

FIRST STUDENT CO-OP HOUSING PROJECT AT DALHOUSIE, as seen by the architects. Federal assistance for this project was announced here last weekend.

Federal aid for student housing here

The federal government has approved two loans totalling more than \$2,600,000 towards construction of student housing facilities at Dalhousie University.

Labor Minister John R. Nicholson, also minister responsible to Parliament for Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, made the announcement in Halifax last Friday.

Mr. Nicholson announced approval of a \$1,309,000 loan for the five-storey extension now being built at Shirreff Hall, the women's residence. A total of 187 students will be accommodated in the new wing. Existing kitchen and dining facilities will also be expanded.

Mr. Nicholson also announced approval of a \$1,352,610 loan towards construction of 113-unit, 15-storey housing tower for married students.

It is the first federal loan in Canada for such a project.

50-YEAR LOANS

The married couples, tower will provide 57 one-bedroom and 56 two-bedroom units, plus a children's nursery common and lounge area. The complex will be built on Wellington Street at Lundy's Lane, half a mile from the campus.

Both loans equal approximately 90 per cent of the total project cost. The loan for the married quarters was granted to Halifax Student Housing Society, a charitable corporation undertaking the project.

Both loans are for a 50-year period.

Mr. Nicholson, a native of Miramichi, N.B., graduated in 1923 from Dalhousie Law School. His wife, the former Jean Annand of Halifax, graduated with an arts degree.

Meanwhile, Mr. Nicholson told The Chronicle-Herald that approval was pending on a \$900,000 federal loan towards construction of a \$1,263,000, 138-unit extension to the men's residence at the university.

He said yesterday was the first time that he and his wife had visited the campus together. The Nicholson's were taken on a tour of Dalhousie's new school nearing completion.

Mr. Nicholson told Dean of Law, W.A. MacKay it was "a great thrill" to see the new construction at the university. He said it was 48 years this month since he took his first lecture at the university.

Council in brief

Keep world job exchange group on campus-Creighton

By LIZ SHANNON
Student Council Editor
Fearing that AIESEC, an organization promoting international job exchanges would be done away with along with WUSC, president, Bob Creighton made a plea for his organization at the council meeting on Monday night. Creighton claimed that the executive of the Students Council dis-

cussed the future of AIESEC without consulting representatives of the society. John Young, president of the Council said that Creighton misinterpreted his ideas as an executive resolution. He said that the matter would have to be discussed by council under the topic of priorities.

Randall Smith, treasurer, said that the problem with the organization lay in the fact that this organization took up too much of the administrators time in chasing down the payment of bills. Creighton said that since this organization was self-supporting the Students Union would have nothing to gain by eliminating it.

The debating society, sodales, was disbanded as an organization. It was suggested that future debating be done in the political clubs by those interested in debate.

The first retreat at Dalhousie will now definitely be held next weekend, October 15 and 16. Approximately 30 or 40 students can be accommodated at the Anglican Youth camp at Masons Point. Peter Roy, chairman of the Retreat committee told council that several faculty members have already expressed their interest in going. This retreat, which is not religious, will discuss leadership and communications. Invitations will be sent to heads of societies and student leaders. The second retreat to be held at a later date will be open to anyone.

The leave system at Sherriff Hall has been revamped. It was announced that Freshettes will have 12 a.m. leaves with a 1:30 times a month. Juniors will have 1:30 leaves every month and there

Nova Scotia Project Director: Students can assist people in local Negro slum areas

By MARY BARKER
Special to The Gazette
Halifax may not have the industrial advantages of the United States but it certainly compares with our southern neighbour when it comes to police brutality, according to Rocky Jones, project director of the Nova Scotia Project for Negroes.

Mr. Jones, speaking to the student body of King's College Wednesday, told students their help was greatly needed to foster "projects" which will show people of the negro slum areas that there is another way of life. He urged them to do their part to stop the "mental brutality on the kids" which he alleges is flourishing in our fair city.

"The southern states have nothing on us", he said. "I get reports all the time from kids who have been picked up and again by the morality squad and threatened because they were walking with a white girl or just because a guy and girl were walking down the street together. I've even been picked up by the cops myself", he added.

To explain methods of helping these "persecuted negroes", he described projects set up by the Nova Scotia Project. These include arts and crafts, sports, typing, sewing, and films dealing with negro origins in Africa, delinquency, and social problems, and each is headed by one of the kids in the area.

"With the exception of tutoring, the other programs are not going well", said Jones. The kids do the best they can but they are in need of much help. He cited the coffee house as a good example.

What good is a coffee house without entertainment and people to listen to it? He suggested students might start utilizing some of their talents and do some entertaining on Sunday nights. He said one prominent Dalhousie student provided some light folk singing last week but still there was not the audience to really spark off an evening of true "coffee house atmosphere". This, he thought, could be an area where university students could do much for the propagation of such an establishment.

Four per cent of the population of Nova Scotia is Negro but only three Negroes from this area are registered at university this year. Mr. Jones spoke of having students do research into the reason for this and the large percentage of high school dropouts among Negroes.

The program director suggested university students had it too soft in that they were becoming too accustomed to the finer things

in life... like residence food. "Some of the kids I work with have not even seen food like that, let alone eat it and in the style you are accustomed to", he said.

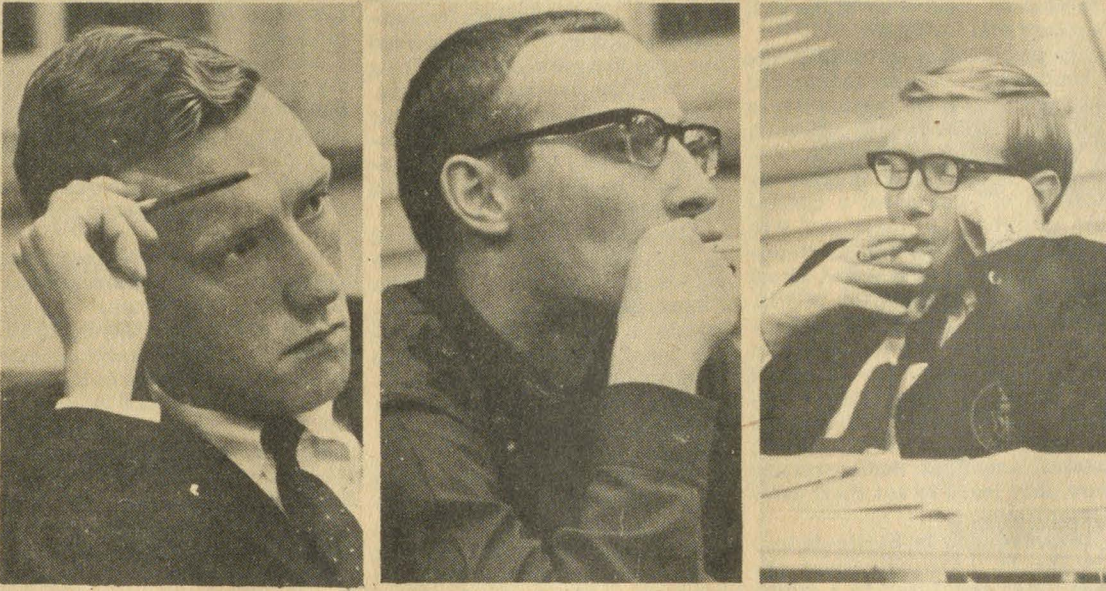
It was here suggested (on the side) that some students have never seen food like they get in residence before they came to

college either. Jones went on to suggest that students from "the other side of the tracks" take these negroes home with them and show them how "ordinary" people live.

"Some kids never even talk to anyone who has finished college", he said. "If this goes on for a long period of time,

then they will become so used to their way of life that they won't have the outlook necessary for our programs."

Many volunteers are now working and helping with the programs, but "many leave because they do not know what to do and feel that they are useless," said Jones.



Participants in this week's WUSC debate included Jonathan Wilde, Dalhousie's delegate to a summer WUSC seminar in Turkey, the campus WUSC Chairman Brendon Yazer and Student Council's member-at-large and executive assistant to the President, George Munroe. (Photos - BOB BROWN)

World University Service is dead at Dalhousie

The World University Service of Canada (WUSC) is dead on the Dalhousie campus.

Dalhousie withdrew its support of the organization at the Monday student council meeting.

The withdrawal will be for a one-year trial period. Council president John Young, who made the motion to pull out, said the action was made necessary by the "irresponsible" financial dealings of the national WUSC office in Toronto.

Young says the organization has become "ingrown" and spends most of its money on "housekeeping."

He said Dalhousie has attempted to introduce reforms at recent national WUSC conferences, but all efforts have been frustrated. The motion passed 8-3, with 6 abstentions.

Dalhousie WUSC chairman Brendon Yazer opposed the motion saying it would be a "negative move" to withdraw. He asked council to send a delegate to this week's national assembly in Windsor in "one last attempt" to bring about reform.

Jonathan Wilde, a Dal student that attended an international WUSC seminar in Turkey this summer, said he was sent to the regional WUSC conference in Sackville last week to present an ultimatum that he did not agree with in principle.

"We were to say that Dalhousie was going to drop out... However I was sent up there sort of in between two big screws - one the Dalhousie council and the other this regional conference. We state this case that far too much money was spent in the Toronto office - ie, about \$54,000 - on administrative costs where as only \$45,000 was actually sent overseas to help in the international solidarity of students."

Wilde said that after his presentation WUSC representatives showed him how the money is being "well spent in Canada." As examples of money well spent he listed: for publicity, in the international seminars, study tours, scholarship and aid programs. Wilde said the most important advantage that WUSC offered Canadian students was the opportunity to meet and carry on a dialogue with foreign students. Council treasurer Randy Smith

Wilde countered by insisting that "charity" work forms a very small part of WUSC's activities.

Last year the Dalhousie student administration cut its grant to WUSC from \$1,400 to \$300. The measure was designed to be an interim action until the question of mismanagement of funds by the national office in Toronto could be looked into in detail.

WUSC delegates from across Canada will meet in Windsor Ontario October 7, after a week of preparation in regional workshops.

About 120 delegates from 40 campuses are attending regional workshops this week to "seek ways to get every Canadian student involved in the work of WUSC", says Douglas Mayer, WUSC secretary general.

"We will try to get away from the situation in which students give their annual dollar and then forget WUSC."

One faculty member and one student from each of 60 campuses will be delegates to the national Assembly. The Assembly is "almost certain" to consider charges indirectly made last month by the Canadian Union of Students when delegates to the CUS Congress nearly withdrew support from WUSC, say WUSC committee spokesmen.

Smith said Canadian students would be further ahead to send \$52,000 directly to Geneva rather than send the present \$74,000 to Toronto.

"There seems to me, Smith said, "to be a slight discrepancy in this proportion between Mr. Mayer's salary and what goes to Geneva (WUS international headquarters) and what the former head of the American foreign aid program got and what went abroad."

Smith said Canadian students would be further ahead to send \$52,000 directly to Geneva rather than send the present \$74,000 to Toronto.

