

MERRY CHRISTMAS FROM THE GAZETTE STAFF

The Dalhousie Gazette

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Student Government History: No. 13

The valedictories question was taken up again at a February 17, 1896 General Students' Meeting. Four days earlier President Forrest had presented a Senate proposal that there be one valedictorian, representing all Faculties. Presented with the choice of total abolition, the old system and their own President's scheme for selecting one representative the students opted for no valedictory.

The GAZETTE Editor-in-Chief, Mr. MacGregor, asked for a commission to investigate his dispute with Mr. Bigelow, a fellow editor. The two were no longer able to work for the same newspaper. The cause seemed to be a letter which appeared in the paper and its subsequent discussion in the Law Students' Society.

A committee for investigation was appointed. Showing greater restraint than the 1972-73 Council, the General Students' Meeting denied the committee power to act until the GAZETTE editors met.

The balance of power in the student government earned comment in an editorial. "Where the Faculty of Arts is so much stronger than her sisters of Law and Medicine, it is indeed creditable that there is so little cause for crying 'fair-play' on behalf of the weaker sections." Indeed, student Presidents were almost always from Law or Medicine.

The year closed without further student meetings. On April 21st Arts students finally abolished the ill-fated Students' Senate. It had done nothing to create student input in discipline decisions. The greatest shock came with the death on April 24th, 1896 of George Munro. His contributions are probably the sole cause of Dalhousie's leading role among Nova Scotian universities.

Student unrest over dress regulations, first seen almost a decade earlier, reappeared at a December 6th General Students' Meeting. The Arts Students' Society requested a G.S.M. petition of the Faculty for compulsory wearing of gowns. The matter was tabled.

After the annual elections and minor by-law amendments, that General Students' Meeting turned

to more important matters. Various College cheers were discussed, with the final selection being "One-Two-Three Upidee-Dalhousie". The College had relented, allowing At Homes with dancing. One was scheduled for January 21st, including athletics on the grounds opposite the building.

The Christmas 1896 issue of GAZETTE gave its attention to the gowns. An editorial came out in support of compulsion. Points in favour were that it was the distinctive garb of the student, other universities that strayed had always returned to them, gowns exhibited a "wholesome restraint" and the change would promote College spirit.

In January attendance figures revealed that the 325 students were divided into 192 Arts, 26 Science, 62 Law and 45 Medicine. A General Students' Meeting on the 19th changed the At Home date from the 21st to 27th. A budget of \$175.00 was set, and an invitation extended to Halifax alumni, Ladies College and Pine Hill students.

Among the officers elected for 1897-98 included a Treasurer. This was the first time that such a position appeared to exist.

On February 19th the students heard the bad news that the At Home had cost \$242.34, of which \$39.84 remained uncollected. Ways of saving money and getting donations for Dalhousie were discussed. Finally a representative committee was appointed to collect a 25 cents levy from the students. A group was also chosen to canvass the wealthy men of Halifax for contributions to higher education.

Another worthy cause undertaken at the meeting was that the city rent the grounds opposite Dalhousie for athletic purposes. The two supporting tactics were a petition of the 100 most prominent men in Halifax, and a request that Senate hold the gym fees for a grounds fund if the city would not rent. The foresight of all involved came through in a last-minute motion to investigate having memorial tablets to benefactors.

In April came a report from the G.S.M. committee which had solicited gown tenders. A downtown firm

agreed to do it for \$3.50 each as soon as 100 orders were received.

No reports of meetings were printed until the December 6, 1897 semi-annual. (The minutes from 1896 on are erratic, and for the most part lost.) The GAZETTE blasted the students because the semi-annual was over so quickly. It was called for 5:00 p.m. and hundreds of dollars was affected without discussion. Suggestions went without comment. This was the first time anything but poor attendance had caused criticism of the G.S.M.

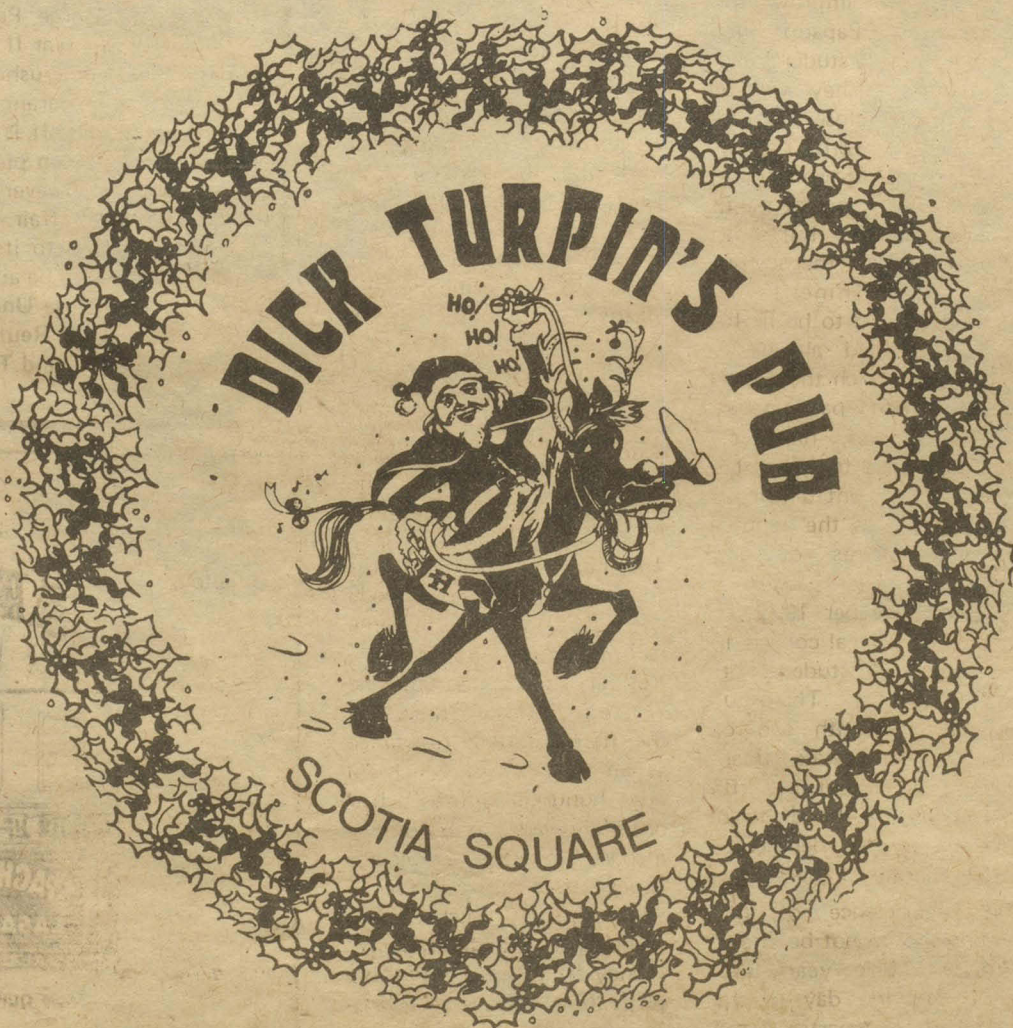
The next issue of the paper carried a three page letter from G.S.M. President D.A. MacRae. He attacked and refuted the editorial about the semi-annual meeting. It was done out of private spite and showed cowardice. He asserted that if something was bad it would not have been approved.

There follows a gap of over a year with no GAZETTE coverage of the Student government. The newspaper must have been expanding its horizons, going so far as to have an article by Sir Charles Tupper in October 1898.

We next hear of the government in connection with a February 17th, 1899 meeting. As well as levies and appointments, it added two Lady Editors to the Arts, Law and Medicine Editors already on the paper. A committee was appointed to look into the merits of public and private convocation. The Financial Editor's percentage went from 5 to 10%. It was already getting near the modern 15%.

The big issue in the editorial pages was discussion of what should be the standard for grading with distinction. Early in 1899-1900 the first fraternity was started. Named Delta Gamma, it was for women only. Gowns popped up again in a New Year editorial favouring reinforcement of caps and gowns.

As the present century came in, the General Students' Meeting was renamed as the University Students' Council. The newspaper gave the news through a snide reference to its President's new title during a demand that the literary societies be reorganized and given officers by the students.



Chateau
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Greek students and the 'junta



Androutsopoulos
"Front man" for new military junta

by Martin Ware

It is not yet clear whether the success of the student revolt in Athens of November 16 and 17 will ironically tend to underline the maxim "Better the devil that you know than the scoundrel that you do not." The student revolt was a significant factor in the overthrow of the Papadopoulos dictatorship.

Whether the new government under President Gizikis will be any better than the savagely repressive Papadopoulos government remains to be seen. It seems possible that the new Government in order to win desperately needed overseas support and financial assistance will honour its promises to restore democratic government. It may even recall the moderately Conservative ex-Premier, Karamanlis, a man now living in exile in Paris who refused to negotiate with ex-dictator Papadopoulos. This might amount to a partial triumph for the students because it might just pave the way for a return to normal democratic processes.

STUDENT REVOLT

Student politics and student political activity remains one of the keys to the possibility that the democratic tradition may survive in Greece. To understand this one must look at the chain of events that led to the overthrow of the Papadopoulos dictatorship.

Students have traditionally been one of the main sources of support for the democratic Centre Union and Centre Left political parties, led in 1967 when Greece was still a democracy by eighty year old George Papandreou and his son Andreas (now an Economics Professor at York University, Toronto).

After the Papadopoulos Junta came to power in July 1967, democracy in Greek student unions was abolished, and students were tightly regulated, and kept under the surveillance of the Secret Police. Such policies, however, did not endear the Papadopoulos Government to their trading partners in Europe, nor to some influential Americans.

