

The Dalhousie Gazette

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NO. 8

Are you a freshman student, second, third, or fourth year? Well you've been woefully neglected. All the graduate students have been receiving attention and stealing books like mad.

All your professors have been stacking their libraries with books that they forget to check out. You've been bypassed in the process.

Professor Vagianos, librarian, feels that the "undergraduate in many ways has been ignored. It's been disgraceful. There should have been changes long before this."

Changes are being made now. The loan period has been extended to one month, subject to recall. Fines have been lowered. Catalogues have been subdivided into subject matter. Reference librarians are more easily accessible and a new library is going to be built.

Within two years the new library, extending from the Chemistry extension down to the Classics house will be in operation. It will have five floors, one underground, and one partially underground.

There is a hole through the centre of the building. The garden is in the middle, "which we think will be kind of fun" Vagianos said. All the lounges revolve around the garden.

Reference and bibliography catalogues, circulation desk, administrative and technical services will be on the main floor. Every floor will have conference rooms and lounges.

Smokers aren't to be penalized. You will be able to smoke in one-third of the library; "it is forbidden in the rest because we who protect ourselves shouldn't be penalized."

At least one conference room will have facilities for all the latest audiovisual aids. Typing rooms, microfilm rooms, listening rooms, all will be provided. The second floor will house all reserve books. Vagianos thinks 70 per cent of the books presently on reserve could be removed. "They just aren't being used", he said. The reserve reading room will open onto a terrace. Individual cubicles for studying will be located around the perimeter of the building. Special seating will be given graduate students and faculty members engaged in research.

The first sod will be broken in July; the structure itself will be up in 18 months. It will have one million volumes by 1975.

Geologists confer here Nov. 11-13

By BETTY ANN MILLIGAN
The 16th Atlantic Universities Geological Conference is being held this year in Halifax, November 11-13. The Dawson Geology Club of Dalhousie and the Mining and Metallurgical Society of the Nova Scotia Technical College, joint sponsors of the conference, will host approximately 100 delegates from seven Maritime universities.

The activities begin on Friday, November 11 with registration at the Sir James Dunn Building from 6-9 p.m. This is followed by an informal gathering for the delegates at Zeta Phi fraternity. Technical sessions will be held Saturday, Nov. 12 in the lecture theatre of the Nova Scotia Technical College. The public is invited to attend.

Student representatives from the Maritime universities will be the speakers at these sessions and their topics will cover geological problems in the Maritimes.

Saturday evening there will be a banquet at the Citadel Inn. Dr. Pellittier of the Bedford Institute of Oceanography will speak on the Polar Continental Shelf project.

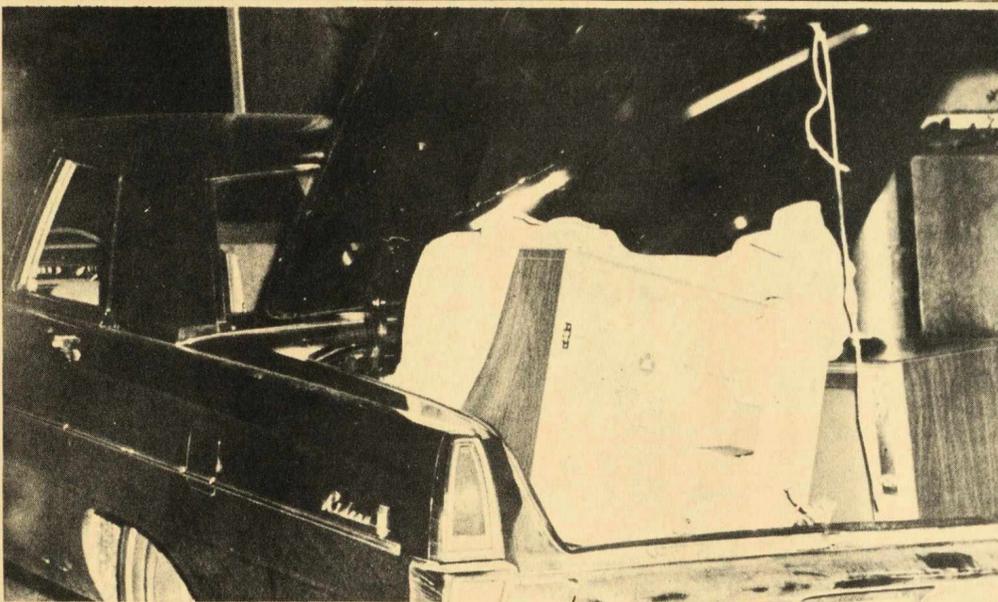
The conference will close on Sunday, Nov. 13 with field trips to various parts of Nova Scotia.

Further information can be obtained from Alan Ruffman, conference chairman, in the penthouse of the Geology department, 429-1420, ext. 392.

Camp's stand wins support at Dal

By GEORGE MUNROE
At the annual meeting of the Progressive Conservative Student Federation of the Atlantic Region, Dalton Camp outlined a stand which has won him many supporters at Dalhousie. In his address to the annual meeting which was held at the Lord Nelson Hotel on October 21, 22 and 23, Camp attempted to dispel any criticism which might be levelled at him in his campaign to remove John Diefenbaker as party leader. His case is best described in his own words: "It is time to speak, and time to act. . . In all the unfinished business of the nation, nothing is more necessary than that we resume the art of politics, for that is the art of keeping up with the challenges of tomorrow."

The meeting was also addressed by the Hon. George Hees who spoke of the challenge facing the student in this age of technology.



HOT TUBES Acadia's missing idiot boxes arrive at the Dalhousie Arts Annex. The sets were transferred from the truck used in Wolfville to throw off any pursuers. After this picture

was taken two of the thieves jumped in the black get-away-car and roared off into the night.

Foreign students Sponsor first Canada Night

By KEE-SAIK CHEAH
Last Friday there was presented in room 21 of the A and A Building, a program of entertainment which is believed to be the first of its kind on campus. It was "Canadian Night" sponsored by the International Students' Association of Dalhousie. This program, a sort of cultural evening, was put on for two reasons:

1) to stress the point that the I.S.A. is truly "international" in every sense of the word, and thus includes Canadian among its larger membership.
2) to assemble together in the short space of two hours the cream of Canadian talent on campus.

To start off the show, there was the singing duo Eric Felder and Dave Chan from the Men's Residence. Again, in the next item, there was international co-operation, as John Sherwood, vice president of men's residence council accompanied Moses Nivachuku, whose three songs included the well-known "House of the Rising Sun."

Pomp and splendor were added to the scene with the Dalhousie Chorale garbed in their black and yellow robes. Professor Dave Wilson led the group, which went through four numbers, including "Jamaican Farewell!" and three Canadian folk songs, among them, "A Canadian Lad" and "To the Labrador!"

For contrast, there was a soloist, Miss Nancy White from Sheriff Hall gave her best in three delightful songs. The last song won a thunderous applause from the audience, as it told of a Canadian girl's futile attempt to learn foreign languages at Dalhousie (with apologies to the various Dalhousie language departments.)

Hague Vaughn came on next and sang three Folk-Rock songs one of them by Bob Dylan, and one about the "Blackflies" in Northern Ontario.

To add variety to the songs, there was Tina Van Tuyl, who sang in Italian, French, Spanish and Jewish. John Burchill, an-

ical advance. He warned that the present course pursued by the Liberal government in the field of economic planning could only lead to a serious recession. Instead of reducing the amount of money available for national growth, Hees felt that money should be made available for the growth of the national product. Perhaps of greatest interest to the student is the fact that Hees came out in favour of free tuition for all university students, embodying the concept of universal accessibility.

The assembly resolved that: "They be in favour of the greater democratization of the Progressive Conservative Party and in particular endorse the principal of a periodic re-appraisal of the National Leadership."

All delegates attending the convention were unanimous in their belief that the meeting was both informative and thought provoking.

other excellent stage entertainer, presented three songs among them the well-known "Springhill Mine Disaster" which took place exactly eight years ago in Nova Scotia.

Miss Paula Clements sang next accompanied by Ron O'Brien on guitar. Her rich warm voice filled the room as she sang three songs among them the popular "Donna."

The grand finale of the evening came when three students from King's College, Miss Marty Pratt, Rob Robie and Bruce Archibald, sang five folk and folk-rock songs. They brought the evening to a successful close.

In the earlier part of the evening Mr. Vernon Buffong a first year Dental student was elected Vice-President of I.S.A. by acclamation. So now the elected executive stand as follows: President, Kee-Saik Cheah; Vice-President, Vernon Buffong; Secretary, Miss Diane Prevatt; and Treasurer, Errol Francis.

The next I.S.A. program will be an International Film Festival featuring four film from other lands each lasting 25 minutes. The programme starts at 7:00 p.m. in Room 21 A and A Building on Friday November 4. All people welcome, admission free.

Campus more cosmopolitan; interest in CUSO heightens

CUSO
By JOAN ROBB
Are Dal students becoming more inclined to humanitarian service? Yes, if the expansion of C.U.S.O. on campus is any indication.

"As Dalhousie becomes more cosmopolitan, and begins to break through some of its conservatism, we will have more volunteers", said Alan Ruffman, C.U.S.O. chairman.

The Canadian University Service Overseas now has 570 volunteers in 35 countries. By 1967, it is hoped there will be 1000 volunteers in the field.

Two Dal students have just begun two-year terms in Africa. Jill Morton of Dartmouth, who graduated with a B.A. in psychology in 1964, is a teacher in Tanzania. John Whidden, grad. studies, is in Western Nigeria, also teaching.

"This time last year", Ruffman said, "there was no one interested. This year already we have three people who are almost ready to apply." He foresees twenty applications from Dal this year. Last year there were four. Alan attributes increased interest to better publicity, and to a desire on the part of Administration and Student Council to encourage the program. Prof. Lionel Lawrence of the English department has recently been appointed faculty advisor to the committee by the President's office.

Prime goal for 1966-67 is "to make C.U.S.O. a household word, and to offer its opportunities to as many Dal students as we can interest". The program will have two parts. During the fall there will be lectures, films, and discussions among different groups, designed to recruit

Retreat at Dal, Nov. 4

A retreat programme sponsored by the Dalhousie Student Union in conjunction with the University Faculty and the Chaplain's Office will begin November fourth with the first of two seminars on the problems facing the university student in today's society.

The first weekend seminar will deal with the problems facing the leaders in student affairs. This will be held on the weekend of November 4, 5, 6, with a group leaving Halifax Friday evening for the United Church Education Centre at Tatamagouche. There will be a nominal charge of ten dollars for the weekend to cover room and board. Leaders of the seminar will be Prof. Allan Cannon of the English Department, Prof. Brookbank of the Commerce Dept., Mr. Wilf Allen of the Y.M.C.A., and Rev. D.F.L. Trivett, Anglican Chaplain at Dalhousie.

It is to be noted that these retreats are not of a religious nature and are designed as primarily discussion groups. They are open to all students and faculty.

Further information on this event can be obtained from any of the following:
Rev. Don Trivett, Chaplain's Office, 423-5707
George Munroe, Student Union Office, 454-3456
Peter Roy, Student Union Office, 422-4125

Council Briefs: Apply now for rooms at Expo

By LINDA GILLINGWATER
Gazette Staff

Accommodation for Expo '67 is 80 per cent booked now. Rooms at the Queen Elizabeth hotel are expensive; College Francaise has been purchased to alleviate this double problem for the student. Cost is \$20 for four nights including breakfast. Reservations are being accepted now. Application forms are available from the Student Council Office.

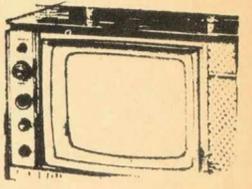
Sixty dollars was voted to send two political science students to a conference at West Point. The topic: National Security of the United States.

The format of this year's Winter Carnival was given by George Munro IV, executive assistant.

High participation and low cost are being emphasized. It will not be city wide; residences and fraternities will be encouraged to participate. Any professional groups will be imported in conjunction with other universities. D.G.D.S. may possibly schedule their production at the same time.

"It's not necessary to have high cost to have enjoyment"; the Carnival will be run on this principle. Some carnival committee members were not consulted. Munroe, "because of the

Great Tube Robbery In The Valley



Dal's Felons Five infiltrate Acadia; carry away TV sets

ROBIN ENDRES
News Editor
In spite of complaints of apathy at Dalhousie, the death rattle of student enthusiasm has been staved off one more time. This is due to the daring exploits of a group of male Dalhousie stu-

dents henceforth referred to as the Felons Five.

In an effort to publicize Fall Festival (October 28-30) and to show Acadia University that not all Dalhousie students have fat fuds, the Felons Five mapped out a fiendish scheme to storm the Baptist Bastille.

Early Tuesday morning, they obtained an empty colour television box from a local retail establishment. Stealthily stalking the streets of Halifax, they collected several green polyethylene bags stuffed with the refuse of local residents. In addition to garbage, the box was filled with several hundred copies of the Dal Gazette and an empty bag from the Dal bookstore. It was then taken to the CN Express, where it was wrapped and bound with metal straps for shipment. Next the Felons Five rented a truck (at the expense of the Fall Festival committee), dressed in deliverymen's clothes, and headed for the Baptist Bastille.

Fearlessly they entered the SUB, and told dilettante coffee-drinking students: 1. A colour TV was to be put in the women's residence. 2. The black and white TV from the women's residence was to be moved to the SUB. 3. The black and white TV in the SUB had been sold and they were there to remove it. No questions were asked. Several students

tried to undermine the integrity of the Felons Five by offering bribes to put the colour TV in the men's residence. Undaunted they loaded TV number 1 into the truck with the assistance of several innocent Acadians.

Using more or less the same technique, the Felons Five expropriated three more sets from various lounges on the Bastille campus. In exchange for the last set, they left the unopened box marked "Colour TV -- CN Express". Their piece de resistance, which they plan to frame, is a signed receipt and bill of lading for the box of garbage.