King's students demand rights at Art's meet

With hearty shouts of "We want our rights!", spirited King's students once again tried to take over the Dalhousie Arts Society.

About 60 King's students forced their way past Hershey Gavis and Brendon Yazer who were guarding the doors of Room 201 A & A where the election meeting was in progress. They brandished the pink part-time student cards which were issued to them at registration. The guards were stationed to check for yellow Dalhousie Student cards.

The action by King's is a follow-up to the take over of last year's Arts Society election meeting when all the officers elected were King's students. This was possible because the majority present at the meeting were from King's.

Dalhousie Student Council President John Young declared the meeting invalid because by the terms of the recently signed Dal-King's agreement, King's students were not recognized as members of the Arts Society. However, President Hicks sent a letter to King's stating that the elections were legal and that King's students could retain their membership. This is ostensibly the reason for King's claim of "We want our rights!"

The contentious issue at Tuesday's meeting concerned the payment of 50¢ at registration by all students for the Arts Society. King's offered two alternatives: refund the 50¢ or allow them to continue as members. Peter Crawford, Vice-President of Dalhousie Student Union, said that none of the money will be rebated to the Arts society until Christmas or possibly later. Bruce Howe, Treasurer of King's Student Union, countered with the claim that until King's are refunded their money they are members of the Arts Society. "If we do not receive our refund by January, we will have our 170 Arts students take over the meeting... and we can do it," he said.

Linda Magnusson, recently elected president of the Arts society (by acclamation), said that the society operates all year and there is no sense in electing King's officers if they pull out in January. "King's can have their own Arts society," she said, and added that the competition would promote enthusiasm in the lagging Dalhousie Arts society. "It's too bad that there is so much tension between King's and Dalhousie," Miss Magnusson said, "but it has already been established that King's will not be allowed to participate in Dalhousie activities." However, she conceded that the "tension might help to promote Dal spirit."

During the election, Miss Magnusson refused to acknowledge any nominees who did not possess yellow student cards. However, a number of King's students had paid the \$34 fee which entitles them to participate in all Dalhousie activities, and were therefore eligible to run for office. Only those students with yellow cards were counted as voters. King's students voted anyway, as did some Dal students who didn't have their yellow cards with them.

The following students were elected by official count: Vice-President - Brendon Yazer, Secretary - Barb Dexter, Treasurer - Liz Shannon, Publicity - Cathy Cox, D.A.A.C. - Eric Kranz (acclamation), D.G.A.C. - Betty Ann Milligan and Evelyn Crane, and Program Director - Ruth Mercereau (acclamation). Of these, only Cathy Cox and Ruth Mercereau are King's students (with yellow cards).

According to the King's tally, which acknowledges all those who voted, the results are somewhat altered. Five out of the eight positions will be held by King's students if this count becomes official.

The meeting ended with an invitation to Dalhousie from King's students Kim Cameron and Bill Bryant to attend all King's activities. These would include the Quintilian Society, the Halburton Society (where cider and cheese are served) and the February production of MURDER IN THE CATHEDRAL by T. S. Eliot.

Plans complete for Fall Festival

Guide lines have been set up and just about everything has been planned for Fall Festival, '66. Council Member-at-large George Munroe outlined the program at Monday evening's council meeting.

Although a chairman has not been chosen yet, Munroe told council that the two people interested in it, Dave Osherow and Dave Frith, have been in on the planning from the start.

The main program will be held on Saturday October 30. There will also be something on Friday night the 29 to build up spirit.

It was decided to stay away from high priced entertainment of former years and concentrate more on student participation. The whole program will not exceed 500 dollars according to estimates.

A tentative outline of the program is as follows: Friday night a kick-off in the rink consisting of float decorating and a pep rally. All societies and organizations have been asked to contribute and so far the response has been encouraging.

Saturday, there will be a go-kart race around the campus. This motorized "Little 500" will again be open to the public. The Acadia football team will be met at the train by a parade and escorted to the campus. Box lunches will be provided at noon and after the game between Acadia Axemen and Dal Tigers.

One main feature of Saturdays program will be a "happening" at 6:00 p.m. Munroe stated that they'll get "every damn beat type out on campus." This is a new event at Fall festival and will feature a variety program of unequalled skits. Prizes will be awarded for the best floats and the best or most unusual skits performed in the happening. The keynote will be student participation and spontaneous fun. It promises to be a real swinger.

Quiet Rooms

VANCOUVER (CUP) - University of British Columbia's new student union building will contain two "quiet rooms" - but they will be reached only by going through the lavatory.

The bathroom entrances are to discourage heterosexual activity, says SUB chairman Lorne Hudson.

"Men have different smells from women," Hudson explains. "Women would not want to lie down in a room with men around." Hudson, who is also Alma Mater Society treasurer, says educational resting rooms look bad to parents. "You wouldn't want men and women using the same cans, would you?"

Lodge may open next month

By SHERRY HEINZ
Gazette News Staff
Rumour has it that Dalhousie is fast becoming the "country club college of the Maritimes". The latest addition to the image is a student ski lodge at Mount Martok, forty-five minutes by car from Halifax.

The lodge will be under the control of the Athletic Department. A House Committee will probably be set up, consisting of both students and faculty members.

Dean Gowie, head of the Athletic Department, hopes that the lodge will be in operation by November. It will be open for most of the year.

A new highway which will be in use in a few years will make the lodge even more accessible.

The lodge has facilities to house twenty to twenty-five people overnight. There is a two-car garage, electric heat, twinning rooms, two kitchens, and several bedrooms.



NICHOLSON-HICKS AT LAW SCHOOL

Labour Minister John R. Nicholson and Dalhousie President Henry Hicks confer in the fifth-floor Library at Dalhousie Law School last weekend during tour of the new building. Mr. Nicholson, a 1923 graduate of the Law School announced federal loans totalling some \$2.6 million to assist construction of student housing here, during a short visit to Halifax. (Photo - BOB BROWN)

expo67

70 countries bring the world to Montreal

Universal Man on display

A Picasso picture, a futuristic automobile, an underwater house, a Polar city, a dazzling film extravaganza, a Grecian column, an advanced breed of cow—the scope of Expo's theme pavilions will be all encompassing.

From the primitive huts of Neolithic man to the super city of the 21st century, man's world, past, present, and future will be put on view in Montreal when the Universal World Exhibition opens in April 1967.

More than 70 countries will bring the world to Montreal in their own pavilions. Expo's theme pavilions will transcend national frontiers, and even space and time, to present the Exhibition's theme, "Man and His World."

The theme buildings, cost an estimated \$40,000,000, and will combine drama and serenity, fear and hope.

Nothing less than the universal man will be on show.

Exhibits will reveal what he has done with the atom, electronics, with his land and cities, and what he has done and probably will do with himself.

Art perhaps best expresses the human spirit. Expo has brought together one of the most outstanding collections of paintings in history in a modern museum at the entrance of the Exhibition. Museums lending pieces for the International Fine Art Exhibit include Leningrad's Hermitage, London's National Gallery and Paris' Louvre.

Works of the Renaissance masters, Rembrandt, the French Impressionists, the American abstractionists including Jackson Pollock and of Oriental and primitive artists will be exhibited. The theme of the exhibit will be "Man the Creator."

An outdoor International Exhibition of Contemporary Sculpture with works from Rodin to the present will add a modern dimension to the sub-theme "Man the Creator."

Man and his universe will also be shown through the prism of the photographer's art. An international committee has selected 400

photographs by the world's best photographers to be exhibited at a site near the museum. More than 40,000 proofs from the four corners of the earth were submitted for the photographic exhibit.

Between 15 and 20 internationally-recognized industrial design schools will complete the Man the Creator theme.

Few spectacles at the World Exhibition will surpass "Labyrinth" for sheer excitement. Revolutionary film techniques more dizzying than Cinerama's roller coaster will be screened in a concrete building as cavernous as a Gothic cathedral. In one chamber viewers will be elevated to a ramp 40 feet above the floor where they will view images on a 60-foot screen in front of them and simultaneously a projection on an equally vast screen below. It is being produced by Canada's award winning National Film Board.

In a second huge chamber film will play on five screens at once. Sound effects are calculated to evoke a series of moods; fear, joy, awe, and wonder.

Camera men, some of the world's finest, have scoured the globe since early 1965 for film. "Labyrinth's" hero is Man himself.

"Labyrinth's" pace will be fast, its images and sound effects startling; and its designer does not recommend it for those with weak hearts.

More sedate than "Labyrinth" is the conical-shaped pavilion housing the sub-theme "Man in The Community." The exhibit in the tranquil surroundings of pools and gardens provocatively examines the prime result of modern technology, the interdependence of man in The City.

Guides wearing folk costumes will greet visitors to a glittering "Citerama," and exhibit of the myriad beauties of the ideal city. They will then enter "The Enchanted City" where in a floating theatre the adventures of city living will be screened.

Dynamic tableaux, innumerable exhibits on urban life, and

optical effects will illustrate the results of the "knowledge explosion" in education and in communications. A puppet show and various tableaux will tell of the rapid ascendancy of mechanical power over manpower and its sociological implications.

From the problems of the indi-

Second of Two Reports

As preparations continued for the 1967 World's Fair in Montreal last month, campus newspaper editors from across the country - including The Gazette's Editor-in-Chief Tim Foley were invited to tour the Fair site. This week, The Gazette presents the second half of a report on Expo '67.

vidual city the visitor moves across a bridge over a pond and garden to the "World City," reproducing on a universal scale the same tensions, fears, and hopes found in all cities. Viewers will also be given a glimpse of what the super-city of the 21st century will look like.

In the last hall of "Man In The Community" an animated cartoon shows that it is difficult to live in the city, but it is worth the effort.

In a smaller pavilion adjoining the spectacle of the city the visitor will encounter a realistic exhibit on "Man and His Health." By means of live actors, films, graphics, and actual clinics and laboratories he will see: a typical open heart surgery situation with the assistance of a heart lung machine; the use of an artificial kidney, brain surgery; aid to an unborn infant; and the readaption of amputees with actual amputees demonstrating how they learn to use their artificial limbs.

Situated on Ile Sainte-Helene on the St. Lawrence River are the "Man and Life" four exhibit areas that make up Expo's "Man the Explorer" sub-theme. Architecturally bold and daring and as flamboyant as clipper ships, the pavilions are devoted to "Man and the Oceans," "Man and the Polar Regions," "Man, His Planet and Space," and "Man and Life."

"Man and the Oceans" will evoke the fascination and the ad-

venture that the sea has held for men from the ancient Phoenicians to the nuclear submariner of today. Besides an aquarium, an underwater house designed by the famous French oceanographer Yves Cousteau will be housed in the building. Aquanauts and underwater exploratory vehicles

space research.

Attention is also drawn to the population explosion, a simple exhibit terrifying in its implications, that shows the earth's population increasing at the rate of better than one a second.

Man himself does not escape the modern explorers. Do you want to know what makes you tick? How your body is built? How your brain works? These questions are realistically answered in the "Man and Life" pavilion, part of the Explorer complex, in which man returns from space to the microcosm of a living cell.

