

# Deportation Threatened for Polish Seamen

## The Dalhousie Gazette

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By MAUREEN PHINNEY

Nine Polish seamen seeking asylum in Canada face deportation back to their own country.

The men, who jumped ship last year, have been held by immigration authorities since last November. Their application for asylum was turned down by the Immigration authorities then. They were ordered deported immediately afterward.

A retrial was granted them by the Immigration Appeal Board. Within the next couple of days they should know whether or not they will be granted permission to stay on in Canada.

Why must they fight to remain in Canada, whose immigration laws are supposed to grant refuge to those whose deportation would mean persecution back home?

According to Manpower and Immigration Minister MacEachen there was presumably no danger facing the seamen on their return to Poland; therefore they were to be sent back. But this does not seem to be the case. This was brought out by the seamen's lawyer, Walter Goodfellow. He brought to the attention of the Immigration Appeal Board the grounds for a rehearing. He stated that "Within the area of the evidence itself there is, I would suggest, a clear line of thought and intention expressed: First - a desire to defect from a communist regime that is repressive and oppressive. Second - a genuine fear relating to the existence of a Polish law providing for imprisonment for defecting."

In an interview with the Gazette, Mr. Goodfellow briefly explained the nature of this law. "If anyone leaves Poland without permission of the Polish government he is subject to one to five years imprisonment once he has been returned to his country.

He commented that in addition to this, a charge of treason might also be brought against them. This would subject them to another five or ten years of imprisonment beyond that of the first charge.

Mr. Goodfellow said that the Immigration Appeal Board failed to recognize that the one to five year sentence for leaving the country without a permit was not, as they suggested, a "disciplinary measure", and as such, not sufficient ground for giving the seamen asylum in Canada.

The last sentence of the board's majority decision read: "However, if a term of imprisonment should be imposed it would be for crossing the border of Poland without authorization, not for activities of a political character".

Mr. Goodfellow stated that "...the Board, I submit, was in error in two respects: one is not considering defection an act of a political character itself - indeed a most dramatic act of a political nature, secondly the majority seem to require that the political activities be ones committed before defection. The witness Maciejewski gave evidence of serving almost a year in prison for making a derogatory remark against Stalin. The approach of the Board... suggests his further testimony that as this occurred over 10 years ago that his political act would not be held against him suggests that the Board was requiring evidence of political activities in the past."

The Gazette asked Mr. Goodfellow what repercussions there would be on the Canadian policy on asylum if the seamen are sent back to Poland.

"It's difficult to say. Canada is supposed to provide asylum to people from Warsaw Pact countries. Therefore the action on the part of the Immigration authorities to deport the seamen seems questionable. Why can't the seamen apply for landed immigrant status? Is there a legal barrier? Under one act if the person does not have certain documents; visas, medical certificate, it is impossible to apply for landed immigrant status. But the seamen claim that they cannot obtain these documents from the Polish authorities.

Has the present decision of the Immigration authorities been influenced by economic considerations? Has the Polish government put pressure on Canada by using economic considerations?

Last year 50 Polish trawlers and factory ships docked at the Port of Halifax. Docking, refueling, and obtaining supplies for 50 ships means a substantial inflow of money into the city. If the Polish government suggested that perhaps she would take her business elsewhere it would mean a great loss of profit to the city.

A spokesman for the Dalhousie Committee for Political Action commented on the situation: "In Stalinist countries, defection isn't considered to be a picnic. The question is not one of communism and capitalism, but rather of the totally anti-democratic nature of the Polish regime.

Last year, several communist students at the University of Warsaw wrote a critique of Polish Communism. Even though they were arrested before it was published, they were sentenced to prison for 'anti-state activity', as were a number of intellectuals who supported them. When seen in this perspective, the future of the seamen -- who actually attempted to leave the country -- doesn't look terribly rosy.

"The policy of our government in dealing with this matter is unforgivable -- it becomes clear that international diplomacy is a terribly cheap game, unfortunately in human lives. The attitude of the government in handling the whole case, including the secret cloak under which decision have been made, the fact that no reasons have been given for deportation, etc., will probably even make Ulbricht envious of Canada's bureaucratic technique.

