

Dalhousie Gazette

VOL. 105

NOVEMBER 17, 1972

NUMBER 10



photo by michel comeau/ dal photo

Atlantic and Quebec delegates

OTTAWA (CUP) — Delegates from 40 Canadian universities and community colleges established a new national student union Nov. 5, but not before representatives from Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces walked out.

The National Union of Students/ Association Natoinale des Etudiants (NUS) was created after three days of protracted, and sometimes tedious, debate on a constitution proposed by a steering committee. It was set up at an earlier conference.

The Quebec-Atlantic Provinces walkout occurred after delegates reached a bitter impasse over methods of membership in the new union.

Quebec representatives (from the English-speaking universities and some English and French community colleges) demanded representation based on region.

Loyola, which introduced the proposal, wanted all NUS delegates appointed by regional student unions, giving all five regions of Canada equal voting power.

The delegation was especially adamant that its representation come from the growing Front des Etudiants du Québec (FEQ).

The proposed constitution called for representation from individual institutions based on two votes per school. The plan was favored by most delegates from the West and Ontario, but it was amended to a modified representation by population (rep by pop) formula after the Quebec-Atlantic Provinces walkout.

The Atlantic Province participants wanted representation from provincial organizations, with each province having equal voting power.

ONTARIO CONTROL FEARED

The Atlantic Provinces feared the organization could become controlled by Ontario and Quebec if they were represented by population.

They feared the Atlantic region problems would receive insufficient attention and claimed representation by institution would produce too unwieldy a body.

After an overwhelming defeat (16-73-8), the Atlantic delegates supported the Quebec proposal, but it was defeated by a vote of 27-54-11.

Each institution at the conference had two votes apiece.

Although delegates came close to agreement on methods of delegate selection, the conference floundered over allocation of delegates to various regions and provinces.

After the Quebec proposal for regional representation was defeated, the University of Guelph introduced a motion declaring both institutional and regional appointment were valid methods of delegate selection.

Most delegates from west of the Ottawa River hoped this, along with the proxy voting proposal, would sufficiently appease Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces.

In a caucus, delegates were sharply divided about the new proposal. Then Carleton University student, Bruce Cameron, came up with a compromise proposal.

The proposal would have united the delegates as Quebec-Atlantic Province



Steve Long, Dalhousie delegate to conference

photo by martin felsky/ dal photo

caucus gladly accepted it and its failure, amid angry recriminations, wrecked NUS as an initially Canada-wide organization.

PLAN ATTACKED

The Cameron plan gave each province the right to determine how it would send (cont'd p. 3)

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walk-out on National Union of Students

delegates to the union, and allocated numbers of representatives on a percentage basis.

Under the plan, the Maritimes got a total of 24 percent of the possible delegates to the union, Quebec got 20 percent, Ontario 20 percent, each of the Prairie provinces got seven percent and British Columbia got 25 percent.

But the plan was attacked for over-representing the Atlantic provinces.

"If the Maritime provinces are going to get 24 percent of the votes, then I wonder if they are willing to pay 24 percent of the fees," Susan Geason, administrative assistant of the University of Toronto part-time student council asked.

The University of Alberta threatened to withdraw if the proposal passed.

The Prairie delegates, who had strongly rejected the regionalism concept, caucused and produced a plan for modified rep by pop — one vote for every 5000 students in an institution or fraction thereof.

The Atlantic province delegates angrily rejected this plan.

After a series of floor battles, another proposal was rejected, this one by delegates from McGill University.

The language of the proposal was inflammatory and appeared to divide delegates further.

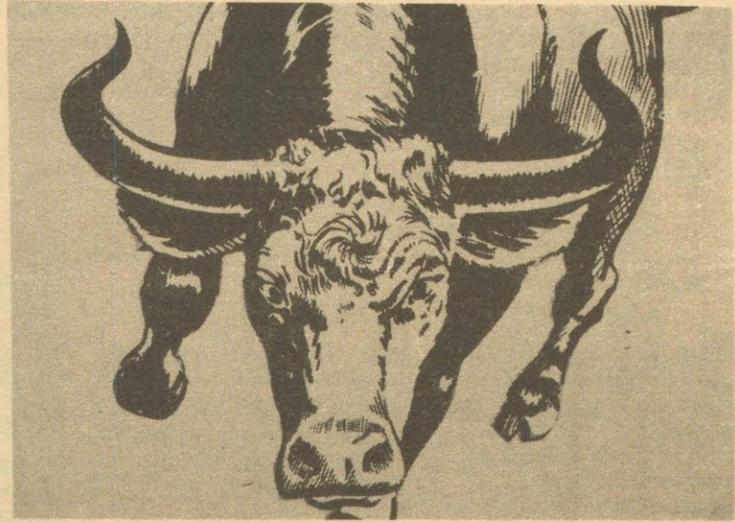
Montreal's Dawson CEGEP walked out, saying "This conference has proven to us that the federal concept of representation within the present boundaries of Canada cannot permit democratic process."

REP BY POP PLAN ACCEPTED

Amid considerable uproar and confusion, Cameron's original percentage proposal was rejected and a Prairie rep by pop plan accepted.

Tom LeRoy of Fredericton's St. Thomas University walked to the microphone and read a biblical quotation, referring to the decay of civilization.

When he finished, delegates representing the six Atlantic Province schools at the conference walked out together. They spent the rest of the day caucusing among themselves and with other delegates, sounding out the possibilities of eventually joining the national body.



Walk-out prompted by bullheadedness of Upper Canadian and Western delegates.

The fledgling organization's future is still uncertain because potential members must conduct referendums on their campuses before being allowed to join. Although a few students' councils had already authorized their delegates to join the new union, only Simon Fraser University has conducted the necessary referendum.

Delegates authorized the "Central Committee" or executive of the NUS to solicit grants from potential members to finance its formative stages. The only commitment made at the conference was a grant of \$1000 from the University of British Columbia student council.

The conference was perhaps the largest gathering of Canadian student council representatives since the demise of the old Canadian Union of Students (CUS) in 1969.

Immediately after the Eastern walkout, most of the 11 Quebec delegations left. Chairman Dan Boisvert left with them to be replaced by David Dick from UBC.

"MUST START SOMEWHERE"

"We've got to start somewhere," Simon Fraser representative member Michael Warsh said. "We must continue to form this organization and by starting small we will build our strength. I urge the remaining delegates to remain and proceed."

And proceed they did, through more than five hours of seemingly endless wrangles over amendments to the proposed constitution, some major, but most minor. The constitution was not finally adopted until late on the final day of the conference.

The remaining delegates changed the proposed name of the organization from National Association of Students to National Union of Students. The word "association" was retained in the French for translation purposes.

They also adopted the Declaration of

the Canadian Student, which formerly served as part of the Canadian Union of Students constitution.

Delegates beat back an attempt to cut the number of general NUS meetings from two to one per year by a vote of 16-28-18.

In a controversial move, they added a by-law which requires one-half of all NUS standing and special committees be composed of women.

The vote was 24-16-8 with such traditionally conservative student councils as University of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon) and York University voting for it.

They also ruled community colleges must be represented on committees in the same proportion as their NUS voting power.

Only 24 institutions were left when the constitution was approved. The walkouts cut the size from 51 to 39 and other schools left to catch trains or the attractions of Ottawa.

Central Committee representatives are Warsh from B.C., Roy Ellis and Gerry Trinker from Saskatchewan, Jack Fusknier from Lakehead; members at large are Teri Ball from UBC and Lin Gibson from University of Manitoba. Russell Freethy from the University of Victoria was elected treasurer.

The Committee is trying to organize a policy conference for February when it hopes significant numbers of institutions will have joined NUS through referendums. Only resolutions which have been received three weeks before a meeting can be considered NUS policy. Otherwise they must be approved by member student councils after the meeting.

By February, Atlantic Province student councils should have decided whether to join the organization. A meeting is being held in Charlottetown this weekend (Nov.18-19) to discuss the formation of a Maritime or Atlantic Province student union and on the regional student councils joining the NUS.

Long comments on walk-out

by Glenn Wanamaker

"Most delegates to the founding conference of the National Union of Students two weeks ago could not understand that the Atlantic Provinces are different", Dalhousie delegate Steve Long said last week.

