



The picket line at Artistic Woodwork Ltd., where the tiny Confederation of Canadian Unions has gained publicity from the bitter battle waged by a member union. see story page 7

# The Dalhousie Gazette

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Number 12

## Gillis non-committal on policies

The first meeting of Nova Scotia student unions in over a year, was held last Sunday, November 18, in Wolfville. Due to snow and other complications only Acadia, Dalhousie, Mount St. Vincent, the N.S. College of Art and Design and St. Mary's were present.

The major purpose of the meeting was a general discussion with Dr. William Gillis, the new Minister of Education. Meetings for this purpose have taken place over eight years and five Ministers. Dr. Gillis, a former St. F.X. professor, has had the position for almost three months.

Dr. Gillis came alone, a break with tradition. He explained that his purpose was

just to get a general idea of the student views. General sessions with a variety of officials present are unproductive, he thinks. Doing one topic and doing it well is preferable.

Indeed, this preference of the Minister led to the only concrete decision. As in the past, Student Aid dominated the discussion. Because he does not yet know much about it, Dr. Gillis suggested that the students prepare a comprehensive brief to be presented to the Student Aid people and himself. There will follow a meeting of those concerned to go over the brief and try to resolve problem areas.

Although past briefs and meetings of a similar nature have had little effect, the students agreed to the Minister's plea that he be given a chance with this mechanism. A simultaneous session on post-secondary financing with officials of the Finance Department is to be arranged.

Issues raised by the students included lowering the age of majority, more student administration participation in decisions affecting universities, the accessibility of higher education, a more equitable system of fiscal transfers, the procedure for approving capital expenditures and student housing.

Dr. Gillis stated that he did not wish to go off half-cocked and make a lot of promises that he might not be able to keep. He refused to honour a list of commitments made to students and not fulfilled by his predecessors.

On issues raised the Minister responded, "On the age of majority, I don't know where I stand."; that he was trying to find out how much higher education money was coming from Ottawa; that he didn't know the past policy here on bursaries and loans, or the practice elsewhere; "I'm new, I don't know enough about it to comment intelligently."

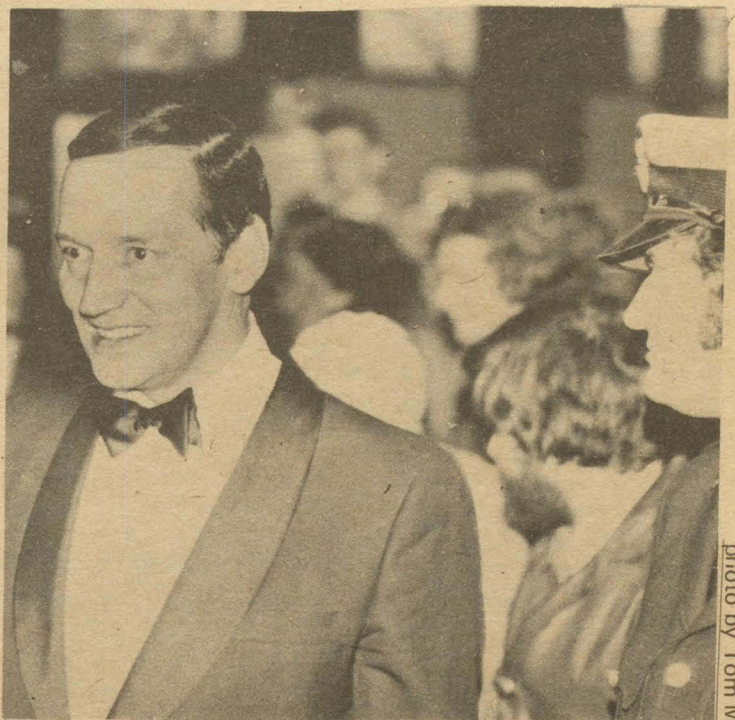


photo by Tom Mooney

Premier Regan

Obviously the students were disappointed with the massively non-committal attitude of Dr. Gillis. It was not a matter of animosity towards him. Rather, it was resentment of the constant shuffling of the Regan cabinet.

The average in that portfolio has been about one Minister a year. It means that student leaders, and all others trying to deal with the Department, must constantly

deal with inexperienced Ministers who disappear soon after they seem to know what they're doing. The only question seems to be whether the tactic is directed mainly at higher education or if it is for the edification of all Nova Scotians.

Dr. Gillis was told what an advantage it would be to the student unions if Nova Scotia could just have the same Minister of Education for two years.

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# Student Government History: No. 11

The celebration of Munro Day was a perennial cause of trouble in the 1890's. Every year there was a battle about which form of entertainment would be appropriate. The General Students' Meeting got a head start by deciding on October 19, 1891 to have an At Home.

The increasingly heavy hand of the Faculty was felt, however. On November 2nd the Munro Day Committee reported that the College Building could not be used since so many students were opposed to the At Home. The Committee recommended that there be no reception that year. The G.S.M. voted down a proposal that there be no celebration. No suggested replacement could gain a majority, so the meeting was adjourned.

A special meeting was called on November 13th to express the students' appreciation of George Munro's generosity to Dalhousie. A committee was chosen to prepare and telegraph a statement.

The Elections meeting was on December 7th in 1891-92. As preliminaries a vote of thanks for the Dalhousie Edition of the St. John Progress was passed, and bills were paid. The Intercollegiate Lecture Bureau was trying to get Dr. Lorimer of Boston as its first attraction. After the officers and executive were chosen the Christmas Break-up Committee was chosen. It had 10 men and all of the ladies on it.

Early in February a short meeting arranged to collect a subscription from the students to pay outstanding bills. A GAZETTE business manager was appointed. The Lecture Bureau's progress was so slow that Dalhousie decided it should not try to get anything done that year.

The 1892-93 session of the General Students' Meeting started on October 4th. A subscription of \$.10 per student was ordered to cover the deficit and pay the bills as they came in. A second group was chosen to canvass the students about the Glee Club. An instructor would offer his services if there was sufficient interest.

