

Congress studies student housing

An associate field secretary to promote and organize student co-op housing across Canada will be considered today at the national congress of the Canadian Union of Students.

Delegates to the 30th Congress attending university affairs commission sessions - one of three commissions meeting this week -- adopted a Co-op housing resolution Wednesday by a vote of 15 to 2, with 9 absences.

More than 250 student delegates who arrived here Saturday to attend the national congress the first ever held at Dalhousie, have spent the week drafting and debating scores of resolutions. Student problems at home and abroad are being considered in Canadian affairs, international affairs and the university affairs commissions.

The student housing resolution recognizes a serious problem created by burgeoning student enrollments across Canada. It affirms CUS' responsibility to assist member universities in meeting the problem of student housing.

The resolution calls for: "CUS to provide an associate field secretary for promotion, organization and research of student co-operatives and other student owned and operated residence facilities at any or all member institutions."

The Co-op Union of Canada, the co-operative residence development corporations and various student co-operatives would be contacted to provide financial support and other assistance for the associate field secretary.

One answer to the shortage of housing at Canadian universities today is the establishment of student housing co-operatives, owning and operating their own facilities.

Significant projects in this area are completed, or are underway in Hamilton, Waterloo, London, Guelph, Ottawa, Regina and Vancouver, as well as at Dalhousie University, Halifax.

"Many other universities have expressed an interest and are anxious to begin developing," said Jim Mitchell of Regina's University of Saskatchewan.

Mitchell pointed out that "expansion in this vital area has been limited by a singular lack of communications on the national level."

The resolution is both to help alleviate this problem and to assist projects now underway, he said.

The national plenary of the CUS congress must adopt the associate field secretary proposal before it can be effected.

Meanwhile, at Dal . . .

The architectural design has been completed for a married students co-op at Dalhousie University, and a site has been chosen.

The co-op organizers have also approached the Dalhousie Board of Governors for university support.

Plans call for construction of a married students unit first, followed by construction of accommodation for single students.

Memorial quits at CUS Congress

The Memorial University of Newfoundland, Monday pulled out of the Canadian Union of Students, leaving charges of irrelevancy and bureaucracy behind it.

Rex Murphy, 1965-66 student president at Memorial, called CUS a bureaucracy administering to itself and backed his charges with a 20 - minute emotional polemic.

"CUS is not worth \$2,500 to Memorial and not worth 60 cents to each student because he does not get anything from CUS.

"We are too exhausted to continue, we must resign," Murphy said.

He said Memorial joined the union four years ago, and began a study asking CUS' secretariat

and Canadian student leaders what CUS is.

"I weep to admit that we could not get a satisfactory answer," Murphy said.

He said Memorial's resignation was not one of negative criticism and urged other delegations to reconsider their own positions in the union.

Plenary chairman Doug Ward ruled Memorial's withdrawal effective at the end of the 30th Congress, giving it the right to continue participation in business sessions.

At Saturday's opening plenary, Maripolis College and Loyola University both of Montreal, also withdrew their CUS memberships in favor of joining the Union Generale des Etudiants de Quebec.

Oppressed prisoners discussed

An amnesty conference on behalf of Portuguese Political Prisoners will be held in Toronto, October 28, 29 and 30. The conference will focus attention on the economic, social and political oppression now prevailing in Portugal and its colonies and on the iniquitous juridical system violating the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, calling for world-wide action to halt unjust imprisonment, and release all political prisoners.

T.C. Douglas M.P. national leader of the New Democratic Party in a letter to the Committee accepting to act as sponsor wrote: "I am in complete sympathy with aims of the proposed conference, and I deem it a great honour to be associated with so humanitarian a project."

The five cases being focused on to draw attention to the plight of all political prisoners illustrate the iniquitous system of "security measures" legislation which permits continued imprisonment regardless of whether prisoners have served their original sentences.

The legislation has come under wide condemnation throughout the democratic world and from leading jurists, as a contravention of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, co-signed by the government of Portugal itself.

In Caxias prison and gravely ill, is Sofia Ferreira, the woman prisoner who has been kept longest in Salazar's jails. Her sentence was over in November 1965, but she is still being held. The man who has been longest held - 16 years, is Jose Rodrigues Vitoriano, a 46 year old trade union leader and cork worker who has spent 16 years in prison and is being held in Peniche. Others whose release are being sought are Jose Bernardino, a Lisbon student; Varela Gomes, an army captain; and Manuel Serra, a Catholic leader and officer in the merchant marine.

Concerned Canadians are being asked to direct messages seeking immediate release of the five to the President of the Republic, Lisbon. Portugal and copies to Dr. Eduardo Brazao, Ambassador of Portugal, 285 Harmer St., Ottawa.

The Dalhousie Gazette

VOLUME 98 99

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1966

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

NUMBER 1

Caplan at Congress:

Urges scholarship aid to colored Rhodesians

Delegates to the 30th CUS Congress were told Monday that Canadian university students have an obligation to provide scholarships for colored Rhodesians.

Gerry Caplan, a Canadian professor who was expelled from Rhodesia this year, said there are about 140 African students now living in exile and in need of assistance. In an hour long impassioned address he described the conditions within Ian Smith's illegal regime. Mr. Caplan said that Rhodesia's 217,000 whites have complete mastery of the nations four million negroes. Regardless of his education and age the Africans is known as "boy." In turn the African must refer to all whites as "master" or "baas."

The society is organized in such a manner as to insure the African remains subservient. Whites earn an average of \$4,000 a year compared to \$400 for Africans. A coloured farm laborer earns \$7.50 a month.

All activities are segregated. The African must use separate benches, toilets and buses.

"The single exception," said Mr. Caplan "was the university." For a brief time the campus was the one spot inside Rhodesia where the two races could meet and talk as equals. But the government soon realized that University was spawning malcontents that would be satisfied with nothing less than freedom for all of Rhodesia's four-million Africans. He told of a three-phase government act-

ion to crush the freedom movement.

In phase one, Smith's police force arrested a number of African agitators during a student vacation. This way an organized student reaction was impossible.

At the end of vacation, returning African students unsuccessfully sought support from the university administration. Following this they boycotted classes en masse. Three whites out of a total of 400 joined the boycott.

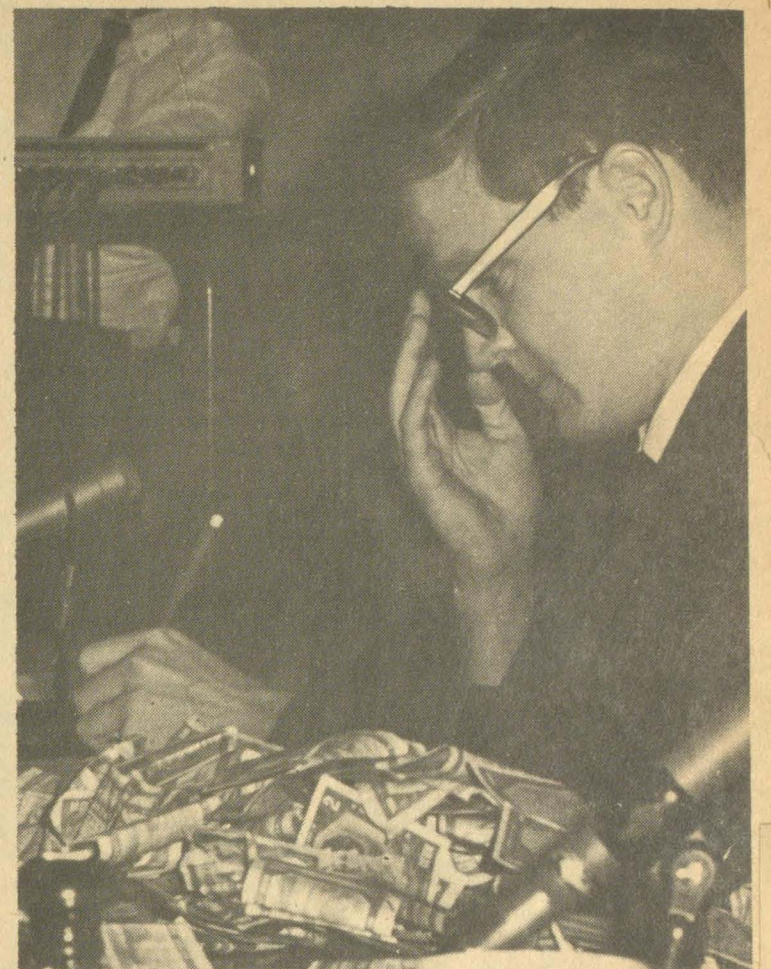
The second phase was the police attempt to rule the campus. Assemblies, other than lectures, were limited to three persons. Professors were allowed to teach only if they had police permission. Twenty nine professors, including Caplan, refused

to co-operate. They went on strike.

It lasted a week until the police grudgingly eased its control. Two weeks of tension followed.

In the third and final phase representatives of the South African and Rhodesian governments took part in the university's graduation ceremony. The Africans demonstrated and police reprisals followed. The university was temporarily closed and 19 persons arrested, Caplan and eight other members of the university faculty were deported.

After Mr. Caplan finished speaking a collection was taken up among the delegates on behalf of the African students. It netted over \$250.



Professor Gerry Caplan has told delegates attending the national Congress of the Canadian Union of Students, they have no obligation to provide scholarships for colored Rhodesians. (Don Russell Photo-Gazette.)

Ward is optimistic; forecasts bright future for Canadian Union of Students

"This congress has been a bit of a watershed."

This is how the Canadian Union of Students' incoming president, Doug Ward, summed up the 30th annual CUS congress held at Dalhousie University. Ward says the vote taken at Tuesday morning's plenary session confirmed the proposition advanced last year that CUS should be politically involved.

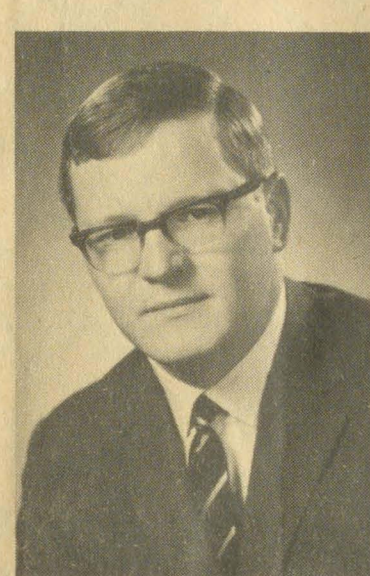
"The vote Tuesday," he said, "approved the concept that you cannot split the student from the citizen."

Ward remains optimistic about the future of CUS.

He views the withdrawal of Memorial University as an unfortunate incident. The "effective" cause, he says was a mix-up in which a Memorial student, Donovan Downer, was denied money for an undergraduate exchange by CUS.

Memorial protested the matter last year and refused to pay a \$500-fee to CUS. The university also drafted working papers on the matter for this congress but received no support for its stand.

Ward also remains unconcerned about Loyola and Maripolis' decision to withdraw and



DOUG WARD

find out that they had overlooked popular support.

"These people know you have to have the structure on campus."

He believes the right wings charge that CUS does not have a mandate to consider political

and moral questions, is misdirected.

"There is validity in the charge that student councils in general have not devoted themselves to being representative." The charge involves two things, "representation" and "leadership." Ward asks, "Can you divorce the student movement from the outside world?"

He said if a delegation feels it does not have a mandate "to be political." Then it is "being honest in leaving." Ward sees CUS's political involvement as the result of a growth process.

"For a long time it was a debating society . . . Since the war the idea of playing at representative government has been dabbled with.

"Then came the question of university finance, and the results of a \$80,000 study that showed students aren't poor."

Not to be hypocrites, he reasons, Canadian students must "bust that vertical mosaic so that those classes that can't hack it financially can also have a university education." "And that is why we have to be political."

(Ward, a 28-year-old modern history graduate of the University of Toronto, assumes the presidency of CUS September 8.)

