

The Dalhousie Gazette

Hon. Doctor of Laws goes to seven

The University will confer seven honorary degrees at a special convocation to be held in conjunction with the official opening of the university's law school building on Saturday, March 18, Dr. Henry D. Hicks, the president, announced yesterday.

Honorary Doctor of Laws degrees will be conferred on Lady Beaverbrook, president of the Sir James Dunn Foundation; Perrault Casgrain, Q. C., president of the Canadian Bar Association; Hon. L.D. Currie, Chief Justice of Nova Scotia; Charles P. Mackenzie, president and chief executive officer of Canada Permanent Mortgage Corporation and Canada Permanent Trust Company; Hon. John P. Nicholson, Q. C., federal minister of labor; Francis D. Smith, Q.C., prominent Halifax barrister; and Cecil A. Wright, Q. C., Dean of Law at the University of Toronto.

The convocation will begin at 2.30 p.m. in the auditorium on the main floor of the law school building, to be officially opened and named after Dr. Richard C. Weldon, its first dean, earlier in the day.

Lady Beaverbrook, as president of the Sir James Dunn Foundation, has been a generous benefactor of Dalhousie University. Sir James gave generous support to the teaching program of the law school from which he graduated. This was continued by the Foundation in the form of salaries for a professional library staff and establishment of the Sir James Dunn Scholarships that have brought outstanding students to study law at Dalhousie. Efficient organization of the law school library was made possible only because of provision of the professional staff, and the scholarship program was the first of any significance in Canada to assist first rate students to enter upon the study of law.

The Foundation also erected the magnificent Sir James Dunn Science Building that has proved to be an invaluable asset for the teaching and research program of the university in the physical sciences, both graduate and undergraduate.

Mr. Casgrain, a native of Quebec City and a veteran of the 1914-18 war, graduated in arts and law from Laval University. He has practised law in Rimouski for many years, and there was Crown prosecutor for 16 years before being elected a member of the Quebec Legislature in 1939.

From 1942 to 1944 he served as minister without portfolio in the Quebec provincial government. He has been president of the Quebec Rural Bar Association, and provincial vice-president of the Canadian Bar Association. He became president of the national association last year.

The Honorable L. D. Currie, until his recent appointment as Chief Justice of Nova Scotia, was chief justice of the trial division of the Supreme Court. A native of North Sydney, he won the Governor-General's Gold Medal on graduation in arts from St. Francis Xavier University in 1917. He obtained his Bachelor of Laws degree from Dalhousie, and for several years practised law in Glace Bay. He was elected to the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1933, serving as minister of mines and minister of labor from 1935 to 1947, attorney-general and minister of health and public welfare from 1948 to 1949. He was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court in 1949.

Mr. Mackenzie is a native of Halifax and graduated in arts and law from Dalhousie. He has been with Canada Permanent for 30 years and is a director of a number of other corporations. As a member of Dalhousie's Board of Governors from 1941 to 1965, and as honorary secretary from 1943 to 1956, he gave distinguished service to the university.

Mr. Nicholson, a native of Newcastle, N. B., also graduated in arts and law from Dalhousie. He settled in Vancouver, where he

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Ceremonies are planned for Mar. 18

Dr. R.C. Weldon, first full-time teacher of the common law in Canada, and Sir James Dunn, a distinguished graduate of Dalhousie University, will be honored at official opening ceremonies of the university's new law school on Saturday, March 18.

Dean W.A. MacKay, announcing that the opening would be held in conjunction with the annual refresher course program of the Nova Scotia Barristers' Society, said that the school would be named after Dr. Weldon, its first dean, and that the school's library would be dedicated in honor of Sir James Dunn.

The school, on University Avenue, will be officially opened by Hon. H.P. MacKeen, Q.C., Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia, and the library will be officially opened by Lady Beaverbrook, president of the Sir James Dunn Foundation.

Dean MacKay said he was pleased that the names of Dr. Weldon and Sir James would be honored together. Dr. Weldon, a great teacher, established and developed the law school, the first university faculty teaching the common law in the British Commonwealth including the United Kingdom.

Sir James, a student of Dr. Weldon and a graduate of the class of 1898 had provided, through the Algoma Steel Corporation, most generous assistance to the school, supporting a chair in the faculty, the initiation of graduate studies, and development of the library. The Sir James Dunn Foundation has also provided further assistance to the library and

Continued on Page 9.

800 grads in class of 1967

Dalhousie University's spring convocation will take place this year on two consecutive days, May 18 and 19, and will be preceded by the Baccalaureate service on May 14.

Graduating exercises for an estimated 800 students will be held in the Dalhousie Memorial Rink and the schedule for granting of degrees and diplomas is as follows:

Thursday, May 18: Diploma in Physiotherapy, Nursing Service Administration, Teaching in Schools of Nursing, Public Health Nursing, Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy, Bachelor of Nursing, Diploma in Education, Bachelor of Education, Diploma in Dental Hygiene, Doctor of Dental Surgery, Doctor of Medicine, Bachelor of Laws.

Friday, May 19: Bachelor of Science, Bachelor of Science in Engineering Physics, Bachelor of Commerce, Diploma in Engineering, Master of Arts, Master of Science, Diploma in Clinical Psychology, Doctor of Philosophy.



Photo by (ARCHIBALD)

LIZ CAMPBELL RECEIVES HIGHEST STUDENT AWARD

Liz Campbell receiving the Malcolm Honour Award from Dean Cooke at last Saturday's Student Council Ball. The Award is presented by a student-faculty panel for outstanding ability and dedicated contribution to student life, and is Dalhousie's highest non-academic award.

No brain drain here

86 p.c. of Dal grads stay in Nova Scotia, study shows-Irwin

In spite of persistent talk about a serious "brain-drain" of Canadian university graduates, Dalhousie alumni are 86 per cent stay-at-homes.

Of the 10,000 alumni whose names are on file in the Dalhousie Alumni Office, 8,600 live in Canada and 5,800 of these live in the Atlantic provinces.

Bruce G. Irwin, director of Dalhousie University's alumni affairs, said that of the 1,358 foreign alumni, the vast majority, 1,027 to be exact, live in the

United States and the remainder are to be found in 33 other countries ranging from Great Britain with 162 to Zambia with 1. Even these figures do not represent a pure brain-drain, as many alumni originally came to study at Dalhousie from a foreign country and returned home after graduation. Today's foreign-student population represents about 10 per cent of total enrolment, and almost all these students will return to their homelands after graduation.

As might be expected, the largest number of Canadian alumni, 4,348, live in Nova Scotia, with second place going to Ontario with 1,602. Others are New Brunswick (876), Quebec (538), Newfoundland (356), Alberta (272), British Columbia (248), Prince Edward Island (227), Manitoba (65), Saskatchewan (53), Yukon (9), and North West Territories (3).

The task of keeping track of 10,000 alumni is a full-time job for the staff of the university's alumni office which must handle over 3,000 address changes each year. In addition to changing the staff must also track down each year's new crop of 800 graduates who quickly scatter to the four corners of the earth as soon as formal graduation ceremonies are over in May.

The Dalhousie Alumni Association will take an active part in Intro Dal '67, the university-wide open house scheduled for March 10 and 11, and will operate a hospitality booth in the main lobby of the Arts and Administration Building. Free coffee will be dispensed by members of the board of directors of the association during the hours of open house which are from 2 p.m. until 10 p.m., on the 10th and from 10 a.m., until 6 p.m., on the 11th.

In addition to the hospitality booth, the association is sending a special invitation to Intro Dal '67 to the 4,348 alumni in Nova Scotia.

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY



INTRO DAL-1967

An estimated 10,000 people are expected to flock onto the Dalhousie campus tomorrow and Friday for the university's bi-annual open house - this year known as Intro-Dal '67.

About 600 students and some 100 faculty members were involved in preparing the 125 displays and demonstrations, to illustrate the varied educational program at Dalhousie.

Open House will be opened by Lieutenant-Governor H.P. MacKeen and Premier Robert Stanfield.

For a full report (with photos and map) on Intro-Dal '67, turn to pages 7, 8 and 9 of this week's Dalhousie Gazette.

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The burgeoning campus

\$60-million growth program forseen by mid-1970's-Dr. Hicks

Next year Dalhousie will have its first Izaak Walton Killam Memorial Research Scholar. This was one of several announcements made by President Hicks at the Student Government banquet held last Saturday at the Lord Nelson Hotel.

After having congratulated the winners of the various honour awards, Dr. Hicks said he felt that it was the co-operation which existed between the Student Council and the Administration which eliminated from our campus the student unrest evident at so many other Canadian universities.

The President also mentioned Course evaluation, saying that constant analysis and criticism is necessary if the curriculum of the University is to improve as quickly as possible. This is another area where Student-administration dialogue and discussion was very useful, he added. Capital expansion during the next five years will involve the

expenditure of more than sixty million dollars. The Law building opened this spring. The Sir Charles Tupper Medical Building, along with the extensions to both men's and women's residences, will be in operation next fall. The Student Union Building will be completed by the fall of 1968. The Cultural Center is scheduled to begin fairly soon. And the Life Sciences Center is to be completed before 1975.

Dr. Hicks also spoke about the Izaak Walton Killam Memorial Research Scholarships, the first one of which will be awarded next year. Dorothy J. Killam bequeathed the income from over two million dollars to be used

to provide at least two chairs in post-graduate scientific or engineering work.

Dr. Hicks did not, however, announce the name of the recipient of the Killam award.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED FOR:

- Orientation Chairman
- Winter Carnival Chairman
- Fall Festival Chairman
- Pharos Editor
- D.G.D.S., President, Vice-President
- Please apply in writing to: Miss Diane Alexander, Chairman, Applications Committee, C/o Student Council Office.

Student banquet awards

Gold distinction to 10 students; Young bows out

Outstanding contributions to the extra-curricular life of Dalhousie University were recognized, and President John Young bowed out, Saturday night, at the Student Government Banquet.

Miss Elizabeth Campbell received the top honor, the Malcolm Honour Award (see photo page 1) and the Gold 'D' distinction was conferred on eight students - including Miss Campbell - at the annual student dinner, at The Lord Nelson Hotel.

The traditional award of a Gold 'D' to a non-student contributor to student affairs, and 14 silver 'D's' were presented as well. The banquet chairman was John Young, who lauded the student body for its accelerating initiative in becoming involved in campus life at Dalhousie, during a 15-minute, State-of-the-Students Union address (see page 4).

CIA aid is approved by President

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CUP) - Senator Robert F. Kennedy said Tuesday the Central Intelligence Agency operated under presidential orders when it financed student trips to foreign conferences.

"If it was a mistake, it was one of policy made in the executive branch and it should not be blamed on the CIA," he said.

The senator said the decision to pay the bills for student travel abroad through the CIA was made at the highest levels in the Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

Meanwhile, CIA director Richard Helms told a secret session of a Senate armed services subcommittee which supervises the CIA that the agency is withdrawing financial support from some private organizations it has subsidized.

But sub-committee chairman Richard Russell refused to identify any of the organizations affected when he made the director's statement public.

He did give an indication of the extent of the agency's subsidy operations when he said, "They've had contacts with almost every facet of American life that has any connection outside the United States."

Mr. Russell said it was impossible to subsidize these groups openly as this would have cast doubt on the status of any Americans attending international meetings.

"So far as the talk that there's been anything done that impinges on academic freedom or subverts youth-that's hogwash," he said. Helping young Americans attend world youth meetings thwarted Communist efforts to take over the forums, he contended.

At the head table with Mr. Young, a first year law student, was the President of Dalhousie University, Dr. Henry Hicks, the president-elect of the Students Union, Dennis Ashworth, Law II and the new vice-president Miss Diane Alexander.

Dr. Hicks expressed his satisfaction of the rapport developed during the year between the university administration and the student government, and he complimented John Young for the manner in which he had directed student government during the year.

Reviewing the performance of The Gazette during 1966-67, Dr. Hicks expressed his recognition of the freedom of the student press, but emphasized that this freedom should be responsibly exercised.

Mr. Young said the appointment of John Graham as Student Government Administrator at Dalhousie "was the smartest move we made all year."

Making reference to a page of stories presented in comic relief in the Gazette (Feb. 9) he said The Gazette had not acted responsibly.

However he complimented Tim Foley on the overall performance of the newspaper during the year.

Gold 'D's' went to: George Munro, Randall Smith, Peter Crawford, Les Mitchell (Honorary), David Day, Liz Campbell, Bill MacDonald, Louise Ireland, Marc Muir.

Silver 'D's' were awarded to: Sandra MacDonald, Barb Dexter, Khoo Teing Lek, Cheah Lee-Saik, John Tilley, Bill Bontain, Elliot Atkinson, Hersh Gavsie, Bob Yorston, John Finlay, Paddy Thomas, Tim Foley, Jim Paar, Peter Robson.

Students riot over magazine censorship

ITHACA, N.Y. (UNS)-The censorship of a campus literary magazine caused a riot by some 1,000 angry Cornell University students here.

They prevented the arrest of five students by surrounding the unmarked police car in which they were being held, letting the air out of the tires, snapping off the aerial, and writing obscene words on the car.

They threw snowballs at district attorney Richard Thaler, dislodging his glasses.

The students shouted: "Get off the campus," and "There are no dirty words, just dirty minds."

"We had a riot on our hands," said the district attorney after retreating to the town. He then armed himself with an injunction to stop the sale and distribution of the magazine, the Trojan Horse, containing an article considered offensive.

The 14-page article, "Selections from the Journal of David Murray," included a description of some sexual fantasies. The au-

thor is said to be a non-student now on the West coast.

The printer, Art Craft of Ithaca, Inc., refused to handle the piece on the grounds of obscenity but ran off the rest of the issue. The student editors, however, were not to be denied. Using an offset press, they published the article and stapled it to the front jacket of every one of the estimated 14,000 copies of the Trojan Horse.

The next day, James M. Herson, the chief campus policeman, concluded the piece was obscene. Acting on his own he raided William Straight Hall and Noyes Hall, where the magazine was for sale, and confiscated 135 copies.

Denouncing this action as "censorship in its most abhorrent form -- censorship of a brave, honest writer," James K. Moody, a past Trojan Horse editor and David M. Brandt, president of the executive board of student government, said they would defy the ban by selling the magazine.

Hold me, mould me

Shattered world, what is it coming to? asks Darymple

Hold me! Mould me! Thrill me! Chill me!

The words of this dear old hymn rang out with renewed fervor and meaning at what proved to be the most successful evangelical meeting in many years.

The meeting was no ordinary one. Even the bibles, which were given free to all visitors served notice that something different was in the offing.

The large St. Andrew's school gym, which was filled to capacity, had been transformed into a marvellous meeting place. Flowers were more than abundant. And the stage was a glowing beautiful yellow, broken only by a majestic "Faith For Today" banner, (floating unsuspected) and a giant black display board.

A Disney film began the meeting. Entitled "Wonders of the Desert" it illustrated the truly wonderful nature of God's creatures. While it was half over the rest, would be shown at the next meeting) Rev. Darymple began the lecture. As the house lights faded, the huge black display board suddenly sprang to life, as a ten colour chart, glowing through the magic of ultra-violet light, leapt from the darkness. Accompanying it was a series of colour slides, projected onto a gigantic screen, and intricately illustrating Darymple's lecture.

"Our Shattered World-What is coming?" was the topic of the lecture.

His message was simple, vital, and to the point. "It is a fact that the world is ending and God has proven this over and over again ever since the memorable night of January 30, 1780, when all light

was hidden from the face of the earth."

He went on to tell his audience about more signs which have been coming thick and fast since then; falling stars, famines, plagues, wars.

But Mr. Darymple assured his audience: "Don't let any of these things worry you my friends-they are only signs that the end is indeed near, bringing with it an eternal reward for Christ's faithful." At this point the meeting broke up, with a feeling of relief, reassurance, and the knowledge that even Armageddon has a silver lining.

Second Century Week Under Way

EDMONTON (CUP) - Canada's major student Centennial project opened here Monday (March 6) with a call for a search for "a new heaven and a new earth."

At opening ceremonies for Second Century Week, Dr. Norman A.M. MacKenzie, Canadian Centenary Council president, issued a challenge for students to share in Canada's future.

He told part of the 1,100 students engaging in athletic, cultural and academic dialogues in Alberta this week that "patience, tolerance, generosity, wisdom and intelligence can and will overcome" Canada's problems of race, color and culture.

Senator MacKenzie examined youth's role in changing social

establishments.

"You may be bigger, healthier and better educated than my generation -- or generations before mine -- but these changes, while for the better, are superficial and when you come to power and take over, you too will face the same basic problems that we have known."

"You are experimenting with all behavior, with sex and with drugs in new and unlimited ways. You are rejecting the policies and actions of those in authority on many issues," he warned.

"All of this is exciting and I do not condemn it -- for I believe we should be free to find our own heaven or our own hell, provided -- and I emphasize the

provided -- you understand and realize what you are doing and make sure that you do not injure other human beings or trespass upon their rights, well-being or freedom.

"You should realize too that you, the members of your generation, will reap the benefits and face the consequences of your present actions and decisions."

The opening ceremonies Monday were marred by the death of the day before of Governor-General Georges P. Vanier.

The Governor-General had issued a message of welcome to SCW delegates, Alberta's Lieutenant-Governor Grant MacEwan was to have delivered it.

Students and security

R.C.M.P.'s campus involvement rapped

OTTAWA (CUP) - For 15 years, RCMP have conducted annual interviews with leaders of Canada's largest student organization, haven't yet offered money in exchange for information gained.

This was revealed Tuesday at an Ottawa press conference by Canadian Union of Students president Doug Ward, 28, in the wake of a controversy stemming from United States Civil Intelligence Agency intrusion into U.S. youth organizations.

"I am disturbed at the approach the RCMP uses--seeking interviews on a personal basis with people who are obviously selected for the positions they hold," Ward said in a prepared statement.

CUS raised the issue Monday by asking Prime Minister Pearson "to protest strongly the covert intrusion of the CIA" into CUS affairs, and to provide "assurance that the RCMP is not engaged in any similar operations."

Asked why CUS made the demands, Ward replied: "My prime concern is that students can become involved in a

network of information over which they have no future control."

In 1965 and 1966, CUS received

ed twin \$1,500 payments from the Foundation of Youth and Student Affairs, an alleged CIA front organization.

Pennell backs up Mountie interviews

OTTAWA (CUP) - Canada's solicitor-general Lawrence Pennell, Wednesday supported RCMP questioning of Canadian Union of Students officials.

It is essential that the RCMP interview persons from all walks of life if it is to discharge its responsibility for national security, he told the Commons.

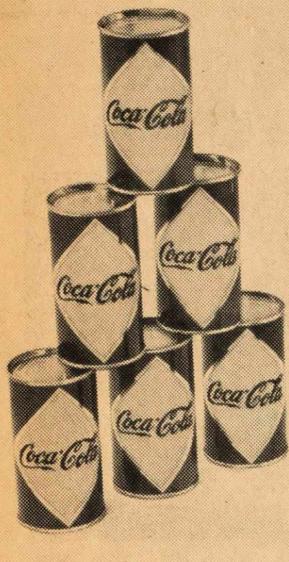
This includes students, he said. Mr. Pennell was commenting on statements made by CUS president Doug Ward.

RCMP questioning of student leaders is a fringe issue arising from disclosures in Washington that the Central Intelligence Agency has been subsidizing the U.S. National Student Association.

Mr. Pennell said he has been advised the RCMP does not supply funds to students or student organizations to induce them to act on behalf of the force.

The solicitor-general said he wished to "emphasize that the activities of the RCMP are limited to counter-espionage."

"Obviously, it is not possible for the RCMP, which is charged with the responsibility for national security, to carry out its responsibilities unless members of that force are able to ask questions of people who have relevant information," he said.



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The fellowships are open to Nova Scotia residents with university degrees in architecture, engineering, sociology, anthropology, economics, geography, political science, law, or related fields. The fellowships may be applied at one of the seven Canadian universities - McGill, Montreal, Toronto, Waterloo, Brock, Manitoba, B.C. - that offer one or two year graduate planning programmes, or at equivalent U.S. or U.K. universities. Awards will be based on academic standing, experience in planning or related fields, and financial need.

Successful applicants may be offered summer employment with the Community Planning Division. Upon graduation, they will be expected to return to work in Nova Scotia for a minimum period, joining one of several planning offices in the Province.

Direct inquiries to R. S. Lang, Director of Community Planning, Department of Municipal Affairs, Halifax; phone 422-7341, Ext. 312. Applications should be made as soon as possible; the closing date is March 31, 1967.

DEPARTMENT OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS
COMMUNITY PLANNING DIVISION

A-5421

By DAN PROUDFOOT
When Rocky Jones was about nine years old a white kid stepped up and rubbed his Negro hair.
"That's for good luck" said the white kid, as was the custom in Truro, Nova Scotia. Rocky, then known in some quarters by his given name, Burnley, gave him good luck.
"I kicked the hell out of him. I gave him good luck all right," says Rocky.

Today is 16 years later, and Rocky's still kicking. He's changed his methods, slightly, but the idea is the same.

If Rocky Jones could afford business cards, they would say: R. Jones, Executive Director, THE NOVA SCOTIA PROJECT. They would mean that R. Jones is the poorest executive in Nova Scotia, and probably one of the most determined.

His project started in the fall of 1965, hoping to give Halifax's Negroes a voice and to promote better race relations in the province.

Since then, it's worked no wonders.

"We work with kids," he explained. "We pick up kids of 16 and 17 and try to give them a sense of responsibility, something they've never had. The odds of being successful are not very good. The kids who do develop self confidence, they get out. They see the streets of Ontario paved with gold."

"They know brotherhood means nothing, man," said Jones. "People don't care as long as they get ahead. Some Negro has to keep a family on \$60 a week, you think he's going to care about brotherhood? Same thing for anybody. You think anybody worries about his brother as long as he's hungry himself? Not a chance."

Behind the Nova Scotia Project stand seven people, including Rocky and his wife, and money from savings and donors. Five of the volunteers belong to the Company of Young Canadians; no other organizations are involved.

One in three

In front of the project lie 12,000 Negroes, according to the 1961 census. Estimates now place the number up to 18,000; the census

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showed that more than one Canadian Negro in three was found in Nova Scotia.

What Halifax has done so far is expropriate half of Africville and built a low-rent housing development called UNIACK.

"That's it," said Rocky, "nothing else. There's a new mayor now, Allan O'Brien, and he's an old friend of our project. He may

be easier to work with. One thing he's doing is putting in a hotline, so citizens can phone in complaints. That's a start."

Much of Club Kwacha's work involves more talking—to parents, ghetto dwellers, city council. There are other organizations, such as the Nova Scotia Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Citizens Human Rights Commission, but the project is the only one that centres around youth.

Rocky isn't what Halifax was used to.

"Man," he says, "I hate Uncle Toms. Stokely Carmichael's got something when he says the only way the Negro's going to get ahead is when he gets rid of all those Toms."

Stokely Carmichael, leader of SNCC (Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee, is best known as the symbol of Black Power. "His is the most real philosophy I've heard," said Jones. "Somebody hits you, you have to hit him back. People here have been praying 200 years and look where it's got them. Nowhere."

It was through SNCC that Jones decided to work in Nova Scotia. He'd left his home province when he was 16, joining the army and heading for Burnaby, B.C. Little over a year later he came to Toronto.

Then Jones started to think back to life in Truro, where the local poolroom had told him that Negroes could watch but never play, and where the word at the Willow Street School had spread from the first day of grade one: Colored kids use the other bathrooms.

Jones arrived in Truro a few weeks later. He'd already been introduced. Reports had filled the Nova Scotians in on the Toronto kids who planned to come and change the whole game of

The fight to win equal rights for Negroes is not confined to the United States. The movement has spread to Canada—particularly Nova Scotia where one of every three Canadian Negroes lives—and is spearheaded by aggressive 25-year-old Rocky Jones. Dan Proudfoot tells about Rocky and his campaign...

Canada's own Stokely Carmichael



ROCKY JONES: A MAN WITH A PURPOSE
He aims to change Canada's treatment of Negroes

though, when they remember that there was a \$10,000 fire in a housing development soon afterwards and the council—thinking the natives were becoming restless—suddenly found an old barracks which, they said, could be obtained at a mere \$50 a month.

By August 1966, the barracks was completed as the new Kwacha House.

And Kwacha continued. More than 40 youths now attend, taking part in tutoring programs, dramatics, typing, sewing, role-playing, seminars and dances.

Now, though, Jones and company are once again concerned with Kwacha House. They were told when they moved into the present barracks that they would have to move in 1967: the Nova Scotia Project must build its own quarters.

That's why Jones was in Hamilton recently, speaking at McMaster University. That's why he was in Montreal, Ottawa, Guelph, London, Waterloo and at the University of Toronto and Ryerson Polytechnical Institute. Fund raising for Kwacha.

"If Stokely Carmichael can raise \$1,000 in one day at U of T," Rocky Jones said in the middle of his tour, "damned if I can see why I can't get \$5,000 in two weeks."

"The feeling I get is that people are damnably apathetic about what's happening in Canada," said Jones, whose optimism about the project invariably

sinks when he forgets its accomplishments and thinks about present finances.

Little can be done to improve housing because Nova Scotia Human Rights laws allow discrimination in apartment buildings with four or fewer units. Smaller buildings remain white if they choose to.

Expropriation of Africville homes continues, with its citizens shifting into other predominantly Negro areas. "They'll say that a street's mixed, man, but you look down that street and it looks black," says Jones.

"The whites don't want to be there, believe me. Take the end of Creighton St. where the wealthier whites live. They had the name of their end of the street changed to Northwood Terrace. Think they want to say they live on Creighton St.?"

Burnley Jones, one of 10 children of a Truro stationary engineer, is back on Creighton St. today.

Nowhere near Northwood Terrace.

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Keep It Political
LONELY HEARTS ADS
GET TOO PERSONAL

BERLIN—Red German party leaders are saying that the messages in local classified advertising for mates should reflect the political, not the martial stature of the advertiser.

checkers. A Negro Baptist minister had stated that the Negro community would resent outside organizers.

Blank faces

It didn't matter where Jones went, which of the province's 47 Negro communities he called on, what color the face was that he talked to. The face would be blank.

"The Negroes," he said, "were apathetic—beaten is a better word. And the whites claimed we were looking for problems that didn't exist. Many of them still refuse to believe there is discrimination."

But the kids Jones and the original five Nova Scotia Project workers met were willing to talk about housing, employment, school. The youths in turn talked to their parents and produced a leaflet protesting the city's announcement that it was going to tear down much of Creighton St., a mixed area politely referred to as "depressed," and build low-rental housing.

