

SMITH - BARLOW TEAM TO HEAD NEW COUNCIL

RANDY SMITH

By MAUREEN PHINNEY

"We conducted a moderate campaign—neither reactionary nor radical," said Randy Smith, successful Student Union Presidential candidate.

"The Smith-Barlow team labelled establishment candidates. Some people felt this was some sort of restriction - we hope not."

Smith isn't planning to railroad decisions through Council. "I'm certainly going to try to keep discussion at Council meetings relevant and to the point. I want things to move efficiently but I will not rubber-stamp decisions through."

This year, Smith hopes to use the course evaluation approach to sponsor programs through council and non-council groups.

"Our chief general goal is to attract as great a number of people as possible and get them involved in campus organizations. We want these organizations to be more representative of the students as a whole. Students are not fully aware of the organizations open to them. The first thing we'll do when we get into office is to really make them aware of the opportunities they have to participate."

At present Smith and Barlow are appointing executive members of various students organizations. "I feel that our decisions on these executive members will largely decide how open the SUB will be to the student," commented Smith.

On the Gazette, Smith said: "I am not satisfied with the present paper. I'd like to see a more balanced newspaper next year with a more homogeneous staff. I feel that there should be more on-campus news coverage, and an editorial policy limited to the editorial page. I'm sure the new editor and I



RANDALL SMITH,
PRESIDENT-ELECT



JAMES E. BARLOW,
VICE-PRESIDENT-ELECT

will come to a satisfactory understanding on that." Smith also had a word of thanks for the Gazette. "The plank on my platform on reappraisal of the Gazette pulled in quite a few votes."

A, Randall Smith and James Barlow will head next year's Student Council Executive, as a result of last Friday's elections.

Smith polled approximately 55 per cent of the votes in the Presidential race, beating Ivan Blake (Arts IV) who had 30 per cent of the votes, and Wade Garrison (Engineering II) with 15 per cent. Barlow took the Vice-Presidency with 59 per cent over Chris Thurrott (Arts IV) with 27 per cent and David Smith (Engineering II) who received 14 per cent of the votes.

Other Council seats filled by election or acclamation were: Arts Representatives: Pam Etter, Nick Pittas, and Geri Sadoway. Science Representatives: Peter Cook, Murray MacCutcheon, and Scott Swindeman. Commerce Representative: Neil Sharpham. Pharmacy Representative: Beverley Blakeney. Engineering Representative: Dave Bell. Health Professions Representative: Linda Rideout. Law Representative: Hugh R. Cowan. Dentistry Representative:

Anthony Ballard. Nursing Representative: John Hacquoil. Medicine Representatives: J. Michael Daly and Dorothy Woodhouse.

No Graduate Studies Representative has been chosen, and the education rep is chosen in the fall because the BEC course lasts only one year.

President-elect Smith is a 24-year-old MBA student from Halifax; V-P-elect Barlow is 21, and comes from Islington, Ontario.

A total of 1303 votes were cast for all three presidential candidates, while 1366 students voted for the vice-presidential candidates. This represents a turnout of about 25 per cent of eligible voters.

Complete returns from each of the polls are listed below. Randall Smith won every poll except Arts, which he lost to Blake, and Engineering, which was won by Garrison. Barlow was defeated by Thurrott in Graduate Studies and by D. Smith in Engineering.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLL	SMITH	BLAKE	GARRISON
Arts	78	90	30
Commerce	63	18	10
Dentistry	50	7	4
Engineering	32	18	56
Graduate Studies	18	12	2
Health Professions	18	4	1
Howe Hall	121	45	12
Law	95	54	10
Medicine	115	38	20
Nursing	34	11	3
Pharmacy and Education	38	9	5
Science	45	39	17
Shirreff Hall	117	50	14
TOTALS	724	395	184

VICE-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

POLL	BARLOW	THURROTT	D. SMITH
Arts	85	81	28
Commerce	54	25	13
Dentistry	48	5	3
Engineering	22	16	61
Graduate Studies	11	17	4
Health Professions	19	4	1
Howe Hall	106	53	16
Law	102	35	21
Medicine	106	33	31
Nursing	37	11	2
Pharmacy and Education	41	6	5
Science	47	39	15
Shirreff Hall	118	44	9
TOTALS	796	371	199

Faculty Rep Election Results

Rep	Rep	Rep
Commerce Rep	Arts Rep	
MacMahon 55	Cameron 96	
Sharpham 57	Etter 147	
	Pittas 129	
Pharmacy Rep	Sadoway 129	
Blackney 33	Winstanley 102	
Morrison 15		Delta Gamma
		President Nancy Bent acc
Engineers Rep		Vice President Langard 117
Bell 59		Smiley 128
Eagle 41		Secretary-Treasurer Manson 129
		Weeks 112
Health Professions		
Rideout 29		DGAC
Statton 6		President Bayers 142
		Mallone 156
Nursing Rep		Vice-President D'Entremont 101
Hacquoil 45		Newcombe 112
Ward 40		Winters 108
		Public Relations Dwyer 118
Law Rep		Faulkner 114
Cowan 109		Smith 90
Daley 12		Secretary Freeman 99
Gillis 37		MacGregor 211
Ryan 39		
		DAAC
Dentistry Rep		Pres. Dave Precious acc
Ballard 36		V-P Eagle acc
Buffong 15		S-T Steve Konchalski acc
Hajdu 17		
Jacobson 13		

Faculty Representation Brief To Be Presented By Council

Student Council Tuesday set in motion their bid to place students on Faculty Committees.

President Ashworth noted that while Council's brief, passed unanimously, dealt only theoretically with the issue, specifics will be forthcoming from next year's Council. THE BRIEF

In the pamphlet to High School students, 'A Look Ahead', Dr. Henry Hicks said in his letter to prospective freshmen:

Dalhousie encourages scholarship, it welcomes initiative and it certainly expects its most important members its community - its students, to work hard and play hard.

The University is a community of scholars and students committed to learning and to the attainment of new knowledge. As the larger segment of the university community, you, the students are the primary concern of the university.

It is the concern of the Academocracy committee to interpret these words into a concrete programme of student involvement which would be relevant both to the student and to the university. Without a programme, these words would be meaningless to the present student body and to those who will be at Dal in the future.

What do these words mean? They mean the university has accepted the principle that students have peculiar benefit to the university. The university can benefit from the ideas that students can contribute if given the opportunity. The frankness of the student's thinking and approach and the directness of his concern can provide unique insights into policy formulation and add to the creative interchange that shapes our educational policy.

Duff and Berdahl list such matters as required and elective courses in the major field of study, relative merits of lectures, seminars, labs, and tutorials, and quality of teaching. We would add that students are interested in course content and evaluation, academic standards including grading and class attendance requirements, general admissions policy, scholarship policy, examination policy, curriculum and studies policy, etc.

The addition of the student perspective would basically ease the tendency towards homogeneity on present deliberative bodies. Knowledge of the problems involved and the rationale behind decisions will relieve undue suspicion and ill-founded criticism. This was commented upon by the Macpherson report on undergraduate teaching at the University of Toronto. Central to this argument, however, is a full recognition of the limitations of students participants, and of the various levels of interest and ability within the university. We do not desire to displace faculty or administrators from decision-making bodies, rather we wish to supplement their deliberations with the student viewpoint. If students have something valuable to say, then they should be encouraged to take part in the preparation of a report, so that their representation is more meaningful or more importantly, their contribution is at its optimum level.