Long, who joined a mass walkout by Quebec delegates and other Atlantic delegates, said the walkout was prompted by the bull-headedness of Upper Canadian and Western delegates.

"It was very much an example of powertripping," he said, adding "they were not willing to listen to other people's points of view."

"They formed what they considered a national union of students — representing only five provinces," he said.

Atlantic and Quebec delegates left the founding conference of the new union after they were unable to work out a satisfactory formula for representation in the union. (See story this page.)

But Long isn't down on the idea of a national student union.

"There is a place for a national student union, but the one that was proposed was impractical, unrealistic and not fairly representative," he said.

"Nothing could be accomplished if Dalhousie were represented in the new union, he said, since many matters would have to be dealt with provincially in any case, as education is provincial responsibility."

With more than 80 percent of Canadian post-secondary students in Ontario, Maritime delegates worried they'd be outvoted if institutions were represented on the basis of their population. But other delegates voted down proposals aimed at giving the Maritimes fair representation.

Although the subject of fees was only touched on during the conference, Maritime delegates were upset at talk of a \$1 per student levy.

If accepted, Dal would pay more than \$6,000 in fees — without much control over how they'd be used.

Long said "it would come down to paying money to something we didn't have control over."

S. D. Clark and Clairmont form alliance

"House-cleaning" in Soc. dept. coming

Last week the GAZETTE covered the continuing story of the Department of Sociology by reporting the prospective appointment of Professor S. D. Clark as the new departmental chairman. Our background information on Professor Clark outlined his experience as Departmental Chairman at U. of T. and his ouster by a coalition of disgruntled senior faculty, junior staff and graduate students. The picture of Clark during his term in Toronto was one of a patriarch who lost his grip on his subordinates through miscalculation of the limits of tolerance.

In attempting to follow up on Clark's fortunes since his arrival at Dalhousie as a highly paid McCollough visiting

professor we have learned of some very revealing speculations. It has been suggested that Clark's willingness to be invited to take over from Chairman Don Clairmont is related to Clark's feelings of rejection by his Toronto colleagues. In interviews with a number of undergraduates, graduate students and faculty in Sociology, the following outlines of the motives behind the new order emerge.

Chairman Don Clairmont has been subjected to a great deal of internal criticism lately by junior faculty, who feel they have been eliminated for the most part from Departmental decision-making. A new graduate program for 1972-73 was instituted: only seven M.A.

candidates signed up for Sociology this year whereas the 1971-72 enrollment was approximately 25. Since September 2 of the seven graduate students have left the program — one resigning his place under protest, the other dropped from the program for alleged inadequate performance, despite vigorous protests from several faculty members and graduate students.

At the undergraduate level, enrollment in Sociology for 1972-73 is off nearly 25% from last year. With an increase in staff from 16 to 21 this is certainly a potentially dangerous situation.

In the face of negative reactions Clairmont seems to be attempting to ease his plight by supporting the aspirations of

Clark. Clark's injured self-image and Chairman Don's anxiety have provided the basis for an alliance of convenience.

And so the stage is set for the ensuing drama. The prospects are strong that Sociology and the University are in for yet another struggle. There are, in fact, some suggestions that the theme of the coming drama is already apparent: Clairmont may be forced to conduct a "house-cleaning" operation among students and faculty. It is widely felt in the Department that the Administration would welcome efforts to get rid of "certain" faculty members.

Perhaps this is only idle speculation. But the current state of affairs suggests otherwise.

Pavement or People?

Where will the 65,000 cars using Harbour Drive park? This question was posed to City Manager, Cyril Henderson, by Alderman Dave McKeen at a recent Council session.

After several seconds of embarrassed silence the gallery broke into laughter. This indicates the city has not fully studied all the questions concerning Harbour Drive.

Before Phase 2 of Harbour Drive is initiated, some sort of cost-benefit analysis must be done.

Harbour Drive will cost \$40 million plus interest of \$4 million over a period of 20

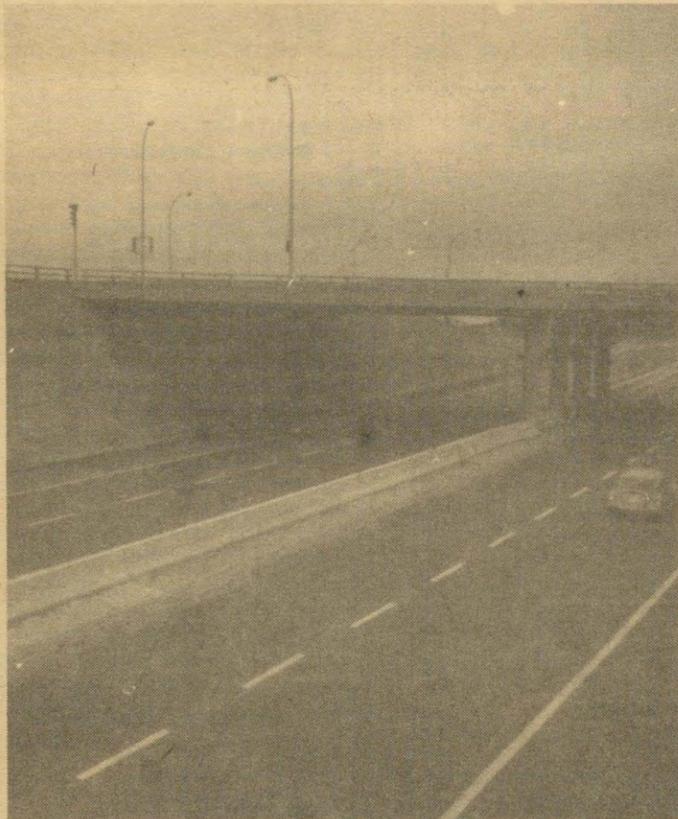
years; if 65,000 cars use it daily, the average cost per vehicle, per day will be about 50¢. If a car costs 14¢ a mile to operate, and travels about 10 miles each day, the car plus roads will cost at least \$2.00 per day.

This year, Halifax Transit, which served eight million commuters, operated with a deficit of \$500,000. Costing the taxpayer only approximately 10¢ per trip.

The entire Harbour Drive will take up at least 40 acres of (the Cogswell Street Interchange alone covers 5 acres) land, representing a loss of about



Charles Gosling / dal photo



Charles Gosling / dal photo

\$500,000 each year in taxation. Is it really worth it? Considering this and environmental costs, aesthetic costs, displacement costs, et cetera.

Even if a cost-benefit analysis showed Harbour Drive was feasible, it should be opposed solely on the grounds that it will destroy the historic focal point of one of Canada's oldest cities. Harbour Drive is designed to shoot a six-lane along what is now Lower Water Street, through the Edward Cornwallis Park, and around across a proposed Arm Bridge to Spryfield. This would, ruin the

waterfront atmosphere which has the potential of being a New Orleans of the North if properly developed.

A Metropolitan Area Planning Committee report states that if Harbour Drive is continued to Spryfield, it will create pressure to build a third harbour crossing via George's Island to Dartmouth's Circumferential Drive. Since most people in the Spryfield area work in the key industrial area behind Dartmouth, according to the report, Halifax city could become merely a by-pass. For this privilege the taxpayer

would have to pay \$75 million (\$35 million for the bridge and \$40 million for Harbour Drive).

A less expensive system of transportation must be devised — one which will bring people, not cars, into the city. One alternative is a high-speed commuter train which utilizes the rail cuttings passing through the middle of Halifax. Another alternative is to use the money now allocated for Harbour Drive to develop housing and people-oriented facilities (parks, walkways) so that people can actually live downtown.

The Dalhousie Gazette

**CANADA'S OLDEST
COLLEGE NEWSPAPER**

The Dalhousie GAZETTE, a member of Canadian University Press, is the weekly publication of the Dalhousie Student Union. The views expressed in the paper are not necessarily those of the Student Union or the university administration. We reserve the right to edit or delete copy for space or legal reasons. Deadline date is the Friday preceding publication.