The actual celebrations were discussed on November 29th. There was now no opposition to an At Home, but dancing was definitely an issue. Some felt it was essential while others stated that it would be prejudicial to the college. The vote was 32 to 5 in favour of dancing. The Munro Day Committee was to confer with the Senate about dancing. If these were problems another G.S.M. would be called. GAZETTE reported a balance for the previous year of \$75.29 despite \$125.00 worth of improvements.

A December 13th General Students' Meeting heard that the Faculty now demanded student unanimity before they would let the building be used for dancing. This doesn't seem to have been reacted to. Instead, the students arranged the Christmas Break-up concert and procession.

November 11th was the start for Munro Day ideas. The prevalent notion seemed to be that a contribution towards the College would be the most appropriate means of celebration. The establishment of a chair in Science or buying library books were mentioned. The G.S.M. decided to submit to the various classes a proposal that each student subscribe \$5.00 for the current expenses of the college.

The first evidence of compulsory student fees is found in the minutes of a February 17th meeting. The D.A.A.C. had decided that the 50 cents cost of a year's tickets should be collected by the university, as the gymnasium fee was already. The G.S.M.

approved the request and passed it on to Dr. Forrest. (The meeting was termed a Students' Association at this time.)

The elections were held late, at the February 17th meeting. It was the first time they were held in that month, a time which is now customary.

There is no record of G.S.M. meetings until the regular elections on December 6, 1893 - almost a year. The reason seems to be that many important issues were being dealt with in the subsidiary Students' Meetings. The problem of scrimmaging, which appeared after the move to Carleton Street, was still present. A February 1893 GAZETTE editorial states that the Senate's unremitting spirit is enlisting sympathy for the culprits.

The start of 1893-94 was heralded with a call for the Students' Senate to assert itself over the scrimmaging rules. Formed to solve a crisis by having student input in discipline, its inactivity led to Faculty ignoring it about scrimmaging.

A pattern of students electing a law student as their president seems to have emerged 80 years ago.

GAZETTE's Financial Editor was appointed on February 16th. At the same time payment for the position was set at 5% of the total annual revenue to a limit of \$30.00.

The year closed on a doubtful note since all the new Editors from Arts were inexperienced and this was "not as it should be."

The somnolence of the General Students' Association continued until an October 3, 1894 meeting of the students. A phenomenal \$108.90 profit on GAZETTE was reported. The Financial Editor received a hearty vot of thanks for his work.

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## STUDENT UNION MINUTES

Minutes of the Dalhousie Student Union Meeting of November 14, 1973. Michael Gardner in the chair.

The meeting was called to order at 12:25 p.m. It was explained that the purpose of the meeting was to deal with the recommended by-laws amendments which had been passed by the Students' Council and posted on campus for a week.

The chairman of the ad hoc Constitution Committee and members of the committee explained the meaning of the amendments. They answered questions about the operation of the changes if passed.

The fact that the amendments would be voted on as a group was pointed out. The

reason was that Council had recommended them as a group. Amendments to delete all or part of the amendments could be made from the floor.

Discussion centered on the proposal to abolish split ticket voting. Several of those present stated that the change would not be to the students' advantage in the long run.

It was duly moved and seconded that the amendments abolishing split ticket voting be deleted. The amendments were read. The motion to delete was defeated, 13 in favour, 29 against, the rest abstaining.

The motion to approve the amendments as recommended was passed, 58 in favour, 5

against, the rest abstaining.

There was discussion of the validity of amending the by-laws at a Union meeting in an atmosphere of disinterest.

A member of the Union attempted to change his vote on approval of the amendments from yes to an abstention. This was ruled out of order because the results of the vote had been announced by the chair.

A motion to reconsider the motion to approve the amendments was duly moved and seconded. on a division of the meeting reconsideration was defeated, 20 in favour, 19 against, the rest abstaining. (a two-thirds majority was required.)

The meeting was adjourned by general consent.



# China more International and Pragmatic

## Canada has top preference



Dr. Douglas Johnston, a law of the sea and Chinese affairs expert who is a visiting professor at Dalhousie. Last

week he discussed some conclusions from his recent visit to China.

A visiting professor at Dalhousie, Dr. Douglas Johnston, went to China last summer as part of a Canadian Institute of Foreign Affairs delegation. A law professor, Dr. Johnston's area of expertise is law of the sea and environmental concerns. He is also an expert on Chinese law, government, politics and foreign policy.

Last Thursday Dr. Johnston was the speaker at the weekly Law Hour, and China was his topic. One clear impression which he received was that Canada has top preference in "friendship diplomacy". This was reflected in the C.I.F.A. delegation's privileged treatment.

Dr. Johnston felt that this preference might be attributed to Canada's leading role in the latest round of recognitions and the enormous good will it has won for us in China.

The professor tried to test two propositions while on his tour - that China has reached a stage in its revolution where it was prepared to enter a more pragmatic phase and that it was becoming more internationalist, perhaps permanently.

Regarding the first, he met both kinds of Chinese - ideologue and technocrat. The most impressive display of the tour was by the Shanghai official in charge of Culture, Education and Health. In a long discussion on the problems facing large capitalist cities the man never once made an ideological reference. He appeared to be brilliant.

Yet, the chief cadre with the delegation never once relaxed his stiff Party line despite many attempts by one of the Canadians to draw his out.

Johnston feels that the majority of Chinese are not encouraged to think seriously

about difficult problems, and instead accept ideology. Pragmatism is used as a lever, with the many technocrats not immune to the ideological framework.

On foreign policy, Dr. Johnston pointed out that although the people are consulted by the mass line technique that is not done as frequently for foreign as for domestic matters. The cadres have greater influence on foreign affairs.

Dominating all Chinese life, especially foreign policy, is the profound fear of Soviet attack. Underground granaries and shelters are being built in all the densely populated areas.

This virtual terror was seen by Dr. Johnston as China's motivation for isolating the USSR and finding new friends, even among the capitalist nations. He is not sure if the internationalist drive will survive a cessation of Sino-Soviet tension. He feels that the longer they are involved in the international community, the U.N., the greater will be the necessity for international engagement and a pragmatic policy to deal with problems then seen as complex.

