prime Minister. He promised to arrange such a meeting for us.

His sincerity, in the light of later events, was doubtful. At about 3 a.m. the next morning at least 100 policemen surrounded the hostel and made an attempt to arrest the leaders of the AASU. We had been warned by friendly Bulgarian students, and all but two of the executive members were hidden in rooms other than their own. The two that weren't were arrested. I tried to aid one of them, who was in the room next to mine, but as I opened the door a policeman forced me back at pistol point.

Later that morning we all decided that as fighters for African unity we were not interested in staying in a country where the authorities were working so actively against us. We therefore determined to leave Bulgaria. At 7:45 a.m. 200 of us began our march down

Lennie Street to the Ministry of Education. There we planned to demand the release of our two comrades and exit visas and plane tickets home.

We were almost there when 600 armed policemen pulled up in jeeps. They, and other civilians attracted by the crowd, began attacking us indiscriminately, beating and slapping the girls among us as hard as the men. One girl was hit so hard on the face she bled profusely from the nose and mouth. The police arrested us by dozens and finally arrested all executive members of the AASU.

All the arrested students were taken to jail, but later released. All except the executive members. By their detention of only executive members of the AASU the Bulgarians demonstrated they were again a unified African student organization.

The government agreed to give us exit visas, good for three days, but refused to provide us with air tickets to which we were entitled under the terms of our scholarship

## ASKED TO STAY

On Feb. 14, the government sent a group of students and professors who asked us to remain in the country, promising things would get better. We had had more than enough assurances, however, and we resolved to stay in our hostel and not attend lectures until the tickets had been provided. The authorities finally said we could leave but we had to do it on our own. We pooled our money so that some of us could get tickets out. There was only enough money to get students from Ethiopia, Nigeria, Mali, Guinea and Ghana out of Bulgaria. Those remaining, except for the Sudanese, who are political refugees from their own country, are there only because they have not enough money to get out. We have heard nothing of the seven AASU executives who were jailed.

# Necktieparty's Press Conference

By Dave Surplis

You know, I've always wanted to be a writer. (Freudian demise desire?) So, to enable me to get an idea of just how a really big political writer operates, I wrangled my way into a press conference the other night. It was being held by the notable local - boy - makes - good, Charles Necktieparty and his subjects were political leaders from the four parties. He was interested in getting their views about the forthcoming election. It was so interesting I feel I should share it with you.

I arrive a little early and Mr. Necktieparty asked me to hide in his wastepaper basket so that I would not disturb the subjects. "It is very important to make your subjects feel at ease," he said. Once in the basket I watched him put out four chairs in the bare room and seat himself in one to wait for the men.

Oddly enough they all arrive together, laughing; and talking about gardening and other hobbies they had.

Mr. Necktieparty leaped up showily to shake their hands. Not wishing to offend anyone right off the bat he greeted them in alphabetical order: Mr. Dief, Mr. Doug, Mr. Pear, and Mr. Thom. All but Mr. Pear, having counted their fingers, they moved toward the chairs.

Mr. Necktieparty beat Mr. Dief to the last one whereupon Mr. Thom rose to say that for a small consideration he would allow Mr. Dief to sit. Mr. Dief declined, saying that he preferred to stand alone.

"Well gents, I guess you know why I have asked you all here," said Charles. Pretending not to hear a 'No' from Mr. Thom, he continued, "I, with the true public interest at heart, am now offering you my vast audience (here he broke into a fit of giggles mumbling something about captive in parts' or something) who are waiting eagerly for my impressions of your impressions of how the coming election will go."

"We'll start with Mr. Pear."

"Well, I just hope that nobody brings up this anti-Americanism, that's all; that's all."

"Thank you Mr. Pear. Now you, Mr. Doug."

"I would like to say that I personally did not have anything to do with the recent cabinet 'revolt', but it constituted a consummation devoutly wished."

"Nobody better mention anti-Americanism, boy," interjected Mr. Pear.

"Mr. Thom."

"My parties, when elected, would administer a great many adjustments to the economy —"

"Remember, not a word about 'anti-Americanism', said Mr. Pear.

"How about you now Mr. Dief?"

"I —"

"Have you ever said 'anti-Americanism' Mr. Dief?" questioned Mr. Necktieparty at this point.

"Anti-Americanism?" said Mr. Dief "I —"

"Well that completes the interview, gentlemen. Good night."

Mr. Dief left on foot, Mr. Pear and Mr. Doug left back-to-back on their tandem bicycle and Mr. Thom, kite under arm, went up to the attic.

