

Ineligible to vote, King's Council President John Cleveland Displays spoiled ballot, Nov. 8. Dal. Photo

Election Day Ineligible King's voters champion students' cause

Election day, two under-age King's students took advantage of their names appearing on the voters list to champion the cause of disenfranchised students across Canada.

Diane Bernard, 20 and King's student council president John Cleveland, 19 were among several residence students whose names were placed on the election roll through the failure of the enumerators to check ages.

Cleveland said the enumerators were "negligent" in their canvass of the King's residence.

He said they went to the Registrar and asked a single question, "Who (regardless of age) was in Residence on Sept. 8."

Cleveland said, "This is how we were illegally enumerated while out fellow students were denied the vote."

Miss Bernard, a twenty year old bilingual student from Dalhousie, New Brunswick, felt that this was grossly unfair as at least forty other eligible students from King's were not given the right to vote. She received mail on top of this, her name was incorrectly spelled.

Kicker? Reverse cut?

40 student journalists hold workshop at Dal

by DAVID DAY
ATLANTIC REGIONAL
PRESIDENT
CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

The proper use of a kicker, a reverse cut and a two-line step-line holds little interest for most newspaper readers. Few of them, indeed, are concerned about the mechanics of writing an editorial.

However, both topics were discussed thoroughly last weekend when 40 student journalists convened at Dalhousie University for meetings of Canadian University Press, Atlantic Region.

From the "City Rooms" of The Montreal Star and Toronto's Globe and Mail came news-editing and editorial specialists to chair workshops at the regional meetings, and tell student editors in attendance from nine campus weeklies what was wrong with their newspapers.

The Star flew down Wire Editor Reg Wamboldt who reads 60,000 words of copy from the Star's seven national and world bureaus every morning. Mr. Wamboldt joined the now-defunct Halifax Herald when he was about 15, at \$15 weekly. He has been writing and editing news copy ever since.

Meanwhile, Globe and Mail editorial writer Earl Berger could boast no newspaper connections until three years ago, except for a letter to the editor of the (Toronto) Varsity as an undergraduate. Berger was graduated from London School of Economics with a doctorate in international affairs and wrote a book about the Far Far East before he joined the Globe in 1962.

"On the whole, the newspapers (in the Atlantic provinces) are better done. . . have more readable editorials than any others I've seen" said Mr. Berger, who had analysed newspapers from Quebec and Ontario campuses just a week earlier.

However, he criticized student editorials which discussed Lombard poplars, Convocation and

reflections on autumn as being unimaginative, and written to fill space.

Mr. Wamboldt urged student delegates to establish and maintain the designs of their various newspapers.

He emphasized the importance of introducing essential details of a news story at the outset of a report. "Don't be like the sports-writer who wrote 400 words of flowing prose on a hockey match and omitted the score" he said.

Speaking at a conference banquet at the Lord Nelson Hotel Saturday night, Mr. Wamboldt stated that the professional newspapers should promote more programs of personnel training. He advised young journalists to glean their newspaper experience on the smaller dailies and weekly papers before attempting to join the metropolitan press.

The Gazette's Business Manager Jack Yablon impressed on delegates the usefulness of personal contact and contract rates in the promotion of campus newspaper advertising during an ad promotion seminar.

Five workshops and two plenary sessions highlighted the three-day conference chaired by David Day, Atlantic C.U.P. President and the Gazette's Associate Editor.

Nineteen delegates from the five member papers of Canadian University Press, Atlantic region attended: The Muse, Memorial University; The Athenaeum, Acadia; The Brunswickian, U.N.B., and Argosy, Mt. Allison, and The Dal Gazette.

Other representatives attended from The Tech News, Nova Scotia Institute of Technology; the St. Mary's Journal, the Red and White, St. Dunstan's, and the Xaverian Weekly.

Bring back security police

Student Council preserves campus morals

By BILL KERR
Gazette Staff

"For the continuation of good government, safeguard against rape, and preservation of our womanhood..."

This is the preamble to a motion passed by council Tuesday designed to bring security police back on campus.

Joe MacDonald, who proposed the motion, explained today, that there have been reports of girls being followed after dark in the area between the library and

Shirreff Hall.

Last year the administration was forced to increase the lighting on campus and hire police after a rash of molesting incidents. One of the molesters was captured by police when he broke into a graduate house on University Ave. and attacked a girl.

Student Union president Robbie Shaw will approach the administration this week and suggest the contract with the police, which lapsed in June, be renewed.

Dean G. K. Gowie spoke to Council on athletics and problems involved in the administration of

such. Gowie was optimistic over the future of athletics at Dalhousie. "Hopefully by 1967", he said, there will be a new gym, pool, and squash courts.

However, the Physical Director expressed concern over the small turnouts at Sports events--especially Art students.

"What do you do to reach Arts and Science students?", he asked.

Council presents their athletic budget next meeting.

Despite speeches by Law Society President, John Burns and Councilman Eric Hillis, that Society's bid for \$96.00 to send a

third delegate to a seminar was defeated.

Next Wednesday Nov. 17, Council members will discuss the company of Young Canadians with one of its directors.

Purpose of the meeting, explained Council President Robbie Shaw, is a "mutual informative session."

Next week will also bring a decision from President Hicks on the National CUS Conference from Dec. 1 to Dec. 7, Shaw explained it was "imperative it be in the Maritimes."

The Revision is expected to be in favour of Dal's sponsoring the nationwide Conference.

By a close vote, Council decided to send Treasurer John Young to a seminar on student government to be held at Banff.

Following numerous declinations, Barb Dexter was elected to head a committee to find out what role Dalhousie can play in the Centennial Project.

Eric Hillis' Housing Report and John Young's Treasury Budget Revisions were discussed and passed.

The Dalhousie Gazette

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Friday, November 12, 1965

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

Number 10

Student union fees

One-third Council budget spent on Dal athletics

By LINDA GILLINGWATER
Assistant News Editor

You have paid \$34 to maintain Dal's Student Council and its activities. Do you have any idea how your money is being spent?

The breakdown is as follows: \$11.25, athletics; \$10 for the Student Union Building Fund, and \$12.75 divided among the remaining 17 activities.

Every organization on campus that has a constitution may make a demand to the Council for money.

The actual amount allotted is dependent upon the expenses the organization feels it will incur and the programme they wish to carry out.

In order to check the validity of each request a Treasury Board was set up in 1964.

Headed by John Young, fourth year Commerce Student (see article elsewhere in paper) the Treasury Board now consists of three members appointed by Council.

Its main task is to prepare a comprehensive budget and re-allocate funds during the year should it be necessary.

Because the Budget is only an estimate of expenditures and revenue, it cannot be exact. What each organization is forced to do is to take past conditions, and project them into the future.

In the event that one of the

estimates is incorrect 10 per cent of the total revenue, or \$1,400 is laid aside for adjustments.

Before the budget is given its final approval by council a preliminary report is submitted by each of the organizations to get a rough idea of demands on the money available.

Young and his assistants investigate each request, watching for "weaknesses" so that they "can be detected in time."

Expenses of former years are available in order to formulate a realistic picture of costs.

An attempt is then made to coordinate demands on the Council with the funds available. Should revenue and expenditures not balance, each organization is forced to make cuts.

The approval of each individual budget by no means ends the work of the Board.

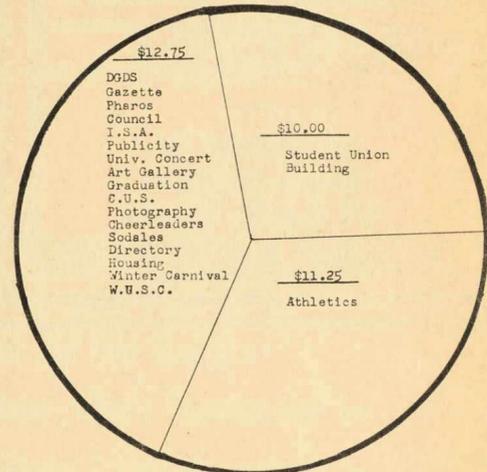
Each organization is directly responsible to the Council. At the

end of each month an income statement is submitted.

This policy allows for maximum efficiency and minimum waste of your money.

The advantage of the Treasury Board is that it can predict change, (heretofore impossible as books were only checked every few months) and reallocate funds.

Basically the function of the Treasury Board is to insure that those organizations who need, and should have Council funds get them.



Council Briefs

Student Union decides to incorporate in the spring

By BILL KERR
Gazette Staff

Next spring, Dal will have legislation in the Nova Scotia House of Assembly.

Introduced by Joe Macdonald, member-at-large, the motion calls for the Incorporation of the Dalhousie Student Union.

Council President Robbie Shaw explained that, "business practices would not be different--however, formalities would have to be carried out annually."

Solicitor Murray Fraser will

draw up a draft statute, of the resolution to the Legislature.

When asked for the Administration views on Incorporation, Shaw replied: "Hicks doesn't give a damn. That's a direct quote."

In other business, Carl Holm, council member-at-large, reported to council that drafting of a new Dal-King's agreement is being delayed by King's Student Council.

He said King's council has adopted the stand "we can get their faculties without any agree-

ment."

Eric Hillis, education rep., asked for a get tough policy. "King's really isn't in any bargaining position," he said.

"We're in the driver's seat - they are on the edge of the cliff." Hillis continued his attack saying, "they must buy in all at once or get out. They are now getting \$12 worth of goods for \$1. It's either a shape up or ship out deal."

Debate ended on a "think tough, Carl!" plea from Hillis.



John Young: Treasurer of students' dollars

By LIZ SHANNON
Gazette Staff

The man behind the money at Dalhousie this year (the student's money) is John Young, Treasurer of the Student's Council and also Chairman of the Treasury Board.

John, a native of Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, is a fourth year Commerce student. He plans to enter the faculty of Law after graduation.

For John, "there just aren't enough hours in the day." He studies "when he can." Many nights after a council meeting that has lasted five hours he finds himself coming home and burning the mid-night oil.

In his years at Dartmouth High School he was president of the Student's Council and also held offices in High-Y. In his spare

time, which is relatively little John enjoys reading Steinbeck novels and listening to the twin pianos of Ferrante and Teicher. His sports interests lie in football and sailing.

John says the most interesting part of being on council is the chance it provides to meet people. He says every council contains number of types: hard worker, caustic commentator, and international student leader.

John enjoys reading about the American Political systems but is a staunch Canadian Liberal himself.

This year he will be Dal's delegate to the Administration Seminar at Banff, Alberta.

Although his job sometimes involves "too much work" John feels that it is an enjoyable experience.

Youth's social security

WASHINGTON (CUP-CPS) — Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz recently urged the extension of public education beyond high school as an answer to U.S. youth unemployment problems.

Speaking at a national symposium sponsored by the National Committee on the Unemployment of Youth, Wirtz joined Senator Joseph S. Clark (D-Penna), chairman of the Senate subcommittee on Employment and Manpower, in calling for an upward and downward expansion of free public education.

"In recognition of the need for specialized training beyond high school, free public education should soon include at least vocational schools, technical schools, junior or community colleges, and the first two years of college so that up to 14 years of education and training is available at public expense," Clark said.

Secretary of Labor Wirtz said the expansion of free public ed-

ucation would be the surest single step that could be taken toward full employment.

"Free education is youth's counterpart of old age social security," he said. "Shouldn't we be thinking not just about reducing the age at which social security benefits start, but also about extending the period of free education," he asked.

He said free education would heighten youth's chances for a worthwhile existence and remove thousands of young people from competition on the labour market. More free education would also result in an expansion of the "education industry" he said,

creating hundreds of thousands of jobs for building tradesmen, merchants and Ph.D.'s alike.

Both Wirtz and Senator Clark urged educational programs for deprived youngsters aged three to six. Suggesting special nursery school programs, beginning at age three, Senator Clark said the ability of deprived slum children to assimilate learning may be destroyed by the time they reach first grade.

"There is reason to suspect," added Wirtz, "that more unemployment is prevalent in slum homes where fathers are missing and mothers work than in any other single social situation."

University of Alberta

Students seek seats on board

EDMONTON (CUP) — The University of Alberta students council wants student representation on the university's Board of Governors.

In a 9 to 6 vote Oct. 25, the council accepted in principle a brief to the provincial government advocating that 25 per cent of the Board be composed of student representatives.