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Langue française, langue canadienne

par Patricia Dingle
 speak white
 il est si beau de vous entendre
 parler de Paradise Lost
 et du profil gracieux et
 anonyme qui tremble dans
 les sonnets de Shakespeare

speak white
 parlez de choses et d'autres
 parlez-nous de la Grande
 Charte
 ou du monument à Lincoln
 du charme gris de la Tamise
 de l'eau rose de la Potomac
 parlez-nous de vos traditions
 nous sommes un peuple peu
 brillant

mais fort capable d'apprécier
 toute l'importance des crum-
 pets
 ou du Boston Tea Party
 —fragment de "Speak White"
 par Michele Lalonde,
 poétesse québécoise
 (Comme d'habitude, j'ai
 volé à un auteur qui a su
 s'exprimer beaucoup mieux
 que moi...)

Pris entre deux feux, cons-
 cients depuis peu d'avoir été la
 cible passive de plus d'un siècle
 de snobbisme colonisateur
 grâce à nos soi-disants "amis"
 les Américains et les Anglais,

les Canadiens se sont embrasés
 d'un nationalisme ardent à
 remplir toute l'âme vide de ce
 pays. Mais comment définir ce
 canadienisme? Depuis la
 dizaine d'années qu'il brûle, sa
 caractère déterminative est
 devenue et reste de plus en plus
 anti-américaine — une haine
 aussi stérile que toute haine.
 C'est une attitude tout à fait
 négative car cette haine
 écrasante ne permet pas à
 aucune chose vivante d'y
 croître, pas même cette con-
 naissance de nous-mêmes
 nécessaire à notre survivance.

Aussi est-il nécessaire de
 définir notre nationalisme d'une
 façon positive — telle qu'une
 connaissance approfondie de
 notre littérature canadienne et
 anglaise et française (y com-
 prise acadienne, québécoise,
 etc.)

Soyons pratiques. Nous voici
 libérés de notre ancienne gêne
 au sujet de nos écrits — nos
 écrivains dieux ne sont plus
 Anglais, Américains ou
 Français — nous sommes prêts
 à juger nos propres écrits selon
 leur valeur littéraire et les
 chérir comme les nôtres au lieu
 de les mépriser pour cette
 même cause. Cherchons ici à
 Halifax, la capitale de la
 Nouvelle Ecosse, les moyens de
 devenir savant au sujet de notre
 littérature.

D'abord, considérons le
 moyen formel d'atteindre une
 telle connaissance: l'en-
 seignement public. Lorsque
 j'étais au lycée ici à Halifax, il y
 avait un mythe assez peu
 répandu qu'il y avait des
 Canadiens qui avaient essayé
 d'écrire de la littérature. (Un
 mythe beaucoup moins connu
 que celui de la "Great Pump-
 kin"). Certes, je n'en ai jamais
 officiellement vu. Deux ans
 après mon départ, on a introduit
 un cours de littérature
 canadienne — un cours ne
 comprend qu'une partie très
 petite de littérature québécoise
 en traduction — rien d'acadien
 du tout — un manque assez
 grave lorsqu'on comprend que
 selon certains critiques la lit-
 térature la plus bonne et vivace
 du Canada est celle qui s'écrit
 en français. (Je me demande
 combien d'années faudra-t-il

avant que ces étudiants ap-
 prendront que Bonheur d'Oc-
 casion et The Tin Flute sont le
 même livre!) Et quant aux
 universités — même Dalhousie
 la plus grande de la région
 n'offre qu'un cours en lit-
 térature canadienne-française et
 un cours en littérature
 canadienne (donné en anglais,
 sur des auteurs canadien-
 anglais) — pas tellement
 chouette! Donc, les librairies
 universitaires, eux non plus, ne
 sont pas une source riche de la
 littérature canadienne.

Ayant ainsi abandonné notre
 enseignement public, on se
 lance à la recherche dans nos
 librairies... et, peut-être
 naturellement, on est déçu.
 First Edition a peut-être le
 meilleur choix des auteurs
 canadien-anglais, mais quant
 aux auteurs français, québécois
 et acadiens, leur petit rayon
 avec un mélange de livres
 français et espagnols n'est
 guère digne du nom. The Book
 Room n'a pas mal de livres
 anglais mais leurs livres
 français sont tous des
 traductions des livres anglais
 tels que ceux de Pearl Buck...
 Classic Books a un assez bonne
 sélection d'auteurs anglais et
 quelques titres français, même,
 je crois, un ou deux qui sont
 québécois! Talbot's garde une
 bonne sélection des Canadiens
 anglais, mais pas un auteur
 canadien-français, québécois ou
 acadien.

Ainsi la tâche est devenue
 beaucoup plus difficile, mais ça
 ne nous donne point le droit de
 retomber en anti-américain-
 isme pur. Continuons d'essayer
 quand même...

Council gets chairman — Photography new head

If Student Council's apolitical
 nature was ever in doubt, it was
 certainly cleared up at last
 Monday's meeting. Within the
 space of one hour, Council
 granted \$300. to the Indo-China
 Action Committee to hold a
 teach-in Saturday, Nov. 18, and
 officially recognized the Dal
 Conflict Simulation Group.

The teach-in is to discuss
 Canada's complicity in the
 Indo-China war as well as the
 supposed "Peace Is At Hand."
 "Conflict Simulation" is simply
 war games, the reconstruction
 of all the great wars, calling on
 the latent military, combative
 and strategic abilities of its
 participants.

Five members opposed the
 Indo-China Committee to grant
 \$300: Bob Rix, Dentistry; Bob
 Mohn, Graduate Studies;
 President, Brian Smith; Joan
 MacKeigan, vice-president;
 and Gary Blaikie, treasurer.

MacKeigan moved that the
 group receive only \$200, com-
 plaining that the group was not
 responsible enough to apply
 early. Her motion was defeated.

On the original motion, Smith
 told the Committee's
 representative, Ruth Taillon,
 that they should have known a
 speaker was coming, and
 therefore should have ap-
 proached Council before this
 meeting.

Arts Rep, Scott Proudfoot,
 countered by asking: "Is the
 only criteria for granting
 money the bureaucratic inef-
 ficiency of an organization?"
 MacKeigan replied: "No".

Gary Blaikie then com-

mented, "I don't believe the
 war in Indo-China is any more
 important than any other
 trouble spot in the world." He
 noted teach-ins on other sub-
 jects were in the works and they
 too would require support.

Member-at-large, Dan
 O'Connor, retorted: "The task
 force on communications
 committee is recommending
 that Council sponsor more
 teach-ins and forums of general
 information. Therefore, this is
 one reason why I'm voting in
 favour of the motion."

Dentistry Rep, Bob Rix,
 asked if the group had at-
 tempted any fund-raising ac-
 tivities such as selling chocolate
 bars. Arts Rep, Ken Mac-
 Dougall, finished the debate
 saying, "This seems to be a
 political issue. In view of the
 fact that so many people have
 died in the war, and in view of
 the fact that so many students
 throughout the world have
 raised strong protests, I think it
 would be in the interests of the
 Student Council to provide
 students with more in-
 formation."

He also responded to Lyanne
 Sharpe's remark (Pharmacy
 Rep) that last year's conference
 attracted only 100 people out of
 6,000 and therefore was not
 justifiable. "May I remind Miss
 Sharpe that only 25 percent of
 the student body voted for us,
 and people seem to feel suf-
 ficiently representative."

The motion was finally passed
 with five opposed and one ab-
 stention — Tim Matthews.

Most other Council's business

was conducted swiftly, due
 partly to the appointment of a
 new chairman. A move to
 reconsider continuing the
 student directory was rejected
 by Council. Peter Clarke and
 Martin Felsky were appointed
 new Co-Directors of
 Photography. The grants
 committee approved grants
 totalling \$810. The Dawson
 Geology Club was granted
 \$400.; the Economics Course
 Union \$60.; Dalhousie Christian
 Fellowship, \$150.; and the
 Camera Club, \$200.

Council also moved to table
 the ratification of the Student
 Union's membership in the
 Nova Scotia Association of
 Student Unions until all
 members have had time to read
 the Association's constitution.

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 AD ON
 PAGE 10

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America: Attack From within



By Phillip N. West

Canadian University
Press International

SAN FRANCISCO — The American people may never know the complete story of the politically-explosive Watergate incident.