Three of the Felons Five are in Engineering, one is in Arts and one in Science. "All of us were to have graduated in '67," one of them said wistfully.

Dalhousie student union president John Young called Acadia student president Jim Morrison in an attempt to conciliate because "I'd prefer not to have the R.C.M.P. involved." Morrison grudgingly admitted: "It was cleverly done."

"Hicks is out of town and I didn't want too much trouble," Young said mournfully, but added on a more cheerful note, "He told me he hoped we really raised hell this week-end because then he'd think he's needed when he comes back."

Young raps women

Council parley in Sherriff Hall

By LINDA GILLINGWATER
Managing Editor

Ediot's Note) Council was held in the women's residence Monday night. John Young, Council President, took the opportunity to blast his hosts.

"Is residence life better this year?" If it is then it's because the Dean wants to make it better. All you girls have done over the past few years is gripe and oh yes, occasionally pass a resolution. Guys make more progress in a month than you do in a year."

Comparing the two residences he complained that the girls only follow, not lead. "If you are capable why not attempt to participate at any level?" Girls pay 10 cents for dryers, the boys are free. The girls' library has few books and fewer asstrays. Men have both.

Changes could be made, Young said, but only if the girls, when they do want something, go after it. A canteen could be added, irons provided, another T.V. installed, Victorian furniture abolished, and pictures allowed on walls. All improvements depended upon the girl's initiative which is seriously lacking. The men are designing the new wing of their residence; the girls have done nothing.

The main problem, she felt, was that "we women are afraid to leave our role playing; we've been protecting the male ego for years now." Thunderous applause arose from the 40 residence girls.

She continued: "our main problem is with discrimination; they won't let us hold down top positions and yet the only area in which man is superior is physically. What help is that unless you are a foot ball player?" Shouts and thumps were heard. While many women feel privileged to be the wife of a president "what man would be happy as the husband of a president?" Knowing looks and approving nods were shared among the girls.

"Be careful, she warned, "because the position we may go after next year is the one you men would like to have". The place broke up.

Council moves to the men's residence in two weeks.

Pro Musica here Sunday

The New York Pro Musica will appear in an afternoon concert of Renaissance music at Dalhousie University, on Oct. 30, under the direction of its new musical director, John White.

The Pro Musica, a vocal and instrumental ensemble was founded in 1953, for the performance and study of early music. It was directed by Noah Greenberg, from the time of its inception in 1953 until January 1966.

The post of musical director, left vacant after Mr. Greenberg's death, was filled in June of this year, with the assistance of a selection committee well known in music and fine arts circles.

Council President Young

Law student with 25-hour day

John Young, president of the Dalhousie Student Union, is the "biggest" man on campus.

He is a plump law student, a graduate in Commerce, who is not sure of his plans for the future. As well as being the leader of the Student Union, he is a member of the Liberal Party, and belongs to a local yacht club.

He seldom attends church, describing himself as a "disgruntled Baptist."

Young's joining the Student Council was accidental. A few years ago when the finances for the spectacular Dal Winter Carnival got out of hand, John was asked to help regulate them.

Apparently he was successful, for he became student council treasurer. This year he was elected president.

Council work takes up a "disproportionately large" amount of his time - 25 hours a day said one of his fans, who fed him gum throughout the interview.

As chief executive of the Student Union, he gets blamed if anything goes wrong.

Young says that his biggest problem as president is "to get students as a body interested in some segment of campus activity."

He thinks that the new S.U.B. council members are very good, but is not sure if the team is

as well-balanced as last year's.

Concerning new developments on council, Young said "Course evaluation is about to surface, and something definite is going to be done about student discipline."

When asked about the Atlantic Association of Students conference last weekend, Young commented that the other member universities are beginning to exert their own weight and not letting Dal take all the leads. This is a good thing, he feels.

What does he think about the famous student apathy at Dal? "Dal students are not as apathetic as they may seem. Really, it isn't apathy but complacency."

New medical school opening in '68

Need for anatomical materials increases

By DR. RICHARD L. de C.H. SAUNDERS
Professor of Medicine

When the Governors of Dalhousie University asked the Medical Society of Halifax in 1864 if it would assist in the establishment of a medical school they were turned down flat. One reason, said the society, was that Nova Scotia did not have an Anatomy Act and the society was not prepared to get involved in the grave-robbing (or body-snatching) escapades which were not uncommon in many European and American medical education centres.

Eventually, the Anatomy Act was passed by the Legislature of Nova Scotia, and the Victoria General Hospital was organized as a joint city and provincial venture, and Dalhousie then established its medical school. That was in 1868.

In Newfoundland, Memorial University is now considering the establishment of a medical school, but the situation there is similar to that in Nova Scotia 100 years ago, Newfoundland has no Anatomy Act, but it is just as important that one is passed.

New Brunswick passed its Anatomy Act several years ago, and since that time has been extremely helpful to Dalhousie University in providing the necessary teaching material for medical students, some of whom are from that province.

Like Newfoundland, Prince Edward Island does not yet have an Anatomy Act, but as New Brunswick through a special commission, is also studying the feasibility of a medical school and since plans are rapidly going forward for the establishment of a medical school in Newfoundland, it is important that Anatomy Act legislation be considered by the provinces which do not have it.

The need for anatomical material is just as important today as it was in 1868; students have to understand the function and structure of the human body, and these students are increasing greatly in numbers.

Need will increase

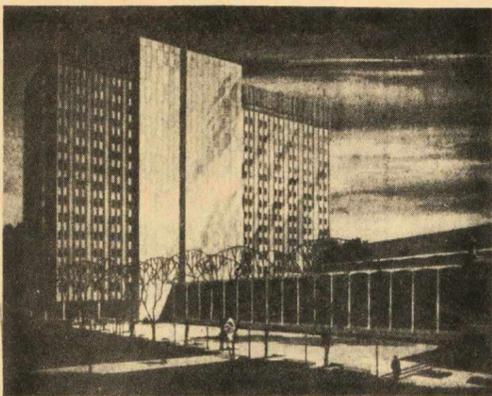
With the opening of the Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building, Dalhousie's new medical school, less than one year away, the number will increase even more.

In addition, recent legislation in Nova Scotia has made it possible for people to bequeath tissues that may be used as grafts to improve the health of someone, or even save a life or restore vision to a blind person. The transplantation of tissues to replace a diseased organ is a tremendous and exciting new area of research. Someone who is killed in an accident may have perfectly healthy organs; transplanted in them may save someone else's life.

It is hoped that in its new Clinical Research Centre (the remodelled Public Health Clinic) Dalhousie University will soon be able to embark on such research; much will be done on animals but at some stage, it may be important to have human tissues.

Meanwhile, an increasing number of people, are showing interest in donating their bodies, or parts of them, for purposes of medical study and research.

This is due in no small part to the frequent, and sometimes excellent coverage given by newspapers and magazines



When this \$7-million, 15-storey medical school, the Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building opens in 1967, the need for anatomical materials is certain to increase.

to advances in medical knowledge. The public is interested in health and in the development of new knowledge that points to the more effective treatment of future patients.

Even so, the public is not wholly aware of some of the modern reasons for the post-mortem examination of the human body. For example, the fact that autopsy may be used to evaluate the effects or effectiveness of new treatment, and so provide new knowledge, might result in future patients being more effectively treated.

Also the end stage of one disease may coexist with an early stage of another and thus the autopsy can be considered a research procedure. In addition, the dead human body has become in recent years a valuable source of organ and tissue grafts (e.g. kidneys, eyes and arteries) that has unexpectedly aided medical science to preserve life and restore health.

Unaware of shortage

The public generally realize that knowledge of the "fearfully and wonderfully made" human body can only be gained first-hand by dissection, for this provides both students and doctors with basic information necessary for the diagnosis, prognosis, and treatment of illness and disease. Yet the public is not aware of the shortage of human material for such purposes.

Medical schools now require human material not only for the training of medical and dental students, but also for graduate training of specialists and for the training of para-

medical groups such as nurses, dental hygienists, and physical therapists.

The problem of procuring human material for medical schools is one that concerns the public, the clergy, and legislators; for the dead human body is surrounded with a spirituality of the deepest concern to man, and both the public and clergy have always been concerned that the process of dissection be carried out with respect and reverence.

The answer to whether this is so is a decisive "yes", for not only are the rules strictly observed at the medical school, but the laws of the medical school under a monetary bond and appoint inspectors to ensure proper use and decent burial according to the religious faith of the individual.

Recently there has been a modification of certain Nova Scotia laws. Recognizing the advances in medical science and the increasing need for research and treatment material, the Legislature of Nova Scotia recently enacted the Human Tissue Act (Statutes of Nova Scotia, 1964, Chapter 5) to make it easier for people to donate their bodies, or parts of them, for medical purposes. Under this act, it is now possible for a person to request that his or her body, or a specified part, or parts, be used after death for therapeutic purposes or for the purposes of medical education or research. The donor may express this in writing at any time, or orally in the presence of at least two witnesses during the last illness.

Legal aspect

As a result there has been an increasing number of requests for answers and instructions concerning such donations, for this act answers the fundamental question as to the legality of willing one's body. It should be noted that the dead body of an individual cannot be sold for any purpose. Nevertheless, it has been recognized by the courts that those persons who are entitled to the possession of and custody of the dead body for the purpose of decent burial have certain legal rights to and in it, which the law recognizes and will protect.

A person desiring to leave his or her body to medical science may obtain and complete a form reading somewhat as follows: "I dedicate my body to medical science. If I die in Nova Scotia, I direct (clause A) that should any part or parts of my body be useful for transplanting to another person, such part or parts may be removed for this purpose, and (Clause B) that thereafter my body shall go to Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, at once and be used by that institution for the study of anatomy and furtherance of medical practice and research. Should I die outside of Nova Scotia my body shall go to the nearest medical school."

If the donor disapproves of clause A, he or she should delete it, and the donor's signature should be made in the presence of two witnesses. Such forms, together with full information regarding disposition of the body on death are obtainable from Dalhousie University medical school.

The medical staff of Dalhousie recognizes that the act of donation is one involving deep personal feeling, and that such donations do not mean a discarding of traditional faith. This does not interfere with the observance of the customary religious rites.



the campus

Expansion fund

Alumni donations total \$1-million

Donations by alumni of Dalhousie University to the university's expansion fund have now passed the \$1 million mark, and the fund total now stands at \$1,110,861, Bruce G. Irwin, Director of Alumni Affairs, said yesterday.

Mr. Irwin, who is also director of the expansion fund, said that a recent gift of \$5,000 from an alumnus/alumni, raised to \$1,004,123 the total donated by alumni.

Of the balance of the \$1,110,861, \$5,106,738 had been donated by non-alumni, individuals and corporations.

The remaining \$5 million was in the form of two \$2,500,000 grants from each of the federal and Nova Scotia governments as assistance towards the capital construction cost of the Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building, Dalhousie's new medical school and the major Nova Scotia Confederation centennial project. Fund target is \$16,500,000.

Dickson, Yogis join Dal Faculty of Law

Two recent graduates of Dalhousie University's law School, have returned to join the teaching staff of the Faculty of Law, Dr. Henry D. Hicks, the president has announced.

W.F. Dickson, who has been appointed an assistant professor of law, obtained his bachelor's degree from Dalhousie in 1965 and his master's from Harvard in 1966. He was awarded the Viscount Bennett scholarship for postgraduate study of the Canadian Bar Association and a Frank Knox Memorial Fellowship from Harvard. He will lecture in judicial remedies and assist in courses in legal research and writing, and legislation.

J.A.L. Yogis, appointed an assistant professor of law, obtained his Bachelor of Law degree from Dalhousie in 1964 and was awarded a graduate fellowship and a Sir James Dunn graduate scholarship in the same year. He will lecture on legal institutions and processes, agency, and will assist in legal research and writing.

The appointment of Malachi C. Jones as associate professor (part time) has also been announced. He received his bachelor's degree from Dalhousie in 1951 and has engaged in the practice of law with the Nova Scotia Attorney General's department since 1952. He is a senior solicitor in the department and was recently appointed legislative counsel. Mr. Jones will conduct a class in criminal law and act as director of legislative research at the Law School.

Bennett speaks today

Dr. Peter B. Bennett of the Defence Research Medical Laboratories, Toronto, will be the guest speaker at the graduate colloquium of Dalhousie University's psychology department today.

Dr. Bennett, whose lecture will begin at 4 p.m. in Room 218 of the Arts and Administration Building, will talk about underwater physiology and behaviour.

Until this fall, Dr. Bennett was working as a senior scientist at the Royal Naval Physiological Laboratory in England, doing research on inert gas narcosis and related problems encountered in deep sea diving.

He came to Canada to direct underwater physiology group at the Defence Research Medical Laboratories, where a wet-dry pressure chamber has been installed.

Dr. Bennett is the author of a recent book, Etiology of compressed air intoxication and inert gas narcosis, as well as of a number of research papers in technical journals.

Architecture School at Tech plan film series

The Nova Scotia Technical College's School of Architecture will run a series of films during the academic year.

The films which have been chosen for their architectural or design content will be shown at 1.25 p.m. at the School of Architecture. The schedule is as follows:

Nov. 3 -- Juggendstall Modern Dutch Architecture; Nov. 17 -- Art in Exhibition; Nov. 24 -- Finland design; Jan. 19 -- Discovering color; Jan. 26 -- Holland's Cornerstone; Feb. 2 -- Around My Way, Dance Squared, A Chairy Tale; Feb. 16 -- From Doric to Gothic; Feb. 23 -- Cathedral of Chartres; Mar. 9 -- Building a New World; Mar. 16 -- How to Look at a City; Mar. 30 -- A Lesson in Geometry; and April 13 -- Discovering Perspective, Lines Horizontal and Vertical, Fiddle-De-Dee.

Notice to Science Students

After several years of futile attempts to generate interest in general meetings of biologists, chemists, geologists, mathematicians, and physicists, it became clear that the Science Society must change its framework. The new concept is one in which Clubs associated with the various disciplines, i.e. biology, physics, etc., hold meetings of interest to Science students in those disciplines. Meetings will always be open to all Science students, however, and when a meeting of general interest is planned by one club, all other clubs will be invited to attend.