The Alberta government is now drafting changes in the University Act. According to the campus newspaper, The Gateway, it is rumored that the faculty will probably receive representation on the new Board of Governors.

Barry Kirkham, chairman of the council's committee on university government, said:

"We don't expect to run the show, but we do expect our ideas

to be heard before vital decisions are taken."

He added that student participation in Board decisions would limit the necessity for protest marches even if their viewpoint was not accepted by the Board.

One councillor wondered whether students should have a

say when they were attending university for only a short time.

Kirkham said, however, that any elected representative is transitory and that students were now making decisions affecting future students.

New law school: Sept. '66

Honorary med group confers at Scotian

The Nova Scotian Hotel was the scene, last week, of the annual induction meeting of ALPHA OMEGA ALPHA, an honorary Medical association.

The organization accepted six new student members and four Faculty members.

New Student Members were: Paige Emenau and Harold Touch-

ie, fourth year Medicine; William Lenco, Robert Jackson, Allen Cohen and Winston Parkhill, third year Medicine.

The Society has 100 members at Dalhousie, including Faculty. Election to the organization is based on high academic standards.

The steel frame for the new \$1,500,000 Law building on University Ave., is being erected.

This building, capable of holding 350 students and 21 full-time staff will be ready for the Law students next Sept. The two top floors will be taken up by a 180,000 volume library. In addition there will be approximately three big classrooms and six seminar rooms. Also there will be individual study areas for the grads, lounges and offices.



JULIUS CAESAR: The play's the thing and last week it was very, very good. The cast worked hard and proved to be a real credit to the whole concept of the drama workshop. Pictured here is the outcome of last week's Council meeting.

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ARRANGEMENTS FOR

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The STUDENT PLACEMENT OFFICE

Whatever became of:

Lucy Borgia,

CLASS OF '02?



It is a tribute to our Home Ec. course that the name of this little girl is celebrated wherever food is eaten and wine is drunk. Lucy, early in her course, gave unmistakable evidence that food to her was not merely a means to an end but an end in itself. Herself a sparing eater, she encouraged guests to enjoy each meal as if it were their last. With a few simple ingredients, Miss Borgia could produce a banquet to end all banquets. Her Omelette a la Fine Toadstools is still talked about in hushed voices. The few contemporaries who survived her, often recalled this gentle lady diligently tending her little kitchen garden of Deadly Nightshade, Foxglove and Hemlock. You don't find cooking like Lucy's in the college cafeteria these days.

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Council Chief Shaw

Man with two jobs -busiest on campus

By ROBIN ENDRES
GAZETTE STAFF

Robbie Shaw is probably the busiest man on campus. This was learned in an interview sandwiched in between a snack of potato chips and a call from his wife to remind him of a dentist appointment.

It's difficult for anyone to do two full-time jobs, but when one of them is that of President of the Dalhousie Student Council, "it's almost impossible to budget your time" Shaw said. His answer to the problem has been to delegate responsibility of various committees to other members of the council.

Asked if the Council co-operated well, Shaw replied "this year's council is one of the best Dalhousie has ever had, certainly the best in my three years here."

Shaw is a graduate of Queen's University and is presently in his third year of law at Dalhousie. He was born in Ottawa but moved to Halifax at the age of three and considers it his home.

Shaw's previous activities include being Canadian Union of Students chairman at Queen's, Ontario regional president of C. U. S., a national executive of C. U. S. in 1962 and 1963, international vice-president of the Amsterdam world youth conference in 1961, and national president of Hi-Y. He was the recipient of the Tri-Colour Award at Queen's for outstanding participation in extra-curricular activities.

Shaw is an ardent sailor and the proud owner of a 25-foot racing sloop. Other hobbies are tennis, squash and curling, "but I don't have much time for them this year" Shaw said.

Shaw has been married for one and a half years. His wife is Phys-



COUNCIL PRESIDENT ROBBIE SHAW

ical Education Director of the Y. W. C. A. They have no children. "We can't afford it yet", Shaw grinned.

Shaw feels that the "experience of being president, in spite of the pressure in terms of time and energy is certainly worthwhile. I would recommend it to anyone who is able to budget their time".

The main reason for running, Shaw said, was that he "saw a real need for a much closer rapport between students, administration and faculty. We have already seen the results in that for the first time in the history of Dalhousie a

student - myself -- was asked to speak at the Senate. Previously, students were not allowed inside a Senate meeting, let alone to speak at one".

Asked about his plans for a career, Shaw said he hoped to go into personnel and industrial relations in Ontario, but would eventually return to Halifax. "enter my father's business."

Will he continue to be active in politics after graduation? "I have a very real interest in politics and I certainly would not rule it out" was Shaw's noncommittal answer.

Dramatic evidence favors fluoridation

Dramatic evidence of the power of fluoridation to reduce tooth decay is provided by studies in various places.

In St. Thomas, Virgin Islands, which lacks a central supply system, fluoridated water was provided to some children and not to others.

The result: Elementary school children drinking the fluoridated water had 22 per cent less decay than children who drank non-fluoridated water.

Further evidence comes from a comparison of Newburgh, N.Y. which has had fluoridation since 1945, with a city without fluoridation.

Preliminary results show that 41 per cent of five- and six-year old children in Newburgh requiring no dental treatment. In the city without fluoridation only 15.5 per cent were free from treatment need.

Next to the very young I suppose the very old are the most selfish - Thackeray.

Yepes visits, Nov. 14

Narciso Yepes, a "flawless craftsman and ear-catching interpreter", makes his first visit to Halifax Nov. 14 as the guest artist of Dalhousie University for the Sunday afternoon concert series.

Born in the south of Spain, Mr. Yepes is no newcomer to the concert world. He studies in Lorca and the Valencia Conservatory of Music and made his debut in Madrid in 1947.

He made his first North American appearance in 1964 and immediately won the acclaim of national critics. The New York Herald Tribune called him "a 10-string guitarist extraordinary, a vibrant, sensual, searching and highly articulate performer."

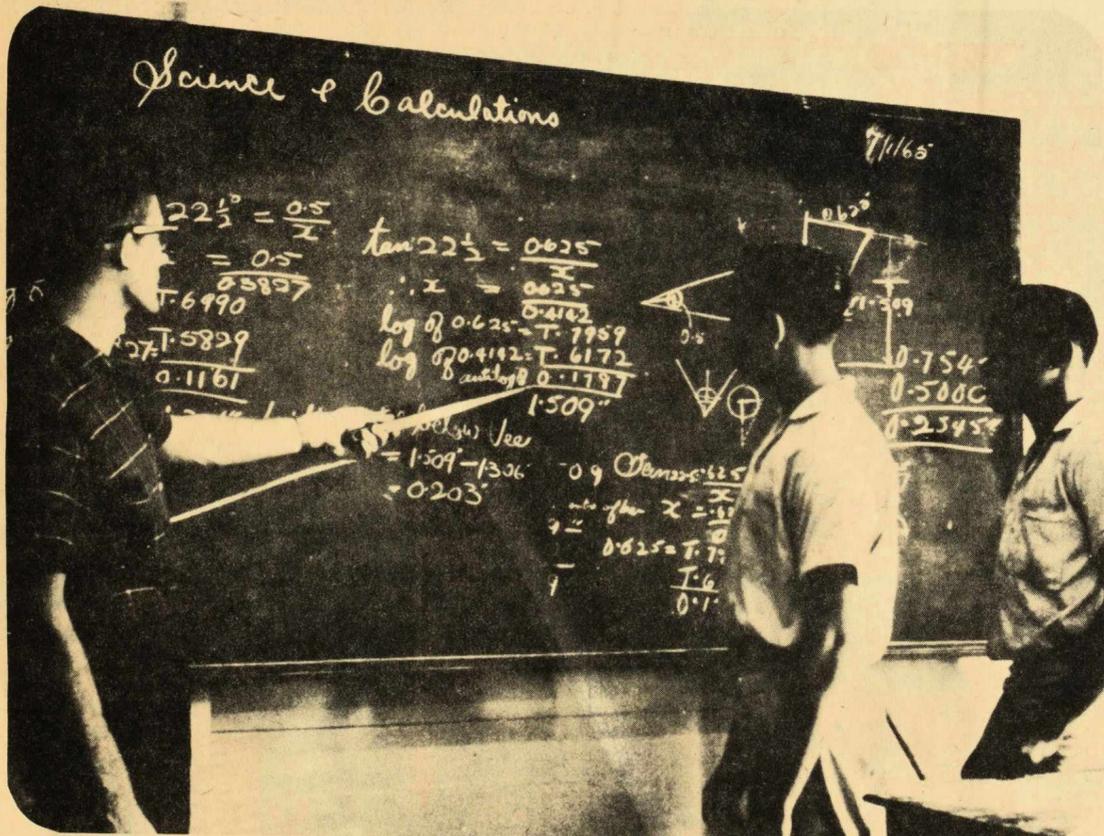
Mr. Yepes' concert to be held

in King's gym at 3:00 p.m. will include works by Bach, Scarlatti, De Falla and other classical masters.



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12,000 years old Unearth mammoth in Penn swamp

The New York Times
Copyright, 1965
MEADVILLE, Pa. — The remains of a prehistoric mammoth have been unearthed in a swamp near this small western Pennsylvania town 90 miles east of Cleveland.

The find has been verified by the geology department of Allegheny College here, where some of the pieces went on public display this week.

The discovery is extremely rare, according to Professor William A. Parsons, chairman of the department, because mammoths, cold-climate animals now extinct, were not believed to have ever roamed as far south as Pennsylvania.

"This might be the first mammoth ever found in Pennsylvania," said Augustus S. Cotera, assistant professor of geology. "Mammoths were woolly, heavily coated beasts that lived mostly in cool, northern areas."

The remains include one complete, deeply curving six-foot ivory tusk, part of another tusk, the lower jaw, two teeth, a complete hoof, and about 40 other fragments that are being pieced together.

The geologists estimated that the animal lived from 8,000 to 12,000 years ago on the flat, shrubby and grassy terrain of this plateau after the last ice sheet retreated.

"From the size and unscratched condition of the tusk, it was probably rather a young animal when it died," said Dr. Cotera. "It was squarish—standing about eight feet or so at the shoulder and about 10 feet long. About the size of an Indian elephant."

The discovery was made by Elmer Leary, a dragline operator who was removing black peat for fertilizer at the edge of Conneaut Swamp, an old glacial lake bed that meanders down a



wide valley in Crawford County from Conneaut Lake to French Creek and the Allegheny River.

Mr. Leary notified the college's geology department. The same day a team of professors and 30 students and teachers waded deep into the muck to remove the fragile pieces of tusk and bone. The owner of the property, Calvin Ernst, donated the find to the College.

Mammoths roamed widely over Northern Europe, Asia, and North America during the Pleistocene era or ice age. They lived close to the melting ice and moved northward as the glacier retreated.

However, said Prof. Parsons, a specialist in glacial geology, mammoths were not common in Pennsylvania because only the northern corners of the state were glaciated. Dr. Cotera said the animal probably died after having fallen into or gotten mired in the muck, in which he was protected from scavengers and normal decay.

"He probably fell in head first," said the geologist, "because no rear bones are left. Had the peat bog been a little deeper, we may have had a complete skeleton."

Positive identification of the remains as those of a mammoth, which was the first true elephant to evolve, was made from the foot-long teeth attached to the jaw.

The teeth of the mammoth most readily distinguished it from its more common relative, the mastodon, an earlier elephant-like mammal, of which many fossil remains have been found throughout Pennsylvania and even farther south.

Unlike the twig-eating mastodons, which had sharp cone-shaped protrusions on their teeth for tearing, the mammoths possessed teeth with large flat enamel surfaces for grinding grains and grasses, their chief food.

The Allegheny geologists have not yet determined what type of mammoth it was.

Later this month, the pieces will be transported to the Cleveland Museum. There, further tests will be made to determine the age more precisely and establish, if possible, the type.

NEARLY FELL DOWN

Engineers inspecting the dome of the U.S. Capitol for the first time in 100 years found only 14 of the 500 bolts fastening it to the rest of the building were still intact.

Dalhousie Health Service Urgent need for expanded program with student increase-Dr. Cudmore

By LINDA GILLINGWATER
Assistant News Editor

Doctor Paul Cudmore, director of Dalhousie Student Health said in an interview this week that "there is a pressing need for a much expanded programme." He anticipates a three-fold increase in the number of students seen in the next two years. Aside from additional physicians and nurses required to meet this increase "we should start at once to plan for new facilities."