Upon entering the "Man and Life" pavilion the visitor walks into a prototype of one of his own cells, his building block spectacularly magnified one-million times; he examines its nucleus and the many other tiny particles associated with the chemistry of the body.

Ascending to another floor by escalator he sees his physical communications network by a large illuminated model of basic nerve cells, the neurons. A "stop-frame" cine-film will show a neuron or nerve cell actually growing.

Besides, there will be a large transparent and illuminated model of the human brain. Will scientific wizardry dehumanize man? Will machines gain control? Or will science lead man to a new Golden Era in history? An effort to answer these vital questions is made in the fantastic pavilion called "Man The Producer."

A huge, unconventionally designed three-storied building, the "Man The Producer Pavilion" is located in the upstream section of Ile Notre-Dame at a focal point of the Expo 67 site.

At one point in the pavilion stands a huge 24-foot cubical box made entirely of plate glass and semi reflecting mirrors. With strong lights inside, it creates a mirror-like effect giving multiple images of the objects inside the box, stretching away into infinity. One of the

things inside the box? - a specially designed car for the future by Alfa Romeo of Italy.

Expo's largest theme pavilion is allocated to "Man the Provider", located on a veritably pastoral setting of more than seven acres. It comes to grips with the challenge of feeding the world's exploding population through the mechanization of agriculture, and soil, crop, and animal improvement.

In the centre of this vast area is the Sun Acre, on an island separated by canals where crops will actually grow.

A fully mechanized modern dairy and modern egg laying plant, the improvement of herds by cross breeding, and animal disease control are only a few

highlights of the innumerable agricultural exhibits. Expo 67 has literally brought the farm to the city.

Very much a part of Expo's theme is the DuPont Auditorium where distinguished scientists and scholars, including a number of Nobel Prize winners, will elaborate on the complexities of "Man and His World" in a series of 27 lectures. Besides these major lectures, known as the "Noranda lectures", to be delivered before invited audiences derived from international conferences scheduled for the Montreal area in 1967, Expo has planned an ambitious scientific program for the Du Pont Auditorium. "Insight 67", a series of outstanding scientific films from around

the world will be screened in the auditorium throughout the 26 weeks of the exhibition. Nations exhibiting at Expo, private industry and universities and scientific agencies are co-operating in the organization of "Insight 67."

Never before has "Man and His world" come under such close scrutiny as it has in the Expo theme pavilions. The visitor will come away with a heightened awareness of his fellow man whether he be a desert nomad, a Park Avenue cliff dweller, an Eskimo on the hunt, a farmer in India. The community of mankind will be on show.

And finally he will leave with new insight into himself, who he is, and who he ought to be in the amazing world that is the 20th century.



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SAM: French?
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Exemption: only for those who hold Master's or Doctorate Degrees in 1967.

TO APPLY: It is preferred that you send, in advance of the examination, Application Form CSC 100 (available at the Placement Office) to the CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION OF CANADA, UNIVERSITY RECRUITMENT, OTTAWA 4, ONTARIO. It will be possible also to complete an Application Form at the examination.

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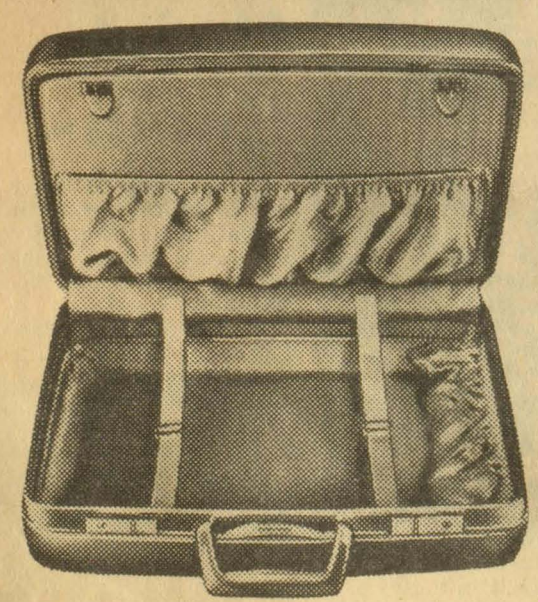
to be held on OCTOBER 19 at 7:00 P.M., ROOM 302, SIR JAMES DUNN BLDG. (SCIENCES)

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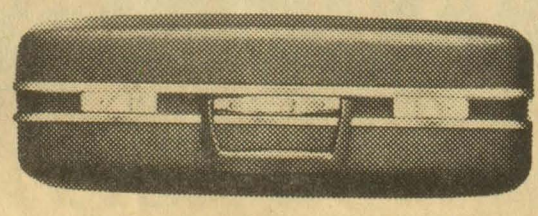


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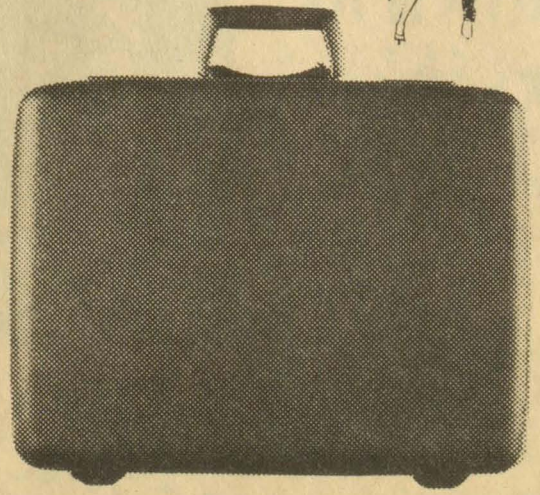
New Samsonite Debonair is available in seven styles and six new fashion colours. And the colours are infused into the shell to eliminate any possibility of peeling or blistering. Other features include recessed frame with tongue-and-groove seal to protect contents from damp and dust, inset locks to prevent accidental opening or damage in baggage



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the campus

Post grad Meds to meet

The postgraduate division of Dalhousie University's Faculty of Medicine will sponsor a two-day course on medical aspects of renal disease on Oct. 21 and 22 at the Victoria General Hospital. Special lecturer for the course will be Dr. Lionel McLeod, associate professor of medicine at the University of Alberta, who will participate in discussions at all presentations during the course.

On Oct. 21, in the Tumor Clinic Conference Room of the VG, Dr. D.T. Janigan will lecture on the functional anatomy of the nephron, Dr. McLeod will discuss renal tubular function and Dr. S.E. York will speak on urinary calculi.

In the afternoon Dr. McLeod will lecture on renal failure, dialysis demonstration and problems of chronic dialysis—medical and sociological. This will be followed by a one-hour discussion period, led by Dr. McLeod.

On Oct. 22, four talks will be given. Dr. S.J. Shane will discuss hypertension and the kidney, Dr. G. Pineo will speak on drugs and the kidney, Dr. W.P. Warren will lecture on pyelonephritis and Dr. A.J. MacLeod will speak on vascular nephritis.

Mr. Justice Coffin joins Board of Governors

Dalhousie University's Board of Governors has announced the appointment to the board of Mr. Justice T. H. Coffin, as the representative of the United Church of Canada, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Dr. A.B. Campbell.

School in 1929, Mr. Justice Coffin was a member of the legal firm of Coffin, Blois, and Hicks before his appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in November 1961.

He was a member of Halifax City Council from 1942 to 1946 and deputy mayor in 1945.

Caplan to lecture Oct. 6-7

Dr. Hyman Caplan, acting director, department of psychiatry, at Montreal Children's Hospital, will give a series of lectures from Oct. 6 to 7. The lectures, which are sponsored by Dalhousie University's department of psychiatry, will be held in the Halifax Infirmary auditorium.

On Oct. 6, Dr. S. Caplan will speak on modern trends in child psychiatry. On Friday morning, (Oct. 7) he will give a case presentation and discuss some aspects of parent-child guidance in child psychiatry.

Dr. Caplan will also give a lecture to residents, third-year medical students and clinical clerks in the Child Guidance Clinic.

Appoint residence heads

The appointment of A. L. Foote, professor of law, as new Dean of Men's Residence at Dalhousie University, has been announced by Dr. H. D. Hicks, president.

An assistant to the Dean of Men's Residence, and an assistance to the Dean of Women have also been appointed.

Prof. Foote, a native of Merigomish, obtained his BA and LLB from Dalhousie, his BCL from Oxford and an LL.M from Michigan University.

Alan R. Andrews, of Dalhousie's English department, will act as assistant to Prof. Foote

for the coming academic year. An MA graduate in English and philosophy from the University of Leeds, he has also done graduate work in the theatre and is associated with the Dalhousie Drama Workshop.

Miss Beverley J. Wilson, assistant professor of pharmacy will act as assistant to Miss Christine Irvine, Dean of Women for the 1966-67 academic year. She obtained her BSc and MSc in pharmacy from the University of Saskatchewan and is now working towards her PhD in pharmaceutical chemistry.

Dr. Crosby appointed professor emeritus

The appointment of Dr. H. S. Crosby as professor emeritus has been announced by Dr. Henry D. Hicks, president of Dalhousie University.

Born in Hebron, Yarmouth County, he received his early education in Halifax and obtained his DDS from Dalhousie in 1923.

Dr. Crosby was appointed to the part-time staff of the Faculty of Dentistry in 1924 as a lecturer in juris-prudence and continued in this post until 1940. After war service, he returned in 1948, lecturing in dental ethics and two years later was appointed an associate profes-

or in operative dentistry. In 1952 he became a professor in operative dentistry and in demonstration in the operative infirmary, as well as a lecturer in dental ethics and economics.

Dr. Crosby reached retirement age in 1962 but agreed to remain on staff. He retired at the completion of the 1965-66 academic year.

He served with the Canadian Army Dental Corps during the war, from which he retired as a lieutenant-colonel. In addition to his membership in the Halifax County Dental Association and the Nova Scotia Dental Association, he is also a Fellow of the International College of Dentists.



The end of a perfect evening. A lingering goodbye at Chapel Bay.

Company looks for recruits

The Company of Young Canadians is looking for recruits. There are no age limitations, although most volunteers will normally be over 18.

There are no educational or employment requirements.

Volunteers are invited to training on the basis of a written application form, letters of reference, tests and conversations

with people associated with the Company.

While a volunteer will be expected to use his initiative to employ the resources of the community in which he is working, he will not be left entirely to his own devices. When the volunteer is in the field, he will be able to call on the regional staff of the Company for assistance and support.

Gowie is acting director of School of Physical Education

Dr. Kenneth D. Gowie, director of athletics and physical education at Dalhousie University, has been appointed associate professor of physical education and acting director of the university's new School of Physical Education, Dr. Henry D. Hicks, the president, announced yesterday.

The appointment comes two months after the university announced it would offer a four-year course leading to the degree of Bachelor of Physical Education.

Prof. Gowie, who will remain director of athletics, expects to have initially a staff of seven qualified teachers in the school.