Thus we find that students must still rely on informal contacts with the faculty if their viewpoint is to be heard. It is evident from talking to many

professors that changes in the curriculum is a continuing process which has its basis in informal contacts with colleagues. This raises the problem of how the students will be guaranteed that their voices will be heard.

But is there a need to be upset by informal contact? Informal contact has the benefit of flexibility and more importantly tends to waste little time and not be plagued by a host of generalities, which tend to predominate in group discussions. With the excellent Faculty-Student relationships at Dalhousie there is probably less reason for fear, but we do not feel so secure that we can leave our fortune in the hands of individual faculty members, who may for some reason or other not be back the following year and thus place the students at a disadvantage.

Another possibility will also be alleviated by the establishment of a structured mode of discussion. That is the prevention of another debacle as took place in the Education faculty this year. This outburst of student opinion should not have occurred and its is a discredit both to the faculty and to the students. The discredit arises from the adverse publicity that arose and which could probably tend to make some students leary of taking a Bachelor of Education. Instead, it would have been more profitable for the students to have been represented on an Education Faculty Committee where they could have aired these complaints before and seen that preventative steps had been carried out, and if not to bring those at fault before the committee to justify their position. There should be nothing to fear if both students and faculty are broad enough to accept criticism on their actions not as individual insult, but as a constructive method of helping students perform at their optimum. If this type of criticism cannot be received, then the tolerance level of the individual concerned is too low, and perhaps they are not the type of people who should be associated with the university community.

Students cannot be passive recipients, not merely consumers of learning. They must be active participants if the individual process is to be meaningful. One of the major complaints heard by the faculty concerning student representation is that there is no check or balance on the type of student who shall be taking part in these decisions. Our reply to that is to fall back on the past. I do not think any faculty member or administrator of the university can accuse the students they have dealt with of being irresponsible. They could be wrong or they could miss the point or they can be misunderstood but they cannot be accused of being irresponsible. The checks and balances will come from the students that the student is representing for if he is not doing his duty or is not doing it to the satisfaction of his peers, then his peers will remove him from his position. Surely no one can expect the students will elect a person or appoint a person who does not represent their viewpoint or have their sympathy. If students are to be educated, the university has an obligation to help students anyway they can; and if this includes experience in university committee work, then the university must allow students this opportunity. The argument that only some students, would individually benefit and hence not all students, and thus the university would not be able to

keep with its policy of uniformity and conformity is not valid, for students will all benefit differently from their university career. The main point to consider is that the university will all benefit from an increased participation in any committee of the university.

But what are the particular faculty committees we are concerned about? They are the committees on Scholarships, Curriculum and on Studies.

These committees all have a direct effect on the student while at the university. While the temper of the faculty seems to be in agreement with the idea that students should take part in works which affect the general student body, there is a fear that students should not be involved with committees which discuss individual students. The argument for this appears to be that this would place these student representatives in a embarrassing position if per chance they had to discuss one of their acquaintances and this would place them in an awkward position.

We would reply to this however, in the following light. Even when discussing individual students the presence of the student viewpoint would certainly add to the general knowledge of the committee and hence better enable it to make an enlightened decision. The unfavorable position argument does not have real relevance, for the university has no right to protect students from troublesome decisions. Students who require their studies to be examined are not mere objects or numbers, and if the committee members do not have a personal knowledge of the individual student at least the student representative would be able to express his opinion on the value of how the student has spent his time (i.e. if the student has been involved in extra-curricular activities) and perhaps bring an insight which the faculty member does not have. Students who are willing and capable of making valid decisions should not be hampered by others who feel the possible unpleasantness of the decision or the placing of the student in an awkward position have no right to use this as an argument against seating students on these committees.

The MacPherson report on Undergraduate teaching at the University of Toronto states that one of their basic findings in regard to student reports is the lack of knowledge which the student has. If then, this lack of knowledge is eradicated by student representation, and the student initiative directed to areas where their knowledge supports them, then this university should be a more vibrant and exciting place to attend.

This will result in a better community for both the students and the faculty at present, and because it is in the forefront of the universities in Canada, then the type of student at Dalhousie will improve, and the final result will be to the betterment of our province and our country.

THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE DALHOUSIE STUDENT UNION APPROACH THE FACULTY OF ARTS AND SCIENCE AND OTHER FACULTIES AND URGE THAT THEY APPROVE THE PARTICIPATION OF STUDENTS AS MEMBERS OF FACULTY COMMITTEES.

Apathy causes DGDS loss

By CHRIS LOBBAN

The GAZETTE interviewed Bob Underwood and Susan Todd to get their comments on their recent production of "Oh What A Lovely War." The recurrent evil came up: student apathy.

Underwood: "We lost close to \$2000, but this isn't as bad as it seems. We have lost up to \$6000 on occasions, I would like to commend the cast and production people; they worked under very great difficulties, like total apathy in casting. Four people did all the work, so they couldn't serve their original functions."

Todd: "We couldn't even get girls for ushers; people said it might be socially embarrassing to be connected with the play. Some people feel insulted that we sold the programs, but we had a very tight budget and we needed the money. We regret if anyone was offended."

Underwood: "We had some excellent comments

from Lt. Governor McKeen, "Taking into account that it was done by amateurs, it was done very well in comparison to the original." Still, very few people were responsible for the success of the play. Jean Littlewood, Joan Hyson and Linda Bevans were some who were very interested and worked hard.

On Friday night, I counted four Dal students out of four hundred and fifty people who were there; we depended totally on adult support.

"It was one of the most difficult shows we've done," he continued. Technically it was very involved, but also very successful. To all those who had any participation in the play, we'd like to express our appreciation and thanks. It was an education for everyone."

Todd added that DGDS needs new people. Those who worked there this year were mostly inexperienced, but next year they can lead new casts on to glory.

Barlow Has Vacancies

Jim Barlow has announced that applications are now being taken for the following positions:

Treasurer of the Student Union.	CUSO Chairman.
2 Members-at-large for the Council.	Campus Co-ordinator.
2 Assistant Treasurers for the Student Union.	Orientation Chairman.
Editor of PHAROS.	Recording Secretary of Council.
Public Relations Director.	SUB Management Committee Chairman.
President of DGDS.	SUB Programme Committee Chairman.
Vice-President of DGDS.	Director of the Photography Department.
CUS Chairman.	

All applications must be submitted by March 11 to the Applications Committee, c/o Student Union Office.

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The Dalhousie Gazette

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COLLEGE

AT FIRST IT WAS WONDERFUL. MY DAD TALKED TO THE DEAN AND I LIVED IN RESIDENCE AND TOOK PRE-MED SO I COULD BE A DOC LIKE MY DAD WITH LOTS OF CASH. . . . THEN I WENT INTO SCIENCE. I PASSED ALL BUT ONE. IT DIDN'T MATTER 'CAUSE I ONLY NEEDED IT FOR MEDICINE ANYWAY...