In order to improve the regime's image Papadopoulos decided to allow student elections, although they were of course to be closely supervised (in other words, rigged). Staged elections were therefore run by the authorities in November, 1972, but with little success. To the authorities' astonishment the students refused to be frightened, and held alternative elections in which the majority of students participated. The universities, it seems, were compelled to accept the alternative student union administrations as the genuine representatives of the students.

From November 1972 onwards the political consciousness of Greek students has been growing. This culminated a month ago on November 4 in a mass student meeting to honour the fifth anniversary of the death of Greece's greatest democratic leader George Papandreou. The significance of this meeting should not be underestimated. Five years previously on the day of the funeral three quarters of a million Greeks risked the displeasure of the ruling Junta and lined the streets in honour of the dead Papandreou. Feelings at the anniversary meeting a month ago were highly charged. The students began chanting anti-

government slogans, and defied Government orders to disperse. Scuffles ensued, and seventeen student leaders were arrested.

It was to protest these arrests (and the fact that five student leaders were still in jail) that the protest rallies of Friday and Saturday November 16 and 17 were planned. During these thousands of students marched through downtown Athens chanting "Bread, Education, Freedom". The students, supported by some hard hat construction workers, commandeered buses to build barricades in order to protect themselves from police assault, and peppered the regime's security forces with fruit and stones. Meanwhile over University radio the appeal went out for a general strike. One emotion-filled student is said to have announced over the radio "The Junta collapses tonight". While the students had seized Athens Polytechnic University, Papadopoulos was planning to stroke back. Announcing (incredibly) that the student actions were "a conspiracy against democracy", he sent in fifty-two fully armoured tanks and personnel carriers. In the mayhem that followed twelve students are said to have been killed and hundreds seriously injured.

The resultant political and economic chaos, and the fact that heavily armed troops had been used against unarmed students angered army leaders, and helped to convince them that the Papadopoulos regime must be overthrown. Accordingly a week after the student revolt early on Sunday November 25 Athens was again encircled by tanks. This time their target was the political power of the Papadopoulos regime.

THE NEW REGIME

The new regime, however, is not likely to be particularly good-natured towards the students. The new Premier, Adamantios Androutsopoulos, has admitted that the crisis made the Papadopoulos regime "completely inoperative". Yet at the same time he contemptuously described the fierce student resistance as an incident in which "a few hundred youths" had been allowed "to become a menace". The future does not appear to bode well for an administration which regards students with such arrogance. It may be, however, that any difficulties the new regime encounters will be overcome by General Dimitrios Ioannidis. Commander of the Army Police Brigade (secret police). General Ioannidis (recently described as a cross between Torquemada and St. Just) is the strong man of the new regime, a former friend



Exiled King Constantine
Watches his country from London

of dictator Papadopoulos, and he may well recommend stern measures of supervision for the students. His powerful presence in the regime seems

to make the possibility of a constitutional Karamanlis government increasingly less likely.

The outlook

The major hope for Greek democracy is that the country's desperate need for improved trade may force it to adopt a more constitutionally democratic posture. The new regime has more than its share of autocrats (though it may not follow Papadopoulos to one-man dictatorship). But it is vulnerable. To use the words of George Papandreou of 21 April 1968: "After World War II we had hoped that fascism had definitely been crushed, and that it would not be able to make its appearance again, certainly not in Europe. And yet it did. It is our shame that its appearance should have taken place in our country, the cradle of democracy. However the fate of the Junta will not remain a local affair. . . International isolation of the Junta will lead to its immediate overthrow." These words appear to be addressed to the alleged friends of democracy in the United States. (Acknowledgements for material to Reuters, New York Times Service, Time Magazine, and The Times of London).

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a christmas message

Each year at Christmas time, The GAZETTE has come out with some soapy editorial that gurgles about how great this year's staff has been, what a good paper we've been turning out, and all the related back-patting that gets everyone off on the proper footing for their Christmas drunks or religious participations. This year the staff knows just how great it is, so we'll dispense with the formalities of such an endeavour, to pass on our requests to St. Nick for the ideal Christmas presents for all of our cherished ones. The list is as follows:

- for Dr. Hicks - a muzzle.
- for Professor Andy MacKay - a new pair of kid gloves.
- for G.R. MacLean - a presidency - anywhere - or a ticket to Paris. From the sound of things in the departments of French, Music, and Sociology and Anthropology, he'll need the change of scenery.
- for Mike Gardner - a backscratcher. God only knows Mike hasn't had too many people on his side lately.
- for Barry Ward (Member-at-Large) - an autographed copy of *Das Kapital*.
- for Mike Lynk (Community Affairs Secretary) - a towel, complete with a decal of the Heart of Jesus, plus an invitation to the Viennese embassy over the holidays to enjoy their caviar.
- for Laurie Murchison - someone on the Executive who will be on his side.

- for Peter Greene - a Weightwatchers diet.
- for Stu Barry (Treasurer) - office hours.
- for Bruce Evans (SUB Affairs Secretary) - a police whistle.
- for Frank Baker (Mr. 15% Communications Secretary and our Ad manager) - 10%.
- for Caterplan - two cases of Bromo.
- for Mayor Walter Fitzgerald - laryngitis. We haven't heard him say anything this year anyway, so we doubt if it will matter.
- for Cyril Henderson - a Nova Scotia birth certificate.
- for the South End residents - a copy of Tom Sewell's *Up Against City Hall* and a free pass to the weight room of Dal's gym.
- for Margaret Stanbury - a seat in Dr. Belzer's class, *Human Sexuality and Educating About It*. (Attendance is compulsory.)
- for Dal students - a Physical Education complex - before 1984.
- for Farmer Brown - an unprovable act of insanity by Graham Dennis, and the inheritance of the *Halifax Herald* upon the death of same.
- for our new editor in February - humility, such as the present editors have shown.
- for the GAZETTE staff - a continued display of the same quality of fair play, fair journalism, and preciseness of fact that has made this paper the envy of every other yellow journal in Canada.

Merry Christmas, everyone.

IF YA GOT SOMETHIN'
IT'S CAUSE YOU'RE GOOD

IF YA GOT NOTHIN'
IT'S CAUSE YOU'RE
BAD...

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CLAUS



Canada's Oldest College Newspaper

The Dalhousie GAZETTE is the weekly publication of the Dalhousie Student Union. The views expressed in the paper are not necessarily those of the Student Union, the university administration, the editor, or the staff. We reserve the right to edit or delete copy for space or legal reasons. Deadline date for letters to the GAZETTE and outside contributions is the Friday preceding publication. No anonymous material will be accepted, but names may be withheld on request if there are extenuating circumstances. The Dalhousie GAZETTE is a founding member of Canadian University Press.

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Letters to the GAZETTE Letters to the

Public inquiry demanded

TO THE EDITOR:

I write in connection with a subject which has for a long time been a source grievance to Black Students. The Education Fund for Black Students.

This organisation falls within the ambit of the Ministry of Education and its chief aim is to assist by way of scholarships, awards, etc., in the educational progress of Black people in this province. Not the least important of its functions is the aspect of incentives for University and High School students.

In recent years, the method and system of awards are becoming increasingly vague. Inquiries from Mr. W. P. Oliver as to the make up of the committee and grounds on which assessments of applications for assistance are made usually prove fruitless. All grievances, appeals, etc., or any form of communication to the organisation must be addressed to Mr. Oliver who passes judgement in all areas. This situation has led to severe frustration among black students.

I am appealing for a public inquiry onto (a) the working of the organisation and (b) whether it is fulfilling its functions as specified in its terms of reference. It is hoped that by so doing the frustrations now experienced by black students may in some way be alleviated.

Yours faithfully,
Glenda Talbot
Dalhousie University

The washday scrub-a-dub blues

To the GAZETTE:

A word of caution to those who have laundromat attendants put their clothes through the was. May my failure in foresight warn others who leave themselves open to gullibility. Be aware of the Exploiter!

Looking back on the incident, my susceptibility to manipulation becomes apparent, and I feel slight pangs of guilt for not having prevented the scene. I even feel sorry for the dude who tried to rob me, not only because his business tactics leave a lot to be desired; but mainly because his job must be so dull and non-rewarding that he resorts to devious behaviour.

The story goes like this: I took my wash to the laundromat on the weekend and all the washers were in use. I asked the attendant how long it would be before a washer would be available (otherwise I could go the other laundromat close by). He told me to wait a few minutes, which I did, then, when I asked him again, he said to leave my



clothes there and he would put them through for me, and to come back in a few hours. That suited me fine, so I left.

When someone offers to do something for a stranger, his intentions are questioned. Right? Well, in this case, I thought that the main reason why the attendant was so obliging was because he wanted me to invest my money in HIS machines and to continue my patronage at HIS laundromat. Besides that, I made it quite clear that I was busy and didn't want to hang around a laundromat all day; he was working there and it was little sweat off his back to do me this small kindness.

Furthermore, I reasoned, what right did I have to verbally question this Man's intentions by asking him if he would charge me for this service. Obviously, if he were going to charge me, he would have made that plain in the beginning so that I did not get the wrong impression. (Besides, I thought, I'd probably give the attendant a small tip anyway.)

I returned a few hours later, and by then the attendant had left and was replaced by another fellow. I was given my bags of clean clothes and the bill. I choked when I saw the price. \$2.50! That's impossible, I said. So we went over the price it would usually cost me to wash the clothes: 2 bags of laundry-one a light wash and one a dark, that's two machines, at 50 cents a machine, so the wash cost \$1.00. (I had brought my own soap to use.) The dryers cost 10 cents for 8 minutes, and the 2 washes could be put in one dryer together. This is where we disagreed-I told the new attendant that I never spent more than 50 cents on a dryer at one time (which is not true, because I don't think that I ever spent as much as 50 cents; if some articles, such as jeans or thick

towels, were still damp, they'd be hung up in the bathroom at home to dry). He argued in defence of the other fellow, basing his argument on the fact that there was a pair of jeans, consequently the dryer was probably run until the jeans were dry. This is totally absurd-the attendant was desperately trying to account for the \$1.50 discrepancy by insinuating that the dryer was run, and with good reason, ten times, although he never came out and said it. (When I got home, the jeans and towels were damp.) This would make drying cost \$1.00. At this point I was informed that there was a 50 cent service charge as well, bringing the sum total to \$2.50.