McGill, U. of Alberta: Last ditch stand for voluntary membership

of Canadian students," McGill delegate Arnie Aberman said Tuesday.

"But it would be inconsistent and unrealistic to adopt McGill's proposal," said University of Toronto delegate Tom Faulkner.

Faulkner said to have compulsory membership in a student society and voluntary membership in CUS is inconsistent.

Said Aberman, "I agree that

the Canadian student is generally indifferent, yes, but this is only because CUS membership is compulsory. The ultimate solution is to make CUS a voluntary association, there is no other solution."

After McGill's attack on the established principles of CUS, Dalhousie student president, John Young made this distinction:

"It is not the actual theory, but the application and point of direc-

tion of CUS theory where the congress has gone wrong."

Added the University of British Columbia's Peter Braund, "In order to build a mass student movement in Canada, we must have a concept of who we are and where we are going."

Said a McMaster (Hamilton, Ont.) delegate, "The choice is whether you're going to do some-

thing or nothing, it's as simple as that."

The 30th congress then reached a nearly unanimous agreement to focus its attention not on a definition of a student but on a statement of goals.

CUS president Doug Ward said, "We are not speaking from a position of power, but from an openness to change."

Urges aid to combat hunger

The Secretary-General of the United Nations and the Director-General of the Food and Agriculture Organization have issued a joint appeal for assistance to the Government of India in meeting the grave food situation in that country. India had two successive bad crops in 1962 and 1963, and these were followed in 1965 by the worst drought in recent history. As a result, food stocks are now dangerously low and a grave emergency faces the country. Rationing is being progressively introduced to towns with a population of 100,000 and above, and a nation-wide movement to economize on food consumption is being actively pursued.

Seven large states have been hit. The total population in the badly affected areas is about 100 million of whom at least 5 to 6 million are expected to be placed on emergency relief works. Between fifteen and twenty million children under 15 years are in a specially vulnerable position. The situation is likely to deteriorate further during the coming months, and only improve by the end of the year assuming favourable harvests.

The Director-General of Unesco has proposed that Unesco and FAO join forces to assist the Government of India in improving rural education and agricultural - Continued on Page 4.

Students to debate Viet Nam proposals

By ROBIN ENDRES News Editor

A two-part resolution concerning CUS policy on Viet Nam was passed by the International Affairs Commission Wednesday.

The first part of the resolution consists of a program of educational and political action concerning Viet Nam with the following goals: 1. To develop contacts with the Vietnamese in order to provide objective information, a program of bilateral exchange with Southeast Asian students, and resource personnel to Canadian campuses.

2. To form an active and respected Viet Nam committee on each campus.

3. To research the extent of Canadian involvement in the war through the export of natural resources, manufactured goods and strategic materials, and to make the results publicly known.

4. To urge the Canadian government to take an independent stand in the International Control Commission.

5. To investigate the possibility of signing a multilateral statement with other national unions of countries, especially those not associated with the International Student Commission in order to "give the views of CUS wider occurrence and greater political force."

The second part of the resolution passed by the International Affairs Commission was the endorsement of the resolution on Viet Nam at the Twelfth International Student Conference. This proposal outlines the historical events leading up to the present situation in Viet Nam, stressing the continued struggle of the Vietnamese to gain unified independence from all foreign influences. It proceeds to criticize the United States' standard in Viet Nam and condemns "the persistent and flagrant violations of the Geneva Declaration by the United States, and the presence in Viet Nam of 280,000 U.S. troops" and demands "that the US immediately cease bombing, throughout all Viet Nam and begin de-escalation by reducing the military presence in South Viet Nam."

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Remove barriers to university education?

The university affairs commission of the 30th CUS congress Wednesday moved to eliminate all financial and social barriers to education in Canada.

In a motion to come before plenary session today, delegates advocated three long-range policies:

The rejection of all systems of financial aid to students which involve loans, means tests or conditions implying mandatory parental support;

The abolition of all tuition fees;

A system of student stipends designed to achieve equality of educational opportunity.

The resolution recommends that CUS mandate regional and provincial organizations to develop immediate programs to achieve these long-range goals.

The delegates urged: Conversion of loan schemes to bursary schemes based on student aid;

Public recognition that scholarships are awards based solely on academic achievement;

Progressive abolition of tuition fees, beginning at the first year level;

The making public of all information pertinent to the financing of education.

The University of New Brunswick moved the resolution be amended to include a tax to be levied on university graduates, to help finance the education of future students.

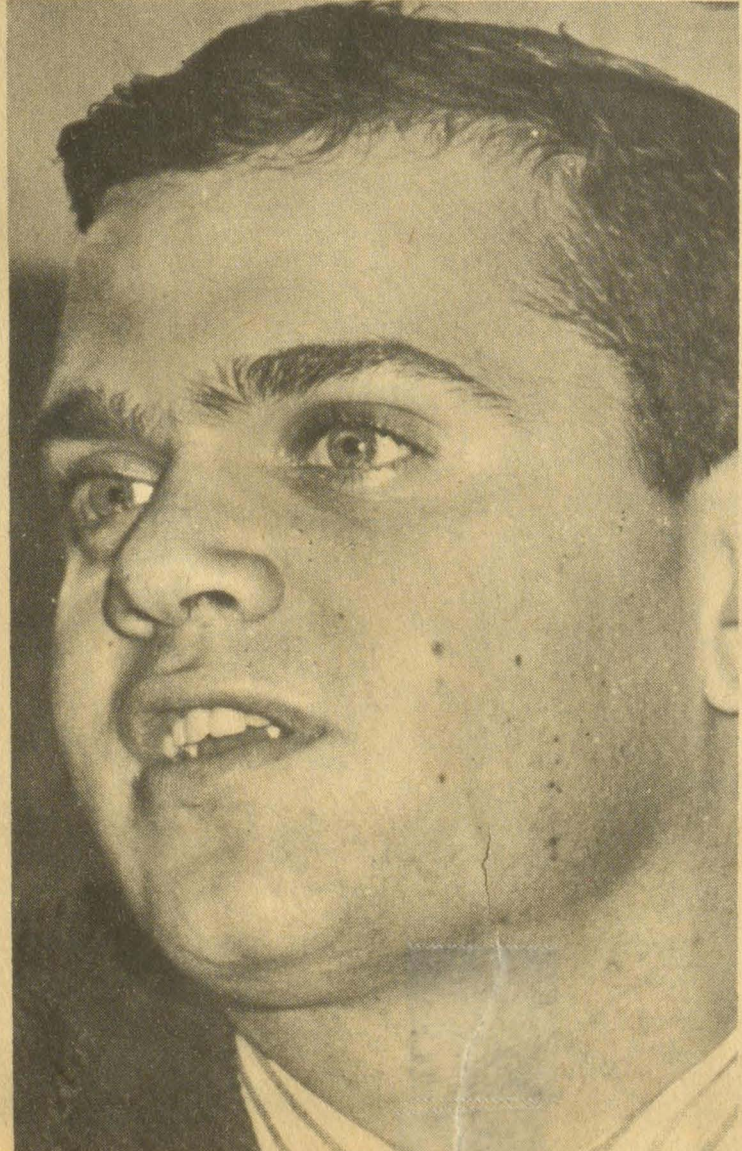
University of British Columbia spokesman Peter Braund said he was reminded of an exchange student who told of a bachelor tax in the Soviet Union to pay for the upkeep of unwed mothers.

"I see a striking resemblance between this and the motion proposed by UNB," he said.

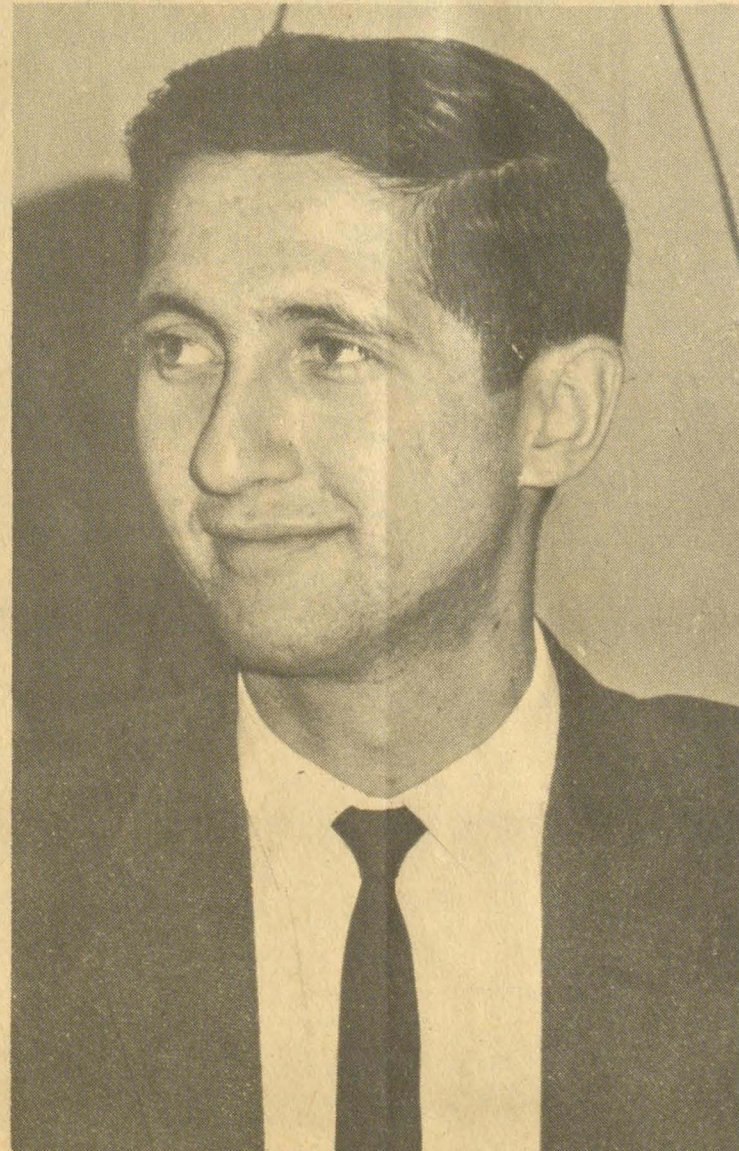
The motion was defeated.

An amendment moved by McGill University of Montreal to exempt the province of Quebec was also defeated, when the University of Ottawa contended that McGill does not represent the students of Quebec.

McGill claimed the motion applied only to students of Quebec who are CUS members, and that they had vetoed universal accessibility by a vote of 220 to 80. McGill said since education is a provincial matter each province must reserve the right to opt out of any national plan.



PART ONE OF THE TERRIBLE TWO, McGill's Arnie Aberman makes his point as he leads the fight with Edmonton against the international conspiracy to make CUS relevant.



BIDDING HIS TIME FOR A CHANCE TO RIP into left-wing radical at the 30th CUS congress, Edmonton's Branny Shepanovitch grins benignly at McGill delegates who are the rest of the Terrible Two.

THE CHRONICLE-HERALD

The Chronicle-Herald: dedicated to serve the advertiser, to champion the prosperous cause, to ensure the Liberal Party shall not thrive unopposed

The Dalhousie Gazette

CANADA'S OLDEST COLLEGE NEWSPAPER
Published by the Dalhousie Students' Union
Halifax, Nova Scotia, 429-1144

Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Dept.
Ottawa, and for payment of postage in Cash.

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

Volume 98, NO. 1 Halifax, Nova Scotia, September 8, 1966

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Students money buys red carpet

The Gazette is pleased to report to the student body, on behalf of the Student Council, that there has been much activity in the Council offices this summer.

While many of the students spent the summer hoarding pocket money for the school term, members of the Student's Council selflessly gave of their time and our money, to improve conditions for the benefit of all.

It is a basic principle of labor management that a pleasant atmosphere and a comfortable working environment increase productivity.