I STILL LIVED IN RESIDENCE AS MY OLD MAN WAS FOOTING ALL OF MY BILLS. MY THIRD YEAR I SWITCHED TO MY 2 1/2 YEAR OF ARTS AND GOT A ROOM OFF-CAMPUS 'CAUSE THE OLD MAN CUT ME OFF WHEN I DIDN'T WORK THE SUMMER BEFORE.



THE GUYS WHO LIVED NEXT TO ME DRANK A LOT BUT I STILL GOT THREE FOR FIVE ONLY I MISSED MY SUP IN FRENCH. I'M TAKING SIX THIS YEAR AND WITH ONE AT SUMMER SCHOOL I'LL BE ONE SHORT...



BUT I'LL PICK IT UP AT NIGHT SCHOOL WHEN I GET BACK FROM EUROPE THE YEAR AFTER NEXT!



DEAR SARKY

To Clarify The Gazette's Policy

One of the targets for criticism in the latest Presidential "Campaign" has been the Gazette's editorial policy and content. Therefore the editorial staff of the Gazette feel that it is incumbent upon them to clarify the rational that guides the general policy of this paper.

Criticism of our paper is based on the fallacious doctrine that university organizations, be they student councils or campus newspapers, have no basis for expressing opinions on the pressing issues of our times.

However, it should be apparent that the university is not an isolated unit apart from society, but rather an integral unit within society which can have no meaning for its existence, unless it can be related to the cultural, political, and economic processes of society. What is true for the university must also be true for student organizations within the university.

It was in this spirit that last year's student council passed the Declaration of the Canadian Student.

The major criticism of the Gazette's editorial policy is that it does not reflect the opinions of the majority of Dalhousie students. If this is the case who is to argue that the Declaration of the Canadian Student reflects the thinking of the majority of the students at Dalhousie. Certainly none of the Presidential candidates opposed the Declaration on this or any other basis.

Furthermore the Declaration reinforces our view by stating that the student has "the right and duty to improve himself as a social being and contribute to the development of society by . . . engaging in fundamental action, as an individual or in a group, to confront society with discoveries and to promote consequent action to bring reforms into practice."

Seen in this light, therefore, university students and their organizations have as much right and indeed as a significant intellectual element in society have a moral responsibility to express their opinions on important issues. It would be the worst sort of negligence if the student newspaper did not confront the student body with comment and opinion on these types of issues.

Student newspapers have, as they should have, passed well beyond the bulletin board and gossip column stage. If relevant involvement is to occur there must be a meaningful confrontation with the realities. It is on this axiom that the Gazette revolves.

The Gazette cannot reflect the opinion of the average student, as we feel that there is no such thing. One cannot editorialize by consensus. As for the accusation that the Gazette is biased, we must emphasize that all non-campus stories are not news stories, and as such are only as biased as the individual writer, moreover we feel that any dichotomy between the Gazette policy and individual student thinking must ultimately synthesize in a higher level of consciousness in the student body, and in their awareness of the ramifications of the educational system, government and society as a whole.

The Gazette accepts and encourages criticisms and suggestions concerning the policy and format of the newspaper. What we have written above does not mean that we do not recognize or do not seek to fulfill the two other major roles of the campus newspaper, these being adequate coverage of campus news, and comment on developments within the university, and student government. Ultimately, the question of content and form of the Gazette must be the decision of the Editor and his staff.

ANALYSIS: The Orangeburg Question

By RICHARD ANTHONY
College Press Service

ORANGEBURG, S.C. (CUP-CPS) — On Thursday, February 8, three black students were shot to death when police opened fire on an assemblage of students near the entrance to South College here. Thirty-seven other students were wounded.

Most of the early press coverage of the event was a restatement of the police view of what had happened. It was reported, therefore, that the three died in an exchange of gunfire with the police, that sniper fire from the students started the exchange, that "black power militants" had incited a student riot, that students had stolen ROTC target rifles for use in the battle, that the presence of 600 Guardsmen and several hundred policemen had averted further violence, etc.

Next day, the first public dispute about what happened Thursday night began. NBC Correspondent Sidney Lazard who was on the scene that night, said in a morning broadcast that the other newsmen on the scene agreed that the police gunfire wasn't provoked by sniper fire from the students. State officials, including Gov. Robert E. McNair, emphatically denied Lazard's conclusion.

In his evening broadcast Lazard omitted any reference to the question of who fired first, because, he explained later, the situation that night was too confused for him to be sure what had happened, and because he didn't think the issue was worth the controversy it had aroused.

But controversy continued, nonetheless, and spread to include a number of questions about what happened that night. Some of the questions have been more or less resolved — others probably never will be.

Investigative work by two reporters from out of town has revealed that one of the dead students — Sam Hammond — was definitely shot in the back. The evidence is not as conclusive as in the case of one of the other students — Delano Middleton — but is still strong.

Gov. McNair has told the press that one of the reasons the troopers opened up was that they thought one of their own men had been shot. Two newsmen who were there, however — Lazard and Dozier Mobley, an Associated Press photographer — say that the trooper, who was hit in the face by a piece of wood thrown by one of the students, had been put in an ambulance before the police barrage began, so that the other police had plenty of time to find out he wasn't shot.

Police officials, explaining why the troopers used shotguns with the heavy shot used by deer hunters, as well as carbine rifles, told the press the wind was blowing away from the students so that they couldn't use tear-gas.

Lazard says he can't remember any wind. "We were out there a long time", he says, "and we would have been a lot colder if there had been a wind". Two S.C. State faculty members, who were on campus Thursday, also can recall no wind.

A photo taken just after the police barrage shows smoke rising from a fire the students had set earlier. The smoke is rising straight up. Another photo, taken before the police moved in, shows smoke drifting in the direction of the students.

Gov. McNair indicated last week that one of the reasons the police had to resort to gunfire was that ROTC target rifles had been stolen by students. This week, the governor's representative in Orangeburg, Henry Lake, admitted that the rifles had been stolen after the police barrage.

These, then, are some of the questions of fact that have generated controversy since last Thursday's killings. They are not unimportant as shown by the controversy they have aroused. Yet, even if resolved one way or the other, do they explain what has been going on in Orangeburg?

There are other questions that bear on the Orangeburg shootings.

To what extent is Orangeburg a segregated community? Several residents said that the bowling alley, which was the target of student integration efforts early last week, was really a symbol of a widespread pattern of discrimination in Orangeburg. They cited the city hospital, the movie theatres, the schools and the news media as the most discriminatory institutions.

Were "black power militants" responsible for the student demonstrations? One report, unconfirm-

ed, is that the Orangeburg SNCC representative, Cleveland Sellers, opposed both the demonstration at the bowling alley Thursday and the demonstration on campus Thursday night. (At this writing Sellers is still in the state penitentiary in Columbia, S.C. on \$50,000 bond.)

What part was played by the dissatisfaction of students with the kind of education offered at S.C. State in contributing to their frustration? Last year they held large demonstrations and were about to march on the state capitol to protest the fact that some young members of the faculty weren't being rehired.

These are all important questions, and deserve the kind of research that hasn't been made. But most important of all is a question that defies a pat answer: how will Orangeburg affect the thinking of people in this country?