Science Society funds will be available with some restrictions to the individual clubs. Some clubs may set up a membership fee, but this will not restrict attendance at general meetings and may be used for special projects, for which Science Society funds may not be used. The setting up of a membership fee will, of course, restrict to some extent the eligibility of the club for Science Society funds.

The Science Society Executive Council will have the responsibility for general social activities for all Science students, for sports, and for distribution of Science Society funds. The Executive Council will consist of 12 members: President, Secretary, Treasurer, the three Science representatives or the Council of Students, a male and a female sports representative, a publicity chairman, and the presidents of the four clubs now existing. The presidents of newly formed Scientific Clubs will be admitted as soon as the club is recognized. General meetings which will really be combined meetings of the clubs, will be held at least three times yearly, for business purposes. Club meetings will be held every month, for each club.

The Executive Council set-up may appear unnecessarily large, but as the Society grows, the number of people needed for administration will increase.

MEETING FOR NOMINATING SCIENCE QUEEN AND REVISION CONSTITUTION
CHEM THEATRE
TUES., NOV. 1, 11:30 A.M.

Signed,
THE EXECUTIVE

First-hand info on professions

Dalhousie students wishing to obtain first-hand information about a particular profession or occupation may arrange for a personal appointment with an Alumnus engaged in that profession, through the Alumni Counselling Service, Alumni Office, Room 133, Arts and Administration Building.

This special service for Dalhousie students is being sponsored for the first time this year by the Dalhousie Alumni Association.

Aquatron: major step in marine biology research

The construction of an aquatron at Dalhousie University would be a major step forward in the development of marine biology, long hindered by the lack of desirable research facilities, Dr. Henry D. Hicks, president of Dalhousie, said yesterday.

Dr. Hicks, who welcomed the announcement by Health Minister Allan J. MacEachen that the Atlantic Development Board would contribute \$2 million toward the capital cost of the aquatron, said the establishment of a research facility of such an advanced nature ought to be met with enthusiasm.

The aquatron, however, was only the first phase of an extensive development in marine sciences and research that the university planned, said Dr. Hicks. Its construction would mark the start of the first major development on the western portion of Studley campus; the development of an Arts and Science complex would relate the aquatron and marine biology facilities to expanding departments of the Faculty of Arts and Science.

A preliminary plan, said Dr. Hicks, proposed a basic approach in distributing units around a common structure which would have a common floor, service and parking facilities, giving an overall courtyard effect, but with three levels, the roof of each of which would form paved terraces.

Dr. Hicks emphasized that while the plan was only preliminary, its concept of trunk and branches growing westward from the present Arts and Administration Building would allow considerable flexibility in the distribution of the units and the nature and position of future extensions.

The aquatron, said Dr. Hicks, would enable aquatic research to be done on aquatic plants and animals under closely controlled conditions of light, pressure and salinity. It would be housed in the basement of a modest high-rise building, with an adequate supply of fresh or salt water to be equally available.

The name "aquatron", said Dr. Hicks, had been coined because the facility was a significant departure from any existing aquarium or aquatic experimental equipment.

The purpose would be to create in a laboratory conditions encountered by marine animals and plants in their natural habitat. Investigators would be able to control simultaneously the more important variables in the aquatic environment — light, heat, salinity, clarity, flow rate, ionic ratios, and gas composition of water.

A high-pressure laboratory would be included because pressure was an obvious factor of marine environment, and the study of high pressures on bacteria, protozoa, and smaller metazoa — which has received some attention — would be extended to research on the effects on deep-sea organisms, such as fish, crustaceans, and other life.

While the final design of the aquatron has not been approved, it will include two large pools and smaller units. Each tank will have viewing ports and apparatus on the perimeter for diving nets or other sampling devices. The tanks will be made of reinforced concrete and lined with plastic or plastic paint. Additional service equipment will include a machine shop, a sea water reservoir, and constant temperature rooms.

It is estimated that at least 10 professional scientists and 50 pre- and post-doctoral students will be able to conduct their research with the aquatron. Training will be specifically in basic subjects such as biology, microbiology, biochemistry and chemistry.

Dr. Walter Trost, former Dean of Graduate Studies at Dalhousie, and now vice-president of the University of Calgary, was involved in the preliminary moves to establish the aquatron. When the proposal to establish the



Sweater Girl
(Jennifer Johnson)

aquatron was announced several years ago, Dalhousie sought advice from several firms of consulting engineers and architects. Thomas Riddick and Associates of New York, a firm which

First production: Nov. 2-5

Workshop ready for Richard II

Final rehearsals are in progress for Dalhousie Drama Workshop's production of Shakespeare's Richard II, to be presented from Nov. 2 to Nov. 5 inclusive in the university gymnasium.

The workshop's first production of the 1966-67 season, Richard II tells the story of the toppling of a king. Directed by Lionel H. Lawrence of the university's English department and the Drama Workshop, the play will be performed on the relatively new thrust stage in the gymnasium.

Heading the cast is Dr. John Ripley, also of the English de-

partment and director of the workshop, who portrays Richard II. The king's uncles, York and Gaunt, will be played by Douglas French and Tom Dunphy, both students at Dalhousie.

Bolingbroke, the man who became king, will be portrayed by Hamilton McClymont, and the king's supporters — Northumberland, Ross and Willoughby — are played by Ivan Blake, Alex Jones and Peter Morrison.

Nancy White will play the

queen, and Leslie Campbell and Jane Purves her ladies-in-waiting. The Duchess of Gloucester will be portrayed by Madeleine Lejeune, and the Duchess of York by Isabell White.

Others in the cast include, Lloyd Gesner, Phil Phelan, Peter Roy, Hugh Williamson, Michael Bradley, John Wright, Fred Giffin, Jim Archibald, Peter Hinton, Dave Archibald, Buckle MacNutt and Jean Paul Chavy.

The forty-six roles in the play will be shared by the cast of 26. Tickets at \$1.10 and \$1.65 are available from the Drama Workshop, 6188 South Street, phone number 923-4143, or 429-1420 (local 347).

RICHARD II

Onstage in the Dalhousie Gymnasium with the Drama Workshop players, Nov. 2-5.



DR. HENRY D. HICKS



• Policy unstable
• Cliquish

• Nothing to say
• Too much sex

Gazette gets the "cookie"

By LINDA GILLINGWATER

Gazette staffers sit around fifteen or twenty hours a week and churn out a paper. Is the paper interesting, vital, controversial, or even read? In an attempt to answer this question we solicited a number of opinions from you, the student, for whom we are working. Since it is your paper we wanted to see if we were satisfying you.

Gazette: Do you read our paper?

John Fulton: I read it out of curiosity but I don't think it has anything to say. The paper hasn't found a stable policy.

Harsh Gavsie: I sit right down and read the whole thing. Tim and his staff are doing a wonderful job.

Ian Ball: I look at it but I don't take it seriously. It's not an important newspaper, that's all. Interest is missing. I don't think it is worth reading carefully; it has such an undergraduate mentality.

George Munroe: Yes of course I read it. I read the editorials first. I think that they are excellent.

Canteen girls: We all read it. I look at the pictures first. But it's all the same thing. There is too much sex in the editorials. I don't want to hear about the seamy side of life. You don't need all that in a college newspaper. You can read dirty books or see movies to get THAT.

Wendy Henry and Bonnie Lebowitz: Yes we do. We just start at the beginning and read it through. It's fairly interesting.

Gazette: What do you feel the orientation of the paper should be—towards campus or national and international issues?

Harsh Gavsie: It isn't a place for world news. There should be more campus news. The Student Council is covered adequately but the societies aren't.

Canteen girls: There isn't enough originality. No matter what is covered it is mostly university press, not enough Dal people. It's



BONNIE LEBOWITZ



PROF. L.H. LAWRENCE



DR. H.S. WHITTIER



GEORGE MUNROE



BRENSON YAZER

thing that you'd like to see added, or any comments that you'd like to make about feature, sports or news stories?

Harsh Gavsie: The Gazette is just as much a clique as people say Council is. People are intimidated by the pseudo-intellectual facade of some members of the staff. They're too aloof.

Canteen girls: Nancy White's column was hysterical. There should be more columns and the paper should be better organized. I haven't heard one word about working on the Gazette all year. It was good when Peter Plant was the cartoonist. Now the cartoon is never pertinent or funny. I think the people on campus think you are too radical.

John Fulton: A fair job. Things that can't be covered with interest should be forgotten. You are condescending towards drama; you feel you have to be cultured or something and that's why it's covered. Sports are fairly well covered. People have the impression that you are an "in

group". The humour in the paper is of a very low level. It's great to have suspended judgement but the editorials don't say anything.

Brenson Yazer: A wonderful job especially since some people are too lazy even to pick it up.

Ian Ball: The paper isn't a clique now like it used to be; this is a good thing. Interest is missing however.

George Munroe: The editorials are excellent this year. The paper as a whole is better than many. It isn't cluttered with pictures. Humour would be nice but a lot of pseudo-humour would ruin it; you have only to look at the paper of a few years back to see what I mean. To a certain extent all groups are "in" groups but if people aren't prepared to walk through the door and say: "I want to write and where's a job" then they don't deserve to.

Bonnie and Wendy: It's fairly interesting but I don't think too

much about it.

Gazette: Have you ever considered working for the Gazette to improve its calibre?

Canteen girls: I haven't seen how you could. There are no posters or anything. I haven't heard a word all year. Hardly anybody knows how to get on it.

John Fulton: No I haven't thought about contributing myself. I'm apathetic and I wish that you would stop calling me and my friends apathetic.

Ian Ball: No, I'm very apathetic.

Wendy and Bonnie: No, I guess I just haven't had time. Two faculty members were also approached for their comments.

Doctor H.S. Whittier: (English professor) Yes I read it. There has been an improvement over the past years in the coverage of student stuff. But you seem to be focusing too much on bonfires and that sort of thing. There are other things that so-called fun activities. I'd like to see more of the student as student than student as beer drinker. The editorials are peripheral and made to sound as if they are central. The paper should be the student's voice questioning the courses they are being offered. The student has a certain responsibility. A system is only sound if it is questioned all the time.

Prof. L. H. Lawrence: (Drama professor): There are bigger re-

sponsibilities of the paper than just Hell is... You have to consider: "What are the issues in day by day life?" You have to realize that you have something to say and then say it. You should be confident about what you believe and think, face it with an honesty of approach, and then say it.

What else they said we will not divulge; we're stealing the ideas and running them as our own in forthcoming issues.

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HERSH GAUSIE

a college paper; who wants to read about Toronto.

John Fulton: There are 101 different societies. Most of them don't do anything anyway so why cover them? The orientation should be towards the campus. If anyone is interested in world issues they can get it in the New York Times. Last thing that I want to read is about some starving Ottawa student giving her life to the Africans.

Brenson Yazer: Towards the campus. That's what the paper should do. I'd also like to see coverage of car races.

Ian Ball: The editorials don't discuss important issues so I'd like to see some international coverage of them.

George Munroe: For the first time in two years sufficient attention has been given to campus activities. Perhaps there could be a bit more on the residences. If I want to read national news I can read the daily papers.

Wendy and Bonnie: I prefer to see campus activities, but I've never really thought about it.

Gazette: Do you have any specific complaints about the paper, any-

SUDDENLY YOU'RE THE CENTRE OF ATTENTION IN



Glenayr
Kitten
SWEATERS, SKIRTS, SLIMS

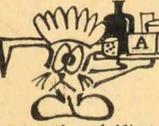
Picture yourself in this medium weight "Fair Isle" cardigan! It's just bursting with detail around the neckline in colours to enhance the rest of this delightful long sleeve shetland and mohair cardigan, in many of the warm new shades for Fall. Set your cardigan off with the perfect partner—a fully-lined matching 100% pure wool skirt, woven from superfine English Botany. It's dry-cleanable with colours to perfectly match all Kitten Botany pure wool sweaters. At all fine shops everywhere.

Without this label it is not a genuine KITTEN.

once again Lapinette by Tonkerz



Little Lappy covers conversationally under the threat of tuition tantalization.



Lappy ponders plodding through piles of vigorous vitamins as a health food haven helper.



Happiness is a thing called tuition, the opposite of which is out-of-tuition.



A loan lent should be wisely spent...

"MY BANK" to multitudinous many.
Bofm
The bank of montreal

campus bank
a capital idea.

ah hah! said a meany in the registrar's office. it is tuition time again!

Great gillies! said lapinette. tuition time usually means like money, the hollow feeling that somehow accompanies an empty piggybank, and sundry circumstances of similar sorrow.

Lappy was about to throw in the carrot and get a job as a waitress in a health food shop when, in a fit of rampant recollection, she thought of her friendly bank-type manager.

he explained to her all about the government-backed student loan bit.

Good gosh! she gasped. then I don't have to worry about a thing!

So she ramped down town and purchased a whole new fancy wardrobe.

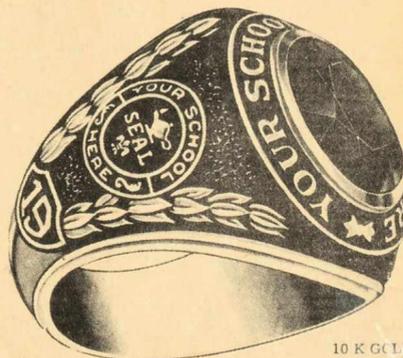
she has another appointment with her bank manager tomorrow. Guess why.

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CLASSIFIED scholarship plan

HAMILTON (CUP) — If the gowy Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, promised federal scholarships, a Lidents here recently.

Ralph Cowan said finance minist moves in postponing medicare, edu Prince Edward Island causeway are "They are going to save money has not yet been spent," the mem students.

Mr. Cowan was taking part in a Resolved that the CBC's role as a should be terminated.



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Up students!

Students take examination to justify their position in the university. What do professors do?