"We have in our hands certain information that other groups in Halifax are willing, if necessary, to take militant action to release these unfortunate prisoners of Canadian 'justice', if it appears they are to be sent back.

"We are, however, only petitioning to demand the release of these men, so that they may start the jobs which they have already found, as soon as possible; at the very least we expect that someone in the Immigration Department will immediately do the people of Halifax the honor of telling us why such an incredible action has been taken. Or is there too much to hope for from a Department of Immigration which, as amazing as it seems, appears to have gone Stalinist before the country has even gone socialist?"

## An Editorial

# Leading to a conclusion

## In one act

Four editors are sitting in the GAZETTE office discussing policy. The lights are dim, cigarette smoke fills the air; editor-in-chief, stage left, has head in hands.

CURTAIN RISES.

ED. 1: Did you hear Pierre's New Year's address? Fantastic, inspirational! There has obviously been a change in the government -- he was talking about Canadian humanitarianism.

ED. 2: That of course brings to mind Alan MacEachen.

ED. 3: He's certainly the one Just cog in Trudeau's political wheel!

ED. 4: I'm breathless when he opens his mouth.

ED. 2: But you know... you know, something has been bothering me. When I went to school, we were always taught that the Communists are enslaving progressively larger portions of the world's population every day, every hour!

ED. 1: Yes, my school taught me that there are millions of poor serfs to dictatorship all over the world who trudge aimlessly on, denied freedom and all of the other things that are so close to us here in Canada.

ED. 4: Yes, the things that it's WORTH spending our defense budget on...

ED. 3: Yes, and the things that our allies and friends, in the USA, are fighting so heroically to protect in Vietnam.

ED. 1 (standing): You see, the thing that's bothering me is, you know those Poles?

ED. 3: Which poles?

ED. 1: The Poles who escaped from all that horror they're being sent back to... you know, communism. I wonder why the Department of

Immigration is sending them back? I can't understand it.

ED. 2: It must be a problem of communication. I was talking to one of the chaplains today and he said most of our problems come from lack of communication.

ED. 4: Yeah, I'll tell you, what we learned in school certainly doesn't seem to agree with what's happening here. It's almost as if the communists aren't our enemies any more!

ED. 3: Maybe it's a federal-provincial split.

ED. 4: Yeah, the education minister can't be talking to the minister of immigration.

ED. 1: No, it can't be that alone, because the defense department is still spending our money protecting us from communism; the minister of defense can't be talking to the minister of immigration.

ED. 2: Yeah, and if the CBC is any example, the secretary of state can't be talking to the minister of immigration.

ED. 3: Poor Alan. Obviously nobody's talking to him.

(All four editors shake their heads. Editor 1 looks up, gleam in eyes.)

ED. 1: My news sense is leading me to a conclusion. Well, at first glance, this communications problem seems like a plausible answer, but it can't be, because we all know that Alan keeps popping up whether you want to speak to him or not.

(All four editors pick up copy of Chronicle-Herald. They fight over it. Editor 1 loses. He comes up with the news and editorial section.)

ED. 1: The Chronicle-Herald doesn't have any-

thing to say about it.

ED. 3: But that's not unusual...

ED. 1: My news sense is leading me to a conclusion. No, it's not unusual, except for one highly significant point: this is such a wonderful opportunity to bring out the community's fanatic anti-communism.

ED. 3: You'd think they'd be reporting it with incredible vigour.

ED. 4: Yes, and with incredible editorials.

ED. 3: Like they did for the Russian submarines 80 miles off the coast.

ED. 2: And Vietnam

ED. 4: And Medicare and fishing unions.

ED. 1: But they didn't. My news sense is leading me to a conclusion. You know, the port does a lot of business with the Polish government... Polish ships are always in and out of the harbour...

ED. 2: You're not suggesting, surely, that our leaders would be allowing a matter like that to interfere with the safety of these men's lives?

ED. 3: That in a free country like Canada, state policy could be so inhuman as that?

ED. 4: That they would be allowing business interests to sentence each of these men to ten years in jail by sending them back?

EDs. 2, 3 & 4 (together): You cynic! How grotesque! We know what you are. (Sneer knowingly). You're dirty, pinko, Commie faggot. Worse than MacEachen! WE QUIT!!!