The original Kwacha (Zambian for Freedom) House was a locker room renovated by the project's members. "We'd rent-

Easter and the
"question" of Jesus:
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For the first time - adequate facilities for students, staff, library says Dean MacKay

Building will permit enrolment to double

Weldon Building

-Continued from Page 1-

in the form of undergraduate scholarships, the latter of which had brought outstanding students to Dalhousie from across Canada, said Dean MacKay.

On the morning of the opening, there will be a panel discussion on reform of the law, beginning at 9:30 in the auditorium of the main floor of the building.

This will be followed by the official opening ceremonies, a luncheon for graduates and guests, and a special convocation in the afternoon.

"This occasion marks a milestone in the history of the school," said the Dean. "It is really the first time in the life of the school that we have had adequate facilities for students, staff and library."

The school, completed last year, has five stories with about 60,000 square feet of floor space. Classrooms, student facilities

and administrative offices, and lounge facilities, are on the first two floors, and faculty offices and seminar rooms are on the third floor. The two top floors house the expanded library. Also on the ground floor is a multi-purpose three-classroom complex with movable walls to provide a single, large auditorium.

The school's present enrolment of just over 200 is expected to almost double within five years, with the first-year class increasing from 95 to 125 students, and this expanded enrolment will require a larger full-time teaching staff.

Many members of the profession and graduates of the school are expected to attend the opening ceremonies, including barristers from Nova Scotia who will be at the Barristers' Society annual refresher course.



By W.A. MacKAY
Dean of Law

The Law School at Dalhousie is the oldest university faculty concerned with teaching the common law in the Commonwealth. Founded in 1883, the School has had a long tradition of educating young men and women for the legal profession.

ideas. A lawyer's primary tools are words, whether written or spoken, and ability to express ideas in clear, concise English is important.

The law course, leading to a Bachelor of Laws Degree, takes three years. Most of this period is devoted to required courses with relatively little choice left to students. The work load is heavy and students are expected to read in advance of classes and be prepared to discuss matters raised in class. Emphasis in law courses is on a pragmatic approach to problem situations and acceptable solutions for them, and less upon what the law is in a particular situation. To meet ever-changing social problems the lawyer must be flexible and constantly concerned with what the law ought to be

as well as what it is at any time.

Graduates in law from Dalhousie may be admitted to the bar in Nova Scotia, after nine months' service as an apprentice in a lawyer's office. They may be admitted to practice in other provinces after meeting apprenticeship or examination requirements. Most of the graduates of the Law School do leave Nova Scotia. A great many of them have achieved distinction in public life, in the legal profession and in business in this province and elsewhere.

Designed by Webber, Harrington and Weld, Halifax architects, the building has five stories. Total floor space is about 78,000 square feet.

The ground level has administrative offices and three classrooms, one designed for 125

students, the others for 60 students each. Removable partitions between the classrooms provide a large assembly hall for public lectures, meetings moot courts and model parliaments. Two additional classrooms, student locker and lounge facilities are located on the second floor. The third floor contains 28 faculty offices, faculty library and lounge, stenographic offices and staff lounge and four seminar rooms.

The library is on the fourth and fifth floors, with public access and main reading room on the fifth floor. It accommodates 125,000 volumes and has seating space for more than 200 students mainly at individual carrels. Two research rooms, graduate student offices and special film equipment will also be found in the library.

the campus

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY



INTRO DAL-1967

Dexter completes U.S. lecture tour

Dr. Louis Dexter, a political scientist, a former lecturer in Dalhousie University's department of economics and an occasional visiting professor at various American universities, gave a series of four lectures to graduate students in Dalhousie's political science department.

Three of his lectures were on provincial government in Canada and state government in the United States -- some comparisons, and another lecture was devoted to the separation of powers in the United States.

Prof. Dexter, who is mainly self-employed, conducts private research on different aspects of the American political scene. He is now studying provincial and state government in Canada and America under an American Social Sciences Research Council grant.

Review on display at Boston Library

The Dalhousie Review, a quarterly published by Dalhousie University Press, will be on display at the Boston Public Library's exhibition of books, periodicals and journals as part of the Canadiana section of Winterfest, an annual cultural festival to take place until mid-March in Boston.

The Review, which features literature, history and social sciences, has just published its latest edition and a special article by Dean W.S. MacNutt, of the University of New Brunswick, entitled History for '67 is included along with a number of book reviews and verse. Other articles include, Poems at an Exhibition by John Robert Colombo; Shaw, Hitler and the Satiric Fiction by D.D. Coleman; The Warden's Wordplay: Toward a Redefinition of the Spoonerism by Rossell Hope Robbins; The Mighty Mackenzie River by Tom, H. Inkster; The Poetry of Parliament by Norman Ward; Newman's Universe of Knowledge: Science, Literature, and Theology by Harold Pettipas; and Regatta -- a short story -- by Lawrence P. Spingarn.

Trias selected for U.K. parley

Dr. Antoni Trias, an orthopaedic surgeon on the staff of the department of surgery, Dalhousie University, has recently been chosen as one of the two Canadians to represent the Canadian Orthopaedic Association in Britain this year. The selection is made by a joint committee of the American and Canadian orthopaedic societies, and the British Orthopaedic Association undertakes the sponsorship of the group during their tour.

The group will consist of four American surgeons, and two Canadians. They will leave from New York for Britain on April 1, and will return about the last week in May.

Shirreff Hall to host hat show

Dalhousie Women's Club, more than half-way through its 1966-67 program, has plans well in hand for the last two events in its social-education calendar.

They are a "Younger than Springtime" hat show and afternoon tea, with a demonstration by a beautician, and an illustrated talk on Expo 67 by Major-General E.C. Plow, Expo's Atlantic provinces' commissioner.

The hat show and tea took place at 3 p.m. in Shirreff Hall, the women students' residence at Dalhousie, on March 7, and Major-General Plow will give his talk at 8:15 p.m. on April 11, in Room 21 of the Arts and Administration Building at Dalhousie.

The club, open to wives of members of faculty and administrative staff, and to women staff at Dalhousie as well as wives or women members of organizations affiliated with the university, has held a variety of events already this academic year.

There will be violence, a great deal. But the violence you will read about will be the riots in the ghettos, the "Negro mobs", rather than the lynching in Meridian, the castration in Birmingham, the rape in Hattiesburg, or the boy from Bogalusa finding his father's body floating in the Mississippi.

The good argument that "black power" will alienate the liberals is valid. The liberals who once wrung their hands in anguish and wept hot tears over the plight of the Negro, who were so willing to be Santa Claus, will now in hysteria because their child doesn't believe in Santa anymore. Others will feel a twinge of nostalgia for the good old days when a man could say, "some of my best friends are niggers", or grant to a "colored person" the blessing of an admission of equality without having his naive laughter back in his face.

Despite all these good arguments and Carmichael's frequently intemperate manner of dismissing them, despite the spate of splinter groups "black power" has spawned, the new thinking is a hopeful sign. "Black power" is more than a slogan. It has become the popular expression of a feeling that has heretofore been the exclusive property of a few extraordinary individuals. It signals the dawn of a new self-respect and the demise of patronage. In the freedom struggle the accent has come to rest on "blackness". SNCC's call for Negroes to lead Negroes was a healthy sign, a burgeoning of pride, courage and confidence.

7 honorary degrees

-Continued from Page 1-

became a prominent member of the Bar. In 1941 he was appointed deputy controller of supplies, in Ottawa, and in 1942 was appointed first general manager of the Crown-owned Polymer Corporation Ltd. of Sarnia. He later became its managing director, then executive vice-president.

From 1952 to 1956 he was vice-president and managing director of operating subsidiaries of Brazilian Traction Light and Power Co. Ltd., in Brazil. He returned to practice law in Vancouver, and in 1960 was appointed president of the Council of Forest Industries of British Columbia.

Elected to the Commons in 1962, he has served as minister of forestry, post-master general, minister of citizenship and immigration, and since the end of 1965, as minister of labor.

Mr. Smith, a native of Sydney, has practised law in Nova Scotia since 1910, and for the last 50 years in Halifax. He was presi-

dent of the Nova Scotia Barrister's Society from 1935 to 1937, and of the Conference of Governing Bodies of the Legal Profession in Canada from 1936 to 1937. He has won the respect of his fellow lawyers across Canada for his superior proficiency in the practice of law.

Dr. Wright was born in London, Ont., graduated in arts from the University of Western Ontario, and in law from Osgoode Hall Law School. He was awarded a doctoral degree in law on completion of his graduate studies at Harvard.

He was appointed to Osgoode Hall faculty in 1927 and its dean in 1948. The following year he was appointed dean of the then newly organized Law School at the University of Toronto, which under his leadership has become one of the outstanding law schools in Canada. For almost 40 years he has contributed to the literature of the law in Canada.

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Tuition in Canada

Following are tuition fees for arts and science students at Canadian degree-granting universities and colleges, 1966-67. Figures supplied by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

NEWFOUNDLAND: Memorial University (\$400, paid by provincial government if student is resident of Nfld.).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: St. Dunstan's (\$400).

NEW BRUNSWICK: U of Moncton (\$425-505); Mt. Allison (\$635); U of New Brunswick (\$570); St. Thomas U (\$450).

NOVA SCOTIA: Acadia (\$565); Dalhousie (\$600); Mt. St. Vincent (\$525); St. Francis Xavier U. (\$548); St. Mary's U. (\$600).

QUEBEC: Bishop's U. (\$580-645); McGill (\$635-700); Sir George Williams U. (\$450-475).

ONTARIO: Brock (\$515);

Carleton (\$529); Guelph (\$460; two semesters of about four months each); Lakehead U. (\$460); McMaster U. (\$515); U of Ottawa (\$450-500); Queen's (\$480-495); Laurentian U. (\$535); U of Toronto (\$470); Trent U. (\$550); U of Waterloo (\$510.50 regular academic year); Waterloo Lutheran U. (\$520); U of Western Ontario (\$515); U of Windsor (\$519); York U. (\$550).

MANITOBA: U of Manitoba (\$375).

SASKATCHEWAN: U of Saskatchewan (\$300-320).

ALBERTA: U of Alberta (\$300-350); U of Calgary (\$300-350).

BRITISH COLUMBIA: UBC (\$457); Notre Dame U. (\$390); Simon Fraser U. (\$428; two semesters, of about four months each); University of Victoria (\$428).

For admission to the law faculty students must have satisfactorily completed at least two years of an Arts, Science, Commerce or other recognized degree after senior matriculation (Nova Scotia Grade 12) or three years after junior matriculation (Grade 11). There are no special pre-law courses but those planning to study law are encouraged to concentrate on courses that require them to think and that give experience in expressing

Black power really green power

Since Stokely Carmichael took over the reins of The Student Non-violent Co-ordinating Committee (SNCC) earlier this year, a new dose of militancy has been injected into the bloodstream of the American civil rights movement. SNCC had always been radical; with Carmichael it became even more so. Almost overnight his electrifying "black power" slogan vaulted him into national prominence and placed the civil rights struggle in a new perspective, or at least clarified the old one. The magic words generated a deluge of commentary devoted to exegesis and almost everybody who was somebody had a few words of wisdom and judgment to pass on to the anxious multitudes.

The views varied but out of the ensuing furor one thing became evident: Carmichael's refusal to call a spade -- no pun intended -- anything but a spade had touched some tender spots. The cycle of events was predictable. SNCC denounced white America and "uncle Tomism" while other Negro rights groups, fearing what has since been termed a "white backlash" due to the new intransigence, disowned Carmichael and Floyd McKissick, CORE director, in a gossamer cloaked essay at appeasement. Hysterical whites, unimpressed by the subtlety of the dialogue, countered by rejecting both.

The polemics were profuse. The SNCC leader's arguments were significant, rather sophisticated -- at least in content if not in expression -- and for the most part either unheard or unheeded. Certainly they were unanswered. The oracles of the arthritic right resorted to a sort of scattergun argument ad hominum: the SNCC clique were simply black racists and their arguments were therefore not valid. "Black power" became hopelessly confused with "Black Muslim" and even well-meaning white liberals, wounded and frustrated by their seeming rejection, announced solemnly that Stokely Carmichael was a reverse Robert Shelton or George Lincoln Rockwell. Some considerably more enlightened spirits agreed that what the Negro needed was power but suggested that shouting about it was a tactical error amounting to, in one writer's words, nothing

more than a "death wish". The Negro leaders of the older, more conservative civil rights organizations, in an attempt to undo the damage done, at least gave lip service to the arguments adduced against "black power". That they actually believed the accusations being hurled at the "black power" advocates is difficult to accept. What is more credible is that, being old campaigners in the cause, they realized the near inevitability of the new vanguard being dubbed "racist", and feared that unfavorable publicity would set the whole movement back. Add to this the fact that Carmichael supported violence when deemed necessary, while the other leaders were firmly committed to the non-violent philosophy.

Midst the din and diversion few bothered to ponder what the power pushers were putting down. Simply explained in Carmichael's words "black power... just means black people coming together and getting people to represent their needs and to stop all that oppression because of race". Seemingly inoffensive words; but there is more here than meets the unobservant eye. Taken in the context of darkest Dixie, which must be regarded as the crucible of "black power", this bland statement means revolution. There just does not appear to be any peaceful means, apart from the passage of a century or two, of achieving these unpretentious aims. The Civil Rights Act, federal money and non-violent protest have come and gone. The South remains much the same. Most schools are still "un-integrated" and the housing segregated, race murders continue, and Negroes who in many districts constitute well over half the electorate don't have their own representatives. This is not to say that what has been done is insignificant; only that it is not enough.

Things must change and for many "black power" offers hope, the only hope, for their children at least and perhaps for themselves. In those parts of the South where half or less than half the population wields virtually all the power, a continuance of the status quo is an invitation to abuse -- an invitation rarely rejected. The notes of new militance were the atonal opening strains

of an avante-garde "Gottterdammerung". In essence, the "black power" cry was a call to topple an already eroded social structure and erect a new one in which Negroes could use the elevators instead of the back stairs. The means were economics, politics, words and, if necessary, war. Violence it was felt, was just as justifiable when used to support the Constitution as when used to thwart it. The time had come to bargain from strength instead of from weakness.

Throughout the centuries long uphill climb to civil and social equality, each advance frequently appears as a concession from a benign great white father. Negroes were and still are told that better times are in the offing but, because of the obstinacy of a white power structure and in the interests of a nebulous peace, they must be patient and wait. The question was seldom asked, and still receives scant attention, why the Negro should be content to shuffle, scuffle and hustle in order not to upset the valuer cart of a recalcitrant society entombed in the myth of Aryan superiority. Why, for instance, is it almost axiomatic that it is better to have an oppressed minority deprived of the prerogative which is nothing more than a frill frequently appearing in the guise of a basic right. The answer is obvious; power -- white power! Carmichael's description of our society is correct. The lowest common denominator is power; blatant or buried in a morass of words and institutions but, nonetheless, power. Those pure idealists who insist on an impalpable influential moral sphere operating outside and distinct from a very real power structure, are seriously deluded. As repulsive as it may be to many in principle, in fact, white might goes a long way toward determining what is right.

Martin Luther King, in his book WHY WE CAN'T WAIT, expresses very succinctly the philosophy responsible for "why we most probably will wait": "Punish me. I do not deserve it. But because I do not deserve it I will accept it so that the world will know that I am right and you are wrong." This whole approach rests on an implicit

faith in some fundamental goodness of the human race conforming to King's idea of "right" and, apparently, ignores the fact that the instances in which non-violent protest has succeeded depended not on the shame of the oppressors but on intervention by an outside force. Here again, out of a semantic jungle, power raises its ubiquitous head. Reverend King, pointing at a collection plate, recently declared that what the Negro needed was not "black power" but "green power". Now, regardless of one's predilections for verbal prestidigitation, "green power" in black hands means just one thing: "black power". Money is frequently synonymous with power and has a disturbing, anti-apartheid-like propensity for adopting the color of its possessor. There is no denying that non-violence sometimes works. But, in what way does it work? and how fast? It is sufficient to know that your grandchildren may enjoy the rights of first class citizenship, but that you yourself must continue on in the implacable patterns of a dying past? Birmingham and Selma may have changed, but when the hoses were rolled up and the dogs fed, when the key leaders had gone home, when the zeal-well had run dry, the old, familiar patterns re-emerged. The non-violent way may be efficacious when the sense organs of the world, the news media, are focussed on the conflict, but when the big battles end and the correspondents decamp the war still goes on. And what kind of war will it be? Will it pit the vague virtues of non-violence against the palpable threats and guns and bombs of the violent way? will it reenact the tragedy of a moral man in an amoral world, destroying himself almost purposefully? or will it offer the spectacle of a boxer who has suddenly learned to fight a dirty opponent on his own terms? The latter, it would seem, is Stokely Carmichael's answer. And this, despite all the good arguments to the contrary, is the only immediate alternative to the degradation of second class citizenship in the United States or any other country. This is "black power".

The good argument that "black power" means violence is valid.

With a Cong in My Heart

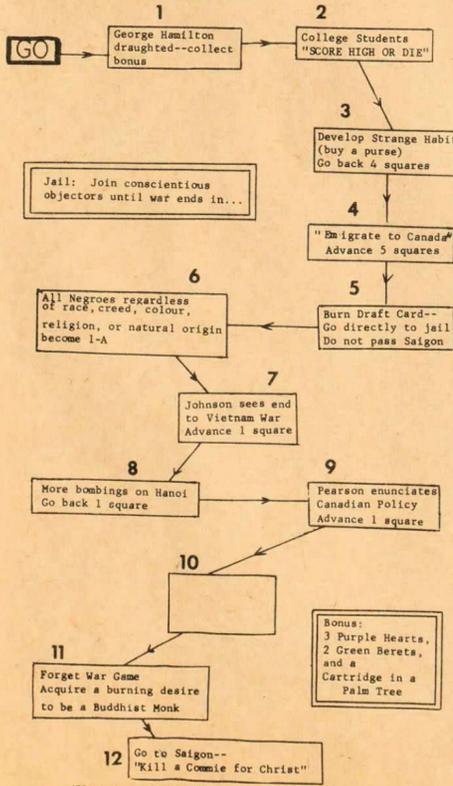
An exciting new Draft Board War Game Manufactured by Overshaft Underprises Inc.

The World has never had a good definition of the word liberty, and the American people, just now, are much in want of one.

RULES

This game is played with two dice and the following board. Cut out and paste on old ammunition boxes. 1, 2, 3, 4, or more people may play. Each shakes the dice in turn and proceeds through the fourteen squares. The person who reaches "12" first, loses. Markers are "I like Ike" buttons or Lincoln Pennies.

Abraham Lincoln: April 18, 1864.



"You can tell it's LBJ; it's the American way"

"Oh -- say can you see"

Reprinted from The Ledger



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In praise of older presidents

It is sad, but undoubtedly true, that most Dalhousie students would not know him if they ran into him.

Many day students, who live one half of their split existence in that wondrous "home", may not recognize his name. However, whether they know him or not, John Young, outgoing president of the student union, has made, or influenced, decisions that effect every student at this university.

The ultra-sophisticates of the 'canteen-set' may cluck their tongues and plead non-involvement and the 'academic isolationists' hiding in the library may claim disinterest, but it won't change the facts.

Young's determination to carry through a course evaluation is one example. This practice of recognizing the value of the collective opinion of the people most directly concerned with the quality of education - the student - has become an accomplished fact at some of the best universities in Canada and the United States, but it required a determined and responsible person to breakdown the conservative insecurity of the Maritimes.

Starting this month questionnaires will be circulated and students will be able to pinpoint many of the deficiencies in our lecture system, and the inadequacies of the lecturers.

The acceptance of this project means more than a recognition of a student lobby by the administration; it is the first step towards a fuller understanding of the student's rights and responsibilities within the academic community.

It is a move towards the position where the student is recognized as an active and productive member of society not as a social misfit living in a state of academic limbo.

Such ideas are both revolutionary and evolutionary. It is a new concept - at least for the North America academic community - but it is a change brought about by the pressures of a changing social-economic environment. It is not a change for the sake of change, but a change to meet the new reality of a world where involvement and concern are no longer choices in the traditional sense.

Young's recognition of this fact and his support of an evaluation scheme will, in the long run, truly change the character of education at Dalhousie.

True to the aims of the Canadian Union of Students, John Young also did his best this year to remove one of the economic barriers to higher education. He carried through a plan, begun under last year's student president Robbie Shaw, that would result in the abolishment of first-year tuition fees for Nova Scotia residents.

The proposal was to have been submitted to the provincial government. It recognized that free tuition for all students would be too costly a measure for Nova Scotia at the present time but on a first year basis it could help overcome the biggest immediate barrier. In addition it was estimated that the plan could be financed for less than the present bursary and loan schemes.

Unfortunately, Young failed to recognize the progressive nature of his proposal and the reactionary color of his council and the measure was lost.

It is true that, as some council members

pointed out, they were not given much time to discuss the matter, and an educational program may have saved the motion from defeat. However, in this day and age every student representative should have an informed opinion on the subject. And a discussion with the voters concerned showed that most of them voted against the principle of the motion not because of a disagreement over procedure.

Young worked to liberalize residence regulations and to increase student participation in clubs and societies. He helped host the 30th annual CUS congress held last year at Dalhousie.

He played a leading role in bringing the Student Union Building project to the stage where a ground breaking ceremony should take place before convocation.

Despite this impressive list of accomplishments, and the many achievements noted here, Young may have won the battle and lost the war.

Young was a cool efficient administrator. A commerce graduate, he was council treasurer before taking over the president's job. He is both a small "i" and large "L" liberal. Together these factors operated to produce a student leader committed to maintaining the middle-of-the-road, Young would call himself a realist, but others might call him a compromiser.

Like all administrators Young believed in the efficiency of centralization. He paid lip-service to the concept of broadening the popular base of the student council but he did little to alter the existing structure.

The Law school is now installed in its new factory on University Avenue and next year the new medical plant, on the other side of Robie Street will open its doors for business. Along with the students in the other professional schools these people feel that the student council has nothing to offer them. As things now stand they are right.

The graduate students came to the realization last year. They increased their faculty fees to run a graduate house and there were some efforts made to pull out of the union.

Young and his successor, Dennis Ashworth, appear to believe that the new SUB will re-cement relations and prop up the old machine. It won't work.

The professional and graduate schools have become too large and their wants too specialized to be adequately handled by a centralized student council.

On top of this the under graduate faculty of Art and Science, with its high percentage of local day-students, has grown into an unwieldy blob. It too must be restructured if the members of the largest faculty are to find their proper place in the academic community.

Young obviously believes that the present system is flexible enough to accommodate the new demands being made upon it.

Young's critics say this was the year to make a change and now it is already too late to reform the system in time to prevent a fragmentation of the student body.

For better or worse Young made his decision and now all we can do is wait and see if the existing structure merited his faith.

(Former Editor-in-Chief Tim Foley)

Bombing doesn't work, so...

The United States has consistently defended bombing of North Viet Nam on the grounds that it was reducing the flow of Communist troops and supplies to the south and thus saving American lives.

Now what does U.S. Defence Secretary Robert McNamara tell a congressional committee? The man who is in the best possible position to assess the military effectiveness of the raids says flatly: "I don't believe that the bombing up to

the present has significantly reduced, nor any bombing that I could contemplate in the future would significantly reduce, the actual flow of men and material to the south."

If the military requirement for the bombing no longer exists and if it is agreed that raids in the north are a substantial impediment to truce talks, there is only one logical conclusion to be drawn: President Johnson should order an unconditional halt to the bombings.

In Retrospect Students expand horizons, interests during 1966-67

The Dalhousie Student Union this year, I believe, has made considerable progress towards providing a wider variety of activities which will serve to please the broadening interests of our large and expanding student body. I think it is important to remember that at Dalhousie, we have a large number of Graduate students and people who are in professional schools and as a result this gives Dalhousie a type of atmosphere which does not exist at any other university in the Atlantic Provinces. Often it seems that we don't have the college spirit in the sense of the tinselled and bottled variety that can quite easily be seen at other universities. However, I sincerely hope that all Dalhousie students have a loyalty to this university and are benefitting from their time at university.

I think the most important contribution that has been made this year is the establishment and setting up of the Course Evaluation Program. In the weeks following the March break students in the under-graduate Arts and Science courses will be taking part in the first scientific course evaluation which is taking place in the Atlantic Provinces. Next September the results of this questioning will be published in booklet form for all students to see and for staff to evaluate, as well. This year's course evaluation, although the result of over eighteen months of planning, will in many ways be a test case for Dalhousie Students, if the results of this questionnaire prove to be beneficial and help to improve the teaching at Dalhousie University it will mark a first and important step towards an ever-increasing interest in the academic life of the university by Dalhousie students and the Student Union.

This year, as well, I believe we have seen an increasing interest in the many small groups and organizations which exist on the Dalhousie campus. It is a fundamental item on a campus as diversified as Dalhousie that

we cannot expect all students to like the same type of activity and therefore we must provide for the many varied interests which are present on this campus. In the past we have not emphasized the strengthening of these small and varied groups and this year has seen considerable progress in this area. It is also gratifying to see that the faculty societies are taking a greater responsibility and becoming more co-hesive; this is an important area and one in which continuous support must be provided if the Dalhousie campus is to become a more enjoyable place for us students. We've always had to cope with the problem of the Arts and Science students who represent a large but unfortunately nebulous and uncohesive group. This year the Arts Society has made valiant attempts and as a result has made considerable progress towards providing an active and stimulating program, and for this they should be complimented. However, we have a long way to go in this area and only by developing strong faculty societies, strong residence communities and numerous small clubs and groups we will be fulfilling the needs of an expanding university population.

This year I'm pleased to see a number of new groups arrive on campus. Dalhousie student radio began this year and now has a half hour program on radio station CHNS every Saturday afternoon; I think radio has a large and expanding horizon at Dalhousie and will be a tremendous benefit in the next few years. As well we've seen an active interest in providing a better life for married students co-operative residence apartment building in Canada at Dalhousie and as well the establishment of wives club and continuing study of programs for married students.

Of course, this year must be remembered because of the referendum held regarding the fee increase, which will enable the construction of the Student Union

Building. This is a 3,7 million dollar building with which we are familiar and which we desire. It is hoped that we will be able to turn the sod and begin the construction of this building before the end of the year; if this is possible the building will be opened sometime in the summer of 1968 and will be in full operation a year from next September.