New leaders may balance alliances more, thinking that Chou has gone farther than necessary in courting the United States. They may feel that success in foreign policy means more balance, playing the two great powers against one another. Nevertheless, Professor Johnston foresees a Sin-American treaty of friendship.

Questioned about China's legal system, Dr. Johnston replied that they tend to rely more on extra-legal pressures to keep people in line. Crime is regarded as a sickness, with the cure being rehabilitation through useful work. There is no love of imprisonment. A legal system as we know it in

the West has never existed.

The law schools are the last part of the education system to return to normal after going through struggle, criticism and transformation. There are 8, and full operation can be expected in a year.

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The theft was not discovered until eleven o'clock when the bartender opening

the Grawood Lounge went to collect his float.

There is no speculation as to how the robbery took place, as all doors were firmly locked when assistant manager Murdoch Ryan and bar manager John Decimone left the previous night. Both soors showed evidency of being forced.

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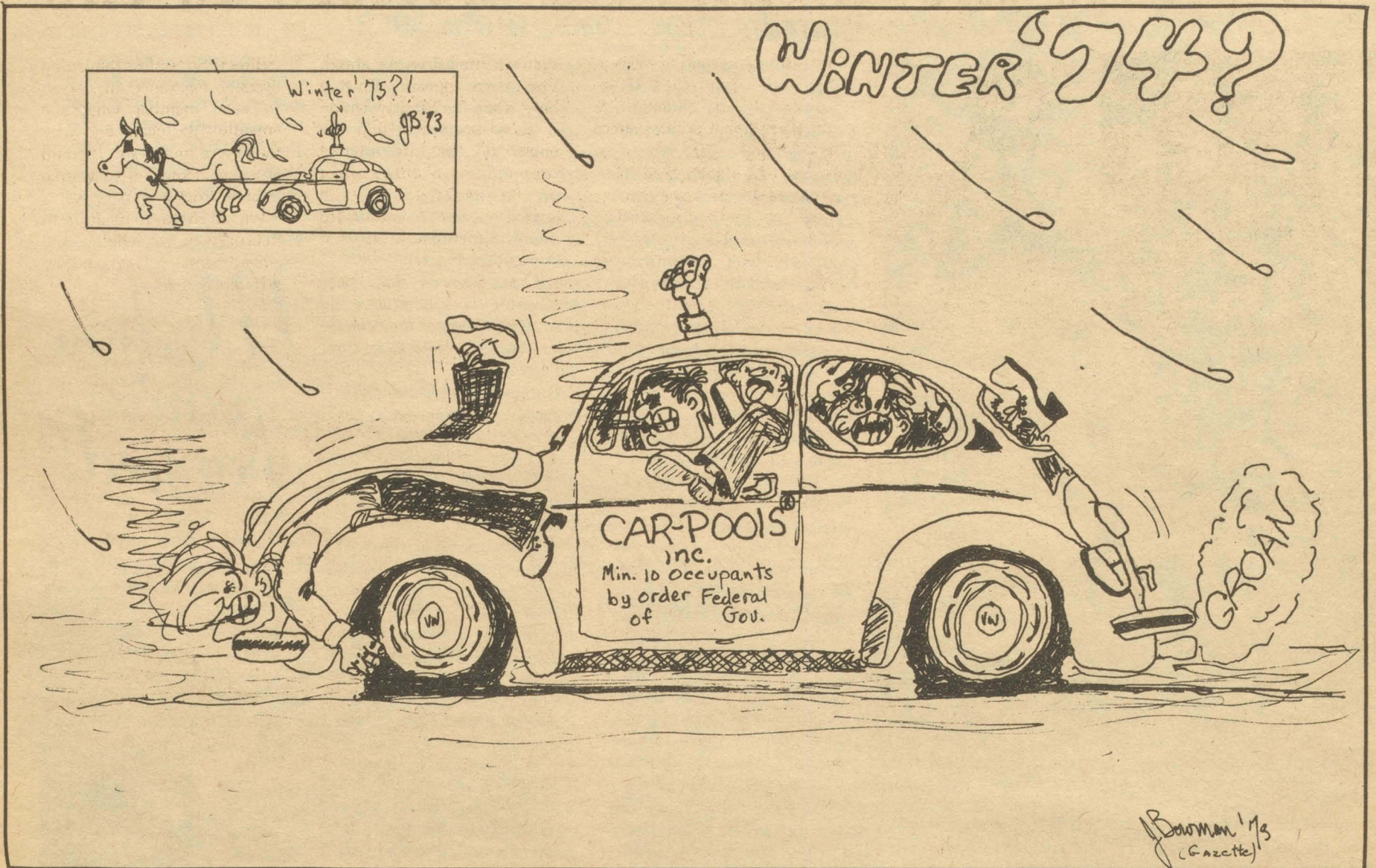
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#### Editors:

Marg Bezanson  
Ken MacDougall 424-2507

#### Advertising and Business Manager:

Frank Baker 424-2507

General Calls 424-2350

Room 314, Student Union Building

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#### This issue's staff and contributors:

|               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| Mike Bowser   | Dan O'Connor   |
| Tom Clahane   | Dale Parayeski |
| Peter Clarke  | Ian MacLean    |
| Joel Fournier | Debbie Mathers |
| Dave Grandy   | Ken Silver     |
| Gerry Lee     | Mark Teehan    |
| Jim MacLean   | Doug Mitchell  |

John Bowman

The fuel shortage is one of the most critical issues the world has ever faced. It is currently affecting a large proportion of the world. Some European countries have already enforced strict controls over the use of fuel. The American and Canadian governments are threatening to follow suit.

It is ridiculous that such a situation exists. Careful watch should have been kept on the world's limited resources. We have been foolishly wasting these Fossil Fuel for years. Yet not attempt to control this has been made until now. And now some countries wonder how they will survive the winter.

Alternate means of producing power should have been more intensely studies and developed.

Solar energy is a definite possibility. Also tidal power is quite feasible. Why haven't these sources of energy been developed? The answer is quite simple. Governments have had to listen to oil companies' interests. Money does the talking.

It does no good to look back and say what should have been done. It wasn't. Now we must move quickly. But we must not be so hasty that we neglect the effect new methods may have on our environment.