In some schools the standard is "publish or perish". The result is there is more garbage being published today than at any time in history.

At most colleges the professor's position is as secure as his relationship with the administration and the chairman of his department. If the professor manages to satisfy these overseers he may be granted tenure for life. This means that he can never be fired except for "moral turpitude".

The defenders of the system say tenure is a safeguard of academic freedom. Their argument is: tenure gives faculty a freedom of action. It prevents the administration from enforcing a party line.

It does not work that way.

To obtain tenure (at Dalhousie it may be granted after one year) a professor must obtain a recommendation from his department chairman, and it is the administration that grants or denies the recommendation.

Therefore, under this system, controlled by the administration, it is extremely unlikely that rebels and reformers will gain tenure.

Leaving aside the question of whether one man (a department head) should use his subjective standards or the opinions of competing faculty members to decide another man's academic proficiency, there are other more direct criticisms of the system.

Tenure is wrong because it destroys initiative. A certain amount of security and freedom is essential if the academic is to function. As excess is stultifying.

It gives some professors a position which is shared by only one other person in the modern, western, democratic world - the Pope. Even the Queen of England can be removed by parliament.

The Gazette believes that student opinion should be a factor in evaluating the competence of lecturers. The administration would do the actual hiring and firing but the students would have a say in assessing the performance of the staff.

We want to be loved

This week the Gazette decided to try a taste of its own medicine. In previous issues, both this year and in the past, we have often conducted opinion polls on everything from the effectiveness of the student's council to the percentage of virgins on campus. The poll is effective as a news angle because it uses the opinions of a random sample of students and therefore has a strong element of objectivity. It is also a useful weapon for exposing the various faults of different aspects of university life. It was time for us to come under fire.

Some of the results of the poll conducted by Managing Editor Linda Gillingwater and published on page 3 of this issue were predictable. Others were not. This editorial is not meant as a rationalization or justification, but an honest appraisal of where we went wrong, how we can rectify our mistakes, and how you can help us.

One not-so-surprising criticism is the lack of coverage of campus material. We are too concerned with issues beyond the campus, and what local coverage we do have is not lively enough, several students felt. It's been said before but we'll say it again: The Gazette is your newspaper. We cannot create news when it doesn't exist. If any student wants coverage of his organization or any aspect of his campus activity - write an article.

This brings us to a central problem: It is very difficult for editors to dig out stories and think up ideas for stories when they are too busy typing, editing, proof-reading and distributing the paper to the campus where it comes out. We are desperate, understaffed. Typists, photographers, reporters, reviewers and other features writers, and circulation men are urgently needed. This is where you come in.

One of the really surprising results of the poll was the fact that many students felt that Gazette staffers are too much an exclusive clique "just like the student council!" To be honest, this is both true and false.

The new system would recognize that not all professors can be expected to be effective lecturers. There are members of the academic community - probably the most important - who justify their position not by teaching but by doing research and publishing. Unfortunately, today these people are often forced to spend their time lecturing undergraduates. The result is mutual boredom and frustration.

The lecture method is only one of the learning techniques, but as long as the university feels it has merit and insists that students attend lectures then the university has an obligation to provide the best lecturers possible.

The overworked argument that the new system would result in the elimination of a number of knowledgeable men whose only fault is they can not communicate, is not valid.

If the man can not communicate his ideas in a written or verbal form, what use is he to the academic community.

Does a student evaluation mean a popularity contest?

This need not be the case. There are questions which will produce meaningful results. Here is a sample:

Integration of lecture material: poor, below average, average, above average, exceptional.

Presentation of various viewpoints other than lecturer's own: poor, below average, average, above average, exceptional.

Obviously this is not a complete survey. For this reason the Gazette invites all of you to drop us a note and outline (giving examples where possible) what you think a good lecturer should be.

The Gazette reserves the right to publish results at a future date without the name of the contributor if he or she so desires. More than anything we are interested in finding out if you have strong opinions on the issue.

Let us know.

If a group of students have similar goals, and are working very hard to attain these goals, the result is inevitably a tightly-knit group. At the Atlantic Regional Canadian University Press Conference at Acadia University Thanksgiving weekend, we all felt justifiably proud for the simple reason that our newspaper was the best among those represented at the conference. In addition to boozing it up, we were the only ones present who actually did some work besides attending all the meetings. As a result, we were able to turn out a reasonably good paper in spite of the fact that most of the staff was out of town for three days.

One thing, however, must be made absolutely clear: we may be a closely-knit group, and we may take pride in our work, but we are definitely not an exclusive clique. We are only too willing to share both the work and the rewards of putting out a newspaper. With one or two exceptions, no one on the entire staff had any professional experience previous to working for the Gazette. Most of us learned from scratch and if a reporter is competent, it is not because he or she is an intellectual snob, but because they are willing to undergo a short period of feeling unsure of themselves before gaining the confidence which comes from experience.

On final criticism, and this one came from the faculty, was that the paper dealt with peripheral issues. The Gazette is one of the most powerful tools on this campus, and as such should be used to treat the really important issues which affect each and every student. For a start, we are implementing an informal professor evaluation. We just can't say it often enough: "It's your newspaper your mouthpiece." If there is anything at Dalhousie you feel is worth blowing the top off, we're with you all the way. Any issue of importance is worth the time spent organizing and researching an article for it. Remember, it is a tradition of the press that there are no sacred cows. We care. Do you?

Editor's Note: This is a copy of a speech that was given by Wayne Hankey, student president at King's, at the Canadian Union of Students congress held at Dalhousie in September. Hankey was not given a chance to win, but after this address he came within a few votes of scoring an upset. The speech was considered of such merit that CUS had it reprinted. The Gazette believes that if you will expend the effort to read it you will learn a great deal about what a student should be.

Domine praeses, delegations, videntes; META PHYSICA Aristotelis Octo: "Et enim intellectus actus, vita."

COMMENTARIA Sanctae Thomae Aquinatis, Doctoris Angelici: "Operatio sequitur esse."

Mr. Chairman, delegates, observers: From the eighth book of the METAPHYSICS of Aristotle, or rather, the ninth: "Intellectual actuality is life."

From the COMMENTARY of St. Thomas Aquinas, the Angelic Doctor, "Operation follows being - Operatio sequitur esse."

"All men by nature desire to know," - first book of METAPHYSICS of Aristotle.

All men suppose what is called wisdom to deal with first causes and first principles of things.

The wise man must not be ordered, but must order (Also from the first book of the METAPHYSICS.)

These principles are in precise contradiction to those expressed by Mr. Armstrong. He says: form must follow function. I say, on the other hand, operation follows actual being. The concrete thing with its own particular form or nature is what is prior; its function, operation follows from this. It is from the nature of the student that his function follows; there is a casual relation between what a thing is and what it does. Any other view is to deny order in the world - and I mean that.

My three principles; number one: My principles are in opposition to any false separation between thought and the practical, and between student as student and the political man. The student is the most radical member of society and if the student union is not the most revolutionary element of society, it is simply because its members are not truly students. The student is essentially radical and revolutionary because he is concerned, as Aristotle says, with the principles and causes of things - with the principles and causes of actions. No finite limited conditions of the practical world restrain him - he is free.

What we need in this union is real students. It is an amazing thing, I think, that in the qualifications that were given for candidates, only my mover mentioned what I studied. This, I think, is really remarkable. I have, however, taken some time to discover what the other people who have proceeded me study.

I found that one is an English student. We must beware of English students. English students are Sophists - ask Aristotle.

But now quite seriously, English students are Sophists, and I think the speech of a certain member who came before us has indicated this. It was a mere arbitrary adoption of principles - a mere stance. That's how you get ahead in English departments. If you can only adopt the most peculiar stance in the department.

Now, to go on with a few more comments about freedom. If a student is free, it is because he is free from the particular society in which he lives. He belongs to society, but he is not of the society. As the theologians say, he is in the world, but not of the world. And if he is free simply because he does not merely act, but judges the principles of his actions, his life as a student must be consciously political and moral.

The student community must be thoroughly and completely political. How is this to be effected?

Secondly dialectics shows us - and I am here referring of course to the study of Hegel (no one here would DARE mention a certain man whose name begins with "M"). The study of dialectics makes it clear that thought, consciousness, does not arise from a vacuum. Thought and the good become universal, become common through their internal conflict. Put the same point theologially.

COMMENT ON THE RELATIVELY LOW NUMBER OF FAILURES (5.2%) IN SOCIOLOGY/ANTHROPOLOGY 100, 1965-1966

1. WHAT IS THE AIM OF THE COURSE?

a) To add to the intellectual experience of the student while introducing him to a range of very new information and to some indication of the perspectives of modern sociology and social anthropology. It is important to stress that this is an introduction in the true sense.

b) To provide a minimum background for students who may decide to take further work in the field, possibly with the object of specializing. Those who do intend at least major concentration also take a required second-year course which may be seen as an advanced introduction.

SEE ALSO 1 (c), INCLUDING AT BOTTOM OF PAGE 2.

ment, you're sure to be made head.

Another gentleman who I've heard of is studying political science and international affairs - a pragmatic approach. This is the kind of person who thinks that everything can be arranged. Mine is the view that all forms of abstract pragmatism separate from thought are by definition impossible for the student. He is committed already to the actuality of thought, that is, thought as an activity - thought as, on the one hand, being free, and on the other hand, manifesting itself.

I think that what I've already said about freedom of thought ought to be followed up a little with specifics. Now I'm not going to deal very much with specific matters in my speech, mainly because I've already indicated during the Congress my position on many questions, and I believe that the practical does have its own conditions and I am not prepared to indicate my position on questions which are going to come up one year from now.

However, on this matter of the freedom of the student, I think I ought to make one comment. I address this particularly to the Maritime region, but I think it is something that we can all consider. The people in the Maritimes do not think they are free; they are run from what they call Upper Canada (as much as the people from Toronto hate to be called Upper Canadians, this is what we call them) - now I want to go on to say why they don't think they're free, and what we can do about it.

To refer to my second principle, "Operatio sequitur esse" - the relationship between the being, the concrete actuality of a thing and its operation. We ought to be very clear about the dialectical relation between thought and the concrete thing. As long as people in the Maritimes are incapable of succeeding in practical affairs, in arranging things to their satisfaction, in acting freely, they are going to think that they are unfree. It's a vicious circle. On the other hand, the only way that people on campus and people in the provinces in general can demonstrate their real freedom is to begin to act, begin to mobilize, begin to do. Only once they have had the experience of doing and acting freely, of running their own lives, of politicizing their own campuses, are they going to be relevant either to this nation of Canada or to the Canadian Union of Students.

Now, to go on with a few more comments about freedom. If a student is free, it is because he is free from the particular society in which he lives. He belongs to society, but he is not of the society. As the theologians say, he is in the world, but not of the world. And if he is free simply because he does not merely act, but judges the principles of his actions, his life as a student must be consciously political and moral.

The student community must be thoroughly and completely political. How is this to be effected? Secondly dialectics shows us - and I am here referring of course to the study of Hegel (no one here would DARE mention a certain man whose name begins with "M"). The study of dialectics makes it clear that thought, consciousness, does not arise from a vacuum. Thought and the good become universal, become common through their internal conflict. Put the same point theologially.

The implications of this politicalization: Bureaucrats are out. Most of you are finished. People will not be elected because they can run dances or because they can run finance committees. These people will be the servants of principle; not the dictators of principle. Discussions will be carried on within the whole context of action and its principles - not in the mere abstract rhetorical eristic argument of such forms as the forensic society. Political causes will be debated in real relationship to what we can and must do - not in the mere toy of the Model Parliament.

ing reduction of standards in any way.

Dear Gazette people, Entirely I admit the fault has been mine in that I have submitted everything too late. I appreciate your problems and applaud your efforts.

However, in view of the situation having changed due to the passage of time.

A) My reference to your original piece on attendance at campus religious services has become meaningless. Will you print ANY part of my letter of two weeks ago?

Briefly, we want to convey the message to the almost 1/4 of your readers who are Catholics or Anglicans that there is a MASS EVERY Tuesday at 11:45 and Anglican service at 12:30. Also some sort of direction as to where the Chapel is would be desirable.

Let me end with a question. Would it have improved the quality of the course in any way to have graded in a manner which ensured that these students, (1/3 of all those presently passing) in fact failed the course outright? Surely good education should wherever possible be rewarding experience and not simply arbitrary or punishing one.

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In Perspective

Hankey almost voted CUS leader

Wayne Hankey: King of Kings

Picture a tall ungainly lad in a Huron College-type morbid gown and tattered ill-fitting suit.

Picture the same lad with glasses dangling near the end of a long nose and an armful of philosophy books.

Got it? Well, that dear is Wayne Hankey and the dear ran for the 1967-68 president of the Canadian Union of Students at the Halifax national conference this month - and almost won.

He was a dark horse for sure. Good old Hankey.

His nominator described him as "a good sport".

He said CUS would have the opportunity of having a philosopher king for president - "a true link with god".

Hankey, of Nova Scotia's King College was described as "the king of kings".

Hankey's seconder was Kings College itself which announced that "everyone of our 300 students are behind him".

When Hankey rose to speak, the 180 delegates cheered.

Even if he did get his large spectacles repeatedly tangled in the platform microphone cord.

"This thing wasn't invented when I began my study of Aristotle," apologized theology student Hankey, pointing to the mike.

After much Latin, Hankey got down to business and really served up a "hard line" speech on the student movement. "What we need in this union is real students," said Hankey as he caught the lightness of the situation once again. "We must be wary of English students - English students are sophists. . . ask Aristotle."

ments which now exist. I think that we have to take example here from UGEQ. UGEQ has taken the stand that it is against the promotion of this kind of abstract and eristic argument in the academic community. It is time to insist that we as students take ourselves seriously and the questions that we debate, we debate them seriously.

And just since we've mentioned UGEQ, I would like to at this moment mention that if I elected, Monsieur Daniel Latouche has offered to run as my Vice-President. (Cheers and table-thumping).

My program can be reduced to this formula: As politicians, in the student community, we must be students, that is, we must fight our campaigns on the basis of principles.