This year I think we have seen very good orientation, Fall Festival, and Winter Carnival programs. All these programs have been organized by hard working students for the sole benefit of the rest of us lazier students. I think that the programs this year were imaginative, well planned and carried off and that they were popular and I think the campus is better for it. This type of activity whereby the students are offered a program which is enjoyable, and at the same time relatively cheap and which does not rely on the importing of expensive foreign talent, should be continued, for I think it is of great benefit to the campus. This year the Dalhousie Student Union hired a qualified student Administrator. The Administrator is a full time employee who directs the administration of the Student Union office and the day to day planning of the Student Union Building. We are very fortunate in having a very capable and very interested person who has devoted long hours which has freed most of the student groups from the necessity of becoming large business organizations, and as a result many of our organizations can now concentrate on program development and student involvement, which is a far greater benefit and is far more enjoyable as far as we students are concerned.

An effort to educate more Nova Scotians throughout universities in general and Dalhousie in particular



JOHN YOUNG

(Photo by Bob Brown)

organized a High School Visitation Program, whereby groups of students travelled throughout southern Nova Scotia and gave talks and presented literature to groups of high school students, informing them on how to apply to university and what to expect when enrolled. This program had far reaching benefits for the province as well as for the university for it should certainly encourage more Nova Scotians to attend university.

One of the continuing problems which persists at Dalhousie is the lack of communication between Medical campus and the

Arts campus and between the various segregated departments and faculties. I think some progress has been made towards trying to accommodate our activities and plan our activities around the Medical system, which the Medical and Dental students now use, but we must make further efforts to ensure that we are providing a beneficial and useful Student Government for all segments of the campus. It is in this area where the Student Council and all students must place their greatest efforts, in order to ensure a greater loyalty to Dalhousie now, and in the future.

Dalpseudo's campus library

Author's Note: the following article is purely fictitious. Any similarity to an existing situation is coincidental and was not intended by the author.

The scene is in the Dalpseud University Library, a decaying stone structure where the only sounds are those of copulating pigeons and crumbling mortar. From the moment the student steps inside the door, he is aware of a prevailing atmosphere of reverent silence, not unlike that in a funeral parlour (although the latter is more stimulating) The student feels the gaze of many eyes upon him as he makes his way to the desk of the librarian. It becomes clear to him that his motives for entering the building are under suspicion. Assuming what he hopes to be a sincere forthright expression, he approaches the least severe-looking of the ladies in charge.

Clearing his throat nervously, he croaks a greeting, which is met with stony silence. He smiles, and this overture is scrutinized with open hostility. Throwing caution to the winds, he asks for directions to the card file. The librarian thrusts a bony digit in the appropriate direction. In eager excitement at this unexpected response, he thanks her conversationally, but once again, there is no sign that he has been heard. Could it be possible, he speculates to himself, that the entire place is staffed by deaf-

mutes? Near the card file, he finds a convenient pencil (length 1/4") bolted to the table by a huge chain, similar to those used to secure ships in their berths, another female follows his every movement carefully. He decides against stealing the pencil (which has no lead) for his chances of escaping with 200 pounds of chain clanking in his pocket are slim. He now has a catalogue number written on a scrap of paper, and rashly decides to attempt to find the book. He walks to the desk, and states his need. The librarians spring to life. He is pined with questions from all sides; does he have any form of identification? does he have proof that he is a registered student at Dalpseud University? How is his credit rating? is his father employed steadily? does he realize what a great privilege it is to be allowed into the Holy of Holies (known as the Stacks in library jargon).

His admittance is cleared at last, although he has now missed two classes while waiting. However, he now feels that it must be worthwhile to receive an education if he must go to this much trouble to read just one book. He turns towards the stacks and there he sees signs on the wall saying: "We reserve the right to examine the contents of briefcases and any other receptacles upon leaving the stacks." He touches the doorknob and the inoffensive article comes to life in his hand; a resounding buzz fills the air. Somewhat dazed, he re-

alizes that he has not set off the burglar alarm, but is holding the craftily-contrived electric doorknob in his hand, and is meant to turn the knob and push. The door swings shut behind him; once inside the sacred stacks, he has time to stop and think.

Obviously he is suspected of a great crime against the literary masterpieces of his day. And here we see a change come over this honest ethical young man. He who has never had any previous record of petty larceny, is now plotting revenge against the system. He slinks stealthily up and down the aisles, amassing a great collection of light reading, useful reference volumes, and a variety of other interesting works. He conceals them carefully about his person. Upon leaving, he is asked by a Librarian (male) to strip down to his underwear, and is thoroughly searched. He has been successful. The fourteen books concealed in his athletic support were overlooked. He leaves the mouldy air of the library in a mood of elation.

It is because of the frequency of such incidents which are doubtless the result of unwarranted and ludicrous measures of supposed prevention, that the students of Dalpseud University wonder whether the recent reorganization of their library was undertaken solely for the benefit of the librarians themselves, who now have so many loftier pursuits to follow than the aiding of students in the use of this essential organ of university education.

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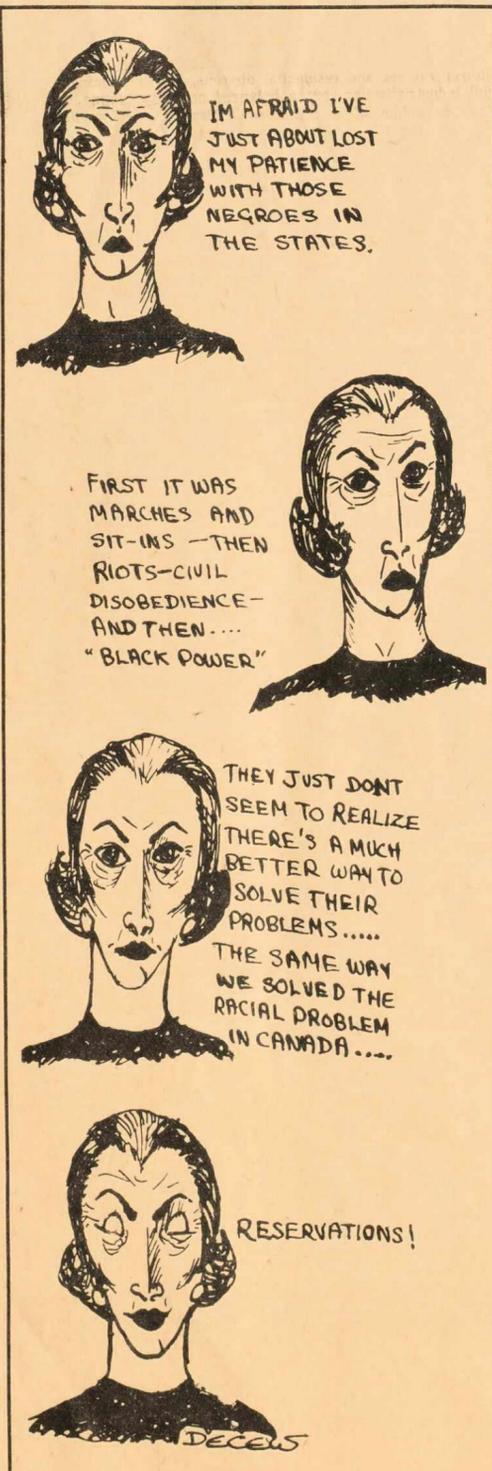
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Dalhousie University,

Halifax, Nova Scotia,

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—reprinted from the ubyssev

The bombs have left a legacy of hate

By ABRAHAM L. FEINBERG
Reprinted from The Globe and Mail

In the early morning of Aug. 13 last year, the population of the farm hamlet of Phu-Xa, in North Vietnam, slightly more than four miles from the centre of Hanoi, numbered 345, all Roman Catholics, with an imposing church at the centre of the tiny complex of thatched or tiled-roof houses, flanked by a tall stone monument constructed in 1950 as tribute to the Vatican festival that year.

Several hours later (our North Vietnamese hosts told us) the population of Phu-Xa was reduced, violently, by 24. Many of the dead were elderly. The younger men and women had gone off to their back-breaking work in the banana groves and rice paddies and at the silk-worm cocoons, for Vietnamese peasants labor long and hard and Phu-Xa was noted for its pety and industry. Also among the dead were nine children, six of them pupils in kindergarten. And, of course, numerous dwellings were destroyed or damaged.

The church now has a sturdy new roof of tile, its former one having been shattered. The walls, though blackened and battered by fire, did not collapse, but the broken windows have not yet been replaced.

But nothing could blunt the sharp pang of shame that assailed me — for all the available evidence seemed to testify that the bombs that killed six kids of that kindergarten had been dropped by a plane built for bombing and despatched for bombing by the armed forces of the United States, to which I have always been proud to claim loyalty and affection as a native-born citizen. Mr. Muste wept openly. I was too troubled for tears.

All the blasted and burned dwellings in Phu-Xa have been rebuilt, except one that has been left untouched as a "souvenir." Another which had been practically obliterated. When the shards and rubble were cleared away, the hamlet council decided to adopt this empty site for a memorial to the dead, with special concern for an entire family of nine which had perished there, and for a museum of remembrance.

A gabled shaft of concrete rises in the centre of a paved circle. On it is a black-based inscription stating that U.S. aggressors (how Washington and Hanoi love that word) killed 24 inhabitants of Phu-Xa and wounded 23 on Aug. 13, 1966. A heritage of hatred. While we clustered around the memorial, a trail young woman, soft of speech and tread, Mrs. Huong, was introduced to us. She had lost parents-in-law and a nine-month-old child in the us. The old man and his grandson were sleeping in a hammock when the bombs fell. Together, led by the hamlet chief, we slowly ambled around the sole small chamber of the tile and concrete museum, bare and unadorned save for the material evidences, artifacts and vestiges of the bombing, some of them in glass cases, and on the wall a scroll of the dead, listed by age and family.

In one case were gathered the personal effects the bombs had separated: a comb, a leacup, a cooking pan, a wedding dress, an undelivered letter, prayer books, a tiny plaster image of the Virgin Mary, its head blown off. On the floor lay the twisted metal casing of an explosive bomb (with U.S. markings), a piece of rusty shrapnel, and the outer sheath of an anti-personnel fragmentation bomb (dubbed for an undiscoverable reason "Lazy Dog" by the young men who eject them). Besides it was one of the 240 iron balls filled with little pellets, which are exploded at various levels as the fragmentation bomb descends. Thousands of these pellets are released, rotating and cruel.

At the Hanoi press conference held by the War Crimes Investigation Commission of the Bertrand Russell Tribunal (which I attended merely as an observer), Prof. Jean Vigier, a Sorbonne physicist, accused the Pentagon of using the "sadistic, fragmenta-tion bomb as an acceptable, less provocative substitute for the H-bomb, and pointed out how its inhumanity is being augmented by "improvements."

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Ivan Blake, Peter Coffin and Mike Selby performed in "Murder in the Cathedral" at King's College last Saturday. The play, written by T.S. Eliott, drew capacity houses, a profit, and an invitation to Expo.

In Hanoi's St. Paul Hospital, I saw two girls of 10 and 17, whose spinal cords have been severed by the spinning pellet. That population of the farm hamlet of Phu-Xa, in North Vietnam, slightly more than four miles from the centre of Hanoi, numbered 345, all Roman Catholics, with an imposing church at the centre of the tiny complex of thatched or tiled-roof houses, flanked by a tall stone monument constructed in 1950 as tribute to the Vatican festival that year.

The Vietnam record reveals itself in the clearly discernible earnestness and integrity of hospital staffs and physicians, from the Minister of Health to the lowliest orderly. In gentleness of speech, modesty of manner, perceptive intuition and intelligence, and in moral sensitivity, I found the Vietnamese in general to be among the most civilized people I have known. Doctors are the intellectual and spiritual elite.

Is it likely, therefore, that the confidence and trust with which I greeted the painstaking, heavily documented briefing about bomb attacks on hospitals, a leprosy sanitarium and other medical institutions were a reflection of professional and personal regard? I do not think so! The evidence was overwhelming: I believe any impartial expert would have been persuaded.

I listened for two hours to an exhaustive analysis by obvious-ray photographers and chemical phials, of the injuries caused by napalm, phosphorus and fragmentation bombs. I donned a surgical robe and mask, and visited two patients from the provinces, horribly burned by napalm and one of them almost blinded by its intense glare.

What about bomb ruins inside Hanoi city? Unmistakably, bombs have dropped on populous places in all four quarters of Hanoi with considerable devastation and toll of civilian lives. We do not doubt the testimony of workers' hovels levelled by fire, a school gutted and crumbling, concrete residences reduced to the litter, pagodas wrecked, and stone walls stark and naked to the sight.

Was the devastation caused by defensive missiles? U.S. bomb-marks are identifiable. By the rule of averages, ground-to-air missiles falling on Hanoi proper are most improbable. Besides, the moral blame adheres to the aircraft which invades and thereby evokes resistance. The Vietnamese can hardly be held culpable for trying to bring down a bomber before it sends down its bombs.

The same logic applies to the claim of "accidental" bomb-ing. Does not guilt attach itself to him who makes the "accident" possible and harm to innocent people inevitable?

Are not military targets legitimate objects of air attack? If one grants that the war on the Democratic Republic of Vietnam is "obligatory" or "just" (I do not grant this), I suppose the semantics approved by generals would legitimize all activities not specifically barred by the sporting rules of warfare.

No bomb-scarred area in our tour of inspection showed an installation even remotely descriptibly as military, in any direct sense. The area approved by the sporting rules of warfare, in any direct sense, would be a rare sight. Does it make sense?

The final scene in Phu-Xa is unforgettable. The "three uncles," with interpreter-guides, were invited into a tiny, one-room house donated by the hamlet to a 15-year-old girl named in limbo, bereft of parents, and temporarily unhinged by the Aug. 13 "airfall." As we sat down to a kitchen table and the ever-present cakes and bitter tea, Mrs. Huong talked to us. After condensing her sorrow into a few tragic words, she murmured, in the sustained high pitch characteristic of Vietnamese speech: "We are not concrete structures. We are human beings trying by hard work to live in peace on the earth. God bless you for coming to visit us." The gentle rebuke she administered to the hawks of my native land and another target for a bomb load, they are human.

the OUTRAGEOUS five
What does a renegade cleric have in common with hates "erudite dwarfs, eunuchs, and oracular donkeys" — with an ex-varsity literary mogul — with "a Monster from Toronto" — with sex on the CNR? We have the answers because we've read A Church Without God, Periods of the Moon, Scratch One Dreamer, Watcha Gonna Do Boy... Watcha Gonna Be?
And so does your campus bookstore for \$2.50 each.
McClelland & Stewart
The Canadian Publishers

Government in exile

Herbert Chitepo, national chairman of the banned Zimbabwe African National Union and a man who has an impressive record as a public lecturer at Dalhousie University on Saturday night. He took over the ZANU as its defacto leader when the previous Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith imprisoned an articulate speaker, Mr. Chitepo, who defended many of its unilaterally declared independence from Lusaka, capital of Zambia, will be guest-ed to draw a new party constitution for Zambia, and help-er, Mr. Chitepo defended many of its unilaterally declared independence from Lusaka, capital of Zambia, will be guest-ed to draw a new party constitution for Zambia, and help-

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From the Chairman
Welcome to Intro Dal '67, Pre-
pare yourself for an interesting and exciting look at a modern Canadian University.
You will be glad to hear we are not presenting a normal days class! The displays you will see have been glamorized. Our imagination has run free. But everything is a product of Dal-house. We have enjoyed preparing the show. I'm sure you will find the displays in it, closer to the show, I'm sure you will understand why it inevitably re-
sults.
In preparing the displays we have not forgotten you, the High School student. Please let us help you in any way possible, and do try to join us in the coming years.
Neither have we forgotten our fellow students. I'm sure you will be surprised at the exten-siveness of your own university. More and more the university community is being subject to constant scrutiny, both internally and externally. No longer are we as students, messy, intel-lectuals. We must adapt to the modern world we are entering. We must be alert, enquiring, and receptive to the whole world outside our ivy walls. We hope the displays you will see today are indicative of this new spirit at Dalhousie.
Perhaps the greatest city of students and youth generally is in the world. One of the main tasks of the University should be to encourage this freedom of thought along a guided path. It does this work? or "Is eco-nomic development the most enor-ging and original ever to curse the Men's Residence."
The presidential and vice-presidential team of Tom Tull Sports Co-ordinator's seat being during July and August. In-door pool swimming instructor for qualified and experienced Halifax YWCA Require.
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qualified and experienced swimming instructor for indoor pool during July and August. Female 18 yrs. or older. Director YWCA 1239 Barrington St. Halifax.
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Residence elections sparks interest

The central issue at hand was the role of the Residence Council and in particular the role of the President in regard to student affairs on campus. Tull stated that while he encouraged each resident to take an active interest in student affairs as a student, it was not the job of the Residence Council or his President to lobby the administration or become involved in the party internal poli-tics of Student's Council. Crow-ford felt that the Residence Coun-cil and its President are the to-great channels for informing the resident of important campus stands on certain issues so that he could act as a better-informed student while in Residence.
Under the New Constitution, among the residents, four House Presidents were elected. Peter Cook wanted to a sub-stantial victory over Randy Bark-house in the South Wing while Murray McCutcheon scored a narrow win over Don Wilde in the North-East wing with Leo Savoy sweeping the residence over his opponent, Bruce Butler. Eric Spindler was elected Sec-etary by acclamation with the

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Women's Sports: Sheila Gick

By SHEILA BROWN

The plaque for the faculty having gained most points through participation in DGAC activities will be carried off by the Nursing Faculty this year. Congratulations to all of them, and especially to their enthusiastic representative to DGAC, Liz Morris. The total standings are as follows:

- Nursing 184 points
- Arts 154 points
- Science 115 points
- Shirreff Hall 77 points
- Pharmacy 52 points
- Physiotherapy 50 points
- Alpha Gamma 47 points
- Law 38 points
- Education 19 points
- Dental Hygiene 4 points
- Pi Phi 1 point

Broomball was held on Tuesday the 21st of February at 7:30 a.m. Despite the hour, 11 people showed up for the D-Club and for DGAC. The DGAC executive won 5-2.

Bridge and Cribbage was a success on the 23rd. It was held at Shirreff Hall at 7:30 in the dining room and 19 people showed up. Nursing won the event placing first in bridge and first and third in cribbage for 45 points, Pi Phi placed second in cribbage for 11 points, Alpha Gamma placed second in bridge for eight points, Arts and Science won one and two points respectively for participation.

The tobogganing party held on Saturday was not exactly a success since not a single person showed up - except those who were organizing it. Mid-terms are scheduled about this time, so no doubt absenteeism could in large part be attributed to studying. Bowling held on Sunday was also poorly attended - only four nursing and three Shirreff Hall girls showed up. Nursing won with 747 to Shirreff Hall's 631.

A Modern Dance demonstration will be held March 11, a Saturday, at 11 a.m. in the gym. Following this, an exhibition of both men's and women's gymnastics has been scheduled. The gymnastics events will include tumbling routines, vaults, trampoline work, and a demonstration of skills on the uneven bars. Both the Modern Dance and Gymnastics Clubs have been practicing their skills all season so that you can expect an accomplished performance on March 11th.

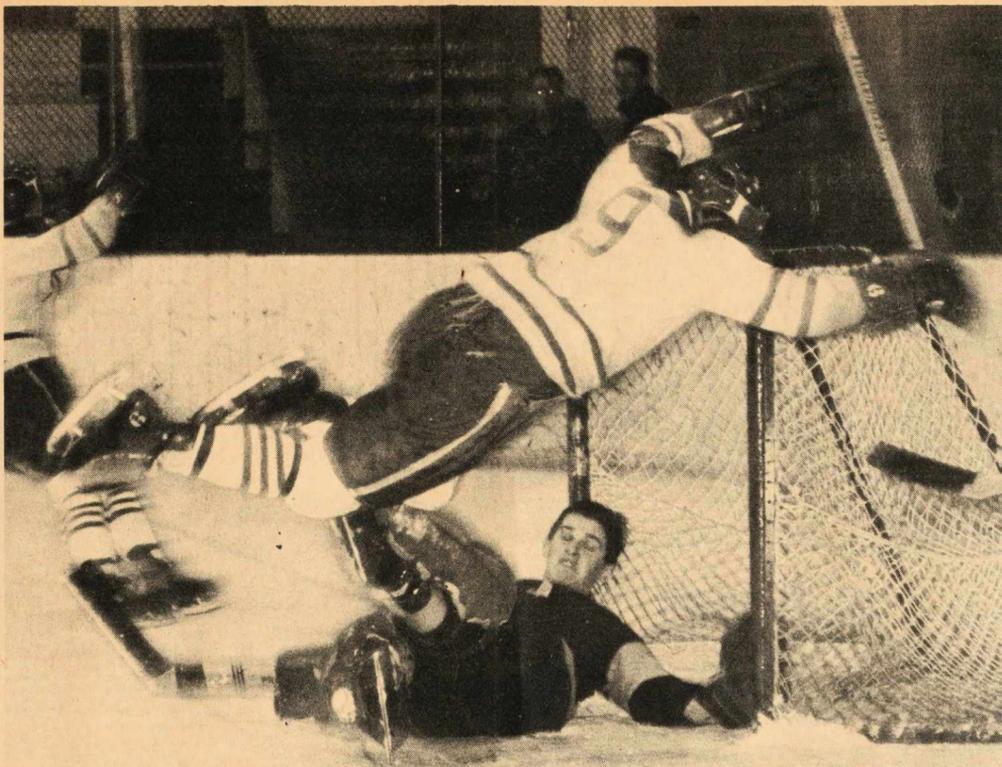
DGAC activities are over for the year - only the social aspect remains. After a year of working together, the executive have decided to get to know one another on a less athletic level. They will balance teacups and relax at a tea given for the old and new executive sometime after the break. The departing executive of President Margie Muir, Vice-President Kathy MacIntosh, Secretary, Lois Hare, and Publicity Directors Mary Lou Bird and Nancy Dobson will be congratulated and in turn wish good luck to the incoming executive of President Dolores Morell, Vice-President Nancy Dobson, Secretary Kathy Mullane, and Public Relations Director Sheila Browne. The hard working managers and faculty representatives will be there to take their bows, and a plaque will be awarded at that time to Liz Morris, representative of the winning Nursing faculty.

An important item! ALL girls of Dalhousie - all automatically members of the Dal Girls Athletic Committee - are asked to attend a general meeting of DGAC on March 14, a Tuesday, at 11:45 in the A & A building. The room will be announced through publicity about campus when it has been decided upon. A quorum is needed for this short meeting since it is then that the official taking over of office will take place. Spare a few moments on March 14 for DGAC -- it really is appreciated.

THE "D" CLUB
By BARB COLP

The "D" Club, which is made up of girls who won major "D" awards for prowess in varsity girls' sports, has existed on the Dalhousie Campus for two years. The members represent such

-Continued on Page 12-



Goalie, John Bell, makes a spectacular flying save against St. F.X. on Tuesday night in a home encounter. Despite repeated

performances of their calibre, the Tigers lost 8-1 in the last period.

Hockey Tigers improved over last year's club

This years hockey season was a success when viewed in comparison to last years varsity pucksters. However, when viewed as an entity the results of this years efforts can only be regarded as fair --- yet not without optimism for next season.

The Tigers team of last year netted 44 goals over the 14 game schedule whereas this years team scored 57 goals. . . a sizable increase. These goals were not scored by one or two players, as was the case previously, but came from the sticks of almost every player on the team. This meant that the offensive punch was much

more diversified and potent. The major reason for this is the offensive patterns that Coach Walford so ably drilled into his players. The system provided more opportunities for more players and the results have already been noted above. The only really serious problem with the offense was the lack of a third line. The Tigers led a number of games in the final period after leading or being very close and this could probably have been avoided by the presence of a competent third line. As it was the Tigers scored an average of four goals a game which is just shy of being enough output to be a con-

sistent winner. The offense however, is the least of the Coaches worries. The defense is where the real problem rests.

Last year the total goals against was 73 while this years crew allowed 78 goals or roughly 5.57 goals a game. In this league being able to hold the opposition to four goals is an absolute prerequisite for winning games. Dal came close to doing this with only one bona fide defenseman and three converted forwards. Clearly then this is where the Tigers must strengthen themselves for next years ice wars. Those players that played on the blueline this year gave their unfamiliar positions a good effort but the transition is a tough one to make in such a short season where only a few losses means elimination. Behind the defense in the goal, the Tigers were solid and the past seasons experience will turn in valuable dividends next year. Goaltending at Dal has always been pretty sound and this year was no exception and certainly indicated that next season the Tigers will be tough to beat.

Some of the highlights of this years efforts were the sound 8-2 and 7-1 licks that the Tigers handed out to St. Thomas Thomies and Moncton Blue Eagles respectfully. The tie with St. Dunstons was the best game of the year and marked the best effort a Dal club had mustered against the Islanders in many years. The win over UN, N. B. at the Dal rink was the first victory over the Red Devils in more than 5 years! The game against Mt. A. in Sackville might have been a Tiger victory with a few breaks but Dal didn't get them and you don't get any points just for trying. The Tigers were in almost every game they played with the exception of the overtime at Acadia. The last game against X was a good, fast, well played effort and didn't explode in the Tigers faces until the last two minutes when Xs precision passing netted them three quick goals against a weakened Tiger defence.

One thing that must change with this team is its attitude towards winning. Too many players are content to believe that as long as they look good losing is not too bad. A sign once stood just inside

the main gym doors that read something like the following . . . it matters not whether you win or lose but how you play the game that counts . . . this is balderdash and yet constitutes the attitude of many Dal athletes and not just hockey players. The object is to win the game, to be a winner, for anybody can be a loser . . . its easy. To win is tough for first you must work to win and then you must work even harder to gain the win. This means working hard in practice to sharpen ones skills so that they can be an asset to the team and thereby contribute to a winning effort. When a loss is inflicted the work gets tougher as the mistakes that caused the loss have to be eliminated. Too many of this years hockey team were content just to try and look good, they know who they are, and unless a change is made in their thinking they won't be sporting Dal uniforms next year. Already Coach Walford is at work analysing the vast amount of statistical data that was accumulated during the season in an attempt to ice a much stronger team for next year. Coach Walford is to be congratulated for taking a team that had even less talent than the one preceding it and improving on the latters record. I would like to finish this article by conveying my many thanks to Coach Walford for the privilege that he afforded me in letting me work with him, it was truly a rewarding experience and I am very grateful for all he taught me.