Seven men have now been indicted in connection with the raid on the Democratic Party headquarters in June, but investigation of their other activities has been hampered by the political nature of the offences.

The men — two of them officially connected to the Nixon administration — may be operatives for a conspiracy by elements in the White House, the Central Intelligence Agency, and a Cuban exile group based in Miami.

The Watergate raid was reported as only one of a series of politically inspired enterprises conducted by the group.

Open to speculation is whether those other activities included the planning of a political coup, as outlined in statements last year by Los Angeles agent provocateur, Louis Tackwood.

At least one "conspiracy investigator", Mae Brussel, believes in this possibility, and has openly stated that conviction.

Four of the men were planning demonstrations at the Republican party convention in August, similar to those described by Tackwood which, if they were successful, would have resulted in a military regime assuming power in the United States.

The possibilities and consequences of such an operation can only be gauged from a study of related events which preceded the Watergate incident.

GOVERNMENT AGENTS INCITE DISSENT

For some years the United States government has followed a policy of inciting dissent against itself.

Many of the charges levelled by the government against militant radical organizations are the result of incidents planned and executed by an agency of the government itself.

"The government's theory," says New York Civil Liberties Union counsel Eve Cary, "is that if an individual or individuals want to commit a crime, they are as guilty as if they had committed it."

"If the government agent does not provide them with the means of acting on their desires, they will find some other means of carrying them out."

"Therefore, the agent is justified in provoking them into action. Provocation is a means of catching enemies before they become dangerous."

One of the latest examples is the Berrigan case, in which the late FBI director, J. Edgar Hoover, revealed "a plot to kidnap a high government official", Henry Kissinger. The Harrisburg Seven were acquitted on the charge but two of the defendants, Father Philip Berrigan and Sister Elizabeth McAlister, were convicted on seven counts of smuggling and attempting to smuggle letters out of a federal prison.

The defense charged that the smuggling of letters was a minor offense which usually merits no penalty at all, and that the "real offender" in the case was Boyd F. Douglas Jr., the FBI agent informer who actually carried the letters in and out of Lewisburg prison. The charge was eventually dismissed on the application of the prosecution but not until the two had been sentenced to actual jail terms.

For this court case, similar to many others, the public paid between \$1 and \$3 million in governmental public relations. Without any judicial decision, the long trial associated the defendants with violence, thereby justifying increased repression, says Eve Cary.

Over the past year, four agent provocateurs have admitted they were hired by the FBI or local police to help plan and execute terrorist acts.

A former student of the University of Alabama, Charles Grimm, alleges it was an FBI agent who instructed him to burn buildings and throw fire bombs. David Sannes of Seattle, says an FBI agent issued him instructions to destroy the Evergreen Point floating bridge with five radical accomplices, and to "ensure that the individual who set the bomb died in the booby-trapped explosion". Jeff Desmond claims an FBI agent supplied him with money to purchase fuses and blasting caps to demonstrate to a group of radicals how to manufacture bombs.

The fourth man was Louis Tackwood, a Los Angeles police department agent who announced just less than a year ago that police planned to provoke violence at this year's political conventions, which were originally scheduled for San Diego.

According to Tackwood, the plan was initiated six months before when a group of "high-ranking police officers came up with a plan that would be a final solution to all militant problems in America".

1972 ELECTIONS CANCELLED

Twelve months earlier it was reported that the Rand Corporation "Think tank" had been commissioned to conduct a "feasibility study" on cancellation of the 1972 elections.

The story was first uncovered by a Washington correspondent for the Newhouse newspaper chain, William Howard, who claimed he learned this from the wife of a Rand corporation executive.

Reason given by presidential advisors for the study to Rand was increasing concern "about the country's internal security and the chances of radical elements disrupting government operations, including national elections".

The Rand study would "envisage a situation where rebellious factions using force or bomb threats would make it unsafe to conduct an election, and to provide the president with a plan of action."

The Wall Street Journal also recorded the report, and Los Angeles Free Press reporters were told by Rand employees that they "had done a good and right thing in publishing the story".

NIXON WOULD INCITE RIOT

Louis Tackwood's history is as interesting as his allegations, suggesting an unreal life adaptation of the television series "To Catch a Thief".

In 1962 he was arrested as a member of a car theft ring, and offered a nominal sentence if he agreed to work with police to break a larger car theft ring. Tackwood's police record contains several entries for which the penalties are regarded as inordinately light.

Notations accompanying the police record describe Tackwood as a valuable informer, and it was in this role that he commenced political work with the Los Angeles Police Department Criminal Conspiracy Section (CCS). Tackwood's description of his infiltration and activities within the Black Panther Party has been described as "consistent, detailed and concrete".

"I am not politically right or left," said Tackwood. "It's not a thing where I feel I am obligated right or left. It is a time when political right and left (should demand) that the police department of Los Angeles stop being provocateurs. I feel once this atmosphere is cleared up, the Black man and the Chicano can clean up their own houses."

The recording of Tackwood's evidence by the Citizens Research and Investigating Committee took almost three months, and during that time, Tackwood continued to work for CCS under a cover story given to his superiors that he was spying on the organization.

According to journalist Michael Blake, who originally discovered the story: "Boundless information on the activities of the police lay firmly in the informer's brain, information that most radical activists would have given years of their lives to know."

"It was not to be known without a price however, and that price turned out to be the agony of working with and through a man like Louis Tackwood."

Tackwood's most frightening information was his conviction that he was slated for membership in a special team — Squad 19 — assigned to creating a national emergency at the Republican convention in San Diego.

Tackwood said the plan entailed the planting and detonation of bombs during the convention in conjunction with an agent-provoked riot outside, to create a state of national emergency so mass arrests and detention of political activists could take place.

The explosions would be designed "to kill a number of delegates, creating a nation-wide hysteria that would then provide President Nixon with the popular support necessary to declare a state of national emergency."

"Richard Nixon would order the arrest of all militants and left-wing revolutionaries and cancel the 1972 elections. He could invoke special emergency powers leading to the detention of political activists. Martial law would be achieved."

The Washington Post published the story on its front page, and it appeared in the New York Times and Los Angeles Times. But otherwise it appeared that a news blackout applied.

According to the Chicago Journalism Review of July this year: "The stories were transmitted around the communes and street ghettos of the Woodstock Nation via Alternate Press Service and College Press Service, which acted truer to the tenets of good journalism than had the more established services."

When CPS Washington correspondent Carl Nelson contacted the FBI and asked for any statement on the Tackwood allegations, officials claimed no knowledge of the affair and asked Nelson if he was "drunk or tripping".

The FBI reaction is strange when one considers that Nelson is the son of the fourth highest official in the FBI. The Bureau issued an unusual non-committal statement less than one hour later. That statement read (emphasis added):

"The allegations of Tackwood are completely false as far as the FBI is concerned. The charges were publicly refuted by Tackwood himself on Oct. 6 in the office of the Los Angeles district attorney with a Los Angeles Times reporter present."

(It is necessary to identify that reporter as Jerry Cohen, who was trusted with two other reporters to secret press conferences with Tackwood, and then arranged a police raid. He was relieved from the story by the Times, which last reported that he was on extended leave of absence and was not available.)

Tackwood's allegations are similar to the operation planned by the characters arrested in the Watergate affair — only the location differs.

"When the convention was moved to Miami, a whole new group of street people would have to set the milieu for confrontations," says Mae Brussel, the self-styled conspiracy investigator. "Some persons could be imported. Local varieties would be better. The radical, emotional, well-trained, constantly-provoked Cuban exile community could be worked up sufficiently..."

If there was a conspiracy to induce a state of emergency at the Republican convention in Miami, it failed when the organizers were arrested at Watergate.

But, Mae adds, "the significance of the Watergate affair is that every element necessary for a political coup d'etat in the United States was assembled at the time of their arrest."

"The team of men represented at the hotel went all the way from the White House with its Emergency Contingency Unit, walkie-talkies and private radio frequency, to the paid street provocateurs and troops who would execute the emergencies."

The Watergate raid of June 17 was discovered when an obviously uninformed security guard at the building found a piece of tape holding open door-locks.