Working on this precept, Council decided that it was necessary for the well-being and harmony of their members to completely renovate their offices.

Not only will this new and pleasing environment enable our Council to give more and better service to the students, it will also help to perpetuate the image of the typical Dalhousie Council member: with self-assured smile, thumbs firmly placed behind ivy-league lapels in the best Harvard law school manner, he will now have the added advantage of ponderously rocking back and forth on his heels and on wall-to-wall broadloom carpet-

ing. His eyes, heavy with administrative problems, will be soothed by freshly-painted walls, and more than likely, he will have his own desk on which to rest his tired legs.

We hope he doesn't fall asleep.

It may be argued, and with merit, that those students who devote their efforts to running the non-academic aspects of university life deserve better conditions -- more office space, more equipment and pleasant surroundings. However, there is one essential factor that the Student Council has somewhat blatantly overlooked.

Construction of the new Student Union Building began this fall and the building will be ready in 1967, with official opening scheduled for September, 1968. Then we can all move in. Trouble is, that wall-to-wall broadloom won't fit the new Student Council office. It may even be the wrong color, and we certainly can't expect our Council to function in an unharmonious color scheme.

We are all fed up with the inadequate conditions in the Arts Annex, but most of us are willing to endure it for one more year, rather than to draw on student funds for unnecessary and untimely expenditures.

A year of decision

This year's CUS congress might be titled, 'the re-emergence of the right wing.' It might also be called, 'the triumph of regionalism.' This was the year that a grassroots movement set about to bring the CUS secretariat back into line.

Call it what you will, the 1966-67 CUS Congress was a very depressing affair. It does not make sense that at a point in Canadian history when the nation is threatened by a growing fragmentation, that any student representatives should opt in favor of regionalism.

It is useless and perhaps meaningless to consider the motives behind the new mood. Undoubtedly some delegates came to reform and others came to destroy. It does not matter. The important thing is to consider the issues and what the alternatives for action are.

CUS performs a wide variety of tasks but if it is viewed from outside the academic community it becomes clear CUS's chief duty is to lobby. It exists to give expression to the Canadian student body. It makes possible collective action by a significant minority within Canadian society.

It is important for students to realize that they are an identifiable minority. And even when they are acting in the best interests of the society, they are not assured of popular support. Yes, we need to lobby, and therefore we need an agency to be effective. Surely, there is no one that can overlook the effectiveness of collective action in the American civil rights movement.

The present protest is founded on the proposition that CUS does not have a popular base. However, the critics are not calling for a revamping of CUS's executive wing; they want to emasculate it.

The critics argue that the elective process that is used to pick CUS representatives does not give the mandate to decide moral or political issues for the student body.

King's Outcasts

The decision by the Dalhousie Student Union to bar Kings students from all its activities may produce some surprising results - not all of them bad.

It is hard to believe, but the rivalry might even spark some school spirit among Dalhousie students. Until now about the only signs of esprit de corps at Dal have been the obscene black and yellow jackets the engineers love to wear and the 50 loyal football fans that turn out regularly to see the Tigers trimmed.

From the Kings point of view it is hard to imagine what they are going to be denied because of the new edict. They never have been allowed to play varsity sports. At the college they have their own drama group, sports program, swimming pool, year book and students council. Presumably, they might miss working for the Dalhousie Gazette, but they will still be able to pick it up free on the Dal campus.

Of course this is the whole problem. Kings' students refuse to give up their own activities or to pay two activity fees.

It is doubtful if the ban will change the spirit at Kings, which is famous for its zealots.

Then comes the question of separating the sheep from the goats. The Dalhousie council has worked out a wonderful scheme with the administration to equip each student with a colored card at registration. The favored sons will receive white and the outcasts red (or is it green and yellow?). This all sounds jolly, but are we to actually believe that every organization is going to appoint an enforcer.

Of course the rift will help keep our council members busy exercising their executive powers. This is where the fun comes in. Every councilman will be able to indulge in a new found power.

It will be fun.

EDITORIALS

The Chronicle-Herald stands for Nova Scotian conservatism, progressively, and is dedicated to the service of the advertiser that no prosperous cause shall lack a champion and that the Liberal party shall not thrive unopposed.

Merit Reconsideration

The recent decision of the federal minister of Health and Welfare to close down the duck feather processing plant at East Tintish, C.B., for reasons of supposed unsanitary conditions existing there, strikes us as somewhat infantile, bordering on the nonsensical, certainly on the puerile.

As one of northern Cape Breton's most vital secondary industries the duck feather factory provides job opportunities for three dozen unemployables.

Since its erection two years ago the factory has been involved in a fair number of controversies. At one point the provincial ministry of highways protested that the Cape-Breton-based company has stockpiled several tons of duck grease and then dumped the quantity of poultry fat solids on the Cabot Trail. The company in turn replied that the grease contains preservatives which in effect give it a granular consistency thus giving better traction. And anyway, the company argued, it was not the tourist season.

Further occurrences of similar incidents were prevented when Sobey's Stores Ltd. contracted to purchase further tonages of duck grease for use in manufacturing vegetable oil.

Irregardless of the past history of the company we feel that such an important industry should be retained, and hasty and unwarranted decisions of the federal government be re-appraised in the light of new evidence.

The mere fact that government inspectors found every pound of the duck feathers yet marketed as being infested, the factory water supply polluted, the duck grease contaminated, and the streaming rooms poisonous, is not sufficient to condemn a going concern.

Lest Mr. MacEachern forget his precarious and semi-isolated position with regard to Nova Scotian representation in the House of Commons we feel his rash and generally unjustified decision merits re-consideration.

The Provincial Board of Censors, in a statement released today, deny that they plan to bring action against the screen version of "Peter Pan". The statement says in part:

"The alleged homosexuality in the play is not without some foundation although we believe that although Peter Pan, one of the characters in the screen play, is a fairy, he is a fairy only in a mythological context. We do plan, however, further investigation as to whether "Peter Pan" may be safely shown to Nova Scotian audiences.

Hail to Nova Scotia, We sing praises of thee, The land of the louse, budbug, and flea,

And last, not the least, the censors three. - Popular Halifax ditty, circa 1966.

Relating to another burning question:

"No, as of this moment we do not plan to ban "Goldilocks and The Three Bears" from the Nova Scotian screen. While there is some suggestion of sodomy involved in Goldilock's relationship with the three bears we do not think it reaches serious proportions," said a prepared statement of the provincial board of censors.

Yes, the censors are our leaders, For immature minds have we They will lead us in our fight 'Gainst immorality.

- Popular Halifax sea shanty, circa 1966.

"We have to draw the line somewhere," said the board today, "Little Red Riding Hood" is definitely out for Nova Scotian viewers. The position of the wolf in the popular imagination, and the traumatic bedroom scenes involved in the play make it prohibitive. Indecency must be stomped upon wherever it occurs, to use the vernacular."

A Useful Role

When confronted by opponents of the present structure, where insinuations are most disheartening, we can only state without reservation that Acadia University functions as a paramount product of the academicom of the true north strong and free.

Acadia has an important part in the balance of nature and the scheme of things and offers a wide variety of subjects (even including a relatively new and radical one, biology) and is unexcelled among domiciles of learning with comparable size and erudition.

In defence of this notable facade situated in the pretty and picturesque little Valley town of Wolfville, we can give several

adequate and self-sufficient indications of our reasoning.

(1) If there were not Acadia University in the student world, where could Baptists get their education?

(2) Acadia has taken giant strides in making the Valley economy fruitful. We are assured from financial statements of a large manufacturing plant located in the area, that many thousands of gallons of golden glow apple cider are utilized by the university every year medicinally and for testing in the laboratory.

(3) If Acadia were not staffed with the finest of academic and professional Fellows, who would mow the lawns?

(4) Furthermore, if Acadia had not its great and glorious status how could Baptist ministers possibly confer honorary degrees on one another?

Motherhood

Tomorrow being Mother's Day, it is fitting that some tribute ought to be made to the mothers of Canada, those women who have carried the burden of our nation, and have labored long through the centuries and up until, of course, today.

Mothers play a useful role in the development of our people, and Nova Scotian mothers stand high in the admiration and esteem of those people of upper Canada and even other countries. It is well that a suitable day is allotted to mothers everywhere, that the hallowed institution of motherhood will be preserved.

We firmly believe that there will be mothers in the future, who will stand up and be counted, as in the words of the immortal Scottish bard, Robert Burns, of the country of Ayrshire, in Scotland, "tho' a' gang a'gley."

We urge strongly and emphatically as well as forcefully that legislators take steps to see that motherhood is maintained, and that a decent standard of behavior be demonstrated toward 'les meres', (Fr. mothers).

Often mothers become incensed about their inconspicuity and give utterance to sentiments regarding their inability to bear things any longer.

As a consolation to them, all men should regard it proper, whatever the position the maternal opposite sex occupies in the community, to realize the sacrifices that mothers must make to be mothers. If even most men would sense this stupendous contribution the world would be a great deal happier.

In all the disputation and argumentation over the value of motherhood, one factor predominates; the institution's distinctiveness, for only a mother can be a mother. This often overlooked fact is the key to the complex problem and is deserving of everyone's consideration.

- Fraser Sutherland
Gazette Staff

Examine poverty in Canada

There are many more people in poverty in Canada today than is generally supposed, reports the research department of the Company of Young Canadians.

As a result, said a Company spokesman this week, the federal government has undertaken its special program to reduce poverty 'even in this time of affluence'.

Poverty is usually measured by low income. The average income of Canadian families living in a town or city is \$5,450. There is no precise measure of how far a family must be below this average before it should be classified as poor. But the best indicators are those based on the amount of money needed to provide an essential minimum of food, clothing, shelter and other necessities.

By this measurement, not only are many people in Canada behind the mainstream of national progress; a considerable number are suffering real hardship from not having enough money to buy the bare necessities of life.

Different methods of calculation produce minor differences in statistics and there are regional differences in the cost of living. But it is generally accepted that a city family of four people is living in poverty if it has an income of less than \$3,000. Such a family with less than \$2,000 is suffering real destitution. Single persons in town or city with less than \$1,500 a year are considered poverty stricken and single persons with less than \$1,000 a year as regarded as destitute.

By this definition four million town and city dwellers in Canada are poverty stricken; that is, about one in four, 2.4 million of these people are below the line of destitution. They are not getting enough to eat. They are not adequately dressed or housed in a standard which public health authorities regard as an acceptable minimum.

To get a rough indication of poverty amongst farm families, the net earnings of a farm are considered to be 50 per cent of its sales. Naturally the family consumes its own produce and therefore needs somewhat less cash. For a Canadian farm family of four, the poverty line is usually put at \$1,250. A family earning less than \$600 a year is considered destitute.

By this definition, 42 per cent of the farm families in Canada are poverty stricken and 25 per cent are destitute.



Three years later

Loss of Kennedy lingers on

By JOHN DOWELL

Adapted from the Ryersonian

Teenagers on Coburg Road clutched transistors to their ears and the clatter of rock 'n' roll was replaced by the Lord's Prayer.

At the same time students jammed in front of the men's residence TV mutely watching the funeral and struggling to believe that John F. Kennedy was dead.

In four November days, three years ago, people round the world joined in a sense of personal loss over the senseless death of the young President. For young people the loss lingers on.

It is no longer articulated in tears, but in a lack of direction. In Kennedy, North America youth found a man who thought as they did.

When Kennedy reached for the presidency in 1960, it was obvious the younger generation had broken through, said Social Science chairman, Hugh R. Innis. Young people identified with him, not just because he looked like a teenager, but because he was challenging the old generation and tapping the ferment of youth, said Mr. Innis.

Kennedy bluntly threw a challenge to young people when he said, "Ask not what your country can do for you - ask what you can do for your country."

When the Peace Corps was created applications flooded in. Typical of those responding to the President's challenge was a young Georgia nurse who wrote, "How can I speak nobly about helping where the need is great-

est? Send me to an area of hunger and disease - alone, if necessary."