Although water power is clean, damming rivers and tides could prove to be ecologically unbalancing. We must not rush ahead and create more problems than we can solve.

For the present we must all be much more careful of our use of energy.

We should walk, instead of drive, whenever possible. Also we should use public transportation and share automobiles when commuting to and from work. We should keep our thermostats at 68 degrees. It isn't uncomfortable with a sweater. We should use as little electricity as possible. There is no need to keep every light in the house burning. Read of book instead of watching television. Use energy-consuming appliances as little as possible. By following these few simple procedures we can conserve substantial amounts of energy.

The situation looks bad now, but it could get worse. We can prevent it from becoming unbearable by practicing a little caution now.



# Letters to the GAZETTE Letters to the



## To the GAZETTE:

At the Student Union meeting which approved the by-laws amendments several questions were raised about the procedure for amending by-laws, especially the role of the Union meeting. The concern seems to have arisen from the difficulty with

which any semblance of a quorum was maintained.

It appeared to those present that the only place a Union meeting could be held with a quorum (100 students) guaranteed was in the SUB cafeteria at noon hour. Those of us who participated in preparing the by-law amend-

ments and presenting them to Council and the Union decided to carry on and finish the amendment process once and for all.

The committee had been working for 6½ months. We hope to finish our task by Christmas. The margin by which the amendments passed, both in Council and the Union, make it obvious that there are almost no circumstances under which they would be defeated. The criticisms are definitely of a procedural nature.

There is no one who does not like to see an important meeting run with less than perfect formality. Likewise, there is no one who ever expects a large mass meeting to be run with perfect formality. No large irregular group has yet to meet without charges than voting was not conducted properly.

Unless the eventual result of the vote is in doubt the chairman of such meetings choose to proceed efficiently rather than with perfection. Anyone who has attended or watched on T.V. a North American political convention knows what I am talking about.

The deeper question, why no one turned up, is the one

that we should worry about. The answer appears to be that only when the Student Union is so important within the university that its internal structure has a direct effect on students' lives will students have a reason to interest themselves in that structure.

The revision we have prepared is a comparatively superficial one. It may change the Union somewhat, but not fundamentally. The influence it has on students will be

indirect. So, unless the Union literally explained in person to each member what the amendments meant and why they were important, it could not expect more than passing interest from the majority.

We all have to wait until February to see whether the amendments will make any difference at all.

Yours truly,

Dan O'Connor

## gazette goofs! WE WUZ WRONG

### CORRECTION

In last week's issue, in an article titled "Vandalism on Increase", the GAZETTE has since learned that our original reports of the night in question were inaccurate. The article stated that "students began dancing on the tables,

and several fights broke out. It took campus police quite a while to empty the Lounge and restore order." There were no fights, and the dancing occurred around the tables, not on them. Campus police had to rearrange the crowd slightly, but had little trouble controlling them.

The sudden crowd appearing at the Lounge was due to the SUB Affairs people booking a private party for the Grawood on the night in question. Arrangements for the party had been made last year, and supposedly could not have been changed.

## dalhousie, posterity and YOU

by John O'Connor

How many of you reading this now still believe that your classes are an important part of your life? How many of you are still going to Dal and living at home? All I can say is that I'm sorry for those of you I see everyday, sitting in the cafeteria with the same people you knew at QE and St. Pat's. Don't you realize that you're making this just as broadening an experience as high school was, and we all know what high school did for us.

If anyone never experienced a silent majority they should come to Halifax. They have the world's quietest at Dal. The sad part about the whole thing is that the only

ones losing are you and me. For everyone of us who doesn't get involved in the union at Dal our quality of life at Dalhousie is hurt.

We bitch about Dal Radio but no one goes up to get themselves a show or change it. The GAZETTE is often a bag of shit, yet who of you write anything for it. The union here is not representative of you yet most of us don't run for office. A lot of us don't even vote, for god's sake.

It's a funny thing to sit down and write something like this and not even know whether anyone of you will take the time to read it. Don't any of you realize that we have everything to gain and nothing to lose?

But then again who am I to

protest this? If you want to spend 3 years here, let others rule you, never meet new people, go to boring classes and depart without leaving something to show that you even existed here, let alone lived, that's your problem. I just thought I'd take the time to inform you that Dal is supposed to be an institution of higher learning, not an expanded Halifax high school.

If what you're reading is misrepresentation of your lives here, I'm sorry. It's just the fact that no one knows your opinion. If this whole article is wrong then at least leave a tiny mark on the campus, scrawl a note to GAZETTE and we'll preserve it on our pages for Dalhousie and posterity and you.

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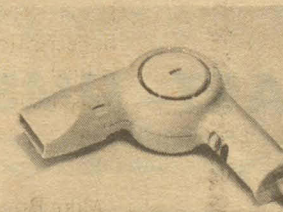
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## LEGAL AID AT ACADIA

Partly reprinted from the  
Athenaeum

A system of legal aid for the students at Acadia has evolved over the past three years. It was quite common for students to approach the Students' Union for assistance by obtaining legal counsel or for information relative to the law. Over the years it became clear that some form of permanent system was necessary for the proper provision of legal services.

In 1970-71 although the service was not advertised, students who approached the Union were provided with a lawyer up to their appearance in court, the charges for which would have to be borne by the student. However, it is at this point in the proceedings that a student needs assistance in financing.

On 1971-72 a full legal aid programme was embarked upon under which all students regardless of their situation were eligible for legal aid. There is not and has never been any screening, for all students are equal under the system. The approach is made through the Adminis-

trator's Office and in many cases a phone call will provide the necessary information.

There are about 4 to 5 cases which require appointments with the Solicitor weekly and about fifteen more for which information can be obtained either by phone or from source material in the Union Office.

Cases which would require long periods in court would be referred to legal aid in Kentville if all parties agreed that this was best since in such matters the court time could be excessive. However, in many cases legal services through legal aid would not be as rapid or as readily available to the students when needed.

The system has removed, to a great extent, the natural fear and apprehension which students experience when faced with a legal problem.

The 1972-73 and current academic years have been marked by an increased awareness and use on behalf of the student body of the legal aid programme.