This sort of thing is just not credible. During the course of argument, I was even given the line that the previous attendant had put his own change into the machines, which is a lot of crap. Not only do attendants carry "laundromat money" on them to provide small change exchanges to the patrons using the machines and keep them operating. So it was no loss from the attendant's pocket. When I gave the new fellow what I felt like giving, which was substantially less than the price quoted to me, he told me that he would have to fork out the rest of the money from his own pocket to compensate for the loss. You can bet that I wept bitter tears!

Now, in all earnestness, I am asking why. Everyone regards himself self-rightously as the good guy, while others are the bad guys: "I was brutally victimized by the Capitalist society". Tearing myself away from self-pity and blamelessness, I feel secure in saying that two laundromat attendants acted without principle and good business ethics. But consider the possibility that the

laundromat owner uses subversive tactics and condones his staff for using them; perhaps the monotony of the job and the non-stimulating working conditions, as well as bad wages, lead the attendants to follow more "rewarding" sideline activities. In either case, I pity the person who is under the spell of such a person. Whether the owner realizes it or not, he had just lost one customer.

Margo Pearce

VALDY

A RELIGIOUS EXPERIENCE To the GAZETTE:

Well, the poet, philosopher, composer, entertainer-singer once again jammed solid the Cohn Auditorium with hand clapping, foot stomping, sing along lovers of the man who deserves it all - Valdy.

The humdrum is lost as the lights are dimmed and an ominous quiet fills the room, while the twang of an "E" note on a Martin acoustic guitar sweetly, quietly creeps toward the microphone - only to be lost in a thunderous roar of applause for a man who speaks of love, peace, and kindness.

His especially fine and gifted musicianship is shown as he tunes his guitar, tells jokes, and explains the meanings of some of his songs-while they're being played.

Some may see Valdy as a Christ-like figure, though I know he would curse being thought of as such. But certainly his lyrically beautiful song "passin' through" has the connotations of a prayer.

We at Dalhousie are proud to have had the opportunity to appreciate a man who has won national as well as international fame, and yet, is

willing to shake the hand of anyone who asks, and replies: "Certainly Sir, can I shake yours?"

To Valdy: A simple man, a good man, let me say thank you for a Religious Experience.

JWF

middle east oil crisis

To the GAZETTE

Your paper previously presented articles on Ireland, Viet Nam, South Africa, India, Pakistan but you failed to write anything on the Middle East.

Dalhousie History Department offers no course in this area.

The oil crisis is here. Why hasn't your paper exposed the blackmailers? You should inform your intelligent readers about the terrorists. Let's have a series of articles on the middle East describing the bravery of the Israeli people against the Arab aggression.

Thank you.

A Middle East Observer
P.S. Let's put aside our Christian prejudice against the Jewish people.

A Middle East Observer

Ed. Note:

It may sound like a worn out excuse but it is impossible for us to cover everything due to lack of staff, time etc. However we would be very pleased to have a series such as the writer describes submitted. We will endeavour to give coverage of the Middle East situation in future issues. The lack of such coverage in the past certainly isn't because of "Christian prejudice".

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Previous Award Holders

The recent General Meeting asked for information on the J.H. Stewart Reid Fellowship investments and previous holders. The first recipient, in 1969-70, was Brian Joseph of St. Francis Xavier University. Since then, the award holders were from York University, U of T and Laval.

The fund is invested in Bell, Imperial Oil, Transcanada, Hudson's Bay, Ford, Commercial Union, Zellers and the Town of Pictou, N.S.

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A 3000 Fellowship awarded by the Canadian Association of University Teachers for graduate study in any discipline is open for competition. Details are announced in Faculty Notes.

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"We're looking for guys who are creative, have a vision of what's needed in this world — stand by their vision in the face of opposition, misunderstanding — But not a selfish vision — doing things for their own glory but working to change a society that's messed up.

The Scarboro Fathers offer one road of bringing this about — a power thing — transforming attitudes.

This has been my experience as a Scarboro Foreign Missionary in the Philippines — I learned the Church has the power to do things — not just baptizing, blessing in the old sense — but the dynamics of working with small groups of people who learn to work for themselves — come into their own — become involved — a coming alive.

I don't know if you're creative, or got a vision — but if you aren't content with what you see — and want to do something with your life and the world . . . maybe your vision is awakening.

Let's talk about it. Maybe the Scarboro Fathers can help you find your vision."



Use this coupon or drop me a line — Fr. Terry Gallagher —
Scarboro Foreign Mission Society, 2685 Kingston Rd.,
Scarborough, Ont.
We'll talk about it.

Name

Address

Inflation — fueled by greed

A comment

On November 14, Statistics Canada released its report on the cost of living for the month of October. The capitalist press was quick to point out that the 0.3% rise in the cost of living was "slight" in comparison to the 1.3% registered in August, and "slighter" still compared to the 8.7% increase in the cost of living over the year. This is the highest yearly rise since 1951. The capitalists have been bragging all the way through September and October that prices are "temporarily stabilising". This reminds us of the thief who pats himself on the back because although he has not altogether stopped stealing, he now steals less. The talk of "temporary stabilization" of prices is clearly aimed at preparing for permanent instability in prices—that is, permanent rises.

Having raised their prices in order to maintain their profits at astronomical levels for 23 years of recent memory, the capitalists are still not content. The British Columbia Westcoast Gas Transmission Company announced an 80% rise in the price of natural gas. Meat suppliers announced almost simultaneously a 12-cent per pound rise in the cost of beef.

Throughout 1973, food price increases have been the major cause of the erosion of the purchasing power of the dollar. Food prices have risen every single month of 1973 and they are today 17% higher than they were at this time last year. It is very significant that the greatest rises in prices are taking place in those areas that are absolutely essential to the people's wellbeing—food and fuel.

The only explanations which the authorities have ever been able to offer is that supplies are "short" and that "prices of supplies, transportation, etc. are increasing, forcing other prices up".

It makes more sense to examine the claim that "shortages" cause price rises, or "demand is outstripping supply". What do these phrases mean? They mean that people want to eat more food and burn more fuel than society can supply. Now the capitalists are always bragging that the capitalist system is the most efficient and productive on earth. They say that the "standard of living" in Canada is among the highest in the world. This can only mean that the capitalist class thinks that the people want too much. Why, in any case, can't the society supply all the food and fuel the people want?

For an answer to this question, let us look at the profit statistics of the food industry. An article from the Financial Times, printed in the Montreal Star on November 2, begins: "There is nothing like a food or energy

Reprinted in part from "Peoples' Canada Daily News"

crisis to fatten up profits. The cost of living may be hitting the ceiling and many Americans and Canadians may have forgotten what steak tastes like, but profits are not going to suffer." "This is evident", the article continues "from the 529 per cent increase in corporate profits marked up by 14 leading United States food chains—including such giants as A & P and Safeway."

The Wall Street Journal's tabulation of 566 major companies shows only two losers—airlines and the rubber industry.

Profits were good to moderate among the manufacturing industries and spectacular in all industries afflicted with shortages of one kind or another.

"The oil and refinery group did itself proud. Gulf Oil managed a 91 per cent profit boost despite a lack of oil and refining capacity. Not to be overshadowed, Exxon squeezed out a 80 per cent rise, while some smaller companies reckoned their improved fortunes in the thousands of per cent."

These statistics make it abundantly clear that shortages are not something feared by the monopoly capitalist class, they in fact cherish shortages and actively seek them in order to increase their profits.

Take the case of fuel oils. The Eastern provinces and Quebec are threatened with severe fuel oil "shortages" this winter. Yet Alberta is producing more oil than ever before—1,800,000 barrels per day. Of this, 1,000,000 barrels is exported directly to the United States. The Liberal government earlier this year imposed "voluntary price freezes" on the oil sellers, but is now talking about lifting these restrictions in January next year. Federal Energy Minister Donald MacDonald has estimated that there could be an average boost of 6 cents a gallon in gasoline and heating oil prices west of the Ottawa Valley. The boosts will be less drastic east of the Ottawa Valley because of intervening raises between now and January. When fuel prices were first frozen, the fuel producers immediately began to wail that unless they could raise their prices, they had no motive to take the fuel out of the ground and would just leave it there. Various manoeuvres among the monopoly capitalist class in Canada, however, allowed them to continue to sell their oil and gas to the United States at higher prices. In fact, a two-price system was introduced by the federal government which actually encouraged them to do so. Now they will be encouraged to enter the artificially oil-hungry eastern market and reap fantastic profits. Here then is exposed

the cardinal rule of the capitalist class: Sell where the profit is highest, hoard where the profit is low and create artificial shortages to drive the prices up; Never produce enough to meet or surpass the demand, but always enough to guarantee upward pressure on the prices. A similar situation exists in food marketing. Mrs. Beryl Plumptre, head of the six-month-old Prices and Income Review Board, confessed that it "seems possible" that some marketing boards (instruments set up by the monopoly capitalists) are still operating under the assumption that footstuffs are plentiful. PCDN showed that wheat production last year in Canada was soundly average, while this year saw well above-average production). In any case, Mrs. Plumptre goes on to add that this "might mean" that the boards would be restricting production to maintain high prices. This is nothing short of a confession that even if production is high, then steps are taken to cut it back in order to keep up prices.