There is little doubt Orangeburg will convince many black people who have been opposed to violent methods that, at the very least, they should arm themselves for self-protection. A co-ed at the University of South Carolina who is a friend of several students at S.C. State said after Thursday's shootings: "They (the S.C. State students) are coming back armed."

What about white Americans? Presumably most of them will see Orangeburg as another black riot. That's how most of the early press reports described it.

On Saturday, two days after the students were shot, a white newsman named Jim Hoagland was hit on the head with a weighted stick. His assailant was Aaron Pryor, a student at Central State University in Ohio who drove to Orangeburg after hearing what had happened. Pryor was reportedly high on drugs.

Early this week another white newsman mentioned the Hoagland incident, which was filed as a separate story by the Associated Press. He said to me, "That shows those Negroes can't cry about police brutality," or words to that effect. His words suggest, better than public opinion polls ever could, what may be the significance of Orangeburg for this country.

Six Hours To Liberate South Vietnam

By TRAN VAN DINH
College Press Service
For Canadian University Press

Editor's Note: Tran Van Dinh, Vietnamese journalist and former acting ambassador to the United States, writes a regular column for the College Press Service.

WASHINGTON (CUP-CPS) — When \$2,639,000 Bomb-proof, shatter-proof U.S. Embassy in Saigon was dedicated last September to replace the old one which had been bombed March 1965, a Vietnamese journalist friend of mine wrote me in obvious sadness that "the sun will never set on the American Empire in South East Asia."

Indeed with the imposing Pentagon East, the expanding bases at Cam Ranh, Da Nang, Bien Hoa, just to cite a few huge and permanent installations, it seemed to some Vietnamese who have forgotten the durable spirit of resistance of the Vietnamese people, that the U.S. power cannot be touched, let alone attacked. At any rate, the U.S. Embassy with reinforced concrete construction surrounded by a terracotta-faced sunscreen that also serves as a blast shield, protected by an eight-foot high wall, a helicopter pad on the roof was until January 30, 1968, the symbol of American power, the power to stay, to destroy, to change culture and civilization, the power to dispose and propose.

Then at 3 a.m. on January 30, on the occasion of TET (Vietnamese Lunar New Year, the Year of the Monkey), the citadel of American power was assaulted by a squad of bare-footed, peasant-dressed members of the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam (NLF), called by the Western press, Viet Cong. The siege lasted six hours and the Embassy was rescued by a detachment of the 101st Airborne Division which landed on the helicopter pad on the

top of the chancery. When the battle ended, 19 NLF bodies were found in the compound, six U.S. servicemen were killed and five wounded.

The representative of U.S. power in Viet Nam, Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, who lives nearby and who had been earlier whisked away to a safer place, told the press in Saigon the evening of January 31 that "the attack on the Embassy failed because they were never able to enter the chancery building." Anyone who watched the Huntley Brinkley show on January 31 could judge by himself and see by himself what actually did happen. Of course, Ambassador Bunker cannot admit that the members of NLF forces have penetrated the Embassy; no Emperor can say that his throne is touched by the commoner, and by "rebels" at that.

The attack on the U.S. Embassy was part of a simultaneous assault on the South Viet Nam presidency, the Pentagon East, the South Viet Nam Army General Staff, and the South Viet Nam government radio (which was blown up in Vietnam). President Thieu had to use the master's voice, the U.S. Army Radio, to announce Martial Law (not against the NLF but against neutralists and people who talk about peace) and the suspension of a Constitution which has never been implemented. Thieu also called on the people "to evacuate areas infiltrated by the Viet Cong" so that the U.S. Air Force could bomb the NLF strongholds around the city.

If Thieu meant what he said, he should start by evacuating his own office to Honolulu or Washington, D.C., or have it bombed. Thieu should be intelligent enough to know that his office as well as all agencies of the Saigon regime are penetrated by the NLF.

The attacks in Saigon signaled the assault and occupation of more than half of the 44 provincial capitals and the shelling of at least 25 airfields. In the old imperial city of Hue, the third largest city in South Viet Nam, the NLF flag was flying on the traditional flagpole. Once in 1945 (August) the yellow flag of the Vietnamese monarchy was lowered and replaced, at the same flagpole by the Red background, yellow star flag of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam; several big cities (until February 2nd, time of this writing) such as Pleiku, Kontoum, Quang Tri, Qui Nhon are still being held by the NLF. In Saigon itself, small groups of NLF soldiers were still attacking police stations.

For at least six hours on the New Year of the Monkey (1968) South Viet Nam was in fact liberated. The American power crumbled, the South Vietnamese regime vanished, the bourgeois-gentlemen of Saigon, for some time tranquilized and corrupted by U.S. power and money, woke up with the New Year to the realities of their country. They saw for the first time the face of the liberators, the peasants of Viet Nam.

Both Hanoi and the Liberation Radio of the NLF attributed the attacks to the cancellation of the TET Lunar New Year Truce. The Liberation Radio noted that Saigon first out its truce from 48 hours to 36

and then cancelled it entirely. The Central Committee of the NLF was quoted as saying that the cancellation angered the Vietnamese people so it ordered political cadres and front line troops to "stand side-by-side with our people and stand up to the invading Americans and the servant government by killing them". One must remember that TET is the most important festival for the Vietnamese and that the NLF had proposed since November 17, 1967 a week truce.

Some people may say that the NLF must have prepared all these attacks months ahead, that such an offensive could not have been mounted so quickly. To say this is to suppose that the cities in South Viet Nam are completely under the control of the U.S. and the Thieu-Ky regime. But everyone who is familiar with this war knows that the NLF has always maintained a very strong political and military apparatus in all cities. In Saigon, the famed "Trung Doan Thu Do" (Capital Region) and the CIO Sapper Battalion are not very far from the U.S. Embassy, and their members are among the three million inhabitants of the city. Most of these three million citizens live in poverty besides the luxurious villas of the U.S. and Vietnamese generals.

Now that President Thieu has declared martial law, he will use it against the Buddhists, the students, the Vietnamese who want this atrocious war to end. Any dead Vietnamese shot by the Saigon police will be a "Viet Cong terrorist".

The Saigon Post on January 27 printed a story titled "The Viet Cong flag flying at American headquarters" which reads: "Passersby along Nguyen Du and Truong Cong Kinh Wednesday (January 24) spotted a Viet Cong flag flying high up a residential house. Judiciary police, alerted, subsequently arrived to investigate. Three Americans flatly refused to let the lawmen take down the flag. They were identified as SS/4 Hussey TP Hqs., SS/4 Hollar TP Hqs., and HP L/T, Humber. Later the cops with the help of a Joint Patrol Chief succeeded in bringing down the Viet Cong flags."

Maybe the three U.S. servicemen were rehearsing a future scene, maybe they were joking at the whole situation. Joke or no joke, the situation in South Viet Nam after the New Year of the Monkey will not be the same. This is high time for the U.S. to recognize that the war in Viet Nam cannot be won. As columnist Joseph Kraft wrote in the Washington Post of February 1:

"The war in Viet Nam is unwinnable and the longer it goes on, the more Americans, already badly over exposed, will be subjected to lossess and humiliations, even in places of maximum security. That is the message the other side is trying to get across by the wave of assaults on the Saigon Embassy and other places in South Viet Nam. And because the message so obviously serves the adversary, it is tempting to dismiss it as propaganda."