Similarly, a 20-year-old girl IBM operator wrote, "I want to contribute something to other people. I like working with people. I have no illusions; I know it will be difficult."

Life will not be easy in the Peace Corp, Kennedy warned, but enthusiasm for his program lives on. Last year 8,600 volunteers left for two-year postings. They were picked from 43,000 applicants.

Mr. Innis thinks this tremendous enthusiasm for helping others came because American youth harbored guilty feelings about living with plenty in a world of poverty. "They felt something had to be done and JFK did it," he said.

"With President Johnson young people feel let down," said Mr. Innis. "We lost the shining knight and the irony of it is that Johnson is a fantastically good president. The difficulty is people look at the symbol and not the reality."

Social Science instructor David Crombie and JFK's appeal to youth came because he was "a source of power and action." He was on the move and personified the American dream that you must continually strive and achieve, he said.

Since Kennedy's death, protest movements have blossomed on American campuses. Mr. Crombie thinks the movement was ready to burst out earlier, but JFK suffocated it by giving youth-

ful ideals a sense of legitimacy. John Kennedy came along just as America was emerging from eight years of Eisenhower - induced euphoria and rode youth's search for something meaningful, said Mr. Crombie.

"By the late Fifties you had war-time babies who weren't exhausted emotionally," he said. Their parents worried about the Red menace which has become commonplace. Now affluent youth has turned its attention to

righting the world's wrongs and finding something more meaningful than buying a second car."

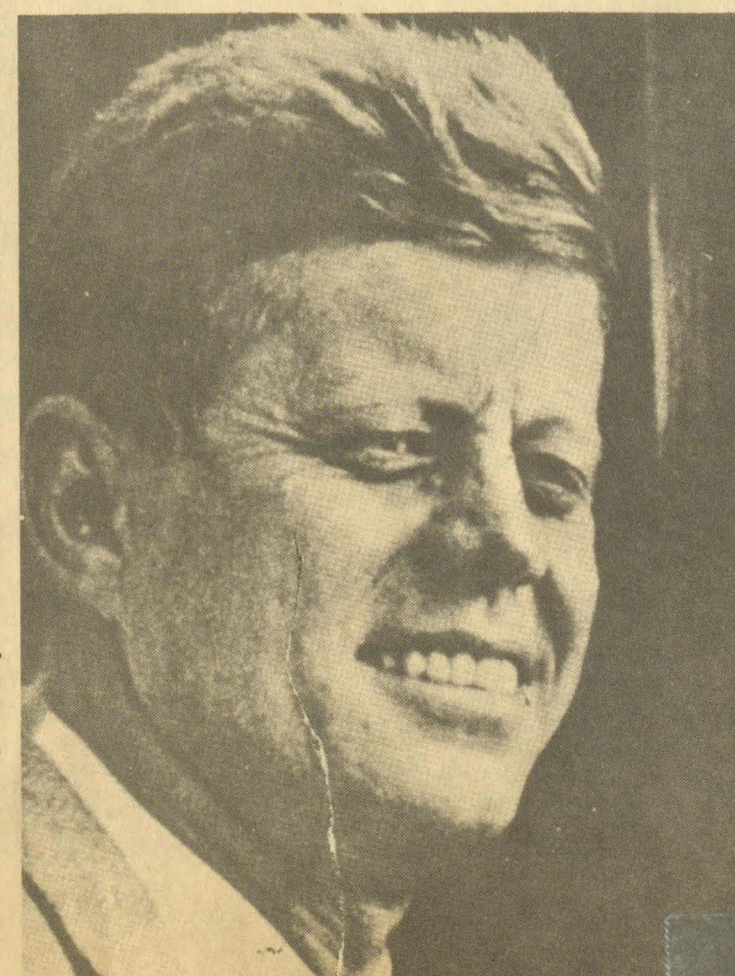
With Kennedy gone, youth has lost a legitimate source of identity and turned it upon itself, said Social Science instructor Murray Paulin.

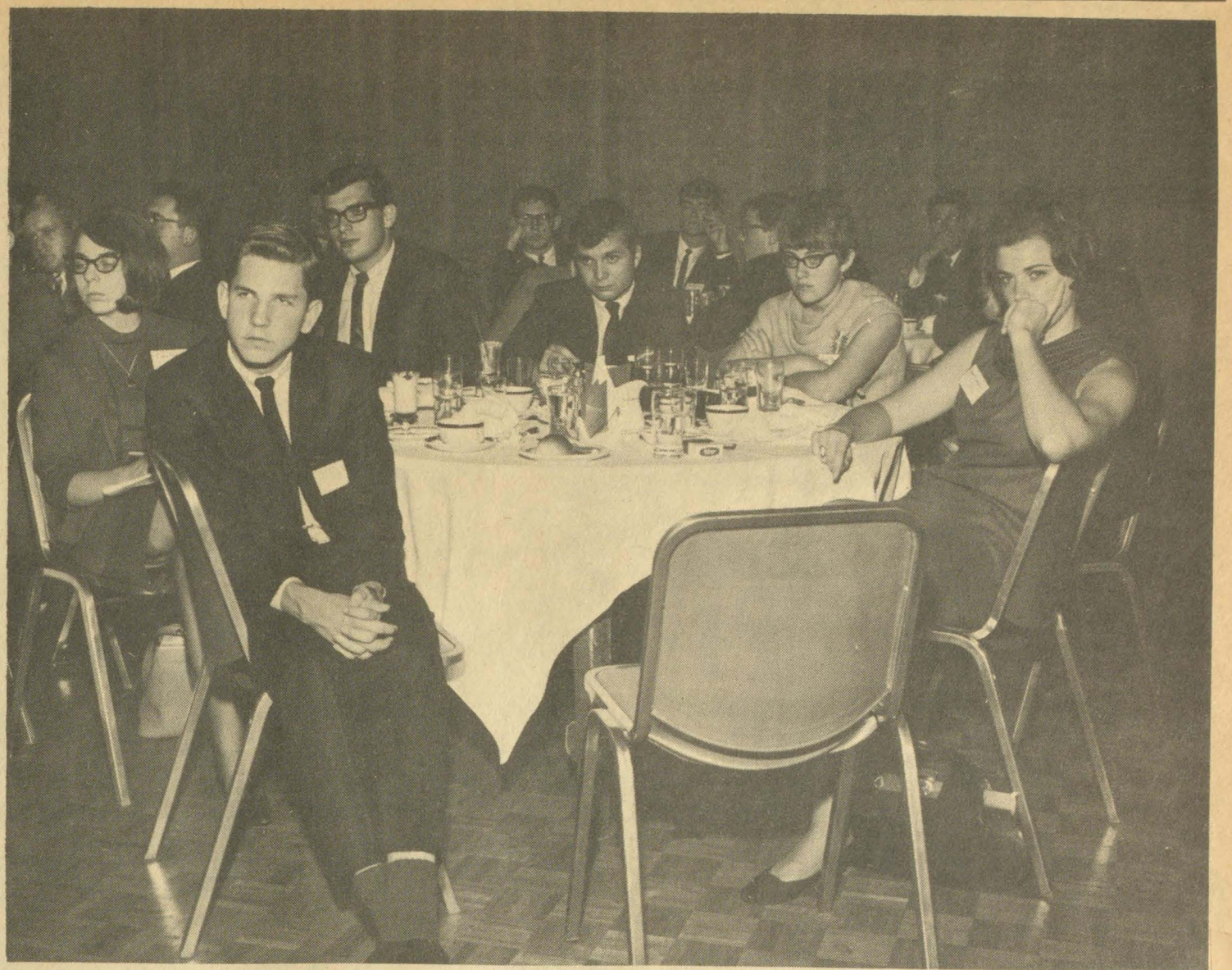
"More and more young people are staying in schools that get bigger and bigger," he said. "It is hard to identify with the big schools so youth seeks identity in a solidarity with others in the same boat." Thus the growth of protest movements.

In the novel, "Where the Boys Are," Glendon Swarthouts wrote of this generation, "We have been rooted out of every generation's birthright, which is conflict. . . The Twenties had a reputation to build, the Thirties an economic struggle, the Forties a world war. . . We have pimples but no suffering, money but no wealth - delinquency but no evil, television but no insight - IQs but no intellects."

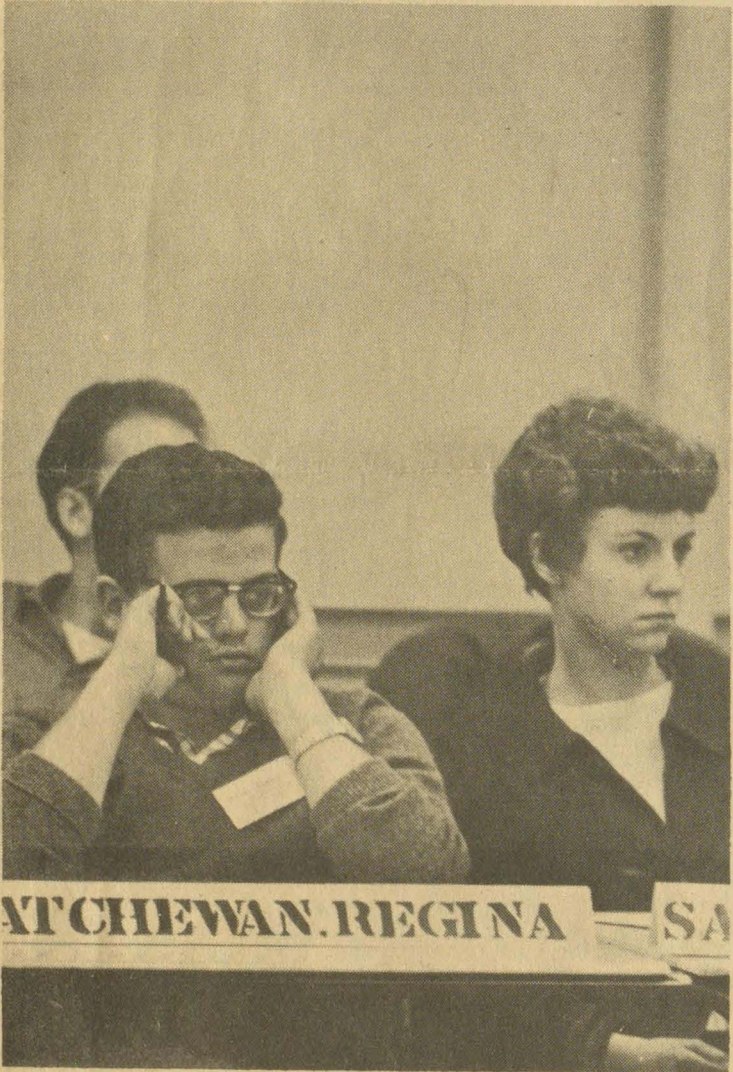
As President John K. Kennedy gave youth a cause - civil rights and the Peace Corp. He made intellectuals acceptable by surrounding himself with young eggheads. And he offered youth a struggle. Go fight on behalf of "those peoples in the huts and villages of half the globe struggling to break the bonds of mass misery. . ." he said.

For those who were young at his untimely death, John Kennedy will be remembered as the stuff dreams are made of - young, handsome, rich, war hero, and above all a humanitarian.

