

Sporting spirit ...

John Finley, on right, has already assumed the lead, as the Little 500 contestants at last Friday's meet begin the trek to glory. Finley, who supposedly memorized the entire course and worked out trajectory angles on the computer, had little chance of losing.

Medicine finishes second in hour long 102 lap gruel

By BRUCE HEBBERT
On Saturday afternoon the Faculty of Graduate Studies proved their prowess, by defeating odds-on favourites Science and Meds, to win the annual Dalhousie Little 500.

The race which started at two o'clock featured teams entered by, Grads, Meds, Science, Engineering, Law, Arts and Dentistry. After a few laps the Grads established a very substantial lead, so large indeed was this lead, that few realized that Grads were first. Science and Medicine fought a fierce duel for second place, and in fact upon this duel the crowds attention rested.

The Dentistry team showed the fans a most amusing afternoon, due mainly to their unperfected changing system. However, it must be admitted one

develops little finesse after an hours practice. Medicine and Science displayed fine timing in their "Pit Stops," while the Graduates and Engineers depended on their speed to keep up.

The only spill, apart from in the pits, occurred on the first turn, with Science being forced off at the expense of two spokes.

As in everything, practice pays off. The Grads, one of the few teams to have taken this major inter-fac sport seriously, spent many gruelling hours, doing circuits.

So after 102 murderous laps, Grads streaked across the finish line to finish first, Medicine with Science only seconds behind, finished second, the Engineers fourth, followed by Law, Arts and Dent.

The Dalhousie Gazette

VOLUME 100

Thursday, November 16, 1967

NUMBER 8

NS Union of Students formed; Dal gives only 3¢ per student

By LINDA GILLINGWATER

With a last little flutter of cooperative action A.A.S., ailing for months, died. The Association of Atlantic Students gave birth to a new seven-college, one institute, nursed bouncing baby - the Nova Scotia Union of Students.

Kim Cameron, president of N.S.U.S., discussed the terminal disease of the parent body. "It was just a vicious circle; colleges wouldn't make a commitment to A.A.S. because it was a weak organization. Because they wouldn't pledge their support to the association it was weakened further. 'Finally it succumbed.'

Kings wanted the body embalmed. New Brunswick formed its own provincial association this year. Kings was then forced to accept the idea of a provincial union. The Atlantic corpse was cremated. Acadia university refused to admit that a body existed. Their council stated "we do not have the right to represent students except in student affairs." Cameron, father of the new baby, commented; "of course, Acadia will eventually join the union. They will find it a necessity when they see what we are doing."

The new union includes most other post secondary schools in the province. "It will be a strong union representing individual students" because, Cameron added, "if there's anything that we don't need it's a rigidification of the 'elitist' Student Councils."

Council leaders will have to recognize, Cameron noted, "that a provincial union carries more authority than an individual council." Councils will, however, continue to provide a vehicle of communication

between the union and the student body. The constitution demands that Student governments support union policies despite disagreements. The only alternative is to withdraw.

Withdrawal from the union requires student body approval.

Three main principles guide the new union. Firstly, it assumes that the student is a full and equal member of society and, as such, has responsibilities and rights. He has the right to be educated regardless of race, money, class and color. Coupled with this right is the responsibility to society. He must explore not only his immediate academic studies but also the problems which face society. His analysis of the situation should be made public and action taken upon his proposals.

At least two problems face the Nova Scotian student now. One is Dosco. On November 23 a teach-in will be held. Officials from the plant, provincial leaders and economists from both Halifax and Montreal will discuss the proposed withdrawal of Dosco from its Sydney base.

Another issue demands immediate action - tuition fees. In '66 students marched upon the legislature demanding a reduction of fees. While bursaries have been added to student loans, not enough has been done. An N.S.U.S. request will be presented to the government on Provincial Student Day, to be held in February.

Union members will also visit high schools. "Little has been done," Cameron said, "to let the kids know what is happening at college; this has to be changed."

Programs cost money. Kings voted a dollar per student. St. Anne's, a college with only one hundred and sixty seven students and a \$5.00 student fee voted \$35. Dal has the lowest per capita contribution in Nova Scotia. It gives the union .03 per student per year. "It seems to me," Cameron said, "that an organization which seeks to lower tuition fees at the very least is worth more than .03."

Council had already established priorities and money had been allocated to other organization. "If money has already been allotted to other organizations," he said "then perhaps the priorities should be re-examined."

"What we are trying to form is an organization that realizes the social responsibilities of students. Its effectiveness as a pressure group will not be limited by its provincial nature, because it will be dealing collectively with provincial problems. One thing can, however, as Cameron stated "emasculate us." Lack of funds. "This project deserves more money than Dal is presently giving it."

Forward look for N.S. Schools

"To provide a situation in which any individual could pursue any course of study at his or her own rate, and could grow up to do those things which he potentially can do," is the emerging philosophy of education in Nova Scotia, said Dr. Phillip Carter, Director of Teacher Training for the Province. He spoke to a group of students about changing trends in Nova Scotia.

The meeting was sponsored by the Student-Halifax Committee of CUS, chaired by Joan Robb, which has been talking with high school students and teachers, officials and education students in an attempt to learn more of the workings of the Nova Scotian school system.

Dr. Carter told the group that further research into the processes of learning and teaching must precede a re-evaluation of current methods. An Atlantic Institute of Education may be formed to stimulate research in these areas.

In the next six months, Dr. Carter, who is new in his position, plans to visit faculties of education on the campuses in Nova Scotia to meet with their directors and to learn of existing teacher training programs.

"The Aims of Education" was the topic of a

By SHARON COOK

Most medical students don't appreciate community medical-social problems after they finish their five year program. To reduce the growing sense of alienation from material presented to them in class, they are initiating a Community Health program within the depressed areas of Halifax.

They plan to operate their program through the Neighbourhood Center. Besides the fact that it would be easier to work within an already established framework, the Center's affiliation with the Law and Dental students may prove beneficial in co-ordinating the Medical students' program.

The local Community Health Committee consisting of Wayne Putnam, Ming Tan, Gordie Mac-Michial, and Bill Parsons, hope that this summer the Department of Preventive Medicine will employ some students to work in various poverty - stricken areas as one step towards realizing their goal. The enthusiasm of the students has also encouraged the faculty, especially Dr. Gordon and Dr. Goldbloom, to investigate the program with the committee.

This is a nation-wide project, already in progress on other campuses and operating through the

Canadian Association of Medical Students and Interns (CAMSI). Last week, the national head of the program, Howard Bergman, visited the medical campus and discussed with the interested students and staff their plans and their implementation. He explained that, "Although there is a national executive, each regional committee will be generated and totally controlled at the local level, without any restrictions or definitions from any other body. A permanent liaison with the Federal Minister of Health will ensure formal recognition by the government from which financial aid is expected."

"There is an absurd paradox in that we are capable of placing micro-electrodes in a neuron, but have not seriously attacked the public health problem that afflicts the majority of our population, and worse still, have not created an atmosphere in our own medical schools whereby students will obtain a sympathetic awareness of the situation," Bergman told the Gazette.

All the students interviewed expressed concern not only with the lack of community case-work but with the lack of awareness in impoverished areas of nutrition and health problems.

Ex-Gazette editor Morely and AAS pres speak at conference

By MAUREEN PHINNEY

"Students must be free to control their own surroundings," Terry Morley, Canadian Labour Congress rep, demanded that students not only receive knowledge but challenge, and wrestle with the "whole intellectual spectrum of society."

In his recent speech to the newly formed Nova Scotia Union of Students Morely said that "students must have control of his own scholarship and learning". They must, he emphasized, have a determining voice in the government of the university.

To do this, students must work together as a co-ordinated group-they must develop solidarity. "Only when students make themselves felt as a force will they be able to achieve their goals," said Morley.

"To be a creative force in the community, the student must have power and a determining voice in running the university. Students and faculty are two distinct bodies. The student body has its own unique contribution to make in university government."

Though the student community is unique, it should not remain apart from the mainstream of society. Its ideas and opinions should be communicated to society at large. "Alienation of certain groups occurs because they do not express themselves and make themselves felt as a distinct body," Morley closed his speech by restating the main features of student syndicalism. "Students must become active workers. They must be educated, they must bring student opinion and uniqueness into society, and they must have the power to do this in the university government. It is necessary for students to make their viewpoint and demands felt. They must confront the government with the needs of the student community."

"I'm only a moderate to right and left-wing fascist," said Lawson Hunter on Friday, opening his speech at a seminar on the role of student government. He was referring to his billing on the list of guest speakers.

"Present student governments are framed for the purpose of giving the students something to do while the administration gets on with the business of running the university. In their present state they serve no useful function."

"In defining the role of student government we must first consider the present role of the student and the role he will play when he leaves university, and takes his place as a mature, responsible citizen within the framework of society."

"Student government should serve the interests of the students and cooperate with their aims, taking into consideration their long-range goals and developing an environment suitable for their attainment."

It should attempt to involve the student in his present and future roles. "Students are not distinct entities within society-they are only part of the total structure," Hunter added.

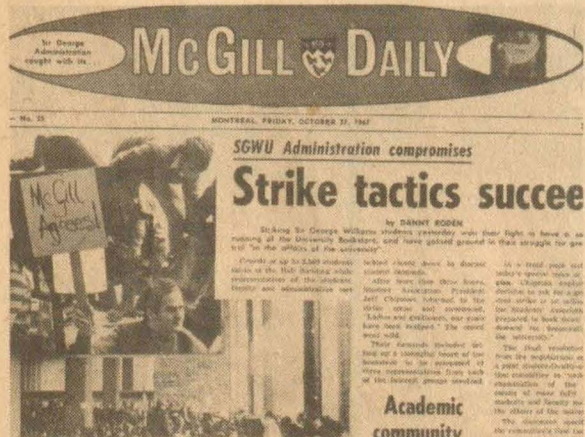
What changes should be effected to make student government relevant to the needs of today's student?