Optimistic statements are pouring out of Saigon, but the realities are there for everyone to see. The sooner Washington sees them, the better for the U.S. and for Viet Nam as well.

DGDS Unorganized

6175 Murray Place
Halifax, N.S.
February 19, 1968

To The Editor
DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

Dear Sir:

I attended the Saturday evening Performance of the D.G.D.S. Production of "Oh What A Lovely War" and feel compelled to register a complaint about the house management. I was appalled to find that after paying a minimum of \$3.30 per couple I was charged further for a programme. I realize that these programmes had 16 pages and bristol covers, but included were seven full pages of advertising. Without purchasing a copy of this pro-

gramme it would have been impossible to learn the names, not only of the actors, but especially of the production crews. Surely this is a blatant breach of theatre etiquette.

Furthermore, when I bought the tickets, there was no-one in the box office who knew which seats were \$1.65 and which were \$2.20. So poor was the organization that there was no seating plan available anywhere in the D.G.D.S. office.

I find it very difficult to sympathize with the Dalhousie Glee and Dramatic Society when they offer the paying public such an unorganized production and then have the audacity to charge further for a programme.

Yours sincerely,
Michael J. Ardenne



Six British soldiers celebrate Christmas, 1914, in the trenches, in this scene from the DGDS presentation "Oh, what a Lovely War".

"War" Unconventional

This year the Dalhousie Glee and Dramatic Society made a departure from its usual offering and presented Joan Littlewood's *Oh! What a Lovely War!* Because it is not "just another musical comedy," *Oh! What a Lovely War* presented certain unique difficulties from the start. There is no plot in the conventional sense of the word. Instead there is a collection of scenes evoking the atmosphere and events in Europe during the course of World War I. The episodes are loosely tied together by songs, narration and slides projected on a downstage screen.

In this production the loose ties were sometimes broken and continuity was lost. When the curtain opened, much of the audience did not know what to expect, and the first few scenes did little to dispel the initial confusion. As the audience became accustomed to the medium, the cast met with more success. Some individual scenes stand out above others -- the "Row, Row, Row" number captured the carefree pre-war atmosphere in Britain, while contrasting scenes built up the increasing threat of war. Janet Clark and her two companions performed their number with an obvious gusto enjoyed by the audience, and Pat Etter and the girls brought off a rousing music hall chorus of "I'll Make A Man Out Of You". Slides were used effectively to provide background facts, humorous satire and continuity. Less successful was the narrator, who, instead of acting as a cohesive force, often seemed to be adrift.

Act two, the program informed us, was intended to contrast the ordinary soldiers' life in the trenches with the behind-the-scenes maneuvering of the elite. The male cast had greatest success in portrayals of the common soldiers, but the second act also contained the greatest imbalance in a generally uneven production. Some of the least successful scenes were those depicting Haig and his associates. Intended to satirize the intrigues and petty jealousies of people in high places, the ball scene was a notable failure. It is vital in this part of the play to emphasize the blunderings of those in control, but Haig, who should have stood out as the chief idiot, seemed to get lost in the rush. Instead of being struck by the complete incompetence of Haig, much of the audience left not even knowing who he was.

The contrast between the feelings of the "Tommy" soldier and the attitude of the "higher-ups" was forcibly brought out in Colin Duerden's portrayal of a fatuous clergyman leading in prayer at the front. This scene showed that necessary contrast could be achieved.

There was trouble with accents at times, and these were important in many scenes, as different characters represented different nations by accent and headgear alone. A few of the cast managed different nationalities well, but other faltered badly. Occasionally supposed Germans or Frenchmen sounded more like residents of Cape Breton or Alabama.

The production was without a hitch technically, and the costumes were imaginative and generally successful. The cast was enthusiastic, and in some scenes, notably at the beginning of the second act, we saw the D.G.D.S. spirit of past years. Perhaps the auditorium was partly to blame for the lack of rapport between audience and cast. A more intimate setting (Ah, Neptune!) would have been more sympathetic, we feel, for this type of production. "Oh! What a Lovely War!" cannot be acclaimed as one of D.G.D.S.'s most successful efforts.

Drama Division Presents Three

The lights of the Studio Theatre, Dalhousie University will soon dim for another evening of entertaining theatre produced by the students and faculty of the Drama Division.

Students are now busy building sets, upholstering furniture and sewing period costumes for the three plays to be produced at the end of this month. The Scandinavian school of naturalism will be represented by August Strindberg's one act play *Creditors* directed by drama major, Terry De Wolf. His cast includes Clive Sweeney, Doug French, and Jane Purves.

Leslie Campbell another drama student and one of the technical assistants at the Drama Division is directing a fascinating short play *The Man With A Flower In His Mouth* by Pirandello. The cast will feature Ann Bromley, Richard MacLean, and Jim Archibald.

The third play is *O'Flaherty V.C.* written by the famous Irish playwright, G.B. Shaw and is directed by drama professor, Alan Andrews. The parts are played by Owen O'Donovan, Liz Hughes, Ian Deakin, and Linda Fraser.

The plays will be held February 28 to March 2 in the Studio Theatre, Library Annex, at 8 p.m. and no tickets are needed.

Arts Society To Be Reborn Tuesday

A necessary revitalization of the Arts Society will be undertaken at a meeting Tuesday, the new president, Brian Ashworth, has announced. Ashworth stated, "For too many years the Arts Society has existed merely for the sake of the Arts Ball, whereas the new plan will provide activities with an intellectual and an academic basis."

The re-organizing meeting will be held Tuesday, February 27 at 11:30 a.m., in Room 234 of the A & A Building.

According to Ashworth's announcement, the first step in the establishment of the "NEW Arts Society" will be the formation of various clubs within each discipline of the Arts Faculty. The proposed clubs consist of Psychology, Romance Languages, Sociology, History, English, Philosophy, Political Science and Economics. The purposes and functions of the smaller organizations will be practically unlimited. Too many Arts students, Ashworth said find themselves faced with the dilemma of what the future holds for a person with a BA. With faculty members serving as advisors to the clubs, it is hoped that a rapport can be established between professors and students through which students may learn where they are going both as undergraduates and after graduation. Philosophy debates, a Spanish Film Society, Sociology and Political Science Interaction groups, Psychology trips, retreat, guest lecturers, and the Arts Ball are all expected to be part of the NEW Arts Society.

Plans will be expanded at Tuesday's meeting. Elections for the offices of Vice-President, Secretary, and Treasurer will also be held at the meeting. King's College students are welcome.

LSD - insight or insanity

By LINDA BAYERS

What makes a drug socially acceptable? Firstly, its success in treating disease and secondly, its effect upon the nervous system of which the brain is the center.

It is this second use of drugs - LSD, STP, Marijuana, - that have brought words of restraint from doctors and those who know the effect of these drugs on the brain.