Prof. Gowie, who joined Dalhousie in 1962, said there had been a considerable change in the physical education and athletic program at the university in the last four years. Students had taken great interest in athletics and recreation, and a lot of credit was due to the administration for its concern and foresight and attitude towards the general welfare of students.

So far said Prof. Gowie, 10 applications for enrolment in the new school had been received. "This appears to be a small number, but it is reasonable in view of the fact that the establishment of the school was finally approved only this summer.

"In any event, we expect more applications, and we will still accept them," said Prof. Gowie.

The four-year degree course is being offered by the Faculty of Health Professions with the cooperation of the Faculties of Arts and Science, and Medicine, and the athletics department will play an integral role in the program.

Emphasis will be placed on a broadly-based course which will ensure that a student be given depth in a subject of Arts and Science in order that he or she might have adequate qualifications to teach an academic subject as well as physical education or health. Students taking the degree program will take 11 courses in Arts and Science, with additional courses in anatomy, physiology, kinesiology and motor learning, organization and administration of physical education, the history and theory of physical education, and measurement and appraisal in physical education.

Prof. Gowie, a native of Sarnia, Ont., was educated in London, Ont., and during the Second World War served with the RCNVR in Halifax and the North Atlantic. He got his BA degree from the University of Western Ontario in 1949 and his MA at New York University, where he specialized in recreation education.

His background in physical education and recreation is extensive. He served with the YMCA in London, Ont., in 1936-40 and 1945-49, where he was successively fellowship, boys' work, and community boys' work secretary.

What's a Pussycat?

Code name for educators

By Canadian University Press

What's a Pussycat? Any dictionary will tell you it's a carnivorous mammal long domesticated and kept by man as a pet or for catching rats and mice.

But ask the question during an education debate these days, and you'll get a slightly different answer.

Pussycat has taken on a new meaning in educational circles during the last month or so because it is the unlikely name adopted by a select group of men who are now taking the lead in the country's biggest industry and most crucial public field.

Education. The handful of men, choosing their code name because they operate most effectively in the dark alleys of education research and political mobility, are bent upon improving education systems by applying the most recently-developed techniques in management and technology.

The Pussycats, revealed to the Canadian public last month for the first time, have already established an immediate goal: an interprovincial Canadian Office of Education which would link education with the economic community.

It is their hope that such an office could keep pace with social development in Canada so that our school system won't ever again serve society's needs as poorly as they now feel it does.

Who are the Pussycats? They are educators and researchers like Donald H. MacLaren 45, a brilliant, blind staff sociologist for Air Canada; Clare Westcott, executive assistant to Ontario education minister William Davis, and Davis himself; John J. Deutsch, chairman of the Economic Council of Canada and Dr. R.W.B. Jackson, head of the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.

Some of them come from industry; from Union Carbide of Canada Ltd., Bell Telephone Co.

of Canada, Aluminum Co. of Canada Ltd., International Nickel Co. of Canada Ltd., and International Business Machines Co. Ltd.

How did they become involved in the future of education in Canada?

In February, 1965, The Pussycats approached Ontario education minister William Davis, who agreed to create a committee to explore the idea of establishing a joint relationship between industry and education on information systems.

This liaison committee set up task forces which were charged with:

• Designing a system by which success in school could be related in a meaningful way to success in employment;

• Examining industrial training policies procedures and objectives and relating these to secondary school curriculums.

• Studying the design of management information systems, which included a look at business simulations and management games, and

• Assisting the Economic Council of Canada in its study

of manpower skill needs to 1970. Out of these projects has developed the Pussycats' push for a Canadian Office of Education, an expensive, scientifically designed system for constant communication between such groups as students, teachers, guidance counsellors, industry managers, education administrators and researchers.

The basic idea behind such an office is that it would replace the current system which employs techniques until a crisis forces change. Such an office would operate on the theory that constant feedback of information among all these groups would lead to constant modification and updating of education.

It is anticipated that such an office would operate partly on a regional basis with five main sections; the Maritimes, Quebec, Ontario, the Prairies and British Columbia.

Why has industry, or certain segments of industry, suddenly become prominent in the initiative to modernize Canadian education?

A dramatic explanation for this

question can be found in the annals of Air Canada, which has been facing stiff competition, has had to face a situation in which technical and management techniques change rapidly.

But high school graduates applying for jobs with the Crown corporation lacked up-to-date knowledge of physics and chemistry and couldn't speak correctly or compose intelligible sentences.

From there, it is not difficult to see why industry has begun to take a deepening interest in the approach taken by government toward education in Canada. And also how the Pussycats have come to seize a leadership role in education.

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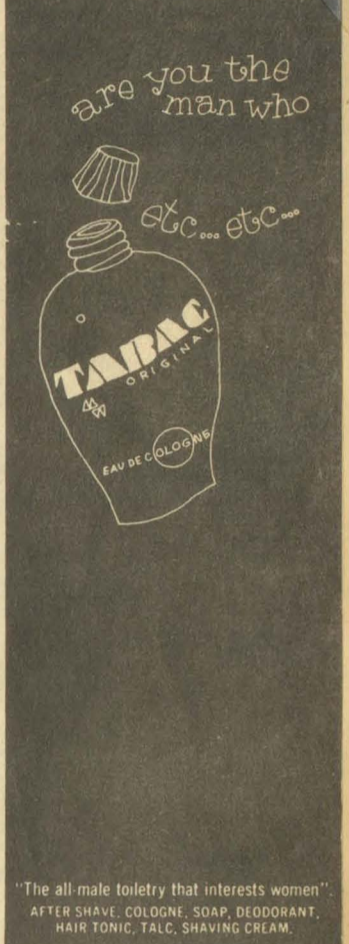
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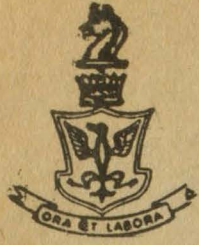
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The Dalhousie Gazette

CANADA'S OLDEST COLLEGE NEWSPAPER
Published by the Dalhousie Students' Union
Halifax, Nova Scotia, 429-1144. Printed by
The Dartmouth Free Press, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia
Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Dept.
Ottawa, and for payment of postage in Cash.

Editorials printed in the Dalhousie Gazette express the individual opinions
of staff writers, or the Editors. This must be noted in all reprints.

Volume 98, NO. 5 Halifax, Nova Scotia, October 6, 1966

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Efficiency - a dirty word

The machine -- known as the executive of student council -- continues to roll on, flattening everything before it.

Monday council meetings thus far have borne a closer resemblance to a presidential press conference than a student forum.

In fact, it would be difficult to imagine better type casting than: president, John Young, as LBJ; Randy Smith as Robert MacNamara; George Monroe as Dean Rusk and Peter Crawford as Hubert Humphrey.

The tragic part of the whole affair is that the power elite believes it is acting in the best interest of the unwashed masses. They hammer out student policy in John Young's office, and then carry it to council for rubber stamping.

The process is fast and efficient. It may seem strange to fault a student organization for efficiency but that is this council's mortal sin.

Put in a simplified form, the credo of John Young's regime could be stated: "If it isn't producing tangible results 110 per cent of the time and making a profit, throw it out."

You begin to understand things a little better if you examine the make up of the executive. President Young was last year's very efficient treasurer, and in some ways he has never abdicated the role. Add to this Randy Smith, the 1966-67 treasurer, who as the number two financial man "has to try harder."

Behind the scenes and not part of the council is John Graham the full time student administrator. Mr. Graham is paid a salary by the student union to control illegal spend-

ing by its organizations. The process is known as "internal control." As he explains it, the aim is to assure that "student union affairs will be run in a more business-like manner."

Mr. Graham does an excellent job and has never attempted to direct student council policy. He does not even attend their meetings. The point is that the last thing this year's executive needs is another voice in the wings calling for efficiency.

Of course the blame for council's dismal showing can not be placed entirely at the feet of the executive.

There is an unwritten law in student politics that an executive will expand its authority to fill any power vacuum left by its council. There is a vacuum.

At last Monday's meeting there were some rumblings but nothing came of it. Commerce rep John McKillop and education rep 'Suddsy' Clark led the dissent. However, they received little support from the remainder of council. The meekness of the majority of council was clearly reflected in the vote which withdrew financial support of WUSC. Eight members, including the Young hard liners, turned thumbs down. Three rebels voted against the motion and six others abstained.

These six voters could have granted WUSC a reprieve, but after more than two hours of debate they could not make a decision.

Perhaps the executive's methods are justified?

Perhaps there is merit in promising positions on committees (Fall Festival) before council has a chance to make appointments?

Theatre becomes respectable

Tuesday, October 4, 1966. The Dean has supported it; the president has sympathized with it; at last the faculty has approved it.

Dalhousie will offer a degree course in drama. It has been accepted in principle by the faculty members. Aside from this day being a very exciting one to drama students and professors in particular October 4 has great significance for the university at large. Acceptance of this programme has redefined the meaning of a university.

Doctor Bevan, head of the English department supported this programme. He has a voice in faculty discussion but only one vote. Last week he was unsure of his ability to push it through; "I can't tell whether I can or not."

Four years of work hung in the balance. Doctor John Ripley started a drama workshop as an adjunct to the English 9 course in 1963. The only space provided was the Halliburton room at King's, the only instructor Doctor Ripley himself. Susan Vallance was added to the staff in '64 and the workshop people were given a house on South Street.

Last year Professor Lionel Lawrence joined the staff and more degree courses were given. This year four credit courses are offered.

One cannot begin to describe the tremendous vitality that has and is being injected into the bloodstream of the college. In a few years Doctor Ripley has laid the foundation for the most exciting theatre venture east of Montreal. Ripley, Lawrence, and now Andrews are reactivating the theatrical world at Dal.

Lectures were delivered, demonstrations given, and productions staged in order to inspire confidence in the programme. The task was phenomenal. To convince a board that physics or chemistry has some value is relatively easy. Everybody knows it. Science is the thing.

Drama is different. Not only must one point out that Arts

students are interested but one must show that dentists love drama, lawyers want theatre, and scientists will attend productions. No one asks if five thousand people came to see a physics demonstration; the question seems irrelevant. To suggest that it is equally irrelevant with regards to drama is heresy.

Added to this one must show that drama courses interest great numbers of students. This again was difficult. Apparently Professor Bennet's drama course was as well attended twenty years ago with a smaller student population as the four courses given today. In spite of this the faculty recognizes its validity.

The results of an experiment in physics are immediately obvious; the value of a new surgical technique is self evident results of dramatic experiments are much more subtle. Drama doesn't serve a strictly utilitarian function. New ideas often can't be labelled, labelled, and documented. Science has been worshipped as a god far too long.

The university has taken a major step forward by accepting the new drama programme. Humanities need not replace science; it is enough that they be accepted as equals. Realization of this hope seems near.

There is still the Board of Governors that have to be met and convinced. Even behind that is the university grants commission. There are a lot of different bodies that have something to say about the programme. Theatre is an academically sound, very respectable and exciting discipline that is satisfying a real need in the area. The problems that can be raised in a theatre production are those being raised in other departments of the university. There is a significant difference however. The major social political problems can reach far more people both in and out of the university setting by means of theatre. It is in the interest of the student body in particular and the community at large that final approval be given to the programme as quickly as possible.