How do price rises occur? Because of the policies of hoarding and wiping out of production followed by the monopoly capitalists, there are too many dollars chasing too few goods and services. The monopoly capitalists, who are less than 5% of the population, control almost 100% of the most important aspects of the food and fuel industries, as well as the highest percentage of all other industries. Each monopoly capitalist, who is taking tremendous profits all the time, has millions of dollars at his disposal. But a worker who makes an ordinary wage has only a pittance by comparison. The many dollars in the hands of the capitalists can always outbid the few dollars in the hands of the workers. Capitalists never have to go short of anything

and it never hurts them for prices to go up. They can bid them up as high as they have to in order to ensure that they beat the workers to the punch. This is how prices are driven up and this serves the further profits of the monopoly capitalist class. No wonder the workers can never keep up.

As the history of this country since World War II and in other periods as well proves, inflation is a necessary and inevitable feature of capitalist society. In order to increase their profits, the monopoly capitalist class must constantly raise prices and constantly undermine the living standard and the purchasing power of the working masses. Not shortages, but the hoarding and manipulation of the capitalist class causes price rises. Rising prices are caused by monopoly capitalist greed.

the education act: suppressing children

by Walter W. Plautt

Suppose there were a law stating that you could be locked up for an indefinite period, without a public trial, for being habitually absent from work, or for persistently violating the regulations set up by your employer.

The politicians who made that law would be pressured into repealing it, or would be voted out of office.

There is such a law in Nova Scotia, but it only applies to children and young adults--and they can't vote. It's called the Education Act, and it forces most young people to go to school.

One section of the Act is labelled "Offences by Children". Thus a child can be sent to a reformatory institution for being habitually absent from school (even though an intolerable school or teacher may be to blame), or for persistently violating school regulations. (School rules have the power of law.)

A child can also be sent to a reformatory who "persistently misbehaves in a manner that renders him liable to exclusion from school." This clause is completely circular, and leaves the definition of "misbehaviour" completely up to the individual judge.

Attendance hearings "shall not be held in open court" says the Act, thus violating one of the fundamental safeguards of an open society.

The incarcerated child will find little comfort in the Act's guarantee that no child "shall be detained in the institution after he attains the age of twenty-one years."

Who must go to school? The Act leaves this up to the "Governor in Council" (the provincial Cabinet, with the Lieutenant-Governor's approval).

Regulations now fix the years of compulsory schooling at age six through fifteen, a full decade of everyone's life. Allowable exceptions are made due to a child's physical or mental condition, insufficient classroom space, temporary illness or other unavoidable reason, and necessary employment (which requires a certificate from school authorities).

"Equivalent training and instruction in a private school, at home or elsewhere" is permitted when certified by an inspector or supervisor of schools if a teacher further certifies that the child has passed exams at a suitable level.

One intolerable restriction in the Act--similar restrictions are found in many other laws--limits school board membership and voting rights at school meetings to so-called "ratepayers": people who own property. The fact that tenants pay property tax

through their rents is ignored. They are forbidden from having any control over a school board, even though their children attend school. This is taxation without representation.

(In Halifax, school commissioners are appointed by City Council rather than elected directly, although some of them are Council members themselves.)

The Education Act lists the duties of public school teachers, who are to:

(a) "teach diligently the subjects and courses of study prescribed" by the Act or the school board's regulations. Thus local and provincial politicians, rather than teachers and students, determine the content of schooling.

(b) maintain order and discipline, and dismiss "persistently defiant or disobedient" pupils. Much time and energy is often required for a teacher to keep order among people who would rather be elsewhere.

Further, a principal's concept of order is usually very rigid toward energetic, communicative youngsters--and school boards give principals an iron hand over their schools. The result of this rigidity is anti-educational: bored and frustrated students.

(c) report pupil dismissals to the authorities.

(d) keep a register including an attendance record, a non-teaching job that takes much time.

(e) conduct tests and examinations to classify and grade the pupils. This requirement has adverse effects on learning. Students cram for exams rather than learn for its own sake. Successful cheating is rewarded. Competition damages the self-esteem of those students who do poorly on tests, and makes for poor relations among all students and with the teacher.

Furthermore, permanently-recorded schoolmarks give the teacher authoritarian control over students--whether the teacher wants it or not--and can jeopardize a student's future.

Finally, enforcing competition and separating students by age and ability discourage students from teaching other students--an effective form of education that costs nothing.

(f) "encourage in the pupils by precept and example a respect for religion and the principles of Christian morality, for truth, justice, love of country, humanity, industry, temperance and all other virtues." What about non-Christian students or teachers?

(g) "regularly give appropriate instruction as to the nature of alcoholic drinks, narcotics, and tobacco and

special emphasis on their effect upon the human system." This is very worthwhile, especially considering the poor examples of many grown-ups and the extensive advertising which adults produce to encourage the use of tobacco, etc.

Subsections (h) through (q) tell the teacher to attend to the health and comfort of pupils (good!); report certain diseases, unsanitary conditions, and children with disabilities; care for school books, equipment and the school library; have an annual open house; keep records required by the Regulations; allow school trustees, board members, inspector, principal, supervisor, and the Minister of Education or the Minister's representatives to see these records; furnish these persons with any information on school matters; and perform whatever other duties are prescribed in the Act or Regulations.

No wonder teachers are always tired.

The Education Act states that "all schools established or conducted under this Act are free schools"--requiring no payment to attend--and every person at least five years old and under twenty-one has the right to attend the local school.

The Regulations under the Act cover the duties of school inspectors and supervisors, school buildings, age of pupils, courses of study, teaching days and hours,

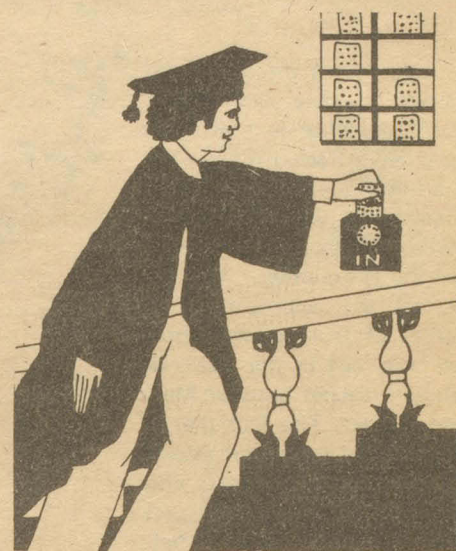
adult and summer schools, teachers' certificates and permits, salaries, devotional exercises (!), and the foundation programme.

The foundation programme includes "all courses in course of study" for Grades Primary through 6; and, for Grades 7 through 12, the course pre-

well as teacher. The learning of practical survival skills and life skills is also lacking, and much time and energy are wasted cooped up in classrooms.

A good revision in the Regulations, effective last January, requires school boards to provide the founda-

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scribed by the Governor in Council in social studies, English, science, health, math, and foreign languages. Other courses are listed which school boards may choose to provide.

In spite of this curriculum, however, most schools are still very insular, with few people from the community coming in to expose students to other occupations, and few class trips to the outside world.

Having one teacher stand in front of a class for a year can be very stifling for students as

tion program to all children regardless of physical or mental handicap. Regrettably, the tendency is to put children into separate classes or schools instead of increasing the flexibility of teaching methods.

With all of its problems, the school system--and the awful school buildings--might still be almost tolerable if not for the lack in most classrooms and schools of something essential to human growth: kindness.

(This article originally appeared in the Scotian JOURNALIST.)

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THE

COMET

Suddenly, a message from eastern Europe has shaken our confidence in that most accepted of scientific tenets, the universe viewed as a safe, predictable, well-oiled clock. Lubos Kohoutek, a young Czech astronomer, has reported the approach of a comet of truly gigantic proportions out in the asteroid-strewn reaches between Mars and Jupiter. The fact that it was sighted so far out attests to its size and brightness, and preliminary estimates suggest that the comet head is between 10 and 20 miles in diameter.

Not even Halley's comet, last seen in 1910 and certainly the most spectacular on human record, would have been visible at the distance of the first sighting of the comet Kohoutek (called either by its discoverer's name of 1973f, denoting it as the sixth comet sighted in 1973.) No-one save those in their seventies will have witnessed the like of this celestial rocket when it finally arrives within our ken, in late December. By the time it swings through its perihelion, the closest approach to the sun before being slung out on its return journey, it should be as bright as the full moon in the night sky.

Now, it is already known that cometary orbits do not have the same reassuring regularity as the planets and moons of our solar system (most comets are observed only once) but here we are faced with the intrusion of one of these wanderers whose size is much larger than we have come to expect. With a cross-sectional area approximately the size of Metro Toronto, it has the seeming power to disrupt the measured movement of our planet on its through the void. Though it will miss us by a comfortable margin, somehow Kohoutek's sheer size, and the fact that it is not hitherto been detected by the cataloguers, makes our peaceful orb much more of a target than it was before.

As to its origin, astronomers speculate that it had been in orbit out in the deep freeze beyond Pluto, on the very rim of the solar system, until perturbations in the gravitational field sent it hurtling towards the sun. These ripples in the field were likely caused by one of the outermost planets, Pluto or Neptune, or by some conjunctive effect of the two.

Though this explanation has the ring of plausible science to it and satisfies a need for answers, it also raises some disquieting questions.

What other celestial missiles lurk beyond the fringe of distant Pluto, ready to fire when the tug of outer planets provides the trigger? Is it possible that our comfortable position in the solar ecosystem will change and we'll become the target in a shooting gallery sometime in the future? And has our planet ever been such a target in the past?

While the answer to the first two questions would be purely speculative, there can be no doubt around the answer to the last—it is, emphatically, YES.

Most people are aware that the surface of the earth has been scarred in the past by collisions with large meteors and comets. Devil's Canyon in Arizona is such a scar; a rimmed, circular hole in the desert measuring three-quarters of a mile across and six hundred feet deep. Quebec's Chubb Lake is two miles in diameter with a rim five hundred feet above the surrounding terrain; the lake basin formed by the meteorite impact is thirteen hundred feet down into solid granite. The Brent crater in Ontario's Algonquin Park is two miles in diameter, again punched out of solid, Canadian Shield rock.