(Stomp Out)

ED. 1: My news sense is leading me to a conclusion.

CURTAIN FALLS, amidst thunderous applause.



# Regina board attempts to censor Carillon

REGINA (CUP) — The board of governors of the University of Saskatchewan, Regina campus, has declared war on the Regina student union as the ultimate step in a two-year campaign to establish censorship over the student newspaper, the Carillon.

Administration principal W.A. Riddell announced December 31 that the university board of governors would refuse to collect student union fees, and, in effect, attempt to starve the union into imposing editorial control over the paper.

The decision to stop fee collection was made without consultation with either students or faculty.

A board of governors press release explained the action by claiming the Carillon "has pursued an editorial policy clearly aimed at undermining confidence in the senate, board of governors and the administration of the university."

The board has tried to pressure the council into censoring the Carillon for over a year, a student union statement explains, but the council has resisted, claiming the board has no right to interfere into student affairs; the allegations against the paper are untrue; and control of the Carillon by the council might be used for undemocratic purposes.

The student council has warned the board action may be the result of pressure from the provincial government of Ross Thatcher. "It is no secret that Ross Thatcher has little love for students," the statement said.

The statement is part of a three-page letter sent to all Regina students, who had not yet returned to the campus from Christmas holidays. Also included in the letter is a break-down of the union budget, and a statement of support for the union from both the men's and women's athletic boards at the university.

The board action has been criticized by Saskatchewan opposition leader Woodrow Lloyd, who said it had "neither the right nor the obligation" to halt criticism at the university.

"When authority resorts to such throttling it violates the general public right of freedom of

speech and freedom of assembly," he said.

Regina faculty association president Reed Robertson has termed the move "stupid" and "silly" and accused the board of "using a fiscal sledgehammer to impose censorship."

The students have called an emergency general meeting for Wednesday to consider the board action and develop further strategy for the union. The board's starvation tactic is also expected to be discussed at a meeting of the executive of the Regina faculty council the same day.

The student council has already rejected the board's decision, and has promised to fight the affair to the finish.

A five-point program adopted by the union calls for public education on the issue, the freezing of all expenditures not involved with union defense, mass meetings on the campus and contact with other groups including Saskatchewan farm and labor organizations and the Canadian Union of Students for financial and moral support.

The student union accused the board of governors of opting for "a policy of confrontation rather than reasonable negotiation" in connection with the issue.

In a press statement, the union termed the action "an infringement of the legal rights of the students to organize an independent union under student direction and free from outside control. It is an intolerable attempt to impose censorship on the Carillon and to deny the students their right to a free press."

Although the board has made no effort to pinpoint its objections to the Carillon's editorial policy, an identical threat to the union was made by Riddell last March.

The threats followed closely upon an issue of the Carillon which broke the story of a \$1,000 student loan granted to Allen Guy, presently minister of public works in the Saskatchewan government. At the time of the loan, Guy was drawing an MLA's salary. Accusations were levelled at Riddell during the incident, claiming he had attempted to stop the printing of that issue of the paper.

Riddell and the board confronted the student council following publication of the story with threats of non-collection of student fees. The issue, according to Riddell, was "the effect of the editorial policy of the Carillon on public opinion towards the university."

The Carillon was following -- and still follows -- a consistent editorial policy of opposition to the provincial government's proposals of changes in relations between the government and the university, student loan policy, and budgeting policy toward both Saskatchewan universities.

The board's threats ceased after the Carillon's case was taken up by an academic freedom committee of the Regina faculty council. The committee issued no report.

This year, the Carillon incurred Riddell's wrath when it disclosed top-secret plans for cut-backs in the university budget for the 1969-70 year; which will either limit enrollment or cause a steep rise in the student faculty ratio at the university. The budget cut would also virtually eliminate night classes and halt expenditures on laboratory facilities and equipment.

At that time, Riddell accused the Carillon of "gross irresponsibility" in reporting the budget situation, and said that if he could find the source of the leak, "heads would roll."