"Existing structures must be democratized," said Hunter. "And we have to get rid of the cliquish, elitist attitude found in so many student organizations." Both the students community and the student government should carry joint responsibilities.

"Most important, roles should be fully analysed, and the attainment of goals should be facilitated." He summarized with the quotations "We must be concerned with the future of mankind."

Teach-in Dosco and Nova Scotia's future. Featuring Leaders of Provincial Parties, Union representative, University Economists, Chairman Edmund Morris. King's College Gym Thurs., Nov. 23. Presented by N.S.U.S.

Here's what to look for...



While all is quiet on the Eastern front, the McGill Daily is suffering the repercussions of a story which has been accused of being 'obscene and libel'. For the details see stories on Page 4.

Che Guevara... the story of South America's most prominent revolutionary. His background and his role as a revolutionary are described in "Che, A Man and his Cause", to be found on Page 9.

It's Coming . . . . . Page 2
Campus Coverage . . . . . Page 3
That Wicked Vegetable . . . Page 4
The Guevara . . . . . Page 5
La voie du centre nous tue . . Page 4
Sports . . . . . Pages 6 and 7

# It's coming...

## FRIDAY 17 NOVEMBER:

- Outdoor Club organizational meeting, room 210 A & A, 12:30 and 4:30 p.m. Club's purpose is to help members enjoy the surrounding countryside with hikes, bicycle trips, canoe trips, and camping.
- Diving Club, YMCA (South Park Street), 2:00 p.m. Both sexes welcome.
- Engineers' Ball, NSTC Gym, 9:00 p.m.--1:00 a.m. Cocktail party at 7:30-9:30 for ticket holders. \$4.00 per couple. Tickets will be sold in the Arts Annex on Friday.
- Public Lecture sponsored by the English Department, room 215 Chemistry Extension, 8:30 p.m. Dr. J.M.S. Tompkins, Canada Council visiting professor from the University of London will speak on "Kipling's Wisdom Poetry, with special relation to the problem 'If'."
- Dance, Dal Gym, 9:30 p.m. - 1:00 a.m. Sponsored by the Pre-Med Society; all students welcome.

## SATURDAY 18 NOVEMBER:

- Snow Show '68, Queen Elizabeth High School, 1:00-10:00 p.m. with ski fashion shows at 3:00 and 8:00 p.m. Sponsored by the Wentworth Valley Ski Club.



## SUNDAY 19 NOVEMBER:

- Dalhousie University Concerts, King's College Gym, 3:00 p.m. Internationally acclaimed pianist Marie-Aime Varre will be performing. Admission free.

## FRIDAY 24 NOVEMBER:

- Theatre in Three-Quarters, King's Gym at 8:30. Three one-act plays will be presented. Sponsored by the King's Dramatic Society. Admission free.

## MISCELLANEOUS:

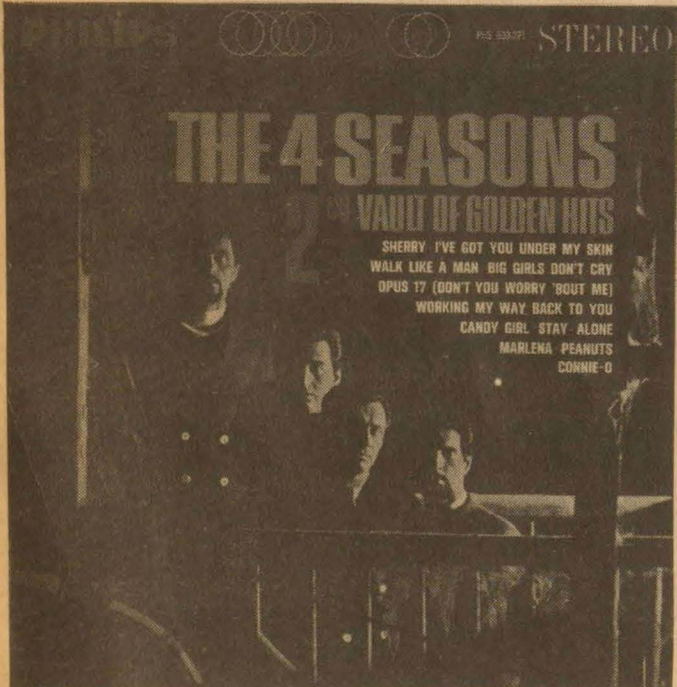
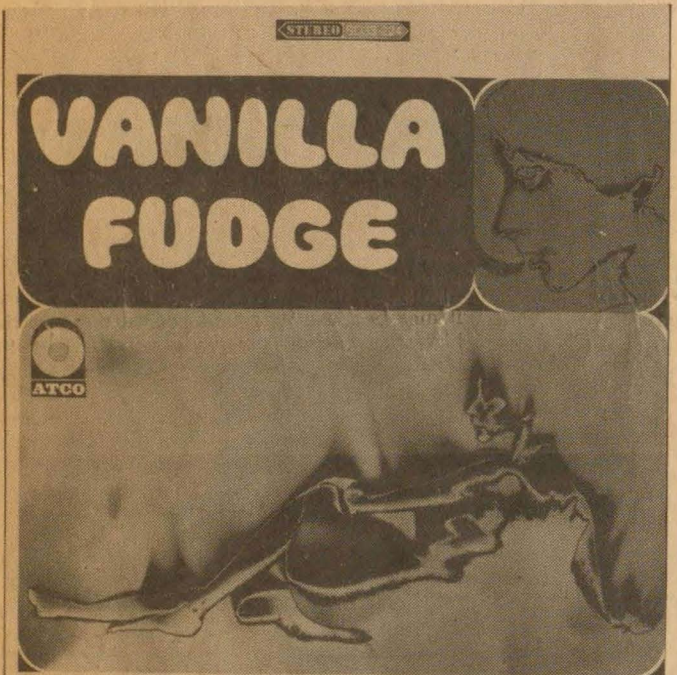
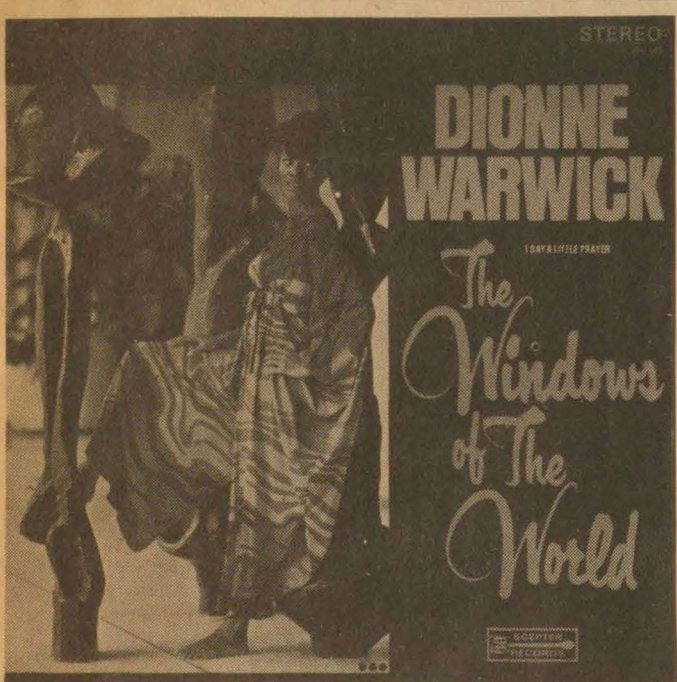
- Second Atlantic Award Exhibition, Dalhousie Art Gallery, A & A, 16-30 November. Paintings, drawings and sculptures by Atlantic Provinces' artists will be on display.



Fredericton S.U.B. canteen run by Versafoods. Environment better than Dal, but food is worse with a much poorer selection.

## Notice

Any societies which wish to have notices of upcoming events must submit information on same to the Gazette office by 9:00 a.m. Monday.



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### INTERVIEWS:

Monday, November 20, 1967  
Tuesday, November 21, 1967

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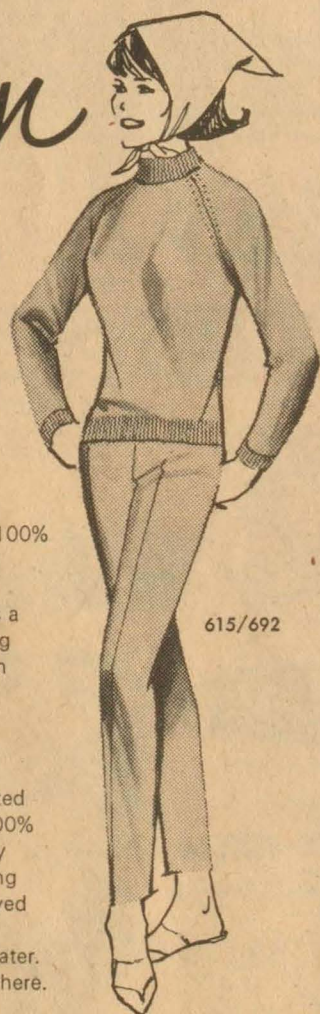
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# Christ: Demented or Divine?

By J.P. GOLDRING

Was Jesus Christ crazy? "No," said Paul Little; and in 45 minutes he told an audience why he believes that Christ was not a liar, a lunatic, or a legend.