The case load including both those requiring visits to the lawyer or information re-

ceived by phone or from administrator last year amounted to 370 inquiries and if this year's trend continues there will be over 550 inquiries.

The cost of the service is borne by the Student's Union and last year the cost was \$1,458.77. The lawyers with whom they have dealt have treated the Acadia Union well and in many cases the charge is well below that charged for similar situations to the public at large.

Dalhousie students needing legal aid have their choice of Nova Scotia Legal Aid or the student-founded Dalhousie Legal Aid Service. At the present time there are no plans to institute a program like Acadia's here. It seems to be one of their services that smaller Atlantic student unions provide more easily than the larger ones.

Of course, Acadia students pay \$75.00 a year to their Union, the highest rate in Canada. The Dal Union would probably be able to provide quite a range of services if students were willing to double their Union fees.

## LETTER FROM OUTREACH

By this time of the year, we have hoped that information about OutReach Tutoring, and the plea for volunteer tutors has reached the majority of students at the three universities. We have tried to appeal to the sensitivities and intelligence of students through posters, banners, radio announcements, newspaper articles, and information booths in the city and on the campus. It had been felt that this publicity would bring to the organization a number of tutors, enough to satisfy the immediate need which we have encountered. It isn't necessary or fair to

the reader to review again the background, makeup, and merits of this, your organization. We only wish to state some facts and attack some apathy.

- this is a student organization co-ordinated by students, operations with university students as tutors, and funded by your money through your student council. It exists through, for, by, and because of students.

- very few university students are incapable of tutoring a school child. It requires no special training, and is good experience in teaching and relating to child-

ren.

- no, we do not have enough tutors. No matter how many tutors volunteer, the need is never satisfied. If you believe otherwise, you don't know the facts. Don't leave it to someone else to do, because they've left it to you.

- Yes, you do have the time. The excuse of no time is often a lame one. If its justifiable, fine. Sit down and calculate. Do you really not have two hours a week to help someone other than yourself? Somebody does need you.

- education students, where are you? Are you capable of teaching a class of 30 if you can't teach one child? Find out. Do you really know how a child thinks and learns? Find out. Is all that theory any good without practical personal experience? Find out. If you really want to teach we have lots of kids who really want to learn.

we have come to the conclusion that a very large number of university students are apathetic and not concerned at all about anyone but themselves. Why else would only 140 out of 10,000 Halifax university students be able to find time, concern, and enthusiasm to do something about it?

We want to give our warmest thanks to our tutors. Without them a whole lot of kids might fail this year, and maybe, just maybe, drop out or not make it at all. Thank you.

Patricia MacDonald  
Andre Arsenault  
Ellen Anderson



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# Value of Canadian nationalism debated

by Dan O'Connor

Friday, November 16th, St. Mary's became a battleground in the war to strengthen Canadian nationalism. The reason was a debate between Jean Beaudrey, Executive Vice-President of the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) and Ken Rowley, Secretary-Treasurer of the Confederation of Canadian Unions (CCU). The resolution was that international unions are necessary for the Canadian labour movement.

Not surprisingly, M. Beaudrey spoke in favour of the resolution, and Mr. Rowley against. Both men began their speech by explaining where they had been the previous day. Beaudrey was in Vancouver interviewing potential white-collar organizers. Rowley was in Toronto at the Artistic Woodwork picket line.

Their activity indicates the fundamental difference which emerged in the debate. Both men declared that they wished to see an independent Canadian labour movement

emerge in the next few years. However, Mr. Beaudrey stated that this was being achieved by an increase in the status and autonomy of the internationals' Canadian districts.

The strength of the labour movement and the resources pooled in the CLC are essential to achieve the massive organizing goals of the Congress. (These goals are mainly white-collar, clerical and the unemployed.) The Congress V-P attacked the CCU for gaining most of its members by raids on locals of other unions.

Rowley attacked the "business unionism" which he seemed to link with international unions. He stressed the important effect on other national institutions of a truly Canadian labour movement. It would help stop the growing domination of our country by the American empire.

In response to a question Rowley admitted that the CCU's role could only be that of a catalyst in creating an independent Canadian labour movement that unites all

workers in the country. He pointed to his failure over the last 40 years to reach this goal by other methods. "For all our feebleness we have turned this into a national debate", he declared.

The Canadian Labour Congress has about 1,800,000 members of whom 60% belong to international unions. The Confederation of Canadian Unions has something over 20,000 members. As Beaudrey pointed out, the CLC has grown enormously in recent years while the CCU has lost members. He said that, "the proof of the pudding is in the eating."

Both men trotted out the standard arguments for their position. The value of participation in the strength of numbers, strike funds and other benefits from the internationals was thrown against examples of the internationals' corruption and strong-arm methods.

The validity of the federal government CALURA statistics was attacked by each as having a bias in favour of the other. (They indicate a

large net profit made by the international unions off their Canadian districts.)

The past record of the two men and their unions came in for sharp criticism. Another point of difference was the line between an international approach to labour co-operation and subversion of the American union bosses.

Regarding appearance, one could imagine that there had been a plot. While both speakers were careful to wear blue collar and ties, Beaudrey looked unaccustomed to his salt-and-pepper suit. Rowley (the underdog), at first glance, seemed to be a banker with his navy blue suit, mustache and pipe. Still, once they started speaking the long years of addressing large, noisy meetings showed through.

One of the most revealing statements made was one by Beaudrey. He said that it was easy for Rowley and the CCU to make wild statements and say anything that would get them in the newspapers. This was not possible for those

who had to represent two million workers.

A retired president of Halifax's Amalgamated Transit Union local may have pointed to the future of Canadian labour when he commented during the question period. The two Canadian ATI districts have decided separate Canadian union. It will have its own constitution, officers and funds. Payment to support the international headquarters will cease, but the strike and death benefit payments will still be pooled on a North American basis.

Rowley certainly found the most favour with the audience. However, after the debate union men went up to Beaudrey while it was members of the academic world who went to Rowley.

The debate was certainly a success, and a tribute to the committee at SMU which sponsored it. They are doing a fine job by bringing leading figures involved with national issues to debate in Halifax.