Charles turned to me and said "That's all there is to it kid; simple as pie."

"Now I'll show you the great stories I will feed my loving readers tomorrow. Four, count 'em, four."

(1) "Mr. Dief Shouts 'Anti-Americanism' During Interview on Policy."

(2) "Thom Would Fill Cabinet with Chiropractors — 'Adjustments Necessary.'"

(3) "Doug Denies Hands Dirty But Urged Revolution."

(4) "Generous, Kind, Lovable Pear Urges Love, Understanding."

"A clear, true, picture of the leaders and the situations; that's what I strive to give my readers," said Charlie.

He added, "Of course, when I get in a bind I can always prop a mirror up on my liquor cooler and interview 'sources close to the cabinet.'"

I left a sadder but wiser man; I hope you will benefit from my experiences too.

Oh, by the way, Mr. Necktieparty's autobiographical account 'Origin of the Specious' published by Doubletalk and Co. will be on the stands soon.

# DALHOUSIE HOSTS JUNIOR VARSITY B'BALL TOURNNEY

Last weekend (March 1st and 2nd) Dal played host to the annual Girls Junior Varsity Basketball Tournament, although there was no Dal team entered in the tournament. This last fact is an unfortunate indication of the interest in girls' Basketball this year. The tournament was arranged by Miss Iris Bliss, Women's Athletic Director and a tournament committee consisting of Jane Williams, Belle Clayton and Dorothy Woodhouse. Jane Cushing and Leslie Tracey assisted with the timing and scoring duties.

The tournament started on Friday evening with Kings vs. Acadia. Kings won this game 34-24. The second game of the evening was a real cliff-hanger. At the half time mark Mt. St. Bernard led Mt. St. Vincent 26-14 but Mt. St. Vincent came from behind in a brilliant drive during the second half to make the score 43-42 in favour of Mt. St. Vincent.

Play opened on Saturday morning with Kings posting their second win of the tournament, defeating U.N.B. 33-21. The next game was played by a strong Mt. St. Bernard team against a weak team from Mount Allison. The final score of that encounter was Mt. St. Bernard 84, Mount Allison 10.

After lunch Acadia and U.N.B. played a close game characterized by low scoring. At the half time mark the score stood 9 points for both teams and at the end of the game both teams had scored 10 points to make the final score 19-19.

Mount Allison's second game of the tournament was another loss, this time at the hands of Mt. St. Vincent, the final score being 46-15 in favour of Mt. St. Vincent. After this game and before the final there was a foul shooting contest. Each team entered two contestants who shot 25 times from the free throw line. The winner of this contest was Janet Marshall of Kings.

The final game was between the winners of each section, Mount

St. Vincent and Kings.

Scoring opened with a field goal by Frankie Cochran at the 1 min. 15 sec. mark and at the end of the first quarter the score was tied 9-9. The second quarter was very closely played each team scoring in turn until Kings man-

aged to pull away and post a half time score of 17-13 in their favour. After the first half Mt. St. Vincent seemed to lose most of their drive and when their star guard Jean Fleming fouled out at the 2 min. mark of the 3rd quarter it was the end

of Kings outscore Mt. St. Vincent 11-3, and post a 28-16 win. The high scorers for this game were Frankie Cochran with 12 points for Kings and Cordis McIsaac 11 for Mt. St. Vincent. This win gave Kings the trophy held for the last two years by Mount Saint Bernard.

most of the Mount's defence. King's stalwart forwards: Janet Marshall, Burdette Coates and Frankie Cochran might have piled up even more points if it had not been for a great many near misses. The second half saw Kings outscore Mt. St. Vincent 11-



GAZETTE - PHAROS LINE-UP was: Frank 'le dieu' Cappell, Gentleman (?) Jacobson, Ian 'The Scot' MacKenzie, Eric 'The Sailor' Hillis, General Irv Sherman, Judy 'The Curve' Ferguson, Dorothy 'The Knaughty' Woodhouse, Brian 'The Seeing Eye' Purdy, Paul 'The Fair' Farley, Colorful Cal Hinson, Jerry 'The Merchant' Levitz, Shades of August V i s m a n, Ed 'The Bed' Schwartzburg and Roy 'Save The Day' Smith. Line-up for the Phantoms was: Sigi 'The George' Frihagen, Ginny 'The Seducer' LeQuene, George 'The Sigi' Thornhill, Wally 'The Wolf' Clements, Gail 'The Wiggle' Pheneey, Barb 'The Bad' McGinn, and Lynn 'The Dirty' Black.

(Photo by Purdy)

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