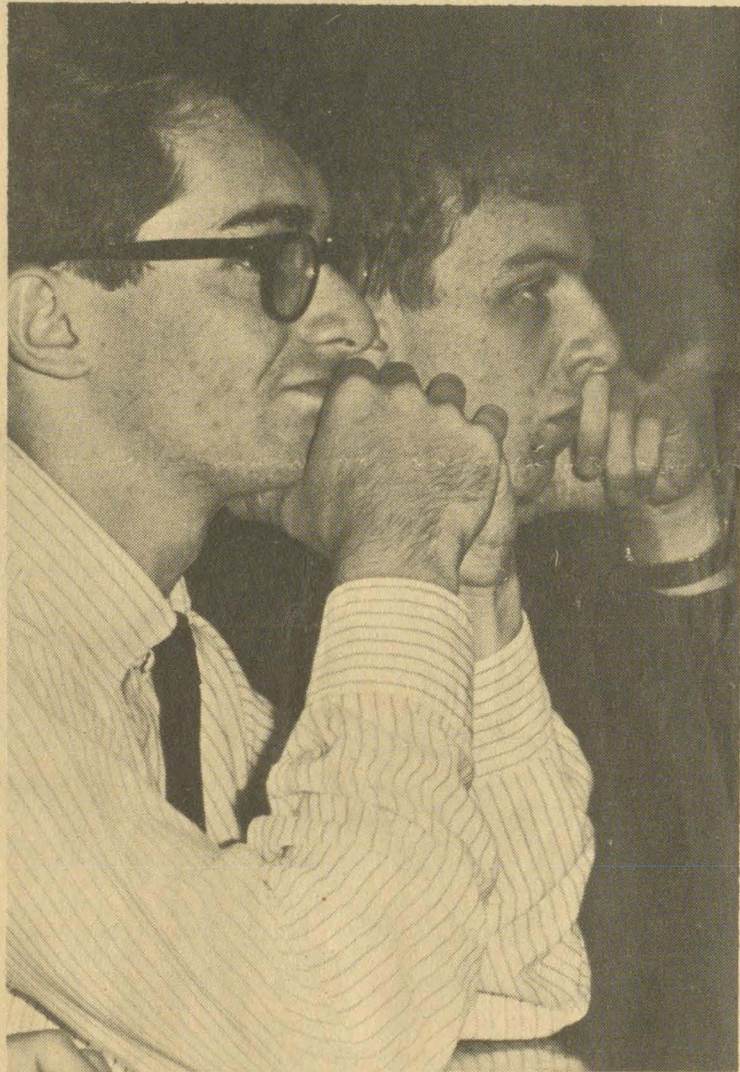




Faces in the crowd: 1966-67 Congress



University of Saskatchewan students ponder . . .



York University delegates muse over . . .



University of Toronto rep weighs . . .



Rex Murphy announces . . .

of Canadian Union of Students at Dal

Photos By: Don Russell



Soviet student at CUS Congress

"Students same the world over"

By ELIZABETH SHANNON
COUNCIL EDITOR

Student exchanges have been on the increase in recent years bringing people of different cultures into close contact.

One of the delegates attending the 1966-67 CUS Congress at Dalhousie is just such an exchange student Boris Yarochevsky, is a Journalism student at the University of Moscow. He is attending McGill university this year to study French-Canadian newspapers in preparation for his masters degree.

One impression that Mr. Yarochevsky has as the result of seeing Canadian students in action at the Congress is that students "as the vanguard of society" are the same as Russian students, in fact basically the same the world over. He said that he saw the same thirst for knowledge, and the same anxieties.

He did not expect Canadian students would be as active as he found them to be. He was impressed with the concern that the students showed with the problems they were dealing with and their efforts to find definite and constructive answers.

The U.S.S.R. has a parallel structure to CUS, Mr. Yarochevsky said it is comprised of university graduates who are able to devote their "full time" to all the member organizations which make up

the student council of the Soviet Union. He says the representation is large and active in both student and international affairs. As an example of council action Mr. Yarochevsky used the case of American bombing in North Viet Nam. The student council censured the U.S. action by sending a letter of protest.

The Russian council also organizes student exchanges with its socialist and capitalist neighbors. This year there will be two students from the U.S.S.R. studying in Canada.

When asked about possible distortion in the Soviet and Canadian press, Mr. Yarochevsky replied that the Soviet press does not misrepresent Canadian affairs. He said, "We are not enemies any more."

He stated that with the latest developments in amelioration of relations that there is no point in distortion. Mr. Yarochevsky was shocked, sometimes, however, at the questions some students put to him about student life in Russia.

Commenting on current trends, he said Russian students are not becoming Bourgeois. But with the achievement of higher standards of living a student would buy such luxuries as a car or good food if he had the money. The highest standard of living possible, is the goal of the people.

Mr. Yarochevsky also said that very little attention is given to Canadian reports by the official Soviet Agency Tass. He said only a few lines of Canadian news are published in the Russian press. He feels more consideration should be given to reporting Canadian events. The educational trends today in the Soviet Union according to Mr. Yarochevsky are concerned with keeping the educational system in line with the latest technological advances. Great use is being made of teaching machines and programmed instruction, in Soviet schools. This, he said would not result in an alienation of the student or a depersonalization of education. On the contrary "development of technology would enlarge the views of the student ... the more complicated the technology the more advanced students should be in these problems."

Mr. Yarochevsky sees the situation in China as grave. He said that he hoped this trend of the Chinese, the one of "passing by culture" - would be short-lived, he said the amelioration of former good relations was being sought by the Russians.

The relations between the East and West will become better and better, Mr. Yarochevsky says and the problems of South East Asia could be solved if the Americans would respect the Principles of International Relations.

He said the violation of the Geneva Agreements by the Ameri-



Boris Yarochevsky a Russian exchange student at McGill attend-ed this year's CUS Congress.

cans in Viet Nam, and their bombings resembled Fascist tactics. He does not see the American position as one of Economic Imperialism, but as that of a false police action which can only lead to failure. He said: "You cannot stop movements towards peace by international courts and agreements." When asked how Canada is viewed in the eyes of the Soviet Union, Mr. Yarochevsky said that Canada is seen as being entirely within the American sphere and with its stand on Viet Nam as the closest ally of the United States.

MacEachern says tuition to go

By CHRIS THURROTT
Gazette Staff Writer

Delegates at the 30th annual meeting of the Canadian Union of Students were addressed by Hon. Allan J. MacEachern, Minister of Health and Welfare at the opening banquet of their week-long deliberations.

"Pleased" to get away from "the climate of parliamentary politics," Mr. MacEachern assured students that he was nevertheless not escaping critics, for C.U.S. and its criticism of federal programs in aiding education has been "well heard" in federal political circles. "Indeed if any federal politician is unaware of your views on such matters it is certainly not the fault of C.U.S. and its executive."

In an attempt to explain the action and inaction of the Federal Government on matters related to Education, Mr. MacEachern said, "We are living in an age of social unrest" and asserted that new values were being embraced by this student generation. These trends, to many, "are an anathema or at best threatening enemies."

Implying that a balance must be found Mr. MacEachern went on to say that there are numerous rifts in our social fabric and that we may be heading for chasms in numerous aspects of Canadian life. We need sensitive leadership in "troubled unsettled times."

In direct reference to the role that Government does or should pay in university finances the

Minister acknowledged that CUS "has long advocated additional programs" and that his Government would take these into account. There are however constitutional problems, Mr. MacEachern acknowledged.

The Minister of Health and Welfare stated that those who argue against the abolition of fees would be the same people who would argue against free elementary education.

Because of financial barriers only one half the student potential is realized in the Maritimes. The Bladen Commission should be only a "starting point for the federal and provincial governments must sit down with the Universities and seek to abolish tuition fees."

But the minister stressed that the problems of accessibility cannot be solved at the university level alone. The whole environment of the individual should be considered in attempting to eradicate barriers to higher education.

In concluding his remarks to the students Mr. MacEachern emphatically stated that the search for equality of educational opportunity starts long before the university gates are and that this equality of opportunity does not necessarily mean that all should go.



On Saturday night the delegates were addressed by the minister of health and welfare, Allan MacEachern.

Funds needed

Brain power is wasted

Between 25 and 30 per cent of the students who have the ability to go from high school to university are not doing so, according to a report issued by the Central Advisory Committee on Education in the Atlantic Provinces.

An earlier report indicated that up to 50 per cent of able students did not continue in higher education, but further investigation showed that this figure was too high and demonstrated instead a wastage of about 25 to 30 per cent.

"This is still much too high for complacency and makes it clear that we are not making the best use of the brains of all our young people," said Professor A.S. Mowat, head of the department of education at Dalhousie University.

Professor Mowat is director of the Central Advisory Committee's high school testing project inaugurated in 1958" and which resulted in two earlier reports.

The project's first report dealt with high school achievement in the Atlantic Provinces and the second with the loss of student potential.

The third gives the results of a follow-up investigation by drama, mystery, long short-stories, poetry, etc. In short, we want any worthwhile 30-minute script which is suitable for broadcast."

The in-studio rehearsals of acceptable scripts started this week in Toronto. Many scripts will be rehearsed before the final 13 are chosen for broadcast. The writers attending the rehearsals will be able to spot their scripts' weaknesses and strengths - an invaluable aid to re-writing.

As Mrs. Clare says: "If you hear your own play you can reject it yourself, if necessary. Its faults become obvious in rehearsal."

New writers in eastern Canada may submit their radio scripts to: Mrs. Lenore Clare, CBC National Script Department, Box 500, Terminal A, Toronto.

And, if it has merit - no rejection slip.

Writers' Workshop Planned

URGES AID TO COMBAT HUNGER-

Continued from Page 1.

technical education. This should be carried out both through the school system and through youth and adult education in rural areas, and should include radio farm forums and literacy campaigns, the aim being to increase agricultural productivity, improve food habits and reduce food losses in line with the "Save Grain" campaign launched by the Indian Government.

The Director-General also announced the symbolic gift of \$10,000 to the Indian Government. This gift, which is in the form of Unesco Gift Coupons, has been made by the Unesco Centrum in Amsterdam, and was made possible by the generosity of the Dutch people.

All organizations or individuals who would like to assist in the fight against hunger may do so through the Unesco Gift Coupon Scheme. For details of the projects and information about the Gift Coupon Scheme, write to Unesco, Place de Fontenay, Paris 7e.

THE FOREIGN STUDENT
Did the students change as a result of their stay abroad? Over 90 per cent, felt that they had. Comparing their own interests and opinions with those of their friends and relatives at home, 26 per cent of the respondents considered themselves to be more objective, 22 per cent more liberal, progressive and flexible, and 16 per cent more competent with respect to work. On the other hand, colleagues who had never been abroad were described as less practical (47% of replies), less qualified (42%) and less hard-working (38%).

Freshman program:

Emphasizes Academic Orientation

By TERRY MORLEY
Ex-Editor-in-Chief

This year's freshman program continues the trend of replacing hazing with academic orientation. From September 12 to 17 Dalhousie's 450 first year students will be put through a mass participation scheme designed to give an insight into campus life. Peter Crawford, student union vice-president and orientation week chairman, says orientation activities are "aimed at the people who come to Dal to get an education in the broadest sense." He says it is hoped that the freshmen can learn from the outset that a university education involves a broadening of social contacts.

During the evening frosh can

win points towards their beanie by giving senior classmen a "slave card." This card gives the senior the authority to command the frosh to perform his bidding. At the CHANCE A GO GO and the other events throughout orientation week the organizers are hoping that upper classmen will take an active part.

The entire orientation week program is listed at the bottom of this article, but here are some of the highlights.

On Wednesday and Thursday the freshmen will take part in a series of planned discussions. Faculty members will attempt to explain what is required of a university student in his first year. Graduate students and others will

answer questions and try to give an appraisal of courses and various student activities. Thursday there will be a Wiener roast with entertainment at Point Pleasant Park in the evening.

Friday, the football field will be the site of a "Grub-Night". The idea is to get as many people as possible, in old clothes, taking part in mixed contests. Some events will pit male teams against female teams.

The wind-up comes on Saturday when a special train will take the freshmen and other Dal fans to an exhibition football game against Mount Allison in Truro. The trip is free for frosh.

Everyone else will be charged \$2.50. In the evening there will be dance back in Halifax.

MONDAY
9 a. m. - 12
2 p. m. - 5 registration Halifax frosh.