## Hudson visits Naine

by Marg Bezanson

A group of Dalhousie Oceanography students and faculty recently completed a month long expedition on the C.S.S. Hudson.

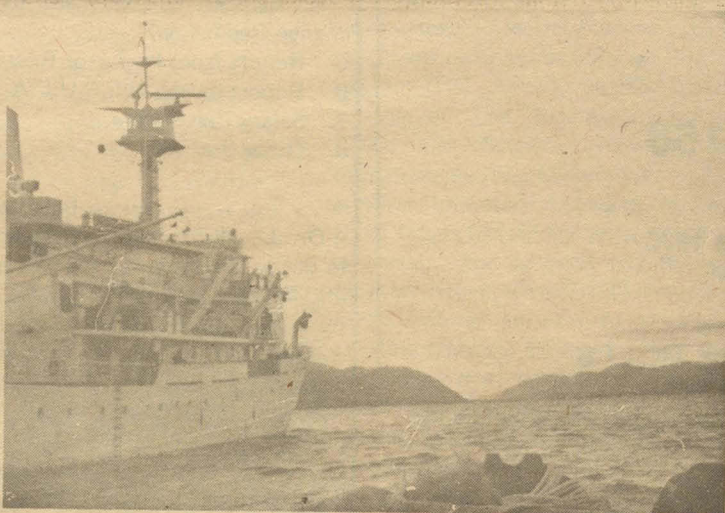
The expedition was headed by Dr. Carl Boyd.

This expedition provided an opportunity for students and faculty to do research on projects being currently worked on.

Experiments included depth soundings, bottom samplings, and surveys of salinity and temperature.

The ship went as far north as Naine, Labrador, stopping to carry out experiments along the way. It travelled through the Cabot Strait, Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Strait of Belle Isle.

After leaving Naine the Hudson went to St. John's



The C.S.S. Hudson, on a recent expedition to Naine Labrador.

where most of the scientists disembarked to be replaced by a second contingent.

A highlight of the expedition occurred as the Hudson neared Halifax on its return leg. The ship received distress signals from the Greek

freighter, the Tortugas. The Hudson went to the rescue picking up the 15-man crew.

After delivering the men safely to Halifax, the Hudson returned to sea so the scientists could complete their research.

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# Precedent set on abortion law

MONTREAL (CUP)--After ten hours of deliberation the jury of eleven men and one woman found Dr. Henry Morgenthaler not guilty of having performed an illegal abortion.

Morgenthaler has admitted to having performed an abortion on the witness for the prosecution, a 26 year old unmarried graduate student, but maintained that he was entitled to immunity under section 45 of the criminal code. It states that no one can be prosecuted for performing an operation that is medically necessary to the patient if reasonable care is taken.

The woman in the case is in Canada as a student, has few friends and little money. She testified on the stand that she intended to obtain an abortion because as a student, she could not afford to raise a child.

By accepting the defense's stand, the jury upheld a more extensive definition of "health and medical

necessity" which takes into account both social and economic factors.

The decision sets a precedent which allows any doctor who is accused of performing an illegal abortion to invoke this section of the criminal code as a defense.

Defense lawyer, Claude Armand Sheppard, expressed surprise that this was the first time Article 45 has been invoked in an abortion trial.

"The Criminal code is read by everyone who is admitted to the bar... Why did no one else in the past 100 years come on it before?"

Commenting on the verdict, Marg Manwaring of the Committee for the Defense of Dr. Henry Morgenthaler said "This is a great victory because even three years ago you would never have gotten twelve people to agree on this. It is an indication of the impact of the struggle for humane abortion laws on the public."

However, Crown Prosecutor Louis Robichaud has

announced that he intends to appeal the decision "as soon as possible" to the Supreme Court of Canada.

He plans on basing the appeal on the grounds that Article 45, on which the defense was based, was not legally admissible. He said that the use of this article in the present case was a "judicial absurdity". He also satated that the court's decision could lead to abortion on demand, so he will also appeal to head off this potential threat.

Sheppard appeared very optimistic about the results of such an appeal. In an interview on CBC radio he said that, "If the verdict is reversed a new trial will be ordered... but we don't think that the common sense of the jury will change." No matter what happens, no Court of Appeal, no Supreme Court can change the facts of what happened, he added, referring to the fact that the jury unanimously "tore the

veil of hypocrisy which has surrounded" the issue of abortions in Canada.

Morgenthaler said that he had performed between 5,000 and 6,000 abortions in his clinic. Furthermore, from the time that he was released on bail last summer until the time that the trial started in late October, he had been performing abortions.

At a victory party held November 13 for Morgenthaler, Lorraine Fitzgerald, a nurse at his

clinic said, "Things will be back to normal tomorrow and I think we'll have a busy day."

She went on to say that during the trial it has been necessary to refer women to other doctors or postpone their appointments.

Morgenthaler has been charged with twelve other counts of performing illegal abortions but these have been postponed until March at the earliest by Judge James Hugessen, pending an appeal.

## FACULTY NOTES

### General Meeting

11.30 am

Tuesday, 27 November, 1973

Board and Senate Room

Arts and Administration Building.

### Agenda.

1. Minutes of the October 4 meeting.
2. Matters arising.
3. Report from the Treasurer.
4. Long Term Disability Pension.

An attempt will be made to decide whether to support a change (see below).

5. Report from Professor Rosenberg on A.U.C.C. Meeting.
6. Report on the N.S.C.U.F.A. Meeting.
7. Salary Committee.
8. Other Business.

### Fringe Benefits Committee

Dr. J.P. Welch has accepted an invitation from the Executive to act as Chairman of the Fringe Benefits Committee. Several important matters will require attention in the next year or two, particularly in the area of pensions. We have an effective committee which can be enlarged if any members volunteer to serve.

### Long Term Disability Pension

Dr. Welch and Gordon Jeffery attended a meeting on Friday 16th November called by the administration to discuss L.T.D. The staff association and both unions were also represented. The object is to off-set the effect of the new tax laws which make benefits under plans involving employer contributions taxable.

We shall examine two schemes and make a recommendation to the General Meeting. In the first, faculty pay the whole premium and receive an equivalent increase in salary which is, of course, taxable.