Dalhousie's large investment to provide the best education possible requires an additional expenditure to safeguard the student's health, he said.

"It is necessary for the student to function in an optimum manner if he is to succeed in the demanding academic requirements of our present day university curriculum. This requires good health mentally and physically," Dr. Cudmore said.

To this end student health was set up during the 1920's. For many years the entire programme consisted of a one-hour noon time clinic. These facilities were

adequate until the student body began to grow rapidly after the war.

There was not a corresponding increase in the health programme until 1964 when Dr. Cudmore was appointed director on a half-time basis.

At the present time there is a staff of six full time doctors, one full and one part time nurse, and a secretary.

Their aim is to provide a "total health programme." The \$10 fee taken from the student's tuition covers routine medical care, office calls, house calls (should they be necessary), and drugs. In general they provide complete care for illnesses or injuries which arise while the student is at University.

If the nature of the illness is such that it requires a consultant or a specialist is called. Provisions are made for hospital care either in the beds available in the men and women's residence or at the Victoria General. Student Health pays all hospital costs unless the student has a private insurance.

Dr. Cudmore said he feels



there is a real need for a more highly developed mental health program.

He said there is a greater stress on students now than five or 10 years ago. He attributed this to a "tightening up" of the curriculum as well as social

pressures. Dr. Cudmore stressed the fact that there is complete confidentiality in the handling of records and said that "it couldn't be otherwise." A written release by the student before information can be divulged to anyone.

In spite of the workload that the staff is carrying he insisted that "we do not have a mass production line." Each student "has got to be treated exactly the same as if he were paying \$10 a visit."

Individual appointments are booked from 9 to 5 because Dr. Cudmore feels the student "has too many things to do to sit around." These appointments provide for a minimum loss of student time.

The three doctors involved with student health urged that you come if you are at all worried by either a physical or emotional problem. "This is the place where we sift out whether or not your fears are grounded; early recognition and treatment is mandatory in order that the least amount of time be spent away from classes."

Atlantic press meets Organize local news union

A union of newspaper-publishing colleges and universities in the Atlantic provinces was con-

ceived, in Halifax, Sunday. The proposal from the University of New Brunswick's weekly

Brunswickian to set up the Atlantic Press Association was accepted by a majority of the five campus newspapers of Canadian University Press, at Dalhousie during the weekend in a regional conference.

Brunswickian editor Gary Davis said "there are many colleges and technical institutions in the Atlantic provinces who publish newspapers but don't have the resources to join Canadian University Press (CUP)."

The Press Association would require a levy of two cents per student from participating campuses. "This would be adequate to finance the organization," suggested Mr. Davis, who expects the Association to swing into operation in Sept., 1966.

The Press Association's objective include an annual conference of member papers, to be held co-incidentally with the autumn regional C.U.P. meetings, an annual workshop, and operation of a wire and photo service.

Head offices would be maintained at the university of the president of the Association and Canadian Press, Atlantic Region.

Bill Freeland, the Brunswickian's Managing Editor was elected to co-ordinate efforts to determine how many student papers are interested in joining the Association, and prepare a draft constitution to be voted on by mail by the five member newspapers of Canadian University Press in eastern Canada.

Four potential members of the new association who attended the weekend CUP meetings, expressed support for the organization.

Keenan LaPierre, editor of the Xavierian Weekly said his paper had considered re-joining Canadian University Press (the Weekly withdrew from CUP a year ago) "but now that the press association has come up, we'll probably reconsider." The Tech News (Nova Scotia Institute of Technology), St. Mary's Journal (former CUP member), and the

Red and White (St. Dunstan's University, an associate member of CUP) said they would be willing to join the association.

The Brunswickian mandated to present a brief to the national CUP convention at Calgary, Dec. 26-30, outlining machinery and objects of the press union.

Rhodesia silences students Student Press to Cuba

SALISBURY, SOUTHERN RHODESIA — The government of Southern Rhodesia has removed virtually all political rights for students receiving government grants.

MADISON, Wis. (CUP-CPS) — A resolution asserting the right of student journalists to travel to Cuba as their professional colleagues have done highlighted work of the annual meeting of the United States Student Press Association at the University of Wisconsin in August.

Students applying for such grants must now sign a "stay out of politics" pledge. Any violation means loss of the student's grant.

More than 100 representatives of some 55 campus newspapers from all parts of the U.S. attended USSPA's fourth annual congress.

Observers from Germany, England, Australia, Japan, and India were also present.

The pledge denies students the following rights:
* membership of association in movements or organizations with a political character
* canvassing for or assisting such organizations
* displaying or wearing articles with a political significance
* asking questions from the floor of any political meeting
* any activities which might lead any person to identify the student with a political organization

The conditions affect students receiving Rhodesian government grants whether they are studying in the country or not.

The association's Cuba resolution, adopted unanimously after a brief floor debate and many hours of informal discussion was based on the principle that "no distinction can be drawn between the commercial and student press in regard to access to information, as both have the responsibility of informing a community of citizens. Since the commercial press is specifically exempted from the State Department ban on travel to Cuba, the student press should be exempted as well."

An opposition M.P. said in Parliament:

"This has reduced university students to the category of government employees. Other people have every right to call Rhodesia a fascist state, a place where things are happening which we fought against in the last war."

The resolution mandated the USSPA national office to "do all its power to facilitate the legal travel" to Cuba of "responsible and representative groups of American student journalists."

Last spring the Canadian Union of Students gave financial support to students on trial for protesting against the government of Southern Rhodesia.

The national office was further directed to aid in obtaining financial support for such trips "from sources other than the government of Cuba or its agencies or other partisan groups."



MAID MARION

A funny thing happened to me at a "Julius Caesar" rehearsal the other day. I was "persuaded" by certain cast members, whom I shall not name for fear of reprisals, to make this week's column an unmistakable plug for that play.

By the time you read this, you will probably still have a chance to see the final performance on Saturday evening. See the stately G.J. Caesar, the honourable Brutus, the playboy-hero Marc Anthony in action. Watch the crowd, complete with two scantily-dressed dancing-girls, make like a mob. Behold Portia and Calpurnia give performances unrivalled in the history of the theatre.

It's all there for you, starting at 8:15 p.m. at the Gymnasium. There, that should satisfy those certain cast members who have a rather weird sense of humour! Actually, they did use rather interesting techniques of "persuasion".

I was of course highly incensed at this invasion of the very basis of journalism -- that long-standing tradition of freedom of the press. Therefore, I replied with a fierce defense and an absolute refusal to compromise my integrity.

However, it was insinuated that if I refused to co-operate I would be used as a stand-in for G.J.C. in Act III, Scene I on Saturday evening. The conspirators would be issued with real daggers to invest the scene with a realism unattainable with mere imitation daggers.

Further, if I failed to succumb with Rasputin-like endurance, I would be used as a stand-in for Cinna, the poet, in Act III, Scene III.

And, further, if the house had directly one empty seat at any time during the week, I would be held in responsible.

Fraught -- they name is a Gazette columnist! My impassioned plea for mercy went unheeded and I trotted home to write my column.

Gentle reader, can you know of this heart-breaking tragedy and go on as before? Is not your very heart torn by anguish? Pray, show that the age of chivalry is not yet dead; come to "Julius Caesar" and save the very life of a maiden in distress!

Come anyway, it should be an exciting performance. After reading this column, the cast may decide to carry out their threats after all.

IN YOUR THOUGHTS...

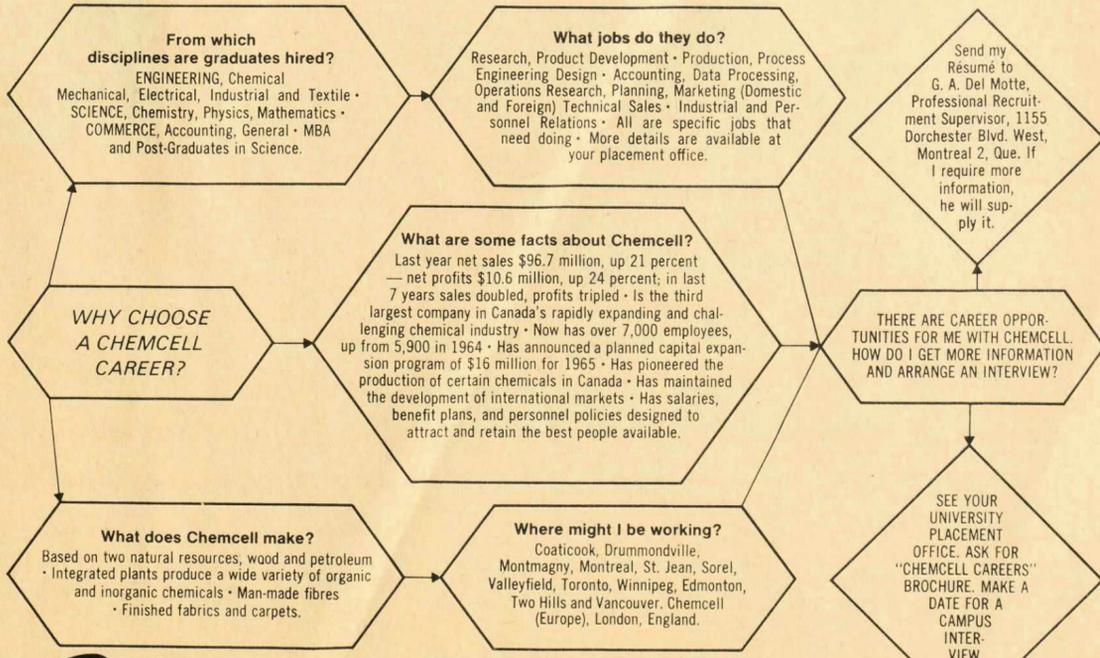
you imagine yourself using Tampax internal menstrual protection, feeling clean, fresh, reassured, serene, confident. You know that many other girls your age use it. You are aware that many mothers are telling their daughters about it. You have heard that it was invented by a doctor for the benefit of all women, married or single, active or not. Couldn't this be the month you leave the belt-pin-pad harness for keeps? You'll be glad you did.

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The Dalhousie Gazette

CANADA'S OLDEST COLLEGE NEWSPAPER

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McGill policy disturbing

"If it comes to a choice between CUS and UGEG we will choose UGEG."

The speaker is Sharon Sholberg, President of the McGill Student Council. CUS is, of course, the Canadian Union of Students, and UGEG stands for Union Generale des Etudiants du Quebec, the breakaway student union formed last year by the universities of Montreal, Laval and Sherbrooke.

Since this statement, McGill and Sir George Williams University, both in Montreal have been accepted by UGEG as full members of the French-speaking, unilingual organization. Sir George has not been a member of CUS since 1961, thus no problems arose in its membership application. However, McGill is a leading member of the Canadian Union of Students and this created certain problems at the UGEG conference.

According to the UGEG Constitution no institution may be a member of UGEG and of another national union of students (i.e. CUS) at the same time without special permission from the Assembly. Since McGill was reluctant to leave CUS the motion presented to the Assembly by the Executive of UGEG to admit McGill contained a clause which would have permitted her to belong to both organizations.

This neat solution ran into formidable opposition from the Universite de Montreal who felt, quite naturally, that by admitting McGill, their own influence in UGEG would be severely curtailed. At their behest Robert Nelson, the incoming President of the Union moved that the clause permitting dual membership be deleted. The amendment was carried overwhelmingly. The motion before the Assembly was now "be it resolved that McGill be admitted to membership in UGEG". The Montreal people assumed that by deleting the dual membership clause McGill would withdraw her application (as did Loyola under these conditions). However, Miss Sholberg's people remained firm and by a near unanimous vote McGill was admitted to UGEG.

At first many observers felt that Nelson's motion meant that as soon as she joined UGEG McGill was out of CUS. It would appear, however, that this is not the case inasmuch as McGill is still bound by the CUS Constitution, which only allows for withdrawal at a Congress. So McGill seems to be in both organizations for at least the next nine

or ten months and perhaps even longer. Some student leaders at McGill argue that since the Assembly voted simply to admit McGill without any riders attached and with the full knowledge that she was legally bound to CUS for at least another ten months that the motion itself constituted permission from the Assembly to retain dual membership until the Assembly expressly requires her to leave CUS.