In Perspective

The flabby body politic ...

By DENIS de ROUEMENT

Are you bored with students politics? Does it seem to you that the Arts annex is more a sandbox of shortsighted pinheads than a University centre? Will students government always be the same clique skipping around the same circles, building the same wet sand castles; tripping each other with their representative feet and feeling out opinion with their toes? The answer is yes.

Before falling into the Council-Gazette flea ring of petty squabbles let's clarify our position. It's time for the Student Council to see itself as it really is; the breeze of reality might be refreshing.

A few seconds at any Council meeting will convince you that the worst problem of the Student Government is the student governors. They have already muddled

NOTE

M. de Rouement is an exchange student to Dalhousie from the Sorbonne. He is preparing for his political science doctoral here. The Gazette has contracted de Rouement as it's political correspondent on campus during the year.

the means and the ends; the meeting table is no longer a forum for opinion, it is a springboard, or rather a petulant little jump board to self-importance.

What is this student council? It's really not very much; a few young students whose limited verbal dialogue is spiced with "universal accessibility" "student syndicalism" and an occasional "power play" and "pressure gap" for balance; and whose limited intellectual interest has never been stretched to understand these terms. If it had they

wouldn't be wasting their time over the ossified table of Student Council ambitions.

Surely the council members know that their value as representatives is zero; if they don't and were willing to foray beyond the frontiers of the canteen, anyone would tell them.

Consider the fee-hike battle, which presented the "in-group" (as science rep, P. Roy styles himself and colleagues) with fine television exposure, but left us behind as the poorest students in Canadian history.

Or the Student Union Building problem which sent John-John Young and a phalanx of student government heavies touring the continent and providing an example of student government at its finest; the exponents of diatribe rhetoric were able to indulge their television personalities, without really interfering very much in realities; luckily construction on the SUB proceeds as

announced five years ago.

Please don't misinterpret the point; we don't object to the members of Council striking a little pose in the canteen at noon hour; or even in refusing to open a window to destroy the image of "back-room politics in smoke-filled rooms". We do object to Councils hiding from reality and pretending to be important; and worse, bothering other people at the same time.

It wouldn't be so bad if they didn't take themselves so seriously; the strange thing is that they don't see themselves like this at all, even at home at night. It should be obvious that if they can't be effective as representatives of concerned student opinion then they should limit their goals to their ability.

This apparently limits Council to a clearing house for the annual student fee; of this amount, all but 35 cents on the dollar is frozen for the Athletic department, and

SUB fund. Of this remainder, salaries, and commitments (Pharos, Winter Carnival, Gazette etc) limit the sphere of effective decision making to about the price of a donut (-plain-) in the canteen.

What then should these goals be. At present they seem to lean towards anything ending in "Carnival" (indeed there was a movement last week to preserve WUSC by pretending to be World University Student Carnival). Let's broaden them to include the word reality.

Let's stop fooling ourselves; representation by proclamation is a waste of good paper when no-one even reads the proclamations. Student Councils strongest base is ego and fantasy; if its members would try listening instead of talking they might get hold of some facts to keep them on the ground.

HALIFAX: mecca for surfing set

By DENIS de ROUEMENT

Beneath the crisp Autumn branches of "le quartier" mingled a cross current of searching humanity, begging for definition yet escaping definition, fighting for identity and yet casting its aside. This enigmatic kaleidoscope of human life, teeming with the exuberance of questing youth buried deep within the megalopolis is the left bank of Halifax and the time is today.

The intellectual panorama stretching beneath the towering figure of Sir Walter Scott and the immortal bronze of that kilted bard Bobby Burns is witness to the constant interchange of travelling hipsters, disenchanted hipsters; the travelling halucogenation from the four corners of the earth groping for the key to why they are here.

And why, might we ask the leader of tomorrow in the park, are you here? Our answer bares the essence and life blood of this University community, the atmosphere that pervades "le quartier": not a tableau of hopes for the future but a collage of academic rejects. Let's follow one of these young rejects on an idyllic stroll beginning with a cafe-au-lait at Diana Sweets, along the scenic arm dotted with varicolored billowing spinners that seem to say "Nova Scotia", and later to an evening at le Theatre Capital.

On to the bustling concrete

steps the tartan clad demoiselle, with sensuous limbs (warped no more than a charming fraction by the invigorating Maritime air) artfully concealed beneath a subtle blue "Isle 'o Sky" U-line kilt, juxtaposed against the magnificent poplar lined avenues by a brown "Strech-Tex" jersey, highlighted by pouty little "neoprene Busti-Boosters" by After Six. And as a catharsis, highlighting the golden brown hushpuppies that say so emphatically "This is the Maritimes" a meaningful set of Bobbie-socks" by Teeni-Bopper Inc. with a daredevilish little red strip lethally near the top.

Continuing later toward the gates of "le Theatre" known to the Quartiers community as Place Cinematique we stop for a moment in the Lord Nelson Mall, perhaps best remembered sometime ago as scene to the traditional Ball at the Mall; past the appreciative glances of the Spring Garden "Boulevardiers (even the name has a surrealistic ring)" and perhaps resting for a few moments with the refreshing "big-beat" of Pat Boon at Frams "Disco-Centre" and with note board boldly huddled against her breast before faring again that never ending voyage.

Watch closely next for the next episode in the life of the travelling intellectual.



By DENIS de ROUEMENT
Gazette
Political Reporter

Origin of the Universe

Universe solved: $\infty \div \sqrt{-2} = \text{god}$

The three theories which attempt to solve the problem of the origin of the universe are all eventually concerned with the nature of time.

The Bondi-Gold-Hoyle theory which holds that matter is constantly created at some point and the total density of matter in unchanging, for example, works only if we suppose the universe's existence is restricted to an unlimited set of finite time intervals.

Richard Schlegel, a professor of physics at Michigan State University, in 1964 demonstrated that the steady-state cosmology, existing for an infinite time, would end up with infinite number of atoms.

And the trouble with that, Schlegel points out in his paper, is the order of infinity.

The number of atoms you get is not a countable infinity, but an infinity equal to the number of points in the universe.

Since it is clearly impossible to have one atom for each point, Schlegel uses a universe limited in past time to an unlimited, but not infinite, number of time units.

What he means is that the steady-state universe must have a limited past time span - once, it did not exist.

Schlegel's proof, published in Philosophy of Science, January, 1965, shows first that an infinite past time produces a second order infinity of atoms.

If each atom in the steady-state universe occupies one atom space, then the number of atom spaces is an increasing

exponential function of the time.

If you like, we can say the number of atom spaces which now exist equals 2 raised to the power of the number of time intervals which have elapsed since the beginning of time.

Now, for an infinitely old universe, the number of atom spaces will be 2 raised to the power of at least the first order of infinity.

Earlier this century, George Cantor defined the first order of infinity as the number of natural numbers, 1, 2, 3, 4, . . .

This number is equal to the total of all rational numbers, but is less than the number of real numbers or the number of points on a line.

Real numbers included the natural and rational numbers along with those which cannot be expressed as pi or e.

Pi is a non-repeating decimal which begins 3.1417 . . . and carries on to an infinite number of decimal places.

It cannot be expressed as a rational number.

Cantor shows that if you pair each of the natural and rational numbers with a real number, you can always write another real number.

The number of real numbers is the second order of infinity.

Cantor also shows that any number, greater than 1, raised to the first order of infinity is equal to at least to the second order of infinity.

1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...
3	2	1	2	1	2	1	...
4	1	2	1	2	1	2	...
5	2	1	1	2	2	1	...
6	2	2	1	1	1	1	...
	2	1	1	2	1	2	...

DESIGNATE EACH PRODUCT of a doubling atom space with a 1 or a 2 so each space is represented by an infinite series of 1 and 2. In the same way Cantor constructed his second order infinity: you can show the number of atoms after infinite time is a second order infinity.

1	0.7	4	7	5	0	1	...
2	0.8	3	9	1	4	2	...
3	0.5	3	9	6	2	1	...
4	0.3	9	6	4	0	0	...
5	0.8	2	6	8	4	6	...
6	0.5	7	4	1	1	3	...
	0.5	7	5	9	2	1	...

GEORGE CANTOR, THE INFINITY MAN, showed that however many real numbers you wrote down and match up to the natural numbers, you could always generate a new real number by drawing a diagonal through the matrix and choosing terms not on the diagonal. So we get 0.5 (not 7) 7 (not 3) 5 (not 9) and so on. The number at the bottom is the new one.

Schlegel uses an isomorphic proof to prove his thesis.

When an atom space doubles, he says, its doubling can be represented as a combination of two paths, designated 1 and 2.

Thus the first atom space becomes two spaces, designated as space 1 and space 2.

Space 1 doubles to become 11 and 12.

Suppose this doubling continues an infinite number of times.

Each atom can be represented by an infinite series of 1 and 2.

Writing these series in a matrix, Schlegel proves you can always write a new series by drawing a diagonal through the matrix and using for each term in your new series the number which is not the number in the diagonal crosses.

This is isomorphic with Cantor's proof of the existence of the second order infinity.

The result is a second order infinity of atomspaces, and therefore a number of atoms equal to a number of points in the universe.

Schlegel, in attempting to resolve this contradiction, uses the model of the universe developed by Michigan State mathematics professor Paul Axt.

The Axt model supposes that there are a first order of infinity atoms in the universe. Counting back into time, and halving this number for each

past time assumption, which is impossible.

Therefore, says Schlegel, we must conclude that the number of past time units though unlimited, is not infinite.

The steady-state theory is usually regarded as a nice way out of explaining the creation of the universe.

But Schlegel's proof shows the steady-state cosmos cannot be infinitely old, but must at some point have entered time already created, or have been created at some point in time.

If it was, how can there be an infinite amount of matter now? Schlegel leaves the question open.

"It would seem that the answer to this problem must lie either in reference to some domain or being that is properly outside of time, or in acceptance of an essentially subjective origin for the concept of time."

THE UBYSSÉY
University of British Columbia

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor,
In response to your last issue's news story on the position of WUSC at Dal, I feel it necessary to add a few details to Miss Gillingwater's information coverage.

I am definitely not criticizing the organization itself, (having served on the committee at the end of last year) and strongly back Yazer in his interpretation of the intangible benefits of WUSC. However, "Yazer says wait". Wait for what? Wait for the same type of inept handling of this valuable organization as has been witnessed at Dalhousie since the present chairman has been "defending the organization".

No one can argue with Yazer when it comes to the program of WUSC on this campus. But for him to cite the book drive as one of his pet projects is sheer lunacy. After all, who made the posters, distributed them, collected the books, and conferred with WUSC delegates from other Metro campuses? Was it Yazer?

Bill Kerr,
Arts II

Story of Bible: three hour drama on church ruin

By DAVID DAY Associate Editor

YORK, England - Shortly after 8 o'clock on a cold, damp evening last month God appeared in a window of the 700-year-old ruins of St. Mary's Abbey Church in this Medieval city. Almost four hours later, the world came to an end.