Facing about 40 people in the Dunn Building Friday, Little started his speech with a quote from LIFE magazine but soon got down to serious theology. He



Vicki Smith, Science Queen, at the Science Ball. The Ball was a success. According to Dave Lemon, Chemistry major and Director of Dal Radio, "Even the professors enjoyed themselves. Larry Gupitill, handled himself in a more than efficient manner as Ball Committee Chairman, and to him goes all the credit -- sort of."

explained how the Bible reveals Christ to be the Son of God who died on the cross and then returned to life.

Little, director of Evangelism of the Inter-University Christian Fellowship, examined Christ historically through the New Testament and archaeology, and concluded that the Bible must be telling the truth.

Was Christ a liar? No, he said, for that would be a complete contradiction of the doctrine he preached.

Was he a lunatic? Scripture shows that Christ possessed no symptoms of paranoia and could not have had the impact he did have if he claimed to be God without being sane. "I could say that I'm God," claimed Little, "but if I did, somebody would excuse himself and go out and get the fellows in the white coats before I should get violent."

Or is the whole Christ-story a legend? Little claimed that the evidence disproves the idea that Christ's message was changed by enthusiastic followers. Recently-discovered writings date right back to the time when the apostles were living. "We have more accurate texts now than ever before." And it is impossible, he added, that these original texts should be deliberately false. "It would have been ethically monstrous for them to tell it if it wasn't true, because people were dying for their belief in it. Many of the disciples and evangelists died for this message themselves."

If Christ was not a liar, a lunatic, or a legendary figure different from the man we see in the gospels, then what was he? Paul Little believes that he is what he told the Hebrews he was: the Son of God, God himself.

Hampered by time, Little still made a convincing case for his belief that Christ can and should be judged by the same historical criteria as one uses to judge George Washington or Napoleon. "If you look at Christ this way, you realize that he is God," he added.

The existence of eyewitness reports proves, he said, the truth of the gospel in a way that the early books of the Old Testament cannot be proven. The Apostles wrote what they saw, "and had no reason to lie or to make up their stories." "Other 'gospels' which have been found from time to time are of ancient origin, he admitted. But they contain passages which are contrary to the accepted view of Christ, some of which are "fantastic". Writings are included in the Bible if they have been accepted as true since earliest Christian times, he explained.

The final question dealt with concerned the individual and Christ. He said that every individual must receive Christ and can do so by accepting his teachings.

The question of not accepting Christ can be both intellectual and moral, he added. Many people do not accept Christ because they are not willing to live the Christian life.

Paul Little has visited over 100 campuses all over the world, speaking on Christianity and its relevance to the world today. He holds a B. Econ. and an M.A. His visit to Dalhousie was sponsored by the Dalhousie Christian Fellowship. He spoke last at UNB and returned Saturday to the organization's headquarters in Chicago.



"You're right! That is a specimen of Taraxicum Officinale." Two Dalhousie students fresh from the body-building rigours of the Bicycle race continue to the mind-building joys of University.

## End Faculty Discount

TORONTO (CUP)—A student report has called for abolition of discriminatory 10 per cent reductions given faculty by the University of Toronto Bookstore.

This was the major recommendation of a report commissioned by Toronto Student Council.

The report has general praise for the bookstore, comparing it favorably with the best in Canada.

The report also criticized the connection between the bookstore and the University of Toronto Press, which it termed an "unhealthy relation."

The report revealed that the bookstore has an annual net loss of one percent on a volume of \$1.8 million. The deficit is picked up by the university.

## Dalhousie tuition 3rd highest of 43

Maritime governments devote  
smallest percentage of budget

By NANCY VANBUSKIRK

Dalhousie Arts and Science students pay the third highest tuition of forty-three universities studied, and tuition for other faculties compares about the same, with Law being the second highest of 15 and Graduate Studies third highest of 34. The only university in Canada that has higher tuition in all faculties (except dentistry) is McGill. In Quebec, however, student aid is far superior than in the Maritime provinces.

The responsibility to have fees lowered lies not with the university, but with the government since, as APEC reports, the governments of the Maritime Provinces devote a smaller percentage of the budget to education than other provinces in Canada. The excuse that we are poorer provinces does not hold, since Newfoundland is able to run Memorial University at lower tuition or no tuition, and also gives larger student grants and loans.

In Quebec a student can get a \$1,200 government bursary each year, and in Ontario all except \$600 of the cost of each year's expenses is in the form of a grant.

In Nova Scotia the maximum government loan available is \$1,000 a year, and the maximum grant is \$340 a year. According to Denis Ashworth, president of the students' Union at Dalhousie, "Tuition fees are presently too high. They should be lowered

Darryl Heley (Commerce) "Tuition fees should be maintained at a constant rate. Provincial aid should increase. College Bursaries should depend on a means test not on marks."

Sandy Murray (Commerce) "It is the government's responsibility to give more to universities to enable any adjustment in tuition. Government student aid should be more centered on the bursary."

Jim Russell (Commerce) "Tuition fees are quite high but I don't expect N.S. Gov. aid to increase."

Ruth Mersereau (Arts) "I'm for free education. Tuition is crap!"

Another typical King's student (unnamed) "I've never thought of tuition as being too high, I'm so used to paying it. But I guess it would be better to be in Quebec or Newfoundland."

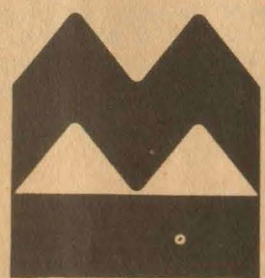
Gary Worth (Arts) "I'm in favour of free education, but Government aid is needed for both universities and students."

-- eventually to the state of non-existence. High tuition is not the fault of the University; they do not favour it. It is the fault of the Provincial Government. The same is true of high residence fees".

Of the 7,000 - 7,500 Nova Scotians attending university in Nova Scotia, approximately 4,500 borrowed money from the government, with the average loan being \$700. After four years at university a student borrowing at this rate per year is faced with a debt greater than that faced by a graduate of a four year course in any other part of Canada.

In the age group 18-24, only 6% of Maritimers go to university. In British Columbia the percentage is 11%. Why are so few Maritimers in university? High tuition is one reason, the condition of the present loan system is another, and lack of pressure to attend university is another. Many high school graduates who could, and probably would go to university in any other part of Canada, do not go in the maritimes because they have not been shown the need of higher education through increased university and government propaganda, or because they cannot afford to attend.

Meanwhile, a feeling of resignation has crept into the minds of those lucky enough to now be in that great hall of learning. As one student said, "Tuition fees are quite high, but I don't expect N.S. government aid to increase."



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Don graduated from the University of Western Ontario in honors math in 1966. Already he has passed three examinations leading to a fellowship in the Society of Actuaries. London Life needs graduates in mathematics and related subjects. If you are interested in a career as an actuary with London Life, contact your placement officer. Or write to the Personnel Department, London Life Insurance Co., London, Ontario.

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# The Dalhousie Gazette

CANADA'S OLDEST COLLEGE NEWSPAPER



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

Volume 100, No. 8  
Halifax, Nova Scotia

## Are you interested?

There are a number of ways that one can define the state of being a student. The traditional definition is, of course, that a student is a person who is involved in being educated, in being the receptor in an educational process. We are always being educated, whether formally, or informally, and therefore, the theory concludes, we are all students. Every member of society is, in fact, a student.

It is time, however, that a definition more appropriate to our modern situation is decided upon.

In the present context, students are considered to be a particular segment of society: A student is young. A student is in a formal educational institution. A student is primarily concerned about academics. Because of his youth, a student is inexperienced. Because of both his inexperience and his concern for academics, a student is considered to be divorced from reality.

Whether we as students like it or not, society has set us in these categories. We are categorized members of society.

It is because of the fact that we are categorized members of society that we need organs through which to work in order to bring about a proper conception of what students are, and what their interests are.

For we do have interests as a group. Some are purely practical. We are required to pay for the educational process which we are engaged in. All those who want to be post-secondary students are required to make this payment. We are young, and most of us are not franchised. We are not accepted as full members of society, even though people our age who are engaged in other vocations are. We do not have a part in determining even the conditions which directly affect us, whether in our residences, or in the determination of the policies of the university as a whole.

Furthermore, we have other interests, of a less defined nature. We are engaged in a formal study of life and the world around us. We can supposedly criticize without fear of losing our positions, and therefore can be more objective in the conclusions that we come to. We have the time, because of our situation, to become acquainted with, or make ourselves more aware of, the minds which have preceded us. We are in a situation where discussion on values and philosophies are engaged in, so that we can participate in meaningful exchanges and development of ideas.

We are transient members of a community. Our positions and lives, while influenced by our performance in that community, are not, hopefully, going to be permanently affected by our criticisms. Furthermore, we are daily engaged in analysis. And because analysis is the student's trade, we should apply our ability to be analytical, and therefore critical, to the society which has created the institution which has taught us this trade.

It is obvious that students do have common interests.

We should also clearly see that our interests are not the same as those of many other segments of society.

We do not have the same interests as those who sell us our books. We do not have the same interests as those who make money on the student loans which enable us to pay the exorbitant fees which enable many of us to attend university, fees which too have been set by people with many particular interests different from ours. We have different interests from those who do not feel that we are competent, to play a part in the determination of the future of our country, and therefore will not let us vote. We do not have the same interests as those who are making a profit by doing things which are unjust, or immoral.