However, it is highly unlikely that the firebrands from Montreal will accept this piece of sophisticated procedure, and it appears that at the next Congress McGill will, if Sharon Sholberg has her way, withdraw from the Canadian Union of Students in favour of UGEG.

The Gazette is very disturbed by this move. At the Lennoxville McGill played a leading role, indeed a key role, in almost every major debate and decision. As the leader of the progressive universities she was mainly responsible for ensuring that National Student Day would take place. By leaving CUS, McGill could drastically slow down the emergence of a real student movement in English-speaking Canada.

But even more important than this is the theoretical havoc created by the move. At Lennoxville the delegates decided to recognize UGEG as a national union of students by the latter's own definition. The delegates who favored this resolution, including those from McGill, argued that UGEG must be considered at national union because French Canada was a nation in a very real cultural and linguistic sense. That's fine, but only if UGEG is composed of French Canadian universities, of which McGill is most assuredly not one. By joining UGEG, McGill and Sir George have turned it, at least in theory, into nothing more than a provincial renegade.

The Gazette trusts that McGill will present to CUS and to its members, an explanation of why she felt that she must join UGEG. The Gazette hopes that CUS and the universities in CUS will delay making any statements on the move until this is done because of the potential harm such statements could cause to Canadian national unity.

The Gazette expects that if an explanation is not forthcoming very quickly that Dalhousie will condemn in the strongest terms McGill's "inconsiderate" move.



...and...all...sit...down!

Free university education

Reprinted from
THE MONTREAL GAZETTE

The idea of free university education has its strong appeal, and it has entered into some of the promises in the current election campaign. But it is an idea that deserves fuller examination. The chief difficulty is that all governments, even now, are making huge outlays on education. They will have to make outlays vastly greater if they are even to maintain the rate of university expansion to meet the growing need.

The question, then, is whether this is a time to increase the burden still further by adding the costs of free university education.

Some of the difficulties in free university education were outlined this week by Dean Stanley B. Frost of McGill University, in his address before the Canadian Club of Montreal.

He asked whether it would be fair or possible to leave other students outside such a plan. Education has become very wide in recent years. The student taking his vocational course at such an institution as the Montreal Institute of Technology, or taking a course in typing and shorthand to meet the needs of earning a living, or going to evening classes in electronics, or studying for a career in drama or the stage could claim that his education should be free also.

"Education today," said Dean Frost, "is a vast and complex undertaking, and to single out the full-time university student alone for free education seems to me

unfair. But for the community to pay everybody's education bill would be to make insatiable demands upon our resources."

There is another question. Would free university education be, in every way, an improvement? It is easy to say that it would be, in that it would make education easier for all. But if universities are to maintain some degree of freedom of choice, they have to consider whether this freedom would continue if their sources of income become excessively concentrated in government's grants.

The immense amount of money governments are now giving to universities is increasing the degree of control that they are exercising. Up to a point, this is inevitable; and, if judiciously exercised, it is not objectionable. But if the dependence on government becomes so great that the freedom of the universities to make their own decisions dwindles away, the life of the universities will dwindle also. If the universities can do only what governments are willing to pay for, their freedom of choice has become precarious.

It is in the student's interest to have his own freedom of choice as to the studies he wishes to pursue. If governments exercise excessive control over universities, they may reach the point of deciding how many students are to be trained in different subjects, or different professions.

"I maintain," said Dean Frost, "we should lose some of the most important values in our educational system if the universities

of this province ever became state universities, such as are found elsewhere in North America. At the present time university education in this province is partly state-directed and partly a matter of private enterprise and in my opinion we lose a great deal if the present balance were to be fundamentally altered."

In the nine Quebec universities and major colleges, state grants in 1963-64 totalled some 41 per cent of the operating, non-research budget. About 30 per cent came from student fees, four per cent from gifts and five per cent from endowments. The proportion of government grants will undoubtedly increase, and will have to increase. But this will make more important, rather than less important, the sources of income that are not government-provided or government-controlled.

At the present time the number of scholarships, bursaries, loans and student-employment plans offer wide help to the student who seriously needs assistance in paying his fees. There is, as Dean Frost says, "A wide range of opportunity for all, and individual initiative, individual choice and individual effort are in our present system values of the very greatest importance."

Before suggesting that university education should be free, it is necessary to consider, first whether (in view of all the other demands for education) it is possible; and to consider, secondly, whether, if it were possible, it would be desirable. There are certain situations in which something for nothing becomes a poor bargain.

Federal election: a mess confounded

The annual federal election has ended. The mess in Ottawa has been compounded with no party able to claim a victory. For the Liberals the election results were an unmitigated disaster. They are still a minority government even though their only campaign proposal was for a majority Parliament. Now they are even minus the ability to dissolve the House of Commons when the Opposition becomes recalcitrant, and in addition without an M.P. with the geographical credentials to become Minister of Agriculture. Also the prestige of the Prime Minister is surely at its lowest ebb.

The Conservatives are in somewhat better shape but despite their gains are still out of office. Also the election results seem to have confirmed Mr. Diefenbaker in the leadership which must always bar them from forming a government in this country.

The New Democrats made substantial gains in terms of popular vote but the number of seats they won hardly justifies their sometimes indiscriminate use of the term "major party".

And as for the others, well, they don't count.

In their collective wisdom the Canadian electorate decided to give all the politicians a good swift kick.

This newspaper believes that in doing this they responded most appropriately to the phoiness of the last campaign. Instinctively the people of Canada knew that not one party talked about the real issue facing this nation. In other words not one party talked about national survival.

This country is rapidly being taken over by the American corporations. Almost all our rubber and automobile production, and well over half our natural gas and oil, our mining and smelting, and our manufacturing is in American hands. As one young politician has remarked, "Americans own Canada, lock, stock, barrel and Bomarc."

There are those of us in Canada who wish to preserve the good things about this country. There are those of us who wish to

build in Canada, a society which does not accept "holus bolus," the values and structures of the behemoth to the South. There are those of us who are prepared to make economic sacrifices in order to buy back our country.

But our politicians didn't challenge us with these ideals. They didn't ask for any sacrifice from Canada's young people.

Instead they paraded before us a host of squalid scandals, and a few crumbs of welfare legislation. They talked incessantly about Dorion, furniture, pensions and medicare. They forgot to talk about values and about power---real power. Even the New Democrats were too busy with social security to give much thought to the quality of our society over the next few years.

How long can Canada survive its irrelevant leaders... how long indeed?

Faculty finked out

It's probably a bit late to complain about faculty participation in National Student Day... but just for the record.

The Gazette had hoped that many more of the leaders of the academic community would join with us to express their solidarity with the ideal of lowering the financial barriers to higher education. We had hoped that the faculty would consider themselves to be close enough to their students to join with them on the march.

However the faculty finked out. Though they were invited they kept to themselves, some even holding classes at the same time as the march.

We were a bit upset by this aloof attitude which is contrary to any idea of the university being a community of scholars.

But then what can you expect in a university with four sexes, male students, male staff, female students, female staff.

Young idealists of '60's Students find niche in history

By A. ALAN BOROVVOY
Copyright, 1965
Saturday Night

I envy the students of the Sixties. Their demonstrations, picket lines, parades and marches bespeak an excitement and idealism that have been absent from campus life for more than twenty-five years. By comparison, my own student group of the Fifties was pretty anaemic.

This new activity has not been merely exciting, however; it's also been effective. It has made history. The civil rights movement which has inflamed the United States was itself inflamed by the contemporary generation of students. They have manned picket lines, taken freedom rides, staged sit-ins and filled southern jails. Last Spring, the students even managed to ignite Toronto. Their sit-down before the U.S. Consulate inspired restaurants to send them free food and housewives to spend their days cooking for the picket-line. Businessmen brought them coffee-urns. Members of Parliament, labour leaders, clergymen (including the Anglican Suffragan Bishop of Toronto), all marched with the Toronto students. A few days after the demonstration began, hundreds of adults overflowed the Metropolitan United Church at an interdenominational service in support of the American Negro. Then, two thousand solid Torontonians, with four hundred clergymen in the lead, marched to the U.S. Consulate. Many of them had done nothing of the sort in their lives. Some of them even sang out loud. All of this started with the students.

North America desperately needs this exciting capacity for leadership and social reform and therefore, I think, we must try to understand the character of student idealism. What caused it and where is it going? Will it continue or will it collapse? What are its prospects and its problems?

Only a few years ago, educators and journalists complained that North American students had no guts. They described students as conservative, conformist, materialist, and middle-class. Social scientists complained that young people were lost in the



"lonely crowd". University pre-sidents pleaded for character and dissent. The students did not respond. In the early Fifties, a University of Toronto student was detained on Ellis Island after making an inflammatory speech. A University of Toronto professor and a Queen's professor were denied admission to the United States on what appeared to be political grounds. These incidents were well publicized but they inspired hardly a murmur of student indignation. Certainly there were no pickets and no demonstrations.

In 1956, the Hungarian Revolution jolted the world. A hopeful Varsity editorial predicted a student renaissance: "Today's youth, in the opinion of many pundits, are confused and lost. They have no cause, no interest, no spark. The Hungarian Revolt can change that. They can become a symbol of youth's attempts to identify itself -- to right the wrongs their elders perpetrated."

The reply of Toronto students to the Soviet brutality in Hungary was a ten-minute memorial service and, even then, as Varsity noted, "fewer students than expected attended the service."

But look at the Sixties. Early in 1960, students paraded their protest against the French nuclear explosion. When the Soviets broke the testban moratorium, they marched again. When Kennedy imposed the naval blockade on Cuba, two student demonstrations appeared at the U.S. Consulate in Toronto -- one supporting Kennedy, the other opposing him.

When an American pacifist professor was stopped at the Canadian border, 200 Manitoba students mobilized a march against the Canadian Immigration authorities within a few hours. Why were students so withdrawn in the Fifties and why are they so involved in the Sixties? Varsity eloquently expressed the causes of student silence in an editorial it published in 1955: "He needs something to cling to, yet he knows there is nothing. Man becomes cynical... he retires to the shell of indifference."

The Fifties reflected the aftermath of war. The mood was despair and futility. Optimistic humanism lay buried under the ashes of Buchenwald, Belsen, and Auschwitz. The hopes for socialist Utopia had died in the labour

Letters to the editor

PLEASED WITH TEACH-IN POLICY

Dear Sir:
The King's College Student Union is pleased to learn of President Smith's decision to terminate the moratorium on teach-ins at the University of King's College.

We recognize the power of the President as executive head of the university to represent the Board of Governors and to take direct action when necessary in the interests of all bodies within the academic community. A university is a composite organization consisting of a number of groups--students, alumni, Faculty, Executive, and Board of Governors--each of which has autonomous rights and responsibilities as established by the traditions and operative principles of institutions of higher education.

It is our understanding that the moratorium was imposed because the International Teach-In had failed to fulfill its advertised purpose of not focussing "exclusively on American foreign policy" and of providing a forum for the expression of divergent views. In light of the different estimations of the actual nature of the Teach-In as expressed by those who were in attendance, it is not altogether clear whether the Teach-In did in fact fail to achieve these ends. We hope, furthermore, that the grounds for such executive action as the recent moratorium on teach-ins will be discussed thoroughly and objectively in a public forum to be held in the near future.

The suspension has been removed pending fulfillment of several conditions: that future teach-ins be "well moderated", "impartial", and "academic". In their present form, these conditions appear rather vague and we hope that, in the interests of all parties concerned, they could be clearly defined. A number of practical difficulties might arise from the application of these conditions; namely, the restriction of spontaneous crowd reaction, the impossibility of regulating the partiality of individual speakers, and the complications inherent in a chairman's arbitrary limitations upon the areas of debate. We are also apprehensive of the dangers implicit in establishing the means of deciding how these conditions are to be fulfilled. As members of the academic community, we are sincerely concerned with the necessity of reconciling these actions with the traditions of academic freedom.

The King's College Student Union appreciates the time and consideration Dr. Smith has given to the matter and hopes that any misunderstandings which may have arisen through the public attention paid to this problem, will be overcome.

Yours truly,
KING'S STUDENT COUNCIL
STUDENTS WERE "DIGNIFIED"
STUDENT DIGNIFIED

Miss M. Carole Henderson, Chairman,
National Student Day Committee,
Dalhousie Student Union,
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

Dear Miss Henderson:
Many thanks for the kind remarks contained in yours of October 29 in relation to your activity on National Student Day October 27 last.