The men arrested at the scene were James McCord, Bernard Baker, Frank Sturgis, Eugenio Martinez, and Virgilio Gonzales. Howard Hunt and George Liddy were charged later. All seven had CIA connections if not experience, and all had worked with the Cuban "ex-patriots" who mounted the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion on the Caribbean Island in 1961.

James McCord had served in both the FBI and the CIA, and also served with a 16-man unit attached to the White House and specializing in "emergencies, radicals and contingency plans" in event of war. He was chief of security for "Fairfax Highway Research Station", a CIA outfit in Langley, Virginia from 1961 to 1970, and was salaried security co-ordinator for the Committee to Re-Elect Richard Nixon until arrested.

Howard Hunt worked in the CIA for 21 years, and later shared offices with Robert Bennet and Douglas Caddy, co-founders of the radical right-wing Young Americans for Freedom (YAF). Caddy has been found in contempt of court for refusing to answer a series of grand jury questions about the raid.

Hunt originally set up the Watergate team in 1971, but at that time his only task was to prevent leaks from the White House to newspapers, aided by George Liddy. Late last year, the two turned their attentions to the gathering of intelligence for use against the Democrats in this year's campaign.

McCord joined the Committee for the Re-election of the President in October 1971, followed by Liddy in December. Hunt then recruited Barker, who brought with him the team of Martinez, Sturgis and Gonzales. The Watergate team was complete.

The operation was evidently financed (at least superficially) by the Committee for the Re-election of the President, which paid Barker \$114,000 in five cheques drawn on a Mexican bank to preserve their anonymity.

It is the payments made to the CRP, the sources of the money, and the date on which the CRP received the funds which has dictated most of the space in mass media reports on the Watergate raid.

MARTHA MITCHELL FED-UP

Four days after the raid, Martha Mitchell, wife of the former Attorney General who at that time headed Nixon's re-election committee, called UPI reporter Helen Thomas by phone from Newport, California.

"I am a political prisoner," she said. "I know dirty things, I saw dirty things and I gave John an ultimatum I would leave him if he didn't get out. I am not going to stand for all those dirty tricks that go on."

(cont'd p. 8)



Watergate Washover

(cont'd from p. 7)

Martha told Thomas she had been assaulted by guards assigned to her by the re-election committee. "(They) threw me down on the bed — five men did it — and stuck a needle in my behind."

Ms. Mitchell may be able to provide further information in a book she has promised to write about the Watergate affair and her part in it.

But to Mae Brussel, the verdict is already clear.

"The manner in which Martha was handled simply indicates how the fascist police agents are forced to treat any witness to their espionage acts.



Parts of that invisible government were visible to Martha Mitchell and she panicked. Martha has to be a political prisoner because she was a witness to some kind of dirty work.

"A high summit meeting was held between John Mitchell and President Nixon. Both came out of it agreeing on two things: Wives of politicians sometimes have a difficult time entertaining themselves; and Martha only had "one guard" from the committee to re-elect Richard Nixon."

There has only been isolated mention of the roles the members of the Watergate raiding team intended to play at the Republican party convention in Miami.

For preliminaries, McCord Associates — director James McCord — was contracted "to provide all security for the

Republican convention." The Republican party was the first and only client of McCord Associates, which may explain why McCord was assigned his own radio frequency on May 7 this year.

McCord Associates was not licensed to perform security services, as required by law. The firm's charter mentions nothing concerning security work. And McCord Associates was not legally incorporated until November 19 last year — several weeks after the contract had been signed with the Republican national committee.

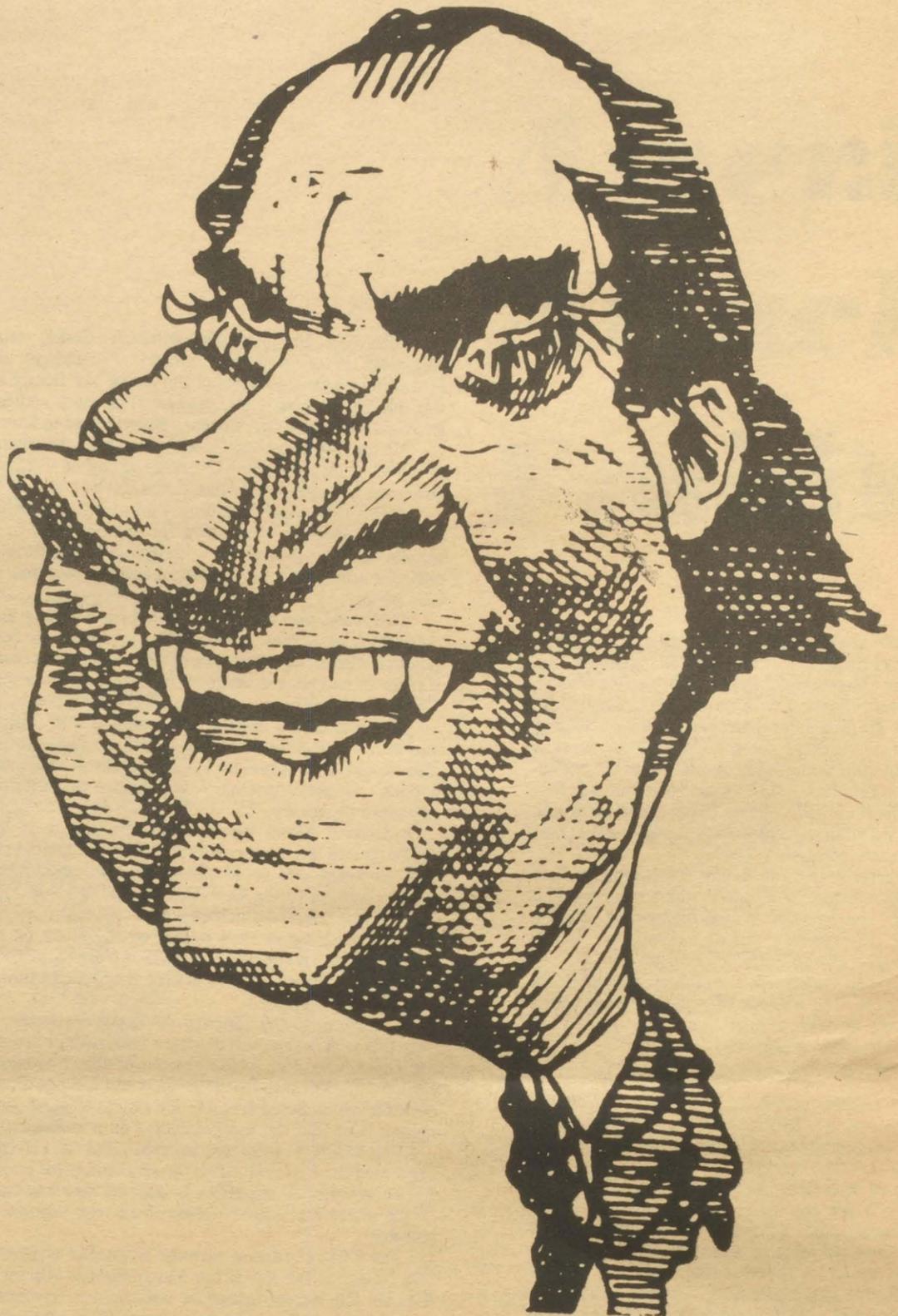
At the same time as McCord was guarding the convention hall in Miami, other members of the Watergate team planned to be out in the streets demonstrating.

Bernard Barker told Miami friends that "something is going to happen at the time of the conventions". As yet, no account has come forward as to what Barker did with \$114,000, except that a bugging device cost \$3,500, the raiders were found with \$5,300, and Liddy paid McCord \$1,600.

Barker could have had up to \$100,000 in crisp \$100 notes with which he could produce his "something... to happen". Barker, Sturgis, Martinez and Gonzales have all been identified in association with the planning of right-wing demonstrations in Miami.

(Sturgis called two private Catholic colleges for "lodging in August for Young Republicans". Martinez was also planning to import some 3000 similar individuals, probably members of YAF or similar organizations.)

As Mae Brussel observes: "Arrested with James McCord were political extremists, violently anti-communist intelligence agents. They were all planning convention demonstrations. Each of these men would make McCord's job more difficult in Miami unless they were working as a team for another purpose.



CONSPIRACY?