More than 2,000 spectators viewed these startling events in a drama that portrays the whole story of the world, beginning before the Creation and ending after the world has ceased to be. The occasion was the opening performance here of the "Mystery Plays Cycle" staged nightly for three weeks and forming part of York's Triennial Festival of the Arts, which concluded July 3.

Only one side and parts of the back and front of the once-entirely abbey, erected about 1250 as a Benedictine Monastery are still standing. But this rough stone skeleton affords an ideal location for the mystery plays.

Wooden staging was erected within the ruins; the mouth of Hell at one end of the setting, and Calvary at the other. Overlooking the stage from the gaping windows of the abbey, is Heaven. Around the open side of the ruins three tiers of seating were erected for the theatre audiences. Most seats were reserved for the three weeks of performances before opening night.

As part of the festival, another mystery play was performed each day at 6 p. m. This was Noah's Ark and the story of the Flood. The wooden float representing the ark was wheeled to King's Square near York Minster, the Commonwealth's largest church, and the biblical pageant was presented.

Forty-eight different "York mysteries" relating a continuous story have survived from the 14th century. Since then, they have been carefully assembled and studied. Though based on Old Testament and New Testament themes, the plays were originally performed by the guilds of trade unions of the period. Their authorship has never been determined though York historians believe monks may have written them about 1350.

Originally, the entire cycle of plays was produced in one day, usually Corpus Christi Day, which this year fell on June 9. The performance would begin at dawn, the creation of light, and conclude at twilight, with the "End of the World".

York's Canon J. S. Purvis says the plays "are one of the greatest treasures of the English language... (and) one of the noblest works of the English spirit."

The style is simple and direct. The costumes and lighting amid the huge, abbey ruins produce a dramatic effect. Little wonder the plays have won international acclaim.

During the performance it attended, the weather contributed appropriate sound effects. At the start of the scene on Calvary the sky was pierced by thunder and lightning, followed by a rain shower.

Even without the "mystery plays" York is a mecca for the tourist.

Almost 1,900 years ago, the Romans built a fort near here. Today, York is one of the few cities in the world with its city walls still standing. Almost three miles of stone abutments with walkways on top, enclose the original city of York. Most of the present walls were first constructed in 1250 though towers had been preserved from 300 AD.

Inside the walls, narrow streets - The Shambles, the Parent, Goodragate -- are surfaced with cobblestones and flanked by centuries - old shops and public houses with overhanging gables (upper floors).

From one of these gables you may shake hands with a neighbour across the street. Buy the delightful Yorkshire cheese-cakes and puddings in the bakery shops below. Visit Young's Hotel, the birthplace of Guy Fawkes, who later blew up the Parliament Buildings in London, some 280 miles to the south. Tour Rowntree's and Terry's the chocolate manufacturers with their principal plants here. On a recent Saturday evening, as usual, these medieval streets were crowded with motor cycles and shaggy haired youths while the Ruben Rats, an Amsterdam Trio, entertained in one of York's coffee houses.

For a city of 105,000 people, York is endowed to excess with churches - more than 80 of them. Some have fallen into disrepair, or have been converted to other uses. Yet, within the environs of this city are some of the outstanding churches of the English-speaking world.

The York Minster for example, is the largest church in the Commonwealth and certainly one of the most spacious in the world. Construction of the present Minster started in 1220. It was completed 252 years later. Additions and renovations have since been made.

Most outstanding feature of the Minster is the East window; 76 feet high, 32 feet broad with more than 2,000 square feet of wholly-coloured medieval glass. One of three stately towers contains a peal of 12 bells, while another tower houses an 11-ton bell, "Big Peter".

Three blocks away is St. Martin-le-Grand, an ancient church built about 1,000, though its tower was not completed until 1437. St. Martin's is one of the oldest churches in the Commonwealth.

Yorkshire society during the centuries required to construct this vast network of churches has been preserved in painstaking detail at the York Castle Museum - originally a women's prison - and one of several museums in the city.

Today, the building introduces the tourist to an awesome exhibition; the world's first reaper, a series of period rooms depicting household life from the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries with furniture, textiles and ornaments from these eras; collections of cameras and compasses, coin balances, 200 constables turn-of-wisdom, spinning, sewing, church alm boxes, hearths, churns and cheese presses.

In the same building, an "L" shaped cobblestone street epitomizing some of the present and much of the past of York and thousands of other, small English centers like it; house and shop fronts from the 19th century York completely reconstructed along the thoroughfare, stately carriages drawn by horses from the taxidermists shop, gas street lamps and Ye Olde English Tavern.

This dispatch was originally written for The Evening Telegram, St. John's, Nfld, Day, Law 111, spent several weeks in Europe last summer preparing travel stories for the Telegram.

WINNING BRIDGE

By Ray Jotcham

When leading from length standard American practise is to lead fourth-highest, Modern analysts, while respecting the contributions made to bridge theory by the old-time whist players, are now starting to promote the advantages of leading the third-highest card when holding an even number of cards in the suit, and leading the lowest when holding an odd number of cards in the suit. Once again, its foremost advantage is that it is a more informative lead than the good old fourth-best. Consider, for example, the following situation:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| S, 9 5 3 | S, 7 |
| H, 9 7 5 | H, 10 6 4 3 |
| D, A Q 10 8 | D, 7 6 4 3 |
| C, J 9 7 | C, A K 6 5 |

Against the final contract of 4S, West leads the club four, won by East with the club king, and declarer follows with the deuce. If the lead is from a four-card suit, East should cash a second club, and then switch to a heart. If the lead is from a five-card suit, it may cost East a valuable tempo to try and cash a second club. In the actual play, East led the club, and found declarer with the following holding:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------|
| S, A Q J 10 8 4 | D, K J 2 |
| H, K Q 2 | C, 2 |

Note that a heart switch would establish a second heart trick for the defense while West still had control of the trump suit. Declarer ruffed the club continuation, knocked out the king of trumps, and discarded the heart deuce on the diamonds, losing a club, a spade, and a heart, making his contract on the nose. If West had led the lowest from an odd number of cards in the suit, East could have diagnosed the situation immediately, and defeated the contract via a heart switch.

War pushers are not wanted

By JOHN EWING
The Ryersonian
Why can't they just let us forget the whole sorry affair? Perhaps you didn't notice it, but a few weeks ago two national magazines coincidentally published articles on war in general and the second world hysteria in particular. Canadian magazine, distributed by the Toronto Star, and the Southern Press chain, devoted several lead pages to alleged acts of heroism in the last major military effort. The little war reminders told us how a number of men gained the Victoria Cross. In Weekend magazine, distributed across the country by such newspapers as the Toronto Telegram, Raymond Collishaw reminisced about his part in both "great" wars. "There will always be war. Every bug in the garden fights," said Collishaw, an Air Vice-Marshal in World War II.

A COINCIDENCE
It was quite a coincidence, all right, that these two competing magazines should have articles concerning war on the same day. Or was it?
Both these publications, as well as most other major ones in this part of the world, have had a regular, if unadmitted, series of war articles which seem designed to remind us that war will always be with us and we might as well resign ourselves to the fact.
We don't need this kind of propaganda.
Even without it the onetime soldiers and forever militarists involved with such organizations as the Canadian Legion seldom miss an opportunity to remind all of the "debt" owed to them. Nobody seems to remember that if it wasn't for such men - on our side and the others - war would never have occurred at

The Author
John Ewing, one of the Department Editors of the Ryersonian, suggests in this comment that we should forget "the whole sorry affair" of wartime. The Ryersonian is published twice-weekly by Ryerson Polytechnical Institute, Toronto.
any time in any place.
As Buffy Saint-Marie told us in her song of The Universal Soldier: "Without him now could Hitler have condemned them at Dachau; without him Caesar would have stood alone."
"He's the one who gives his body as the weapon of the war. And without him all this killing can't go on."
MILITARISTS DETERMINED
But the militarists are determined the killing must indeed go on. We owe the con-

tinuation of our society to them, they tell us.
And we must be prepared to sacrifice our own bodies to their bidding as they attempt to justify their own world an actions by a repetition of the militarist past.
Perhaps there will always be war, as Mr. Collishaw tells us. But that doesn't mean we as a society should do everything we can to promote it.
And perhaps, just perhaps, if this world allowed a generation to grow up without hearing the words war, or heroism, or patriotism, we might be able to establish a world in which we are fit to live - not die.
A recent news item from New York might serve as illustration.
The Veterans of Foreign Wars held a parade along Fifth Ave. from 5 p.m. to midnight and much to their consternation many residents didn't cheer. They complained about the noise.

DEMANDED NAMES
The VFW saw the complaints as part of an un-American plot and demanded the names of all those who complained.
Commander - in - Chief Andy Borg said every Fifth Ave. resident should have been on the sidewalks cheering "in beads of being upstairs in their beds" and it was time Paul Revere rode again to awake Fifth Ave. and the country to its greatest danger since 1776.
Vice-Admiral Leland Lovette (Ret.) commented that Julia Ward Howe hadn't complained to city hall about being awakened by the tramp of marching boots. "Instead, she was inspired to write the lyrics of the 'Battle Hymn of the Republic'."
Indeed, one war apparently justifies a battle hymn which in turn justifies another war.

And so on.
But it has to end somewhere, or it will end us.
I know, I know; I'm an idealist. But the same certainly cannot be said for Mr. Collishaw, what with his "but in the garden" statement.
POWERS OF REASON
I'd prefer to think that man, with his supposed powers of reason, had risen somewhat in evolution from the lowly stature of a bug. It hardly seems justification for war, or anything else.
A famous soldier, whose name escapes me at the moment, once said something like this:
"I study the arts of war so my sons will study philosophy. My sons will study philosophy so their sons can study poetry."
Need anything more be said? We've had enough of devoting ourselves to the so-called arts. It's time for life.

Master's thesis is best seller

Hurried search to discover lone assassin

By ANTHONY HOWARD
London Observer Service

WASHINGTON - SOMEWHERE IN Washington a collection of photographs and X-ray plates has been hidden for almost three years. They were taken at Bethesda Naval Hospital on the night of Nov. 22, 1963, the day on which President John F. Kennedy was killed in Dallas, and were immediately handed over to the Secret Service. No one has seen them from that day to this.
What the photographs are known to show is the dead President's mutilated body, together with detailed X-ray examinations of his heart, his brain and parts of his abdomen. For two years and more, out of understandable feelings of respect and deference toward the Kennedy family, the photographs and the X-ray pictures have been allowed to lie in peace. Now, suddenly insistent, and in some cases strident, demands are being made for them to be submitted to independent examination, if not actually to be shown in public.
Curiously, the clamor comes both from those who uphold the Warren Commission findings and from those who have relentlessly attacked them since the day they were published. Only direct, hard evidence, both sides say, can put doubts at rest.