TUESDAY
9 a. m. - 12
2 p. m. - 5 registration other frosh

WEDNESDAY
1:30 p. m. A to M --discussion academics
N to Z --discussion non-academics
8:20 p. m. meet at Dunn building march to Capital Theatre

THURSDAY
1 p. m. A to M -- non academic N to Z --academic
8 p. m. march from football bleachers to Wiener roast Pt. Pleasant Park.

FRIDAY
9 a. m. meet at rink
10 a. m. to 6 p. m. start of Shine-a-rama
8 to 10 p. m. grub night - football field

SATURDAY
10 a. m. train departs for Truro
12:30 lunch in Truro
2 p. m. football Dal vs Mt. A.
5 p. m. leave for Halifax
7 p. m. president's buffet
8:30 dance in gym.

Caplan at Congress

Rhodesian lecturer held by Smith regime

By Canadian University Press
(CUP) - A Rhodesian university lecturer is being held under arrest by police of the Ian Smith regime, delegates to the Canadian University Students' congress were told here Monday by Gerald Caplan, a Canadian lecturer expelled from Southern Rhodesia last month.

John Conradi, 28, a Rhodesian citizen who taught history at University College in Salisbury, was arrested last Thursday, according to Mr. Caplan.

"He is being held incommunicado and has not been allowed to see a lawyer," Mr. Caplan said.

"I know this to be true because

I have been in touch with the London Times and I have seen a copy of their paper," he said.

He charged the story had yet to be printed by any Canadian newspaper.

"We may never see him again," said Mr. Caplan.

"I'm afraid of what they might do to him."

Mr. Caplan also taught history at Rhodesia's lone university until his arrest along with eight other staff members July 27. The nine, including one Rhodesian citizen, were deported unharmed to neighboring Zambia six days later.

Med Student Sounds Off

By KEN NEDD
Second Year Medicine

I am no philosopher, I haven't got the crummiest idea about the principles of education. As for the running of a University, no clues at all.

All I know is that I came here, I suppose like most people, to try and understand what life is all about, and, of course, to learn to rake in the gravy. But to me the important part of being at University was learning to LIVE.

I certainly didn't expect to be like a sponge, isolated, and sucking up selfishly all I could get from a few books. After all, if a B. A. is supposed to mean that you have read pages and pages of words, or have learned a few facts, then you might as well stay at home and do it. You would save yourself some dough. And plenty dough too. I always thought that the real point in coming to University was, to be exposed to many (if not all) aspects of life, to learn how to get along with all kinds of individuals, to build a strong relationship with people, and to improve your understanding of other human beings.

But it didn't take me long to be disappointed. I soon saw in University, a ritual of class-going, a constant movement from one building to another, people tumbling over one another to catch the bus, guys hurrying to devour the crap they feed you in the residence, and, of course, an unending feast of those fat juicy books.

I observed the student organization. It was solid, decent, efficient. You know, like a machine. A machine that was designed to do some job or other, but too terse, dry, impersonal, perhaps, too efficient to affect a lonely insecure student like me, searching for more than book knowledge, and craving for that rich contact with people that is supposed to make you educated.

Here we even manage to find difficulty in smiling broadly. We relax our facial muscles and it seems as if we are searching for fun rather than having found it. And the girls. At least, some of them. Even those with the nice bosom and the blond hair. You want to be friendly, and they say you are after one thing - you know what. Be jolly, say a big 'HELLO' be cheerful, and they feel a need to protect themselves by being cold.

Frankly, I think we're all fed-up with this impersonal eighteenth century crap. It just won't work anymore. I almost feel pity for the fresh set of guys who are joining the ranks of the disappointed. Yes Sir. They are pouring in to pass some of the best

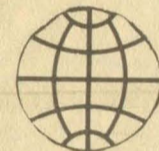
years of their lives haunched over a book.

But, I wonder. Is there some hope? Could we not right here at University learn the art of living? We have perhaps mastered the art of acquiring technological skills. Perhaps we can now learn to develop and nourish the important aspect of our education. And I think, that the task of learning to live with others and with ourselves, is the greatest responsibility of all those FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS.

A Master's degree graduate from the University of Toronto, Mr. Caplan went to Rhodesia in November on a Commonwealth scholarship through the University of London. He was to lecture and do doctoral studies in modern history for two years.

He was the only Canadian on the 110 member University College staff.

University College is a branch of the University of London, which until Rhodesia's declaration of independence arranged all staff appointments.



the world

TV Centre Opened

A new television centre to enable lecturers and research workers to screen televised items as visual aids or documentaries, and to conduct research on television techniques has been inaugurated at Leeds University in the North of England.

The Leeds centre, which is to be developed over the next three years, will eventually play some part in the courses of a third of the university's undergraduates. All 25 lecture theatres in the new university buildings will be equipped with monitors or large-screen projectors.

Pointing out that in the United States television within universities has been extensively developed over the past 12 years, Mr. Derek Holroyde, the director of the service, refuted any suggestion that TV was a threat to traditional ways of teaching or a mechanical substitute which would destroy the personal relationship between student and teacher.

"It is so important for the quality of teaching" he said, "that no one can afford not to be aware of the techniques and disciplines that are involved in its use."

The Leeds University is likely eventually to play an important role in the "University of the Air" planned by the British Government.

School Enrolment Mushrooms

The increase in the number of people being educated at all levels throughout the world today is outpacing the population explosion. Total enrollment in schools, universities and other institutions of learning in 1957-58 was 362,928,000, or 12.8 per cent of a then estimated world population of 2,831,000,000.

In 1961-62 - the latest period covered by available global figures - there were 447,221,000 persons enrolled, or 14.6 per cent of a world population which had increased to 3,069,000,000.

This is disclosed in the Unesco's WORLD SURVEY OF EDUCATION just published. This volume deals chiefly with higher education and completes a cycle of world-wide educational surveys which began in 1955. They dealt first with all aspects of national educational systems, then successively with primary and secondary education.

The present 1,433-page volume is composed of reports and statistics concerning the world's 200-odd countries and territories. Like previous volumes, it contains national chapters mainly contributed by the appropriate public authorities in each country following a pattern proposed by Unesco. The organization in turn has completed this coverage to make the survey world-wide in content and intent.

Taking a sample of 39 countries in the field of higher education, the survey shows that in the 30 years from 1930 to 1960, the number of students enrolled in these countries rose from some 2.6 million to 9.2 million, or an increase of about 10 per cent per year. Some of the increases during this period were: Iraq 212%, Thailand 157%, Puerto Rico 39%, United Arab Republic 34%, India 31%, Argentina 22%, Yugoslavia 18%, U.S.S.R. and Iceland both 15%, South Africa 13%, Brazil and Australia both 10%.

Transpacific Migration?

Is it possible that fishermen from Japan drifted across the Pacific 5,000 years ago, landing safely on the coast of what is now Ecuador? An evaluation of recently discovered archaeological evidence certainly points to such a migration.

In an article in a recent number of SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, Clifford Evans and his wife Betty J. Meggers, both of the Department of Anthropology of the Smithsonian Institution, suggest that pottery found near the fishing village of Valdivia not far from Guayaquil shows unmistakable characteristics of the pottery of the Jomon period in Japan (3000 B.C.).

The first clue to a cultural contact between Asia and the New World was provided by fragments of pottery vessel from the lowest level of a Valdivia culture site. They display a rim decorated with a "castellation" or peak; this decoration was uncommon elsewhere in the world at the time except on the Jomon pottery of Japan. The researchers decided to follow up this clue, visited Japan and examined pottery from a number of Jomon sites on Honshu and Kyushu. This examination proved that most of the decorative techniques and motifs characterizing early Valdivia pottery are also present in pottery from sites in Kyushu dating from the period of transition between Early Jomon and Middle Jomon, or about 3000 B.C.

Jomon pottery of this period is known to have been the culmination of several thousand years of evolution, since the earliest known pottery found in Japan is more than 9,000 years old. So when very similar fragments of the same age, without any known antecedents in the New World, suddenly appear on the coast of Ecuador, the conclusion that its presence there was the result of some kind of migration is almost inescapable.

King's move to Dartmouth

By Fraser Sutherland

The future of the oldest university in the British Commonwealth hangs in the balance as everyone concerned awaits the decision of the provincial University Grants Committee.

Expected in early October, the result will decide whether University of King's College locates in Dartmouth or continues as a little brother to Dalhousie.

The provincial government uses the committee recommendation as guidelines for spending on the university level.

Dartmouth civic officials have already met with King's representative and Mayor Joseph Zatzman is "conservatively optimistic" that Canada's newest city may have its first university.

Mayor Zatzman commented that King's present location offered little hope of expansion. The 1965 report of the Grants Committee stated, "it is in the general interest that King's should retain its identity and its corporate entity" yet a university its size "is not a viable institution in the modern age."

To lure an institution of higher learning to Dartmouth, the City Council set up a Junior College committee. Twenty-five per cent of Dartmouthians are of school age with a rapidly-increasing university-age population.

When presented with objections that the difficulties of staffing a new university Zatzman said similar problems had been overcome in building any institution requiring numbers of professionals, as for example a hospital.

Two possible sites have been suggested for the new university: the farm property of the Nova Scotia Hospital and the grounds of the Brightwood Golf and Country Club. The chairman of the Junior College Committee, Dalton Moore, is reported favoring the farm site.

Alderman Allan Stockall said services would be readily available with an access road built to the circumferential highway. Already planned for the property is a \$2.5 million Nova Scotia Research Foundation building project and a city recreation complex.

The property is located in Dartmouth's south end behind the Prince Arthur junior high school. Alderman Stockall says the site has a 12-acre plateau suitable for a campus.

The possibility was first suggested by Hon. I. W. Akerley, Dartmouth member of the Nova Scotia legislature. He said loca-

tion near the province's major research centre would benefit both the college and the Foundation.

The Brightwood golf course overlooks Halifax Harbor, Bedford Basin, and the Dartmouth Lakes. Mayor Zatzman proposed the site, which proved acceptable to King's. However, Brightwood had planned to build a \$400,000 clubhouse this fall - a project which might be disrupted should most of the property be turned over to King's.

In its legislative budget speech made in March the provincial government provided \$6 million for spending on the university level during the current fiscal year, up \$1.5 million from 1965. The \$6 million was recommended by the University Grants Committee. The 1965-66 grant to King's was \$71,800.

King's is perennially reported to be in deep financial trouble. President Smith in his June, 1965 address to the Anglican Diocese of Nova Scotia, read by Dean of Divinity Hibbetts, "a new and continuing source of funds in the amount of \$75,000 per annum is desperately needed."

Should King's overcome all financial obstacles, Mayor Zatzman estimated it would take 3-5 years to make the move to Dartmouth.