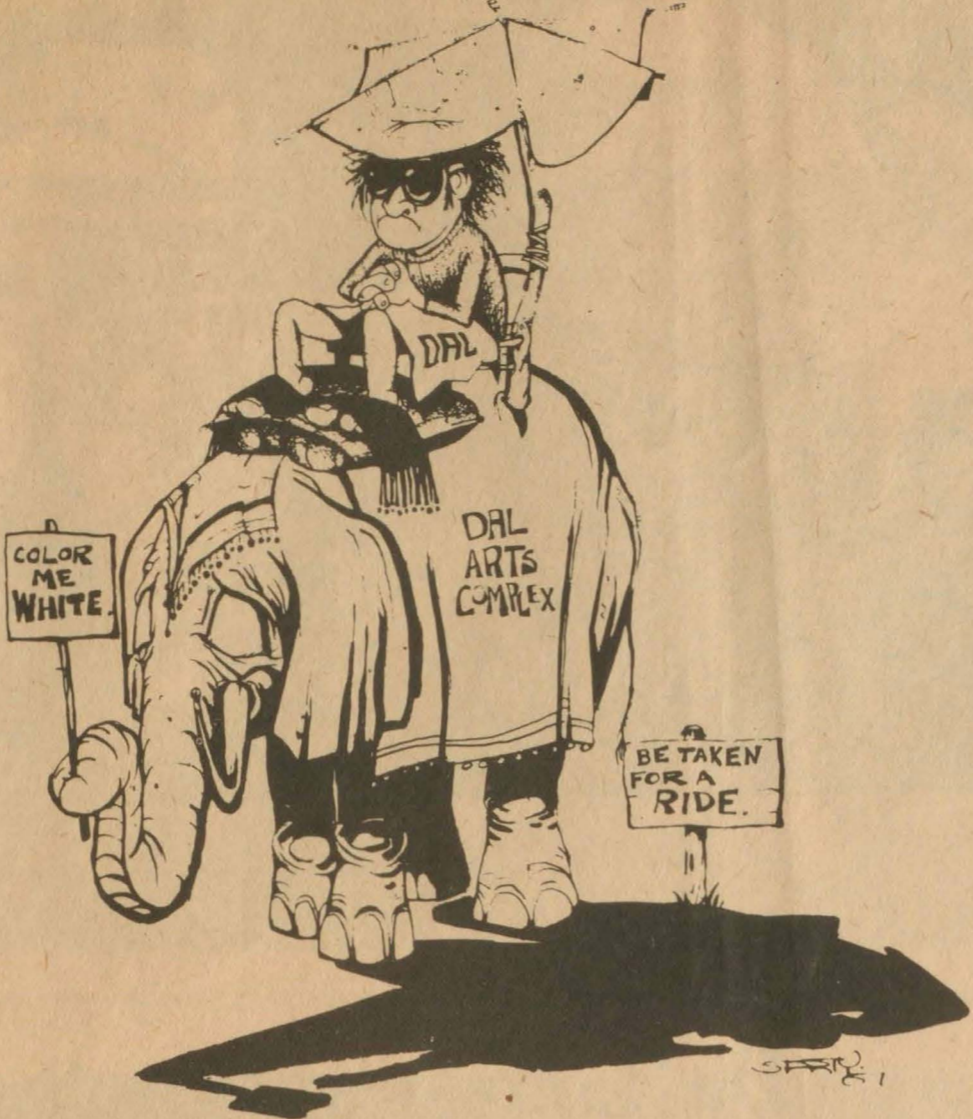
And a very important conclusion is to be drawn from the fact that we have particular interests and that they are not the same as those of other interest groups. That conclusion is that we have to have organs which can express our interests as a whole segment of society.

We need organs which can express our needs and desires to university administrations, to our local governments, and to our society as a whole. It is mandatory that students see this, and even more necessary that our Student Council see it. For the Student Councils, though they spend much of their time administering their student empires, are really the organizations which must protect our interests in society.

Student councils are often seen as at least on the periphery of the irrelevant, if not right in the center of it. But the fact is that they do not have to be.

The only way that students can make their voices heard and recognized is by uniting them into a choir of collective action. This is really the philosophy behind student unions. It should be recognized as such. And just as individual university student unions should represent the students in local situations, provincial student unions should present even a larger manifestation of student opinion on the provincial level.

Student councils and student unions do not have to be irrelevant, if only they would recognize what their main responsibilities are.



## "LA VOIE DU CENTRE NOUS TUE!"

from Le Quartier Latin

(H.B.) "Le moment est venu pour le Québec de faire un choix clair: se perdre dans le fédéralisme ou se réaliser dans l'indépendance. La voie du centre nous tue". C'est en ces termes que Me François Aquin, premier député indépendantiste au Parlement du Québec a résumé sa position.

Monsieur Aquin, on le sait a donné sa démission de la fédération libérale dont il avait été le président il y a quelques années. Il s'adressait à quelques sept cents étudiants au Centre Social.

Il a affirmé que le processus à l'œuvre dans le Québec était dialectique: "c'est en changeant, a-t-il dit, qu'on se connaît". Le Québec a un territoire, une histoire, une manière de voir, une conscience "d'être ensemble", d'avoir un avenir. Après avoir connu la politique coloniale et l'exploitation économique, a-t-il poursuivi, il est normal de vouloir s'affirmer, de se donner un nom. "Dans le monde moderne, l'état indépendant est l'instrument unique de cette identification".

Rappelant les prévisions de M. Kierans sur le coût de l'indépendance, M. Aquin croit qu'il n'y a rien à craindre de ces prévisions "si elles sont aussi justes que celles que M. Kierans avait faites pour l'assurance-maladie". Selon Me Aquin, il y aura une période de redressement après l'indépendance: cette période sera sûrement laborieuse; mais les difficultés seront d'autant plus facilement acceptées que la population aura le sentiment d'avoir son destin en main.

Me Aquin s'est dit d'avis que le Québec indépendant devra dessiner lui-même la forme du socialisme qui lui convient. "Ce socialisme se fera à travers le syndicalisme ouvrier, le syndicalisme étudiant..." Il se fera aussi par la planification qui succédera à l'individualisme et au mercantilisme actuel.

Me Aquin a terminé son exposé en indiquant que dans sa perspective, l'indépendance n'est que l'instrument qui servira à construire un Québec vraiment libre.



Photo: Daniel Remi

## That Wicked Vegetable

The problem posed to the structure of Western society by the widespread and growing use of illicit drugs makes a good test case: within a matter of two years, the extent of drug usage (primarily marijuana) will have become so far-reaching that the establishment will no longer be able to ignore the problem with which it is confronted. Either there will be an increasing tendency towards authoritarian measures to check the growth of the head population, manifested by more efficient and numerous busts, and greater increased sentences, or a more libertarian attitude will prevail, and perhaps eventually the sale and possession of "psychedelic" drugs will be legalized.

At the present time, our society seems to be taking the former course. Authoritarianism is becoming more fashionable than ever and Maggie says that many say they must bust in early May, orders from the D.A. Thus, grass won't be legalized because it's illegal, and if it has already been outlawed, then it must be evil.

standing arguments against the legalization of marijuana are that:

- 1) Marijuana is addictive, or at best habit-forming;
- 2) The use of marijuana leads to a craving for stronger drugs (i.e. Heroin);
- 3) Marijuana causes psychotic incidents, neuroses, and antisocial behavior;
- 4) Marijuana has not been proven to be physiologically or psychologically harmless;

Marijuana is not addictive. In a clinical sense, it is not even habit-forming. According to Dr. Nicholas Malleon, a member of Britain's advisory commission on drug dependence and presently a visiting professor at M.I.T., it is habit-forming, but in the same degree that "My desire to go home after a day's work to have a gin and talk to my wife is a psychologically dependent habit." (TIME Sept. 29, 1967). It produces far, far less psychological dependence than does tobacco, and unlike tobacco, no withdrawal symptoms are experienced when one ceases smoking. The effect of marijuana is very much a psychosomatic high; the novice smoker is often disappointed by its subtlety. When experience had been acquired, it is not difficult at all to use a minuscule amount of grass to achieve a satisfactory high. Mari-

juana smoking is something of an art form: rolling a good joint, inhaling properly, developing the right mental set, and, of course, taking adequate precautions against the occupational hazard of being busted, are all perfected only through constant and tireless practice.

Marijuana usage does not lead to a need for stronger drugs. Marijuana is most emphatically, not a casual agent in cultivating junkies. No less an authority than Dr. James L. Goddard, head of the U.S. Food and Drug Administration, has said that "(while) it is true that most heroin users have smoked marijuana, it is also true that most heroin users have drunk milk. I have no proof that there is any connection." (TIME, Oct. 27, 1967).

In the same article, Dr. Goddard also states that "Whether or not marijuana is a more dangerous drug than alcohol is debatable, I don't happen to think it is."

Comments such as these from so august a personage as Dr. Goddard are liable to have no little effect on the battle to legalize pot. Whether it will prove to be a deciding factor remains to be seen. There have been many official investigations into the nature of this phenomenon (notably the British East Jute Hemp Commission, Labuevidra report of 1934) vindicated the use of marijuana. Their findings showed that it is non-addictive, non-narcotic, and safe for all mentally stable persons.

The North American Variety of marijuana is almost as beneficent a vegetable as can be found. Hashish is a more powerful Asian and Middle Eastern derivative of the top stems and pollen of the female hemp plant, and has caused some mental disturbances and psychotic incidences, but only if taken internally in large amounts, and these psychotic episodes last only as long as the effects of the drug. By and large, it is fallacious to say that marijuana and hashish cause mental disturbances. They may aggravate a severe neurosis in an individual while the person is high, but as yet there is no substantial proof that they cause any long-term or permanent deterioration in an unstable personality. It is a fact that many users of the drug have life styles that are bizarre and repugnant to conventional middle-class society. The hippies, for instance, seem to be on a continual freak against the mores and

is obscene, filthy and in poor taste and I will not read it."