There was no state of emergency declared at the Republican convention in August; no attempt was made to overthrow the American government.

And at the present time, there is no evident reason why any right wing group should want to seize power before an

election which is almost certain to return Richard Nixon to the presidency.

There is no positive proof of involvement in a conspiracy by the president, the Republican party, the White House, the CIA or the FBI. However, government agencies have protected those involved in the Watergate affair.

The Justice department did not issue any search warrants for the homes of the seven persons involved, nor did it obtain a court order preventing the CRP from destroying some of its records which could have been potential evidence.

The seven men who raided the Watergate did plan to stage demonstrations in Miami, but no reason has been given as to their cause.

Their aim could have been simply to force the Nixon administration to introduce stronger action against militant radicals, or they may have had similar ideas to the "high-ranking police officers" described by Tackwood who wanted a "final solution to all militant problems in America".

Finally, this writer is unable to confirm or deny the existence of a conspiracy to overthrow the present system of government in the United States. But the material available suggests such a conspiracy, supported by the radical right wing, and this, I believe, is sufficient cause for alarm throughout the world.

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More than \$458 million in grants

Study Reveals Canada — Pentagon ties



MONTREAL (CUP) — The Pentagon gave Canada \$34 million for research during 1967-71, more than half the amount granted to all foreign educational and non-profit organizations, a report on Canadian involvement with the American military says.

And some 348 companies in Canada received direct military contracts from the U.S. department of defense during that time.

Entitled "How to Make a Killing", the 250-page study was conducted by seven students at McGill University under the direction of political science professor S. J. Noumoff. The group calls itself "Project Anti-War".

The report quotes a U.S. Air Force publication as saying "granted funds are always used to achieve maximum contribution to the new knowledge essential to the continued superiority of the air force operational capability, and it is assumed that grantees and principal investigators will always direct their efforts to this end."

McGill University received \$831,415 from the Pentagon from 1967 to 1971 and more than \$663,000 was for prime military contracts. The rest went toward basic scientific investigation.

In developing the study, Project Anti-War referred to American and Canadian government records, and wrote to private corporations, inquiring whether they had received Pentagon contracts.

Four companies that replied they had nothing to do with the Pentagon were found to indeed have contracts. They included Canadian General Electric, North American Rockwell and Canadian Westinghouse, whose parent companies do extensive work for the defense department; and Okanagan Helicopters, which received contracts valued at \$23,000.

The Canadian government itself is also extensively involved in the war industry, subsidizing production of materials destined for use by U.S. forces in Indochina.

The study shows that the

department of trade and commerce awarded a total of \$485,643,906 to 154 companies in Canada "to develop and sustain its (the defense industry's) technological capability for the purpose of defense export sales arising from that capability".

Of the 154 companies receiving grants, 45 are American-owned, and they obtained \$224,492,428 or 47 percent of the total.

Not only does the Canadian government fund American companies for war research to be used in the U.S., but it also pays one-half the cost of new equipment used for plant modernization.

The Canadian government also prints two catalogues listing military supplies available from Canadian industry. "Canadian Defense Commodities" is published by the department of trade, industry and commerce, and "Canadian Defense Products" is printed by the department of defense production.

"Presence in the catalogue" the study analyzes, "does not necessarily mean that sales have been made, but it indicates the willingness and potential for producing the advertised equipment."

The "Production Sharing Handbook" — also published by the department of defense production — provides explicit information on how to obtain American defense department contracts. Most contracts are placed with Canadian Commercial Corporation, a crown corporation which acts as an intermediary between the American government and the Canadian producer.

Project Anti-War, pointing out that its study is preliminary and only indicates minimum amounts, says the other \$30 million awarded by the Pentagon to foreign educational and non-profit organizations for research during the same period of time, went to 56 other countries.

The list includes such so-called neutral countries as Austria, Finland, Sweden and Switzerland, along with the pro-

American Bolivia, Brazil, France, Greece, Israel, Japan, South Korea, South Africa, Spain, Taiwan, and the United Kingdom.

After Canada's \$34 million, Norway tops the list with \$9 million in grants.

"But it is not a question of how much," a Project Anti-War spokesman said, "one dollar is too much."

During their research, project workers discovered that classified Canadian data is often available publicly in the U.S., even if the evidence is widely dispersed or contradictory.

Originally the group had found, through its own research, that 237 companies had received direct military contracts from the Pentagon. On October 3, the group released that information to the public in Quebec City, in conjunction with the International Assembly of Christians in Solidarity with the Vietnamese, Laotian and Cambodian peoples.

Twelve days after that press conference, and 33 days after the group mailed the original request for information to the Canadian department of trade, industry and commerce, the department sent the research group a list of 211 companies which it had previously withheld on the grounds that such action would harm the "competitive positions of the companies involved".

The letter accompanying the list explained: "This listing contains the names of all Canadian companies who over the past six years (1966-71 inclusive) received unclassified contracts for defense equipment through the Canadian Commercial Corporation which came under the umbrella of Canada/U.S. department of defense of any of its branches." The new listing included 111 companies which the group had not even found in its own research.

Grawood has troubles

The recently renovated Grawood Lounge with an all-new entertainment package is experiencing difficulties. Attendance at most of the events in the first month of operation has been low and thus there has been a deficit with each event except one.

The lounge provides a comfortable place to enjoy a few drinks and listen to good and varied entertainment at a reasonable price.

Attendance has been picking up but it may still not be enough to justify maintaining the lounge all year. The concept is just what students have been asking for, but as yet there hasn't been enough response.

The SUB lounge is different, entertaining and in-expensive and is certainly worth going to.

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Play falls apart on sloppiness

The Mikado: unprofessionally poor

by Stephen R. Mills
 "Unprofessional" would be the one word to describe Dalhousie's production of Gilbert and Sullivan's "The Mikado".

"The Mikado" is an operetta lampooning traditional British notions of power and politics using a classical Japanese motif. As befits its light nature, its a love story set in a tiny

village and involving a hero, the son of the Mikado (the ruler of Japan at the time) and the poor but beautiful daughter of the village executioner.

Between snatches of savagely

satirical dialogue, all the principals are required to sing a number of amusing songs. They are also required to act, since the characters and not merely vehicles for Sullivan's tunes.

The music by the Atlantic Symphony was excellent.

The singing was passable, although it was often hard to make out the lyrics. The acting was poor — lines being mumbled, an overabundance of business to make people laugh, and towards the end, a confusion on the part of all on stage making this portion of the play incomprehensible to most.

Individually speaking, Roy Grant, as the Mikado, was atrocious. Not only did he miss his lines several times but his gestures and make-up were anything but Japanese — he projected no power or grace; only a bizarre sadism which ran

exactly counter to the play's atmosphere. The other principals — Stanley Nickel (Nanki-Poo), Philip May (Pooh-Bah), Scott Savage (Ko-Ko), and Nancy Delong (Yum-Yum) were all mediocre.

The play fell apart on the tiny details, so important to a pleasing presentation — set construction, lighting, costume, make-up, and choreography all were sloppy and even the best efforts of the cast seem somehow inadequate.

The lack of integrity on the part of the company was matched only by the lack of discrimination on the part of the audience. They insisted on clapping after every song (including the overture) and topped off their display of bad taste by giving the company a standing ovation.

PART-TIME AND SUMMER STUDENT JOBS

If you intend to be in Halifax next summer and for a few years; if you are willing to undergo some training; if you are prepared to go to 1147 Beaufort Avenue, at nights (before midnight) to sleep "working" week-on and week-off (as detailed below); if you want a summer and Christmas-type job at Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow, Limited, you may be interested in applying for this job opportunity, which falls into three parts:

Part 1: Training — consists of going to 1147 Beaufort Avenue during the college year for a couple of hours a day (morning or evening) to learn the night job working for and with A. D. Stairs who is a quadriplegic. This usually takes about ten or twelve sessions and you will be paid while training.

The training for "the day job" (at 1147 Beaufort Avenue — while you are working at Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow, Limited) will take place after exams and will qualify you to relieve the permanent person going on holidays and to do the job over Christmas and/ or New Year's.