The Dal J.V. basketball team split a pair of recent games by defeating Acadia J.V.'s and losing to King's. In the Acadia game the Tigers held a slim 23-20 half-time lead. Acadia scored early in the third quarter and tied the score at 25-25. Two thirty-foot set shots by Eric Kranz gave the lead back to the Tigers. Sharp shooting by Dan Rantledge in the final minutes gave the Tigers a 42-30 victory. This was the best overall game of the season for the Tigers who avenged their loss earlier in the season to Acadia, earlier in the season to Acadia.

A late fourth quarter rally by Kings gave the Kingsmen a 54-48 victory over the Tigers.

Let's talk hockey: Dave McMaster

The Tigers last game of the season was a home encounter with the first place St. Francis Xavier X men. In a very fast moving match the X men scored four unanswered goals in the third period to win 8-2. The win assured X of a first place finish and a berth in the Intercollegiate Championships to be held in March.

The first period featured a torrid pace as both clubs skated tirelessly from end to end. The X men had the better of the play for the initial segment of the period but the Tigers began to find themselves as the period went along and played on equal terms with their opponents. The first goal of the game was scored at 5:40 when Clement Farenzena fired a hot shot between the knees of a dropping John Bell. Mike Tardiff set up the play that led to Farenzenas goal. Thirty seconds later X struck again when Bill Godin tucked Gus Fahey's rebound under the outstretched pad of goalie John Bell. Murray Kelly also assisted on the play. At this point the Tigers began to solidify their attack and play on equal terms with the X men. The major problem the Tigers had not yet overcome was the manner in which the X men made their initial defensive moves at their own blueline. This fact plus the potent backchecking of the X wingers caused the Tigers to rush their shots and consequently most of these came from too far out to be labelled dangerous. The first time that the Tigers did work in close they slimmed X's lead to a single goal. This occurred when Bill Stanish nipped between an X defender and the goal where he caught Tom Purser out of position with a neat backhand shot to the lower left hand corner. The time of the goal was 14:00 minutes even and the assist was awarded to John Tuppy Rogers. The X men outshot the Tigers 17-10 and John Bell had to look very sharp on many shots that appeared to be sure goals. At the other end Tom Purser managed to look uncomfortable in blocking the Tigers long range missiles. The period ended with X out in front 2-1.

The pace set in the first period was for the most part maintained during the course of the middle period. The play was again of the wide open variety which was extremely pleasing to the large crowd that viewed the game. The quick breaks by the X forwards and their short crisp passes kept the puck in the Dal end for minutes at a time and only the fine rushing by Dal's Dave McClymont, a surprise starter, and Jamie Levitz kept X from moving at will in the Tigers zone. The X men missed numerous chances as they nipped and zoomed around and about the Tiger cage. On many occasions only a great play by John Bell thwarted the numerous drives and deflections that were sent his way. Chi Chi Farenzena's second goal of the night at 5:14 again gave X a two goal lead. Chi Chi broke in over the Tiger blueline with only McClymont and Bell to beat. McClymont didn't go for any of the dekes that Chi Chi threw but unfortunately fell when he tried to turn and ride Farenzena off into the corner. With Dave down the X captain moved in on Bell whom he faked by his knees before slipping the puck in the unguarded short side. . . picture goal. Veteran Stan Cook garnered an assist on the play. At 8:14 X increased its lead to 4-1 when Murray Kelly finally banged home a rebound that Gus Fahey provided when he tried to convert a superonic blast from the point by X's fine defenseman-Mike Poirier. That Bell was even able to get a piece of the shot was an achievement in itself however this save put him out of position to block Kelly's snap shot to the lower right hand corner of the net. X continued to hum around the Dal net but were unable to add to their total. As the period was drawing to a close a loose puck slid out to Tuppy Rogers, who was playing his most industrious game of the season, and he made no mistake as he converted this opportunity into Dal's second goal. Tuppy's backhand slap sailed past Purser who once again was out of position. Bill Stanish and Peter Quackenbush were accredited with assists. Thus once again the X men had outscored Dal 2-1 and now led 4-1 heading into the final twenty minutes.

The third period turned out to be quick paced as before but was marred by a good deal of chippiness. The period was less than four minutes old when the second and third penalties of the game were called. Stanish of Dal was given a minor penalty for high sticking and Jack Churchill was given two minutes for the same infraction. The latter player fell during the altercation with Stanish and was helped off the ice. Lloyd MacKinnon served Churchill's penalty. No goals were scored while the teams were in this situation. The score moved to 5-2 for St. Francis Xavier at 6:39 when Fraser MacPherson finished off a smart passing play involving Stan Cook and Don Brockie. Shortly after this referee Laurie Powers raised his arm signaling a minor penalty to X but when the play stopped a slight skirmish developed between Churchill of X and MacPherson of Dal. When the altercation had been terminated Mr. Powers assessed Dal with a minor, major and game sentence. . . all to MacPherson. X were not assessed the minor penalty indicated before the ruckus but did receive a major and game misconduct penalty. Then to make matters just a bit worse for the Dal cause Dave McClymont was checked heavily into the boards. Dave returned to play only one shift after this, which he does not remember doing, before being sent to the dressing room. Coincidental to McClymont's departure was a surge in the goal output by St. F.X. Between the 18:00 minute mark and 18:50 X broke the game wide open by scoring three goals. Bill Godin touched off this landslide with his second marker of the night. Assists went to Gus Fahey and Stan Cook. The second goal of this splurge went to Mike Poirier when one of his fast moving point shots struck the stick of Peter Quackenbush and deflected past Bell before he could make a move. The last goal of the game was scored by James MacDonald who was set up for a clear shot on goal by a neat, crisp pass from the stick of Chi Chi Farenzena. Mike Tardiff also gained an assist on the goal. The final score was 8-2 in favor of the X men in a very exciting game.

SLAPSHOTS
The Tigers were badly outshot by the X men, 57-24 to be exact. Bill Stanish played his last game for Dal displayed the usual tenacity that has made him an outstanding participant in both hockey and football. Don MacPherson was at his best and showed that he can really play this game. This fellow has all the skills and on Tuesday showed that he has the intestinal fortitude too. He will be a definite asset to next years club. The season is over, the Tigers won 3, tied 2 and lost 9. . . there is still a lot of work to be done but the basic materials are there and next season should see the team up in the first division.

SCORE - 8-7 WIN
On Saturday Feb. 25th the Tigers hosted the U.N.B. Red Devils and nipped them 8-7 in an action packed game. The trend of the game was established early when U.N.B. jumped into a 1-0 lead by virtue of a goal scored by Grant at 2:12. This marked the only time during the game that the Red Devils were out in front of the Tigers. Dal tied the game at 6:40 when Tuppy Rogers fanned on a shot and the puck slid back to Doug Quackenbush who drilled a hard, low shot into the lower right hand corner. Bill Stanish gained an assist on the play. Only a few seconds later Don Nelson bloomed an anemic shot towards the U.N.B. goal and somehow the puck managed to dribble through the feet of the U.N.B. goalie after the latter had missed the puck in an attempt to clear. When U.N.B. received a minor penalty at 10:55 the Dal powerplay, which was useless against Acadia the week before, went to work and cashed in at 11:02. Don Nelson garnered the goal with Stanish adding the assist. The Tigers continued to increase their momentum as all the players were really skating hard both ways and making every effort to keep one step ahead of their opponents. However, no more goals were scored and Dal headed to the dressing room with a commendable 3-1 lead.

The second period was only 45 seconds old when Bruce Arnott fed a pass to Ed Russell in front of the Dal crease. John Bell stopped Russell's first drive but could not curtail the rebound which ended up in the lower right hand corner of the net. Andrews of U.N.B. went off at 3:15 for slashing and at 4:20 Dave McClymont, playing his first game since suffering a knee injury when Mt. A. were in town, let go a hard drive that smashed past the outstretched pads of a shakey U.N.B. netminder. The goal gave Dal a 4-2 lead. Doug Quackenbush and Bruce Walker were awarded assists on McClymont's goal. Don Nelson boosted Dal's lead to 5-2 when another powerplay situation developed when Ken Loughrey went off for tripping at 8:10. Nelson was in the right spot at the right time to deflect a goal-mouth pass by Bill Stanish into the cage. U.N.B. came right back to pull within two goals of the Tigers as a blistering slapshot by Herb Madill caught John Bell backing up and zipped past him into the net for the score. At 15:45 Dalhousie's Tuppy Rogers was sent off for slashing. The Dal penalty killers went all out to hem the Red Devils in their own end and this dogged forechecking resulted in the sixth Dal goal. Jamie Levitz, after breaking up a U.N.B. rush at the latters blueline, grabbed the loose puck and sent a crisp pass to Don Nelson who in turn relayed a pass to Stanish. Bill made no mistake as he let go a quick drive that caught the short time. Time of the goal was 16:05. The second period ended with Dal three goals up - 6-3.

The third period was just as exciting as the previous two as no less than six goals were scored. Herb Madill opened the scoring when he sent another of his blistering slapshots past John Bell. Marty Winslow, current loop scoring leader, drew U.N.B. within

-Continued on Page 12-

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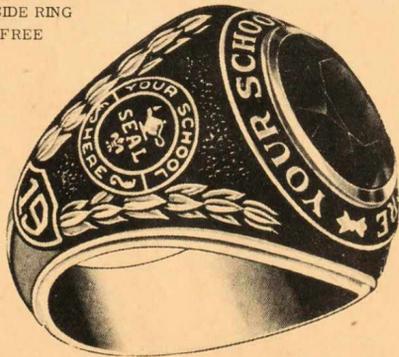
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-OPEN EVENINGS-

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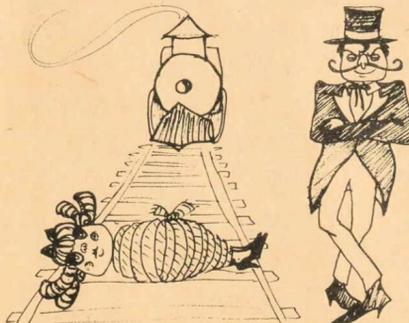
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PLACE: 6198 SOUTH ST., DRAMA WORKSHOP HOUSE
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100 displays at Dal's 2-day Open House

Whether it's a model volcano, a dental clinic in operation or poetry reading in a coffee house atmosphere that interests the visitor to Intro-Dal '67, he will find these, as well as scores of other attractions at the two-day Open House opening at Dalhousie tomorrow.

The Open House program is slated bi-annually. Schedule of events by Department:

See Map Page 7

LIBRARY

Library-Old Law Bldg. The library display will consist of a model and artists sketches of the new library with some comprehensive figures concerning the old and new buildings.

CHEMISTRY BUILDING

Chemistry-Labs on the second floor, chemistry theatre, X-Ray diffraction in structure determination. High vacuum techniques in catalysis, Chromatographic separations, Qualitative analysis of organic compounds. The manufacturing of nylon. Movies, League for social Action-Films, Room 226.

NEW LAW BUILDING

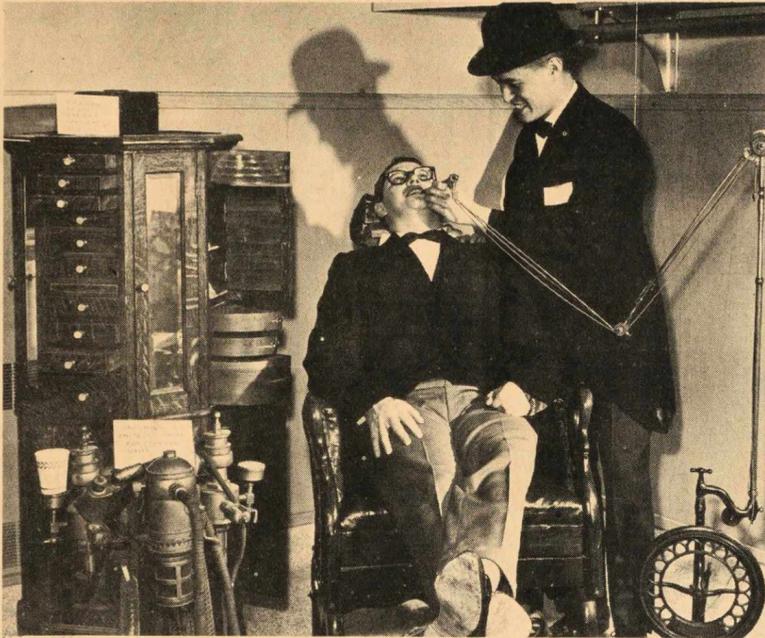
Law - Second floor - Lounge. Tours will leave every 1 1/2 hours going around the building. There will be talks regarding various legal topics, films, pictures and "dummy lawyers". Mathematics-4th floor of New Law Bldg. There will be posters and models in the central corridor of the fourth floor. Guided tours will be given to visitors to rooms 425, 429, 347, and to several student offices, where short talks will be given at times convenient to the lecturers. Demonstration of desk calculators will be given on the 4th floor.

ARTS & ADMINISTRATION BUILDING

Commerce - Rm 130. Band; Display of books, etc., and models of university buildings. Film. Philosophy - Rm. 201. Film of the IBM Puppet Show, used at the New York's World Fair. The film has Sherlock Holmes solving a murder using a particular type of logic. There will be also a display of comics using philosophical sub-titles. Economics - Rm. 202. A 3-D display of the production; The Wheel of Wealth; Wall graph showing the economic growth of Canada from 1867-1967, International trade and exports. Regional Economics. Russian - Rm. 210. Continuous slides shown in semi-darkness. Information on the Soviet Union. History - Rm. 231 The History Dept. will have a maze showing the effects of history on every aspect of life. Please - Rm. 222. This will refresh - turn to page 8

ARTS ANNEX

Psychology-Room 118. A lie detector



Tooth Extraction - Circa 1880

How did the dental profession operate 90 years ago? When the last Open House was held at Dalhousie in 1965, dental students presented this display. This year visitors to the Dent Building on the Forrest campus at Dalhousie will see a small dental clinic in operation.

(Photo: Duggan Enterprises)

Dean H.B.S. Cooke

University requires wise planning of your time

Every high school in Nova Scotia has been invited to send students to Intro-Dal '67 this week.

Dean H. B. S. Cooke directs his comments in this article to the visiting students who are interested to attending university in future.

There is a popular belief amongst young people that education is a process that is inevitably bound up with the presence of teachers and the discomforts of classroom life. Of course it is obvious that the presence of teachers makes it easier for the student to receive direction and guidance -- indeed, the teacher often subjects the pupil to a good deal of pressure to try to make him learn -- but in the long run all education is really self-education. It is not the teacher who gives you knowledge but you yourself who absorb knowledge made available to you. If you are interested, you learn easily; if you are not interested you will learn badly, and it is even possible that you may not learn at all. If you want to learn you can develop your talents to their maximum extent and those who go farthest in life are those with curiosity and

drive to improve their understanding of the world around them.

Education is not just something that is inflicted upon you in a massive dose between the ages of five and twenty-one. It is a continuous and developing process which starts when you are born and goes on throughout your active life. Leaving school or leaving the university is not the end of education any more than entering university, or beginning a career is the beginning of education. These are just landmarks along the road, places where the environment happens to change rather suddenly sometimes cliffs that have to be climbed. You climbed one such cliff when you learned to walk instead of crawl, another when you learned to speak and put thoughts into sounds, a third when you discovered how to read. Education took you across these barriers through your efforts, made easier for you by the guidance of your parents, your teachers and your friends.

For many of you, entering the university brings you face to face with a cliff which you must climb. This cliff seems high and almost insurmountable to those who have done very little for themselves during the school stages of the educational process, who have been pushed and pounded into acquiring knowledge almost in spite of themselves. The cliff seems low or almost non-existent to those who have used their own initiative in learning, who have sought information for themselves, and who have taken advantage of the stores of knowledge and skills placed at their disposal by books and by teachers. Your attitude to learning, your discipline of yourself, the orderliness of your habits, the determination to learn, the discipline involved. At school your life is ordered and your whole day is filled with directed activity. You are assigned homework to do and the teacher checks that it has been done. If it is not done you may be punished. You look upon examinations as specific objectives, as if passing an examination had some magical property which



DEAN COOKE

made it important in itself. You complain if a question is asked that is "not in the book," as if all the knowledge that is worth while is contained in just that particular book. You tend to seek knowledge mainly in order to pass examinations and not to acquire learning for its own sake.

At the university life is very different. Your timetable of lecture classes may represent no more than twelve or fifteen hours a week during which you are facing a blackboard and a lecturer. If you are absent no one will tell your parents or try to compel you to return. The classes are there for your benefit, to give you the opportunity of building into your system the knowledge which will enable you to make a success of your life.

The many hours of time not spent in the classroom are at your disposal so that you may devote yourself to study for your own benefit. The campus has a large library but no one will compel you to enter it or to read. It is a storehouse of wisdom greater by far than the capacity even of your best university teachers; it is there for you to use or to ignore. The choice is yours. Because you are accustomed to specific assignments at school, many of your university teachers will give you assigned work to do in your early years because they believe that you are so "conditioned" to it that this is the best way to ensure that you do some work. But if you ignore the assignments it is your loss, not theirs; it is your future earning

Please turn to page 8

Dalhousie's bi-annual Open House program...

Intro - Dal '67 will attract 10,000 to campus displays

About 10,000 people -- are expected to invade Dalhousie University campus during the one-and-a-half day open house weekend on March 10 and 11.

The university's biggest public event, the open house is being called Intro - Dal '67 - short for Introduction to Dalhousie, 1967, and it is expected to be an even greater success than it was two years ago, the last time it was held.

More than 600 students and nearly 100 faculty members are working together, planning myriad displays and demonstrations which will give the public an opportunity to see something of work and life at a university.

All the departments in the University are taking part in Intro-Dal, and there will be more than 100 displays or demonstrations.

Intro Dal will be officially opened by Lieutenant-Governor H. P. MacKeen, and Premier Stanfield, who is also the province's minister of education, and other government and civic dignitaries, are expected to attend the opening ceremonies.

Everything from a lie detector

to a model volcano to a dummy lawyer will be incorporated in the departmental displays arranged for the two-day open house.

In Room 228 of the Arts and Administration Building poetry readings in a coffee house atmosphere will be the English department's contribution, when professors take time out to add satirical comments to the comical story of the life of an English student during his years at college.

A film of the IBM Puppet Show used at the New York World's Fair will be shown by the philosophy department in Room 201 of the Arts and Administration Building and depicts Sherlock Holmes solving a mystery using a particular type of logic.

A cabaret-style room with a Spanish decor and girls dressed in native costumes, will be set up in Room 231 of the Arts and Administration Building and the Spanish department will show film slides in Room 217 of the same building. In addition to providing information on the Soviet Union, the Russian department will have continuous showings of

slides in a semi-dark atmosphere, in Room 210. At the same time films will be presented by the Faculty of Dentistry and the School of Dental Hygiene in the Dental Building, and staff will be on hand to answer questions and take part in demonstrations and discussion periods.

The department of biology will have an extensive display on the second and fourth floors of the Forrest Building. Visitors will be able to see students at work in the laboratories, inquire about careers open to biology graduates, research aspects of biology will also be seen in genetic, physiology and radiology displays. Biological oceanography, cytology, the birth of a chick and the electron microscope will be other attractions offered to the public by the biology department.

Budding scientists will be able to visit the Sir James Dunn Science Building and the Chemistry Building to see various projects prepared by the science departments. Physics exhibits include laser beam experiments, analogue computers, a special low temperature physics display will be shown every hour in Room 117 of the Dunn Building. On the third floor, geology will have a model volcano, geyser and glacier and engineering will show surveying and drafting equipment. The chemistry theatre and laboratories will show such things as X-ray diffraction in structure determination, manufacture of nylon, chromatographic separation, and qualitative analysis of organic compounds.

Faculty houses on LeMarchant Street, University Avenue and Cobourg Road will be open to visitors and faculty members will be on hand to describe displays. Pharmacy will demonstrate the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations and education will have a setting of a schoolroom of years gone by and a modern one depicting the innovation in teaching aids. Nursing, German, sociology will also have displays and films.

Several other department displays will be located in the Arts and Administration Building. In Room 202 economics will have a 3-D display of the production of wealth, a wall graph on Canada's economic growth in the last 100 years. History will have a maze depicting the effects of history on every aspect of life, in Room 231. Classics will display manuscripts in Room 228 and the French department will illustrate how audio-visual techniques are used in teaching, in Room 222 and the language laboratories located in the basement will be open to the public.

The many facets of medical research will be shown in the

Please turn to page 8

Special events for visitors to Intro-Dal '67, Mar. 10-11

Highlights of the two-day Intro-Dal program tomorrow and Friday include:

- A & A BUILDING
 - Art gallery Dalhousie Permanent collection
 - Foyer 2nd, floor Intro-Dal photo contest
 - Foyer 1st, floor Alumni Refreshment Booth, Dalhousie Review Display.
- CHEMISTRY BUILDING
 - Room 215 art films and slides from photo contest.
 - Friday 4:00 to 5:00 6:30 to 7:30
 - Saturday 11:30 to 12:30 3:00 to 4:00 5:00 to 6:00
 - Room 215 Film society Short Showing
 - Friday 3:00 to 4:00 5:00 to 6:00
 - Saturday 10:30 to 11:30 4:00 to 5:00
 - Film Society Long Showing
 - Friday 8:00 to 10:00 p.m.
 - Saturday 1:00 to 3:00 p.m.
- DUNN BUILDING
 - Room 117 Art Film 8:00 to 10:00
- STUDIO THEATRE Old Law Bldg.
 - Drama Workshop Displays Props, Costumes, Photos, Brochures.
- KING'S GYM
 - Concert 7:30 to 10:00 p.m. FRIDAY
 - 7:30 to 8:00 Drama
 - 8:00 to 9:00 Variety Concert
 - 9:00 to 10:00 Concert by Music Dept.
- MEN'S RESIDENCE DINING ROOM
 - Dance 9:30 FRIDAY
- DALHOUSIE GYM
 - Massive display of all athletic activities at Dalhousie.
 - Arts Soc. a GO-GO Saturday Night 9:00 p.m.

From The President Aims, hopes of Intro-Dal '67

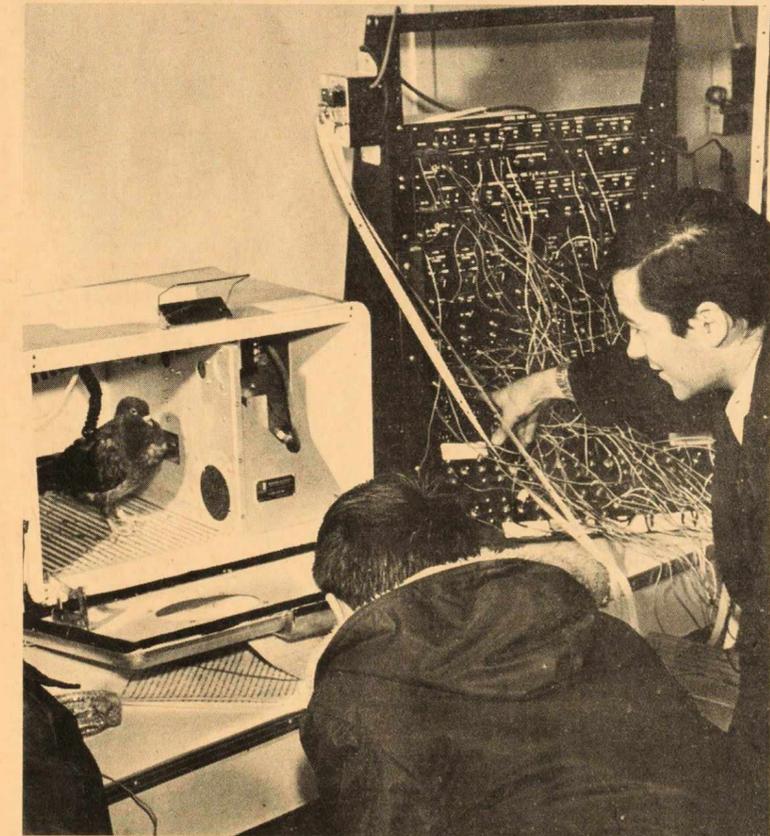
Two years ago the students of Dalhousie University arranged an open house in an attempt to show to interested citizens of Nova Scotia, both young and old, something of the workings of the university. The open house was generally regarded as being a great service, and I am delighted that once again, largely through student activity, Dalhousie is to open its doors to the public on March 10 and 11.

Modern society becomes more complex every decade and the universities can no longer remain aloof from the communities they serve, and the people in these communities can no longer afford to ignore the function of university. It seems altogether sensible to me, therefore, that opportunities like these should be made available for town and gown to get to know one another better.

I take great pleasure in welcoming all those who visit Dalhousie during this period, and congratulate Dalhousie students on the initiative they have taken once again in making these arrangements.



PRESIDENT HICKS



Psychology's Pigeons React

Students view an experiment in the Psychology Department involving a pigeon, at the last Open House -- in 1965, in Room 118, Arts Annex, the Department features a lie detector in operation this year. (Photo: Duggan Enterprises)

Tuition, at Dalhousie

Arts and Science	\$600.00
Law	625.00
Medicine	
1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years	700.00
5th year	425.00
Dentistry	
D.D.S.	700.00
Dental Hygiene	600.00
Graduate Studies	540.00
Health Professions	
Nursing	600.00
Pharmacy	600.00
Physiotherapy	600.00



BIOLOGY FROM ANOTHER VIEWPOINT

See students at work in a biology laboratory (Room 402) and a display of living plants and animals (416) and biology at the research level (Rooms 206,207,212) in the Forrest Building, Dalhousie tomorrow and Friday. (Photo: Duggan Enterprises).