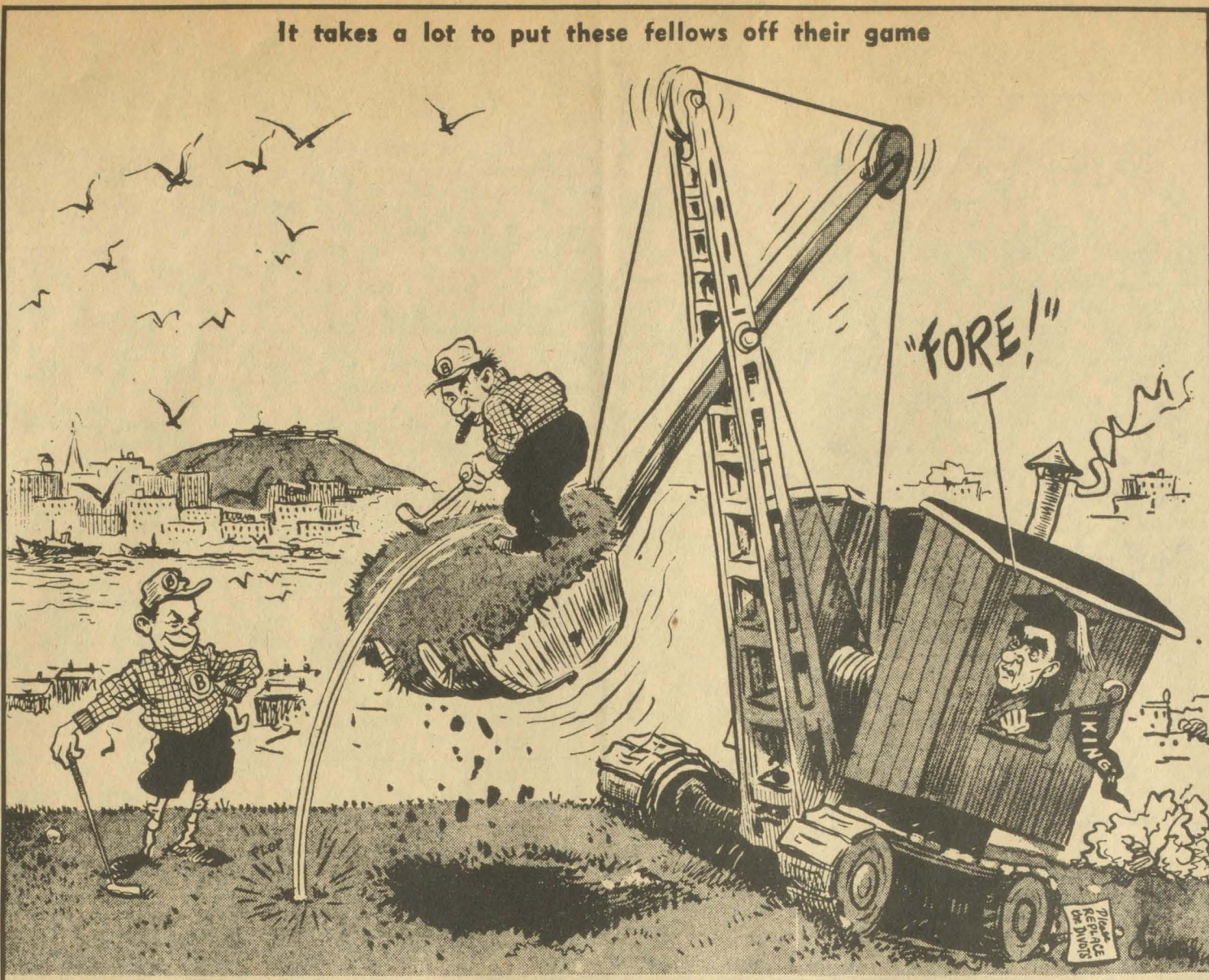
Members of the Grants Committee who will be looking at all the angles are: Norman MacKenzie, ex-president of both the University of New Brunswick and the University of British Columbia; Dr. Arthur Murphy, Halifax surgeon and playwright; E. L. Goodfellow, Depy, minister of finance and economics; A. J. Balloch, of Bowater-Mersey paper mills; and B. E. Robinson, a public school official.

Rounding out the list is Dr. H. J. Somers, a recipient of an honorary degree from the University of King's College.

WHAT DO EAST AND WEST KNOW ABOUT EACH OTHER?

People in the three Western countries were found on the whole to know less about the Eastern nations than the reverse. Only 20 per cent of the respondents considered the Americans, British and Germans "fairly well-informed", whereas 37 per cent of them thought that the Egyptians, Indians and Iranians were.

In both East and West the main misconceptions quoted related to the mentality of people and social life.



It takes a lot to put these fellows off their game

Sex to get a man

Ladies, have you ever considered selective promiscuity?

Dr. Albert Ellis has, and furthermore, he thinks it is the best thing for you. He says so forthrightly in one of his newer manuals of psychological health, "The Intelligent Woman's Guide to Manhunting" (Dell, 60¢).

By his own admission the book is addressed to the swinging emancipated female who can tell her man where to go. And directions usually point to the area of her boudoir. By giving freely of herself, he says she is all the more healthy psychologically and has objectively appraised a potential candidate for "til death do us part."

The free woman should not be afraid of picking up any likely looking candidate, whether he be on a street corner, in museum or at cocktail party. Sure, he may

think she's a tramp at first but when he converses with her half an hour he will realize that she is intelligent, attractive, and desirable.

She has been bold, certainly, has violated the minor mores of her inane society, yet she is also totally feminine. "Practically all males love women to make frank, open, undisguised friendly overtures toward them: to pick them up on street corners, give them their telephone numbers, ask them for a date, call them when they are lonely, and start taking off their own and the male's clothes when they are alone together.

He says women think a man wants in them: brainlessness, stylishness, mothering, and romance-seeking.

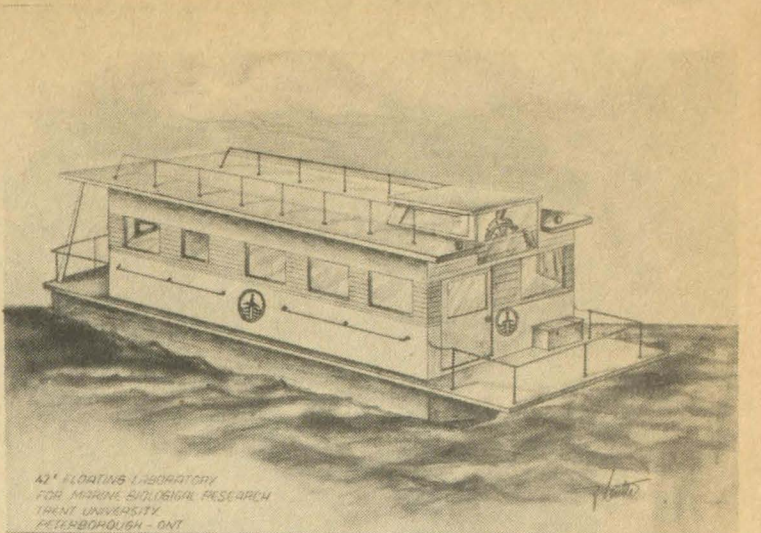
What men really want, he states, is assertiveness, guts, competence, permissiveness without ingratitude and concern without worry.

Throughout his book Ellis seems to subscribe to the old maxim that a woman should be a chef in the kitchen, a duchess in the drawing room and a whore in the bedroom. Figuratively speaking, that is.

He claims that most women do not marry the kind of men they want but those their mothers want. And also modern enlightened men want a woman they know will give herself to the candidate who has best proven himself in the pre-nuptial run-off.

He puts a pox upon the demure fan-fluttering female whose watchword was "Be Chaste But Chased."

In considering the morality of a pre-marital sex relationship there are just two questions which



Trent initiates biology study

Trent University's programme of research in the field of freshwater studies was considerably extended this summer when the university took delivery of a 42-foot, mobile, floating research laboratory.

This research vessel will enable the university's freshwater biologists to undertake more extensive studies of various aspects of the Trent Waterways System. Special emphasis will be placed upon studies of the growth and distribution of algae, fungal diseases of algae, and planktonic organisms that may feed on algae.

Construction of the laboratory was financed by a special grant of \$10,000 received last year from the National Research Council of Canada. Further grants amounting to \$20,000 have been received by Trent's biology faculty this year from the National Research Council of Canada and the Ontario Department of University Affairs. These will be used to meet the cost of running the laboratory during the summer.

They exist not only for themselves, but, if necessary, by themselves. In essence, there is nothing wrong with being alone, if you are not lonely. Happiness consists of living on your own terms, making these terms as minimal as possible.

He asks that a girl ask herself just precisely what she NEEDS. As for anything else, Dr. Ellis says, "None of that crap, now."

Ladies, read what Dr. Ellis has to say - you will find his advice pungent, bitter-sweet, and biting. And you may find his kind of cold, clear logic most refreshing.

During the summer and fall of 1966 the work will be confined largely to the Clear and Stoney Lake areas. The biological investigations will be supplemented by studies of water flow, temperature, oxygen content and chemical composition. Samples will be taken in many areas to determine the quality of the lake bottom, and the organisms that live there.

Through its freshwater research programme, Trent University will be undertaking fundamental studies in the field of freshwater ecology, and will especially be seeking basic information about the ecology of the Trent Watershed. It is anticipated that the findings will be of particular value in connection with two matters of practical importance, namely water pollution and the food supply of fish.



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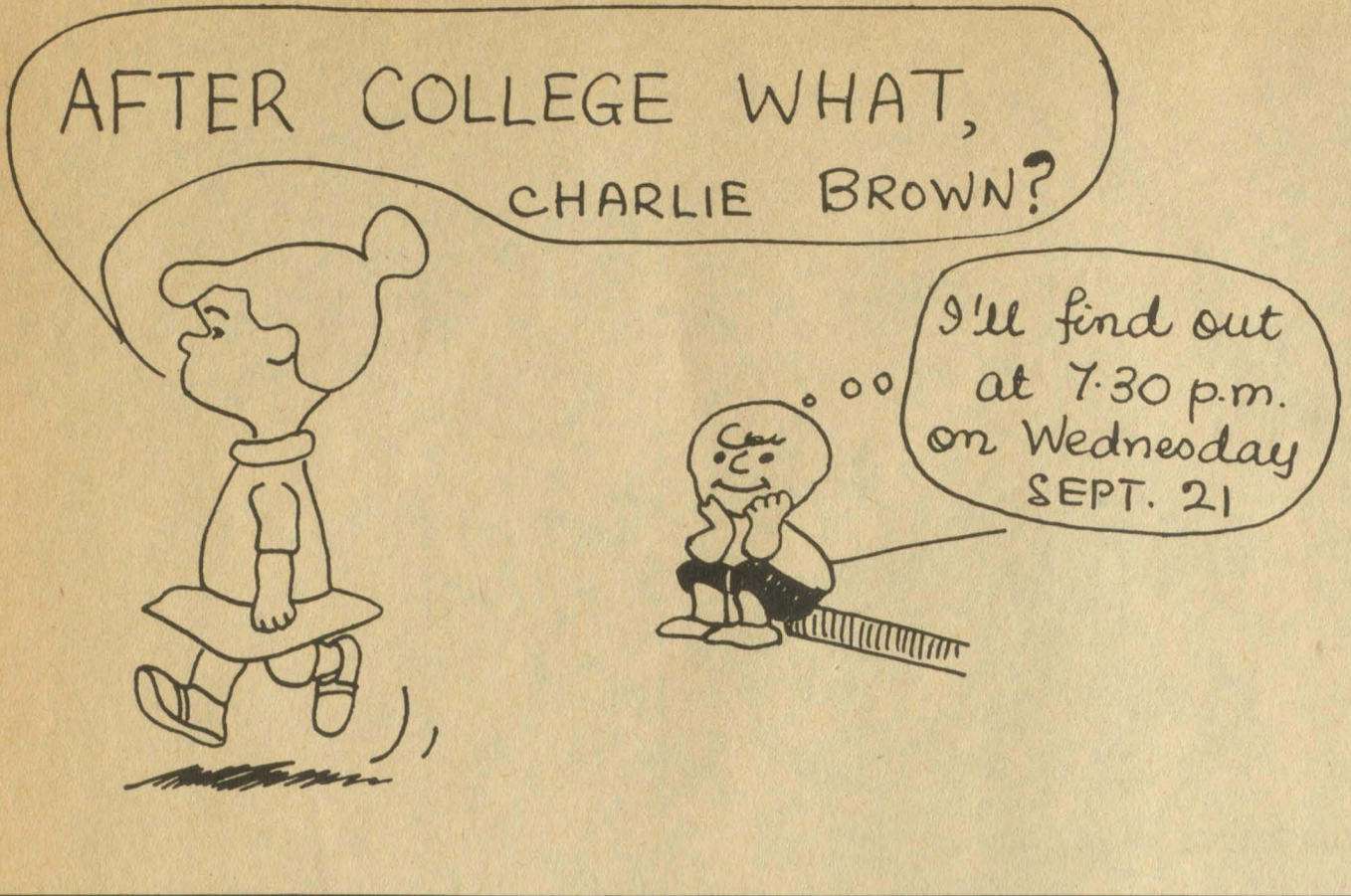
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Alumni speak on careers

experiment with plan this year

Are you one of those fortunate students whose plans for the future are definite or are you, like so many others, still wondering what to do after you have finished your university training? If you belong to the latter group, you should attend a special evening, "After College What?", to be held in the Arts and Administration Building on Wednesday, September 21 starting at 7:30 p.m. in Room 21.