You and your group have a great deal to be proud of as the students represented at that parade did display to the citizens of Halifax that they can act in a mature dignified orderly fashion, and this is somewhat unique when very frequently the daily press carries stories of students who are demonstrating in a violent fashion. Please accept and pass on to the Dalhousie Student Union my congratulations and assurance of our support in any such orderly endeavours in the future.

Yours very truly,
V.W. MITCHELL,
CHIEF OF POLICE.

IF I HAD KNOWN

Dear Sir:
May I use your columns to solicit the assistance of your readers? In brief, I would like to know "What They Wish They Had Known Before Coming To College."

I am now writing a book for Canadian high school and college students. Some of the proposed sixteen chapters are, Selecting a Canadian College, Selecting Courses, The Care and Feeding of Professors, Information Display, Instant Sophistication, The Search for Maturity and Residence Life.

Anyone who has time to write during this busy period may reach me c/o U.N.B., Fredericton, N.B.

W.J. REDDIN
Associate Professor

them. The underclass Negro gives the middle-class student a sense of purpose.

This is not to disparage contemporary student idealism, but to understand it. Art Pape, 23, from middle-class U.T.S. (University of Toronto Schools) and Forest Hill Collegiate, and Peter Boothroyd, 22, from Trinity College and the student naval cadets, are willing to live on \$25 a week as staff workers for SUPA (Student Union for Peace Action). Dianne Burrows, 22, the daughter of an insurance company executive, restricts herself to a similar pittance as local coordinator of the Friends of SNCC (Student Non-Violent Co-ordinating Committee). When asked about the future, she replies, "more of the same."

We cannot dismiss such people as flippant adolescents looking for kicks. They are articulate, intelligent and dedicated, and they are hoping and planning to change the world. They have already made some changes in Toronto. What I fear is that today's idealists are obsessed with a single value; not public ownership, but non-violence. I agree that non-violence is highly desirable and, in many situations, an effective tactic. But it is in great danger of becoming a religion. Many young people already regard it as an absolute. The realistic proponents of non-violence recognize that if it is applied universally it will cause great human suffering. But they believe the moral exaltation is worth the price. They argue that unless we attack a problem without inflicting violence on the man, we can never really solve it.

The philosophers of non-violence keep reminding us that their technique is more than an effective tactic to win civil rights. They insist that it is a way of life. For instance, today's non-violent absolutists call for unilateral disarmament by the West. Even if this were to lead to a Soviet takeover they argue that Communist rule is better than nuclear annihilation. Unfortunately, however, the absence of any military resistance would virtually guarantee Soviet conquest.

—Please turn to Page 5—

- Monday's election - our last
- Absorption by U.S. - inevitable

DEATH OF A NATION

By RICHARD J. NEEDHAM
(The Globe and Mail)

There are few greater follies in this world than to predict what will happen in the far future - or in the near future either. Few people would have believed, in 1930, that within 10 years a rearmend and revitalized Germany would have conquered and occupied France and be within an inch of conquering and occupying Britain. Few people would have believed, in 1945, that within 20 years a proud, capable and truculent China would have given white Western troops a bloody nose in Korea, would have acquired the atomic bomb, and would have established itself as one of the world's great powers.

History is always producing the unexpected, the unpredicted and unpredictable, and this is easily understood when it is recognized that history is made by the actions and reactions of three and a half billion human beings, each with the whole human range of hopes and fears, of good and evil, of cruelty and greed, of obstinacy and irrationality. As Herbert Butterfield remarks in that truly great book, *Christianity and History*, if there were no more folly and willfulness in the world than exists in any roomful of people - it would be more than enough to start a third global war.

"The world is not respectable; it is mortal, tormented, confused, deluded forever." Thus said the great Spanish-American philosopher, George Santayana, and he was right. The world's a great melting pot, a witches' caldron, a Donnybrook Fair, a huge drunken Friday night brawl out of which anything - absolutely anything - can and does come.

It is with some hesitation, therefore, that I set down my beliefs - perhaps, I should say, my guesses on the basis of observed facts - that Canada will not long endure as a nation; that having begun its existence as a colony of France, then of Britain, it is now to all intents a colony of the United States, an outpost of the American empire; and that in time - perhaps sooner, perhaps later - Canada will become part of that wealthy, powerful and expansive nation.

I am not looking ahead to this as a bad thing or as a good thing. Certain advantages would accrue from it and certain disadvantages. And of course, we must always bear in mind that change is the great rule of history, the great law of this world. It is not necessarily a bad thing, and may often be a good thing, for a small country to become part of a larger one - as Scotland did when it went in with England; as Newfoundland did when it went in with Canada. This country itself represents a form of incorporation - smaller units such as Nova Scotia and British Columbia going in with larger ones such as Upper and Lower Canada to form Confederation. I think it is the future of this Confederation to go in with a still larger one, the Confederation to the south. I think this national election is not the last, but one of the last, Canada is going to have.

You may wonder, as I often have, just how and why this state of affairs came about; just how and why Canada is proceeding to lose its national independence so soon after gaining it. This is not the fault, or the accomplishment, of this generation of Canadians, or of any particular person, party or government; it is the inevitable consequence of certain factors which are mainly in the past, indeed the remote past. Take, first and foremost, the matter of population.

In all Canada, there are fewer than 20 million people - roughly as many as live in New York State alone. In all the United States, there are 195 million people, and there will very soon be 200 million. The pressure of these 195 million people exerts itself across the most open border in the world, upon a country speaking largely the same language as the United States, and with a culture largely similar.

The United States came into existence with exactly the same number of people as Canada had. There were 3.5 million people in the 13 colonies which successfully rebelled against Britain in 1776; there were 3.5 million people in the Canada which came into existence in 1867. Why did one grow so large while the other remained so small?

The chief answer is that almost from the beginning the United States pursued a continuous policy - ended only in the early Twenties - of large-scale immigration. Canada did not. We had a dose of it in the early years of the century under the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier; another dose after the First World War; and a final dose, of which Toronto has been the major beneficiary, after the Second World War. But the treatment has never been large, or continuous. In the population sense, Canada has never had any long-term policy of nation-building.

In the United States, there was such a policy. The United States, after 100 years, had 50 million people; Canada, after 100 years, will have perhaps 21 million. When the United States marked its centennial with those 50 million people in 1876, it still had 50 years of massive immigration ahead of it; can we say this for Canada as it approaches its centennial in 1967? Is there any real intention to fill up what seems still an empty country? Was there ever such an intention?

I do not think there was. I do not think that Canada consciously set out - as the United States consciously set out - to become a nation, either before or after Confederation. We began at the end of the Eighteenth century - as a group of French-speaking colonists left high and dry by Wolfe's victory on the Plains of Abraham; and as a group of English-speaking colonists in whom Britain was not particularly interested. The only ambition of these early Canadians was a negative one - not to become Americans, but to maintain some sort of separate existence north of the border.

The French Canadians did not want immigration because this would mean they would be out-numbered by the English-speaking Canadians; Lower Canada, now Quebec, actually had more people than Upper Canada, now Ontario, until the Eighteen Fifties. The English Canadians were not enthusiastic about immigration because they were nicely entrenched in a sort of plantation economy, not unlike that of the Old South. They didn't want a lot of common people rocking the boat, introducing such radical ideas as democracy, and making trouble for what we would now call the clerical, military, commercial and governmental establishment.

There was no urge to build a nation then, and there was no

Monday's national election may be one of the last; Pensions, scandal and medicare have been discussed at length in the campaign, but, he says, perhaps the most important issue of all has been neglected - the likelihood that Canada will not long endure as a nation, that its absorption by the United States is inevitable.

urge to build a nation in 1867. Some will say, "How about Sir John A. Macdonald's National Policy?" but this was simply a tariff protection measure, designed to help domestic industry against the growing competition of U.S. manufacturers. Some will say, "How about the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway?" but this was mainly a negative measure, designed to placate British Columbia and prevent it from slipping into the hands of the United States. There was no thought of building up the Canadian West until Laurier became Prime Minister in 1896, with Clifford Sifton as his Immigration Minister. By that time, the United States had taken the mass of emigrants from Europe and had a population of 70 million against Canada's five million.

FEW NATIONAL LEADERS

Going back through Canada's history for the past 200 years, one finds very few men who could be called national leaders - men determined, or anxious, or even willing, to make Canada a great, or an important, or even a viable nation. There were several reasons for this. There was the continuous conflict between English and French, aggravated by the immigration of fanatical Orange elements from Northern Ireland. The Orange Order has been a disaster to Canada generally and to Ontario particularly and I am glad to have witnessed its virtual demise.

There has always been a southward flow of people with brains, spirit and courage. Confronted by the conservatism and often bigotry of Canada's Establishment, they went down to the United States where things were open, where there was no Family Compact, no entrenched or privileged class. Our Washingtons and Lincolns and Tom Paines and Jeffersons went to the country of Washington and Lincoln and Tom Paine and Jefferson.

Some are inclined to think that just as the United States became an independent nation in 1776, Canada became an independent nation in 1867. That is not the case. The Canada that emerged in 1867 was a confederation of colonies which in itself was still very much of a colony; it was only in 1931, with the proclamation of the Statute of Westminster, that Canada attained the sovereignty the United States fought to win in 1776. The idea of Canadian nationhood goes back only 50 years, to our participation in the First World War; and a good half of that 50-year period was pre-empted by the depression of the Thirties with its shattering effect on Canadian morale, by our participation in the Second World War, and by the postwar recovery. The only periods we had for nation-building, if anyone cared about nation-building, were in the Twenties, when Canada was led, or rather presided over, by Mackenzie King; and the Fifties, when the seats of federal power were occupied by Louis St. Laurent and John Diefenbaker.

In Canada, momentous decisions have a way of being made by accident, default or improvisation rather than in any considered sense of national purpose. Consider four important matters - currency, language, trade unionism and investment.

In their early stages of industrial development, both the United States and Canada needed large infusions of foreign capital, but there was a difference in the means they chose of getting it. The United States, in general, borrowed the money in the form of bonds; when the bonds had been paid off or defaulted on, that was the end of the matter; the Americans had full ownership. Canada, in general, tended to take the money in the form of direct investment, which of course left the ownership in the hands of the foreign investor.

That's one difference; here's another. With the aid of mass immigration, low taxes, high profits and an unorganized labor force, the United States rapidly built up huge capital resources of its own. That country had been in existence 140 years before it introduced the graduated income tax; Canada had been in existence only 50 years when it did the same thing. Canada moved quite early into a high-tax, low-profit existence. It did not create its own capital resources; and, to the extent that it did, tended to put them in "safe" investments - bonds, insurance, mortgages and such - rather than in the chancy ones like gas and oil. We left the big risks at first to British investors; later, to U.S. investors, who saw their opportunity and quite properly took it - to the point where they now own something like half our industrial system.

Turning to the matter of currency, during its earlier years, Canada had a wild assortment of French playing cards, Hudson's Bay Company tokens, British shillings and pounds, American gold eagles and Spanish pieces of eight. It was a mess and in 1858 the decision was made to clean it up by adopting the same dollars-and-cents decimal system as the United States.

Those Americans who looked to the ultimate annexation of Canada - there were many then and I suspect there are many now - must have rejoiced in the decision for it made things that much easier for them. It made Canada's economic system that much less British or European or even Canadian, and that much more American. It meant that Canadians always could, and would, directly compare their own prices and wages with those prevailing in the United States. It meant that Canadians, directly confronted with the material disadvantages of their separate existence, would think less of their non-material advantages.

Directly related to the matter of prices and wages is the matter of trade unionism. The border between the two countries is the most open in the world today; in earlier times it was virtually non-existent. Americans quite casually wandered across into Canada for work; Canadians, in far greater numbers, wandered down to the United States. Bakers and barbers, railwaymen and industrial workers, had an international sort of existence, which resulted in the growth of so-called "international" unions - international only in the sense that they embraced the unionized workers of two adjacent countries.

This is another aspect of Canada's unwillingness to become in the full sense a nation. Britain has large U.S. investments, but has its own national labor movement. So do France, Germany, Australia, Japan - any country you care to name. Canada alone, of all the countries in the world, has a labor movement with headquarters in another country, under another flag.