The second scheme is based on changing the percentage salary covered to maintain the present benefit after taxation. The increased premium will be funded in a way that leaves faculty premiums unchanged. The difference will be partly covered by applying funds which, under the new UIC regulations, have to be passed to employees in the form of benefits (for those who are registered under the UIC "wage-loss" plan, which includes faculty). The balance will be paid by the employers.

Members will be able to examine the schemes and express their views at the General Meeting.

### Travel and Research Grants. International Development.

Grants of up to \$1500 for travel and research are available for young (full time employment at a university for up to five years) Canadian academicians interested in international development.

Application forms, to be returned by January 31, 1974, from Travel and Research Award, Social Sciences and Human Resources Division, International Development Centre, PO Box 8500, Ottawa, K1G 3H9.

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# Controversy mounts over proposed N.S. nuclear plant

Michael Lynk  
Don MacLannan

In the summer of 1972, it was revealed that negotiations were being carried on between the provincial government and an American firm, Crossley Enterprises Ltd., for the construction of a 12,000 megawatt nuclear power plant. The plant, to be located on Stoddard's Island in Shelburne County, would consist of 10 light water reactors which would produce the equivalent of one-quarter of Canada's present output of electricity for export to New England.

The main interest of the American firm to build a nuclear power plant in Nova Scotia is to escape the strict environmental laws enacted by public pressure against such installations. The power that would be produced by a nuclear power plant in Nova Scotia would be exported to New England. Thus, Nova Scotians would run the dangers of nuclear power plant and risk any pollution which might result, while the power would go to the benefit of another country.

This nuclear power plant proposal is in line with the provincial government's mentality for development schemes in Nova Scotia. The production of nuclear power is a capital intensive, not labour intensive project; the \$2 billion that are deemed necessary to build a power plant in Nova Scotia would provide few long-range jobs, mostly in highly technical skills related to nuclear power. The only employment for Nova Scotians would be during the construction period.

The Stoddard's Island proposal is an extension of the export of the energy resources of Canada, heightened by the psychology of the energy crisis. Eric Kerous, writing about the MacKenzie Pipeline, said that the economic cost of the development of the Canadian energy resources by American multinational corporations would only result in a huge importation of capital from the U.S. to the detriment of the Canadian dollar, affecting the exchange rate and hurting export industries. The mushrooming expansion of resource extraction is driving Canada rapidly up the cost curve in resource industries. The eventual result will be a depletion of our resources for foreign benefit while having created no other economic activity to take its place.

Ron Leveque of St. Mary's University wrote that "we are, in effect, underwriting the continued industrialization of the U.S. by supply them with both capital and resources." The result of this resource sell-out is to create a permanent unemployment problem in Canada. The irony

of the matter is that Nova Scotia is forced to borrow money from foreign banks just to provide the minimum services to its people. Thus, we are in essence borrowing back money earned from our resources and paying back for the privilege of doing so.

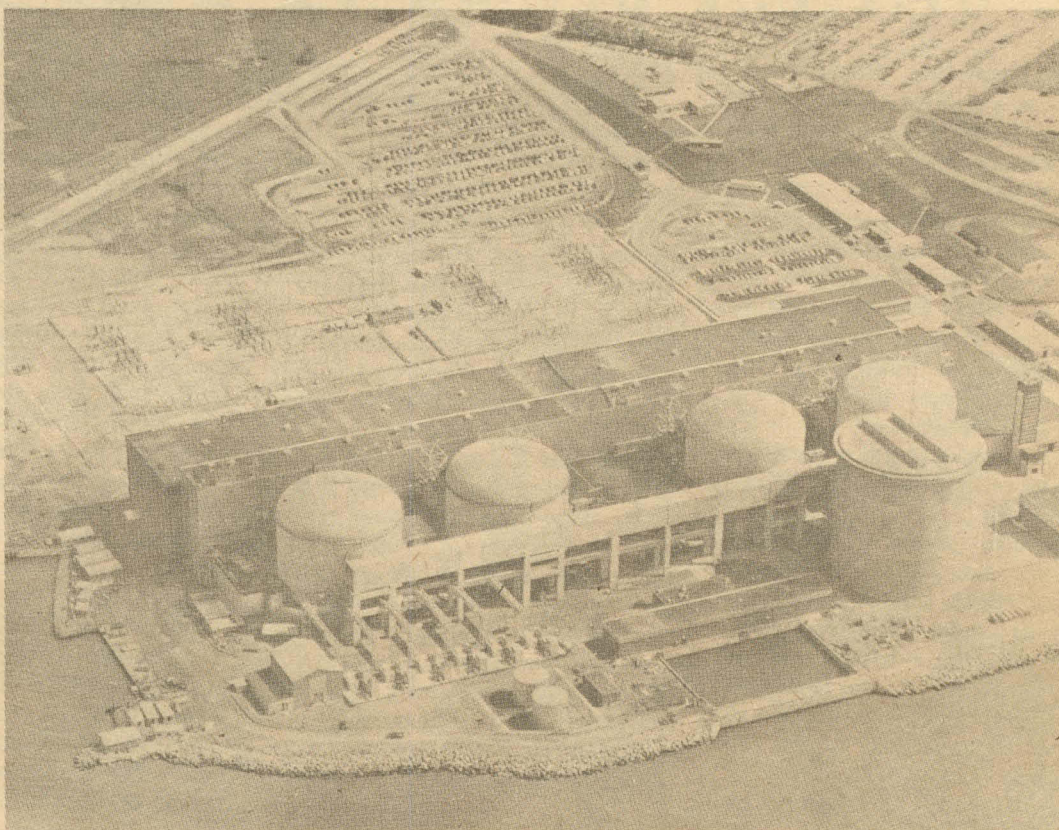
Aside from the economic issue, nuclear power plants have had a questionable safety history. It has been argued that if our increasing and unchecked energy demands are to be met by nuclear power plants, a price in environmental and health damage would almost inevitably result - a damage lasting much longer than the energy source itself. The plant model being considered for Nova Scotia is an American light-water moderated type, a design which has attracted heavy criticism in hearings before the United States Atomic Energy Commission (AEC). As a result of 1972 American Supreme Court ruling, the AEC is delaying the processing of 97 new light-water moderated nuclear plants until a statement of the likely environmental impact of each plant has been prepared by the developers.