Mr. A.V. Pinky, here promoting a film called "Insight or insanity", warned that anyone thinking about taking these drugs should take "a long, long, hard second look. When a brain cell is destroyed, it is never regenerated. Scar tissue, and other cells may take up the function of these destroyed cells, but not as effectively."

A drug is either a stimulant or a depressant. Stimulants, i.e. pep pills, can make a person tense and irritable, cause the heart to beat irregularly, tighten the blood vessels and raise blood pressure, and cause muscles to jerk. A depressant-marijuana, LSD, heroin-reduces vital bodily functions.

According to Mr. Pinky, "a scientific study by Doctor Coin from California on 5000 young people showed that marijuana suppresses learned behavior patterns instilled by adults. Marijuana gives a feeling of well-being but distorts appearance of world, time, space, speed, and destroys judgement. Although it is not addictive, its use leads to the seeking of the bigger thrills and experiences of the stronger drugs -heroin and LSD.

"LSD too distorts appearance of space, time and judgement. IT affects different people differently. Some have a pleasant reaction-others are terrified. "It always prevents a person from thinking clearly. Permanent brain damage and chromosomal changes can result from repeated use of LSD.

Mr. Pinky warned that the use of LSD is reaching epidemic proportions. "President Johnson is going to introduce a bill in congress to make the production, sale, possession, and distribution of drugs which affect the nervous system a felony punishable up to 5-10 years in prison," he commented.

OFF BASE

Now I've HEARD all this NONSENSE about the STUDENT as a NIGGER! About 'em having no rights and no protection and so-called student-teacher SEGREGATION and I just want to get a few blasted things STRAIGHT! I mean I KNOW my STUDENTS!

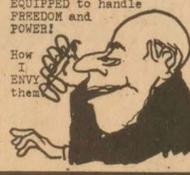
Firstly, let me say some of my BEST friends are STUDENTS and BASICALLY you couldn't WISH to meet a more POLITE, RESPECTFUL, HAPPY lot when they know their place. Why some of 'em are even quite ATTRACTIVE... (chuckle) Yeah!

With their own kind they seem to ENJOY themselves IMMENSELY...dancing... (got a lotta rhythm!)...wearing gaudy clothes! We TEACHERS say if you could be a STUDENT just ONE Saturday night you'd NEVER want to be a teacher AGAIN! (chuckle) And they're VERY good in SPORTS!

But GOSH DARN it some folks talk about 'em like they were US! And FACE it, what contribution are they making to the ARTS? How many DOCTORS, LAWYERS and BUSINESS LEADERS are STUDENTS? Biologically they're just not EQUIPPED to handle FREEDOM and POWER!

So these OUTSIDERS who try to stir 'em UP over RIGHTS and such are just making TROUBLE for EVERYBODY! First thing they'll want to write on every line and use staff washrooms and call us by our FIRST NAMES! And brother, there's NOTHING worse than an UPPITY STUDENT!

And just between us would you want one to marry your daughter?



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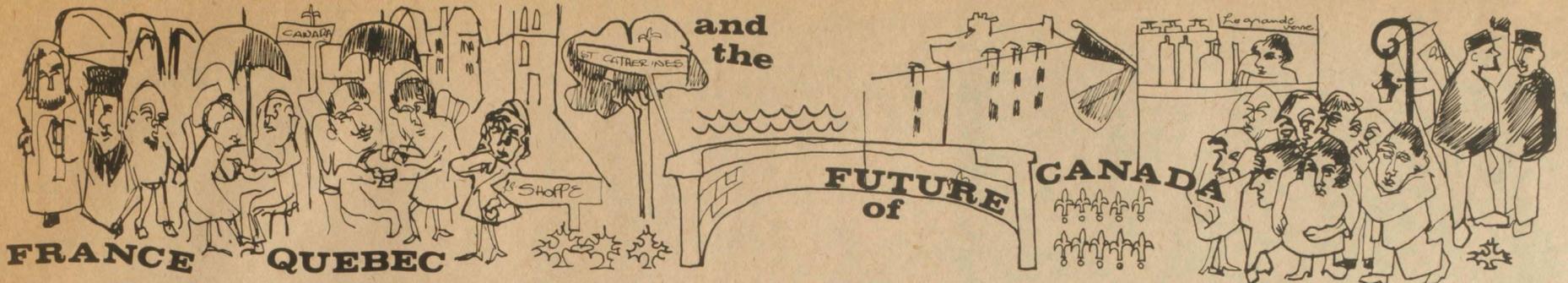
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by ANDRÉ ROSSINGER

CANADIAN DIMENSION

There has been a tremendous increase in the intensity of the political fermentation process in Canada since de Gaulle's visit to Quebec. Political and intellectual leaders and their parties have become advocates of political concepts which they loudly rejected only a short while ago. Now we are witnessing a competition in which each political leader and his party tries to outdo the other in a bid for public favour. The underlying assumption is that it is

urgent to counteract and to deflect the wave of new nationalism in Canada, and particularly in Quebec. All the slow moving political forces have suddenly become very agile in the belief they have to fight against the influential shadow of de Gaulle and the political windfall which is benefitting the RIN.

Is this assumption about de Gaulle correct? What is the true nature of this sudden political mobility in Quebec and

the rest of Canada?

If we look only at the surface of present developments in Canada, we see that the federal Liberal Party and government have finally agreed upon the need for partial revision of the BNA Act. The Conservative Party of Canada has accepted the "two nation" concept. The Quebec wing of the Liberal Party has declared that it shares the Union Nationale's view of two nations within one confederation. Some leaders of the left wing of the Quebec Liberal Party advocate two sovereign states with a "common market" arrangement under the name of "Canadian Union." However, closer examination of the events and the forces and motivating factors behind them lead us to the recognition that the real meaning of all these differs from the verbal presentation, that constant vigilance and active participation are required to avoid pitfalls which could prove to be of historic consequence to the French and English speaking people in Canada.

The Canadian crisis started and has moved ahead with increasing intensity and depth independent of General Charles de Gaulle's visit. However, his visit did make this crisis more spectacular — not because of what he said but because of certain English and French-Canadian desires to misinterpret what he said. All those who think that his outburst, "Vive Quebec libre", had the meaning of "Vive Quebec indépendante" deliberately ignore the strategic concept of de Gaulle in external policy. This inner need to distort, to close the ears and to cling to old and new versions of political mythology is a Canadian problem in general and a Quebec problem in particular. The memory of de Gaulle will fade away, but the English and French-Canadian versions of political pathology remain as long as we insist on wearing political blinkers.