Part 2: Involves a summer job (clerical or warehouse) at Wm. Stairs, Son & Morrow, Limited. Hours of work are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. In addition, I will pay one hundred dollars to those who will work at my home over Christmas and/ or New Year's.

Part 3: Consists of going to 1147 Beaufort Avenue before midnight (winter and summer) AND SLEEPING UNTIL 8 A.M. EXCEPT for being up half an hour during the night. One of your obligations will be to arrive fifteen minutes before midnight to relieve the permanent person who is going off duty and to stay until the permanent person arrives in the morning — usually five minutes before 8 a.m. This includes an obligation to be easily reached by phone (and, if necessary, having a phone installed in your room). The pay for this "night work" is \$10 per night, in addition to the pay for the summer job.

These questions should be answered specifically:

— Are you prepared to start sleeping at 1147 Beaufort Avenue (getting up half an hour during the night) starting in March/ 73 — "working" week-on and week-off, with another student (presently employed), through the summer and succeeding college year.

Where will you live in Halifax during the summer?

— Are you prepared to work 4 p.m. to midnight for a month, or so, during the summer?

Applications are being received until January 15, 1973, in writing; address to A. D. Stairs, 1147 Beaufort Avenue, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Please state name, address, telephone number, age, home town, year and courses being taken, average of marks in previous year of college or school (as an indication of motivation and ability to learn a lot of detail and to increase chance of being accepted into graduate studies), height and weight, two or three Halifax references (character, integrity).

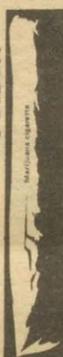
Preference will be given to those:

- over 18 years of age;
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- who are over five feet ten inches and can lift a 160-lb. man;
- who can have some compassion about my situation but are not so sensitive that it will affect them;
- who intend to be in Halifax at University for a few years.

Selection to enable time for training for the night job will be made before February 15/ 73; training for the day job will take place during the summer. The sleeping at Beaufort Avenue will start in March/ 73. Pay for this is \$10 per night.

Write me a long letter, covering all the points in this advertisement, and tell me why you are applying and why I should pick you for the job. Ask all the questions you wish — I will try to answer them honestly and completely.

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Ontario fees strike faces opposition

Demonstration next week

TORONTO (CUP) — Ontario students will demonstrate against tuition fees and loan hikes outside Queen's Park at the opening of the Ontario legislature Nov. 21.

The turnout may be small, however, since three large student unions have refused to participate. The University of Toronto, University of Western Ontario, and Queen's University representatives voted against the action at the Ontario Federation of Students (OFS) meeting in late October.

Since the meeting, both U of T's student administrative council (SAC) and Queen's student council have voted against participating in the demonstration. UWO's student council has not made a decision since many council members have resigned lately and have not yet been replaced.

The University of Waterloo student council decided Oct. 25 not to support the demonstration either. Attempting to comply with OFS requests for a "united front", council decided that if a demonstration is called, Waterloo people would participate as much as they could.

However, the council was reluctant to support the action with the small interest shown on the campus on the issue of tuition and loan hikes. Only 15 percent of the student body voted in the OFS referendum on the issue.

Meanwhile at U of T, the Victoria College Students' Administrative Council (VUSAC) executive has decided to take over the task of trying to organize a demonstration from the main SAC.

VUSAC president Gord Barnes said Oct. 31 the executive was angry with SAC's decision. He is sending a letter to

all U of T campus student councils asking them to "commit yourselves to this action to the greatest possible extent."

The letter states Barnes thinks "U of T's participation in such a demonstration is a necessary and integral component of the province-wide fees action." The fees issue is "simply the most critical to confront the university and students..."

"We will give students a chance to vote with their feet," Barnes said. He is "fairly optimistic we can get a turnout that will give government some indications of how students feel."

The initial reaction to VUSAC's proposal has been favourable, he said.

U of T SAC may reconsider their decision at this week's council meeting, according to George Strathy, Law SAC representative.

OFS general co-ordinator Craig Heron said Oct. 31 the demonstration is definitely on, with or without U of T participation. He told SAC last week that the withdrawal of the largest student body in the province, in addition Western and Queen's student councils, might have scuttled the plans.

OFS is holding a meeting in Toronto this week to decide on tactics for the demonstration.

Fuel was added to the fees hike controversy Friday, Nov. 3 at the installation of Carleton's University's new president, Dr. Michael Oliver.

"Raising university fees without compensatory adjustments in student aid to ensure continued accessibility for middle and low income families is avoiding a serious problem rather than solving it," he said.

UWO threatens reprisals

LONDON (CUP) — The University of Western Ontario has become the first Ontario university to publicly acknowledge that students will be penalized for participating in the proposed second term fees strike.

University president Carleton Williams announced to an Oct. 27 senate meeting that students withholding fees in January, as proposed by the Ontario Federation of Students and approved by a province-wide referendum in October, would suffer "academic penalty".

Although vice-president (finance) A. K. Adlington has stated the sanctions would only go so far as withholding transcripts, student leaders fear the psychological effect on hesitant students may seriously affect support for a possible strike.

Academic sanctions could go as far as expelling a student from the university.

Williams denied rumours Oct. 31 that the Council of Ontario Universities (COU) planned to advocate withholding the second installment of students' student award cheques until they paid their fees in full. The COU is the association of Ontario university presidents.

He complained the universities "have no defenses" against either the government's unilateral fees boost or the students' strike threat. They're like the "ham in the sandwich", he said.

Williams, who is also chairman of COU, prefaced his remarks by describing how the university would put in a squeezeplay.

"This is not a problem of the university's choosing, but it is the body that stands to lose," he said.

He estimated that more than \$2 million will be affected of those students who have yet to pay their full fees withhold those payments in January.

Williams also referred to a letter drafted by the COU April 10 that protested the Ontario government's fee

increase.

The letter "strongly protested" the increase, which was seen as a deterrent to enrollment. It said an accompanying increase in student award funds should have been made.

Williams said the fee increase had been carefully discussed and although the loan portion of Ontario Student Awards is up, "it's still a bargain".

Williams was referring to other provinces that do not contribute any funds to the federal awards program. Instead of a combination of loans and grants, their students receive their funds in straight loans.

Adlington said a fee strike would have an impact out of proportion to normal years because of the university's deficit budget. He explained the university would not only lose the interest on the funds, but because of the tight money problems, may have to borrow money to cover operating expenses.

"Are students going to fight the government until the last university (goes under)?" Williams asked. "I think it's about time" that students started thinking about that aspect.

The University of Toronto administration, on the other hand, has said it will not penalize students who participate in the fees withholding campaign.

Student leaders conceded that universities are in a poor position, but the concern of the students is with the Ontario government and the only weapon they have is the withholding of tuition fees.

The UWO students' council decided Oct. 31 to call on students to write in thousands of complaint letters to Ontario colleges and universities minister John McNie. However, the possibility of a January fees' strike, if negotiations with the provincial government fail, still exists.

Regina professors opposing democracy

REGINA (CUP) — A major fight is brewing in the social sciences division of the University of Saskatchewan, Regina campus, where the right-wing faculty members are trying to subvert democratic decision-making in their division.

The latest attempt came Friday, Nov. 3 at the regular division meeting, when more than 16 faculty members walked out, refusing to discuss two important motions.

One motion would prevent departments from refusing students the right to participate in decision-making. The other would give visiting professors and others, who have been at the university two years or more, the right to sit on committees formerly restricted to tenured faculty.

Before the motions could be considered, and even before the chairman could finish his opening remarks, psychology professor, Bill Muir, stood up and informed the meeting he thought the motion dealing with student representation was not "put forward in a serious manner". He was not going to "waste the taxpayers' money" by discussing it, and he was leaving, he said.

In a pre-arranged move, more than 16 faculty members then left the meeting, which continued without them.

The remaining speakers agreed that during the last two years the students' desire to participate had reached the point where only the conservative ten-

dencies of certain faculty members had prevented it.

Because of the serious impact of the motion for student representation in all divisional departments, representatives at the meeting decided to delay implementation until the Faculty of Arts and Science had reported on student participation. The delaying motion was passed with only three abstentions, and no opposition.

Debate on the second motion was cut off because many professors who would have been affected by it had left. But some representatives pointed out that visiting professors and non-tenured faculty have been denied the right to participate equally in the division because of inequitably applied bylaws.