The board's decision to starve the union to a settlement came as a complete surprise both to members of the Regina student council and to members of the Carillon staff, who had concluded a verbal agreement with the board to collect fees for the coming semester. The council is currently studying legal action against the board for breach of contract.

The board's decision, according to the press release, is not irrevocable. "The door remains open for discussions and negotiation between the student union and the board. Any new arrangement, however, will have to be based on clear-cut understandings and agreements."

A subsequent interview with Riddell revealed that these "understandings and agreements" would have to include the introduction of a "policy board" to set editorial policy for the paper. According to Riddell, the board could consist entirely of students.

"This is not the idea of introducing censorship," Riddell said, "but there is a difference between criticism and what the Carillon is doing."

Riddell has stated that he "does not care" what actions are taken by Regina student union in response to the board actions, and that he will give students "plenty of time" to bow to the board's position.

"It will be very interesting to see what support they have and where it comes from," he said.

He also claims no responsibility for any escalation of the conflict which may occur, including the possibility of a student strike, now being considered by the union.

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# National conference accomplishes little

WATERLOO (CUP) — Results of a Christmas conference of some 60 students unhappy with the present direction of the Canadian Union of Students indicate there will be a move to change the national union from within at next fall's CUS congress.

The delegates met at Waterloo Lutheran University from Dec. 28 to 30 to discuss national student unionism. They decided a decentralized national student union based on a regional or provincial structure would best accommodate all universities.

After concluding a decentralized union would be best, the meeting toyed with the idea of establishing a second national union. Although no official stand was taken, a consensus showed most delegates found the idea of a new national union impractical and would prefer to change the direction of CUS.

Delegates came from 25 universities across Canada. Most had student council backing or were council members.

Reaction to the conference was widely varied. Fraser Hodge from the University of British Columbia said he had hoped the conference would come up with something "to re-direct CUS into a

more responsible direction."

"But it was really bad; just reactionary, sandbox garbage," he said.

Bill Ballard, student president at Waterloo Lutheran, was pleased; "Emotionalism did not reign at this conference; logic did. We had constructive views and not confusion like CUS had at the Guelph conference.

CUS observer Jim Russell commented: "The conference hasn't done anything different. They haven't dealt with issues such as organization and structure and they have no more concern than any one else about representivity."

In a written critique of the meeting, Russell rapped the delegates for being "too sandbox" in their outlook.

The 60 representatives discussed questions such as areas of student interest, education, services a national union could provide, how federal-provincial government structures affect a student union, and the role of local student governments.

Few concrete conclusions were reached. Delegates accepted reports recommending a decentralized structure to aid dealing with French universities and provincial governments. They also ac-

cepted a report which stated university affairs was the initial priority of a national union in order "to bring about awareness on issues in the larger community."

Reports on services (such as life insurance and travel) and on education were discussed by the group but no conclusion was reached.

The students also grappled with the question of whether the national union should be political or apolitical -- bringing charges from some that they were politically naive "to think a national union could be apolitical."

The delegates also decided persons sent to the CUS congress should be chosen in a "representative election" but did not outline a method of election or selection to ensure this.

Delegates discussed plans for another gathering in February but were pessimistic about its chances of accomplishing anything.

Allan Dudeck of the University of Winnipeg summed it up: "There are elections coming up on many of the campuses. I would think a very different group will meet at the next conference. They could easily hash out the same things; so it wouldn't necessarily be an extension of this conference."

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HI HO, HI HO, IT'S OFF TO WORK I GO

### THE DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

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CANADA'S OLDEST COLLEGE NEWSPAPER

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## Correction

One hundred and thirty third- and fourth-year Canadian undergraduate physicists attended the fourth annual Undergraduate Physics Conference held at the University of Manitoba from October 25-27.

The conference was an excellent mixture of student seminars and lectures by experimental and theoretical physicists from Canadian universities and industry. Typical topics discussed were "Injection Lasers", "Finite Geometry and Physics" and "Holograms". John Page of the Dalhousie Physics Society delivered a paper on the "Bohr-Einstein Debate".

Guest speaker for the closing banquet was Dr. H.E. Duckworth, well-known Canadian physicist and author of several books. His topic was "Opportunities for Physicists in Canada".

Next year the conference will be held at the University of Waterloo.