Daily Editor-in-Chief Peter Allnut then addressed the meeting. He pointed out that the article was written by Paul Krassner as a satire on the American political situation. Allnut said he does not believe anyone in this university would believe it to be the truth.

Allnut said before printing the column the Daily had made sure the material had already been sold publicly in Montreal and was not obscene. He said Paul Krassner, the original author, had given his permission that it be reprinted.

Speaking against the motion Robert de Man, Students' Council representative from Architecture said passing the motion would be an "insult to the Students' own intelligence" because they would be admitting they believed the article.

Michael Blau, SC representative from Dentistry, called the motion "stupid". He said the Daily has the freedom to print what it wants.

Mark Starowicz said the students are not in a position to retract the right of either the Daily or the Plumber's Pot to publish what it wants because campus doesn't like what is being said. He called the Daily "a forum for dissenting views" and said that the issue should be debated, rather than cut off the organ for debate.

# Meeting Rejects Apology Motion

By GEORGETTE JASEN  
from McGill Daily

An open meeting of the Students' Society Friday rejected a motion to condemn the Daily Managing Board and John Fekete for publication of Fekete's column "Boll-Weevils" in Friday's paper.

The column contained a reprint of an article by Paul Krassner in the May 1967 issue of the Realist entitled "The Parts that Were Left Out of the Kennedy Book." The material appeared as an account of events following the assassination of President Kennedy, containing quotes attributed to Jacqueline Kennedy and description of the behavior of President Johnson.

The motion was defeated by a vote of 112-59. It said the column "exhibits a lack of sensibility and good taste," and called it "pure sensationalism." Saying "the journalistic irresponsibility of the Managing Board and the author reflects unfavorably on all the members of the Students' Society", the motion asked that the Students' Society condemn the column, the Managing Board, and the author of the column, John Fekete, and demand an apology to the entire Students' Society.

Marcus Kunian BA 1, who presented the motion, was asked to read the column, and, after reading the introduction, refused to continue, saying "the article

# Interview with Editor Paul Krassner

By Arnold Zeman,  
Special to Canadian University Press

The McGill Daily last Friday reprinted an article written by Paul Krassner, editor of the satirical magazine, "The Realist". The article claimed to be parts of Manchester's original manuscript The Death of a President, parts which had not yet appeared in any of the "complete" versions of the book. Public reaction to the article ranged from the hysterical outcries of Montreal open line broadcaster Pat Burns to its labelling as obscene libel.

In an interview with the Georgian of Sir George Williams University Monday, Krassner said the article was entirely satirical and that no legal action had ever been taken against him. When asked if he was surprised by the McGill reaction, Krassner replied, "Not at all."

"When Fekete called me to ask for permission to run the piece, I told him he'd have to expect this kind of thing. He told me he realized the risks involved and so I told him to go ahead and print it. He called me over the weekend and filled me in on what was happening and I wrote a letter saying the article was entirely fictional."

In a statement released Friday, Daily editor Peter Allnut declared in retrospect that the article "should not have appeared in the McGill Daily." Krassner felt it was hard to determine whether or not the decision was influenced by external pressures.

"As editor, publisher, and ring-leader of The Realist, I have no one to answer to but myself. Allnut's in a different position. College newspapers don't have that type of independence. It all comes down to he who pays the piper calls the tune. There are no objective standards to decide whether or not they were wise or unwise in printing the piece. It depends on a number of things."

When told that both the students council and the senate will meet to consider disciplinary action, Krassner answered, "That's absurd. The Realist isn't trash. . . it is assigned as reading on some

English courses in different colleges in the States. To take disciplinary action means to punish people for committing crimes without victims."

I asked him if it was wise to employ real persons in satirical comment.

"I see nothing at all wrong with it. One of America's most respected satirists Art Buchwald, wrote an article about the death of J. Edgar Hoover. . . The use of real persons in satire often determines the impact the piece will have upon readers. I think it's up to the individual writer to decide whether or not to use real people to add the verisimilitude of his satire."

As far as Krassner is concerned the whole controversy created in Montreal by his article is based on irrationality and emotion.

"The cries for censorship and suppression of such material is a dangerous symptom of the sick society we live in. It is, in part, this sick society which I was trying to satirize in that now famous piece of mine. . . censorship can only take place when there is a clear and present danger such as preventing the manufacture of firecrackers resembling popcorn balls."

Noting that the Students for a Democratic University attempted to implicate more people in the controversy, thereby forcing the university to take action against people not associated with the Daily, Krassner commented that it reflected a "healthy sense of community."

"I see the role of satire in society as being very important. Picasso said: 'Art is a lie that makes people see the truth.' Satire as an art form should give us another glimpse of reality."

One of the most highly objective pieces of the article was the reference to necrophilia. When asked if there was a chance of necrophilia becoming an accepted norm in American society Krassner responded solemnly, "Yes, this is increasingly likely but I could only morally accept it between two consenting adults."

norms of most "responsible" members of society. However, here again there is no proof that smoking grass is a cause of their gentle weirdness. Apart from the aesthetic and spiritual nourishment they receive from marijuana, its use as a vehicle to express their dissatisfaction and non-cooperation with a world which places a higher value on one's marketability and marksmanship than his creativity and compassion. It is a form of civil disobedience.

The final argument given against legalizing grass is that there is no substantial proof that it does not pose a risk to health. There is some truth to this, but I fail to see how medical researchers will ever be able to reach any conclusions without being permitted to do research with the drug.

Three weeks ago the psychology department of the University of Victoria wrote to the Food and Drug Administration in Ottawa. In this letter, Professor Gordon Hobson, acting head of UVIC's psychology department, explained that "as research workers, the department is interested in the effect marijuana may or may not have on human behavior." R.C. Hammond, the chief of the narcotic control division of the Food and Drug Administration vetoed this request, terming the proposed research "of no value whatsoever."

Marijuana should be legalized. It is a safe, non-narcotic, non-addictive, cheap and easily-obtained form of diversion. Depending on the user's frame of mind, it produces an experience which can be exhilarating, peaceful, funny, awe-inspiring, or mystical, but always significant. How can they outlaw a vegetable?

There is one very concrete benefit which springs from marijuana's continued illegality. The untold thousands of students, drop-outs, hippies, doctors, lawyers, and Indian chiefs who find themselves branded criminals for such heinous crimes as civil disobedience, evil-mindedness, and high weirdness quotients are offered a first-hand view of jails, courtrooms, and prisons; they gain insight into the inner workings of justice. They realize the absolute power their established purveyors of truth, freedom, and justice have over them. The ban on marijuana produces and will continue to produce a healthy contempt for law and order.



# Che A Man and his Cause

By NICK PITTAS

On October 8, 1967, a revolutionary died. He died at the hands of the oppressors he, so unselfishly, dedicated his life to overthrowing. The man was Ernesto "Che" Guevara.

Che was born in Rosario, Argentina on June 14, 1928. At the age of two he suffered his first attack of asthma (a plight which was to persist and echo from Argentina to the jungles of Bolivia.) Che's parents were well off, his father was a civil engineer, and his mother owned a large farm in Alta Gracia province.

Che did his early schooling at home, because the asthma brought with it a fatigue, and a choking sensation. His mother, Celia, taught him to read and write. Although Che attended elementary school, he did so sporadically. Mostly his brothers and sisters would copy the lessons and assignments, so that Che could do them at home.

### The upper middle class Che

Che began attending high school regularly, in Cordoba. He was a good student, and excelled in mathematics. His toughness manifested itself in his love for sports, for despite his weakness he became an excellent rugby and soccer player.

In 1946, Che graduated from Dean Funes High School, and entered the School of Medicine in Cordoba. Che travelled often to the north and west of Argentina, spurred on by his interests in leprosy and other tropical diseases. Once he went from one extreme to the other by bicycle.

The end of the war was a time of political upheaval in Argentina; Che participated in demonstrations, in youth organizations, and began to find a role for himself on the political scene. At this time Che was in a circle of upper middle class as well as several more or less aristocratic families. According to a friend of Che's "... among the girls who kept company with the Agullars (family friends of the Guevaras) there were some who came from rich families, and Ernesto (Che) was the sweetheart of one of these girls. In his relations with these girls he was completely unprejudiced, showing no respect for convention and, occasionally scandalizing the girls' parents."

On December 29, 1951, Che and an old high school friend, called Granados, began a tour of South America by motorcycle. Che was driven by a desire to know the continent, its peoples, its ancient civilizations—even if he had to do it on foot. Che and Granados arrived in Santiago, Chile. Later they crossed the Andes on foot. Che wrote afterwards, "This gave us an opportunity to know the people. We worked at odd jobs to earn a few pesos, and then we'd continue on our way. We worked as stevedores, porters, sailors, doctors and dishwashers."

### Che becomes a doctor

From there they travelled to Peru. In the heart of the Peruvian jungle, Che realized an old aspiration; he visited an old leper colony, where the patients had built a dam which changed the course of the river diverting it to Colombia.

Problems confronted them. In Iquitos, they became soccer coaches to earn their plane fare. In Bogota they were deported. A collection made by students permitted them to go to Venezuela, after staying there awhile Che went to Miami aboard a cargo plane filled with thoroughbred horses. Che spent a month there, passing most of his time at the community library, and limiting himself to a diet of coffee laced with milk once a day. From there he returned to Argentina.