The conservative faculty walkout was a deliberate attempt to deny the validity of democratic decision-making in the division.

The denial of student participation contravenes the intent of an original two-year old bylaw making student membership optional for departments.

The walkout is part of a continuing struggle between the right-wing and left-wing members of the division.

Political science department chairman Joe Roberts said the right-wing's action shows that when an elite loses control of the democratic process, it will totally reject the institutions which formerly gave it its power.

French Club events

ÉVÉNEMENTS À VENIR (UPCOMING EVENTS)

— mardi le 21 novembre (Tuesday, November 21) Film français, L'Idiot d'après le roman de Dostoïevsky. 7 heures du soir — veuillez noter ce changement (7 p.m. please note this time change; in the Killam auditorium); petite soirée après au SUB salle 316 (informal gathering after the film in the SUB, room 316, in honour of French and French-Canadian cadets in the area learning English; free coffee and doughnuts).

— mercredi le 22 novembre (Wednesday, November 22); Le Chant (Singing); 3h30 de l'après-midi; (3:30 p.m. B 269 Killam Basement).

— jeudi le 23 novembre (Thursday, November 23); Radio Dalhousie de 7

heures à 8 heures (from seven to eight in the evening, an hour of French music with Colin and Cloé) de la musique française avec Colin et Cloé.

— vendredi le 24 novembre (Friday, November 24); Réunion générale (General and Representatives Meeting); 12h30 (12:30 B 400 Killam Basement).

Votre nouveau bureau (your new executive):

Président — Avaré Bishop 422-3177
Vice-présidentes — Patricia Dingle 454-1889; Linda Townshend 422-2944
Secrétaire — Heather Mason 455-3437
Trésorière — Barbara Spruin 422-9120
Convocateur social — David Weir 425-6929

Members-at-Large — Debbie Henderson, Joyda Rueggeberg, Lorna Lodvedt, Chris Bently, Claudine Soufflet, Peter Brinton, Suzanne Guillemette.

Indochina Teach-in

Saturday, November 18
Room 234, A & A Building

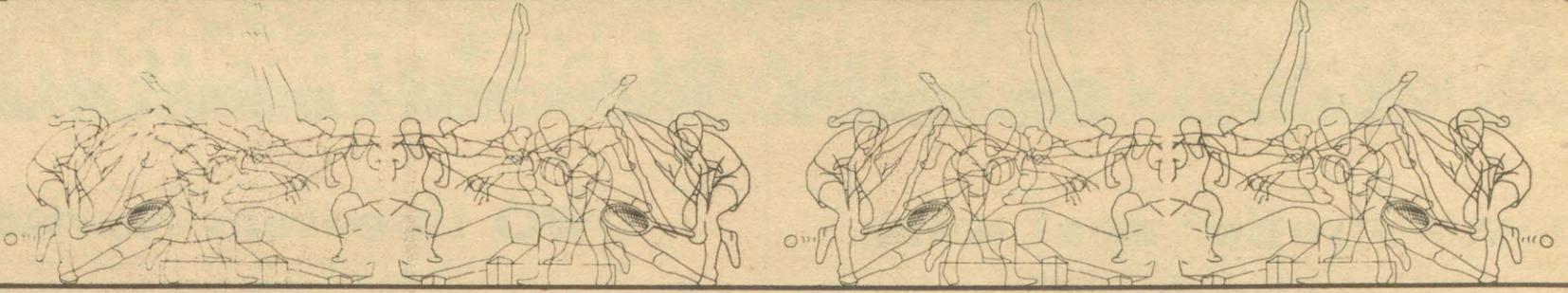
Speaker: Clair Culhane on Canadian complicity in the war.

Analysis of: — Imperialism as a Cause of the War

— Other revolutionary struggles and their relation to Vietnam

— The Geneva Accords of 1954 and the present peace initiatives

Panel Discussion — on how Canadians can best aid the struggles of the Indo-Chinese peoples.



**HOCKEY
SCHEDULE**

| No. | Day | Date | Game | Time |
|-----|-----------|-------------|------------------|------|
| 9 | Saturday | November 18 | MUN at Acadia | 2:00 |
| 10 | Saturday | November 18 | X at Mt. A | 7:30 |
| 11 | Sunday | November 19 | Dal at UPEI | 2:00 |
| 12 | Sunday | November 19 | X at U de M. | 2:00 |
| 13 | Wednesday | November 22 | Dal at SMU | 8:00 |
| 14 | Wednesday | November 22 | Acadia at X | 8:00 |
| 15 | Friday | November 24 | UNB at UPEI | 7:00 |
| 16 | Friday | November 24 | Mt. A. at STU | 9:00 |
| 17 | Saturday | November 25 | UNB at UPEI | 2:00 |
| 18 | Saturday | November 25 | Dal at Acadia | 2:00 |
| 19 | Saturday | November 25 | X at MUN | 7:00 |
| 20 | Sunday | November 26 | X at MUN | 1:30 |
| 21 | Sunday | November 26 | STU at U de M | 2:00 |
| 22 | Tuesday | November 28 | STU at Mt. A. | 7:30 |
| 23 | Tuesday | November 28 | Dal at X | 8:00 |
| 24 | Friday | December 1 | UPEI at SMU | 8:00 |
| 25 | Friday | December 1 | U de M at STU | 9:00 |
| 26 | Saturday | December 2 | UPEI at Acadia | 2:00 |
| 27 | Saturday | December 2 | Mt. A at UNB | 7:00 |
| 28 | Saturday | December 2 | MUN at Dal | 8:00 |
| 29 | Sunday | December 3 | MUN at Dal | 2:00 |
| 30 | Sunday | December 3 | SMU at X | 2:00 |
| 31 | Sunday | December 3 | UNB at U de M | 2:00 |
| 32 | Wednesday | December 6 | UNB at STU | 2:00 |
| 33 | Friday | January 5 | U de M at Mt. A. | 7:30 |
| 34 | Saturday | January 6 | SMU at STU | 7:00 |
| 35 | Sunday | January 7 | U de M at UPEI | 2:00 |
| 36 | Sunday | January 7 | SMU at UNB | 2:00 |
| 37 | Tuesday | January 9 | STU at Mt. A. | 7:30 |
| 38 | Wednesday | January 10 | X at SMU | 8:00 |
| 39 | Friday | January 12 | UNB at X | 8:00 |
| 40 | Friday | January 12 | Mt. A. at Acadia | 8:00 |
| 41 | Friday | January 12 | UPEI at STU | 9:00 |
| 42 | Saturday | January 13 | UPEI at STU | 2:00 |
| 43 | Saturday | January 13 | UNB at Dal | 2:30 |
| 44 | Saturday | January 13 | U de M at Acadia | 8:00 |
| 45 | Saturday | January 13 | Mt. A. at SMU | 8:00 |

**Intramural
All school golf tournament
Results**

INDIVIDUAL STANDINGS

| Name | Faculty | Net Score |
|--------------------|--------------------|-----------|
| 1. Jim Gains | Dentistry | 77 |
| 2. Mike Reardon | Medicine | 80 |
| 3. Tom Barry | Medicine | 82 |
| 4. Greg Baker | Law | 85 |
| 4. Keith Rose | Law | 85 |
| 6. Terry Shaw | Dentistry | 87 |
| 7. Don Laviolette | Physical Education | 89 |
| 7. Nick Scaravelli | Law | 89 |
| 7. John McLeish | Law | 89 |
| 7. Maurice Coady | Dentistry | 89 |
| 11. George Davis | Medicine | 91 |
| 12. Mike Zea | Dentistry | 103 |
| 13. Heath Lucas | Arts | 104 |
| 14. Bob Aishford | Physical Education | 107 |
| 15. David Thompson | Medicine | 124 |
| Pat Dunphy | Physical Education | no card |
| Mike Flemming | Arts | no card |
| Steve Veal | Arts | no card |
| Ron Reardon | Commerce | no card |

TEAM STANDINGS

| Team | Net Score |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| 1. Medicine | 339 |
| 2. Law | 348 |
| 3. Dentistry | 356 |
| 4. Physical Education | |
| 5. Arts | |
| 6. Commerce | |

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