We do this in any case, (as my dear friend Mr. Charlie Boylan has pointed out. Mr. Boylan is very skilled in dialectic. However, I'm not so very certain whether I could put dialectic (Hegelian) after his name.) We must remember that in any case if we run our campaigns on another basis - not on the basis of principle, but merely within the existing order of things, we are in fact supporting the principle of the status quo. No position is a position for the status quo. But we must take positions, we must be political, constantly.

That is to say, we must be political as students, as thinking people. This happens on some campuses already, and I think McGill is an excellent example of such campuses, and I think that the authority with which the McGill demonstration, excuse me, the McGill delegation, has spoken at this Congress indicates the effect for CUS and for our student bodies and for our obligations and responsibilities as student leaders which this kind of politicalization will entail. Our mandate will be clear, our discussion will be done before we arrive at CUS. We will already



Western's newspaper wrote about Hankey but couldn't spell his name.

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In his kind of student union, Hankey said "bureaucrats are out. "Most of you are finished," he giggled feverishly, waving his gown at the assembled student government heads.

Keeping to a subject, he said "the philosophy department devotes themselves to technical considerations of mere technical considerations."

His speech ended with another happening as Hankey, one skinny foot on a chair and the other somewhere near the floor, declared, "What this union needs is students. . . I am a student."

"This is my testimony," he added flourishing his theology gown.

And "This is the union of students".

Again applause, cheers, then a standing ovation.

All in good fun eh!!!

Hankey thought so. So did the delegates.

They laughed and cheered and applauded.

But late, late that night, somewhere in a dark corner of a bedroom in the Dalhousie University men's residence, one vote counter whispered to a friend what the real count of the vote was.

And in another part of the residence, a drunk Hankey stirred and smiled in his sleep.

be conscious of the principles, action will be our orientation here, not a mere catharsis or as someone said, a diarrhea.

The second side of my little jingle is that as students, we must be politicians. This is necessary because of the unity of thought and action which I have already cited from Blessed Thomas and the Philosopher.

This is, I believe, a necessity simply because the university has a position in society which no other institution can fulfill. It is the only institution which is able effectively to abstract itself from the particular condition in which it finds itself and to judge the whole principle of the society in which we are set. So first as students we must be politicians because it is our duty to the society.

Secondly, it is our duty to the university. The gentleman who spoke earlier this evening, Mr. Doucet, said that this was the age of the specialist. It is the age of the liberal Anglo-Saxon division of everything. Nothing is related to anything else, except through the corporations. We must oppose this; we must assert the unity of the educational endeavour. It is clear in the very word university: the unity of all the diverse and finite and particular sciences which make up the university. And this unity is not merely external, but it is in fact a unity which belongs to the very nature of thinking, that thinking always brings itself back to its principle. This unity is found in action. Action as a community requires the unity which conflict is. That seems a very peculiar statement - that conflict is unity, but in fact, it is only when groups of people must act together that all the particular sides come into the conflict. While we must affirm this unity, we must be conscious of the fact of the division of everything in the multiversity. The administration are too committed to the status quo to do anything about it.

Letters to the Editor:

2. WHAT IS ATTEMPTED IN GRADING?

a) Given that student performance is a function of the quality of the teaching process, it is still necessary to ensure that grossly unsatisfactory students do not obtain any credit for their course.

b) To discriminate between minimally satisfactory students and those who show proof of hard work, careful and systematic thought, and an ability to integrate and synthesize the course materials.

c) The following breakdown of grades for Sociology, 100, 1965-66, shows that while the overall number of failures was relatively small, 43.2% of students obtained grades over 60% while only 25.6% gained second class standing or better. I would call your attention to the number of students with the minimum passing grade of 50%, and in particular to the number obtaining a grade of 55% or less

Under 50 50 51-55

13 22 61

(5.2%) (8.8%) (24.4%)

3. DOES A SMALL NUMBER OF FAILURES MEAN THAT AN INTRODUCTORY COURSE IS POOR OR TOO EASY?

Not necessarily.

a) The breakdown of course grades should suggest that discrimination was in fact made between the better students and those who were simply able to pass the course.

b) While there is no department policy regarding failure rates, (e.g., there is no suggestion of grading to a predetermined curve), we should become concerned if the failure rate in an introductory course become relatively high, e.g., 20% or more. In this case, my own tendency would be to look at the quality of the course and the teaching process and not the supposed idleness or stupidity of the student body; assuming reasonable entrance requirements.

c) The correct interpretation of these comments would be; we wish to see the largest possible number of students obtain at least a minimum passing grade in Sociology/Anthropology 100, and do not view this position as imply-

ing reduction of standards in any way.

4. FINAL COMMENT

In addition to the 5.2% who failed Sociology 100 in 1965-66, 33.2% of students completing all the course requirements obtained grades between 50 and 55%. This means that 1/3 of all passing students were unable to secure any "merit" points toward their Bachelor's degree under the new regulations (see page 69 in the University Calendar, 1966-67).

Let me end with a question. Would it have improved the quality of the course in any way to have graded in a manner which ensured that these students, (1/3 of all those presently passing) in fact failed the course outright? Surely good education should wherever possible be rewarding experience and not simply arbitrary or punishing one.

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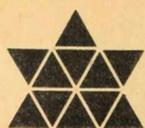
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the nation

Worthless cheques total \$42,000

SASKATOON (CUP) — About 300 worthless cheques, written to the tune of \$42,000 have been passed by University of Saskatchewan students paying their fees this fall.

The U of S controller's office revealed today (Oct. 14) the bad cheques were written during the three-week period ending Sept. 30, and efforts are being made to collect the money.

To date, \$27,000 has been cleared, but the controller's office is still attempting to locate students who wrote the remaining cheques.

An administration spokesman quoted in the U of S student newspaper, The Sheaf, said most of the cheques were written during enrolment and registration.

No charges have been laid against students, the official said, because it is assumed many students are prone to error during that time of confusion and made mistakes unintentionally.

The most common mistake made by students occurs when they write NSF cheques. The official said students are being given the benefit of the doubt, but warned legal action will be taken if necessary.

Failure to clear NSF cheques or any other cheque returned and not cleared by the bank can result in severe academic as well as criminal penalties, he explained.

Advocates subsidized marriage for the intelligent

KINGSTON (CUP) — A University of Ottawa professor has suggested marriages between intelligent persons be subsidized in order to increase the proportion of intelligent persons in society. Studies have shown highly intelligent parents tend to produce highly intelligent children, Dr. E. O. Dodson told students at a biology society meeting here recently.

But, in many cases, members of this intellectual elite must delay marriage, because education costs make marriage economically unfeasible, he said.

Dodson suggested subsidizing young marrieds during their unproductive college years. Under his plan, a student in the top three per cent intelligence range would be subsidized in his marriage, provided his mate was also in the top three per cent bracket.

Participation in the plan would be on a purely voluntary basis. In order to qualify, couples would have to prove their emotional and psychological maturity to a screening board of clergymen, psychologists and other officials.

Split deepens in ranks of Canadian Union of Students

LENNOXVILLE

Students at Bishop's University have quit the Canadian Union of Students, deepening an ideological split which has now chopped six student unions from CUS membership rolls this fall.

The Bishop's withdrawal came after a close, but unrecorded vote taken at a stormy students' association meeting.

This most recent in a series of withdrawals sparked by nation-wide debate on CUS involvement in political issues, has left McGill University the lone CUS member in Quebec.

Today (Tuesday) in Ottawa, Ward said he "wasn't surprised" at Bishop's withdrawal, adding: "We're going to have to find another group there to work with."

MONTREAL

The Canadian Union of Students membership problem boiled into a national crisis Thursday, with the decision of McGill students to hold a referendum on CUS membership.

McGill's student society decided to hold a referendum in mid-January to decide whether to remain in CUS, join l'Union General des Etudiants du Quebec or become independent of both organizations.

The motion, based on recommendations contained in a report presented by McGill external vice-president Arnie Aberman, also said McGill will withhold its CUS fees pending the vote.

The \$100,000 CUS budget, already strained to the breaking point by the withdrawals of five student bodies this fall, now faces a potential \$7,000 slash if McGill decides to pull out.

CHARLOTTETOWN

Citing discontent with the aims and benefits of membership in the Canadian Union of Students, the students' union president at St. Dunstan's University has called for a referendum on CUS membership.

"Aside from the dubious benefits of mere fact of membership in such organizations, it is now important to consider what else is worthwhile from them, said a student government spokesman.

"If they (CUS and World University Service) can't stand the pressure of re-examination or even convince the student body of their worth — both in terms of their cost . . . and positive results accomplished — then we have no choice but to spend money elsewhere.

EDMONTON

A revolt against the University of Alberta's withdrawal from the Canadian Union of Students failed to materialize Wednesday, when a students' union general meeting failed to gain a quorum.

Only 644 students attended the meeting — 406 short of the number needed for a vote on the U of A student council's decision to quit the 160,000-member organization.

When students stayed away in droves, the militant Pro-CUS committee had to settle for a general discussion of the question.

Only 250 students remained to hear council vice-president Marilyn Pilkington outline philosophical arguments behind the withdrawal.

Sell CBC to finance scholarship plan says Cowan

HAMILTON (CUP) — If the government were to abolish the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, students could have their long-promised federal scholarships, a Liberal MP told McMaster students here recently.

Ralph Cowan said finance minister Mitchell Sharp's austerity moves in postponing medicare, education and construction of the Prince Edward Island causeway are wrong.

"They are going to save money by not spending money that has not yet been spent," the member from York Humber told students.

Mr. Cowan was taking part in a debate on the resolution: Resolved that the CBC's role as a public information agency should be terminated.

The idea was to present an old-fashioned story appropriate for Hallowe'en ... but the result was the weirdest exhibition of mass hysteria in American history ...

An invasion from the planet Mars

By DAVID DAY
Associate Editor

When H.G. Wells' imaginative novel "War of the Worlds" was published in 1898, it enjoyed brisk sales and was acclaimed by newspaper book reviewers.

His book related an invasion of Earth by a band of astronauts piloting meteorlike space ships from the planet Mars. The circumstances of the conquest were unbelievable enough. In the wake of the invasion, civilization lay in ruin and there were few survivors.

However this piece of space fiction was destined for wider prominence than any book could ever achieve on literary merits alone.

Just 40 years after publication, "War of the Worlds" helped produce the weirdest exhibition of mass hysteria in American history.

The time was the evening of Hallowe'en, October 31, 1938. The place was a New York studio of the Columbia Broadcasting System.

Around the radio microphone gathered a small group of actors who called themselves the Mercury Theater of the Air.

At 8 p.m. Eastern standard time, actor-director Orson Welles, one-time boy-wonder of the American entertainment world, signalled his radio group to begin a 30-minute broadcast that was to terrify the eastern United States.

That evening, the Mercury Theater of the Air broadcast a freely adapted version of "War of the Worlds" on a 151-station network of CBS across the nation.

Idea for Hallowe'en

As Welles later recalled, the idea was to present an old-fashioned story appropriate for Hallowe'en.

The Martian attack was reported casually enough in the form of a radio news broadcast, preceded by a weather forecast.

However, the realism of the program, especially for listeners who tuned in after the broadcast had started had repercussions that none of the producers, directors or radio management could foresee.

The format of the radio script was devilishly organized to convey the idea that news reporters the local New York station WCAU were providing on location accounts of the invasion. Appropriate sound effects were provided.

Witness these excerpts from the script:

"Announcer Two: Ladies and gentlemen, I have a grave announcement to make. Incredible as it may seem, both the observations of science and the evidence of our eyes lead to the inescapable assumption that those strange beings who landed in the Jersey farmlands tonight were the vanguard of an invading army from the planet Mars. The battle which took place tonight at Grovers Mill (New Jersey) has ended in one of the most startling defeats ever suffered by an army in modern times; seven thousand men armed with rifles and machine guns pitted against a single fighting machine of the invaders from Mars. One hundred and twenty known survivors. The rest strewn over the battle area from Grovers Mill to Plainsboro, crushed and trampled to death under the metal feet of the monster."

"THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR: Citizens of the nation; I shall not try to conceal the gravity of the situation that confronts the country, nor the concern of your government in protecting the lives and property of its people. . . ."

"ANNOUNCER: I'm speaking from the roof of the Broadcasting Building, New York City. The bells you hear are ringing to warn the people to evacuate the city as the Martians approach. . . . Streets are all jammed. Noise in crowds like New Year's Eve in city. Wait a minute. . . . Enemy now in sight above Palisades. Five great machines. First one is crossing a river. I can see it from here, wading in the Hudson like a man wading through a brook. . . ."

Meanwhile, in the City Room

Meanwhile, in the City Room of the major metropolitan newspaper, The Philadelphia Inquirer, rewrite man George M. Mawhinney was at his desk.

Shortly after 8 P.M. he received a telephone inquiry from reader who wanted to know if the paper had heard about an explosion near Trenton. The caller was told that the Inquirer was not aware of the event.

But the newspaper's switchboard operator was soon overwhelmed by terrified callers requesting information about the progress of the invasion.

"Assigned to the story, Mawhinney at first was inclined to handle it as an item of local interest by writing a few bright and sprightly paragraphs," reports the Synder & Morris anthology of great reporting. "But within a few minutes he had to revise his estimate of its importance. All the major news services. . . began sending flashes from all over the country."

Philadelphia Inquirer, Nov. 1, 1938

America "invaded" by Martian army

By GEORGE M. MAWHINNEY
The Philadelphia Inquirer

Terror struck at the hearts of hundreds of thousands of persons in the length and breadth of the United States last night as crisp words of what they believed to be a news broadcast leaped from their radio sets - telling of a catastrophe from the skies visited on this country.

Out of the heavens, they learned, objects at first believed to be meteors crashed down near Trenton, killing many.

Then out of the "meteors" came monsters, spreading destruction with torch and poison gas.

It was all just a radio dramatization, but the result was nation-wide hysteria.