The consequence of so-called international unionism is that a Canadian factory worker sees a U.S. worker, doing the same job and belonging to the same union, getting as much as a dollar an hour more than he does. The result is a continuous upward pressure, both physical and psychological, on Canadian wages, and therefore on prices. I don't believe this is good for Canada's national interest, but it is good for the national interests of the United States. Here, without passing moral judgments, we must take a cold look at the cold realities of politics and history.

It is clearly against the interest of the United States that Canada should be a large and powerful nation. No large and powerful nation wants another large and powerful nation next door to it. It is clearly against the interest of the United States that Canada should fill up its empty spaces through large-scale immigration. It is clearly against the interest of the United States that Canada should process all of its own raw material, use all of its own fuel and water, and thus have none left over for export south.

A POWERFUL CANADA NOT WANTED

It is clearly against the interests of the United States that Canada should be competitive with the United States in wages and, especially, in prices. It is clearly against the interests of the United States that Canada should be a modern, industrial nation. It is clearly in the interests of the United States that Canada should remain pretty much as it is and what it is today - a semi-industrial colony producing manufactured goods at high costs in relation to world markets, producing raw materials at low costs for export to the industrial plants below the line.

To what extent these U.S. interests are protected through U.S. control over Canadian labor, or through U.S. control over Canadian

governments, I do not presume to say. I simply say that one should not be idealistic or dreamy-eyed about Canada's situation on the upper half of the North American continent.

Viewing history in practical terms, it must be - and indeed it should be - Washington's policy to do in Canada, and with Canada, not those things which are suitable to Canadian interests, but those things which are suitable to its own interests - up to and including the eventual incorporation of Canada's people and, especially, Canada's resources into the United States.

And what of the tormented issue of language? It was settled by Wolfe's victory in 1759 that English should be the ruling language of Canada. It was settled vaguely by the Quebec Act of 1774 and precisely by the British North America Act of 1867 that French-Canadians would have their own language (here I simplify) in Quebec and Ottawa.

As the years went by, with virtually no immigration from France, and with substantial immigration from Britain, the United States and other non-French countries, the English language became thoroughly dominant in most parts of Canada. Thus Canada was left with the same currency system as the United States, and also the same language. This was not a conscious decision of national policy, but something that just happened.

The Canadians and their leaders never wanted to build a nation; but most of the time, especially in the Nineteenth Century, they did want to remain separate and different from the United States. Given that wish, might they not have been wiser to have deliberately adopted French as the language of the nation? Might they not have been wiser to have had a currency system of francs and centimes, or ecus and louis d'or? Isn't a small country hurting its own chances of cultural, political and economic survival against a much larger neighbor when it uses the same language and the same currency?

Two countries are in the same position as Canada - a few people next door to a lot. Next door to the Soviet Union, with its 200,000,000 people are 4,000,000 Finns. Do the Finns speak Russian? No, they speak Finnish. Do they use roubles and kopeks? No, they use Finnmark and penna. These factors have something to do with Finland's national survival.

Or, take Mexico - 40,000,000 Mexicans up against 195,000,000 Americans. The Mexicans speak Spanish, not English; they use pesos and centavos, not dollars and cents. And they have their own labor movement - large, strong and intensely nationalistic.

AMERICAN CONTROL OF INDUSTRY

Throughout Canada's history, something was happening over which it had no control. Britain, never much interested in Canada, was going down as a commercial, industrial and military power; the United States was coming up. Canada's dealings with the one nation shrank; with the other, vastly expanded, as British America became less and less British, more and more American.

Today, the United States takes two-thirds of all Canada's exports, mainly in the form of raw materials, and provides two-thirds of all our imports, mainly in the form of completely finished products. The United States controls more than half Canada's manufacturing, more than half the mining and smelting, more than half the production of oil and natural gas. Some key industries - such as rubber and automobile production - are under almost complete U.S. ownership. Americans control one of every three Canadian companies worth more than \$1,000,000; two out of every three worth more than \$25,000,000.

Canada's automobile industry has been meshed with that of the United States; other industries will be doing the same thing. Just as our oil, natural gas and electric power have been continentalized, so will our resources of fresh, clean water undergo the same process. No allegedly independent country has ever placed itself so much in the economic grasp of another.

But the process is more than economic. U.S. nuclear missiles and air bases stand on Canada's soil, Canada's armed forces are, for all practical purposes, part of the U.S. armed forces and, I predict, will be fighting alongside them in Vietnam within a year or two. U.S. publications flood Canadian newsstands. Switch on the radio to almost any Canadian station and the program will likely be of U.S. origin. The same will likely happen if you tune your television set to any Canadian channel, including those of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.

Canadian political leaders go to Washington as respectfully as they once went to London. Wall maps used by great U.S. corporations do not indicate any border at all between Canada and the United States; there's just the Dallas region, the Washington region, the Toronto region, the Winnipeg region; and this is a portent for the future.

From being a French colony, and then a British colony, we have come to being an American one; and we seem likely to end up, some day in the not-too-far future, underneath the American flag - underneath, as the University of California students impolitely call it, Old Gory.

I do not see how this tide can be turned, and I am not at all convinced that the majority of Canadians, French-speaking or English-speaking, even want to turn it - or want to do the things that are necessary if it is to be turned. Canadians, as I have seen them, are a rather docile people, content to accept existing situations, unwilling to make drastic changes, none too keen on gambles or risks, dangers or adventures, hardships or sacrifices.

We are keen on what is called social security, and have set up elaborate welfare schemes which now cost us roughly \$4 billion a year - enough in five years to buy out the entire U.S. investment in Canada. But the money is not being used for that purpose, nor is any Canadian leader suggesting it should be so used.

Both as individuals and as corporations, Canadians pay an extraordinarily high income tax, sharply limiting the amount of Canadian capital available for investment in Canada. This compels us to turn to U.S. capital, and so the U.S. investment can be expected to grow rather than diminish - still another part of the price we pay for our massive schemes of "social security".

It is a curiosity of Canadian history that in about 50 years we went from the frontier state to the welfare state - the boy in the rocking chair, the young man making out his will, the new country with its vast underdeveloped resources looking to the future not with hope or with excitement but with fear.

I do not argue that Canada's disappearance as a separate nation, its absorption into the United States, would be either a good thing or a bad thing. Given such absorption, it seems likely that we would become wealthier; we would quickly have more population, and our resources would be more speedily developed. We would be better defended; 20 million people could never protect this vast country against the Russians, the Chinese, or any other possible invader.

On the other hand, given such absorption, it seems likely that we would have a lot more trouble with crime than we have now. We would have a color problem - an American color problem - which we do not have now. Our politics and politicians would be even more corrupt than they are now. French Canada would get short shrift in the matter of language, education and culture. Our young men would be conscripted for faraway wars.

The past companies didn't mention our coming death - just our old age pensions.

LETTER FROM MacFADDEN

AN APOLOGY FROM MORLEY

Dear Sir:
Just caught up with your thinking on the problems of editors (Gazette, Friday, Oct. 29). I see you say I was once a member of the Communist Party of Canada - when I guess what you meant was that my critics say I was once a member etc. Even Terry Morley slips up on occasion.

Anyway my initial reaction was to fire off a letter saying how I have never been etc. My second thoughts were better, however, and I puked gently into the garbage can when I thought of my first thoughts. It's amazing how history repeats itself. Remember when Joe used to come belting into the Senate

waving this piece of paper and yelling, "I have 200 names"? Point being that the sheet was blank. Or when he used to say that the White House was full of Communists and homosexuals? And people wanted to know whether they could belong to both groups?

The point of all this being that we must never get caught up in the denial bit again. That way lies lies disaster. The reaction against the new student activism is just beginning and it's coming from the same quarters as always. That's why the life of editors in Quebec now is so short. But we hold out where we can.

I think your idea of a pub-



YOUNG IDEALISTS-

-Continued from Page 4-

Surely it is more sensible to urge a policy that would avoid both war and capitulation. Surely one can be committed to both peace and freedom. A policy to serve both interests intelligently must take risks, but the size of the risk and how far one should push it can only be determined in specific situations.

John Kennedy's astute manoeuvring in the Cuban missile crisis exemplifies the pragmatic method in international affairs. I think the doctrinaire absolutists -- the people who believe non-violence is the answer to everything -- would have found their idealism badly shaken by the misfortunes which would have accompanied the acceptance of their advice. The doctrinaire left complained that Kennedy went too far. They pleaded that the U.S. avoid such unilateral boldness; at the very least, they argued, the problem should have been placed before the United Nations.

The doctrinaire right, by comparison, said that Kennedy hadn't gone far enough. They wanted an immediate invasion of Cuba. Kennedy responded with pragmatic wisdom. His objectives were peace and freedom. He tempered boldness with restraint. His naval blockade was bold enough to persuade the Soviets he meant business but restrained enough to enable the Soviets to back away without confrontation. He steered a course somewhere between the point at which he could not back down and the point at which they could not back down.

Pragmatic idealists see not only the potential in their values, but also the limitations. Public ownership could achieve much, but it never deserved religious reverence. Non-violence is a noble goal, but it does not merit unequivocal obedience. My real concern is for the survival of the exciting idealism that's part of campus life in the Sixties.

I'm afraid that if it hardens into religious absolutism it will inevitably die in a collision with unpleasant reality. If, on the other hand, it cultivates a healthy, sceptical pragmatism, it could inspire a renaissance in western democracy.

One more thing. The vote at your Student Forum upholding your right to publish a first class newspaper that actually forces people to do a bit of thinking, is a great tribute to you personally. It gave us here a hell of a lot of satisfaction. I'll do penance at Calgary.

Terry Morley,
Editor-in-Chief
Dalhousie Gazette

One final word: the best way to preserve your right to be a radical ed. is to put out a good paper. Yours is great.

Patrick MacFadden,
Editor-in-Chief
McGill Daily

ED.
Dear Patrick:

Thanks for forbearing on the lawsuit.

I must say that your critics must also be great friends of the CP, since I can't think of any





From the vestal's temple

• By NANCY WHITE •

Winter breeds subversion

With the onset of winter, subversive groups in Shirreff Hall are making unhappy noises about the ousting rule.

The regulation, religiously enforced, gives the times when the girls' dates must leave the hall. For seniors, it's 11 p.m. Sunday through Thursday, midnight Friday and Saturday, and those times are cut by half an hour for freshmen, sophomores and juniors.

I'm not quite sure what the thinking behind this rule is. Probably the rulemakers observed for years and years that as the clock struck 10:30, the college man immediately turned into a seething bundle of lust with a tendency to bolt from the reception room and run pillaging and raping from door to door. And the first floor girls were complaining. Or something like that.

At any rate, we now have this rule and it leads to ludicrous situations. Our front steps get cold come winter and some of those passionate goodnights you see stem not from romance but from a primitive quest for survival.

I'm sure that was the case with

the couple who froze to the porch last February. They placed first in the Most Emotionally Moving category in the Winter Carnival snow sculpture contest, but were reported to have been furious because they missed the Clancy Brothers. What's more, if a conscientious member of the Halifax Morality Squad hadn't come along and covered them with a blanket, they'd probably never have thawed out in time to write their finals. As it was, the girl got gated for so many weeks she had to spend the summer in Halifax.

It is in sympathy with this poor gangrene-infested student and others like her that the subversives are nattering about the rule.

Really, it doesn't seem to fit in with other parts of the constitution. If the purpose of the leave system is, as many believe, to protect the virtue of those who live under it, the ousting rule is an undermining factor. It sends girls leaping into nice warm cars and cozy apartments. Yes. That's what it does. And those who date residence walkers turn to the Demon Rum to take the edge off the chill.

You see, dear House Com-

mittee, it's a corrupting rule. Surely in the interests of morality alone you ought to consider a revision.

TYPEWRITER INVENTED IN 1714

The typewriter goes back to 1714, according to the National Geographic Society. In that year, Queen Anne of England granted a patent to Henry Mills, a London engineer, for a device to reproduce letters "so neat and exact as to not be distinguished from print."



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MOVIES: FRED JONES

World of Apu

A lack of cohesion characterizes the movies presented by the film society this week. Possibly the black and white colour clash that occurred was intended but if so it was a mistake. By running the RAINBOW DANCE an experiment in colour and animation techniques ahead of the World of Apu much of the delicacy inherent in Rays treatment of black and white was lost. As far as I am concerned, the evening would have been much more enjoyable if the World of Apu had been shown alone or possibly accompanied by Moonbird as a short feature.