By sheer hard work, Che managed to pass 11 of 12 subjects in less than a year. He graduated as a doctor in March 1953, then 25 years old, and already a militant against all forms of tyranny. His extensive travels had shown him the terrible truth about the conditions in Latin America. He left Buenos Aires by train planning to work at the Cabo Banco leper colony in Venezuela. However in Ecuador he was convinced by a friend that Guatemala was the place to see. Che had been arrested in Peru, where his books had been confiscated. In prison he met some Peruvian leftist. At this time Che became aware of the plight of the Latin American Indian, and he wrote several articles on the subject.

### Field Commander for Fidel

Che decided to go and work in Guatemala. In Guatemala he heard stories of one Fidel Castro, and of that man's efforts against the Cuban dictator Batista.

When the U.S. intervention occurred in Guatemala, Che attempted to organize a group of young men like himself in order to confront the United Fruit adventurers. Che has since written, "In Guatemala it was necessary to fight, and almost no one fought. It was necessary to resist, and almost no one wanted to do it." He escaped to Mexico, when the F.B.I. agents had begun to arrest, and kill those who might become dangerous to the government of the United Fruit company.

In Mexico he met members of the 26th of July Movement, (the day of the attack on the Moncada barracks, in 1953, by Fidel and his men) and became friends with Raul Castro. At that time the movement was planning its invasion of Cuba, and Che became doctor of the expedition. Che's experience had proven to him that only by force would the U. S. imperialists, and their dictator puppets, ever be overthrown.

Late in 1956, the historic Granma landing took place on a desolate beach (Playa de las Coloradas) in Oriente province. Che showed his heroism in action from the very start of the struggle, and soon rose to be top field commander of Fidel's forces. Che led the column that captured Sancti Spiritus and Santa Clara. Despite the attacks of asthma, Che never flinched once from his duties.

Often the revolutionaries had to make long treks in the Sierra Mastres, but Che, though without any medicine, never endangered his men by stopping to rest himself. Besides his duties as a fighter, and a doctor, Che was also the teacher of the group; for he realized that true revolutionaries have to think and plan for the second revolution, namely the socialization of man and his environment.

By January 1959, the revolution had routed, by gaining the allegiance and love of the cruelly exploited Cuban people, a well armed, U. S. backed army. That same month Fidel and Che marched victoriously into Havana. The "little man with the big heart" from Argentina, became a national hero. A deserved tribute to his courage, and his mastery of the logistics of guerrilla warfare.

### Our sacrifice is conscious

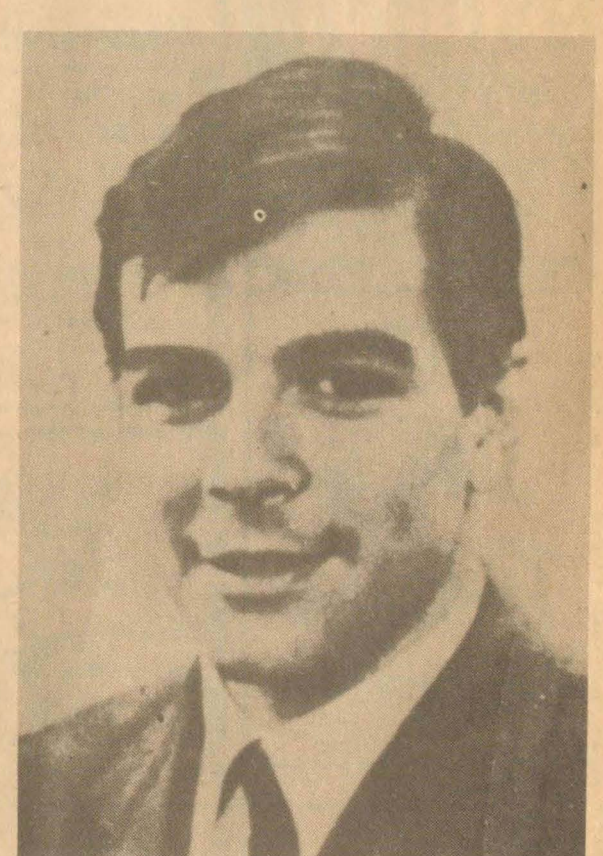
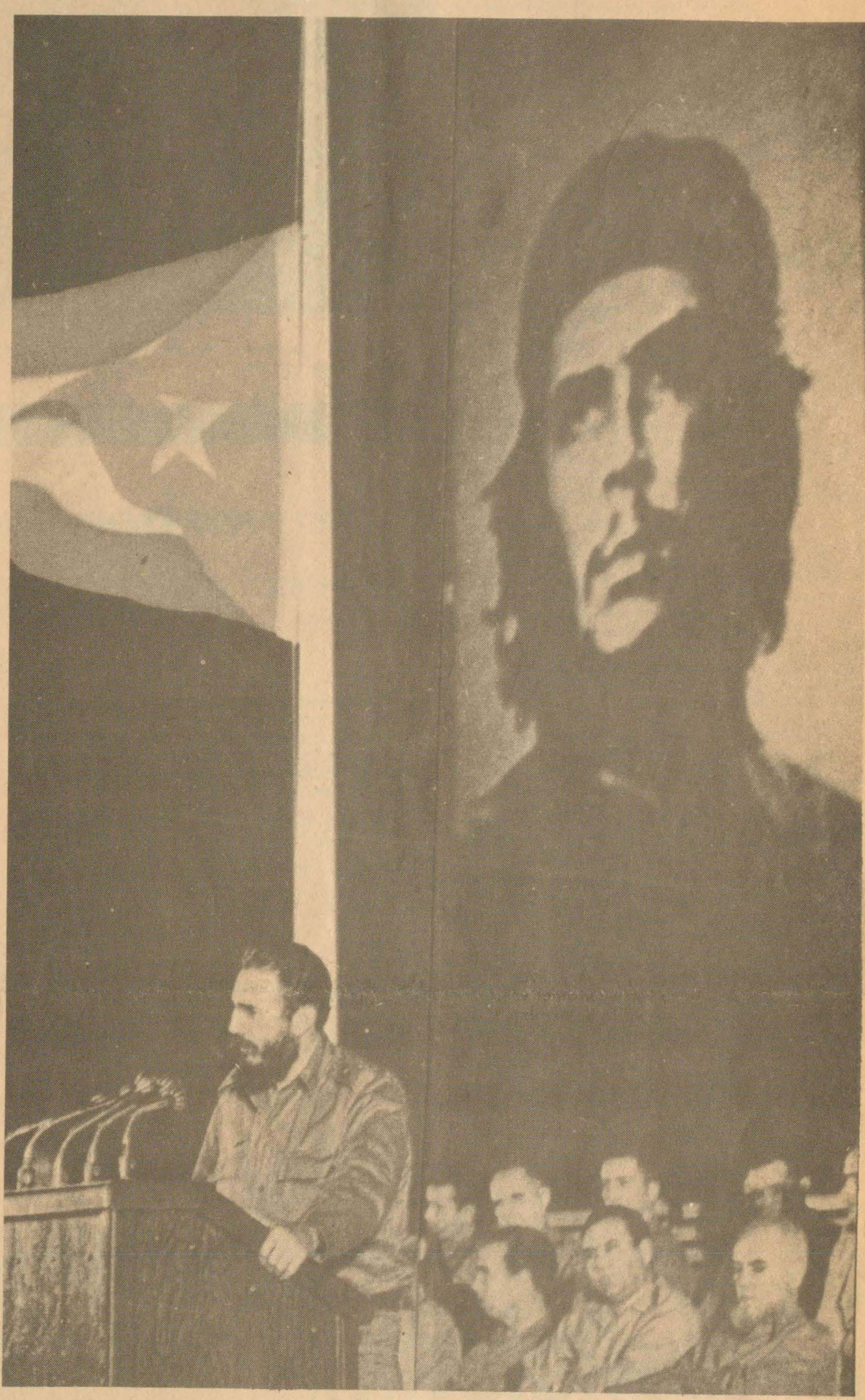
Guevara then found himself at the forefront of the struggle for the social reconstruction of a new Cuba. As Minister of Economics he was instrumental in transforming Cuban industry from capitalist anarchy to a stable and humanized socialist economy. Che initiated the literacy campaign, which has since wiped out illiteracy in Cuba. Che played a role in developing the social, and international consciousness of the Cuban people. He championed moral and social incentives rather than material ones. Che's writings and speeches deal with the problems of building a new man in a new world, with the road to liberating man from the hateful, alienating system of capitalism.

Che, however, believed that the duty of a revolutionary is to make revolution. His beloved Latin America was still struggling to liberate itself from American imperialism, in his eyes he felt that his duty was in other Latin American countries, which were in the throes of their own revolutions. In 1965, Che dropped out of sight. His evocative declarations of solidarity with the peoples of Africa, and Asia were not academic exercises. He had profound feelings of international solidarity in the fight for a socialist world; his commitment was to the oppressed of the entire world. It was for the entire world that he gave his life.

### The duty of a revolutionary is to make revolution

Che once wrote, "Wherever death may surprise us, let it be welcome if our battle cry has reached even one receptive, and another hand reaches out to take up our arms, and other men come forward to join in our funeral dirge with the chattering of machine guns and new calls for battle, and for victory. Death caught up with Che in the jungles of Bolivia. But the gangsters who rule the capitalist world, and their puppets in the 3rd world, can sleep no easier tonight. Che's example shines like a torch, for the oppressed peoples the world over, to pick up. Che made mistakes, for one he was often too rash, and we can learn from his mistakes as well as his successes. In the struggle for a socialist world many good men have been lost, and more will be lost. The peoples of the world grieve for them, but never despair. As Che once wrote, "Our freedom and its daily maintenance are paid for in blood and sacrifice. Our sacrifice is conscious: an installment payment on the freedom we are building."