Dean Cooke:

The University and the student

Continued from page 7
capacity and value as a citizen that is at stake, not theirs. Your professors will not try to help you to predict what the questions in an examination may be, for this is not the purpose of examinations. The tests are there to provide a basis for judging how fit you are to progress up the ladder of study to more difficult and demanding tasks. You will be expected to have read books that are not prescribed by your instructor but which have been found by you through your own efforts to gain more benefit from your studies. You may disagree with your professor, argue with him and defend your views by reference to works you have studied on your own. Discussion and argument are the means whereby learning or knowledge becomes wisdom.

from your studies! When you graduate, the degree certificate will get you your first job. From then on your progress does not depend on the certificate but on what you know, how you think and reason, and how you get on with people. If there are serious gaps in your background, they will let you down. You should try to derive the maximum benefit for yourself from the wonderful opportunity that the university provides in putting at your disposal a vast wealth of information, skilled people to help you in your studies, and intelligent fellow-students with whom to discuss things so that, through discussions, you may sharpen your wits. The university is a community of scholars and much of its value is in contact, discussion and mutual stimulation between professor and professor, between professor and student, and between student and student. You must join this band of scholars to be one of them, to make your contribution as well as to derive benefit from your association.

too. You should try to take part in the physical activities of the campus as much as you can afford to do without detracting from your academic purpose. You know the proverb that "all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy"; there ought to be another one that "all play and no work makes Jack a quick drop-out".
The school environment, alas, does not always provide the kind of training in self-education that becomes so important at the university, but there is a lot that you can do to prepare yourself for college. First and foremost is the cultivation of self discipline so that you do what you know you ought to do at once, not putting it off to some future "more convenient" time (which often never comes!). Learn to work with concentrated effort, not just sitting in front of a book while your brain is playing the top ten tunes on the hit parade. Above all, learn to use books and libraries as sources of information and find out how best to locate the references that you need; your teachers and your librarians will give you guidance. Try to read books on subjects related to those you are studying so

as to enlarge and consolidate your understanding of the broader issues, not only the details in your prescribed text. When you find a hole in your background knowledge, try to plug it by finding the missing information for yourself. Improve your vocabulary and use of language, for language is the medium through which ideas are communicated; your understanding is limited by your language capacity. No matter how clear an image you may have in your mind, you cannot convey it to others (including your examiners!) except through language. Read books more of the time than you watch television or listen to the radio. When you find a word you do not know, find it in a dictionary. Teach yourself how to gain access to the vast storehouse of learning that is available in books. Learn how to learn. With a disciplined and tidy mind and with the knowledge of how to seek information that you need, there will be no great cliff for you to climb in order to enter the community of scholars at the university. With a well-planned work schedule you will also have lots of time for the many non-academic activities of student life.

100 displays included in Open House

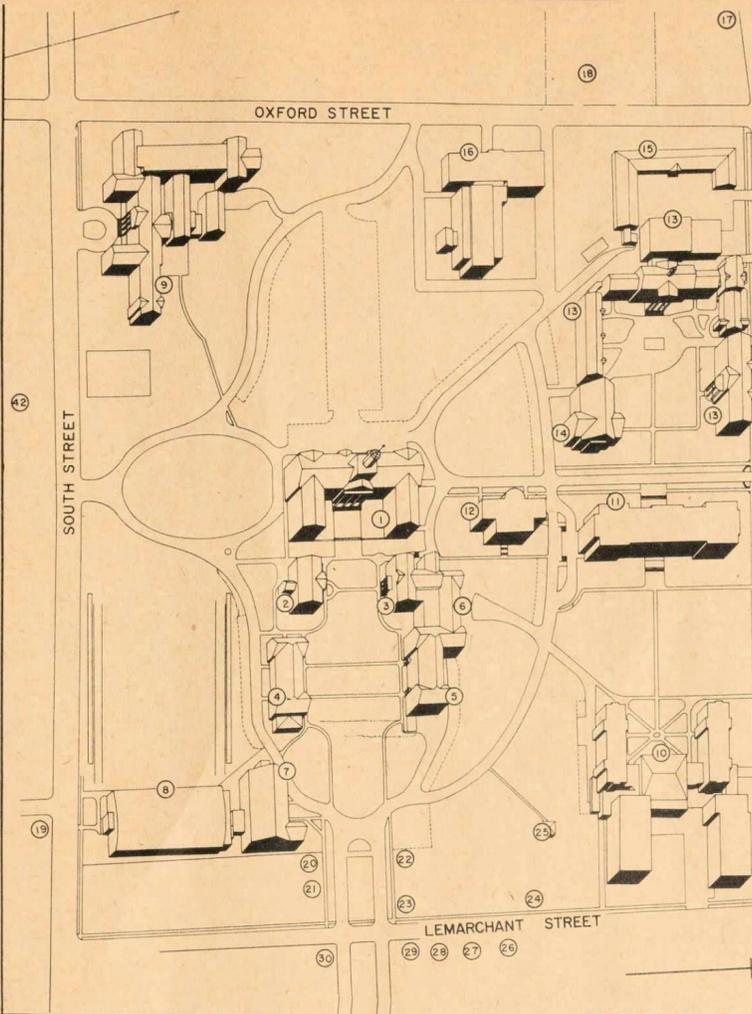
Continued from page 7
be a display of Audio-Visual techniques in Teaching French. The language labs on the bottom floor will be open to the public.
Classics - Rm. 228. There will be a display of statuary, manuscripts, books, and prints on classical topics.
English - Rm. 228 -- Poetry reading in a coffee-house atmosphere. The story (comical) of an English student from the time of entrance to the completion of university. The occasional satirical given by profs. of the Eng. Dept. Eng. Lit. through the ages (comical)
Spanish - Rm. 212 The room will be completely decorated and there will be girls dressed in native costumes and a cabaret. Slides will be shown.
Political Science - Rm. 232. Poster display and course content.
Music 3rd floor - Music room.
MEDICAL SCIENCE BUILDING
Physiology - Med. Sc. Bldg. Research demonstrations of oscilloscope and brain waves. Recording of spontaneous activity of Neuro-muscular junctions. Student Labs. (Medical experiments)
Biochemistry - Med. Sc. Bldg. Control of blood sugar. Infection of tissue cultures by animal viruses. DNA chemistry. Biochemical genetics. Blood groups. Immunochimistry. Various biochemical techniques will be used to illustrate these fields.
Pharmacology - Med. Sc. Bldg. Rms. 101, 109D, 114, 115, #6 lab. Teaching lab. experiments. Research - Cell physiology, Cardiac Pharmacology, Effect of drugs on the electrical activity of the

brain.
PATHOLOGY INSTITUTE
Pathology - Path. Inst. Principles of Exfoliative Cytology-Early stages of Cancer detection. Processing of Biopsy Material. Demonstration of some methods of blood testing. Demonstration of tests. Methods of blood-clotting tests. Some aspects of Forensic Medicine. Brain biopsies. Studies on Sex hormones. Photomicrography. Model of projected development of Pathology Institute.
Bacteriology - Path. Inst. Rm. 301, 310-316 Demonstration of Medical Viruses. Cancer Research. Materials used in Bacteriology.
VICTORIA GENERAL HOSPITAL
Medicine-V.G. Surgery-V.G. Urology-V.G. Ophthalmology-V.G. Glaucoma and its treatment. Otolaryngology - V. G. - Out Patients Dept. - Main Floor. Early diagnosis of hearing defects in children prevents assumption of mental retardation. Radiology - V.G. The X-Ray and diagnosis of disease.
CLINICAL RESEARCH CENTRE
Psychiatry - The psychiatry department will have staff present to answer questions of any sort.
There will also be two simultaneous tours of the Centre. Group A -- 7-8 p.m. and 8-9 p.m. Blood Clotting and Heart Disease. Protection against Le-

thal Irradiation, Dalhousie Post-graduate Education Program. An Ounce of Prevention.
Group B-- 7-8 p.m. and 8-9 p.m. Electronics in Medical Research. High Mountains and the Heart. Biochemical Abnormalities in Mental Retardation. Anemias due to Inherited Factors.
GRACE MATERNITY HOSPITAL
Obstetrics & Gynaecology - Prenatal Clinic - The role of prenatal care in modern obstetrics with emphasis on "Natural Childbirth." A display of X-Rays showing the various positions the baby may adopt while resting comfortably in the mother's uterus. A display on the "Pap Smear" and how cancer may be detected early and thus offer more chances for cure. The story of "Erythroblastosis Fetalis," or Blood Group incompatibility in pregnancy.
DENTISTRY BUILDING
Dentistry - Dent. Bldg. Films, and discussion periods, "What Dentistry Offers", and Dental Degree -- "What next?"
Dental Hygiene -- Dent. Bldg. Film, a Small Clinic in operation, and demonstrations.
FORREST BUILDING
Biology - Second and Fourth floors - Fourth Floor: Biology at the undergraduate level Room 402: The Teaching of Biology; a display showing the content and arrangement of biology courses at Dalhousie, and possible ca-

reers open to biology graduates. See the students at work in the laboratory.
Room 416: The Living World: A display of living plants and animals, illustrating the diversity of organisms to which the student is exposed.
Second Floor: **BIOLOGY AT THE RESEARCH LEVEL** Displays showing the major areas in which research is carried out. Room 206: Radiation Biology: Studies dealing with the effects of radiation on living things. Physiology: How do animals and plants function? Genetics: The study of inheritance in plants and animals. Room 207: Biological Oceanography: one branch of the study of the sea. Room 212: Cytology: the cell-unit of life. Developmental Biology: the study of plant and animal development. See the birth of a chick. The Electron Microscope.
Biological films will be shown continuously in Room 201 throughout the day.

How to get there



Key to map

- 1--Arts and Administration Building
- 2--Former Law Building
- 3--MacDonald Memorial Library
- 4--Arts Annex
- 5--Chemistry Building
- 6--Chemistry Extension
- 7--Gymnasium
- 8--Dalhousie Memorial Rink
- 9--Shirreff Hall
- 10--Men's Residence
- 11--Sir James Dunn Science Building
- 12--Provincial Archives
- 13--King's College
- 14--King's College Gymnasium
- 15--Education and Pharmacy Building
- 16--National Research Council
- 17--President's Residence, 6446 Coburg Rd.
- 18--Department of Psychology, 1460 Oxford St.
- 19--Department of English, Drama Workshop, 6188 South St.
- 20--Department of Economics and Sociology, 6220 University Ave.
- 21--Graduate House, 6214 University Ave.
- 22--Department of Classics, 6219 University Ave.
- 23--School of Nursing, 6209 University Ave.
- 24--School of Nursing, 1376 and 1378 LeMarchant St.
- 25--Seismograph Building
- 26--Department of

In brief

All Nova Scotian high schools are invited to Dal

All high schools in Nova Scotia have been invited to send student groups to Dalhousie University campus during the March 10-11 weekend for the university's Open House -- Intro-Dal '67.
Transition from high school life to that of university is considered a fairly major hurdle for most new students, and by giving them an opportunity to see first-hand something of the way of life and work at university, it is hoped that the problems of adjustment and adaptation will be eased.
While high schools have been given specific invitations to visit the campus, Intro Dal is open to the public at large, and both young and old alike will be welcomed.
The university expects that more than 10,000 people will visit the campus during the day-and-a-half event, and the organizers have plans well in hand for an adequate guide service, a free baby-sitting service, and a free campus bus service.
More than 600 students and nearly 100 members of the faculty are working together on displays and demonstrations for the weekend, and student organizations on campus are also planning additional events.

Cash prizes for photo amateurs

Amateur student photographers will be competing for cash prizes in a photography contest during Intro Dal '67 -- Dalhousie University's open house -- on March 10 and 11.
Open to Dalhousie students only, contestants submitted any photo depicting university life in general.
Divisions are black and white, color and slides, and entries to date include shots of sports events, residence life, Dalhousie-sponsored plays and the Judo club.
Over \$200 in prizes will be awarded to the winners by a select group of judges.
Pictures will be on display in the first floor foyer of the Arts and Administration Building on March 10 and 11 and slides entered in the contest will be shown in Room 215 of the Chemistry Building on Friday, March 10, from 4 to 5 p.m. and 6:30 to 7:30 p.m., and on Saturdays, March 11 from 11:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m., and 3 to 4 p.m., and 5 to 6 p.m.

Exhibits, events, features at 2-day Intro-Dal '67

- ... A low temperature physics display (-450 F). Watch a rubber ball shatter like glass.
- ... A laser beam experiment
- ... A model volcano, geyser, and glacier - In action!
- ... Watch nylon being made.
- ... Talk those legal matters over with the lawyers in the law school.
- ... Poetry reading in a coffee house atmosphere - English Dept.
- ... Girls in native Spanish costumes in a Cabaret.
- ... Effects of drugs on the electrical activity of the brain.
- ... Cancer detection - the danger signs!
- ... A dental clinic in operation - Have a tooth filled. (?)
- ... Foreign Students Fashion Show
- ... And many more!!!

- Special Events:
- Fri: 2:00 pm Official Opening, Front steps of Arts building
 - Fri: 2:30 pm (The Lieutenant-Governor will deliver an opening address. The premier will also attend.)
 - Fri: 7:30-10:00 Drama - Variety Show - Concert (3 stages)
 - Fri: 8:00 pm Film Society Feature full length show, Rm. 117
 - Sat: 1:00 pm Dumm Bldg.
 - Fri. & Sat. Massive Display by the Athletic Department, including Dalhousie Invitational Judo Tournament 7:00 pm, Sat.
- 9:00 pm
Sat. nite Arts Society A' Go-Go Dance

- Other Features:
- Free Baby-sitting service - with registered nurse.
 - Free coffee and donuts
 - Free Bus service around the campus
 - Information Booths in each building
 - Detailed pamphlet with schedule of events and campus map.
 - 10,000 people expected, 2,000 high school students from around the province.

- History, 1355 LeMarchant St.
- 27--Student Placement, 1339 LeMarchant St.
- 28--Institute of Public Affairs, 1329 LeMarchant St.
- 29--Institute of Public Affairs, 1315 LeMarchant St.
- 30--Department of English, 6156 University Ave.
- 31--Radiation - Biology and Biology, 6090 University Ave.
- 32--Radiation - Biology and Biology, 6086 University Ave.
- 33--New Law Building, University Ave.
- 34--School of Physiotherapy, 6006 University Ave.
- 35--Temporary Medical School Reading Room
- 36--Dental Building
- 37--Forrest Building
- 38--Medical Science Building
- 39--Public Health Clinic
- 40--Sir Charles Tupper Medical Centre
- 41--Medical Library, 5963 College St.
- 42--Graduate House, 6300 South St.

10,000 visitors

Continued from page 7

search will be viewed in buildings located on the Forrest campus. In the Medical Science Building, physiology will give research demonstrations of oscilloscope brain waves; biochemistry will illustrate techniques used in the control of blood sugar, biochemical genetics and immunochimistry; and pharmacology will show the effects on drugs on the electrical activity of the brain.
In the Pathology Institute, the department of microbiology (bacteriology) will give a demonstration of medical viruses and developments in cancer research; pathology will demonstrate methods of blood testing and illustrate studies made on sex hormones. Information booths will be located in each building, and guides will be available to assist and direct visitors. Regular tours of the New Law Building and the Clinical Research Centre will also take place, and a prize will be awarded to the best departmental display.



Vice-President-Law Teacher Dr. Horace Read

DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY
INTRO DAL-1967

Athletics 17 sports, 22 clubs on display

Displays depicting more than 17 inter-faculty sports and 22 different recreational clubs within Dalhousie University's athletic department and physical education program will be exhibited in Dalhousie Gymnasium during the two-day open house.

Highlighting their program will be a presentation of centennial awards by Lawrence Montgomery of the Nova Scotia department of physical education, at 3 p.m. on Friday, gymnastics and modern dance on stage at 4 p.m. on Friday, physical fitness testing by physical education students at 11 a.m. on Saturday, male and female mixed hockey in Dalhousie Memorial Rink at 2 p.m. on Saturday followed at 7 p.m. by the Dalhousie invitational judo match. Athletic films will be shown at 6 p.m. on Friday and an outline of the department's physical education course which was inaugurated this past season will be given for those interested in professional preparation, following a film showing at 12 noon on Saturday. Visitors will see visually at the exhibit booths in the Dalhousie gymnasium what the department is concerned with. Uniforms, equipment and safety devices will also be on display. Interfaculty basketball, squash, slim and trim, sample hockey practice, mixed badminton are among the other demonstrations taking place during the Intro-Dal '67 program.

The Schedule:

FRIDAY - 10th

- 2:00- 3:00 P.M. - Displays - Equipment & Stage
- 3:00- 4:00 P.M. - Centennial Awards, Mr. Lawrence Montgomery, Provincial Dept. of P.E. (Class room)
- 4:00- 5:00 P.M. - Gymnastics & Modern Dance - Gymnasium & Stage
- 5:00- 6:00 P.M. - Displays
- 6:00- 7:00 P.M. - Movie on Athletics and Physical Education (Class room)
- 7:00- 8:00 P.M. - Judo Practice - lower gym - Mixed Badminton - Gymnasium
- 8:00-10:00 P.M. - Mixed Volleyball - Gymnasium - Fencing (?) lower gym

SATURDAY - 11th

- 10:00-11:00 A.M. - Movie on Physical Education, Outline of Dalhousie P.E. course (Hand Outs) classroom, Equipment Displays - Training Room.
- 11:00-12:00 A.M. - Physical Fitness Testing - P.E. Students Gymnasium - (Hand Outs), Equipment Display
- 12:00- 1:00 P.M. - Movie on Physical Education, Outline of Dalhousie P.E. Course.
- 1:00- 2:00 P.M. - Interfaculty Basketball (Gym), Sample Hockey Practice (Rink).
- 2:00- 3:00 P.M. - Male & Female Mixed Game Hockey (Rink) Interfaculty Basketball (Gym), Squash & Paddle Ball - Squash course.
- 3:00- 4:00 P.M. - Interfaculty (Gym), Judo or Slim & Trim (lower gym)
- 4:00- 6:00 P.M. - Free (Perhaps Gymnastics & Modern Dance Repeat)
- 7:00- - Judo - Dalhousie Invitational - Dal Gym

EXHIBITS

- Outline of Dept. of Athletics & P.E. - Intercollegiate, Interfac, Recreation, Instruction, Professional Preparation, Outline of P.E. Course.
- Equipment Display - Uniforms - Protective Equipment - Safety Devices



SEE HER CAUGHT IN THE THROB OF A DRUM

A line from The Agbor Dancer, set out on a placard at the International Students Association display during the 1965 Open House. The Association promises another outstanding exhibit and program during Intro-Dal '67 (Photo: Duggan Enterprises)

Intro-Dal concert by Dalhousie Orchestra, Mar. 10

Of particular interest during open house will be the Intro-Dal concert, on Friday, March 10, at 7:30 p.m. The Dalhousie Orchestra and wind ensemble will open the program with the wind ensemble playing a march by Beethoven and a classic suite by H. Stuart.

Following this, the Orchestra will play pieces by Burrell and Godard-Helen Skuggedal, organist, joining the Orchestra for the last number, a Mozart Sonata for Organ and Strings.

The Opera Workshop will then present a scene from "The Impresario" by Mozart. Soloists

will be Audrey Weir, soprano, Lynn Channing, soprano, Raymond Simpson, bass.

To close the first half, the Dalhousie Chorale will sing three Nocturnes by Mozart and some

American Folk songs.

After the intermission, the Diplomats will play Calypso music, followed by a hilarious satiric skit entitled "Gemini 319"

by The Praesidium.

Ending the program will be the well-known folk singer Robert M. MacNeil. After the concert there will be a dance in the Men's Residence.

Commerce program D.G.A.C. Results

Commerce is big business and Dalhousie University's Commerce Society will prove it on March 10 and 11 in Room 130 of the Arts and Administration Building.

Commerce A Go-Go, an attraction arranged by the society will have a live band for the lively set in attendance, and short films will be run regularly, featuring work and leisure.

On the serious side, visitors will have an opportunity to hear and speak with faculty members about the commerce department's course of study and the new Master of Business Administration program to be inaugurated next September. In addition there will be a display of career charts, presenting the exciting and rewarding careers available to commerce graduates.

Music Department

One of the highlights of the Music Department's work for Intro-Dal will be individual performances by the university's student musicians.

At various times throughout Friday and Saturday, music will be featured in room 339 of the Arts and Administration building. Freeman Dryden, Helen Skuggedal, and Alan Lowe will each play on the department's newly acquired organ.

Helen Skuggedal will also accompany Jayakumay Samuels and John Page as they perform on the violin. Judith Burchill and Barry Edwards will play works for cello and piano. There will be a piano duet by Gay MacIntosh and Barry Edwards. Finally, a recorder ensemble comprised of Nancy Corston, Judith Burchell, and Priscilla Evans will twice be featured.

The departments exhibits will include posters, books and records. A model and the plans of the proposed new Arts Center may also be available.



INTRO-DAL '67 ORGANIZERS

An 11-member central committee of students in co-ordinating Intro-Dal '67: L-r. (front) Moira Stewart, Jennifer Johnson, Gail Anderson (Secretary), and Bonnie Miller; (back), L-r. Erich Spindler, Rob Hertz, Rob Daley, Jonathan Wilde (Chairman), Bill MacDonald, Bruce Hallett and Peter Cook.

Other students involved in organization of Intro-Dal are: Dr. J.G. Aldous, Dept. of Psychology, Faculty Advisor; Lester Barkhouse, Manu Raheja, Ernst Grundke, Heather Robertson, Eileen Somers, Jim Plant, Ian Barry, Janey Myers, Bonnie Miller, Gay MacIntosh (Dal Gazette co-ordinator), Dave Simpson, and Mary Barker.

LONDON—Two thirds of the liquor measures used in the bars of Norfolk, England give short measure according to the county's chief inspector of weights and measures.



"EXPORT"
PLAIN
or FILTER TIP
CIGARETTES
REGULAR and KINGS

What CANADA MONTH doesn't - and does - worry about

We don't worry about Communists. Every time one of them opens his mouth in Canada he sounds so silly that he does his cause more harm than good.

We do worry about much less sinister people - our neighbors down the street, our business associates, the local barber, even you. For from politicians, press, radio, television, scholars and teachers, everyone is hearing an almost constant barrage of argument that government can do just about anything better than you can do it yourself - and it is demonstrably true that if you hear something often enough you begin to believe it.

But if statistics make most of the noise, they certainly don't make any of it in CANADA MONTH. CANADA MONTH is the magazine that thinks you can do almost everything better than government can. CANADA MONTH opposes further encroachment by government upon the lives and businesses of Canadians. In this it is unique.

This unique monthly usually costs \$2.50 per year. But if you use the coupon below, and enclose payment with your order we will enter your subscription for a year at the special price of \$1.50.

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Glenayr Kitten IN PURE WOOL SO CHIC SO PRACTICAL

CARDIGAN—No matter where your daytime travels take you, you'll feel in tune with fun and fashion in this 100% English Botany cardigan with three quarter sleeves—fully machine-washable. The facing and collar have matching crochet trim to add a touch of sophistication.

SKIRT—This fully-lined skirt of 100% pure wool worsted, woven from superior English Botany will complete your daytime fashion basic. Dry-cleanable and dyed-to-perfectly-match your sweater in all the warm new shades.



Without this label it is not a genuine KITTEN.

Club displays What the students plan for visitors

Schedule of events, and displays scheduled by student organizations for visitors during Intro-Dal '67:

- A & A Building: Room 218 I.S.A. Display consisting of:
 - West Indian Display
 - Large colored map
 - Steel drums
 - Straw handbags
 - Painted skirts
 - Shell jewelry
 - Dishes
 - Bamboo Ware
 - Dolls
 - Indian Display
 - Charts
 - Jewelry
 - Handicrafts
 - Dresses
 - African Display
 - Books published in Africa
 - Clothing
 - Carvings
 - Drums
 - Handicrafts
 - Chinese Display
 - Replica of a Chinese fort (walk in)
 - Chinese pictures (made of feathers, shells, soft wood)
 - Paintings by Chinese Students
 - Ivory statues and ornaments
 - Miniature Chinese junk
- Room 217 I.S.A. Fashion Show and Films
 - Fashion show includes examples from:
 - Malaysia
 - Hong Kong
 - India
 - Greece
 - West Indies
 - West Africa
 - East Africa
 - Germany
 - Syria

of events, pictorial survey of program. (Social, recreational, religious, and cultural.)

10. Chess Club, A chess game in action and pointers given to willing listeners.

Basement - Centre Foyer

C.U.S. Booth in three sections

1. Career information and summer employment, in cooperation with student placement.

-lists of jobs available

-job posters

-job application forms

-brochures

2 C.U.S. Information Posters off:

-student travel plan

-C.U.S. Life insurance

-C.U.S. Interregional Exchange Plan

-High School visits program

3. Registration at Dalhousie information

-Forms with date deadlines

-Transcript of marks

-Typical bill from Dal.

ARTS ANNEX:

Offices open for inspection with the following special displays:

1. Publicity Office

-French Canada Posters

-Copying Machines

-Examples of Dal-O-Gram

2. Gazette

-Layout

-Photographs

-Newspapers of other universities

-Display of Dalhousie Gazettes

3. Dal Radio Club Studio

-Recording Equipment

-Man-in-the-street interviews

4. Pharos

-Layouts

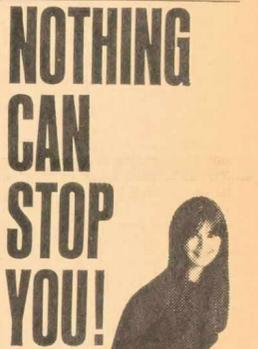
-Photographs

-Examples of Pharos of the past few years

CHEMISTRY EXTENSION:

Film Unit

-Splicing, cutting, preparing, and showing a film of their own making.



Not bad weather—not differences in days of the month—nothing holds you back. Now that you've discovered Tampax tampons, nothing shows.

Worn internally, Tampax tampons give you total go—anywhere, any wear.

A doctor developed them years ago, for the benefit of all women, single or married, active or not. Made of pure, surgical cotton, one of the most absorbent materials there is, they keep you comfortably secure, day in and day out. Dainty and feminine to use, hands need never touch the tampon itself.

Tampax tampons are the easier, modern protection. Available in 3 absorbency-sizes: Regular, Super and Junior.

So we have a happy lappy. but one problem. at this rate we'll soon have the fattest rabbit in town.

So we have a happy lappy. but one problem. at this rate we'll soon have the fattest rabbit in town.



TAMPAX TAMPONS ARE MADE ONLY BY CANADIAN TAMPAX CORPORATION LTD., BARRIE, ONTARIO.

encore! **Lapinette** by ACHARD
the advertising bunrab.

One day our lapinary friend was busy making a short hop across campus when she spied a truck transporting copious quantities of carrot cupcakes.

but such culinary consummations call for capital.

and capital, kiddies, means like banks.

funny we should mention that.

now lappy was short of cash, this isn't surprising, because we would be hard put to advertise this way if she weren't.

So she romped over to the Campus Bank, which was nearby, natch, and garnered a few pennings therefrom.

and she still had time to catch the cupcake vendor and blow the lot before he was out of sight.

So we have a happy lappy. but one problem. at this rate we'll soon have the fattest rabbit in town.

why not hop over?
bank of montreal
campus bank
a capital place.