There can be no doubt that the conference was a worthwhile experience for those attending. The Dalhousie delegation wishes to thank the Physics Department and the Student Union for their generous contributions.



# letters to the editor:

*"It is no longer possible to allow - - -"*

To the Editor:

It is no longer possible to allow irresponsible action by University students to go unanswered. The culmination of my disillusionment with a group whom I had previously been most sympathetic to was reached when I read Kim Cameron's article on Saint Thomas Aquinas School in your paper.

I have five of my six children attending this school. As a military man, I have I believe somewhat more experience in grade schooling than your Mr. Cameron. My children have been educated in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario, (Kingston, Pembroke and Petawawa) and British Columbia. I speak therefore with some considerable experience of many types of schools.

Saint Thomas Aquinas is as good if not better than any of the eight schools my children have attended. I purposely bought a house in that area on moving to Halifax so that they could attend this school.

To allow Mr. Kim Cameron (I presume it is Mr., I feel a lady would be more gentlemanly) to publish in your paper such an irresponsible, childish, and more sinister, perhaps bigoted article is your fault as much as his. I won't bother refuting the statements individually, suffice to say that even the students I have talked to realize they are stupid quotations. The students know who made them. They are not the best or even the average pupils, rather the malcontents such as even perhaps exist at Dalhousie.

I write to you with copies as shown for several reasons.

- I had at one time thought the modern student was fair, objective, and a truth seeking person; certainly this is not the case here.
- It seems a most peculiar coincidence that Mr. Cameron picked a Catholic School near Dalhousie when there were two non-Catholic schools also nearby - i.e. LaMarchant and Gorsebrook, at a time when separate schools are being discussed.
- The coincidence enlarges when one finds on the next page of the Gazette an attack by an equally unknowledgeable person on the Archbishop of Halifax.
- It becomes ridiculous when you have the audacity to publish this article of a false impression of St. Thomas Aquinas School when your editorial lambasts the Mail-Star for a far more conservative questioning of the luxuries of the new student council building. How dare

you question the Mail-Star's right when you publish such garbage as Mr. Camerons?

- To attack a separate school in such a matter appears to be an attack on one of the candidates for Alderman who happens to be a Catholic and who happens to have several children attending St. Thomas Aquinas School.
- In my days at two universities, such reporting would not happen because we were taught responsible disciplined behavior both in our actions and in our writings. Apparently both these qualities are not only not practiced by your journalists, but are frowned upon when taught at the grade school level.

I, therefore, must inform you that I shall no longer support aid to University students. I am told all of my six children are "university material" and I intend to have them attend universities if they so wish. However, I would rather pay my own way than have them pick up the "world-owes-me-a-university-training" attitude that students now have. In my day only the richman's sons could afford to be as irresponsible as so many students are now-days. I prefer the few of them to the great number of irresponsible parasites whom you are now developing as indicated by Mr. (?) Cameron's article.

B.T. Burke Major

## *...points I should like to raise*

To the editor:

Having read the articles (in the Gazette on the 28th of November) on Dr. Chapman's talk there are some points I should like to raise.

To begin with, all religions appear to be classed together. This, I am sure many others would agree, is not possible when discussing a subject such as this, as many religions have vastly different histories and ideas.

The idea "that priests invented God" is quite contradictory to the Bible. Maybe this will raise the point that the Bible is not true. I would then ask what other book has survived as long as the Bible and still is a 'best-seller'. Sure, books such as Plato's Republic have lasted, but can they be classed as best-sellers?

The Bible does not produce errors when recording things that happened in the past, as has been proven by archaeology. One has only to see the different layers of the walls of Jericho; the Garden of the Tomb and the rock face to the right of it which has the appearance of a skull; and many of the excavations which have been carried out in Jordan. If the Bible was unreliable how could manuscripts which were found in 1947, hidden since A.D. 70, be found to still correspond to those scriptures?

Regarding the religious laws. One remembers that the Greeks found that Natural Law was objective and changeless, whereas man-made laws were sub-

jective and changeable. The Romans thought of Natural Law in a moral sense and that all men were equal before this law and therefore had an idea of right and wrong. The early Christians realized that this Natural Law was as God's law, (and so when considered in this light the Ten Commandments (Exodus 20) are Natural Laws).