VIVA CHE



Che as a revolutionary . . .

. . . and as a student



Your name, our values, the values of the poor and exploited,  
The anathema of the vicious, of that source which creates them.

Your existence, an obsession to all cowards and oppressors,  
An assuredness that we are determined.

Your murder, but another portrait of their desperation,  
The very justification of your life struggle.

Your worth, the obsessed mobilization of the criminal,  
An inspiration for our continuing to the end.

Your struggle, our struggle;

Your perseverance, our perseverance;  
Your example, our steeling;  
Your objective, a real justice.

And your death, Che, the permanence of the justness in that struggle,  
The final abyss of their decadence,  
The inevitability of our triumph,  
Of which you may be certain.



# Let's Talk Sports

with Gary Holt

The football season has come to a close. In league play the Tigers improved on their 1-4-1 finish of a year ago with a 2-4 mark. The highlight of the season was the 21-13 victory over St. Mary's.

Although the season held many disappointments the improvement of the team from the first game to the last game holds well for the future. Next year these rookies will have a year's experience behind them and in any sport there is nothing that can replace experience.

They must, however, be here next year if this experience is going to help Dalhousie football. As I said before football is over. There is no reason why they cannot all buckle down a little bit and be back here next year. This will definitely benefit themselves as they are that much further along the road to a university education and it will also benefit Dalhousie football.

There have been some fine football players at this school in the past who did not show the same drive and spirit toward the books that they did on the field. As a result they are no longer with us.

I put out a challenge to all Dalhousie football players, especially the freshmen. You have shown Dalhousie fans that we can have a football team that will win. Can you show them a football team that can win off the field as well, in competition with the books. CAN YOU DO IT? This is the challenge you face now.

If this challenge is met and the players we have now return, we will have something to look forward to in next year's team. The coaches should be able to attract more talent in this direction and in combination they should produce a fine year.

Turning from the oblong ball to the round ball I will say that the Dalhousie Varsity team looked very impressive in their win over Oland's 109-58. The shooting was good as was the rebounding. The defense could have been better but I feel it will come along. I was impressed with the work of John Cassidy. His greatest fort is his ability to get the ball off the boards and pass out to a team-mate all in one motion with great speed. This keeps the ball zinging up court at all times and keeps the forwards on their toes for his quick passes.

Brian Peters showed a fine shot and lots of hustle. Brock Savage seemed to get to places before other people had started and he took this advantage in scoring several easy lay-ups.

Kevin White and Eric Durnford both played steady games as did Irv Cohen, although Kevin was not shooting as well as he has.

Meet the team night is Saturday when the Varsity will meet the Alumni in a 7:00 p.m. game. They play a fast exciting game of basketball which is enjoyable to watch. So come and see it.

## Tigerettes Have Undefeated Season



Tigerette's Jane Ritoev attempting to move ball against Acadia in "Studley Mud Bowl" last Saturday. Game ended in scoreless tie.

## SPORTS POTLIGHT BY GUY MASLAND

This year's edition of the Dalhousie Tigers Hockey team has played two games so far this season, but as yet Coach Gerry Walford has no idea of the starting line-up for Saturday's game against St. F.X.

About the only position that has been settled is the goal tending where veterans Mike Kenzie and Ron Sieniewicz will be sharing the chores. Coach Walford believes that this will be one of the team's strongest points this year but is undecided as to who will start on Saturday.

On defence we have a couple of converted forwards in Glen Dickey and Keith Sullivan who are coming along but require a little more experience at this position. Halifax native Cecil Reasin and Montreal's Charlie MacConnell are also vying for positions on the defensive corps.

Back from last year's team are forwards Don MacPherson, the nifty winger from Sydney, centre Don Nelson from Halifax and Mike Pugh from the "Hub" of the Maritimes - Moncton, also Dartmouth's Bruce Walker. These returnees will be fighting some promising rookies for the forward positions. George Bucheski and Davy Rose from New Brunswick; John Shayer from Montreal; local boys Bob Stoddard and Paul MacLean and former Junior Varsity star Peter Clark. Rounding out the hopefuls are former star Bob Colavecchio from St. Catherine's, Ontario, and rookie Mike Gardner of Sydney.

With a strong nucleus of returnees and many promising rookies the forward lines could still be a little stronger than last year.

Looking at the over-all picture it is still too early to tell but hopefully we will have more depth than last year. Coach Walford is using a little different system than in previous years and it may take a little time for the boys to adapt to it.

In the first exhibition game of the season Dal squeaked by Acadia by a score of 6-5. When interviewed on the game Coach Walford had this to say.

"For our first game of the year it was sort of pleasing. Play was spotty but it's to be expected after only one and a half weeks on the ice. It's hard to compare the team to last years at this early stage."

In its second exhibition tilt Dal was defeated 3-1 by Halifax Colonels. The team's play was a little erratic but they lost only because their opponents made the most of their opportunities by putting the puck in the net.

With the close of football season a few players will be joining the hockey team to give it a boost on defense and depth in the forward line. But these boys might not be in shape ready to meet "X". It will take more time to get the team organized and as far as an outlook on the coming season goes - only time will tell.

### FOOTBALL

And so comes the close of another football season for the Dalhousie Tigers.

It was a good season. We beat S.M.U. and brought the Lobster Tray Trophy to Dal for the first

time since its origin. A heartbreaking loss to U.N.B. last Saturday 34-28 resulted in Dal being dropped from a possible tie for second place into a tie for fifth place with St. Dunstan's Saints. We played with every team in the league except "X". The first time this has been accomplished in some years, and with a few breaks we might have come out on the winning end of any of these games. Our offence was one of the best Dal has seen. We scored more points this year against "X" than we have amassed in the previous decade. In nine games this year Dal scored 189 points and had 236 points against them. In eight years we scored only 125 points as against 235 for the opposition. If you take away the 105 "X" scored against us you have a very respectable for/against record.

The members of the team put in many hard hours of practice to bring Dal a team that everyone can certainly be proud. Football this year was not the joke it was to some in years before. We had a solid team with a good deal of talent, and if the majority of these boys return next year and with the addition of a few promising rookies, football fans at Dal can surely look to an exciting and powerful team in 1968.

Coaches Scott, Bellemare and Loiselle are to be commended on the way they brought this relatively inexperienced team along this year. With many rookies the team came along slowly at first but finally jelled into the solid unit Coach Scott had predicted in its 21-13 victory over St. Mary's. With many of the players now having a much needed campaign of experience under their belts, Dalhousie Tigers are sure to have an excellent season next year.

## All Blacks Lose Again, Again, and Again

By BRUCE HEBBERT

St. Francis did it again. This time to the All-Blacks, in a match played in Antigonish on Sunday. Until three minutes of the end the All-Blacks held the score to a six all tie. Then with seconds remaining the X-MEN pushed the ball over the line to score a dubious try.

With ten minutes remaining in the first half, the All-Blacks took advantage of a win from the loose, to execute a brilliant finesse. Allan Michael, the inside centre, kicked the ball into the End-zone, and Jim Lea, the right winger streaked over the line dove into the six inch mud to score the first try.

After ten minutes of the 2nd half whistle Allan

Michael, the recipient of a brilliant passing play streaked down the side lines to score a second try. The X-Men were quick to retaliate, and within a few minutes scored their first try. After ten more minutes of play the X-Men taking advantage of three off-side penalties against Dal, advanced thirty yards, to within twenty-five yards of the goals. Here was their perfect opportunity to score an easy three points, which the place-kicker did by a truly magnificent kick.

Taking the Ball from a set scrum the X-Men passed it cleanly to their centre, who in a burst of speed, streaked across the line to score the winning try.

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# Bomber's Bombs Up End Tigers Thirty-four to twenty-eight

Two long bombs to halfback Bruce Tetrault, normally a defensive back, one of which went for the touchdown and the other which set up another, along

with two Dal fumbles inside their own 10 proved to be the downfall of the Tigers last Saturday in Fredericton.

ST. GERMAIN AND MACKENZIE  
SCORE THREE EACH

Ross St. Germain led the U.N.B. attack with three touchdowns on runs of 10, 1, and 4 yards respectively while flanker Tom MacKenzie caught touchdown passes of 25, 75, and 5 yards to pace the Dal attack.

SCORELESS FIRST QUARTER

A scoreless first quarter resulted when U.N.B. controlled the play and marched the length of the field mostly on the ground with fullback Ross St. Germain and halfback Danny Palov doing most of the work. The Red Bombers actually crossed the line but it was called back for a holding penalty. U.N.B. had to settle for a field goal attempt by Bruce Tetrault which went wide and was run out of the end zone by Bill McLeod.

After an ineffectual series of plays Dal was forced to punt and U.N.B. again controlled the play but were unable to score as the quarter ended.

DAL SCORES FIRST

Dal put together the first successful drive of the game as a long pass to Doug Quackenbush covered 30 yards to the U.N.B. 20. Several running plays brought the ball to the one where fullback Rob Daigle punched it over for the touchdown. Jim de la Mothe's convert attempt was good and Dal led 7-0.

U.N.B. TAKES OPPORTUNITY

After the Dal Kickoff U.N.B. had a partial march going but were forced to punt near centre field. This gave Dal possession on their own 6. Bob Lewington fumbled at the 10 and U.N.B. recovered. U.N.B. did not waste the opportunity as on the first play fullback Ross St. Germain carried the 10 yards off the left tackle for the score. Bruce Tetrault's convert was good and it was a tie 7-7.