In Philadelphia, women and children ran from catastrophe, an adaptation of H.G. Wells' The War of the Worlds.

In that piece of fiction men from Mars, in meteorlike space ships, came to make conquest of earth. The circumstances of the story were unbelievable enough, but the manner of its presentation was apparently convincing to hundreds of thousands of persons - despite the fact that the program was interrupted thrice for an announcement that it was fiction, and fiction only.

For the fanciful tale was broadcast casually, for all the world like a news broadcast, opening up.

The rewrite man knew now that he had a story of national scope and one of the biggest of his career. . . (and) he produced a journalistic gem."

Hysteria spreads

Thousands of program listeners spread the mass hysteria that swept the United States that autumn evening by running into the streets, screaming; telephoning neighbours; and packing their worldly goods into automobiles and speeding from the reputed scene of the Martian landing.

The General Education Board set aside a special grant to study the population's reaction to the program, in 1938. In 1940, Princeton University Press published Hadley Cantril's book-length probe of the incident.

Though the program was thrice interrupted to inform the radio audience that the program was a fiction, the manner of presentation convinced thousands that the day of reckoning had arrived.

In Philadelphia, women and children ran into suburban streets. In Newark, New Jersey, ambulances rushed to a neighbourhood to protect residents against an expected gas attack from monsters, spreading destruction with torch and poison. In the deep South, men and women knelt in groups in the streets and prayed for deliverance.

In Indianapolis, Indiana, a woman ran screaming into a church. "New York is destroyed; it's the end of the world," she gasped. "You might as well go home to die."

A white-faced man raced into the Hillside, New Jersey police station, and asked for a gas mask. Police said he panted out a tale of "terrible people spraying liquid gas all over Jersey meadows."

A sobbing, 94-year-old woman stopped a Philadelphia motor cycle patrolman on a turnpike and asked where she should hide to escape the attack.

A citizen telephoned The Washington Post, Washington, Penn., to report that a group of guests in his home playing cards "fell down on their knees and prayed," then hurried home.

At Pittsburg, one man told a newspaper reporter that he had returned to his home in the middle of the broadcast and found his wife in the bathroom, clutching a bottle of poison. "I'd rather die this way than like that," she screamed before he was able to calm her.

Hospitals treat shock, heart attacks

In Newark, New Jersey, 15 persons were treated for shock at a city hospital. Two heart attacks were reported in Kansas City Hospitals.

The panic caused by the broadcast, gripped Harlem, New York City, one man ran into a street there declaring it was the President's voice they heard advising: "Pack up and go North, the machines are coming from Mars."

Police in the vicinity of the purported "beach-head" of the conquerors at first regarded the excitement as a joke, but within minutes they were hard pressed to control the swarms of people crowding into the streets.

At Caldwell, New Jersey, an excited parishioner rushed into the first Baptist Church during evening services and declared that a meteor had fallen causing widespread death. The congregation joined in prayer for deliverance.

Infamous word in campus glossaries

After Berkeley: "It could have happened here"

EDITOR'S NOTE: The author, 23-years-old, a former CUP staffer, has been active in the New Democratic Party's youth wing and federal executive in recent years. He is enrolled in first-year Law at Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

By WILF DAY
(Special to Canadian University Press)

Almost two years ago, thousands of rioting students nearly took over an American university. In the process, they added the infamous word Berkeley to university glossaries.

Ever since those massed student protests in California, Canadian writers have been saying: "It could happen here."

Every student march in this country is seized upon by liberal observers as evidence that American students have taught their Canadian counterparts how to shake up the campus.

The truth is, Canadian students have not yet really begun to make an impact on university structures and government; and perhaps this is just as well.

Even the recent Duff-Berdahl report on university government, co-sponsored by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada and the Canadian Association of University Teachers, warns that direct action by students is increasingly likely unless they receive more consideration and a greater voice in college administration.

But the commissioners - Sir James Duff of Britain and Professor Robert Berdahl of the United States - weren't really very worried about this.

Their report, which appeared last spring, says the chief problem facing the university structure is tension between administration and faculty.



When Halifax students marched last autumn on National Student Day, they exhibited few attributes of the Berkeley demonstrations. (Gazette Photo).

While recognizing that some students are becoming aware of their role as "consumers" of a university which has ceased to be a community, the Duff-Berdahl Report does not find this a cause for deep concern. In fact, the report states it is "sponsored by the entire university community in Canada" - namely, the administrations' AUCC and the faculties' CAUT.

The report does raise the question, "What is the university?" and suggests two answers: (1) The American model, where the faculty are employees of the Board and the students are customers; (2) The British model, where "the faculty and their students are the university".

The proper role of the faculty, in the eyes of the commission, is the biggest, if not the only, issue now being raised about the structure of the Canadian university. Their concern is based upon

fact: last year, faculty associations across Canada - notably at the University of Western Ontario - were taking the lead in criticizing administration policies, drafting briefs and holding vociferous meetings.

In Britain, there is a clear procedure for working out such problems: the faculty normally dominates the Senate and is well-represented in the Board itself. The Report says:

"The crucial question is whether the Canadian academic

scene is sufficiently like Britain's to permit successful adaptation of the tradition in Canada. We received the distinct impression that Canadian academics and universities presidents were so receptive to the values and traditions of British universities that they could make such an adaptation relatively quickly. The Board members, on the other hand, seemed generally much more North American in their orientation and thus might need more time and guidance to find the proposal acceptable."

Whether the faculty should be given a share of power in the university does not depend, it would seem, on how aggressive they are in bargaining for it. Quite the contrary, an aggressive faculty is more likely to be preoccupied with increasing their salary levels. And although low salaries are a prime cause of poor teaching, the report feels a concern for the overall well-being of the university community is a pre-requisite for admission to the seats of power.

And yet, only overt student discontent is mentioned as evidence that students should have a voice in policy.

Students apparently are too transient - perhaps too American - to deserve a share in policy-making as of right.

However, the report thinks those who dare to trust students will find they react with "unsuspected maturity", and adds, from the Parent report in Quebec:

"University students ask to be treated as adults, and it is fitting and fortunate that this should be so. Moreover experience has

shown that there is little risk in extending confidence to them."

Queen's University in Kingston is an explicit exception to the commission's findings, as the report points out several times.

Based on the Scottish model, it is the only university in Canada where students elect a representative to the governing board. The faculty at Queen's are known to feel they have the Principal's ear. In long meetings last year, the entire faculty - tenured or not - discussed fully and voted upon proposed academic changes. The report especially urges other universities to follow Queen's example.

The Duff-Berdahl report does not help with questions of educational policy, which are not directly within its scope. But neither does it restrict itself to reducing tension and maintaining the status quo. It looks for its original problem, which puts in a new maxim: "Lack of power makes peevish and absolute lack of power makes absolutely peevish."

The university, it says, is "so inherently and rightly a battleground of clashing ideas that no structure of government could produce a cosy consensus."

It is thoroughly opposed to the idea of the isolated self-defining university. It contrasts narrow professional interests with the interests of the public. Not only governments, but organized teacher, labor, business, lawyers and doctors should name members to the Board. And in turn, non-academic employees should be included in the Faculty Association, it says.

Teach-in on China Short course on China fails to stir students

By ROBIN ENDRES
News Editor

For the second year in a row, a teach-in on the Dalhousie campus failed to attract the masses.

At a radio link-up of the University of Toronto's International teach-in entitled "China: Co-existence of Containment" last weekend, maximum attendance was 40 students. In addition to listening to the speeches from Toronto, students were also able to participate in discussions during the intervals. The teach-in was sponsored at Dal by the political science department.

Dr. James H. Aitchison, head of the department, was disappointed in the low attendance "since this was an excellent opportunity to obtain a concentrated short course on China from people who are really knowledgeable." He expressed the hope that many who were not there listened privately on FM radio.

The Toronto teach-in was basically instigated to examine the implications of the "cultural revolution" sweeping China. "The American people don't know much more about China than Christopher Columbus," said James Liu, Princeton University professor of oriental studies.

Dr. Aitchison believes this year's teach-in to be superior to the one held last year on Vietnam. "There were several first-class attempts at objective analysis, academic in the very best sense," he said. Among those speakers considered "excellent" by Dr. Aitchison were David Mozingo, Los Angeles, John Gittings, Santiago Chile, Stuart Schram, Paris, France, and Leo Mates, Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Even those speakers who had a committed point of view (i.e., Dr. Han Suyin of Hong Kong, Felix Greene of Palo Alto California, David Crook of Peking and Hiranranath Mukerjee of New Delhi) made a substantial contribution...

They are important elements in the total picture." He added that there was a surprising measure of agreement among speakers.

The local discussions were led by Dr. Aitchison, Professor of economics Paul B. Huber, Professor of political science D. W. Stair and Mr. Khanh. There was considerable student participation. The discussions consisted mainly of comments on the speeches from Toronto. However, "on Sunday afternoon it was so interesting we listened the whole time," Dr. Aitchison said.



While interest in the University of Toronto teach-in on China was disappointing at Dalhousie, students in Toronto were quite involved. (Photo: BARRY PHILIP, Toronto Star)

Theatre Barbara Kimber Theatre arts degree course is needed here

By BARBARA KIMBER
The theatre is basically illiterate. Literary greats over the centuries have devoted their major efforts to play-writing. But the truth is that the written

script has only a small part in the great and glorious tradition of the theatre. Shakespeare never bothered to take care of his scripts, to the annoyance and bewilderment of scholars, but he

was writing for a living theatre, a production that was happening then and there and which would never occur again in quite the same way. The script was an agent in the overall production, but then, as now, an actor needed to know not so much how to read as how to speak, to move, to communicate himself to the audience.

Thus the study of theatre is entirely different from the study of literature. It requires space, room to breathe, to move, to experiment. It is a science as well as an art. Studying theatre is not simply sitting in a smoky lecture room, dragging a reluctant pencil point down a printed page in the wake of a professor's droneing voice. It is a living experience, in which all students can participate.

It is for this reason that a plan for a degree course in theatre arts is being formulated at Dalhousie. The drama section of the English department has been steadily growing during the past three years, and now offers five courses in various aspects of theatre history and technique.

An expanded programme and increased staff have brought theatre study at Dal to the point where it is ready to branch off from the English department into a separate discipline of its own. The Moot Court room in the old Law Building is being renovated to provide the breathing space necessary for the proper instruction of the approximately 85 students registered for courses in drama. If the hopes of the teaching staff are realized, a core course of ten related subjects will be approved this year, and the first graduates will receive their degrees in 1970 or 1971.

Although Dalhousie cannot offer an apprenticeship program similar to that of the National Theatre School, it can provide sound academic and practical training in basic theatre arts. Graduates of the new plan can look forward to careers in Canadian theatre with the assurance that thorough preliminary study always gives.

"Canadian theatre" is said with a purpose, Canada desperately needs trained minds to stimulate the revival of one of mankind's most vital and expressive arts among her people.

Those involved in this problem now are dedicated, but they need help in taking the drama out of the classroom and putting it back on the public stage where it belongs. Dalhousie has all the po-

Testing the Draft

The Selective Service System is planning to use a testing system and class standing as guides for local draft boards in determining deferments of high-school seniors and college students. The new criteria will go into effect in the next school year. The tests will be similar to those used as deferment guides during the Korean War. Here are samples of the kinds of questions used in those tests:

Directions: Each of the four samples below consists of a word printed in capital letters, followed by five words meaning A through E. Select the lettered word which has a meaning most nearly opposite to the meaning conveyed by the capitalized word and blacken the space beneath the corresponding letter on the answer sheet.

1. NEBULOUS: A—disgruntled B—clear C—fringed D—stricken E—stripped
2. BENIGN: A—democratic B—indignant C—regal D—mottled E—malignant
3. CALLOUS: A—desperate B—hollow C—sonative D—calamitous E—hollow
4. DESIST: A—persevere B—arise C—assist D—destroy E—mitigate



Directions: In each of the following questions, blacken the space under the letter corresponding to your answer.

5. If 2 erasers cost 6 cents, how many erasers can be bought for 36 cents?
(A) 6 (B) 12 (C) 18 (D) 36 (E) 72
6. A stick 35 inches long is to be cut so that one piece is $\frac{1}{4}$ as long as the other. How many inches long must the shorter piece be?
(A) 5 (B) 7 (C) 10 (D) 12 (E) 15
7. 32 is $\frac{3}{4}$ of what number?
(A) $9\frac{1}{4}$ (B) 14 (C) 64 (D) 112 (E) 224
8. Lumber is frequently priced in terms of 1,000 board feet. If the price of a certain kind and grade of lumber is \$36 per 1,000 board feet, what is the cost of 1,750 board feet of this lumber?
(A) \$45 (B) \$54 (C) \$63 (D) \$72 (E) Not given
9. The approximate volume of a high round-top haystack may be determined by the following formula:
 $V = (.52M - .44W) WL$
In this formula W and L represent the stack's width and length. M is the "over" measurement obtained by throwing a rope over the stack and measuring the distance over the stack from a point on the ground on one side of the stack to the corresponding point on the ground on the opposite side. A stack of alfalfa which is 4 months old has an average width of 20 feet and is 40 feet long. Its "over" measurement is 40 feet. What is the approximate number of tons of alfalfa in the stack if alfalfa that has settled for more than 90 days runs around 480 cubic feet per ton?
(A) 20 (B) 30 (C) 40 (D) 50 (E) 60
10. Part of the 1941 income tax paid to the Federal Government was known as the "normal tax". This "normal tax" was defined as 4 percent of the balance that remained after 10 percent of the net income had been subtracted from the "surtax net income". Mr. Brown's net income was \$4,000 and his "surtax net income" was \$1,700. How much "normal tax" did he pay?
(A) \$52.00 (B) \$153.20 (C) \$170.00 (D) \$230.00 (E) Not given
11. In a park the radius of a pool is twice the radius of a circular flower bed. The area of the pool is how many times the area of the flower bed?
(A) $\frac{1}{4}$ (B) $\frac{1}{2}$ (C) 2 (D) 4 (E) 8
12. On each month's bill, the light and power company charges 8 cents per kilowatt-hour for the first 50 kilowatt-hours and 5 cents per kilowatt-hour for the remainder. Mr. Jones has used 126 kilowatt-hours. What is his bill?
(A) \$4.00 (B) \$6.30 (C) \$7.80 (D) \$8.58 (E) Not given
13. You have a nickel, a dime, a quarter, and a fifty-cent piece. A clerk shows you several articles, each a different price and any one of which you could purchase with your coins without receiving change. What is the largest number of articles he could have shown you?
(A) 8 (B) 10 (C) 13 (D) 15 (E) 21

Source: THE NATIONAL OBSERVER
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radio

CBC: The Massey Lectures

"The American faces that used to be so beautiful, so resolute and yet so poignantly open and innocent, are looking ugly these days — hard, thin-lipped, and like innocence spoilt without having become experienced. For our sake as well as your own, be wary of us," U.S. social critic Dr. Paul Goodman warns Canadians in the 1966 series of Massey Lectures.