How has it happened? Earlier this year, when it became known that a new flood of books on the Dallas assassination was due to come on the market, most Americans seemed to feel merely a sense of irritation.
For the bulk of U.S. public opinion it was enough that a distinguished seven-man commission had deliberated on all the issues at stake for more than eight months and, at the end, had come up with a clear-cut answer rejecting any conspiracy theory and naming Lee Harvey Oswald as the lone assassin.
Today, however, it is the majestic Warren Commission itself that is in the dock rather than the lonely Oswald. The change has come about largely as a result of one book.

AN INDICEMENT
The indictment for this is what it turns out to be, comes from a young academic, Edward Jay Epstein, who two years ago started a Master's thesis at Cornell University. His project was the problem of how a government organization functions in an extraordinary situation without rules or precedents to guide it. Mr. Epstein, who is now a doctoral student at Harvard, decided to take the Warren Commission as his case history, apparently without realizing what he would stumble on. To the tale that he unfolds is a terrifying one of negligence and muddle.
Naturally, Mr. Epstein's book has to give some attention to what actually happened in Dallas that Friday morning 33 months ago - and one incident in particular is central to his thesis. His main concern throughout, however, is the adequacy of the investigation which followed, one that he brands "extremely superficial".
That, however, is scarcely the most disturbing charge he makes. Time and again the reader is brought back to the commission's dual purpose. Was the aim to ascertain and publish the facts, or was it to protect the U.S. national interest by dispelling rumors?

Of course, if all the rumors were untrue, as most of the commission members seem to have assumed from the beginning, there was no contradiction. The incompatibility in the two purposes could arise only if a damaging story on investigation proved to be supported by evidence.
Ironically, the commission was brought face to face with this conflict at the start of its inquiries. A report had been received that Oswald had been a paid informant of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Describ-

EDITORS NOTE
Two years ago, Edward Jay Epstein a student at Cornell University began searching for a topic for his Master's thesis in the area of government organizations and how they function in extraordinary situations without rules or precedents to guide them. He chose as his case history, the preparation of the Warren Commission Report. The product was a 151-page best-selling study (entitled 'Inquest') into the Commission's hurried search to discover a lone assassin in the November, 1963 death of President John F. Kennedy.

In this report from the London Observer, writer Anthony Howard discusses the significant issues raised in Epstein's recently published book.
Epstein is just one of several authors who have published critical book-length studies reviewing the performance and findings of the Warren Commission.

These books include 'Rush To Judgement' a bestseller by New York Attorney Mark Lane; 'The Second Oswald' by Richard Popkin, a University of California philosophy professor, and 'The Oswald Affair' by the French newspaperman Leo Sauvage.

ing the report as "a very dirty rumor", the commission's special counsel urged that "it must be wiped out in so far as it is possible to do so."

The seven commission members clearly agreed. Neither then nor later did they make any effort to investigate it beyond asking the FBI itself to deny it. This, throughout, seems all too often to have been the approach to evidence, however fragile, that threatened to upset preconceived notions.

THE COMMISSION ITSELF WAS SPIT DOWN THE MIDDLE ON A CENTRAL AND VITAL ISSUE; THAT IT HOVERED AND WAVERED BETWEEN THE TWO-SHOT AND SINGLE BULLET THEORY; that one of its own major conclusions drew a 26-page memorandum of protest from one of its staff members; and that the men whose names were more than any other factor responsible for the confidence of the outside world, had on an average attended only 45 per cent of the hearings.

Technically these, no doubt, still have to be treated as mere allegations - though significantly they have not been rebutted. Already the fact that they have been made has been enough to persuade a close associate of the Kennedy family, Richard Goodwin, a former White House aide, to call for an impartial investigation to discover whether a fresh

full-scale inquiry may not be necessary.

It is at this point, of course, that the discussion ceases to be legalistic, or even forensic, and becomes instead politically high-explosive. For if one thing is clear it is that the commission was every inch President Lyndon Johnson's own creation. He virtually hijacked a very reluctant U.S. Chief Justice Mr. Warren, into presiding over it. He worked day and night to persuade his old friend, Senator Richard Russell of Georgia to serve - who then heard only 6 per cent of the testimony. And all the time his was the pressure in the background to get the report out well before the 1964 election.

Probably the most alarming single revelation to have come out is the degree to which the commission - at least in its crucial writing period - was hounded and hurried by the time factor. Originally, the deadline set for the various staff members to submit their chapters in the report to the commissioners was June 1, but after two appeals to the commission for more time, the final date eroded well into September.

One young staff member trying to open up a new line of inquiry was brusquely told by the chief counsel: "At this stage we are trying to close doors, not open them."

QUESTION OF WHEN

IF PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND GOVERNOR JOHN CONNALLY, WHO WAS RIDING IN FRONT OF HIM IN THE CAR, WERE WOUNDED WHEN THE SHOTS STARTED BY SEPARATE BULLETS, THEN THERE MUST HAVE BEEN TWO SEPARATE ASSASSINS, IF, ON THE OTHER HAND, THE SAME BULLET THAT FIRST HIT PRESIDENT KENNEDY EXITED THROUGH HIS THROAT AND WENT ON TO WOUND GOVERNOR CONNALLY, THEN THE THEORY OF THE LONE ASSASSIN STANDS UP. THE REASON IS THAT THERE SIMPLY WAS NOT TIME FOR A RIFLE OF THE TYPE OSWALD IS ALLEGED TO HAVE USED TO HAVE BEEN FIRED TWICE IN THE 1.8 SECONDS THAT A FILM TAKEN AT THE TIME BY A BYSTANDERSHOWS TO HAVE ELAPSED BETWEEN THE WOUNDING OF THE PRESIDENT (the shot to the head that killed him came later) and the hitting of Governor Connally).

The commission did not succeed in gaining possession of the original copy of this film (it had been snapped up for \$25,000 by Life Magazine immediately after the assassination) until it was well on with its inquiries. The film caused the one major departure in the commission's conclusions from those suggested in the initial FBI report. For once the film had been analyzed by



CHIEF JUSTICE WARREN (Middle): an effort was made to close doors without conflict.

frames it became clear, at least to the commission staff, that only a new hypothesis of one shot striking both President Kennedy and Governor Connally could foreclose the possibility of a second assassin.

There were difficulties in the new theory (WHY, IF HE WAS STRUCK BY THE SAME BULLET, DID GOVERNOR CONNALLY TAKE MORE THAN A SECOND TO REACT? COULD A SINGLE BULLET, ESPECIALLY ONE THAT WAS LATER RECOVERED MORE OR LESS INTACT, HAVE DONE THAT AMOUNT OF DAMAGE TO TWO MEN?) But the commission lawyers decided that they had no alternative but to ride roughshod over them. The reason was obvious. "To say that they were hit by separate bullets," one of them blurted out at the time, "is synonymous with saying that there were two assassins."

Incredibly it was precisely this issue that the Warren Commission failed to confront. Instead, in what was called the battle of adjectives, it was smoothed over by a compromise in language. Some commission members, we now know, remained wedded to the simple but impossible FBI theory that there had been three shots - two of which hit the President and one Governor Connally.

What no one on the commission seems to have realized is that the difference of opinion could have been resolved then and there. Nothing in the story of the Warren Commission seems in retrospect more remarkable than its failure to demand to see the photographic evidence

which would have shown not only the full details of the wounds on the President's body, but also presumably the path of the crucial bullet. Even the doctors who appeared before it were reduced to offering reconstructed drawings which they admitted could not be considered accurate.
The final irony is that the man who is believed, originally, to have been more than anyone else responsible for this insistence on decency and privacy was none other than the former President's brother, Senator Robert Kennedy. His silence so far on the entire controversy must be beginning to have an ominous ring within the White House.

A PUBLIC STAND

Next week sees the commercial

release of a two and a half hour documentary film attacking the Warren Commission findings point by point; early next year comes the publication of Death of a President, a book commissioned by Mrs. Jacqueline Kennedy to tell the story of the Dallas episode, which has already been bought by Look Magazine for the highest sum in serial rights (\$650,000) ever paid in the United States. In face of all this, will Robert Kennedy be able to avoid taking public position? CERTAINLY, NO MAN HAS MORE TO GAIN SIMPLY FROM THE GROWING PUBLIC SUSPICION THAT THE INQUIRY SET UP BY PRESIDENT JOHNSON INTO HIS PREDECESSOR'S MURDER WAS SOMEHOW BOTCHED.

It's called The World Festival

Many consider it will be the greatest program of entertainment ever presented in one city over a six-month period.
It will feature several of the world's leading opera, ballet and theatre companies, orchestras, popular singers, chamber music ensembles, comedians and athletes, and various added attractions such as film festivals and a series of mammoth spectaculars.
It will begin on the night of April 29, 1967, with a gala concert and end October 28 with performances in three different theatres by two top drama companies, the Stratford Shakespearean Festival and the National Theatre Company of Britain, and an outstanding ballet company, the National Ballet of Canada.

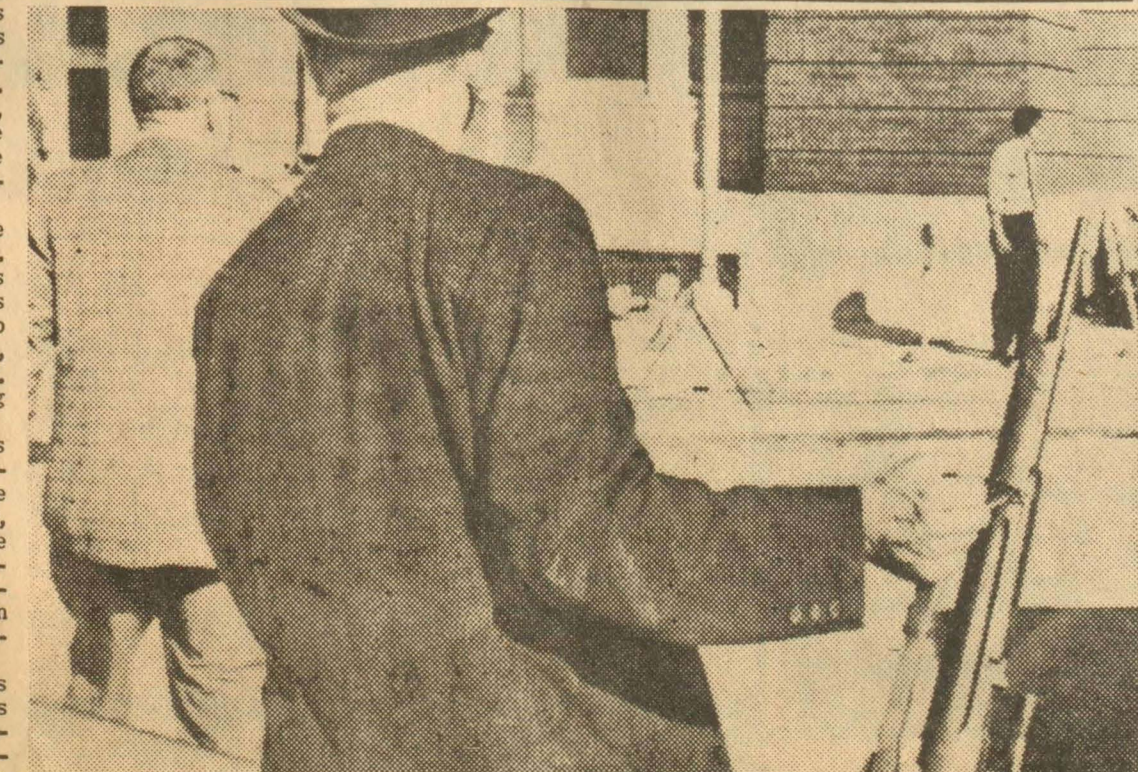
The World Festival will be staged as part of Expo 67, the 1967 World Exhibition to be held in Montreal, Canada, April 28-October 27. It will involve the presentation of close to 200 attractions, around 100,000 participants and the printing and sale of more than 5,000,000 tickets for admission to festival events.
To house performances by opera, ballet and theatre troupes, orchestras, chamber music ensembles and various soloists, Expo has contracted to rent the Place des Arts in downtown Montreal for the six-month run of the Exhibition. By 1967, the Place des Arts will consist of three theatres -- the existing 3,000-seat Salle Wilfred Pelletier (known formerly as La Grande Salle and considered one of the most acoustically-perfect halls in North America), and two houses now under construction -- the 1,300-seat Theatre Maisonneuve and the 800-seat Theatre Port Royal.