Political Blinker No. one: For a long time de Gaulle has been a "persona non grata" as far as English-Canadian public opinion is concerned. This happened not for the right but for the wrong reason. He is basically a conservative man, particularly in his internal and economic policies in France, but he had the integrity and courage to learn some lessons, at least in the realm of international relationships. His strategy for the preservation of peace, even if it is a precarious one, is to build a third block made up of those states which refuse to continue to be satellites of any of the super powers. In order to reduce the danger of future cold and hot wars and prevent a Third World War, de Gaulle tries, on each of his visits, to strengthen the sense of national identity in those countries which have been willing partners or prisoners of a super power bloc. He is for international co-operation without strings attached. When he visited Poland recently and the Latin American countries before, his major line of conduct was the same. His performance in Quebec was no exception, only a local variation of the same theme: he wanted to boost the growing French-Canadian sense of Canadian identity, which is expected to stimulate the slowly emerging English-Canadian sense of Canadian identity. All this

was regarded as a dangerous concept by the majority of public opinion molders and decision-makers within English and French speaking Canada. De Gaulle's concept reminded them of their own sin of historic magnitude. For while they superficially developed Canadian sovereignty, they actually buried it economically, politically and culturally. It is a dangerous illusion to think that one can build a truly progressive Canada with a well-balanced national sense of identity and purpose when the country remains the economic and political appendix of the U.S.A., whose government is leading international civil wars against peaceful progress in every part of the world. English and French-Canadian leaders have made this country a partner in these international civil wars, camouflaging this fact with liberal slogans for use at home.

Within this framework, de Gaulle's visit to Expo was regarded as a necessary evil. During the many weeks before he arrived editorials tried to destroy any possible impact he might have while in Canada, not by genuine discussion of his political line but by vitriolic attacks on his personality.

Then came the famous sentence from de Gaulle's mouth, "Vive Quebec libre." Any sober political analyst would have known that "Vive Quebec libre" could not mean, "Vive Quebec indépendante" for de Gaulle because that would be in conflict with his basic concept. We underestimate de Gaulle's intelligence if we fail to recognize that he is aware that an independent Quebec would drive the remainder of English Canada even further into the orbit of the U.S.A. and that together the two would suffocate Quebec economically, politically and militarily. Such a move could even lead to civil war within Quebec under the leadership of those sectors of the French and English-Canadian power elites which regard the U.S. power umbrella over Canada, including Quebec, as "social security" for the rule of the established order.

However, most commentators did not analyze the situation soberly but reacted with hot indignation, completely distorting the meaning of that sentence. The supporters of a policy which, under varying parties and governments, undermined Canadian sovereignty now accused de Gaulle of being engaged in the destruction of Canadian unity. What a tragedy! They also accused him of interfering with the internal affairs of Canada. This has a strong political and moral basis only if the accusers are innocent of similar practices, but for the past decades official and unofficial Canadian policy has been to encourage people in many countries within the Soviet bloc to assert their national sense of identity.

If we look more deeply into the problem, we discover a "de Gaulle complex" in Canada, existing independent of the man himself. It is a stubborn refusal to mature and to see ourselves as the world sees us.

Political Blinker No. two: The most fantastic aspect of de Gaulle's visit was that the sentence he uttered, "Vive Quebec libre" was interpreted in the same way by

both leaders of the Canadian establishment and leaders of the French-Canadian separatist movements (RIN). For both it meant "Vive Quebec indépendante". The great difference was in the conflicting emotional colorations.

For the first group this false interpretation was a deliberate, hysterical shout to create hostility. For the second group this misinterpretation was the result of political naivete and wishful thinking which blinded them to the complex nature of de Gaulle's political lines, to which he adheres within and outside of France. There is another reason for this uncritical interpretation by the RIN. The RIN represents, on the whole, a new generation of French-Canadians who are relatively free of certain notions detrimental to France which have been so prevalent in the French Canada of the past two centuries. The essence of this notion is that France "went to the devil" on account of anti-clerical enlightenment in the 18th century and on account of a succession of revolutions in the 18th and 19th centuries, which eventually led to the separation of church and state, in turn affecting the education and personal development of the French people. Accordingly, the French-Canadian power elite, who feared progressive ideas, generated an attitude of deep mistrust toward France, the French value system and French men and women. There was a time when even the defeat of France during the Second World War was regarded in Quebec as divine punishment for their alleged anti-church course in the past.

It is of great importance to Quebec and French Canada as a whole that the new generation of French-Canadians is relatively free from these prejudices after fifteen years of self-criticism which revealed to them that the reactionary views of past generations of French-Canadian leaders were very much co-responsible for the social, economic and political inferiority of French Canada. It is not quite right to say that France abandoned the French-Canadian people in Quebec. The truth is that the traditional leaders of French-Canadians desired that France leave them alone. They regarded the English occupation and later their arrangement within Confederation as a lesser evil, because relative autonomy allowed them to preserve social, economic, political and cultural conservatism. France accepted this arrangement because in the 19th century she was busy building up an empire of her own in Africa and Asia, and during the first half of the 20th century she was preoccupied with the growing German menace and then with the formation of the English-French "Entente Cordiale."

Thus what is happening now in the relationship between Quebec and France is a sort of mutual re-discovery under new historic circumstances. This mutual acceptance in modern terms, however, does not mean that Quebec will become a new imperial outpost of France — as some English speaking Canadians have already suggested. French-Canadians are Frenchmen of North America — a particular entity.



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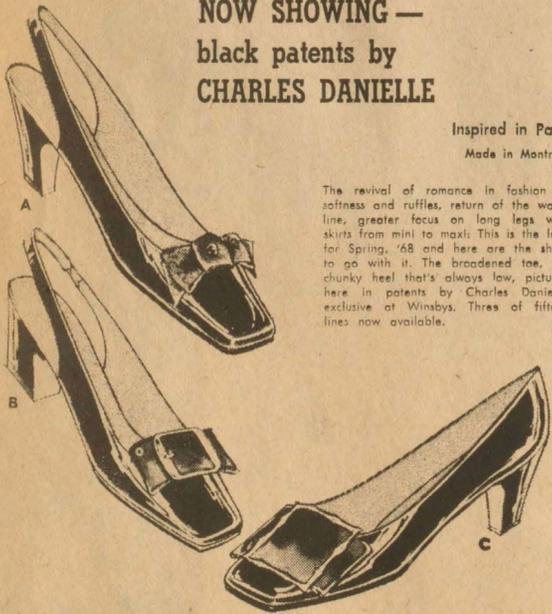
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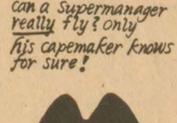
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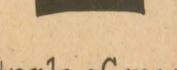
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Tommies Top Dal

By GUY MASLAND

After a brilliant opening stanza, the Dalhousie Tigers suffered a tremendous defensive lapse in the final two periods, as the St. Thomas Tommies outscored them 7-1, and defeated the Tigers 9-4 in the season's home finale.

Dal's little men, nicknamed The Three Musketeers, John "Slapshot" Shayer, Bob "Soapy" Stoddard, and "diminutive" Peter Clark - had a hand in each of the Tiger's tallies and once more sparked the offensive punch. Big defenceman Hugh MacRitchie played a strong game as he came up with a goal and an assist as did Glen Dickie who turned in a good two-way performance. Shayer and team captain Don Nelson had singletons for the Dal cause, Stoddard turned in two assists before taking an early shower midway through the second period. St. Thomas was led by high-scoring Guy White with two goals and a pair of assists. McDermaid set up three goals in the St. Thomas victory.

DAL LEADS 3-2

After the Tommies had taken a one-goal lead on a soft "floater" that had Kenzie fooled, "Soapy" Stoddard took the puck into the St. Thomas zone, pulled two defencemen into the corner and slipped to the point, where Hugh MacRitchie blasted a slapshot in off a defenceman.