The Massey Lectures will be broadcast over the CBC radio network on Mondays at 10:30 p.m. EST beginning October 31 (and re-broadcast on the CBC-FM network at 7 p.m. on Fridays, beginning November 4.)

Dr. Goodman, generally regarded as one of the most penetrating and radical social critics in America today, has directed his Lectures especially at the young people of Canada (which he has visited a number of times in recent years to talk to students). His ideas have proved especially attractive to students of the so-called "New Left" and he was one of the very few people "over 30" ("No one over 30 can be trusted") who addressed — at their invitation — the students of the University of California during the "Berkeley Revolt" of 1964-65.

Dr. Goodman has titled his lectures, The Moral Ambiguity of America, and the six lectures are subtitled as follows:
The Empty Society (Oct. 31), Counter Forces for a Decent Society (Nov. 7), The Morality of Scientific Technology (Nov. 14),

Urbanization and Rural Reconstruction (Nov. 21), The Psychology of Being Powerless (Nov. 28), and Is American Democracy Viable? (Dec. 5).

The Massey Lectures, which invite a distinguished authority to present the results of original study or research in some field of general interest and importance, were inaugurated by the CBC in 1961 and named in honor of the Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, former Governor-General of Canada. Previous Lectures have been delivered by Barbara Ward (The Rich Nations and the Poor Nations); Northrop Frye (The

Educated Imagination); Frank H. Underhill (The Image of Confederation); C.B. Macpherson (The Real World of Democracy); and John Kenneth Galbraith (The Underdeveloped Country). Professor Macpherson's series won the Award of the Governor of Tokyo at the first annual Japan Prize Exhibition of Television and Radio Programs.

Dr. Goodman's The Moral Ambiguity of America will be available at the conclusion of the series (in soft cover) for \$1.25 per copy from CBC Publications, P.O. Box 500, Terminal A, Toronto.

magazines

Crowding may produce student strikes

A University of Toronto professor says there could be student strikes in Canadian universities, unless something is done about the current overcrowding on the country's campuses.

Sheer press of number, says Professor John T. McLeod in the current issue of Saturday Night magazine, is leading students to complain that "our massive organizations of higher learning have disappointed them, cheated them, even ignored them".

"Numbers for instance dominate the whole process of admission registration, and the youngest wingers whether he is in a place

of learning, or a nightmare out of Kafka".

It isn't long, says Professor McLeod, before the freshman has begun to appreciate the meaning of the fashionable term "alienation, the feeling of helplessness in the mesh of the unfeeling organization, of the isolation from human contact".

"It will be only a short time before he can recite his beefs, the quality of lectures is often unimpressive, the professor is unavailable for consultation, library resources are inadequate, essays come back marked with only the most brief and unhelpful

at the cinema

BY NICHOLAS ROGER

Morgan

BY NICHOLAS ROGER

'Morgan' is anti-intellectual, zany and more than anything else, in trying to win back his wife are simple, direct and amusing. So too is Morgan's paranoia, his King-Cong gorilla complex. The turning point in the film is his wife's second wedding to Morgan's suave, sophisticated art dealer, Namier. Morgan's abrupt arrival and equally abrupt departure, dressed in a gorilla suit, is the sign of his inevitable defeat. Morgan loses his one security, his wife, and when he breaks down on the scrap heap of the Thames, still in his now tattered Gorilla suit, we are brought face to face with the pathos of the situation. Morgan's fantasies no longer show the simplicity of the jungle; they show his execution at the hands of a 'revolutionary' firing squad — the symbol of Morgan's death in his only remaining world — that of his Marxist working class friends. The inevitable refuge is the mental home.

The comedy of the film was at times very gimmicky — bombs under beds, interruptions of love scenes — and at times refreshing. Morgan's antics in a London subway were superb. The jungle imagery was original and effective. Morgan made love as naturally as a zebra. There was a parallel drawn between Morgan's sentence in an empty court room for abducting his ex-wife, and giraffes resisting captivity. What is more, these symbols were not thrown in for good measure, they formed a coherent and essential part of the film.

David Warner as Morgan had a naive simplicity, a child-like innocence and showed a stubborn refusal to accept the hopelessness of his position. He was perfect for the role. Vanessa Redgrave as his ex-wife Leone was a little stiff at the beginning of the film, yet she did preserve the delicate balance between her sympathy for Morgan and her desire for a more stable marital relationship. Irene was a good solid working class mother who thought Morgan a traitor to his class but was a mother nevertheless.

'Morgan' is a film of the irrational, but a film where the human emotions and conflicts are very real. The pathos, the helplessness of the 'noble savage' who cannot adjust to the change in his social role, is heartbreaking. Morgan triumphs in one respect, Leone does not have a little Namier inside her, but a little Morgan.

art

Miller gives first lecture

elizabeth hiscock

"The tendency today is to measure the stature of a work of art by how well or how widely it is reproduced."

This was spoken by John Miller, artist and professor of fine arts, at the first lecture of the 1966 series, at Dalhousie University, Oct. 20.

In his consideration of book reproductions, prints, and slides of art works, John Miller said, "The sensation experienced by an observer who stands before the real art work eludes reproduction entirely."

The lecture was emphasized with slides. "One cannot," he said, "really know what the originals are like, as the texture, the medium, the true color, the relative size, and the technique cannot readily be seen."

The black and white reproductions are only reminders or guides to the real thing and are incomplete and inconclusive. "The layman is so used to the reproductions and their usual false presentation that he actually prefers them to some of the originals," he said. He explained that art, if it is to have universal availability, must be made as inoffensive as possible.

The Art Gallery Society of Regina has been supplying schools with reproductions of great works of art. "This," said Miller, "is a waste, as these are only echoes of what really exist and content without real form. The backbone of aesthetic order is there," he continued, "but is not a work of art a plastic entity regardless of its content?"

Miller stated that it might be argued that the development of appreciation for art is better served with display of originals that are bad or mediocre rather than no original at all and only reproductions. "In universities, in art history courses, with no access to original works, the students are compelled to take the art historian's word for the effect the original produces on observers," he said. He emphasized that public places, schools, universities, etc., should make accessibility to originals possible by inclusion of works of art in architecture and landscaping.

The requirements of works of art were related, such as need of large galleries to properly display oversized works, compatible environment for display of art, particularly some sculpture, and co-operation between the artist and architect and communication between the artist and the art patron.

"If a painting is not liked it can be removed more easily than a mural," said Miller, "so communication between the invited parties is necessary for success." He explained that the artist must respect the wall surface and the architect must respect the imagery of the wall. "The artist is giving form to his experience and satisfying his creative impulse," stated Miller, "but murals must be installed by craftsmen, and be durable in material and timeless in content to be successful." "They must enhance the function of the building and communicate to the public in such a way that people enjoy them and relate to them."

Miller continued on a lighter note as he reviewed several cases wherein artists developed problems with patrons and public over the years. "Some reasons for the problems," he said, "were rejection of nudity, incompetency on the part of the artist, artistic licence, lack of confidence, abuse by patrons, duality in meaning of the work, etc."

Many of his personal anecdotes were followed by laughter. One in particular was his relation of the time he was commissioned to do a mosaic mural for a church. When it was finished the bishop rejected it, and asked, "Why does Christ have a purple face?" "Now, what can you answer to that?" asked Miller, in a very perplexed and disgusted manner.

Another story concerned the mural done for a business establishment in which the central figure was sitting. This was rejected because it contradicted the "get-up-and-goedness" of the business.

"The artist," said Miller, "must make sure that he has a substantial contract signed by himself and the patron to protect his interests. The patrons of the arts must realize that, due to design, material, installation, guarantee, etc., the art is not cheap."

In a question and answer period following the question, "How long should the art be guaranteed by the artist?" was answered thus, "For about five years, and in Halifax there is no fear of murals splitting due to sagging clay foundations — not on this rock!"

John Miller announced that there is a file of people looking for artists to decorate buildings in Canada. It is kept by the Allied Arts Secretary of The Royal Architectural Institution of Canada. The address can be supplied by John Miller who is now working on a brightly colored, 29-foot long, non-objective mural at St. Mary's University.

comments". Because the political decision has been taken to continue democratizing higher education, allowing in any who can qualify, the overcrowding situation will get worse rather than better, and could become desperate in many of our major universities, the Toronto professor contends.

It's not the teacher's fault, he says, pointing out that university professors simply do not have the time or the resources to handle the growing numbers of students.

"The essential point is not that

The generally high quality, vigour and originality of both performance and production made the One Act Play Festival an experience to remember. There is a freshness and vitality in this amateur art which seems to be lacking of late in our local professional theatre.

Season opener next month

New look in hockey Tigers

with Dave McMaster
The Maritime Intercollegiate hockey season is but a few scant weeks away. This year's edition of the hockey Tigers begin training in earnest on Monday Oct. 24th under the guidance of their new mentor Gerry Walford. Coach Walford brings a vast, sophisticated knowledge of the game to his new role of head coach. He has prepared an exacting pre-season training camp programme that will only be surpassed by his on-ice practice plans. As Coach Walford's junior varsity grads from last year know, winning is a very nice feeling but is only obtained through concentrated hard work during the practice sessions. This you can be assured will be the theme of the upcoming season.

That this will be so is evident from the rebuilding job that faces the coach. No less than nine players from last year's team will not be back this season. This group includes defenseman Ian Oulton, last year's M.V.P., Dick Drma, high scoring Ron Smyth, Paul MacLean, and first string netminder Dave McMaster. On the positive side, the hyper-competitive Bill Stanish will be back at center joined by returnees Nordeau Kanigsberg, Doug Quackenbush, and the nifty Don Nelson. To supplement this group are two former varsity players who did not play last year. Jamie Levitz, a winger, has decided to play again as has the talented Dave McClymont. The latter will be a welcome addition to the blue-line corps.

One of the interesting highlights of this season could be provided by goalie John Bell. John played junior varsity last year as well as acting as the backup man on the varsity. He has the potential to become one of the loop's outstanding netminders if he can overcome his knee-knocking nervousness. This is simply a matter of experience this year. Trying to oust John from the number one spot will be former Acadia netminder Mike Kenny. Mike suffered a knee cartilage injury last season but has been subjecting his legs to strenuous ballet exercises for the past two weeks. If Mike can stay healthy, he and John could give Dal the best goaltending duo in the league. Dave Andrews, last year's goalie at K.C.S. is also working out and will probably see action with this year's edition of the junior varsity under Coach

Bellemare. To round out this year's squad will be many members from last year's very successful junior varsity team. How many will be able to cope with the jump up only time and effort will tell.

Coach Walford will work the prospects hard and those who will work hard will play and win. Slapshots. . . .

This year I sincerely hope that the rink management will strictly enforce the no smoking rule that was supposedly established last year. The no smoking sign put up last year was only a token gesture and this must not be the case this year. The smoke not only annoys breathing but the result and haze does little to aid vision. Dal is the only rink in the league that tolerates smoking. . . and its bush!

DAL RUGGER

By BRUCE HEBBERT
Thursday night saw Halifax, the New Maritime Champs, bow 6-5 in a close match against the Dalhousie Tigers. The Dal team, despite extreme weather conditions, won their hard-fought victory by speed and quick maneuvering.

Unlike most Dal games, where kicking is prevalent, this match featured many well coordinated pass-and-run plays. Jim Lea and Tim Lambert, two of the Bengal's fierce fleet-footed backs, scored two brilliant tries while one of Halifax's equally swift backs scored a single converted try to give Dalhousie the winning score of 6 to 5.

The following Sunday, our newly-confident Tigers found themselves walloped 26-9 by the recently-formed Acadia Axemen. Members of the team feel that the absence of a few key players was detrimental to the success of the team.

Varsity soccer

Tigers tie Mt. A., 1-1

The Dalhousie Tigers and the Mount Allison Mounties fought to a one-all tie in a Maritime Intercollegiate Athletic Association contest at Studley Field, Saturday, October 22.

The first half was exceptionally slow but Dal seemed to hold a slight edge in the play. Dal opened the scoring about 5 minutes after the opening whistle when Andy Kee broke through the Mt. A defence and poked the ball into the lower right hand corner. The game was tied about mid-way through the half when a high shot from the left wing bounced in front and was tapped behind goalie Ken Murray in the Dalhousie nets.

Dal seemed to weaken early in the second half. The opposition came close to breaking the tie on several occasions. One shot

hit the crossbar and several others were just inches wide of the Tiger's goal. As the half wore on, the tables were turned and Dal began to put the pressure on. In the dying minutes, the forward line made some excellent plays but just failed to capitalize on several good opportunities.

Dal's performance, although slightly improved over last weekend, was marred by injuries; Bill Maycock saw limited action because of an injured groin and Clive Ali suffered a back injury late in the game. Dal received strong performances from Team Captain Malcolm MacFarlane, who sparked the forward line, and Colin Duerden and Vince Ingham, who starred on defense. Among the opposition, the play of Mike Thompson and Henry Ravensdale was worthy of note.