Many other crater-like land formations are suspected of being of meteorite origin. It has even been suggested that the great Hungarian plain and the Caribbean sea are impact craters resulting from catastrophic cosmic collisions in the past. If we assume that the earth and the moon have always been in tandem, then a cursory glance at the ravaged, crater-pocked lunar surface gives us some indication of the bombardment suffered by our planet. Atmospheric erosion and the fact that four-fifths of the earth's surface is water have effectively masked the true extent of this cosmic salvo.

Undisputably, of course, these examples of impact all took place in the distant past, most of them many millions of years ago. Those that have occurred within human record have been caused by relatively small meteorites, ranging in size from stones to small boulders; all have passed unnoticed in the of momentous events.

All except one, that is. The exception occurred on the morning of June 30, 1908, when the sky over the Tunguska Valley in Siberia was lit up by a blinding fireball that fractionally preceded a tremendous explosion. From the centre of

the blast trees were felled radially outward over a distance of twenty or thirty miles and earth tremors were produced that tripped seismographs throughout the world. The only people close by, a family of nomads over fifty miles from the centre, were knocked down and deafened but no-one was seriously hurt.

An examination of the area failed to reveal a meteorite crater and the only unusual was in the soil of the devastated area. It was covered by a layer of microscopic, spherical particles composed of glass and metal. Scientific opinion suggested that these 'spherules' were all that remained of a comet, the cosmic culprit that caused the blast.

Human experience with celestial collisions, then, turns out to be rare and history hasn't recorded any bombardments from the sky that have been truly catastrophic. There have been the occasional meteorite showers on the records but nothing the size of the sky-cracking civilization destroyers that are the grist of popular fiction.

It is only when we turn our attention to the geological record that the first feelings of uneasiness are felt. This chronicle of geological history, read from the rocks and sediment which make up the earth's crust, documents a series of global catastrophes in the past, the most recent perhaps within the span of human memory. There is little doubt that the earth has been slammed by a series of enormous comets, one so huge that its debris has been found stretching from eastern Africa across the Indian Ocean to Australia. It also appears that these massive collisions have caused the earth's magnetic field not only to collapse, but to reverse its polarity. Of crucial concern to humanity is the fact that these convulsive cosmic contacts have occurred at roughly regular intervals in the past, and the next encounter may be imminent.

Before considering the evidence of these contentions, though, some background on Paleomagnetism, the science of ancient magnetic fields, is necessary. The earth's magnetic field can be likened to a huge magnetic bar running through the planetary core and aligned roughly with the axis of

rotation. The present north magnetic pole is in the vicinity of the Boothia Peninsula in the Canadian arctic. The field has two stable states: the present one, pointing to the North Pole, and its reverse, pointing to the South Pole. Investigations have shown that throughout geological history the poles have reversed many times, the frequency in the past being about once every few hundred thousand years.

This discovery was made in the examination of ancient volcanic lava beds. When molten lava cools and solidifies, the magnetic minerals within it are magnetized in the contemporary direction of the earth's magnetic field, a feature easily measured with a magnetometer. Because these same rocks contain 'atomic clocks' which begin ticking at the moment of solidification, it is possible to measure the time lapse from the period at which a given lava sample ceased to flow.

The data accumulating from the magnetometer and the atomic clock have thus enabled geophysicists to draw up a magnetic field flow chart of the past. Where the field has remained predominantly of one polarity for a long time interval, usually around one million years, it has been termed a Polar Epoch. Where it has reversed for only a short time period it has been termed an Event. Over the last five million years there have been four Epochs and at least ten Events, reflecting a total of 24 reversals in all. Previous to this, reversals were far less frequent.

In 1966 marine biologist Billy P. Glass and his colleagues were examining drill cores from sea bottom sediments off Australia and noticed that tiny, glass-like particles were present in a layer whose lowest part corresponded in time to an epoch reversal in the geomagnetic field, the reversal occurred 700 thousand years ago and marks the beginning of the present epoch of Normal polarity (called the Brunhes Normal, after its discoverer.)

These particles came in all sizes and shapes spherules, dumbbells, teardrops and buttons. This and the fact that their surfaces were glassy typed them as a class of meteorite called tektites. These co-called Far-Eastern tektites were later shown to be spread over a 24 million square mile area girded by Japan, Tasmania and the south-eastern coast of Africa. Their total weight was estimated to be at least one-quarter of a billion tons. Though it was suggested that the tektites were of terrestrial origin, perhaps they were similar to the glassy material found after the Tunguska explosion, and that he might in fact be looking at the remains of a comet.

Other corroborative evidence presented itself as well. For instance, the tektites lacked certain isotopes produced by cosmic rays, suggesting that they reached the earth about the same time they melted. Also, the layer that records the

reversal (containing the tektites) correlates well with a sharp change in the fossil micro-organisms—in other words an evolutionary crisis took place where whole species perished and were replaced by new forms. About what one would expect from a comet whose debris covers one-tenth of the earth's surface.

Examining the various shapes of the tektites and the condition of their surfaces, Glass not only concluded that they were modelled by a fall through the atmosphere, but he even attempted to reconstruct the event, based on the nature and scatter of the particles.

The ancient cosmic body was apparently heated to an immense fireball on entry into the atmosphere, eventually fragmenting into three, each of which exploded at a different height from the ground. An articulate Russian nomad might have ventured just such a description at Tunguska.

Glass also reported that this particular reversal wasn't the only one that could be correlated with a cosmic intrusion. A tektite fall on the Ivory Coast of Africa one million years ago apparently correlates well with a magnetic reversal at the same time.

Recently, in a report to the Earth and Planetary Science Letters, Glass described the discovery of an extensive field of tektite material stretching from Texas across

to Georgia and extending as far south as the Caribbean sea. Wrighing in at an estimated 100 billion tons, this tektite layer was laid down 35 million years ago, again coinciding with a magnetic reversal. The only other tektite field, laid down in Czechoslovakia 15 million years ago, has also been correlated with a reversal.

What then is the weight of evidence for Glass' hypothesis when compared with other suggestions? Of the other explanations for the field reversals (unstable eddy currents in the earth's core, slight irregularities in the core surface) none seem more compelling than that put forth by Glass. It may be that several phenomena cause cosmic reversals and cosmic collision is but one of them—at present there is evidence of far more reversals than tektite falls.

Because of the physical theory of magnetism is still in a fairly primitive state it may be some time before the issue is clarified, but one aspect of Glass' hypothesis seems beyond dispute. The tektite materials are the remains of cosmic bodies colliding with the earth's atmosphere. Whether other tektite falls will be uncovered, with magnetic reversal correlations, remains to be seen, but those now known do have this interdependence.

If there is cause-effect relationship here, then recent evidence published in Nature brings this phenomena out of the past and virtually into the lap of humanity. Three magnetic reversals of short duration (Events) have been discovered, which took place in the last hundred thousand years. Until this latest report the advent of the Brunhes Normal (700 thousand years ago) was considered to be the last reversal of the magnetic field. The earliest of these events, called the Blake, took place between 110 and 114 thousand years ago. The Gothenburg event took place around 13 thousand years ago and the most recent, the Laschamps event, occurred from eight to twelve thousand years ago. Granted there are no tektite falls to correlate with these events, but their discoveries may be just around the research corner.

Rank speculation? Maybe, but the folk myths of mankind all seem to have their beginnings in the same event—chaos. Add to this the fact that we have been around for a good 500 thousand years and it's possible that this chaos myth could be a 'race memory' of real natural disasters.

The comet Kohoutek will at any rate miss us, and it should provide some spectacular star-gazing at its brightest, in the evening skies of next January. Men have always treated comets as harbingers of apocalyptic events, but this may be mere apprehension in the face of the unknown.

Hopefully, Kohoutek will simply be another pretty comet in the sky, and not the first dissonant note in a process designed to disrupt the measured music of our spheres.

KOHOUTEK

BETTER THAN HALLEY'S

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Twin City Dairies — practices unfair

by Walter W. Plaut

Cutting back home-delivery and phasing out returnable glass bottles are the latest profit-increasing tricks of Twin Cities Co-operative Dairies Ltd.

With a monopoly on milk product delivery in the Halifax-Dartmouth area, Twin Cities doesn't worry about customer choices.

To assuage public opinion, the company now advertises—on its milk cartons—a booklet on how to use discarded cartons as toys and crafts. Such re-use doesn't save the trees cut down for each new batch of milk containers.

Twin Cities didn't become the largest milk processor and distributor in the area without cut-throat tactics. It has put out of business or bought out many smaller firms over the years.

This would have been impossible without the power Twin Cities uses to fix prices via the Nova Scotia Dairy Commission. The Commission, based in Truro, sets limits on the price paid to farmers, the wholesale price, and the retail price.

A blatant example of Twin Cities' influence was the pricefixing last year of home-delivered versus retail-store milk. The government commission set a minimum price at which retail stores could sell milk, and the same limit as the maximum price for home delivery.

This regulation protects Twin Cities' delivery monopoly by:

- (1) preventing a smaller company from starting a delivery service (it couldn't afford to sell milk at the maximum allowed price);
- (2) preventing retail stores from lowering their milk prices; and
- (3) subsidizing Twin Cities' home delivery with profits from its legally guaranteed wholesale price to those same stores.

Lobbying at the Provincial Legislature has also helped Twin Cities at the expense of the health of customers. The result was the erosion of the Public Health Act. Until recently the Act prohibited the mixing of milk with water or preservatives, but no longer.