White then put the Tommies ahead again as his shot deflected off MacRitchie's stick past an amazed Mike Kenzie, who had no chance to recover. Dal came back as Bob Stoddard passed to Glen Dickie in front on a two-on-one break and Dickie slipped the puck into the open corner seconds after getting out of the penalty box. John Shayer gave the Tigers the lead as he picked up a perfect MacRitchie lead pass at centre ice on a partial breakaway and blasted a blistering slapshot just under the cross-bar. Nobody in the rink saw it, least of all the St. Thomas goalie.

After the Tommies had taken a 6-3 lead on goals by Doucet, Harquail, White, and Kent, while Stoddard had been ejected for a sparring bout with a St. Thomas defenceman, Don Nelson scored from close in as Peter Clark picked up his own rebound and slid the puck over to Don Nelson, who made no mistake. Dal was drastically outplayed in the middle frame by the powerful Tommies, who the week before had handed St. F.X. its only set-back to date. The Fredrickton team left the ice with a 6-4 lead at the end of the second period, leaving Dal with a glimmer of hope for a victory.

ST. THOMAS WIDENS THE LEAD

However, any chance of victory faded into the bleak horizon of frustrated agony, as third-period goals by Mackey, Graham, and McKee wrapped up the St. Thomas win and sent the Tigers back to the dressing room with their tails between their legs.

J.V.'s lose

By GUY MASLAND

The Acadia Junior Varsity Axemen looked as if they had "come to play" as they outclassed the Tigers all the way, posting a 3-0 victory at the Dal rink Saturday afternoon.

The Wolfville crew was led by Norman Gosse who fired in a pair, and if it had not been for an outstanding performance in the Dal cage the score could easily have been much higher as the unorganized Tiger were unable to get many good shots on the opposition's goal.

Don MacPherson (6) celebrates one of the few bright moments

in Tigers' 10-3 loss to St. F.X. The Dal team held their own during the first and third periods but were swamped 8-0 in the second period. (Photo by Bob Brown)

Tigers Split Two Tough Road Games

By GARY HOLT

There was so much emphasis placed on the U.N.B. game that many people, including the Dal players, forgot about the one that proved to be the Tiger's downfall. At St. F.X. there is a great tradition of winning, and although the 'X' basketball team is having a poor season, they came up with a superb performance and downed the Tigers 64-55. The big story was the percentage from the floor as Dal was only able to hit on 21 of 76 shots while 'X' hit 24 of 43.

Only the good defensive work of the Tigers kept them in the game. They prevented the X-men from getting many good shots but when they did shoot they did not miss.

Dal led only twice in the game, at 8-6 early in the first half and 33-37 early in the second. Other than that it was X all the way. Owen Cameron hit for 25 to pace their attack.

Brian Peters led the Tigers and was the only player to shoot better than 40% from the floor, hitting on 8 of 13 for 61%.

It was a completely different story the previous afternoon as the Tigers had leads of 12 in the first half and 16 in the second half only to see them disappear as Dave Nutbrown got hot from the outside. Mid-way through the fourth quarter U.N.B. led 52-51 and 54-53 but Coach Al Yarr changed the Tiger's defense from man-to-man to zone and U.N.B. seemed baffled. Irv Cohen made two key steals and fed Eric Durnford for break-away lay-ups after John Cassidy's jumper had given Dal a one point lead. After that the Tigers were in control and



Brian Peters (35) avoids two X-Men on his way to two points in Saturday's game in Antigonish. St. F. X. won 64-55. (Photo by Bob Brown)

went on to a 71-61 triumph. John Cassidy paced the Tiger's attack with 23 points followed by Eric Durnford with 15. Rod Cox paced the Red Raiders with 23.

X-Men Wallop Dal 10-3

The powerful St. Francis Xavier hockey machine, the class of the league, was held in check and outscored during the first and third periods Sunday afternoon in Antigonish, but blasted the stubborn Tigers right out of the rink in the middle frame as they fired thirty-one shots at a helpless Mike Kenzie and scored eight unanswered goals, providing them with an insurmountable margin.

However, courage, determination, and sheer guts of the Dal team brought almost a complete reversal of form in the final period as they shut out the high-scoring blue machine and potted a couple of markers themselves. They outshot X 13-10 and just missed on several great scoring opportunities.

FARENZENA STARS

X Captain Chi Chi Farenzena led the points parade with two goals and five assists. His seven-point output moved him to within one point of the league's scoring leader, Mike Hornby of St. Mary's. Rookie Mickey Oja fired a hat-trick and added two assists while linemate Jim MacDonald added a pair and an assist. Zappia, Fahey, and MacKinnon rounded out the X-men's scoring barrage. Team captain Don Nelson scored twice for Dal with Bob Stoddard adding the final marker late in the game. Mike Kenzie was outstanding in the Dal cage as the Antigonish crew blasted 59 shots at him. Farenzena gave



X a quick two-goal lead as twice he went around the Dal defence and deked out Kenzie from close range. But Dal fought back with Don MacPherson carrying the puck in around Poirier on a two-on-two break. Don flipped the puck to Nelson, who was able to get his stick on it and bang it home.

The Tigers skated well with the large X squad in the first period and, although outshot 18-9, had their fair share of the puck.

SECOND PERIOD

The middle frame was all blue streaks flashing around the ice and making the Dal net look like a third-rate rubber factory. It is rumoured that even the goal judge had blisters! Mike Kenzie must have felt he was in front of a firing squad as he faced 31 shots. He turned aside 23 of them. Jim MacDonald and Mickey Oja led the second period assault as each slapped in two markers.

PUSSIES TURN TIGER

Although the game was lost by a fairly wide margin, Coach Gerry Walford and his charges must be awarded some sort of moral victory for their third-period showing. It was the David and Goliath story repeated as the Tigers came on strong to outscore the Machine 2-0 and leave a final mark in the hearts of X fans and players.

Dal scored early as Doug Rose laid a good pass on Don MacPherson's stick and he carried the puck into the X zone, around two defencemen, and slipped a perfect pass to Don Nelson close in front. With Mike Poirier landing on his back, "Nellie" banged the puck past a sprawling Carl MacQuaid. Ten minutes later "Soapy" Stoddard carried a George Budreski pass in on the right wing. Using Poirier for a screen Stoddard blasted a 30-foot slapshot through MacQuaid's legs.

Dal outplayed St. F.X. in the third period and could have scored a few more but for outstanding saves by the 'X' netminder off McPherson, Nelson, Shayer, and Stoddard. At the opposite end of the rink Mike Kenzie was no less brilliant in keeping the X-men off the scoreboard as he stopped the dangerous Farenzena on a breakaway and made dazzling saves off Oja from close in and a booming Poirier slapshot. Hugh MacRitchie played his best game on defense for Dal.

TIGER OF THE WEEK

Team captain Don Nelson gets the nod for 'Tiger of the Week' for the steady play he has shown all year and two brilliant goals in a losing cause.

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COMING EVENTS

Feb. 24 Basketball, Acadia at Dal, 8:00 p.m.

Feb. 28 Basketball, Dal at S.M.U., 8:00 p.m.

March 1st & 2nd, Womens Basketball, J.V. Tournament at Dal

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