Film festivals, light popular entertainment, several theatrical troupes and various special shows will be staged in Expo Theatre, The 2,000-seat theatre stands just outside the Exhibition's main entrance gate on Cite du Havre, a long strip of land jutting downstream into the St. Lawrence River alongside Montreal Harbor.

The six spectaculars and some of the sports events being planned by Expo will be presented in a 25,000-seat stadium being sponsored by six of Canada's automobile manufacturers at a cost of \$3.3 million.
In La Ronde, Expo's amusement park, construction is well advanced on the Garden of Stars, a triangular building designed to serve as a children's entertainment area in the late morning and early afternoon, a teen-age dance hall in the early evening, and at night, as a nightclub housing popular entertainers of international calibre.

An International soccer tournament, an all-Indian lacrosse tournament, and a two-day Europe vs. the Americas track and field meet to be held following the Pan American Games in Winnipeg, make up the stadium sports program. Six spectacular shows will keep the stadium in full operation for the rest of the time.
A highlight of the spectaculars program will be the first appearance in North America by the Gendarmerie Francaise. The celebrated and historic French military police force which at one time served as Napoleon's Imperial Guard, will be sent to Montreal by the Government of France to stage a pageant involving 700 men, 110 horses, 40 motorcycles and 18 jeeps.

Expo 67 and the Montreal International Film Festival organizers will jointly present more than 30 feature films, many of them world premieres, to be attended by leading film personalities -- stars, directors and producers, at Expo Theatre.



DID OSWALD's rifle fire one shot, two shots or three on that afternoon in Dallas?



Don Routledge (58) and John Rogers (3) close the corner on a Saintly ball carrier.

Saints 49; Tigers 23

"Worst team I've ever been beaten by" - Scott

By DENNIS PERLIN
Gazette Sports Staff
CHARLOTTETOWN — After a disappointing and disastrous road opener last Saturday against the St. Dunstan's Saints in Charlottetown, the Dalhousie Football Tigers will open their home season this Saturday against the U.N.B. Red Bombers. In spite of the loss to what Coach Harvey Scott describes as "the worst football team I have ever been beaten by," there is hope of victory in a promising Tiger offence and in the fact that U.N.B. barely eked out a victory over the Saints two weeks ago by a 9-7 count.

If a football game could always be won with broken plays, then St. Dunstan's Saints would be Canadian champions. Time and again, the Islanders turned

broken plays into long gains or touchdowns in defeating our Tigers 49-23.

The Bengals started out quickly as Tex Richards caught a St. Dunstan's back behind their goal line for a safety touch, giving Dal a 2-0 lead.

The Tiger defence held well in the middle of the first quarter when it dissolved from alertness to forgetfulness. Before these lapses were corrected, the score was 27-2, with Dal in the arrears. Finally, at the mid-point of the second quarter, team captain Bill Stanish declared, "Enough is enough," and in three brilliant plays took on the entire defence alone. This spirit spread like wildfire and for the next quarter and some the Dal offence caught the scoring spirit and as

the fourth quarter opened our Tigers were only 5 points behind - 28-23.

Meanwhile, the Tiger defence was not outdone, putting on a fine show climaxed by a 47-yard Eric Kranz pass interception and T.D. run. It was called back, however, on a personal foul violation and the ball was returned to the Angels. This was perhaps the turning point of the game.

From that point, the Tigers were forced to gamble on the long pass and the result was three Saint majors, two of which resulted directly from pass interceptions and the third indirectly in the same manner.

Though our team lost, the game did show some of our team's potential. It showed our offence and that our short passing game and running attack can be effective. It showed that as soon as our defence irons out the how of stopping rollout plays it can be a capable container.

The game illustrated the dynamic leadership and exciting ability of Bill Stanish, who turned the tide at a point of despair. Stanish played the entire game at the Q. B. Slot, scoring two majors and firing another T.D. pass to fullback Ben Emery. Once again Bill led the team in total yards gained.

The great passcatching ability of John Tilley and the overall play of the entire forward offensive wall were praised by offensive coach Ken Bellemare, as well as some outstanding power running by Emery and Ross Nisbet at fullback. Walt Thompson, Pete Quackenbush, John Boyle, Tom Boyne and Keith Kingsbury (playing a starring role two ways) all continually put on excellent blocking displays in leading the team to their 23 points.



Tigerette Heather MacKinnon leads upfield rush against King's in weekend field hockey match. (Photo - JIM BARLOW).

Rugby Tigers win opener

The Dalhousie Rugby Team opened its season last Thursday night with a 20-0 win over last year's first-place Stadacona squad. The lighter Dal XV employed speed to overcome the heavier Navy side for their victory. Three days later, however, the tables were turned as King's Collegiate School beat Dalhousie 13-3. The game was close and scoreless in the first

half but after changing ends, Kings' superiority in lineouts and set scrums finally paid off as they scored three tries, completing the convert onto, Hugh Cameron kicked a field goal for Dal's only score as well as displaying fine tackling form.

The prospects for this year look good, for as the pack gains experience, and as a more posi-

tive attitude to tackling is developed, there is no reason why the Dal team cannot repeat its Maritime championship-winning performance of last year, though they have lost many of their key players.

Dal meets Stadacona again Thursday, Oct. 6, under the lights at 8:00 P.M. on Studley Field.

J.V. football returns to Dal

After an absence of one year, Junior Varsity Football has returned to Dalhousie. Initiated by the Varsity coaches, workouts started during the first week of the school term under the capable eyes of coaches Clarge Vining, Mark Offman and Dave Bright.

Offman, former Varsity quarterback, is backfield coach while Vining and Bright, who has intercollegiate and A.F.C. experience, are looking after the line and concentrating on the defensive aspect. The team is holding three practices a week, with fundamentals emphasized as many of the hopefuls have little or no experience in the game.

With only one week of work on

offensive and defensive positions and only two days on actual offensive series, the Cubs took to the gridiron against the Dartmouth Vikings, third place team in the A.F.C., last Friday.

The Cubs, with their lack of experience, were rather nervous and disorganized during the first half, and as a result, the Vikings took advantage of the situation to score a 42-0 victory. The first half score was 30-0 but by the second half, Dalhousie had organized their team somewhat and provided a stiff opposition.

The Cubs will compete intercollegiate against St. Mary's Acadia and Xavier, according to latest reports and will seek

out local opposition, for further experience.

Varsity coaches Harvey Scott and Ken Bellemare are extremely keen on establishing a solid Junior Varsity team with which they will be able to provide experienced replacements for their Varsity squad.

Both feel that even now there is a good potential supply line in the J.V. ranks. It would seem that this is the only answer to Dalhousie's dilemma in the recruiting field where very few of the good eligible high school prospects can be induced to come to Dal. With the J.V. team there will always be a source and a training ground for future Tiger stars.

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Tickets Available: S.M.U. Switchboard, Diana Sweets, Dalhousie

Girls Briefs

The Diving Club will hold its first meeting in the gym on October 12 at 4:30 P.M. No previous experience is necessary and from this club divers will be chosen to represent Dalhousie at swim meets.

Trampoline practice will occupy the first month of training for conditioning, and thereafter the club will dive in the evenings. The 6:30 A.M. schedule of last season was somehow unpopular, but this year's program offers fun with convenience. Come on Wed. Oct. 12, to work out on the trampoline.

A Keep Fit Club is being arranged by Belle Clayton. The first meeting was held Sept. 28, last Wednesday, and posters are up announcing times hereafter the club will meet. Let us do something about our muscle tone. The Bridge tournament will not be held this week but rather in two weeks time, sorry.

TOP TEN

Two Maritime schools are ranked in the top ten Intercollegiate Football clubs in Canada. St. Francis Xavier and St. Mary's hold down fifth and sixth places respectively in the latest rating of football teams by a Toronto advertising firm. Queen's Golden Gaels reign over the list as of September 26. Here are the top ten teams according to the list:

1. Queen's
2. Toronto
3. Western
4. McMaster
5. St. Francis Xavier
6. St. Mary's
7. Loyola
8. Alberta
9. Ottawa
10. Manitoba

Dal girls shutout King's

By SHEILA GICK
DGAC Staff Reporter

The Dalhousie Girls Varsity field hockey team won a shut out against Kings on Saturday morning. Scoring for Dalhousie were Cathy MacIntosh, Janet MacKeigan who put two goals in the net, and Heather MacKinnon who started the game putting three successful shots past the King's team.

The other members of Dal's team are Belle Clayton, Barb Colp, Evelyn Crane, Virginia d'Entremont, Carol Dunsworth, Jean Robertson, Cathy MacIntosh, Janet MacKeigan, Heather MacKinnon, Margie Muir, and Cathy Mullane. Keep up this sort of score girls.

Saturday afternoon in the gym the Dalhousie Girls Varsity Volleyball team worked out by playing teams from the local high schools. The team looked stronger with each game played and the scoreboard attested to this. The purpose of this tournament was to allow those trying for an officials rating to referee in front of the judges.

While the volleyball was played indoors two girls teams played softball out on the football field. About 20 girls showed up and played nine innings before an audience of enthusiastic male supporters. Some of the fellows got in the game and pitched a few. And girls, nothing in the rules calls for three just base men even if you were losing 13-5.

Fear of rain delayed the tennis tournament on Sunday afternoon so that only four matches were held. The remaining matches should be played off by weeks end as there are only 9 girls playing singles and 4 doubles pairs. Congratulations to Cathy MacIntosh, Arts, who defeated Cathy Quinlan, Science, by a score of 8-3.

Also with a score 8-3, Jean Robertson Phys. Ed., won out over Lois Hare, Science. Hope the weather holds out for this week's games.



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