This special session has been arranged by the Dalhousie Alumni Association in co-operation with the Dalhousie Student Union; Mr. George Beck, Student Placement Officer and Dr. H.D. Beach of the Guidance and Counselling Office. The idea was born last year during a meeting of the Students' Committee of the Alumni Association. The committee realized that the 2,500 Dalhousie Alumni in the Halifax-Dartmouth area represent a cross-section of

most of the occupations followed by university graduates and that many of these alumni could be helpful to Dalhousie students who wanted to know something about a certain profession or occupation.

The idea was presented to the Student Union and was greeted with enthusiasm by the members who felt that many undergraduates do not have definite plans for a future profession during their student years. The group also felt that many students would welcome an opportunity to talk to Dalhousie graduates who are actually earning their living in a specific occupation. As a result, the Alumni Counselling Service was developed and will be tried during the coming year in two phases.

The first phase will be the special night on September 21, called "After College What?". That evening alumni representing more than a dozen occupations will be present to discuss their respective professions. Among the occupations represent will be medicine, dentistry, law, engineering, pharmacy, teaching,

business, research, social welfare, and paramedical occupations such as nursing, physiotherapy, and dental hygiene.

The evening will begin with a general assembly in Room 21 at 7:30 p.m. where the representatives will be introduced and assigned to classrooms. A short film, "Where Do I Go From Here?" will be shown by the Placement Officer.

Following the film, representatives will adjourn to their classrooms to be joined by students interested in their particular profession. Each alumni representative will give a short talk to his group on his occupation and the remainder of the evening will be devoted to an informal discussion period. During this time, students may move from classroom to classroom to learn about various professions if they wish.

The second phase of the counselling service will be conducted on a continuing basis throughout the year by the Alumni Office. Under this phase, students wishing to find out about a specific occupation will visit the Alumni

Office and an appointment will be arranged with an alumnus in the twin city area who is actually earning his bread and butter in the occupation concerned. This will give the student an opportunity to visit the alumnus and talk to him personally about his profession.

It should be pointed out that this service has been designed to act as a bridge between the student and the alumnus in a particular occupation and will not be used as an employment agency nor will it attempt to guide a student toward a particular occupation. Students seeking employment will be directed to the Placement Officer and students seeking guidance in the selection of a career will be referred to the Guidance and Counselling Office. Students seeking first-hand information about a particular profession will be introduced to an alumni representative through the Alumni Office.

The service is being offered this year on an experimental basis and will become a permanent service if the need is proven by the popularity of the two phases.

Seven-tenths of a second

Photographed at 1,000 frames a second, motion pictures were made of an automobile striking a tree at 55 miles an hour, a speed most motorists consider "safe". It's the kind that can be prevented.

The story below paints that picture of what happens in the split second when the car hits the tree.

One-tenths of a second -- Front bumper and chrome frosting of grill collapse. Steel slivers penetrate tree one-and-a-half inches.

Two-tenths of a second -- Hood crumples, rise, smashing into windshield. Spinning rear wheels leave the ground. Grill disintegrates. Fenders come into contact with the tree, forcing parts to splay out over the front door. Driver's body continues to move forward with a force of 20 times that of gravity. His body now weighs 3,200 pounds. His legs, held straight out, snap at the knees.

Three-tenths of a second -- Driver's body now off the seat, torso upright. Plastic and steel

frame of the steering wheel bend under his death grip. His head is near sun visor, his chest above steering column.

Four-tenths of a second -- Car's front 24 inches is completely demolished but the rear end is still travelling at 35 mph. The half-ton motor block crunches into the tree. Rear of the car, like a bucking horse, rises high enough to scrape bark off lower branches.

Five-tenths of a second -- Driver's hands bend steering wheel shaft. Lungs and intercostal arteries are punctured.

Six-tenths of a second -- Driver's feet are ripped out of laced shoes. The brake pedal shears off at the floor. Chassis bends in the middle. The driver's head smashes into the windshield. Rear of the car begins falling.

Seven-tenths of a second -- The entire body of the car is forced out of shape. Hinges tear, doors spring open, seat rams forward pinning driver against steering shaft.

He is dead.

King's students ousted from all Dal activities

By FRASER SUTHERLAND

Although verbally continuing the historic rivalry between Dalhousie and King's the Presidents of their student councils agree that Kingsmen will not join in Dalhousie's student activities this year.

Past controversy has centred around finances. Last year the Dal council contended a King's student pays \$1.75 yearly for the same privileges a Dal student gets with \$12.75 (plus \$10 for the new student union building and \$11.25 for sports.)

Council President John Young said September 1 that King's did have "a moral obligation (to pay) for all the years we've been bank-rolling them".

However, King's student leaders claim to have paid in full the 1965-66 per capita charge levied for participation in all Dal activities, excepting athletics.

Calling the Dalhousie Student Council "the embodiment of the family compact bourgeois philistines of Nova Scotia with additional blood from Westmount in Montreal", Kings student union president Wayne Hankey said, "We're not paying them anything."

He expressed doubt as to whether Dal could restrict King's

students from all activities but stated, "in general we will not take part". He suggested that Dal students might want to take part in King's activities. The only levy for this service would be the Dal student's interest, he said.

Some Dal student councillors are "very clever manipulators" he added, saying that King's could not have "any financial decency" if it conceded to present terms for amalgamating the student councils.

In January, 1966 the Dal student council gave King's three alternative (1) amalgamation (2) increase its share of the Dal student activity fee from \$1.75 to \$8 (3) be prohibited from all Dal activities.

President Young thought amalgamation would come both administratively and on the student level, and said as a residential college of Dalhousie King's could have a new and greater prestige.

President Hankey expressed confidence that the "dynamic officials" involved would resolve difficulties surrounding the possible move of King's to Dartmouth.

Young disagreed, remarking that King's faces great problems of staff and financing if the move is made.

PAZ On Bridge

| | | | |
|-----------------|------|---------|------------|
| North | | | |
| S | A | K | 5 |
| H | 8 | 3 | 2 |
| D | Q | 10 | 9 6 |
| C | 10 | 3 | 2 |
| West | | | |
| S | 8 | | |
| H | 10 | 7 6 4 | |
| D | J | 8 5 | |
| C | A | K | Q |
| East | | | |
| S | 4 | 2 | |
| H | 9 | 5 | |
| D | 7 | 4 3 2 | |
| C | 8 | 7 6 5 4 | |
| South (D) | | | |
| S | Q | J | 10 9 7 6 3 |
| H | A | K | Q |
| D | A | K | |
| C | - | - | |
| Both Vulnerable | | | |
| The bidding: | | | |
| South | West | North | East |
| 2S | Pass | 3S | Pass |
| 5NT | Pass | 7S | Pass |
| Pass | Pass | | |

convention card they had listed the Grand Slam Force convention and this provided the ideal opportunity to use it. When a suit has been established and the forcing bidder's only doubt is that trump suit, he bids a conventional five no trump. Responder indicates his holding of the top three honors in trumps by bidding six if he has none or one and by bidding seven if he holds two. In our example, North has both the ace and the king of the established spade suit and his response is seven spades. While the hand makes seven no trump against any non-club lead, South's five no trump bid is purely conventional and demands a specific response from partner. In a recent match point game almost all pairs called for aces after North's initial raise but this is futile as South cannot determine which ace and king North holds. For more on the Grand Slam Force and other unusual conventions, read BRIDGE PLAYERS DIGEST OF CONVENTIONS by Budin and Kornfeld.

OCEANOGRAPHIC CENTRE FOR FRANCE

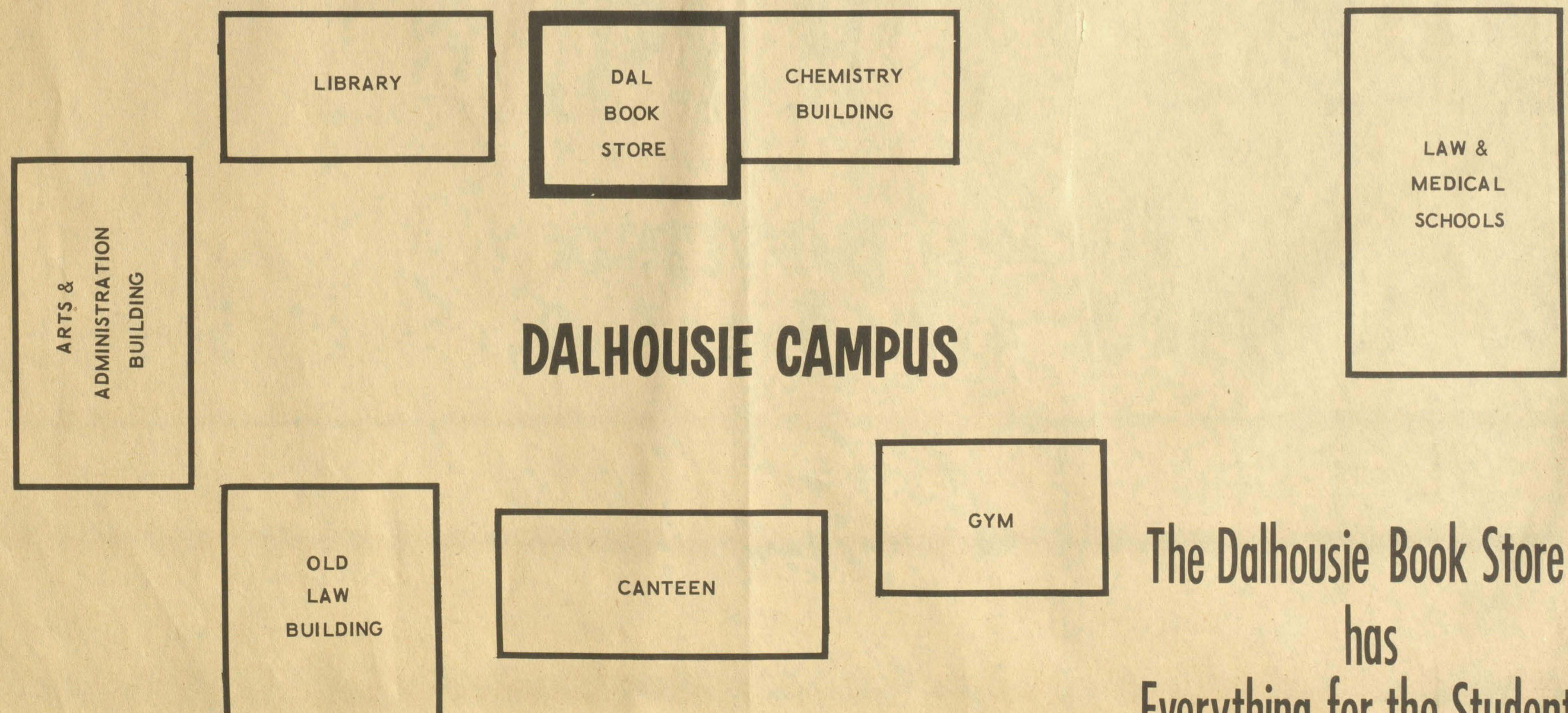
The French Government has decided to create a "National Institute of the Sea" at Brest, on the coast of Brittany. The new centre will accommodate 1,000 researchers, students and technicians.

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