INTRAMURAL FOOTBALL

The D.A.A.C. Intramural Football Leagues swung into action on October 2nd and have produced some excellent competition among faculties. There are two leagues this year under the direction of the football convenor (Eric Kranz) the Intramural Director, and the D.A.A.C.

(Oct. 24-66)

League 1

	W	L	T	D	Pts.
Dents	6	0	0	0	18
Law	5	1	0	1	16
Meds	3	1	1	1	12
Comm	2	3	0	3	9
Science	1	1	1	1	6
Pharm Ed	0	2	0	4	2
Arts	0	2	0	6	2

League 2

	W	L	T	D	Pts.
Law	3	1	0	11	
Meds	2	1	1	9	
Eng	0	3	0	3	
Arts	1	3	0	3	

Scoring Leaders

Keigen (Meds)	30
Murray (Meds)	24
Ungerman (Law)	19
Parsons (Law)	18
Wardell (Law)	14
Higgins (Eng)	14
Griffin (Arts)	12
Harrigan (Comm)	12
Hunt (Science)	12
Jacobsen (Dents)	12
Willis (Law)	12

Field hockey

Drop both weekend games

By SHEILA GICK
The Tigerettes field hockey team went down to defeat twice this past week-end. Friday afternoon, U.N.B.'s Lecky Langley scored both of U.N.B.'s goals while Dalhousie failed to put anything in the net. Saturday afternoon's game against Mount Allison was a much closer match with Mount A's Linda Fanning scoring the single point in the game at the end of the last half. Dalhousie played a good game despite the tale that the scoreboard tells. Fullback Margie Muir played her usual enthusiastic game and Sue Baker had a lot of really good digs. These girls are trying hard. Their next game is this Saturday against Acadia.

for the faculty with the most points at the year's end. You get a point just for entering the competition.

Inter-faculty volleyball was held last week on Monday and Wednesday. Eleven teams were scheduled to play but the law team and the second Physiotherapy team defaulted. Among the leading teams in the tournament which goes on for five weeks, Monday and Wednesday evenings, are Alpha Gamma with three wins out of as many games, and Physiotherapy one team which won both their games.

The Varsity Volleyball team have held no further games other than against Stadacona and Halifax Ladies College. The scores aren't available yet for these games.

Be sure to stay in your seats for the half-time show during the Dal-Acadia football game this

Saturday. Four races will be cycled by Dal girls around the football field in a fast and furious spectacle. There are hopes that this will raise some spirit in the usually lifeless football spectators. After the 20-0 win against Mount A there just might be some ready-made spirit this week anyway.

Some new representatives to DGAC have been welcomed so that Education is now represented by Sue Connor, Science by Moira Stewart, and Arts by Ev Crane. They want you to support them on the playing field.

Once again, bowling by faculty will be held on November 6. Skating starts the first week in November with Janet MacKeigan and Barb Calp suggested as instructors. The times are Tuesday 7:30 - 9:00 a.m. and Thursday 9:00 - 10:00 a.m.

On Monday last the field hockey team took on the third year Med. Students. The fellows couldn't distinguish the game from ice hockey and there was a good deal of lifting going on. All had a good time despite the uneven odds.

On Saturday between 11-12 a.m. DGAC held a track meet featuring a paper plate discus toss, ping pong ball, shotput, and under-the-hurdles race, and other non-strenuous versions of the olympic games. The turnout was very poor, due possibly to the fact that a lot of girls were out of town playing varsity sports and also many have Saturday morning labs or classes. The fifteen or so girls who showed up had a fair competition with the results looking like this: Arts 1st, Shirreff Hall 2nd, Alpha Gamma 3rd, and Pharmacy 4th. These were the only faculties represented at the meet. Each faculty should try to enter DGAC events since there is a plaque as well as the honor of it all.

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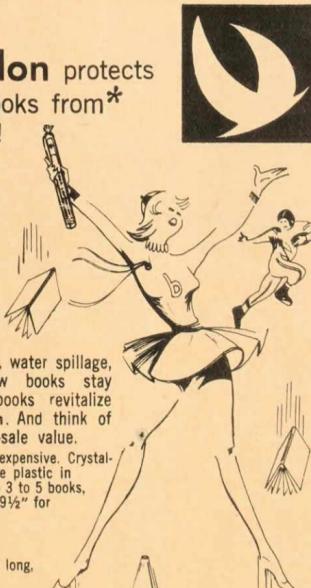
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Hume Nansen is a rather gruff fellow. He will take women along on a fishing trip only if they can swab a deck and make themselves

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Varsity 20 Mounties 0

Tigers gain first grid triumph

By DENNIS PERLIN
It took a long time, a year, in fact, but the Dalhousie Tiger Football Tigers finally pulled off a Bluenose Conference victory. The setting was not the same as last year, but the team was the same and when the final shot was fired, out beautiful Bengals had trounced the Mount Allison Mounties 20-0.

At Varsity Field last Saturday in Sackville, N.B. there was no stopping the Black and Gold — they were hungry.

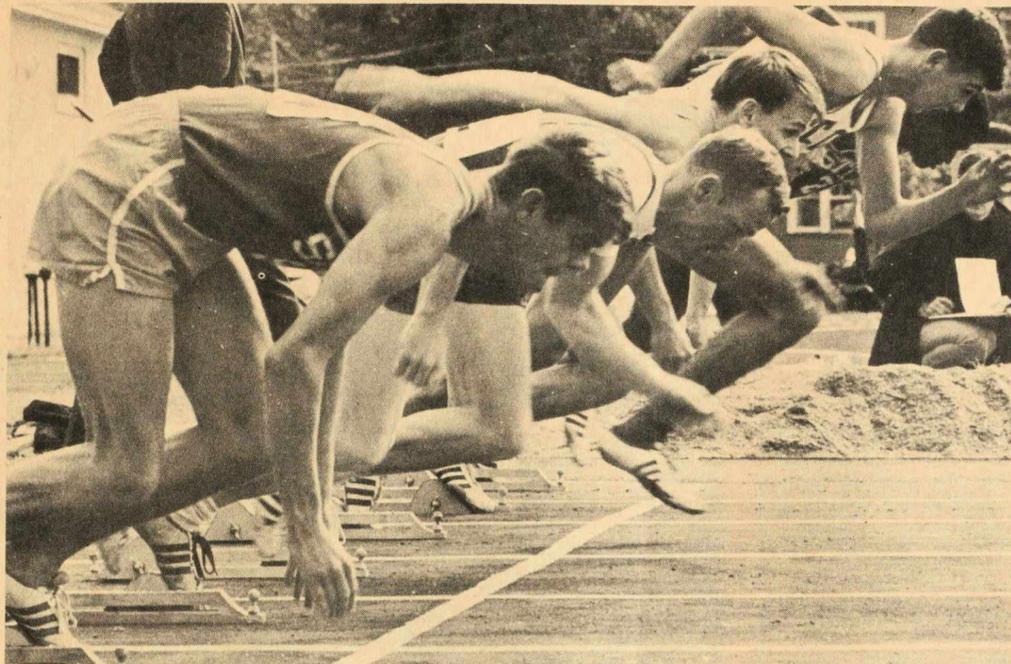
The Mounties won the toss and elected to receive. On the second play, Keith Kingsbury burst through, hit the QB, Seville, and jarred the ball loose. Dave MacLellan picked up the ball and raced 24 yards for the initial major. The convert attempt was blocked and there was no further scoring in the quarter.

The second quarter featured only two inept offences and by the half, the Tigers still led by the six point margin.

In the third quarter, Doug Quackenbush, Dal QB, lateralled to half-back Bill Stanish, who picked up some good down-field blocking and then spun through a number of Mounties for 30 yards and a touchdown. Again the convert was blocked and so the quarter ended with Dal ahead by 12.

In the final quarter in a 3rd and long yardage situation, Mount Allison brought in their punting unit. The long snap was high and over the kicker's reach, so by the time the ball was uncovered, Dal owned the ball on the Mount Allison six yard line. On the second offensive play, Dal fullback Ben Emery went straight off tackle on a dive and when he stopped running he stood gloriously in the end zone. This time QB Stanish fooled the Allisonians with a fake kick and then passed to John Tilley in pay dirt area. A beautiful low pickup of Stanish's toss made the score read; Dal-20, Mt. A 0, and that ended the scoring.

Coach Scott, in discussing the game with the "Gazette", said it was "a great team effort — a great victory." The offence was led this weekend by Bill



Dal hosts Inter-college Meet

Stanish, who scored on a touchdown with his dazzling running, who threw the two point conversion, and who again led in rushing for the Tigers.

Ben Emery, another outstanding performer — on both offence and defence; Doug Quackenbush, who lost his glasses on the second offensive play of the game and Tom Boyne, outstanding lineman on offence are the other bright lights. As for the defence, any time the opposition is shut out, everybody must be doing his job, and this time everyone was. The top performers were Dave MacLellan, Keith Kingsbury on the pass rush and Bob Blanchette

on the pass defence. Other tremendous defensive performances were put on by Brian Crocker Jim Allen — who recovered the bad snap for Dal's last major also Cam Trotter, Don Routledge, Eric Krantz, Emery, Stanish, Barry Gamber, Tom McKenzie and Jim Collins. The defence was particularly tough and mean in the second quarter when we were leading only 6-0 and the Policemen had the ball 1st and goal to go on the Dal four. Three times they tried and three times they failed. Not only that, but the defence stopped the opposition five or six times in 3rd and one situations.

As for further work for the SMU and Acadia games, Scott feels the team will work on its passing game and defending the run, Acadia's forte.

The big thing is the punting. For nine punts last Saturday our average was a mere 19.2 yards.

Next week's game is the HOMECOMING WEEKEND and FALL FESTIVAL clash with our arch-rivals Acadia Axemen. My good friend J. Scott Lumsden of the "Athenaeum" predicted that Acadia would beat us 102 to 28, based on the added scores,

Acadia 43, St. Dunstan's 6, and St. Dunstan's 49, Dalhousie 22.

First of all, of course, 43 add 49 is 92 NOT 102. Secondly, the figuring is not reliable. Its absurdity is easily understandable when one considers the stupid, illicid, nit-wit, non-intelligent and ridiculous people who attend that institution on the bible belt. There is no doubt in the "Gazette's" mind that our Tigers will devour the Axemen 13-7 and give those hooligans from Wolfville a lesson in football that they have never learned before. Never put a Tiger in your tank.

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WINNING BRIDGE

By Ray Jotcham

History books tell us that Socrates was a wise old man who, on account of a habit of asking embarrassing questions, was given a choice: either he could be exiled from his native land a fate worse than death to the early Greeks, or he could quietly quaff a cup full of a foul, insidious brew called hemlock. Either way, he would be out of the way.

The following hand is a bridge-table parallel:

S. 10 8 4	H. J	D. K. Q 9 5	C. K J 9 7 2	S. J 5	H. K Q 10 8 6 4 2	D. J 7 2	C. 6
S. A K Q 7 6 3	H. 9 7 3	D. 3	C. Q 1 0 8	Bidding N E S W	1D 1H 1S 2C	P 2H 3S P	4S P P P

West led the King of diamonds, won by dummy's ace. Now I ruffed a diamond all following. Now three rounds of trumps exhausted West's supply, and I was left to consider what route to follow from here. It seemed likely that West had led from four diamonds, he held at least five clubs (from the bidding), had shown up with three spades, and hence was marked with only one heart. Hence a heart to the ace followed by a diamond ruff produced the following position.

S. --	H. --	D. 10 8	C. A 5 4 3	S. 7	H. 9 7	D. --	C. Q 1 0 8
S. 7	H. immaterial	D. --	C. --	S. 7	H. 9 7	D. --	C. Q 1 0 8

I now led the queen of clubs, covered by West's king, which was allowed to win. Now West was in the position of Socrates. If he played the queen of diamonds, I would discard a heart, and he would be left on play to lead a club which would ride around to my ten. I would make an over-trick, if he played back a club, he would hold me to my contract, but that is still a considerable loss to his side. Next week, our lesson in philosophy will be based on Plato, and the allegory of the cave.

Ottawa offer to pay half

OTTAWA (CUP) — The federal government has offered to pay half the operating costs of higher education and total costs of adult job training.

Prime Minister Pearson announced the sweeping new deal for university, technical and adult education Sunday when he re-released the text of the statement made Monday (Oct. 24) at the opening of the week-long federal-provincial conference here.

Federal aid to universities, technical institutes, training centres, community colleges, and technical and vocational high schools will rise from \$270 million this year to \$360 million next year, he said.

As student enrolment rises, federal aid will be increased, the prime minister promised provincial premiers.

The federal government, which already pays most of the cost of training and retraining adults for technological change, will assume the full cost and greatly expand the programs, Mr. Pearson said.

Last January, the federal government increased grants for university operation expenses from \$2 to \$5 per head of provincial population, Sunday he proposed scrapping the grants system to introduce a new method of financing, based on 50 per cent of operating expenses or \$14 per head.

He is offering the provinces an additional four points of individual income tax and one point

of corporation tax. This means the federal government would reduce its taxes by these proportions and the provinces would take up the difference.

Mr. Pearson hinted it will be necessary for Ottawa to raise its own taxes to make up the loss of revenue, bringing the tax rate levied in English-speaking Canada closer to that levied in Quebec.

Indeed, equalizing tax rates across the country appears to be one of the principal reasons behind the new formula.

In addition, the prime minister proposed a comprehensive manpower training program under which the government will assume full cost of allowances up to \$90 a week for adults taking full-time training required for employment, as well as full cost of the training.

The government will pay all out-of-pocket costs of companies

TORONTO (CUP) — Construction of Erindale College, the University of Toronto's second satellite college, will begin in late October.

An all-purpose two-story building will be ready for about 200 full-time students entering the university next fall.

Erindale will offer a general arts curriculum similar to that of Scarboro College, U of T's first satellite college.

Both colleges are being planned to accommodate 5,000 students each when completed.

providing general training to their workers, and in some cases, will pay fees for a person training in a private institution.

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