St. Thomas Aquinas decided that Natural Law would be essential for the survival of life and to distinguish good and bad man-made laws (Human Law).

This thought still exists when one considers the present day laws of the land.

In the days of Moses there were not the leaders such as we have in today's society. Moses chose people to help him rule (Exodus 18) - with God's help. v. 23 - and the Levites were the priests to look after the Tabernacle (or church). God chose the priests (Exodus 40) not the priests choosing God.

Tithing (or one-tenth of property given under the Jewish Law for religious purposes) was being done in the days of Abraham (Genesis 14 v. 20), and Jacob (Genesis 28 v. 22).

Today we have collections in church for the upkeep of the building, support of missionaries, etc. Also, of course, today we have income taxes, and sales taxes.

Regarding the laws mentioned in Leviticus, these included such things as what foods were to be eaten (and which ones could cause sickness); isolation procedures as in the case of leprosy for instance, feasts to be kept to remind people of the community laws to be observed; and sex laws to be observed.

These hygienic laws were necessary and it is interesting to see how centuries later many of them were revived. Many of them were not lost because of church opposition but because people were invaded and captured so many times. If more concern was given to those sex laws many of today's social health problems could be prevented. (Editor's note: see Leviticus 15).

The opposition to the contraceptive pill cannot be stated as unaccepted by all churches.

The priest in the Old Testament, and in some religions today, could be thought of as "in a position of power". But after the coming of Christ there is no further need of a priest to intercede for us (Matthew 24 v. 51; Hebrews 10 v. 19-20; 4 v. 16; 7 v. 22-27).

I fail to see how "the church should just die away on its own" if the church is taken to be individuals (Acts 2 v. 47) and not a building. The church depends on the people of whom it is composed, so it is up to its members to strengthen it.

Pearl Herbert

## *More constructive activities ...*

To the Editor:

In a recent issue you stated that a victory had been achieved because some sort of committee had been established to produce some sort of extra-curricular activities for the oppressed of St. Thomas Aquinas school.

It could be suggested that the most constructive form of extra-curricular activity that could be undertaken by the exploited of St. Thomas Aquinas School is the destruction of all superstitious, religious statuary that has no place in any modern academy of learning. Certainly, a school is a preparation for a mature and sane intellectual development, and not an instrument to produce toe-nail burriers and warlock worshippers. It would perhaps be of greater benefit for the older and more sexually mature students of such an institution to relieve the sexual frustration of the "wives of god" who staff the parochial schools; and perhaps, it could be hoped, that this experience would make "god's concubines" a little more humane.

It seems manifestly ridiculous for the editors of the Gazette to state that they are "not attempting to be anti-Catholic" or "express a disrespect for the Catholic religion" or become "dupes of the protestant-atheistic conspiracy", when they should be in the lead in the assault against an enemy of mankind that stands second only to Nazism in its calculated attempt to dehumanize the greater mass of gullible human beings as well as persecute the more enlightened, who recognize the conspiracy for what it is.

I ask you how can any intelligent, observant man take such a position in regard to the Catholic church, and especially the demagogic, materialistic, hypocritical hierarchy that is the Roman Catholic Church. Any moderately informed person in the world today cannot in good conscience have anything but disdain for organized religion, and dismay at the sight of its effects on people and society as a whole.

This criticism goes well beyond the recent papal document on birth control - this stand was only to be expected from an organization that would wait until the 1960's to exonerate the Jews from

being collectively classified as Christ-killers. The fears and guilt feelings that Christian traditions have fostered have caused irreparable to all around you and me. Not to mention the physical punishments the Church caused to be inflicted on certain individuals for their immoral activities - people such as Oscar Wilde, Galileo, Copernicus, and Bertrand Russell.

By not criticizing the greatest conspiracy against man's common humanity, the editors of the Gazette are bowing to the pressures too long exerted by the international capitalist-religious conspiracy against our freedom and sanity.