MY BANK TO OVER 3,000,000 CANADIANS INCLUDING ONE GREEDY RABBIT

Bofm

Crossroads Africa founded in 1957

Africa's young nations get aid from students

OPERATION CROSSROADS AFRICA was founded in 1957 by the Rev. Dr. James H. Robinson, an American Negro Presbyterian Minister, with the aim and purpose of helping to build bridges of friendship and understanding, and to make it possible for young people from Canada, the United States, and Central and South America and the emerging nations of Africa to acquire a knowledge of one another and to achieve a pattern of co-operative efforts out of which will come peace, mutual understanding, mutual assistance and respect.

Heffler heads up Science

The Science Society has elected the following members to the 1967-8 executive: President, Dave Heffler; Sec. Treas., Dave Huggard; Publicity, Christine McCleve; DGAC Rep., Penny Cunningham, Peggy Westerman; DAAC Rep., Hugh Akagi; Students Council Rep., Jim Robbar, Moira Stewart, Dave Oslerow.

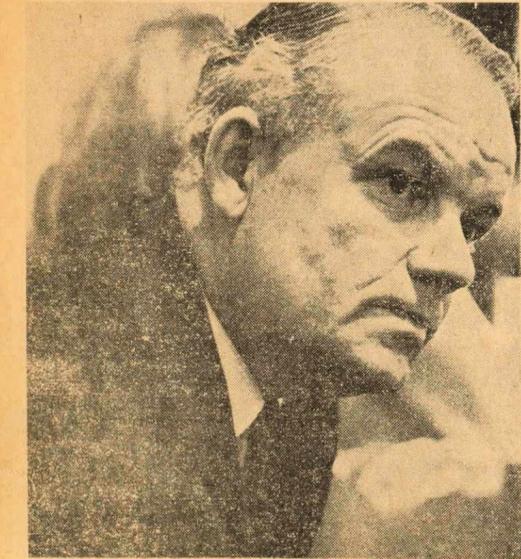
Heffler says that the Society intends to start immediately in the fall and obtain the names of the new students. He also hopes, to have the Society and the students in the Society more actively engaged in campus events such as Fall Festival and Winter Carnival. Again, as in the last few years, the Society is confident that its teams will make a good showing in inter fac sports.

Prof's have to eat too, says Bureau

OTTAWA (CUP) -- Average salaries for full-time lay teaching staff at a selected group of Canadian colleges and universities are at a high this year, thanks to unprecedented wage increases granted over a year ago.

Anglican priest Ernest Harrison calls for "Church Without God"

The Church has failed to come to grips with the problems of the twentieth century and no longer offers the faithful a guide for every day life or a refuge in time of trouble. Now, the man who influenced Pierre



Berton to write THE COMFORTABLE PEW describes this shortcoming and offers a rallying point for those free spirits who wish to see the Church amenable to the demands of today's world. (A Church Without God, McClelland and Stewart).

Ernest Harrison, one-time Associate Secretary of the Anglican Church of Canada and now a lecturer in English at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, is the most controversial clergyman in Canada and the author of two previous books: TEACH YOURSELF THE FAITH (1961) and LET GOD GO FREE (1965). In his latest book, Harrison asserts that the old "Mother Church" is extinct and so is the "pie-in-the-sky" God which she represented. If this is true then men must face the apparent paradox that in the present age "you can be both a Christian and an atheist."

Until quite recently the civilized world has had little scientific evidence of South America's goriest pastime. The bellish mystery of head shrinking is probed in this report.

Head Shrinking

Dying Art Of The Upper Amazon

By ROBERT SCARLETT

As almost everyone knows, psychiatrists aren't the only people who preoccupy themselves with head-shrinking.

And very rarely, of course, do they retain trophies as evidence of their proficiency.

The Jivaro Indians of northern Peru and southern Ecuador, however, do. They have been practising the ungentle art of headshrinking for thousands of years, never altering this approach to enemies since its original inception.

A subject of intense interest among anthropologists and horror writers, very little scientific evidence on headshrinking was available until approximately two decades ago, when the Jivarian tribes began to accept the white man as an environmental neighbor.

Generally, however, the fear that his head would be seized. He may be murdered, but since he isn't a member of the large Jivarian super-tribe, his head isn't thought worth the fuss involved in shrinking. There are plenty of stories floating about Peruvian towns like Iquitos and Pucallpa about the odd blond "Tsantsa" (head trophy) coming out of the jungle, but none have been documented.

RELIGIOUS ORIGIN The whole idea of head-shrinking is based on a fanatically zealous religion which clouds itself in occult and superstition. Superstition is the daily bread of the Jivaros, who until the late age of evolution in a Bronze-age state of reversion while the rest of the world flew by.

Every thought, emotion, and daily chore of the Jivaro is governed by a grim pall of spiritualism.

Side by side with this pre-occupation is a similar devotion to war. The Jivaros are content to ignore "others" as long as their home territory is not invaded, but constantly wage war among their own individual

land and Stewart). Ernest Harrison, one-time Associate Secretary of the Anglican Church of Canada and now a lecturer in English at Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, is the most controversial clergyman in Canada and the author of two previous books: TEACH YOURSELF THE FAITH (1961) and LET GOD GO FREE (1965). In his latest book, Harrison asserts that the old "Mother Church" is extinct and so is the "pie-in-the-sky" God which she represented.

Controversial statements made by Mr. Harrison in his recent book, A Church Without God, include these:

"I claim to be a Christian and an Anglican; yet I can say, in all seriousness, that there is no God." "When (in the Gospel story) the woman wiped Jesus' feet with her hair, she performed a highly sexual action. Did Jesus at that moment experience acute sexual excitement?" "Jesus...walked and breathed the air, lived it up among drunkards, and maybe got drunk." "One of the doctrines that many Christians can no longer believe in is that of the after-life. For myself, it is a doctrine that has no meaning." "There are many loyal mem-

sub-tribes, all of whom share the same base language. From birth on, young boys are trained only to be warriors. Jivarian war campaigns are incessant. Since Jivaro warriors recognize their kindred tribes as absolutely hostile, it's simply a question of who gets whom first.

The drives for vengeance perpetuate each other in a situation of almost perfect ecological balance, since each tribe moves against the other to avenge "blood wars" which atone for precisely similar campaigns.

PLOY AGAINST SPIRITS This is where the head-shrinking comes in. The Jivaro fears his enemy after death above all, and invented the ceremony to conquer the dead spirit. This indefinite achievement is held far above the importance of the killing itself.

Why heads are actually shrunk is not known. It can only be surmised that the ritual has its roots somewhere in the mists of Jivarian culture, based upon factors even the Indians themselves don't remember today.

Certainly the process can serve no functional purpose. Originally it was suggested that shrinking was done for the sake of portability, but this theory fell apart when anthropologists learned that the head is considered valueless by the shrinker-warrior once the ceremony itself has been completed.

Further, Jivaros have been known to cart full-sized, blood-coagulated heads with them for miles while fleeing pursuers, waiting to start the ceremony until it can be carried out in safety.

NOT-SO-GAY BLADES The process begins, predictably, with the actual decapita-

tion. The neck is sliced as close to the corpse's body as possible and the severed head is placed upon a large jungle leaf, whereupon it is wrapped up like a bun in cellophane. The victorious warrior who scored the kill then sits down upon the head and joins in a weird religious union with his chief, or whatever senior tribesman is present.

This union centres about receiving a strong tobacco-like "chew" from the chief's mouth, presumably for immunity against the dead enemy's spirit, deprived of carnal life and now to be deprived of the spiritual. Each warrior of the band follows this routine, with appropriate chants, grunts and hal-lalujahs, controlled as rigidly as a Wagnerian opera.

While the cooling continues, the tribesmen go off in search of three stream-washed stones of just the correct size and shape. These are alternately heated and rolled about inside the skin, and the true shrinkage phenomenon begins, eventually reducing the head to grapefruit size.

Now the procedure is continued with hot sand dispensed from a special flask of aged, chipped earthenware believed to retain permanently the spirits of all Tsantsas.

Soon the hot sand sings off all that remains of the original head flesh and draws the head down to roughly the size of a trinket. All the while, the shrinker works upon the facial features with his fingers, molding them in replica of the original head and dying them black with charcoal.

After strenuous ceremonies of soul-purifying and devil-purg- ing, the vanquished head is



photo: Scarlett

onto a length of vine—which has supernatural impetus, of course—and is immersed in a particularly unhealthy-looking concoction that even today remains unanalysed. Here, it shrinks slightly, thickens, and begins to take on its final rubbery nature.

The head now becomes a genuine Tsantsa — a Jivarian trophy, unique on this planet. Fished out of the primer solution with the vine, it is placed on a stick and allowed to cool.

Before all the warmth has gone, however, the warrior sews a tight ring of manioc vine—the cap—into the neck opening, to give a firm grip for what is to come.

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After strenuous ceremonies of soul-purifying and devil-purg- ing, the vanquished head is

formally complete. The lips are pinned together with three barbs from the chonta hardwood, the same material the Jivaros use to make their poisoned blow-gun darts, and bound with red cotton twine.

The ceremonies over, the head has served its purpose, and is either retained as a family heirloom or bartered off to white traders. Today, much to the disgust of foreign geographers, the Peruvian government legislates against export of heads.

WHILE THEY LAST

The tragic part of this grim human spectacle is that it is fast disappearing. Today the drama of earnest, hell-bent-for-leather shrinking parties is almost unheard of.

Who is to blame? Missionaries, largely, who come to the Amazon headwaters and try to spread the "light" of Christianity to peoples absolutely unequipped to accept it. Christianity, it seems, frowns upon head-hunting—and as such is fast erasing one of the greatest aboriginal cultures of our age.

Offshoots of the Jivaros, such as the Aucas, still bloody resist the onslaught of Bible-peddlers, but even these, surely, will be assimilated and swept aside by the sophisticated barbarities of our culture.

Progress carries the implicit suggestion of human advance. By their own standards, the head-shrinkers are not advancing.

Indeed, the inroads of western society are making it more and more difficult for the Jivaro to get a head.

SOS '67

Summer of service needs you

If you've tried LSD now try SOS. No, not another save our soul drug but a service program for young people to become aware of and involved in the social problems facing Canada in her Centennial year.

Called Summer of Service '67, the idea of the program is to recognize the worth of the individual, the desire of the volunteers to be open to the needs of others, and to act, when possible, on these needs.

The plan is to send teams of four to six people into a community for at least four weeks on the invitation of a group already established there.

The normal period of service will be for two consecutive months between May and August 1967. Some projects will be of both longer and shorter duration, but it is expected that all projects will be completed prior to Assembly '67.

This assembly is to be held at the University of Waterloo from August 24 to 29 for the purpose of examining the problems of being the church in the world, from a Canadian viewpoint.

A summer of service is a voluntary effort but to assist those willing to go on the projects, the support group in each community provides free room and board plus background information about the community and the projects themselves.

Such a support group has been organized here in the Halifax area headed by Rev. Donald MacDougall the United Church chaplain on the Dalhousie campus.

This group is actively seeking out possible projects for volunteers to work at this summer in Halifax area and is also trying to recruit students to go to other parts of the country or to stay here and work either part time or full time on the needs of this area.

The committee is composed of a number of clergymen including in addition to Rev. MacDougall Rev. Donald Trivet, the Anglican chaplain at Dalhousie, Rev. Arthur Verrall, Brunswick Street United Church, and Rev. Wrenfred Bryant, Cornwallis Street Baptist Church.

In addition, Emily Drysdale, deaconess at St. David's Presbyterian Church, Rick Fullerton, a psychology student at Dalhousie, and John Willson, staff writer with the Halifax Herald, are also assisting.

Further information may be obtained from any one of these people and Summer of Service is open to any person of any faith.

Read by sound...

VANCOUVER (CUP) -- A University of British Columbia associate professor of electrical engineering recently perfected a machine which enables the blind to read printed matter in the form of sound.

The machine, called a lexiphone, uses a photo-electric cell to convert printed material into electrical signals. The signals, in turn, control sound generators which produce a sound code.

Each sound in the code represents an alphabet letter. The blind person translates the sounds into letters and is thus able to 'read'.

Books in review

their defeat into the greatest of triumphs? Harrison argues that this could well have been the case. He goes on to demonstrate other short-comings of the Bible and concludes that "it is neither

a classical portrait nor a chocolate box ensemble but a surrealistic work of art."

In a time which tends more and more toward individual interpretation of life's meaning, one revealed by God... His is therefore a relativist."

"He rarely talked about God and resisted all but the most ambiguous of descriptions... Did Jesus believe in God? Who can say?"

"It is almost unbelievable today that preachers used to inveigh against length against masturbation and it will one day seem unbelievable that we used to do the same in connection with pre-marital and extra-marital sexual intercourse, abortions, homosexuality, and so on."

set of rules cannot be applicable to all and so the Church finds itself up against its greatest problem -- the New Morality. It is this clash which could bring the Church to its knees unless, as Harrison suggests, it adopts "Situation Ethics," the theory of judging every situation on its own merits.

If the writing of the book is brisk and no-holds-barred, it is also warm, sympathetic, constructive, and forward-looking. It is a book which will shock and even offend many, but it is a book of great necessity for, as Ernest Harrison warns, "Life is change and a church which does not evolve will die."

Controversial statements made by Mr. Harrison in his recent book, A Church Without God, include these:

"I claim to be a Christian and an Anglican; yet I can say, in all seriousness, that there is no God." "When (in the Gospel story) the woman wiped Jesus' feet with her hair, she performed a highly sexual action. Did Jesus at that moment experience acute sexual excitement?" "Jesus...walked and breathed the air, lived it up among drunkards, and maybe got drunk."

"One of the doctrines that many Christians can no longer believe in is that of the after-life. For myself, it is a doctrine that has no meaning." "There are many loyal mem-

bers of our churches who, though filled with happy songfulness at Easter time, have never really believed the empty tomb, have taken most of the resurrection story with a pinch of salt, and have found great difficulty in understanding... whether the story...really makes sense."

"Among traditional Christians there is a complete absence of freedom in the sexual of Christ."

"Did he have sexual intercourse with women? Did he ever boast? Did he hate his mother? Was he hostile to his disciples as well as to the leaders of society?"

"It is not that such questions may be answered one way or the other; in everyday church circles, they are not allowed to be asked. The very questions are heretical."

"The difference between the Old Morality and the New is that the former sought the standards out in space, whereas the latter seeks them within the people involved..."

with the task of showing charity to those who are now challenging them..."

"To deck out an altar with linen, flowers and brass is neither more nor less godly than to set up a coffeehouse."

"To sing hymns and anthems is an exercise which brings people together in common activity. Its chief value is that they sing together. Of equal value is singing together in performance of 'Oklahoma' or a concert put on by young people with guitars."

"A pageant play, is neither more or less relevant than The Night of the Igguana, by Tennessee Williams. The Psalms are great; so are the latest folk songs."

"Twenty years from now perhaps less, the majority of parishes will either have vanished, retreated into a shell, or be in the new pattern."

Better Business

Bureau warns...

Watch for 'free' mag subscriptions

There are no "free" magazine subscriptions, warns H.G. Kinnear, Managing Director of Better Business Bureau, Maritimes, Inc.

Mr. Kinnear today warned the public, particularly students, to watch for offers of "free" magazines or books that are made to them by telephone or door-to-door salesmen.

The warning comes in the wake of complaints received by the Bureau from a number of students who have received telephone calls in recent weeks from persons offering "free" subscriptions of magazines.

Mr. Kinnear told The Gazette:

There are no "free" MAGAZINE subscriptions - you pay the amount set forth in the written agreement.

They are NOT "Free" - if you pay only the postage or shipping charges, - or because you answered a simple telephone quiz, - or because the publisher's will pay the cost or want to increase circulation, - or because your telephone number was a lucky one.

And BOOKS or encyclopedias are not given FREE for a letter of endorsement, or because you buy yearly supplements, - or for any other reason.

"SURVEY OR "RESEARCH"

Supposedly conducting "research" or making a "survey" but not selling anything, is the pretence for the telephone call though the real purpose is to sell a subscription.

CANCEL "ANYTIME"

Don't believe it! Nobody can do business that way. Don't be enticed by such a promise that unless it's in the contract, Don't sign anything unless you know what it is - and don't sign a contract unless you intend to fulfill it.

SYMPATHY APPEALS

In selling magazines, there are variations of false or misleading sympathy appeals or objectionable personal sympathy appeals - (and in some cases, faking physical handicaps) - "nursing students," "student at local college," "medical student," "scholarship contestant," "polio victim," "foreign student," "needs funds to enter convent," "from an orphan home," "refugee" from somewhere.

CENTS PER WEEK

Without adequate explanation, the magazine appeal "only a few cents per week" or "at an average cost of -- cents weekly" can

be very misleading. Actually a boy doesn't come to collect each week - you sign a contract to pay dollars by the month, - maybe 24 months - and it runs into many dollars, perhaps as much as \$100, total, or more.

SPECIAL PRICE

The appeal that you are offered an introductory price - and that the books will cost you much more later (sign now or never again) - is generally a gimmick to get you to sign now, - or the highest price may refer to a more expensive edition.

Why would a salesman go to the trouble of finding you - to give you something he could sell at a higher price?

There are many reputable companies and salespeople selling magazines, encyclopedias and other reference books. They do not use the gimmicks described in this bulletin. They support voluntary programs to eliminate unfair practices and to protect consumers.

Carefully read any contract before you sign it. If it does not contain what the salesperson represented or promised, DON'T SIGN! Don't do business with any persons or companies whose representatives use any of the gimmicks described in this bulletin.

Report any experience of these "gimmicks" to head office of the company involved and/or to your local Better Business Bureau. Get adequate identification of the company and the salesperson.

What is CUSO?

An opportunity to travel, help make a better world

What is CUSO?

What opportunities does it offer the university student?

What qualifications are required to join CUSO, and what remuneration is offered for my services?

A CUSO representative at Dalhousie University, Alan Ruffman, explains the organization, the work and the employment openings in this organization in an interview with The Dalhousie Gazette.

WHAT IS CUSO?

... CUSO is a private organization established by university students in 1961 for sending academically and technically qualified persons to serve in developing countries.

WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY QUALIFIED?

... Any university graduate, technical school graduate, or graduate of post secondary school institutions would be eligible to apply to CUSO. In addition, some positions are available for those without advanced training but who have years of experience to their credit.

WHAT KIND OF PEOPLE DOES CUSO WANT?

... Teachers, doctors, nurses, medical technicians, secretaries, printers, agricul-

turalists, auto mechanics, lawyers. ... Anyone who has a skill needed in the developing countries and who is willing to serve for two years as a volunteer.

WHAT'S A VOLUNTEER?

... Not someone who works for nothing. A CUSO volunteer literally volunteers to live with the people of the host country under the same conditions as they and receiving the same salary as an indigenous person doing the same job. ... The volunteer movement has swept the world with over two dozen countries sending personnel to work in developing countries. The largest group is the American Peace Corps with over 15000 volunteers abroad. Tiny Lichenstein sponsors two persons in developing countries while Canada boasts six hundred overseas in 1966 and an increase to 1000 this year.

IS A VOLUNTEER A DO-GOOD-ER?

... It can't be denied that CUSO volunteers are doing worthwhile work in their countries of assignment. But they are not selected on the basis of their enthusiasm for saving the world. Volunteers are realistic persons who have skills to offer and who can and want to make the most of their talents in areas where conditions may not be optimum but where challenge is

maximum.

WHAT'S IN IT FOR THE VOLUNTEER?

... A chance to learn more about the world he lives in. An opportunity to test oneself under difficult and, often, frustrating conditions. Travel. The satisfaction of helping people help themselves.

WHAT ABOUT MONEY?

... Don't join CUSO if you want to make a million. Your salary overseas will depend upon the cost of living in the area of your assignment and the particular contract made with the various overseas governments and agencies. In general, CUSO volunteers receive the same salary as persons of the host country doing the same job. In West Africa a teacher receives about \$2000 per year while a teacher in parts of Asia may only get room and board and spending money. However, suitable allowances and adjustments are made so that volunteers can count on having \$500 at the end of their assignments.

WHAT ABOUT HOUSING AND FOOD?

... These, too, vary from country to country. Some volunteers have complete bungalows; others may have modest rooms in their schools or hospitals. Nobody has to live in a grass



Agriculturalist Jim Ward assisting a fellow worker in India

hut. ... Menus may vary from the traditional peanut butter soup in Africa to the succulent curries of Asia. There's usually a period of adjustment necessary but most volunteers end up keen enthusiasts of international delicacies.

HOW LONG IS A CUSO ASSIGNMENT?

... Two years. Many volunteers extend beyond that period, but such a decision is strictly one's own.

CAN A VOLUNTEER GO ANYWHERE?

... CUSO takes into account the area preference of the prospective volunteer as much as possible. In some cases, how-

ever, the talents of volunteers must be assigned to those areas most needing them.

WHAT COUNTRIES HAVE CUSO VOLUNTEERS NOW?

... Thirty - five of them throughout Africa, Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean.

WHAT ABOUT LANGUAGE?

... In most of Africa, Asia and the Caribbean English or French is the only common language. ... Language is seldom a problem except in South America.

BUT I AM MARRIED!

... So are many CUSO volunteers. A couple presents few extra problems if both people are

qualified. ... In fact a number of couples have gone on CUSO in their first year of marriage.

WHEN DOES A VOLUNTEER GO?

... CUSO send out volunteers every September. Orientation begins about July 15. Applications for Sept, 1967 should come in now.

HOW DO I GET MORE INFORMATION?

... Contact Professor Lionel Lawrence at the Drama House, local 280 or 347, or Grad student, Alan Ruffman at local 392 or 429-1413. They have application forms and information brochures. ... Go ahead, this may be what you're looking for!

Dalhousie tenants will pay \$25 more

University residents across Canada face rent hikes

By DONALD SELLAR

Canadian University Press From Vancouver to Halifax, students are being hit in the pocketbook by a general rent increase in university-sponsored housing facilities.

Spiralling food costs, increasing wages and higher operating costs are being blamed for the rent hikes -- which average about 10 per cent across the board. As residence administrators pore over columns of red-inked figures these days and submit estimates for next year's operations, they seem to be reaching the same, inescapable conclusion: Rents must go up.

Many residence administrators, however, are reluctant to say what the increases will amount to in many cases.

Housing directors contacted at several Canadian universities during the past week -- perhaps fearful of angry student reaction to rent hikes -- refused to reveal what new fee schedules they will

recommend to their particular board of governors.

More than one would say only that he intends to recommend rent "adjustments" for next year. And in university budgets these days, "adjustments" is a good synonym for "increases".

Already, increases for next year have been announced or rumored at the universities of B.C., Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, United College, Queen's, Carleton, Ottawa, Waterloo, Saint Mary's and Mount Allison.

In Ottawa, the Canadian Union of Students' secretary is keeping a watchful, activist eye on current developments, hoping to assist local student governments in combating the increases.

As Canadian Union of Students vice-president Dave Young puts it, residence students are the easiest to mobilize in any campaign, mainly because they live in close association with one another and are thus easy to gather together.

Student reaction thus far to the prospect or threat of room and board increases has been predictable, with the usual programs of protest and weighty briefs to provincial governments or boards of governors being the order of the day.

The current CUS Ontario regional newsletter reports student efforts to obtain "clear statements" from universities about next year's residence fees have been unsuccessful.

The newsletter says rent rises appear "virtually certain at Queen's and Carleton, while at Ottawa there is even some talk of closing down existing resi-

dences because of lack of operating funds". It also criticizes the Ontario government for failing to state its position on university housing.

Meanwhile, across the country, the inevitable rumors of rent hikes and some announcements are circulating freely.

At Edmonton, about 1,500 residence-dwellers doomed to pay \$8 more per month for room and board in September, are preparing to demonstrate to back up their demands for a hold-the-line policy on rents.

At Kingston, Queen's University students are still trying to stave off a rent increase by employing a slightly different approach. Male residents there voted last week to cut down on their maid and janitorial services. This move is expected to save them each \$30 to \$40 per academic year.

Dalhousie University has announced that residence rent in the men's and women's dormitories will increase by \$25, effective in September of this year.

At Manitoba, the residence rent increase has already been announced, but strangely enough, one student leader there has come out in favor of the \$86 annual increase being planned for 1,000 U of M students living in 10 residences.

Bill Lowes, who recently resigned as residence council president, says the increase is "very justified. Compared to fees at British Columbia and Eastern universities, we are far below their cost."

And he's partly right, too. Even with the increase at University of Manitoba, students will

be able to live in residence for a minimum of \$622. Even the posh facilities at University College at U of M rent for \$726 -- which is only about \$30 above the national average.

A survey of 35 residence rent schedules obtained from the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in Ottawa shows an average room-and-board rate of about \$695 per academic year.

But Lowes is wrong when he says UBC rates are high. As of last fall, they were the lowest in Canada, with a floor of \$475 per academic year and a ceiling of \$630. University of Ottawa residence fees are listed as the highest in Canada (\$800-1,000), but this is attributed largely to the fact that meals there aren't provided in university facilities.

Following are 1966-67 DBS figures for university-operated residences in Canada. These statistics don't apply to off-campus private quarters, and costs shown don't include transportation and personal expenditures for books, clothing and entertainment.

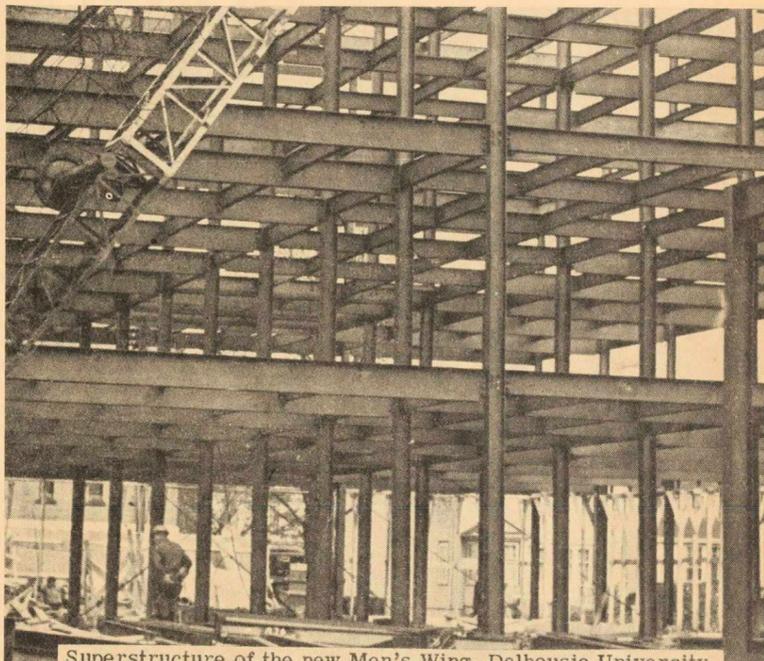
NEWFOUNDLAND: Memorial University (\$600).