This change has allowed Twin Cities to market a new sandwich spread deceptively called "50-50". It contains chemical preservatives, 20% water, and—in spite of its name—only 40% butter. Yet it retails at about 90% the price of butter. That's quite a spread.

A more recent Twin Cities invention is 20-80 spread, a similar mixture with different proportions.

The Federal government too has helped processors like Twin Cities by permit-

them to sell a real money-maker, so-called ice cream. The list of ingredients which Federal regulations allow in "ice cream" reads like a chemical laboratory's stock-list.

What's more, the government allows manufacturers to put these worthless and dangerous additives into "ice cream", bread, sausage, etc., without even requiring that the ingredients be listed on the package. Although the Liberals pay lip service to "consumerism", we aren't

even told what we're eating.

Another Twin Cities tooth-rotter is Beep. This breakfast drink is pushed by a heavy advertising campaign focussed on children and promising such prizes as a colour TV.

Although Twin Cities is incorporated as a co-operative under Nova Scotia law, the legislation doesn't put any limit on profiteering as long as the shareholders are producers, ex-producers, or heirs of producers. Ironically, the "Farmers" brand tells nothing of the many farmers

and true co-ops which have been put out of business by Twin Cities' lobbying and marketing practices.

Even the term "Diary" is misleading when applied to an expanding middleman that takes its cut from farmers and customers while legally adulterating and distributing an essential commodity. The only advice for city dwellers is to go to a store where they can purchase Brookfield milk or some other non-"Farmers" brand.

Canada — supporter of racism

by Dave Smith

Canada has been nursed on British democracy and grown up with an American culture. Isn't that a frightening fact when you consider that both the U.S. and Britain are in one hell of a mess.

When we talk of politics, we are always quick to point out that Britain is still a colonialist power and that the U.S. is definitely imperialistic. What about Canada? No one really checks to see if maybe we are supporters of colonialism or imperialism. Canadian newspapers are always quick to kick the shit out of the U.S. (and rightly so), but when it comes down to criticizing our own country...well we don't want to rock that boat too much, do we?

Everybody knows that the United States has had their hands in the affairs of a great number of countries during the past decade: the Congo, Guatemala, Greece, Cambodia, Vietnam, Laos, Chile, and so on! We also know...or at least suspect that this U.S. "hand" has not always been of the helping variety. What about Canada's role in the world? We like to think of ourselves (or so people tell me) as an objective, impartial country...a model of democracy. We can expect Canada to be helpful when dealing with people of other countries...can't we?

Do we help or hinder the people of our trading countries? Well, let us have a brief look at what we're doing in the countries of southern Africa. Canada has a brisk trade with Angola, a Portuguese controlled country in south-west Africa. Angola has a population of about 5 million blacks and 500,000 whites and mulattoes. The majority of black Angolans (99%) are illiterate and are not allowed to vote in election. The Portuguese military wages a brutal war against the black Angolans and continues to suppress all independence movements in that country. Canada, in 1972, imported \$45.1 million worth of petroleum and coffee

products from Angola. That puts us in third place behind Nigeria and South Africa for the amount of imports from Angola. Are we helping the black Angolan because we buy so much oil and coffee? No! Black Angolans (including children) are forced to work on the coffee plantations. They are taken from their farms and villages and must work on the coffee plantations at starvation wages.

Canada signed a United Nations' resolution last November condemning the Portuguese colonial rule in Africa. Yet Canada remains as a major importer of Angola's petroleum and coffee products. In February of this year, Canada appointed an Honorary Commercial Representative for Angola in hopes of increasing trade between the two countries. Has our government forgotten the U.N. resolution signed back in November? It makes you wonder about Canada's objective and democratic stand in the affairs of the world. Canadians have heard Mitchell Sharp, our minister of External Affairs, on many occasions over the past couple of months say that trading between countries does not signify approval of one another's political or social system. However, over two years ago, in March 1971, Mr. Sharp, after returning from a tour of five African states, implied that Canada can only influence the white racist minorities of southern Africa through the United Nations. Canada has signed a number of resolutions over the past couple of decades calling for trading cut-backs and sanctions in white-controlled southern Africa. It seems that our country says one thing in the United Nations and does something else in the real world. In a C.B.C. radio interview earlier this year, Mr. Sharp stated that the Canadian government is opposed to giving aid to violence, yet Canada will not even give any non-military aid to the independence movements in the Portuguese

colonies as have the Scandinavian countries and the World Council of Churches.

In Africa, Canada appears to have the best trading relations with South Africa, contrary to United Nations' suggestions and resolutions. Canadian corporations such as Alcan, Consolidated-Bathurst, Falconbridge, International Nickel, and Massey-Ferguson have large investments in this white racist country. The Ontario government recently sent a trade mission to South Africa. Stephen Lewis of the NDP said in the Ontario legislature that this mission was "affording economic advantage to a white racist group in South Africa" and "assisting the oppression of a very large majority of the population". Mr. Lewis went on to say that Canada supported a U.N. resolution condemning trade with South Africa and that it "ill behooves Ontario for the few dollars involved to prop up white racism in South Africa". The Revenue Minister, Allan Grossman, asked Mr. Lewis if the same thing applied to Russia and China. Mr. Lewis replied, "There is a great difference that you will never understand in an ideology based on racism."

Mr. Yaremko, the Solicitor-General for Ontario, retorted, "You will never see the difference because you subscribe to the ideology of communism." However, Mr. Yaremko apologized to Mr. Lewis the following day and withdrew the words "...You subscribe to the ideology of communism".

It should be pointed out that Allan Grossman suggested that Mr. Lewis "go under the communist dictatorship". Here we have the NDP accusing the government of supporting racism in South Africa and because of that we find the New Democrats being assailed with charges of communism. Where does that equation fit?

...But isn't it comforting to know that our politicians in office have about the same mental capacity as those in Britain or the U.S.

Arguments against rule shortsighted?

New CIAU import rule prompts controversy

by Joel Fournier

As everyone who reads the local daily or watches the sports news on TV knows, there is quite a controversy concerning the CIAU's ruling limiting the number of non-Canadians allowed to play on CIAU member teams. The rule states that each team is limited to three imports but the rule was not to affect players from outside Canada who were already playing or registered for this year. In other words, if team "A" had six non-Canadians already on their roster before the legislation took effect, then they could use all six if they wanted to. Similarly, if team "B" had twelve players registered they would be eligible to use all twelve. But teams A and B

or any other team having three or more imports are not allowed under the new rule to take any new non-Canadians on their teams until their original complement falls below three. If team "C" for instance had had only one non-Canadian when the rule took effect, they would be allowed to recruit two more.

Now on the face of it, this rule may seem to many to be discriminatory, and perhaps it is, but it must be realized that there is all kinds of legislation that is tolerated because its good effects are, in theory, at least, said to outweigh or offset its discriminatory characteristics. We discriminate against the speeding driver, against the person who would like to discharge a firearm on his own property in a

city, against those that would print pure pornography, etc., etc. The list of examples is endless, but in each case the intention of the legislature in passing these laws is the safe guarding of some aspect of public and private good. In all legislation of this sort, to ascertain if it is really beneficial to the greater number or merely a blatant disregard of the rights of a small minority you have to look at the intentions of the drafters. What prompted them to consider a law that would discriminate? What did they hope to accomplish with this new policy?

What prompted the CIAU to introduce this rule that is causing so much trouble? Probably the deciding factor was last year's national collegiate basketball

championships in which only one of the starting players was a Canadian. After all the cheering had died down a lot of people started asking themselves, what did a Canadian championship game in which predominantly all the players were Americans really mean to Canada or Canadian Universities? Was this really helping to develop Canadian basketball players? If a pattern once set of using imports to win a championship continued as this sort of thing is what to do, where would it all end? It was reasonable in light of the facts, that soon every team that could afford it and who has aspirations of winning a national championship would have a full roster of imports, the best that money could buy. This practice once started has no end.

Where would this leave the local boy who hoped, not unreasonably to play college ball? Isn't this a type of discrimination too? Those in favour of unlimited imports is needed to develop the game in Canada and that it is only a temporary measure that will fade as soon as our own players are ready to take over. The sad fact is, that under this system our players will never be ready. The more we improve the better the import who is brought in. Its obvious that the argument holds little water, as a matter of fact some teams have stretched this temporary period to twenty years and more. Besides did the Russian have to import Canadian players to become a power in hockey?

In addition to the obvious disadvantages to Canadian players there is another aspect of "bringing in" players that has to be considered.

As everyone connected with sports know, the American colleges rely heavily on the practice of recruiting to fill the ranks of their teams. This method has so many inherent evils that the whole system has degenerated into a quagmire. Violations of the rules laid down by the regulatory bodies in that country are flaunted to such an extent that recruiting scandals are becoming commonplace rather than a rarity. Revelations are made practically every month by disillusioned players and coaches, exposing the crisis that is confronting big-time intercollegiate athletics in the United States. Joe Paterno, coach of the Penn State Lions, is a coach who is openly critical of the whole mess. Paterno alluded to recruiting abuses as "the worst I've seen in my twenty-three years coaching, and the worst part of it is that it's so blatant". While his feelings

are shared by many coaches, some are afraid to speak out because they fear that their jobs would be lost. Is this what university athletics is all about? Is this what we want in Canada?

The CIAU executives are well aware of the state of college sports south of the border and it is a repetition of this aspect of athletics that they hoped to avoid by introducing the rule that they did. This rule will almost certainly be followed, by others, limiting in some way, financial inducement that coaches can offer to prospective stars. While this rule and others like it may seem harsh, remember, that the glamour and glitter that comes our way via cable TV is only the frosting on what is otherwise a pretty ugly cake.

Well we know now what prompted them to draft this rule; what they hoped to accomplish is obvious. Development of the Canadian game and players and an avoidance of the mess that the American Universities now find themselves in.