Eric Warren  
Lee Wayne Mitchell

## *On criticism of the leave system*

To the Editor:

In response to the letter of Dave Smith re the leaves at Shirreff Hall:

Typically, Mr. Smith has jumped to the wrong conclusion about the leaves at Shirreff Hall. Any reasonable amount of research on his part would have revealed that the "outrageous disparity on campus", as he termed it, is part of a system devised, and put into operation by the girls themselves. The leaves are set up by the Shirreff Hall House Committee, and can be approved by the Dean of Women only after the approval of residents at a General House Meeting. Thus if the majority of residents feel the leaves are adequate, they will go into effect. While you may argue that the wishes of the majority should not restrict the minority who would enjoy greater freedom, at least these girls may have their say at the open meeting, and as a rule, no system ever goes into effect if there are serious objections raised. This year it was the Dean

of Women herself, Miss Irvine, who suggested that the structure of the leave system be thoroughly reviewed, and, if necessary, completely revised in the girls' interest. Had Mr. Smith checked his information more carefully, he would have seen that a Leave Committee headed by Pat Madden was meeting under his very nose. Since then, a general meeting with the girls has been held, and a new system ushered in by a unanimous vote of the girls. If the changes are approved by the administration, they will go into effect immediately after Christmas break. Essentially, the leaves are unrestricted for all classes except freshettes, who have been given new, freer leaves than previously. Hopefully, freshettes who do well at Christmas will inherit the old "Junior" leaves. Special late leaves will be extended for freshettes also.

We hope Mr. Smith will reconsider his arguments, which, while definitely humorous, were nonetheless ill-founded.

Tona Hennigar (Hall President)  
Linda Bruce (Secretary)



# Who says residence life doesn't swing?

By Bill Dyer

It doesn't necessarily follow that residence students lose their interest in the opposite sex, Dr. Sydley Sicks, President of Howlousie University said yesterday.

"There will always be pregnancies at university," he said.

Dr. Sicks was appearing before the Senate commission investigating the administration and operation of the university residences.

He told the closed meeting that the visiting policy now in effect at both the men's and women's residences presented some problems in regard to male and female students "getting together".

He said it had only been five years ago that

"we started mixing our men and our women in the university library".

They now go to classes together and stroll arm in arm around the grounds. There were many social functions at the university at which the men and the women mixed; for instance, dances.

"Of course, there are certain risks involved... and sex is one of them... we used to pretend that sex didn't exist for students... and that men were happy to be on one side of the campus and women on the other," he said.

"But these human beings haven't been de-sexed..."

The only alternative would be to "herd them like cattle back into their rooms and lock them in,"

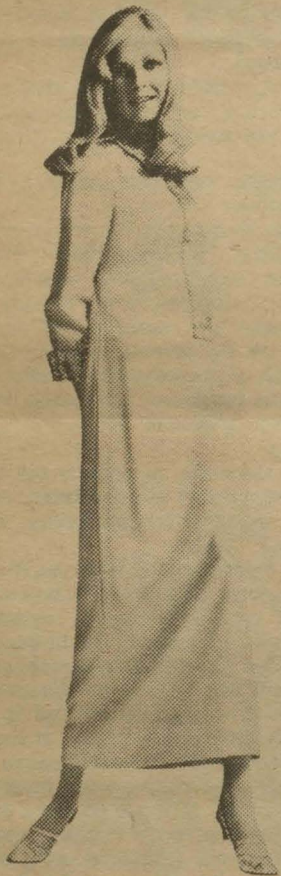
he said. "We have done this, in fact, to date," he said, visibly shaken, "but there are always a few nasty boys who continue to sneak girls in and out of their rooms with no respect to established rules and regulations. Apprehended offenders are dealt with severely". He did not rule out the possibility of arbitrary sterilization for habitual nasties.

"This may prevent problems for the administration and it certainly would do nothing to hurt the students", he said.

He said that the risks of suit by disciplined students had to be taken in order that the university could survive as an institution wholesome and pure in the eyes of the public.

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# Anyone for Napalm?

By Brent Austin

From the N.S. Tech. News

Student demonstrations are nothing new to university campuses even in the revolutionary 60's. What is new is their shift, ever gradually, to the campus arms of the establishment. I refer specifically to the picketing of Dow Chemical Company interviews by the students of many universities in the past year and a half.