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: St. Dunstan's University (\$485).

NEW BRUNSWICK: University of Moncton (\$650-700); Mount Allison University (\$665); University of New Brunswick (\$700-750); Saint Thomas University (\$600).

NOVA SCOTIA: Acadia University (\$725); Dalhousie University (\$683-733); Mt. St. Vincent (\$700); St. Francis Xavier University (\$690); St. Mary's (\$730).

QUEBEC: Bishop's (\$650-750); McGill (\$725-970); Sir George



Superstructure of the new Men's Wing, Dalhousie University

Williams (no residences).

ONTARIO: Brock (no residences); Carleton (\$751-791); Guelph (\$700 for two trimesters); Lakehead (\$675-725); McMaster (\$775); U of Ottawa (\$800-1,000); Queen's (\$690-869); Laurentian (\$750); U of Toronto (\$680-750);

Trent (\$750); U of Waterloo (\$700-800) (regular academic year); Waterloo Lutheran (\$745); U of Western Ontario (\$775-885); U of Windsor (\$800); York University (\$815).

MANITOBA: U of Manitoba (\$538-665).

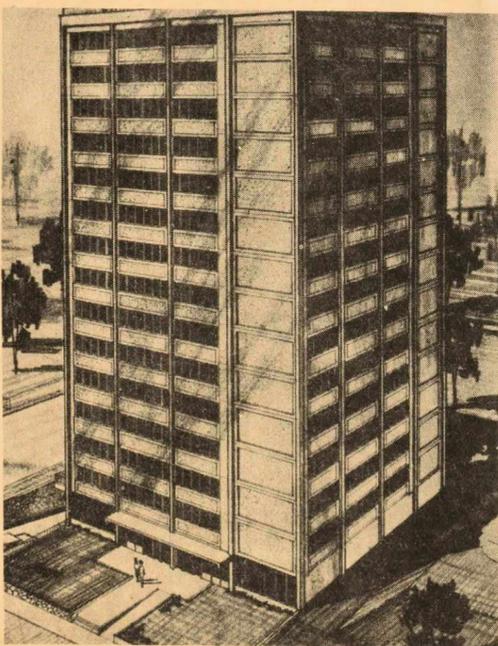
SASKATCHEWAN: U of Saskatchewan (\$596-650).

ALBERTA: U of Alberta (\$615-675); U of Calgary (\$575-630).

BRITISH COLUMBIA: U of B.C. (\$475-630); Notre Dame U (\$595); Simon Fraser U (\$640); University of Victoria (\$595-630).

Where to put the students...

Co-op residences could ease critical housing problem



FIRST STUDENT CO-OP HOUSING PROJECT AT DALHOUSIE as seen by the architects. The 15-storey building, to be built on Wellington Street as Lundy's Lane will have 113 units (57 one-bedroom and 56, two bedroom units) for married students.

By Canadian University Press Students and university administrators alike are finding there are no simple solutions to their housing problems these days.

University-sponsored housing projects are steadily becoming more difficult to finance, more expensive to build and always difficult to keep out of the red.

Rising labor costs, skyrocketing enrolments and tight-fisted university governors are blocking the road to residential campuses in Canada.

Many Canadian universities, which offer listing services for off-campus housing are constantly at odds with gouging landlords who rent inadequate facilities to reluctant -- and equally broke -- students.

But this gloomy picture is being changed somewhat by the spread of co-operative housing projects across the country, as more and more student governments and university administrations work together following the lead set by universities like Waterloo and Toronto.

Campus co-operatives are nothing new. Twenty-nine years ago at the University of Toronto, Campus Co-operative Residences Inc. began operations with a rented attic and a few army cots.

Today, the corporation owns more than 50 dilapidated Victorian houses scattered around the outskirts of the university grounds, and is building a \$5,750,000, 20-storey residence building scheduled for completion

in June of 1968.

Known as Rochdale College, this triple-towered structure will house 600 single students, 100 married couples and 50 faculty members. It is expected Rochdale eventually will become an educational, residential college.

At Waterloo, in a posh, two-year-old student co-operative, single accommodation can be had for \$250 per trimester, or close to \$500 for a regular academic year. The Toronto co-op houses cost students about \$460 for single accommodation, including board.

One of the big incentives for

building new residence co-operatives is coming from the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation. In 1966, a change in mortgage lending permitted student residences to become eligible for CMHC money.

The Crown corporation now backs 90 per cent of a student residence mortgage, with private lenders furnishing the rest. A \$1.5 million, 15-storey married students' co-op at Dalhousie University scheduled for completion in September is being built under this legislation, and students there say their residence dream wouldn't be near reality

without the CMHC mortgage.

Some campuses are showing signs of getting into the co-op housing business in a big way these days while others are not. Here is a partial summary:

University of British Columbia: Last fall, UBC's students' society announced plans to hire an architect, borrow between \$500,000 and \$1 million and build a co-op. At UBC, it was reported last fall there were 1,400 students waiting for university-sponsored housing and an additional 5,500 looking for homes off-campus.

University of Alberta: In Edmonton, where university residences are going to lose an estimated \$17,000 this year despite government grants, and where residence dwellers will pay \$8 a month more this fall, university provost A.A. Ryan says, "If students can come up with a scheme for co-op housing and show it to be financially feasible, it's all to the good of the university."

University of Saskatchewan: A small group of Saskatoon students are trying to set up a pilot co-op, but observers say problems being encountered by students engaged in the same type of work at Regina are a discouragement.

University of Manitoba: This university is located in a suburban area of Winnipeg, where no old houses can be bought for co-ops, and thus far the university administration has been against the idea of co-op housing.

From the faculty

Harevan surveys U.S. influences in Canada

American domination of the Canadian way of life and the threat to Canadian identity is the everyday concern of government agencies, educators and economists in Canada.

In a paper before the 81st annual meeting of the American Historical Association, which devoted a session to Canadian history in recognition of the centennial year, Prof. Tamara K. Harevan, of Dalhousie University's department of history, reviewed United States influences on social welfare in Canada, its extent and limitations. Other leading experts, in the field of social welfare from both Canada and the United States participated in the session.

In a development of social welfare agencies, Canadians came to look to American welfare in the area of practical know-how, professional guidance and literature as a problem-solving machine but, said Prof. Harevan, we were not blind imitators, and while Canadian social welfare groups used American examples as a starting point, trends in welfare development were adapted to Canadian conditions.

The history of the social welfare movement in Canada goes back to church groups which showed a keen interest in this field, to individuals such as Joseph Kelso through whose efforts the Toronto Humane Society and the Ontario Children's Aid Societies were founded in the 1890's. Prof. Harevan illustrated in a variety of ways how Canadians borrowed from all spheres and blended and adapted them to their own needs.

Prof. Harevan, who pointed out that developing a Canadian pattern was important to Canadian identity and that there was a need to develop a Canadian social history, has had requests for her paper from the research division of the United States State Department, Canadian government agencies and private welfare groups.

Prof. Harevan lectures in American history at Dalhousie and her book entitled The Social Thought and Activities of Eleanor Roosevelt will be published in the near future.

An associate editor for Harvard University Press on a Documentary History of Child Welfare in America, Prof. Harevan conducted her research for the paper at the Canadian Welfare Council in Ottawa, the federal department of health and welfare. She also had access to the records of the United States Children's Bureau at the National Archives, Washington, and the manuscript division of the New York Public Library.

President ensures his report will be read

ANTIGONISH (CUP)—The president of St. Francis Xavier University has ensured his annual report of almost instant readership by presenting it in cartoon form.

The 15-page booklet, with two cartoons on most pages, will be published for public consumption.

"There is a more detailed report I present to the board of governors, but it is not widely circulated," said university president M.A. MacLellan.

The cartoons, drawn by the university's alumni director, are mostly used to illustrate the statistics. One drawing depicts three rows of seven heads, each wearing a mortarboard, to illustrate the addition of 21 new teachers to faculty.

emperor christophe

Slaves killed to titillate his mistress

Ming Tang, a third year Dalhousie medical student, spent part of last summer in Haiti studying the medical and social problems found in a tropical country. In this small country ruled by a ruthless dictator, Ming encountered the unexpected including a flourishing Vodoo cult. This is an edited text of the report he made upon his return to Canada.

Late the afternoon of Friday August 19th 1966 at the National Palace in Port-Au-Prince, 60 Canadian medical students were welcomed as guests of the Republic. The soft voice of the distinguished host sounded loud amidst the composed silence.

"Before I became President of Haiti, I was a medical doctor. I graduated from this school in 1937 and completed my post graduate studies in the United States. I have contributed much to medicine and the medical progress in Haiti. But today Haiti is not a medical problem . . ."

The distinguished guest was none other than "papa doc" or Dr. Francois Duvalier, President -a-Vie of the Republic of Haiti. To many of us on this continent, Dr. Duvalier is a dictator. To many Haitians he is "the Haitian Flag one and indivisible." He is portrayed with Dessalines in almost every lecture room in the University. With Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, he is portrayed on the Haitian flag which is seen almost everywhere including the window of the "publique".

Duvalier's Black Republic, the first of its kind has a most fascinating history. Until Columbus' arrival at Mole St. Nicholas on December 5, 1492, the friendly Arawack Indians inhabited this tropical paradise which they called Hayti (country of mountains). Gold was the Spaniards desire. When the limited supply of this precious metal was exhausted the Spaniards abandoned the island which was finally ceded to the French in 1697.

These French settlers were agriculturally minded and introduced coffee, sugar and many other cash crops to this virgin island. The harvests were rich and the plantations expanded. Slaves had to be sent in from the kingdoms of the Dabomeys and the Iboes of West Africa to sow the seeds and reap the harvest. St. Dominique prospered and Port-Au-Prince enjoyed the culture and sophistication of Paris.

But no roses have blossomed without thorns on their branches. The cruelty of the French masters was extreme. Hate was born in both the whites and the blacks. Its flames -of-hate grew over the years until the conflagration spread far and wide between 1701-1803. The blacks were even more merciless than the whites in their extermination of human life.

Historians almost always suffer from selective amnesia when they have to elucidate the role of disease in history making. Prejudiced by my training as a doctor let me tell you the part disease played in the shaping of Haiti's history.

An English expedition of 900 soldiers under Admiral Robert Wilmot easily defeated the French at Cap Francois on May 20, 1695. The vanquished French were shrewd and retreated. They waited while Yellow Fever took its toll in the English camp. Exactly two months later, the English Expedition was almost non-existent.

A century later, the English again captured Port-Au-Prince. By early 1796, three years after the victory 630 of the 980 in the 82nd regiment and 700 of the 1000 Hussars had succumbed to disease. A census taken in September 30 of that year revealed that only 7538 survived of the original 20,000. Only 3000 of these 7538 lived to see the next year. That was not all. Britain lost more of her sons before she withdrew in April 1798 -- ending a costly campaign, one that cost her 4,393,597 pounds and many lives.

But the classic example of medical catastrophe came in 1802 General Leclerc, brother-in-law of Napoleon arrived at Cap Francois with a force of 27,300 to be reinforced by 3500 fresh troops every month.

"When the hurly burly was done and the battles lost and won", many were gone. But this toll was small compared with that of yellow fever, Dessalines and Christophe retreated to wait for the end which came with culminating force. According to the chief medical officer, Gilbert (Histoire Medicale de L'armee Francaise a Sainte Dominique) by the end of November 1802, that is 10 months after their landing.

Approximately 40,000 French soldiers had died, most of them from yellow fever.

During the same period 60,000 Negroes of Dessalines and Christophe's Armies had died. Dessalines claimed "drowning, suffocation and assassination hanging and shooting" to be the major causes of death. How true. Death prospered with the birth of independence.

Goaded by his grandeur visions and his fears of Napoleon and of petitions from the South, Christophe ordered the construction of a citadel on top of a hill 2600 feet above sea level near Cap Haitian. This gigantic monument stands majestically as the eighth wonder of the world today. Its walls are 140 feet high and 25 feet thick. A garrison of no less than 15,000 men can be housed within them.

There were 365 cannons at the various parapets. Tens-of-thousands tolled for Christophe. Many were slaughtered to boost the morale of others. Others were marched off the parapet to impress Christophe's mistress. Emperor Christophe created the dukedom of Marmalade and Lemonade.

To discourage the French from returning he burnt most of the coffee and sugar plantations. His death would be no surprise to psychiatrists. According to the Eugene O'Neill play, Emperor Jones, supposedly based on Christophe's life, he staggered into the forests of Sans Souci and killed himself with a silver bullet. Why a silver bullet? Simply because he believed that only a silver bullet would kill him.

Today Haiti is a mixture of French civilization and culture with primitive African emotions and instincts. Not only is this mixture manifested in the customs and traditions of the nation but also in the colour of the skin and the zest for life.

The majority of the 4,430,000 people are direct descendants of the original slaves from Dabomy and Ibo. A very small minority consists of caucasians and mulattos who form most of the elite in Haiti. Eighty seven per cent of the population are rural, living in individual farms, or clusters of thatched-roofed huts. Ninety per cent of these people are illiterate. School facilities are available for only 20 per cent of the children. Despite this, attendance is irregular, due to lack of transportation, sickness, and domestic chores.

The Black Republic occupies the western third of the Island of Hispaniola. To the east is the spanish speaking Dominican Republic, while to the northwest is Cuba. To the southeast and southwest are English speaking Puerto Rico and Jamaica respectively.

About 80 per cent of the 10,000 square miles are mountainous, the greater stretch of which, are non-arable, by virtue of topography, rainfall, and soil composition. Soil erosion is also a problem. Forest conservation is non-existent.

Most of the roads are poor. During the rainy season, many stretches are impassable because of flooding. It is not uncommon to cross a river beside a bridge just because the latter is waiting for repair and maintenance.

Busses and trucks are the main transportation vehicles. Travelling on one of these busses is a thrilling experience. One is apt to find himself in an overcrowded bus together with domestic animals and all the shopping of the other passengers bring along. Often the peasant will carry her produce on a donkey's back or on her head.

The average annual income is \$70 (U. S. dollars). A lucky peasant might own one acre of land. On this small patch of land he has no choice but to grow multiple crops for family use. Many peasants are dependent on what they grow, along with the meagre amount they can purchase at local markets, or the money they have earned by selling produce.

The commonest foods available are cereals, (corn, millet and rice), starches (plantain, cassava, and sweet potatoes), dried legumes (dry beans, pigeon peas, peanuts), fresh vegetables (pumpkins, chayote fruit, and squash.) Bananas are also very popular.

Much fish is imported and some is caught by Haitian fishermen. It was estimated that 5 to 6 pounds of fish are consumed per-capita per-year.

Livestock is scarce in Haiti. Cattle, pigs, goats, sheep, and poultry are reared in reasonable numbers.

Before discussing the pathology scene in Haiti, it is perhaps apt to study some of the demographic factors that affect the type and pattern of disease seen. Life expectancy is 42 years. Total mortality rate 21.6 per thousand. Infant mortality rate 200 per-thousand. Percent of population under 40 years is 73 per cent. Percentage under 15 years is 38 per cent. Physician to patient ratio 1:12,000.

Malnutrition is the most common disease, closely followed by T. B., Tetanus, Typhoid, Diarrhea and Malaria.

We shall now follow the birth and growth of the Haitian child. His mother receives no ante natal care simply because none is available. From the moment he ventures into the extruterine world he is susceptible to what Christensen calls a curiosity --Tetanus Neonatorum. (It is the third cause of infant mortality.)

Back in the slavery days Tetanus Neonatorum was believed

singly, those leaves provide a substantial quantity of the peasant's requirement for riboflavin and carotene.

Let us next visit a public school at La Saline, a waterfront district in Port-au-Prince where the poor exist. The children attending this school seldom eat more than one meal a day and during the sugar cane season, sugar canes may be their only daily nourishment. At night the pavements of the houses form an instant dormitory for some of these children.

Not far away is a Catholic school for girls. These girls are more fortunate for 1.6 cents are spent on each girl on daily food. A mid-morning roll and a lunch of .1 pounds millet, .05 pounds red beans and .05 sweet potato provide a strong incentive for these kids to attend school.

Despite the lack of rice and fresh vegetables, which are more expensive, the nuns feel that they are providing 90 per cent of the nourishment that the girls obtain.

Perhaps it is a blessing in disguise to be confined to the government operated school for orphans and delinquent boys in Carrefour, Arga, a suburb of Port-au-Prince. Here at least the boys know they will be properly fed as 22 cents are spent on each boy a day for food. Each day he get 100 grams of fish

are placed over hot flames, a variety of magic is performed and sometimes exorcism is practised by flogging and burning the patient.

Apparently, many patients are cured by such ritual. It is, therefore, not surprising to find the hungan regarded as a truly divine representative among the peasant populace and can do good or evil for his congregants in accordance with his personal whims.

Many are born into such culture and many are nurtured to accept such culture. Consequently, success in business, health, love and other areas of life in Haiti depends on the benevolence of the deities and all must come to the hungan for advice support comfort and assistance in dealing with the anxieties of life.

Failure to conform to the hungan's demands will result in harm to the individual and his family. Fear of such injury will naturally prevent the maturation of the individual and the acceptance of the rational ways as advocated by others.

So long as hungan control the social aspects of peasant life and so long as individuals are distracted from pursuing more rational areas of life, acceptance of western medicine cannot be expected.

The necessity to integrate folk beliefs and customs into a modern system of treatment is obvious but often overlooked by many well-meaning helpers. Until this is realized by western benevolents, their Utopian plans are doomed to fail in Haiti.

Dr. Lambo's work in Abeokuta, Nigeria, suggests a valuable technique to tackle the health problems of underdeveloped countries where many native beliefs dominate the life of the people. In Abeokuta, the hospital is situated near the village. The village chiefs and elders participated in monthly hospital meetings and aided in planning the various treatment programmes. The native healers did the epidemiological and community surveys for the Western medical staff besides supervising the social and group activities of the patients in the village. Recognition of the therapeutic elements of culture have paid well for Dr. Lambo.

Such an approach of cooperative pluralism in Haiti will probably meet with success for it will minimize the harmful effects of hungan's necessity to maintain prestige and power.

Any extensive medical programme in Haiti will require considerable financial aid from countries like the United States, Canada and the Soviet Russia.

Concerned nations, willing to help, will recognize the fact that millions of their neighbors in this island exist in poverty with average annual incomes of \$70; that life expectancy is only 42 years, that 80 per cent of the children have no schools to attend, that more than half the adults cannot read and write; that thousands of city dwellers live in unbearable slums; that millions more in rural areas suffer from easily curable diseases without hope of treatment; that in vast areas men and women are crippled by hunger while they, the prosperous nations, possess the scientific tools necessary to grow all the food they need.

These nations should also realize that it is the Haitians who must undergo the agonizing process of reshaping institutions, not them. It is the Haitians whose cities and farms, homes and halls of government will bear the shock wave of rapid change and progress, not them. It is the Haitians who will have to modify the traditions of centuries, not them.

All these the concerned nations must realize and more. A large sum of money as foreign aid with apron strings tied will achieve nothing. A large shipment of wheat as a humanitarian gesture to a national disaster (as in 1954) will aid little.

Any plan to aid a nation such as Haiti should be one of cooperative pluralism which advocates a policy of constructive and progressive gradualism, and depends on persons of conscious and voluntary goodwill. It combines the Utopian and practical approach and will benefit the present generation as well as future ones. It does not depend on the existence of emergencies and is a daily, a weekly, a monthly process, gradually changing opinions, slowly eroding old barriers, quietly building new structures.

LET'S TALK HOCKEY

-Continued from Page 6-

one goal when he skated out from behind the Dal net unmolested and simply flicked a neat shot past the desperately lunging form of John Bell. Ken Loughrey of U.N.B. went to the sin bin at 11:34 and just as his sentence expired Dal's Bill Stanish scored from a scramble in front of the Devil's cage. Assists went to Tuppy Rogers and Don Nelson. Back to back penalties to Dal's Don MacPherson and Bill Stanish gave U.N.B. a powerplay advantage for almost four minutes. The Tigers killed off MacPherson's penalty but Austin Duquette made sure that the second man power advantage was not wasted. A hard shot by Winslow was blocked by Bell but the rebound went straight to Duquette and he slipped the puck into the open corner. Arnott was also given an assist on the play. Dal regained a two goal lead when Bill Stanish fought his way out of the left hand corner past two U.N.B. defenders before sending a backhand shot just inside the left-hand goal post. Nelson and Walker gained assists. The last goal of the game was scored by A. Duquette at 18:45 with Marty Winslow counting his fourth scoring point of the game via the assist route. Madill was also given an assist on the play. At this time the U.N.B. coach pulled his goaltender and sent out six attackers for the last minute and fifteen seconds. The Tigers really bore down to preserve their one goal margin and prevented the Red Devils from getting a shot away at John Bell. The final score was 8-7 in Dal's favor and marked the first time that Dal had defeated U.N.B. in more than five years.

SLAPSHOTS

Both Don Nelson and Bill Stanish enjoyed a seven point evening. For Nelson this was his best game ever as he dashed from end to end setting up plays yet getting back to thwart U.N.B. attackers. Both players will be awarded caps for their outstanding efforts. Another player who put forward an outstanding contribution was Doug Quackenbush. Doug scored Dal's first goal but it was his defensive play that was a major feature of Dal's victory. Sharing the defensive honors was Jamie Levitz who continues to play the finest hockey he has displayed since first donning a Tiger uniform five years ago. John Bell finally played a bad game but even at that he managed to come through with the big saves when they were needed most. John has been a mainstay of the club all year and has kept his mates in many games. Saturday night it was their turn to bail out John and they came through in fine form. Dave McClymont re-injured his left knee at the ten minute mark of the third period and will be lost to the club for their game with the X men. This loss has to hurt as Dave is amongst the best defencemen in the league. The shots on goal were even at 39 apiece. The win moved the Tigers past St. Thomas in the standings and marks the best showing of a Dal team for a long time. . . also it makes things look a little brighter of next year. Congratulations follows a well earned victory.

WOMEN'S SPORTS

-Continued from Page 6-

sports as basketball, volleyball, badminton, swimming, and field hockey, and are about twenty in number. The purpose of this club is four-fold, to act as an advisory board to DGAC, to provide programs of interest to its members, to serve refreshments to visiting teams, and to act as tournament hostesses and do work with tournament committees.

We have had several special programs this year, such as films on Bruce Kidd, figure skating, and the Quebec Winter Carnival, a soccer game among club members, a broomball game against the executive of DGAC and a talk by swimming coach Bob Graham, entitled "After Physical Education - What?". Also the members have acted as hostesses for basketball, badminton, and volleyball tournaments.

The officers of the "D" Club are: Lois Hare, president; Judy Bulpin, vice-president; Carol Dunsworth, program chairman; Barb Colp, secretary; and Belle Clayton, treasurer.

Nut Holding Wheel

GERMAN STUDY SAYS DRIVER BIG KILLER

BERLIN—A German group, studying the country's traffic problems, has come to the conclusion that the human factor causes most highway deaths.

The group says that overcrowded roads contribute to the number of accidents and mechanical failures play a minor part but they still point to poor and careless driving as the major killer.



Haitian dictator "papa doc", Dr. Francois Duvalier addresses the visiting group of medical students and doctors while his anxious bodyguards scan the crowd. Duvalier never appears in pub-

lic without having his trusty henchmen in attendance. A former doctor himself, Papa doc told his visitors that "Haiti is not a medical problem."

to be due to the bad air in the slaves shack, or occasionally when the traders tried to shun this responsibility, to mothers killing their infants.

In Canada it is a luxury to have pets in the house. In Haiti, cows, poultry, and donkeys enter freely, without the peasants realizing the spores of Clostridium Tetani, are thriving on their livestock.

Perhaps a moments consideration of home delivery will enlighten us about conditions in this country. When the time comes the expectant mother is laid on a mattress, soiled clothes or newspapers lying on the floor. The midwife kneels in front while old grandma or skinny sister kneels behind. After the second stage the child is laid on the floor until the third stage of labour is completed. The cord is severed with a knife, a pair of scissors, or a pair of stones.

To finish with a grand finale, black powder postulated to possess magical power, is spread onto the bleeding umbilical cord. It is indeed a wonder to behold so many escapees from tetanus neonatorum.

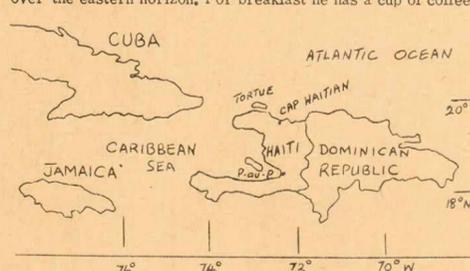
There have been suggestions about campaigns to limit this child-killer. But why save a child in the first few weeks of life, only to die of diarrhea or malnutrition. Infantile diarrhea is the leading cause of admission to the pediatric wards of the Port-Au-Prince hospital.

Going into the third year of life is just like jumping from the frying pan into the fire; flames that are perhaps not hot enough to kill, but often just hot enough to cripple and scar.

In poverty stricken illiterate Haiti, malnutrition is the central problem, and good nutrition is considered a privilege for the very rich. It has been empirically shown that Haitian children are of a distinctively lower stature and weight compared with Americans, and that these differences are directly associated with socio-economic status.

The study referred to here showed that the statistics for children from the small upper classes compared favourably to typical American standards, suggesting very little ethnic influence on the stature and weight of these children.

Clinical and biochemical evidence confirms our impression that malnutrition is public enemy number one in Haiti. A typical Haitian wakes up in the early morning before the sun creeps over the eastern horizon. For breakfast he has a cup of coffee



with 4 teaspoons of sugar and a biscuit (30-35 mg.). As head of the family he is privileged enough to enjoy 1/2 oz. of the native rum. At noon he has plantain and a small portion of dried codfish. He is grateful for the variety he is having for it was only yesterday that he was having sweet potato and the day before, a dish of corn and beans.

At sunset hunger makes him wonder whether he would be getting corn or millet with beans or "bouillon" for dinner. And, there are some left over wheat flour dumplings from last week.

At certain months of the year, food is plentiful. During the mango, orange, grapefruit and sugar cane season he eats them between meals and at any time during the day. Should he not grow vegetables in his gardens, he seldom eats them as they are a wee bit beyond his financial status.

Besides, there is always those wild green leaves which can be plucked from the bushes beside the ditches. Surpri-

New breed of crafty collegians

Tapes, 'ponies', pills help students with growing workloads

While his roommate sweated for two hours trying to solve a tough engineering problem, sophomore Stephen Bender hit the right answer in precisely 11.55 seconds.