Bruce Tetrault had the kick-off duties for U.N.B. and he boomed out a long one which went into the end zone and Ian Thompson was unable to run out and U.N.B. led 8-7.

DAL UNABLE TO MOVE

Dal again was unable to move the ball as they remained on the ground for the most part and were forced to punt giving U.N.B. possession near centre. With St. Germain and Palov carrying the mail they marched in to score. The drive was culminated by Danny Palov's sparkling 42 yards run around right end for the touchdown. The convert was missed. Palov was only able to run to his right because he was not able to hold the ball in his left arm. A cast was there to protect a separated elbow.

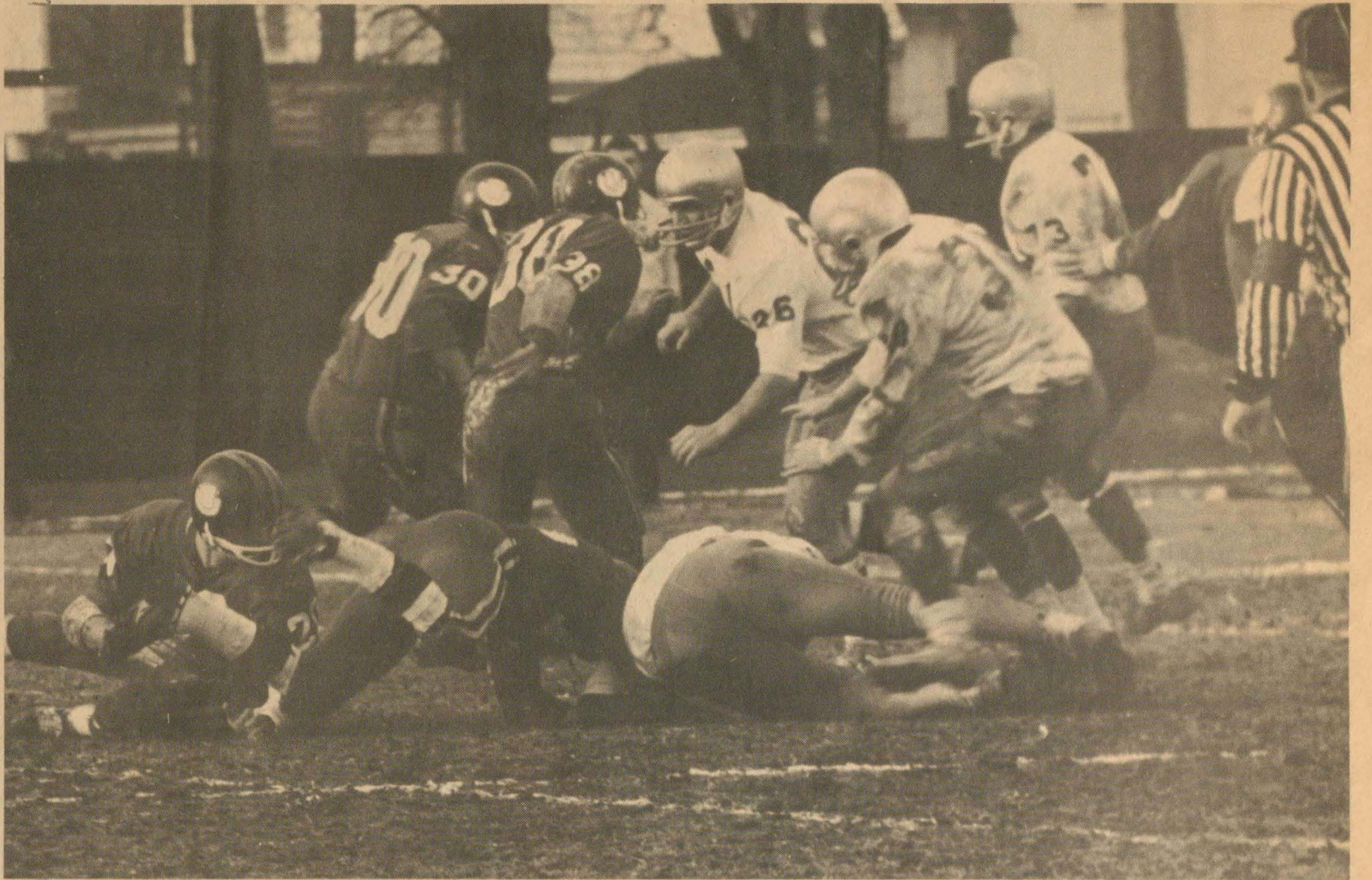
LONG BOMB

Dal again was ineffective in trying to run the ball and U.N.B. again got the ball just inside their own territory. A long bomb to Bruce Tetrault put the ball deep in Dal territory where Ross St. Germain powered over from the one to give U.N.B. a 20-7 lead with about two minutes remaining.

DAL GOES TO THE AIR

With Jim de la Mothe throwing the ball the Tigers put together a good march. With the ball at the U.N.B. 54 he went back to pass and hit Tom MacKenzie on a down and out for 29 yards. Going to the air again he found MacKenzie open on a down and in near the goal post and fired a perfect strike which Tom gathered in on a dead run for the touchdown. Jim split the uprights and the U.N.B. lead was cut to 21-14 at the half.

U.N.B. kicked off to start the second half but Dal was unable to move the ball and punted, but a roughing the kicker penalty gave Dal a first down. Again unable to move John Candiotto was again called on to punt. A no yards penalty gave U.N.B. the ball on the Dal 15.



**We Got Him**

Bob Cooper (26), and Co-Captains Eric Kranz (38) and Doug Quackenbush (73), move in for the stop on UNB's Spears (30) as St. Germain (38) attempts to block.

OPPORTUNITY FOR DAL

This gave U.N.B. possession on their own 25 and after two unsuccessful plays they lined up to punt. A low snap got-away from their kicker who recovered on his own five. It was Dal ball on downs. Two running plays netted no yards so de la Mothe pitched to Bob Lewington who dropped the ball, picked it up and was able to hit MacKenzie in the end zone for the score. De la Mothe's convert attempt was good and Dal led 28-27.

U.N.B. was able to tie it as Bruce Tetrault's field goal try was wide from the sixteen after a U.N.B. drive was stopped at the 10.

KICKED ABOUT

Jim de la Mothe went to his favorite receiver Tom MacKenzie for 60 yards. After a line plunge went for short yardage and a pass was incomplete, John Candiotte lined up to punt from the U.N.B. 27.

His kick was caught by Lindsay in his own end zone and he punted back. The Dal players had all gone down field under the punt and when Bruce Tetrault who was behind Lindsay when he kicked, raced up to get the ball there was no one around him, and he carried it all the way to the Dal 16. The defence held as a field goal attempt from the 22 was wide and Jim de la Mothe punted the ball out where U.N.B. took over on the Dal 54.

Bobby Cooper came through with an interception but a clipping penalty put the ball on the Dal 10. Jim de la Mothe went back to pass and as he cocked his arm he was hit and fumbled. U.N.B. recovered at the 4 and in one play Ross St. Germain carried over. The convert was blocked.

To prevent a long run back U.N.B. kicked short and Dal had possession on their own 54. De la Mothe tried to pass but in giving his receivers an extra second to get down field he was dropped for a loss.

## Basketball outlook

By ALEX SHAW

Coach Yarr has been working since September with the varsity Basketball team and from all indications we should have a very strong contender for league honors this year. Returning from last year's team are Bruce Bourassa, Kevin White, Eric Durnford, and Jerry Smith. Irv Cohen who played for Dal two years ago is also back, so there is lots of experience in the team. No less promising are the new faces this year which Coach Yarr describes as "the best 'rookie crop' I've ever had." The first year players who include Brian Peters, John Cassidy, Brock Savage, Drew Bethune and Howard Snow come to the team with good qualifications all having played on successful high school teams.

The team has lots of height with five players averaging 6' 6" and the team as a whole averaging better than 6' 3". The team has good rebounding strength with White, Cassidy, Peters, Bourassa and Snow being exceptionally strong and quick in that department. Overall the team will probably rely on a potent fast break. Defensively, the Tigers will use multiple defenses combining "zone" and "man-to-man" principles.

John Cassidy will start at centre with Kevin White and Brian Peters as forwards. Eric Durnford and Irv Cohen will be the guards. Along with the starters is a strong bench which Coach Yarr feels is one of the team's big advantages this year. For instance, Bruce Bourassa will be backing up John Cassidy and should see a lot of action. Brock Savage is the alternate quarterback for Eric Durnford and can be expected to perform well. Jerry Smith is a very capable guard and should start in some games this year. Drew Bethune will be a big asset with his quick, aggressive and intelligent brand of basketball. The youngest and biggest player on the team is Howard Snow. At 17 years of age this 6' 7", 235 pound giant from Yarmouth is rapidly improving ball and should make his presence felt.

Geographically, this year's team includes players from Ontario and Prince Edward Island. John Cassidy is from Ottawa. Brock Savage is from Centreville, New Brunswick. Kevin White and Brian Peters hail from Charlottetown. Bethune, Bourassa, Cohen, Durnford and Snow are from Halifax, while Howard Snow is from Yarmouth.

The team gave an indication in their game with Oland's Senior "C" team last Sunday that they will play an exciting brand of basketball.

The Alumni basketball game is this Saturday evening at 7:00 P.M. The Alumni team will provide good competition. Expected to be playing for the Alumni team are Tom Beattie, George Hughes, Larry Archibald, Norm Vickery and a host of other former stars. Fans expecting to attend the game should check the bulletin board in the Arts Annex for ticket arrangements.

The Tigers have another game next Monday evening at the Saint Pat's Gym in a return match with Olands.

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