Another argument put forth by those who take exception to the rule, is that the limiting of imports will lower the calibre of play that the teams now enjoy. This statement I must concede is true, but it is a shortsighted argument and once again one that doesn't carry much weight. The calibre of play will decrease for a few years, nobody would argue otherwise, but this decrease will be uniform, and as such it certainly won't affect the spectators enjoyment of the game. Even if it is noticeable to the discriminatory fan it's a small price to pay for the end result.

It is the contention of most experts that Canadian athletes with early and proper training can be every bit as good as their non-Canadian counterparts. The secret, they say, is time and coaching.

Acadia has violated the rule by bringing in more American basketball players. They have challenged the rule on the ground that it violates human rights. What will the outcome be? Your guess is as good as mine, but there can be little doubt that whatever the solution arrived at, there will be some bitter people left in the wake.

It will be interesting in the days ahead to see what develops. Lets hope that whatever happens won't give in at intercollegiate sports in Canada and especially in the Maritimes a black-eye, be the beginning of the end of what could have ultimately been one of the most stable intercollegiate unions in the world.

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Swimming results

Event 1 -	Women - 400 Medley Relay		
	1. Dalhousie	4:44.8 (record)	
	Mt. A	5:09.9 (disqualified)	
Event 2 -	Men - 400 Medley Relay		
	1. Dalhousie 'A'	3:59.6 (record)	
	2. Mt. A	4:25.5	
	3. Dalhousie 'B'	5:02.1	
Event 3 -	Women - 200 Freestyle		
	1. K. Browning Dal	2:24.9 (record)	
	2. G. McFall Dal	2:26.0	
	3. M. Gowdy MtA	2:44.9	
Event 4 -	Men - 200 Freestyle		
	1. P. Guildford Dal	1:52.9	
	2. B. DeFreetas MUN	2:11.1	
	3. A. Miller MUN	2:12.8	
Event 5 -	Women - 50 Freestyle		
	1. G. Grant MUN	28.3	
	2. P. Nixon MtA	28.8	
	3. W. Lacusta Dal	28.9 (record)	
Event 6 -	Men - 50 Freestyle		
	1. R. Wheeler MUN	24.4	
	2. G. MacDonald MUN	24.7	
	3. P. March Dal	24.9	
Event 7 -	Women - 200 Ind. Medley		
	1. L. Stuccliffe Dal	2:32.2 (record)	
	2. K. Armstrong Dal	2:43.4	
	3. S. Fisher MtA	3:13.3	
Event 8 -	Men - 200 Ind. Medley		
	1. J. March Dal	2:12.6	
	2. P. Landrigan MUN	2:22.5	
	3. P. Luscombe MtA	2:23.7	
Event 9 -	Women - 1 m. Diving		
	1. B. Hovaas Dal	50.85 pts.	
	2. D. Churchill Dal	49.80	
Event 10 -	Men - 1 m. Diving		
	1. S. O'Keefe MUN	220.15	
	2. H. Gorman Dal	130.40	
	3. D. Ross MtA	109.70	
Event 11 -	Women - 1000 Freestyle		
	1. C. Comeau Dal	15:49.9	
	2. S. Eddy Mta	17:24.5	
Event 12 -	Men - 1000 Freestyle		
	1. M. Hodgett MUN	12:56.9	
	2. D. Vandorpe Dal	14:38.2	
	3. S. McIver Mta	15:48.7	
Event 13 -	Women - 100 Butterfly		
	1. L. Stuccliffe Dal	2:46.4 (record)	
	2. S. Neal MtA	2:29.1	
	3. W. Kupnis MUN	2:52.7	
Event 14 -	Men - 200 Butterfly		
	1. F. Chafe MUN	2:22.7	
	2. S. Cann Dal	2:23.6	
	3. P. Luscombe Mta	2:24.3	
Event 15 -	Women - 100 Freestyle		
	1. W. Lacusta Dal	1:03.5	
	2. G. Grant MUN	1:06.0	
	3. D. Ring Dal	1:13.1	
Event 16 -	Men - 100 Freestyle		
	1. P. Guildford Dal	53.9	
	2. G. MacDonald MUN	55.7	
	3. R. Wheeler MUN	55.6	
Event 17 -	Women - 200 Backstroke		
	1. K. Browning Dal	2:33.4 record	
	2. J. Bailey Dal	2:57.7	
	3. S. Fisher MtA	3:14.9	
Event 18 -	Men - 200 Backstroke		
	1. J. March Dal	2:10.8	
	2. R. McKim MUN	2:21.4	
	3. Lawson Dal	2:28.8	
Event 19 -	Women - 500 Freestyle		
	1. W. Kipnis MUN	6:39.2	
	2. K. Browning Dal	6:40.5 record	
	3. S. Lapinski Dal	7:55.1	
Event 20 -	Men - 500 Freestyle		
	1. P. Guildford Dal	5:14.5	
	2. B. Defreitas MUN	6:05.4	
	3. A. Miller MUN	6:18.8	
Event 21 -	Women - 200 Breaststroke		
	1. G. McFall Dal	2:49.2	
	2. K. Armstrong Dal	2:53.5	
	3. G. Grant MUN	2:57.6	
Event 22 -	Men - 200 Breaststroke		
	1. H. McKinsty Dal	2:29.8	
	2. P. Landrigan MUN	2:37.4	
	3. M. Hodgeth MUN	2:38.4	
Event 24 -	Men - 3 m. Diving		
	1. S. O'Keefe MUN	228.65 pts.	
	2. H. Gorman Dal	112.90	
	3. D. Mosher Dal	77.90	
Event 25 -	Women - 400 Freestyle Relay		
	1. Mt. A	4:35.2	
	2. Mt.A	5:10.2 exhibition	
	3. Dal	5:39.4	
Event 26 -	Men - 4-- Freestyle Relay		
	1. MUN	3:37.4	
	2. Dal	3:40.9	
	3. Mt.A	3:57.5	
Women			MEN
Dalhousie 77			Dalhousie 90
Mt. Allison 24			Mt. Allison 21
Dalhousie 78			Dalhousie 55
Memorial 17			Memorial 57
Mt. Allison 47			Memorial 78
Memorial 26			Mt. Allison 29
Atlantic Intercollegiate Swimming			
Centennial Pool, Halifax, N.S.			
23 November, 1973			
Dalhousie University			
Memorial University, Newfoundland			
Mt. Allison University			

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results cont.

Atlantic Intercollegiate Swimming
Acadia University Pool, Wolfville, N.S.
December 1, 1973
Acadia University v. Dalhousie University

Event 1 - Women - 400 Medley Relay	1. Acadia	4:35.4 Rec.	
	2. Dalhousie	4:40.6	
Event 2 - Men - 400 Medley Relay	1. Dalhousie	4:07.6	
	2. Acadia	5:22.6	
Event 3 - Women - 200 Freestyle	1. C. Rogers	Acadia	2:18.3
	2. R. Roth	Acadia	2:22.5
	3. K. Browning	Dal	
Event 4 - Men - 200 Freestyle	1. P. Guilford	Dal	1:52.1
	2. B. Wetmore	Acadia	1:52.3
	3. P. Llewellyn	Acadia	2:09.8
Event 5 - Women - 50 Freestyle	1. C. Cronin	Acadia	26.5
	2. W. Lacusta	Dal	28.8 Rec
	3. A. Conley	Acadia	29.6
Event 6 - Men - 50 Freestyle	1. M. Mills	Acadia	24.4
	2. S. Cann	Dal	24.7
	3. R. Boyd	Acadia	24.8
Event 7 - Women - 200 I. M.	1. J. Mattson	Acadia	2:27.3
	2. L. Sutcliffe	Dal	2:33.5
	3. E. Armstrong	Dal	2:45.0
Event 8 - Men - 200 I. M.	1. J. March	Dal	2:11.1
	2. C. Cronin	Acadia	2:17.0
	3. P. March	Dal	2:21.1
Event 9 - Women - 1000 Freestyle	1. R. Roth	Acadia	13:30.9
	2. W. Lacusta	Dal	13:41.2 Rec
Rec	2. F. Churchill	Acadia	11:53.0
Event 11 - Women - Im. Diving	1. J. Ramos	Aca	61.40 pts.
	2. C. Campbell	Dal	61.00 pts.
	3. D. Churchill	Dal	53.20 pts.
Event 12 - Men - Im. Diving	1. M. Mills	Acadia	95.00 pts.
	2. D. Mosher	Dal	88.90 pts.
	3. P. Trapnell	Dal	82.00 pts.
Event 13 - Women - 200 Butterfly	1. J. Pattson	Acadia	2:36.7
	2. L. Sutcliffe	Dal	2:55.7
Event 14 - Men - 200 Butterfly	1. J. March	Dal	2:07.4 Rec
	2. S. Cann	Dal	2:22.9
	3. G. Beaudin	Acadia	2:25.9
Event 15 - Women - 100 Freestyle	1. C. Cronin	Acadia	58.1
	2. C. Rogers	Acadia G. McFall	
Event 16 - Men - 100 Freestyle	1. B. Wetmore	Acadia	53.5
	2. C. Cronin	Acadia	53.9
	3. B. Draper	Dal	55.44
Event 17 - Woman - 200 Backstroke	1. J. Ramos	Acadia	2:32.5
	2. K. Browning	Dal	2:36.7
	3. M. Cairney	Dal	2:48.0
Event 18 - Men - 200 Backstroke	1. B. Wetmore	Acadia	2:17.8
	2. P. March	Dal	2:21.8
	3. F. Churchill	Acadia	2:25.3
Event 19 - Women - 500 Freestyle	1. R. Roth	Acadia	6:40.0
	2. M. Mayo	Acadia	7:05.1
	3. C. Comeau	Dal	7:38.5
Men - 5			
Event 20 - Men - 500 Freestyle	1. P. Guildford	Dal	5:17.7
	2. C. Cronin	Acadia	5:26.5
	3. P. Lewellen	Acadia	6:04.2
Event 21 - Women - 200 Breaststroke	1. G. McFall	Dal	2:49.4
	2. K. Armstrong	Dal	2:56.1
	3. P. Maybank	Acadia	3:02.0
Event 22 - Men - 200 Breaststroke	1. H. McKinstry	Dal	2:32.0
	2. R. Boyd		3.
Event 23 - Women - 3m Diving	1. C. Campbell	Dal	65.40 pts.
	2. D. Churchill	Dal	31.30 pts.
Event 24 - Men - 3m Diving	1. P. Trapnell	Dal	22.05 pts.
	2. D. Mosher	Dal	89.90 pts.
	3. H. Mills	Acadia	84.80 pts.
Event 25 - Women - 400 Freestyle Rel.	1. Dalhousie		4:41.5
	2. Acadia		
Event 26 - Men - 400 Freestyle Relay	1. Acadia		3:40.3
	2. Dal		4:11.4