Moonbird drew a mixed response from the audience. Some felt it was whimsical and childish. Myself, I felt it was a delightful experience in animation. It matched cartoon characters with a story invented by two children

and recorded by their father. The delicate colour - shadings and amusing dialogue captured the imagination of the audience once they began to understand its creation. This film was well worth watching.

The Rainbow Dance was, to put it mildly, difficult to understand. It seemed a haze of colours brilliant in themselves but otherwise badly lacking continuity. It appeared that a man was playing tennis then a post office book appeared. Anything else I would hesitate to describe.

Both its inadequacies and its strong points hurt the program. Through the stark contrast of its lurid reds - possibly intended in this movie for symptoms of passion and homosexuality - with the delicate shadings of The World of Apu, much of Rays early artistry was destroyed.

The World of Apu was the best of the three, through a weird series of events, Apu, a poor University graduate, married a girl he neither knew or loved. Despite difficulties in their social standings (her family had money) and lack of courtship, a strong love grew. When she died in childbirth, Apu spurred his son to wander on a quest for his mother. It is on this search that the dramatic high point of the film occurs when he rejects his book by throwing his notes from a cliff. The movie ended in reconciliation between father and son.

The basic plot is obviously trite, yet it does not appear so on the screen. Ray conquers this handicap by a pensive touch and a wonderful ability to create subtle distinctions.

Moreover, the black and white medium was perfectly attuned to Ray's needs, whereas a strong colour would have cut like a blunt axe the delicate shadings merely emphasized the minor differences so essential to success.

Much credit must be given to the cast who complemented the direction by masterful underacting.

Soumitra Chattenjea was especially good as he revealed a surprising depth of emotion considering his lack of experience. However, the real star was Sankar Ray who achieved a lyric quality through which the film caught up and held its audience. Ravi Shankar must also be praised for the music which never seemed to conflict with the emotion shown on camera.



TRIVETTE



MacDOUGALL



MacLEAN

On Halifax campuses

Named full-time chaplains

Rev. D. F. L. Trivett, an Anglican priest, has been appointed as a full-time chaplain to Halifax's universities.

Mr. Trivett, a graduate of Sydney Academy and King's College in divinity, has served in Weymouth, and Sackville, N. B.

He said that his role on campus "is to stand with persons where they are, to be involved with people as people and not just be concerned with his Church attendance or his morals."

In becoming involved with one another in this way he hopes "to find a means of meeting needs for students which no one else has time to meet."

Honda-ing harmful

Tom Schatzsky, former Canadian University Service Overseas (CUSO) volunteer from India, has suggested a third commandment for overseas volunteers: "Wear a crash helmet when riding your honda through the jungle."

This tongue-in-cheek comment invited some serious debate during the CUSO annual conference in Ottawa recently.

In the past year, several hondas have been purchased by volunteers for local recreation and transportation. Several delegates suggested these vehicles might harm the volunteers' chances of becoming an accepted part of their community.

Rev. D. S. MacDougall, B.A., B. D., S. T. M. is the United Church's representative on campus.

The Church hopes to make a contribution in helping the university to know and to be itself in this very confusing age, by being of service to the people within it.

He felt it was the chaplain's job to stimulate an awareness and aid in equipping those in a better position than he is to carry out Christian responsibilities in university life.

But the job hardly ends there he said. He felt chaplains can be of help to the university community in a wide variety of ways beyond the work they may do with committed Christians. I. e. helping students with specific problems that no one else has time for, participation in an even stimulation of discussion on any topic worth talking about, serving as catalysts in any situation which might make the educational experience of students a little richer and a little deeper, and just generally being around and open.

He said that these aims are "pretty hard to pin down exactly in terms of actual activity."

For the time being "we are contenting ourselves with getting around to meet as many people as possible, to collect as many ideas as possible, trusting that eventually, if there is a real need for us here, the road will gradually open up so we can take a natural and appropriate place in the university's life."

Rev. Father Gordon MacLean has been appointed Newman Chaplain to Dal and N. S. Tech. A graduate of St. Mary's and the Holy Heart Seminary he was ordained last year.

He feels it is his job to interest Catholics on an integrated campus to advance beyond the catechism stage of their faith so that they will realize their full potential as a capable Christian in the world.

"Students must not lock themselves within the ghettos of their own specific study, but must try to reach out to the world around them." But, he said, if their own faith is rather shaky, in reaching out they may lose rather than gain, so it should be their duty to appraise intelligently what they believe and to what purpose.

He felt it the duty of the chaplain to guide these students in such matters should they seek assistance.

To understand the student's ways and attitudes more readily he felt the chaplain should try to share their university experiences. This can only be accomplished if the student is willing to approach the chaplain.

With regard to activities he said "that anything that can be done to unify their faith within the context of their intellectual endeavors will be a worthwhile venture."

Father MacLean, because of other duties will only be available in the chaplain's office all day Thursday. However, students should feel free to contact him at St. Patrick's Rectory - 429-1300.

Film Festival

Presents Strauss' 'Rose Cavalier'

By PATRICIA MOWAT "Der Rosenkavalier", an opera by the twentieth century German composer Richard Strauss, was presented October 17 in the series of International Films at the Hyland Theatre.

From a musical point of view, this opera showed Strauss' use of harmonically complex and dissonant idioms that in his day scandalized the respectable public.

"The Rose-Cavalier", composed in 1911, is classed as Strauss' operatic masterpiece. The human voice is prominent, but is woven into an orchestral background of sensuous melodic curves and tumultuous rhythms. Ultra-Romantic and in three acts, the music is mainly a dialogue of duets and trios with some arias.

The action, although somewhat boring in the first act, picked up in the remaining two and included some beautiful arias. The plot, relatively simple compared to many operas, concerned the love intrigues of an Empress, her youthful lover, a fat cousin of the Empress, and her fiancée.

After the initial shock of finding the young lover being played by a mezzo-soprano, the opera ran smoothly and, in the final acts, her role as a male became most acceptable.

From a film point of view, it is interesting to note that this production by the Vienna State Opera Company was the first actual opera performance to be filmed. Produced in 1957, the film showed the large orchestra tuning up and playing the overture, then switching to the stage as the performance began.

The filming, in colour, was excellent. Although it lacked the excitement of an actual performance, the close-up shots of the soloists were an attraction impossible to achieve in a live production.

The cameras closely followed all the movements of the singers -- a difficult task well done.

The producer's aim was to film "Der Rosenkavalier" "for posterity" -- and in this movie this aim was certainly well-achieved.

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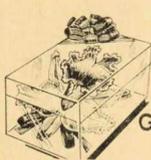
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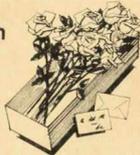
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Dalhousie Student Union

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- All Faculty Societies
- Chemical Institute of Canada
- Dawson Geology Club
- International Students Assoc.
- Circle K Club
- Film Society
- Chinese Students Society
- African Students Association
- Psychology Club
- Undergraduates Physics Society
- A.I.E.S.E.C.
- Pep Cats
- Liberal Party
- New Democratic Party
- Residence Councils



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Read The Dalhousie Gazette

Canada's Oldest College Newspaper

Campus hockey

American Olympics face Dal Tigers

By DAN TUCKER

The Eastern U. S. Olympic hockey team visits Canada this weekend to meet the Dalhousie Tigers in a pair of contests. Saturday night the teams will play in the Dalhousie rink, while Sunday they journey to Truro for an afternoon encounter.

Considering the 13-2 shellacking the Tigers absorbed last weekend at the hands of the NHL Oldtimers, the Olympians promise to be stiff competition.

Get into politics -Lintott

Students should get into politics themselves instead of just engaging in sit-ins and demonstrations against governments, Sir Henry Lintott, Britain's High Commissioner to Canada, says.

Sir Henry said at Upper Canada College that he was not criticizing such actions as the picketing of the U.S. Embassy to show disapproval of the war in Vietnam. He might not approve of picketing by students, but like Voltaire he would defend to the death their right to do it.

He was concerned, he said, about the attitude of young persons in Great Britain toward politics; he thought the same attitude probably prevailed among the young in Canada.

METER STOLEN

LONDON (UPI) — Someone, possibly an enraged motorist, recently carried off a parking meter from its concrete base, just a few yards from a police station.

Their roster includes a number of all-Americans and several veterans of international competition.

First string goaltender, Andy Fila hails from Boston University. Pete Eyges is the backup man. On defense, Captain Jack Kirrane, Joe Jangro, John Daly (Harvard), Dick Massey and Al Soares alternate.

Gene Kinasewich (Harvard), John Marsh, Bob Smith, Dick Pinch, Pete Flaherty, Lou Lamarrillo, Ray Mooney, Don Hebert Jack Kennedy, and Leo Dupere supply the power up front. Dupere, Kinasewich, Mooney and Jangro are the All-Americans. The coach, Jack Garuty, is from Boston U. The Tigers were green for the Oldtimer game, having been on the ice scarcely a week before, and in spite of their advancing ages, the ex-pros form a top rate amateur team - evidenced last year when they topped the Niagara Falls Flyers, top Junior team in Canada, by a 6-2 score. They also fared well against Canada's Olympic team.

The Tigers are young, and when compared with a team such as the Oldtimers, lack many years of experience. It is felt that by playing higher calibre teams, some rewards will be reaped in the way of experience. There is, however, the risk that heavy losses as the one suffered last Saturday may deflate the Tiger morale irreparably. The risk is considered necessary. November 20, the play begins for real. St. Dunstan's minus Billy McMillan but boasting a stronger team than last year's champions, will host the Tigers on that date. The first home games for the Black and Gold will be held the 27th and 29th of November, with Moncton and Acadia the visitors.



Members of the 1965 Field Hockey Team: Front row: Sue Fyfe, Carole Durnsworth, Freydis Hurley, Heather McKinnon, Sue Lane, Judy Perry. Back row: Sandy Skiffington, Margie Muir, Judy Ridgeway, Anne Bromley, Vicki Murray, Carole MacLean (coach) Barb Colpe, and Belle Clayton. Missing: Zeelena Mohammed and Kathlene Quinlan.

By Don Russel, Dal Gazette

Undefeated season Tigerettes edge Red Sticks; take league championship

The Black and Gold can boast of a winner. It is the girls' field hockey team that has won the league championship and completed an undefeated season all at once, by downing the UNB Red Sticks 1-0 last Friday.

Freydis Hurley notched another shutout while Heather McKinnon was the single Tigerette to tally. Prolific Sue Lane was held scoreless for the first time in five games. It was a nothing game in reality, however, because the Mount Allison team had defeated the Red Sticks on Wednesday and thus eliminated their hopes of a championship.

During the season the Tigerettes had allowed only 3 goals in ten official games. They tied two and won the remaining seven contests. Their play featured a strong defense and a steady offence featuring Sue Lane, top scorer.

OMBUDSMAN

Representative Henry Reuss is convinced there is an ombudsman in the United States' future.

"Sooner or later it will have to come to this, and we would save a lot of taxpayers' money by having it sooner than later," the Wisconsin Democrat said in an interview recently.

An ombudsman handles complaints of citizens against administrative lapses or abuses of the government.

Sweden introduced the ombudsman in 1809 and this "public defender" idea has since spread to almost a dozen countries, from Scandinavia to New Zealand.

Britain is on the verge of adopting an ombudsman plan.

Tigers - 38; Mt. Allison - 7

Rutigliano's patience pays dividends; Varsity drubs Mounties for first win

Any gambler would have given you 90-1 odds on the Dalhousie Tigers against the Mount Allison Mounties last Saturday at Studley Field but no one would take even this long shot except maybe Coach Joe Rutigliano. The Tiger coach never quite gave up on this team and his patience was rewarded with a 38-7 win over Mount Allison. When Coach Rutigliano finally allowed the team on the field they were prepared to mow the Mounties both offensively and defensively.

If this trend keeps up until next year the Tigers should make a much better showing than they did this year.

The Mounties reputation was worn thin after Bill Stanish, Paul Souza, Barry Black and George Markou scored 38 points to prove that the Mounties do not always get their man. The Dalhousie defense held Mount A time after time for small ground gains. Once Mount A failed to score with 5 chances inside Dalhousie's 18 yard line. The total rushing for the Mounties was a meagre 58 yards. The Mounties' passing game featured an admirable gain of 253 yards as Eric Spriggins completed 14 of his 24 attempts. Otherwise the game was dominated by Dalhousie's backfield.