Smart? Sure, but Steve's computer helps, too. The Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute student took a one-credit course in computer programming last year and, when a professor throws a tricky question at him for homework, Steve frequently used the IBM 360 computer on the Troy, N.Y., campus to save hours of drudgery.

Using a computer may be a bit unusual, but it demonstrates the extremes to which college students go to hoard what may be their most precious commodity — time.

TAPES AND HYPONIS Other students invest in tape recorders, learn speed-reading, hire professional note-takers, photograph blackboards or even try hypnosis in an effort to attain instant knowledge.

The most popular time-savers — text digests and coin-operated photocopy machines — have spawned growing industries. In the past five or six years, more than a score of publishing companies have profited from what has been called the 'knowledge explosion' by putting out digests (known through the years as reviews, cram books, notes, outlines, guides, ponies or trots — because they supposedly help you trot through a course) on everything from electromagnetic theory to J.D. Salinger's The Catcher in the Rye.

One of the largest review publishers, Monarch Press Inc., is in its seventh year and publishes 435 different 'comprehensive study guides' priced at \$1 to \$2.25. (Hard-cover, 'library' editions can cost up to \$4.95.) In 1962, Monarch says, it had 20 employees and a yearly gross of \$97,000; last year, sales were more than \$3 million and 135 people were on the payroll.

'We're just beginning to tap our market,' says an official. Despite opposition to the outlines from many college instructors, Monarch sells 5 million copies a year, the official states, adding: 'Those professors who don't like the notes have learned to accept them—they're here to stay.'

A BLAND ANSWER Most reviews are aimed at English literature or humanities courses. They usually provide a bare-bones summary, some analysis, interpretation and criticism. The also often pose 'sample' exam questions such as, 'In what literary tradition can The Catcher in the Rye be placed?' The 'trots' answers that the novel is 'about the development or maturation of the hero,' and falls in a tradition embracing The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, The Red Badge of Courage and The Magic Mountain.

'In a rapidly changing world, this type of novel has a strong universal appeal,' the 'sample' answer blandly concludes. One reason for the proliferation of outlines—and the time-saving methods is that students are facing heavier workloads in classes and stiffer competition from classmates who increasingly are seeking good grades, to enter graduate school. And, because of the added pressure to enter college, 'trots' are being published for many high school courses — thereby laying the groundwork for future use.

Often they contain major omissions and errors of fact, judgment and analysis, however. While reading a botany review, Laura Weinberg, a student at City University of New York, was startled to find the line: '... and, from the foregoing, one can see you have smelly feet.' The little joke had somehow escaped the editor's pencil.

THOUSANDS OF COPIES Coin-operated copying machines have spread to such an extent that 10,000 to 20,000 are estimated to be on college grounds. Most have been installed in libraries as a means of thwarting student vandals desperate for excerpts from journals and texts.

Prof. Julius J. Marke, the law librarian at New York University, says that fewer pages are being cut out of books since a DocuStat copier, which produces slightly reduced white-on-black copies at 10 cents each, was placed in the law library. More than a dozen coin-operated copying machines are at NYU alone, and a coin-operated Xerox hit a peak of 800 copies a day during a recent pre-exam period.

Other students self photocopies of old exams, a risky practice. 'There's a standard professorial joke, says Prof. Donald E. Mintz of the City University: 'We give the same exams — we just change the answer.'

Tape recorders also are used to save time. Linda Evans, a former Northwestern University student, credits a tape recorder for helping her skip 'all those gigantic freshman lectures.' She

and several classmates took turns bringing the tape recorder to lectures while the others studied or slept. Other students say the recorder enables them to listen without worrying about taking notes and permits them to hear the lecture again while shaving or eating breakfast.

For some manufacturers, such as Sony, the Japanese company, the student market is a 'very, very big factor' in boosting sales of battery-operated recorders. In 1965, Sony says, it sold 15,000 such machines; last year, it sold 45,000. Students are believed to account for 35% of the sales.

There are, of course, drawbacks. Dr. Paul F. Cranefield, a Columbia University Medical School professor, admired a student's initiative for taking photographs of slides and of the blackboard. But he objects strenuously when a student uses a tape recorder without permission.

Technical mishaps are possible, too, and the ex-Northwestern coed, Linda Evans, recalls her chagrin the time her recorder ran out of tape and she had neglected to bring a notebook. 'Another time, it all came out sounding like Donald Duck,' she says.

LEARNING WHILE ASLEEP A City College professor says one student tried hypnosis as a study aid and failed the course. He says others experiment with tape recorded instruction while asleep. 'Thus they use time which would otherwise be wasted,' says the professor, a bit skeptically.

Recorders are used in other ways, too. A pilot project has been initiated at four colleges aimed at eliminating what may be the most maddeningly time-consuming task confronting any student — deciphering illegible comments from instructors grading their papers.

To end the marker's cramp syndrome, instructors at the four colleges will be provided with tape recorders enabling them to give individual, 12-minute taped comments to students. 'The voice can carry at inflection that the instructor just couldn't put on paper,' says Dean Harold L. Hodgkinson of Bard College, Annandale, N.Y., a participating school.

There is an additional 'slightly cynical' benefit, he says. Students will have to listen to all comments the instructor makes before being told their grade, which is saved for last.

To get through increasingly heavy reading lists, more students are enrolling in speed-reading courses. College and high school student participation rose from 5,000 in 1961 to 22,000 last year at 72 Evelyn Wood Reading Dynamics courses, a spokesman says. Columbia University says its reading comprehension course enrollment doubled this year.

Boston University freshman Stan Rogow, 18, credits an Evelyn Wood course with pushing his reading speed up from 226 words a minute to 4,335 — and I had a cold.' William Anthony, an Oradell, N.J., high school senior who took a speed-reading course, says he got an A after being tested on a book he read during his lunch hour.

Perhaps the least painful way for students to attend class is furnished at the University of California's Berkeley campus by an outfit called Fybate Lecture Notes, which does it for them. Fybate sells lecture notes at \$1.50 to \$7.50 each.

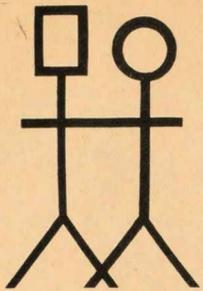
Owner Thomas Winnett says Fybate grosses \$25,000 a semester and has 40 of the university's 1,000 courses currently available. He says note takers, many of them graduate students, attend 10 to 20 courses a term and their printed notes are available to students three days after each lecture.

Many students who don't want to save time by cutting class try cutting another activity — sleep. To cope with all-night cram sessions, says a recent graduate of Sarah Lawrence College in Bronxville, N.Y., 'practically everyone takes pep pills.'

At one New York college, a professor estimates at least one out of three students takes pep pills. Aside from the purely physical dangers, pep pills don't always keep students alert. One Northwestern student, who emerged from an exam convinced he had scored extremely well, discovered to his horror that he had written over and over on his first page—which he had neglected to turn.

But the baldest, boldest time-saving maneuver is something that, in the words of a graduate student, 'exists here and I never thought I'd see it—and it's called cheating.' When a teacher supervising an exam self-consciously stepped out of the room, to show students how he trusted them, one young man immediately got up and began thumbing through his text, the student says. 'I guess it was important for him to escape the draft.'

ADAPTED FROM THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, FEBRUARY, 1967.



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DIRECTIONS:

Each question is numbered and you will find a corresponding box on the answer sheet. The answers are also numbered. Into the appropriate box write the number of your answer. For example: Question no. 1: If you are a male, write '1' into box no. 1; if you are a female, write '2'. Answer each question and to each question give one answer only. Leave no blanks. If you find no answer quite suitable, give the nearest. Please write your numbers clearly and be honest. For best results answer spontaneously.

PART A

SECTION I: BASIC FACTORS

- 1. My sex: Male (1) Female (2)
2. My race: White (1) Colored (2) Oriental (3) Other (4)

For each of the next four questions there is a choice of four answers. If your answer is 'must be' to any of the questions, obviously you have to answer 'no' to the others.

- 3. White: Must be (1) Prefer (2) Accept (3) No (4)
4. Colored: Must be (1) Prefer (2) Accept (3) No (4)
5. Oriental: Must be (1) Prefer (2) Accept (3) No (4)
6. Other: Must be (1) Prefer (2) Accept (3) No (4)

For both questions nos. 7 and 8, use scale at right.

- 7. My age: 17 (0) 18 (1) 19 (2) 20 (3) 21 (4) 22 (5) 23 (6) 24 (7) 25 (8) 26 (9) 27 (10) 28 (11) 29 or over (12)

In answering both questions nos. 9 and 10, use the table shown below.

- 9. My level of education: 10. I prefer my date's level of education to be:
Junior matriculation or less (1) First year in college (2) Second year in college (3) Third year in college (4) Fourth year in college (5) Bachelor's degree (6) Master's degree (7) Studying for Ph. D. (8) Ph. D. (9)

In answering both questions nos. 11 and 12, use the table shown below.

- 11. My height: 12. The ideal height for my date is:
5' 0" or under (1) 5' 0" to 5' 2" (2) 5' 2" to 5' 4" (3) 5' 4" to 5' 6" (4) 5' 6" to 5' 8" (5) 5' 8" to 5' 10" (6) 5' 10" to 6' 0" (7) 6' 0" to 6' 2" (8) 6' 2" or over (9)

- 13. My build: Very slim (1) Slim (2) Average (3) Well built (4) Heavy (5)
14. For my date's build I prefer: Very slim (1) Slim (2) Average (3) Well built (4) Heavy (5) Unimportant if compatible by personality (6)

- 15. I am considered by members of the opposite sex: Very attractive (1) Attractive (2) Average (3) Plain (4) Unattractive (5)

- 16. My date's physical attractiveness to me is: Very important (1) Important (2) Moderately important (3) Slightly important (4) Unimportant (5)

- 17. Concerning appearance I am: Always well groomed (1) Neat (2) Moderately concerned with appearance (3) Slightly concerned with appearance (4) Not concerned with appearance (5)

- 18. My dancing ability: Superior (1) Good (2) Average (3) Poor (4) Do not like to dance (5)

SECTION II: RELIGION

Your answers to the questions in this section will indicate your religious attitudes, spiritual or intellectual.

- 19. For men: Do you have a mustache and/or a beard? For women: Do you like men with:
Mustache (1) Beard (2) Mustache and beard (3) Neither (4)
20. Language of preference: English (1) French (2) Other (3)

Your answers to the next five questions there is a choice of four answers. If your answer to any of the questions is 'must be', obviously you have to answer 'no' to the others.

- 21. My religion: Protestant (1) Catholic (2) Jewish (3) Agnostic (4) Other (5)
22. Protestant: Must be (1) Prefer (2) Accept (3) No (4)
23. Catholic: Must be (1) Prefer (2) Accept (3) No (4)
24. Jewish: Must be (1) Prefer (2) Accept (3) No (4)
25. Agnostic: Must be (1) Prefer (2) Accept (3) No (4)
26. Other: Must be (1) Prefer (2) Accept (3) No (4)

For each of the next five questions there is a choice of four answers. If your answer to any of the questions is 'must be', obviously you have to answer 'no' to the others.

- 27. The role religion plays in my life is: Very important (1) Important (2) Moderately important (3) Slightly important (4) Unimportant (5)
28. Do you believe in a God who listens to your prayers? Yes (1) Yes, with occasional doubts (2) Not sure (3) Usually not (4) No (5)

I participate in religious services: Weekly (1) Monthly (2) Several times a year (3) Less often (4) Never (5)

- 30. Which of the following statements is the closest to your way of thinking?
'The trouble with the world today is that so many people neglect religion; we need more religious education and generally a more emphasis on religion.' (1)
'It does not matter to which religious denomination a person belongs, as long as he practises his religion and is guided by its principles.' (2)
'Religion is a great comfort and moral guide for hundreds of millions today, but its role is slowly diminishing and with progress the church, as it is today, will eventually disappear.' (3)
'Religion is of no importance as long as you have your own moral principles and own set of values.' (4)
'The different world-religions have only divided people into groups hostile towards each other; the world would probably be better off without them.' (5)

SECTION III: PERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND SEX

The following questions are designed to establish your way of thinking about personal relationships, love, sex, etc. All questions are to be answered and answer honestly, not as you think you should answer.

- 31. The role of sex in my life is: Very important (1) Important (2) Moderately important (3) Slightly important (4) Unimportant (5)

- 32. I consider my sex drive: Strong (1) Above average (2) Average (3) Below average (4) Low (5)
33. Would you say that your sexual experience is: Considerable (1) Above average (2) Average (3) Slight (4) Nil (5)
34. I consider sex before marriage: Part of life (1) A possibility (2) A problem (3) Undesirable (4) Unthinkable (5)
35. I think about marriage: Very often (1) Often (2) Sometimes (3) Seldom (4) Never (5)
36. I like to spend my spare time with members of the opposite sex: Entirely (1) Mostly (2) Occasionally (3) Once in a while (4) Never (5)

- 37. Do you believe in YES NO romantic love? 1 2 3 4 5
38. Are you affectionate? YES NO 1 2 3 4 5
39. Do you express your YES NO emotions? 1 2 3 4 5
40. Do you believe in YES NO 'going steady'? 1 2 3 4 5

PART B

SECTION IV: INTERESTS

State the degree of interest you have in each of the following subjects or activities by writing the appropriate answer number into the corresponding box for each question. There is a choice of five answers to each question.

- Very interested (1) Interested (2) Slightly interested (3) Not interested (4) Dislike (5)
1. Television
2. Movies
3. Night clubs
4. Dancing, continental, latin
5. Dancing, rock 'n' roll, twist
6. Football and hockey
7. Athletics
8. Skiing
9. Camping
10. Swimming, water sports
11. Bowling
12. Walking
13. Parties
14. Horoscope
15. Fashion
16. Photography
17. Animals, pets
18. Politics
19. Horse racing
20. Cars, car racing
21. Popular music
22. Folk music
23. Jazz
24. Classical music
25. Contemporary music
26. Opera
27. Concerts
28. Modern literature
29. Modern literature
30. Light reading (spy, detective stories, etc.)
31. Playing music or singing
32. Drama and acting
33. Creative writing
34. Drawing and/or painting
35. Fine arts, museums
36. Public speaking
37. Travel
38. Bridge
39. Tennis
40. Golf

- 41. Agriculture
42. Business and finance
43. History
44. Philosophy
45. Law
46. Sociology
47. Psychology
48. Foreign cultures and customs
49. Languages
50. Architecture
51. Astronomy
52. Geography
53. Geology
54. Biology
55. Medicine
56. Chemistry
57. Physics
58. Mathematics
59. Teaching
60. Different religions

SECTION V: GENERAL INFORMATION

- 1. I consider myself: Conformist (1) Semi-conformist (2) Non-conformist (3)
2. I drink: Heavily (1) Moderately (2) Socially (3) Seldom (4) Never (5)
3. My general way of thinking can best be described as: Conservative (1) Liberal (2) Eccentric (3)
4. I prefer to live in: A big city (1) A small town (2) The country (3)
5. My habitual outlook on life is: Optimistic (1) Middle of the road (2) Pessimistic (3)

The following statements indicate a certain outlook on various aspects of life. State whether you agree or disagree with the philosophy of these statements. Answer each question separately.

- 6. 'WORK IS A SOURCE OF PERSONAL SATISFACTION' Agree (1) Disagree (2)
7. 'MONEY IS A SOURCE OF HAPPINESS' Agree (1) Disagree (2)
8. 'THE PURPOSE OF STUDYING IS TO ACHIEVE PROSPERITY' Agree (1) Disagree (2)
9. 'YOUNG PEOPLE SHOULD LIVE FOR TODAY AND FORGET ABOUT TOMORROW' Agree (1) Disagree (2)
10. 'AN EYE FOR AN EYE, A TOOTH FOR A TOOTH' Agree (1) Disagree (2)

SECTION VI: REACTIONS TO SITUATIONS

Our reactions to different situations reflect our personalities in many ways. Read each story below and select the response you find the closest to your own in a similar situation.

- 11. You are shopping in a department store and the salesclerk who serves you is extremely rude. When he makes out the bill, he makes a mistake in your favour. You know he will have to cover the loss from his own pocket.
Your reaction: Return the change at once (1) Hesitate, then return the money (2) Keep the change on the grounds he was rude (3) Keep the change and think no more about it (4)

- 12. You notice your roommate reading something very amusing and laughing at length at almost every sentence. When you ask what it is, he (or she) hands over the paper. Looking at it you realize that it is a mimeographed copy of a humorous but very obscene story.
Your reaction: Give it back - you don't read such things (1) Keep it and read it surreptitiously (2) Read it eagerly (3) Read it eagerly and show it to your date (4)

- 13. You are invited to your date's house for dinner. There are other members and friends of the family present. The table is beautifully set, your date's mother brings in the first course and tells you it is her speciality. With utter shock you find your plate filled with cream of spinach soup — you absolutely hate the stuff.
Your reaction: Eat it fast and risk being offered a second helping (1) Pick at it very slowly, hoping the next course will arrive soon and save you (2) Eat part of it and mumble something about leaving room for the rest of the dinner (3) Look your hostess bravely in the eye and tell her frankly that you are sorry, but you don't like spinach (4)

- 14. Sitting on the bus one day, you overhear a conversation. Two fellows are discussing the lurid sex life of a girl you happen to know.
Your reaction: Concentrate on your newspaper and try not to listen (1) Sit back and listen quietly to the story (2) Change your seat so that you can hear better (3) Miss your stop in order to hear the end of the story (4)

- 15. An acquaintance of yours tells you that while he was out on his motorcycle last night, he noticed a strange, luminous object following him. He tried to shake it off by changing direction several times, but the mysterious object kept following him. It followed him for several miles, then suddenly disappeared. He told his story to the police, but they did not seem to believe him.
Your immediate reaction: What nonsense! (1) Probably a hallucination (2) One never knows (3) We are not alone in this Universe (4)

SECTION VII:

Your answer to the following question will put an added emphasis on certain of your date's replies.

- 16. Which of the following words would best describe your ideal date: Popular (1) Attractive (2) Intellectual (3) Artistic (4) Religious (5) Socially active (6) Considerate (7) Sporty (8) Romantic (9)

- 17. The computer may assign more than the usual five dates to you. Would you have time to meet the additional dates? No — five is plenty (1) Yes — just a few more (2) Yes — as many as possible (3)

- 18. (Montreal Area Code: MT) The first letter of my area code is: M
19. The second letter of my area code is: T
20. Do you wish to attend COMPUTATE's annual party? Yes (1) No (2)

All data provided in this test will become the property of COMPUTATE and will be held in strict confidence. (Only the computer will see your answers; the answer sheet itself is only a set of numbers.)

We thank you for participating in our program and wish you and your dates the best of luck.

compute P.O. BOX 159 VICTORIA STN. MONTREAL 6

COMPLETE THIS ANSWER SHEET

ANSWER SHEET

Complete one answer sheet, answering every question clearly, and mail, enclosing \$3.00 cheque or money order.

Section I grid with 40 numbered boxes for answers.

Section II and III grid with 40 numbered boxes for answers.

Section IV grid with 32 numbered boxes for answers.

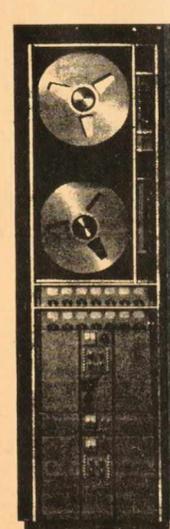
Section IV Cont. grid with 60 numbered boxes for answers.

Section V and VI grid with 12 numbered boxes for answers.

Section VI Cont. & VII grid with 20 numbered boxes for answers.

PRINT YOUR NAME BELOW: ONE LETTER IN EACH BOX. FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

TEL. NO. ADDRESS ADDRESS CONT. OFFICIAL USE ONLY.

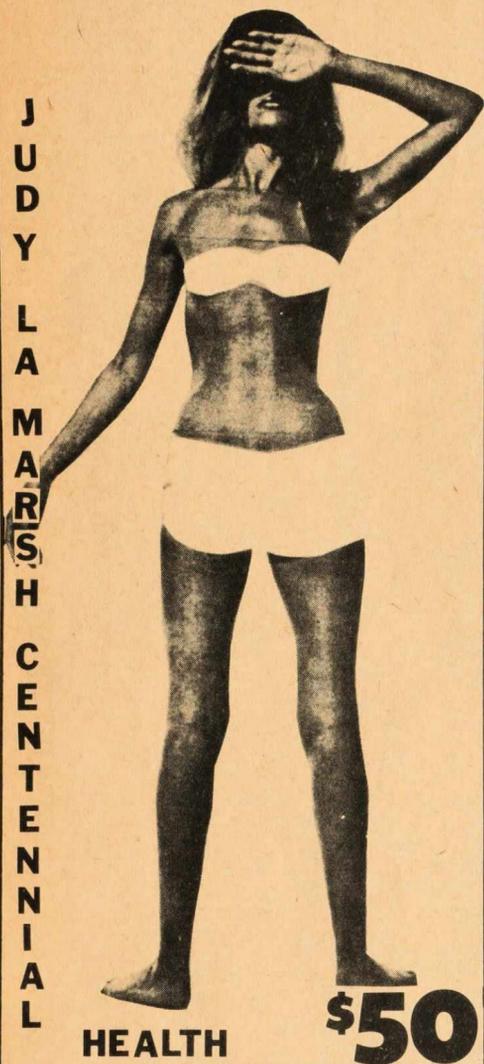


Canada Postes

Gazette's Centennial philatelic issue

JUDY LAMARSH CENTENNIAL

Canada Postes



HEALTH

\$50

THE JUDY LaMARSH CENTENNIAL HEALTH STAMP. "If I've told you once I've told you a thousand times; Canadian women are out of shape," said Judy LaMarsh as she gave the stamp its christening lick at a press conference in Ottawa last week. "This will become a bystamp in homes across the country", she continued. The stamp comes not only as the culmination to Miss LaMarsh's three year physical education crusade, but also as the product of an intensive RCMP search (held on university campuses) to find a national figurine. Some skeptics say that the Miss Canada which they found, and who is shown on the stamp (above), is split down the middle, but the liberal party denies it, claiming that her two cultures are perfectly integrated. To prove the point, life-sized Miss Canada figurines are being issued to cabinet ministers today, and may eventually be available to the general public.

OLD AGE PENSIONERS

Canada Postes



CENTENNIAL

\$40

THE OLD AGE PENSIONERS' CENTENNIAL STAMP. One of the wonderful things about Canada's Centennial Postal Collection is that it contains an issue for everyone. Shown above is the Old Age Pensioners' Centennial Stamp, which depicts well trained interns bathing a Canadian grandmother at a typical Canadian "rest home". In return for this type of specialized treatment, the grandmother need give up only her mammoth Canadian Pension. This particular photo was chosen by the National Minister for Wealth and Hellfare, whose son (rear) holds the net which the safety conscious interns always carry with them in case they should misplace a grandmother or two. While fastening the first stamp to an envelope (containing an eviction notice being sent to a ring of criminal octogenarians in Toronto) Minister MacHecking commented, "The rumors of malpractices in Canadian rest homes are all, I am sure, merely figments of a distorted, perverted imagination." The stamp appears in full color.

Canada Postes



CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

\$10

THE CANADIAN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CENTENNIAL STAMP. The President of the Down Chemical Company announced today that his industry is celebrating its recent success with a Centennial stamp. While the president would not say exactly why chemical exports to the USA have doubled since the beginning of the Vietnamese war, and would not divulge the actual name of the commodity being shipped, there is no doubt in observers' minds that the shipments consist of petroleum jellies, like vaseline, obviously used for medical purposes.

THE CANADIAN AUTOMOBILE SAFETY STAMP. The U.S./Canada Automobile Safety Association (USCAMA) has co-operated with the Post Office in issuing this Centennial Safety stamp. On the left is shown a car without safety stressing, while on the right is a fully stressed safety car, priced at only eighteen hundred dollars more. While the Automobile Safety Commission claims that the unstressed car is a hazzard and should be removed from production, USCAMA claims that the unstressed car has more comfortable seats... and that the man in the car on the right (above) has a smile on his face, when you look closely, and is obviously enjoying his experience. It is then in way of explanation of this very subtle point that ASCAMA and Canada Post unite to present this stamp.



AUTO SAFETY

Canada Postes

\$725

BEAUTIFUL

CANADA \$30

THE BEAUTIFUL CANADA CENTENNIAL STAMP. One of the loveliest of the Centennial issues is the Beautiful Canada stamp shown above. Canadians easily forget the progress made since the time when wild fields, rocks, and trees littered the countryside -- which was a seemingly purposeless, disorganized waste. But all that has changed now, as our industries work twenty four hours a day to raise the gross national profit and the standard of living, as well as the gold reserve of the United States of America. The Beautiful Canada Stamp commemorates the selfless Canadian industrialists who have devoted their entire lives to taming the vast wildernesses which were once Canada, and have given employment to millions in cities like one above.

Canada Postes



INDIAN EXPO '67 PAVILLION

\$25

CANADIAN INDIAN EXPO PAVILLION STAMP. "We have been exceptionally careful to ensure that the cosmopolitan nature of Expo doesn't result in discrimination against Canadian minority groups," said the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Resources in an interview today. "For example, Quebec Indians were granted permission to build this pavillion just twenty miles from the Expo site, though the Board of Governors approved the idea with some Reservations." The minister went on to say how any visitor who brings a boat, carries it over double-peak mountain, and rows the five miles to the Indian pavillion, will be able to see the pavillion, which represents all the things that the Canadian Government has done for the Canadian Indian in the last ten years. The architect's sketch, which appears on the Centennial Stamp (above) has since been modified due to a cut in the Indian Affairs budget late last fall.

fashions

Keep warm in smart styles



With our sudden cold snap the fashion answer lies in keeping warm while smartly in style. Casual woolen dresses, practical and attractive, go to a wide variety of functions.

Barbara Dwyer's semi-fitted navy dress (right) is accentuated with gold military stripes and buttons.

Sara Smith's mock jumper dress (left) casts a gentle air of elegance. The colors are camel & white. The sleeves taper softly into gathered cuffs; the collar is round and cowled.

These dresses are available at the Halifax Tweed at \$29.95.

For outdoor wear Barbara (right) sports a warm and eye-catching duffel coat (\$39.95) matching cap and mitts set (\$6.95) and fitted ski slacks (\$10.95). All are available in a variety of colors at the Tweed Shop.



Photos: Bob Brown
Text: Eleanor Heckman