FINAL SCORE

WOMEN
Acadia 63

Dalhousie 44

MEN

Dalhousie 60

Acadia 52

**Peter Guildford of Dalhousie also established a new Provincial and Dalhousie Team Record for the Mens 1650 yards Freestyle - 18:03.2



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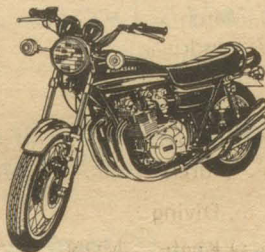
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B'ball Tigerettes promise exciting season

This year Dalhousie sports teams have not been too successful, except for the men's soccer team and women's field hockey team, who deserve honorable mention for their second and third place finishes.

One team, however, hopes to make a name for itself. This is the Women's Varsity Basketball Team, and they will be aiming for the Atlantic Intercollegiate Basketball Title again this year.

Last year, the team, under Anthea Bellemare, won the Loyola Invitational, took the Atlantic Intercollegiate title and advanced to the National Championship.

Certainly a strong showing!

This season the team is being co-coached by Miss Nila Ipson, coordinator of Intramurals at Dalhousie and Mr. Gerry Smith, a graduate student in Physical Education.

Returning players are Wendy Moore, Helika Hudoffsky, Judi Rice, Louise Nelson, Heather Shute and Joan Selig. New comers to the team are Sharon Keough from Halifax, a former St. Pat's player, Claudia Powell also from Halifax and a QEH graduate Heather Cox is a worthy addition from P.E.I., and Helen Castonguay came to us from Sherbrooke, Quebec and was a standout

on the Bishops University Team. The team is thought by some to be even stronger than last years.

If the 10 players combine their talents, which are experience, height, quickness, scoring and shooting ability, and keenness, they are sure to be a big power in the Atlantic Conference.

Coach Gerry Smith gives his outlook on the coming season:

If any one factor had to describe the qualities of the Women's Varsity Basketball Team, it would be our depth. It is always a pleasure for a coach to have confidence that any and all the players can handle their responsibilities on

the court. With the quickness and speed of several players, the team is readily suited for fast break and pressure defense basketball. The ease with which we can substitute without altering our game allows everyone to go all out and thus puts more pressure on the opponents to play our style of game.

We have six returnees from last year's league champions. Wendy Moore and Helika Hudoffsky can both rebound well to start the fast break and score from inside or out at the other end. Heather Shute and Judi Rice and Joanie Selig both play the forward position well with a good shooting touch completing their ability to handle the ball. Joanie Selig runs the offense from the point and shoots and plays defense so well as to be an ideal guard. The sixth returnee, Louise Nelson has consistently been the quickness down court on the fast break despite playing very aggressive defense. To this already strong contingent we have Helen Castonguay, a

transfer student from Bishops who can shoot or drive well off the forward position and has a real sense of defense. Heather Cox, a freshman from Charlottetown is a real threat inside yet shoots well enough to be another forward. Two other new players, Sharon Keough and Claudia Powell, both from Halifax (which make 7 out of 10 from the Metro Area) complement our game perfectly. Sharon has shown great ability handling the ball so she and Joanie complement each other very well. Despite giving a few inches to her opponents Claudia has been able to play a low post or corner position really well and thus gives the team the total balance we have.

With a very competitive league and an exciting brand of basketball the women's team is not only fun to coach but enjoyable to watch. We hope people can make the games and watch ten players really move the ball.

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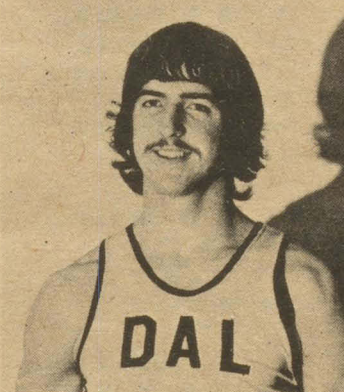
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MEET YOUR TIGERS

Chris Jackson 6'1" F 50 PH

Chris is moving up rapidly on the team as he has demonstrated his ability to perform superbly under pressure and make the best of the floor time he gets. He is an accomplished track and field athlete and his overall competitive competence makes up for a lack of size at his position. As he gains experience and defensive consistency he will see more and more floor time. Last year he served as a vanguard and if he continues to improve at his present rate could be the first manager to work his way up to varsity starter.

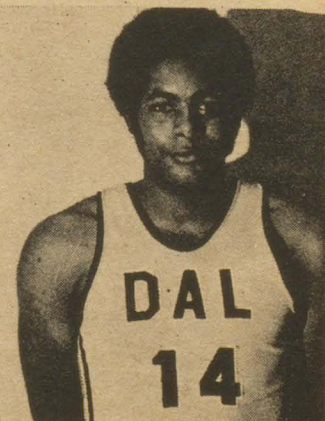
His consistent effort and cooperative vanguard make him a valuable team man. Chris is a second year Physical Education student who it is hoped will find time to coach in the future.



Gord Mac Kay 6'2" F 50 PH

Gord comes to us from Charlottetown and is the only Prince Edward Islander on the Club. He is known for his aggressive two way play and enthusiastic team spirit. At his height he must develop exceptional skills as he gives up two to three inches to the best forwards in the league.

His shot is rapidly improving and he is consistent on defense and on the boards. Gord is currently working on his ball handling and when this aspect of his game improves significantly he will be a force to be reckoned with in league play. Gord is a second year science student who is undecided whether to pursue a career in medicine or business.



Swimmers set six team records

By Slim Slick

In Atlantic Intercollegiate dual swim meet action, against Acadia, Dalhousie swimmers established one provincial and six new team marks in sharing meet honors with the host Acadia squads. The men meet went to Dalhousie swimmers, who outscored the Axemen 60-52. In the womens competition Acadia reversed the decision with a 63-44 victory over the Dalhousie womens squad.

Outstanding for Dalhousie was Peter Guildford with three victories in the 200, 500, and 2000 yards freestyle. The strong Dal swimmer set a new provincial record mark of 18:03.2 for the 1650 yards freestyle by swimming an extra twenty six laps in 1000 yard freestyle event. Both swims were also Dal Team records. John March notched two individual wins in the 200 I.M. and 200 Butterfly setting a new Dal team record in the latter

event. Major point scorers for Acadia included Chuck Cronin and Brad Wetmore.

Dal Womens team records fell to Wendi LaCusta in the 30 yards freestyle, 28.8 and 100 yards freestyle, 13:41.2 the second year Physical Education major also anchored the Dal Medley Relay team, which included Kim Browning, Gail McFall and Lynn Sutcliffe, to a new team mark of four mins 40.6 seconds.

Dalhousie divers Cathy Campbell and Paul Trapnell also scored well in the meet by taking the 3 metre event in both mens and womens competition and placing in the one metre events.

Others winners for the Tigers were Gail McFall and Hal McKinstry in the 200 yard Breaststroke events. Dalhousie swimmers are now looking forward to spending the Christmas break training in Florida if fund raising and other plans allow.



B'ball Tigers split two final games

The Basketball Tigers split their last two league contests before the Christmas break. Both games were on the road to teams that made last year's play-offs and should repeat.

On Thursday the team visited Wolfville to meet the Axemen, last year's conference winners, who have added three impressive rookie starters. The early second half score 34-30 shows that the Tigers have the potential to be competitive with this powerhouse. However, the final 82-59 score indicates a

woeful ineptitude against what appeared a very strong full court press. The full court press attack was our downfall against St. Mary's earlier in the season and much effort and planning is needed to solve this serious problem. Poise and organized team attack are essential against pressing tactics.

Dave Rollins, a 6'5" high school "All American" was top scorer for Acadia with 23 points. For Dal, Bruce Cassidy played his usual outstanding game, dominating

the boards against much bigger opponents, making key defensive plays and scoring 12 points. Kevin Kelly was high point getter with 16 and scored good penetration baskets and is improving steadily in picking up the all important three point play. The team is showing great strengths, but must improve their condition and ball handling significantly over Christmas if they hope to be contenders for league laurels.

At UNB on Saturday the Tigers got a hard earned win

that puts them at 4-2 for the Christmas break in a solid position for play-off standing. UNB is a big team with experience and poise and it took a determined effort and a considerably improved press break to come out on the long end of a 63-56 score.

John Driscoll led the scoring for Dal with 13. Bob Blount played one of his best games coming up with many key steals and 12 points, Kevin Kelly had 11, Bruce Cassidy again a power on the boards had 10, and Don

Robertson starting his first game for the Tigers had 9 and showed that he is ready to start in this league with strong rebounding and solid ball-handling. Dal played without the services of injured Bill Burns and his defensive play and support quarterbacking were missed.

Dal will be in a Tournament at St. Pat's this week-end with Wandlyn, last year's National Senior "A" champs entry. Games are Saturday night and Sunday afternoon Dec. 8 & 9.

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