The first quarter touchdown was scored by Bill Stanish and George Markou kicked the extra point. This was the starting point for Dalhousie's fortunes and Dal went into the second quarter with a 7-0 lead.

Paul Souza scored three spectacular touchdowns on runs of 24, 26 and 49 yards while George Markou converted one. Mount A's only score came on the last play of the half and the kick was good cutting Dal's halftime margin to 26-7.

The Dalhousie Rugby Tigers completed regular league action in their 1965 fall season on Saturday 6th, November with a 6-0 loss to the Sixth Submarines, at HMCS Stadacona. In spite of having gained the berth as Maritime champions and consequently advancing to MacTier Cup play, the Dal club could not come up with the victory against an experienced Submarine fifteen. And although both clubs controlled the ball equally, in terms of possession, the Subs always threatened and Dal could never present a strong offensive. However, the Subs were forced to use all their skill and strength to break through the tremendous defence which the Tigers threw up near their end. The Submarines went over the Dal line once in each half, scoring two unconverted tries, and leaving the score at the end of the match at 6-0.

After the game a reception was held in the Stag Bar of the Officer's Wardroom at HMCS Stadacona.

The Tigers have an exhibition match with Halifax Rugby Club November 11th at Studley Field.

"Little 500" Science, Commerce peddle to victory

The second Annual bicycle marathon was held this Saturday at Studley Campus. Seven faculties were represented over a 32 mile course. The Little 500 produced a rare thing - two winners. A winner is defined by "he who performs the best," and according to this definition the winners were both Science and Commerce.

Science, with the required 8-man team, fully outdistanced the field by completing the basic 50 laps plus one penalty lap in better time than their nearest rival, Dentistry, who completed 50 laps 40 second slower.

The teams finished in the order of: 1. Science, 2. Dents, 3. Law, 4. Engineers, 5. Pharm. Ed., 6. Meds, 7. Commerce. Arts failed to field a team.

It was not the Commerce faculty itself which deserved mention, but two individuals, who represented Commerce. They were Dave Harrigan and Gerry Smith. These two cyclists finished 25 minutes behind the Science team. Last year's cellar dwellers, the Meds, with a full 8-man team finished 20 minutes behind the leading Engineers. The winning time for this year's Scientists was 1 hour, 34 minutes, and 35 seconds, compared with last year's initial record of 1 hour, 26 minutes and 12 seconds.

The average speed for the winners in this 1965 event was 20 mph while the Commerce team averaged out to about 15 mph. The race got off to a fine start, with a sleek black Corvette purring before the bikes in the pace lap. Dents led for the first official lap but Science came on strong in the second and led from then on with Dents and Law in heated pursuit.

One official remarked that perhaps Law might have fared better had they practised more and thus spent more time on the machines than on the ground. Strange noises were reported emanating from the Law pit on arrival of the riders.

The event was a highlight for both participants and spectators and will return earlier in the season in '66 in warmer weather.



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Dal quarterback Quackenbush gets off pass



Paul Souza carries ball for Dal gain

Rugby Tigers nipped in season finale

By LARRY HONEY Gazette Sports Writer

All interested persons are invited to watch some fast moving action when the NSRFU rolls up the '65 season with a series of 7-asides matches all afternoon at Stad on Nov. 20.

Although the Dalhousie Varsity Rugby Tigers' record is not overwhelmingly impressive, they have enjoyed a successful season. Fans must remember that Dal is a relatively new club playing against seasoned veterans, many from the old country. Their spirits were never dulled. They won 5 games and tied 1 out of 13 games played and during which they scored 104 points while allowing 164 points against.

Dan Miller, whose sensational year long play led Dal to victory on several occasions, and Bill Travis who gained the position as Dal's highest scorer, were the outstanding players of the campaign. Congratulations are extended to coach John Farley of Dalhousie's Biology Department.

The Dalhousie Rugby Club urges and expects increased student support for this, the Renaissance of Rugger, in the coming seasons. From the Gazette sports staff, further congratulations.

SYMPTOMS OF RABIES
Some rabies symptoms in animals are as if it appears sick, refuses to eat or drink, is restless, irritable or more aggressive than usual, or is paralyzed. Isolate it if possible, but if it can't safely be captured alive, destroy it in such a way that the brain isn't injured and can be sent to a laboratory for diagnosis.

GAMBIA-UGANDA
Canada has officially extended British-subject status under the Citizenship Act to immigrants from Gambia and Uganda, newly-independent members of the Commonwealth.

A proclamation to this effect was signed last month by Governor-General Vanier and published in the Canada Gazette.

Inter-fac standings

INTERFAC FOOTBALL					
Final Score - Leading Scorers		League 11			
League 1					
Callahan (Meds)	36	Meds	6	-	12
Stoddard (Arts)	36	Law	4	2	8
Furlong (Law)	25	Dents	1	4	1
McIntyre (Law)	19	Engin.	-	5	1
O'Connor (Meds)	18				
Leith (Pharm. Ed.)	18				
Interfaculty Hockey Schedules					
League 11					
DATE TIME TEAMS					
Nov. 14	1:00-2:00	Law vs. Com.			
	14	3:00-4:00	Sci vs Dents		
	15	8:30-9:30	Meds vs Com		
	16	1:00-2:00	Meds vs Arts		
	21	1:00-2:00	Com. vs Sci.		
	21	3:00-4:00	Law vs Dents		
	21	4:00-5:00	Arts vs Law		
	22	12:30-1:30	Arts vs PhEd		
	22	8:00-9:30	Eng. vs Law		
League 11					
DATE TIME TEAMS					
Nov. 14	4:00-5:00	Meds Vs. Law			
	15	9:30-10:30	Eng. vs. Law		
	15	10:30-11:30	Med vs Sci		
	18	1:00-2:00	Eng. vs Sci		
Final Standings League 1					
TEAM WON LOST TIED PTS.					
Arts	5	-	2	12	
Law	5	1	1	11	
Meds	5	2	-	8	
Commerce	4	2	-	10	
Science	3	4	-	6	
Dents	1	4	1	3	
Engineers	1	5	-	2	
Pharm. Ed.	-	6	-	0	

International Seminar Apply for Turkey, now

One student from Dal or Kings will be attending the WUSC International Seminar to be held in Turkey this summer. The six-week programme, June 15 to August 20, will be spent touring Turkey, and examining the various political, cultural and economic aspects of the country.

Upon completion of the programme, students may travel anywhere in Europe for the three weeks preceding return to Canada.

To apply, student must be returning to Dal or Kings' they must be Canadian citizens or of permanent residence in Canada and should have a working knowledge of a second language. The total cost to the participant would be a maximum of about \$250 and will probably be lower than this.

The Seminar provides an excellent opportunity for travel, for graduate studies in the Near-East and for a better comprehension of Canada's role in International Affairs. Apply now to the CUS - WUSC office, and spend your next summer in Turkey.

NEW PIPELINE

The oil plant of Portland, Me. now has three overland links to Canadian refineries at Montreal. A 24-inch pipeline, built at a cost of more than \$15,000,000 went into service Oct. 31.

The Portland Pipe Line Corporation already had two smaller lines - a 12-inch one built in 1941 and an 18-inch line installed in 1950.

A company spokesman said it will bring 10,000,000 barrels of crude into port this month. Before the new line was finished, receipts averaged about 7,000,000 barrels a month.



Raise high the bicycle, Scientists Photo by Ken James Dal Gazette

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Protests Vietnam Youth group member quits

A member of the 11-man organizing committee of the Company of Young Canadians has resigned because he says the Canadian Government's policy on Vietnam undermines the moral foundation of the company.

Michael Forand, a graduate student at the University of Montreal, announced his resignation in a letter to Prime Minister Lester Pearson.

"By granting its support to the U.S. Government's policy in Vietnam," Mr. Forand says, "your Government is undermining the whole moral foundation of the Company of Young Canadians."

He says the objective of the company's organizing committee was to help build the foundation of a world community based on justice, freedom and peace.

"The possibility of attaining this objective is destroyed by war—any war. The war going on in Vietnam is all the more reprehensible because it is waged by those who proclaim loudly their belief in democracy as a basis for world peace."

Mr. Forand is a former member of the staff of the national office of the Canadian Union of Students in Ottawa. He has also worked for Press Etudiante Nationale, an association of French university newspapers.

Mr. Forand said in a telephone conversation from Montreal yesterday he decided to resign after Mr. Pearson expressed the Government's position on Vietnam last week.

In Windsor, Dr. J. Francis Leddy, chairman of the organizing committee and president of the University of Windsor, said he does not see the connection between Vietnam and the company. But he added that Mr. Forand is entitled to act according to his conscience.

Dr. Leddy's committee is preparing a report on the committee to be submitted to the Prime Minister at the end of this month.

The company, a federal agency to recruit volunteers and co-ordinate youth service in Canada and abroad was proposed in the Speech from the Throne in April.

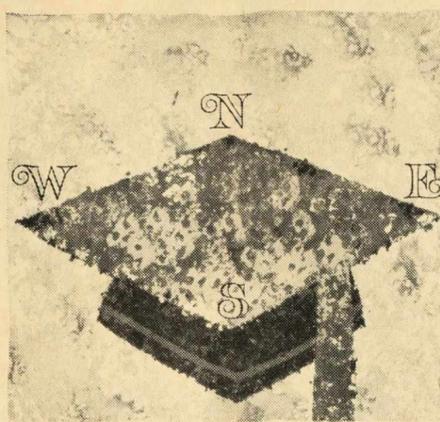
The members of the organizing committee, chosen for their involvement and experience in service organizations, have been working with the company's organizing secretariat, a staff of four civil servants. Legislation to give the company formal status is expected to come up in the House in a few months, after the Government has studied the report of the organizing committee.

PUBLIC AFFAIRS HEAD IS JUDGE

Guy Henson, Director of Dalhousie University's Institute of Public Affairs, has accepted an invitation by the Professional Institute of the Public Service of Canada, to act as one of three judges on a panel to award a medal for outstanding achievement in

the national public service outside the field of pure or applied science.

The judging will be done and the award made at the institute's annual meeting in Ottawa on March 3, next year.



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Sets world jump record

A long-legged South African bullfrog, trained in the biology laboratory at the University of Capetown, established a world jumping record by springing a distance of 20 feet eight inches. The bullfrog, Fanjan beat the previous listed American held record by three feet six inches. More than 400 frogs, including several from foreign countries, took part in the 13th Frog Olympics held here.

A West German entry, Ludwig, mysteriously disappeared from his container the night before the event. It is suspected he was stolen.

One South African entry was disqualified when it was found to be under the influence of alcohol.

HUNTING THE EASY WAY

MOST hunters believe in fair play, but some are greedy and dishonest. An example of this poor sportsmanship is pointed out in the Orme, Lands Supervisor at Lands and Forests' Pembroke, Ont., District office. It was related to him by a Round Lake area hunt camp owner.

The camp owner, with a group of twelve men, had successfully hunted all day and, with the aid of part of his party, dragged three deer to a point along a roadway where they could be transported by car to his camp. Exhausted, he sat down atop one of the carcasses when a hunter casually confronted him with a question, "Which one will I take home?"

Looking about, the camp owner saw that the hunter's car was readily equipped with racks atop

so he immediately loaded and fastened securely his largest. After the hunter's car had long vanished from view and the remainder of the group had gathered together, the owner counted his gang — there were twelve.

The owner has not to this day, met up with the so-called newcomer, neither have any twelve of his party.

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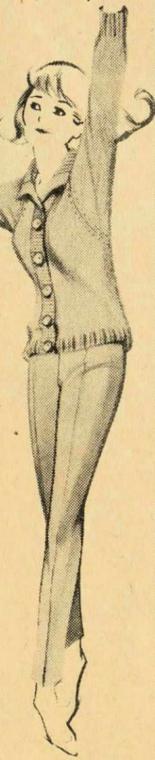
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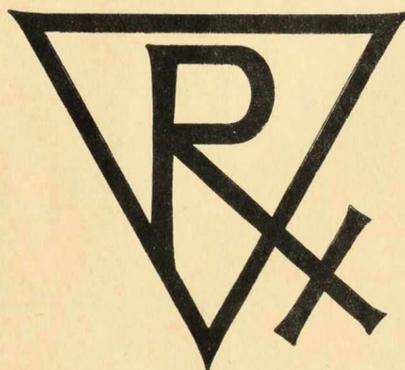
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