Recently an article in the Dalhousie Gazette dated November 14 and titled "Dow to Continue Making Napalm" came to my attention. Written by two students, I presume, from Midland, Michigan it was picked up by the Gazette from (CPS-CUP)

Basically the article is made up of specific quotations and facts given by Dow's president H. D. Doan.

By saying that he felt U. S. troops should be given whatever weapons they need and in fact confirming that Dow will continue to supply Napalm, Mr. Doan has been accused of taking a moral stand on the issue.

I doubt seriously whether Dow's decision is based on a moral stand even though Napalm constitutes only one half of one per cent of sales. As even the most naive business man knows, or should know, modern business is conducted on an economic basis. This is not meant to be misconstrued to mean business is a "no holds barred", "dog eat dog" affair, though in some areas it likely is.

Most companies (and I stand to be corrected) operate on a system of good business practices and fairness to all, with their public image an extremely important factor.

Without researching I would say Dow falls within this category. They are not in the chemical business for charity's sake and they are not set up to produce earth shaking, Bible thumping, fire and brimstone moralists. Their function is to produce chemicals as cheaply as possible, to make as much profit as possible so that their shareholders can make a nice return on their investment.

A nice return, I might add, which no doubt in some cases goes to finance the education of Dow's student opponents. Why then do these students picket and even physically harass these interviewers when they come to campus? Some of these students probably have legitimate complaints. They probably had some napalm dropped on them ac-

cidentally while serving in Viet Nam. Hell I'd be mad too, that stuff burns. As for the rest, your guess is as good as mine. Some are probably Quakers, the remainder probably thought the demonstration was for more toilet paper in the johns. And that just about exhausts my serious guesses.

The question that still remains unanswered is - "Why only Dow Chemical?" Why not Remington, Winchester-Western, Colt Armelite, McDonnell Aircraft, Boeing, Douglas Aircraft and the thousand and one other U. S. defense contractors? Remington, Winchester, etc. produce bullets and rifles that kill people; Boeing, Douglas and McDonnell produce jets and bombers that kill people, Dow produces Napalm that kills people.

Where is the difference - they all sell potential death; they all hire college graduates in every discipline.

There is no difference as I see it. The demonstrations against a minority of defense contractors shows a basic weakness in the system - if in fact there really is one. There is no real fabric to their objections, they are usually prejudicial to one or two of nearly a thousand likely targets. They criticize and harass the present system but offer no replacement.

If you start with Napalm and succeed, where do you attack next? The bullet manufacturers, the aircraft industry??

And if you continue to succeed what do you eventually end up with. A fine well trained and fit army that has no bullets, an elite air corps with no bombs and an artillery corps with no shells. You might as well send a crack regiment of hippies to defend the country. I realize all my arguments rely on the premise that there is a war to fight but I'll clarify that point right now. Even if we stop using Napalm can we reasonably expect the Viet Cong to stop "human wave" assaults? Even if we stop producing death dealing war materials can we expect reciprocity from the Chinese or the Russians? Going solely on past performance only a fool would nod in the affirmative. As history and Robert Stanfield (in a recent statement on NATO commitments) points out, we must bargain for peace from a position of power.

In their own little way, Dow Chemical Company provide some of the bargaining power, not much, but some. Taken out of context no one will refute the fact that Napalm is a horrifying weapon but let's consider the

overall picture. Shot, burned, blasted or cut up, the soldier is dead and is no longer a threat to you.

I can only say in closing that I'm glad it's a young American over there and not a young Canadian or worse still, me. But if it had to be me I would demand

with all my might that I have the weapons to help me get back the way I went and God help the man who deprives me of my right to this basic consideration.

As Dow's name has been used in many cases here I trust their objections will be minimal. According to the Gazette article

the response to campus interviews by top students has not been affected by more than 180 demonstrations. Hopefully this article will not change any of that.

You and I are students - we need the job . . . . . and the country in which to perform it.

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SUNDAY, JAN. 12  
Sunday Afternoon Concert -- "The Riverside Singers"  
McInnes Room, S.U.B., 3:00 p.m.  
Hockey -- U of M at Dalhousie -- 3 p.m.

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