As Ralph Surette in the latest issue of the Last Post mentions, the public pressure in the United States that has forced the AEC to hold up the licenses of the 97 light water plants was a result of publicity surrounding the failure of the emergency-core cooling systems in reactors of the American light-water, American reactors, which are prepared for Stoddard's Island use enriched uranium for fuel and ordinary water as a moderating agent in the fission process; (Canadian reactors use natural uranium for fuel and heavy water as a moderating agent.)

Massachusetts and Maine have banned the light water nuclear reactors because of their hazards. The natural result was to go North. As the Nuclear Power Study Group in Wolfville points out, the backers of the Stoddard's Island project have avoided the legal problems encountered in the United States by choosing to locate their plant in Nova Scotia.

As well, the proposed Stoddard Island plant would be generating 10 million gallons per minute of water into the ocean that would be warmed an additional 20 degrees F. Because of the tidal currents which flow around Stoddard's Island, it is difficult to predict the impact of the heated water. However, the risk of thermal pollution and damage to the rich lobster fishing in the Shelburne County area cannot be ignored.

Another danger which the nuclear power plant developers have sidestepped is the



The Pickering Nuclear G.S. under construction

radiation safety levels. It is argued, notably by Arthur Trampin and John Gofman, two former AEC employees, that the safety levels as presently set are of little level, and that any radiation above the normal amount from the sun is harmful and is the likely cause of a multitude of extra cancer deaths in North America. All nuclear power reactors leak some amount of radiation.

In conclusion, one could echo the sentiments of Robert Phinney, who wrote in a recent editorial that "perhaps the most incredible part of the nuclear 'risks vs. benefits' dilemma is that Canadians should consider it at all. The AEC and the U.S. nuclear power advocates consider that the potential for incredible disaster from plants in the U.S. is balanced by corporate profits and the benefits to the U.S. public of an unlimited power supply. Producing electricity for the U.S. with nuclear plants in the Maritimes doesn't even produce a balance of risks and benefits for Canadian - just a burden of risks."

To give wider student and public information about the issue, The Dalhousie Student Union and the Ecology Action Centre are co-sponsoring a debate on Wednesday, November 28th on the issue of a nuclear power plant in Nova Scotia. It will be held in the MacInnes Room in the Dal SUB at 8:00 p.m., admission free. The speakers will be Dr. Henry Kendall, a nuclear physicist from M.I.T.; Daniel Ford, an environmental economist, also from M.I.T.; Robert Phinney, a local citizen who has published a handbook on nuclear power; G.C. Baker from Kentville, who is on the Fundy Tidal Board; and Dr. Blanchard, president of the Nova Scotia Resources Council.

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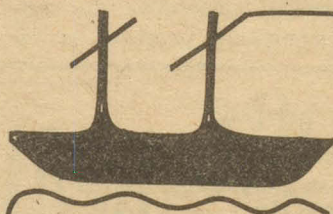
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## Canadians must aid prisoners

# Political prisoners kept in South Vietnam

There are thousands of political prisoners in the jails of South Vietnam. The peace accords, the Canadian peace force, have done little or nothing to relieve their daily suffering. Canadians have a special relationship with the prisoners. We have already been involved in the peace, just as we profited from the war. Recent visitors to the South bring direct appeals for our personal and national intervention on behalf of the people.

Why should we respond? Why now? Why these prisoners? What can be done? In the brief selections that follow we've tried to provide some answers, and to suggest how the desire to respond to clear and urgent appeals can be turned into action.

### Bishop Gumbleton on Saigon's Jails

Bishop Thomas J. Gumbleton, auxiliary bishop of the Detroit archdiocese, spent Easter week visiting political prisoners and their relatives in South Vietnam.

"I can state unequivocally that there are political prisoners in Saigon's jails and in jails throughout the provinces. They are not in jail for any crime, but simply because they are in political opposition to the present government. The proof is overwhelming, and it is clear that these prisoners are subject to inhumane treatment, including deliberate and prolonged torture. I do not make that statement lightly.

"I left Saigon determined to help these people in some way. The first thing is perhaps quite small, but it seems important to me now. I am convinced more than ever of the importance for me as an American, living in the richest nation ever in the history of the world, to live 'sparingly'

as called for by the Synod of Bishops. The message of the gospel about being poor must be more forcefully taught by being more clearly lived. At the root of injustice in the world and at the root of war is the terrible imbalance in the distribution and the use of goods and resources of this world. . . . I will never forget the pleas of everyone I met - especially the prisoners - to publicise what is happening to them. Their only hope for some relief is that enough people will come to know about them and bring about some kind of public pressure. It is necessary that large numbers of people join the effort to bring justice and freedom to these people. Left to themselves, they are helpless."

### One of the many prisoners

A professor of International Law at the University of Saigon, Mme. Ngo Ba Thanh was a graduate of Columbia University in New York. She was arrested in September 1971 for participating in a demonstration protesting the uncontested Presidential election of Nguyen Van Thieu.

May others including numerous Lower House deputies participated in the demonstration, but only two women, Thanh and her secretary Chanh Thi Lan were arrested at the time. At one time Thanh was locked in a small cell in solitary confinement for organizing a hunger strike protesting prison conditions. Although she has now been detained for 20 months, detailed charges have not been pressed against her.

Her lawyers have said she is accused of having organized an "illegal organization" and of distributing pamphlets which "undermine the anti-communist potential of the

people" as well as for "engaging in activities harmful to national security". All charges are vigorously denied by Thanh's lawyers, who say the Government arrested her without reason.

On March 22, 1972, six months after arrest, she was carried on a stretcher to her trial before a military field court. As the trial began, she suffered a severe asthmatic attack and heart seizure. The doctor who revived her pleaded for her release to a hospital saying, "her heart-beat is up and down. She can die at any moment." (New York Times, March 23, 1972). The judges postponed her trial returning her to prison. It was later reported that Madame Ngo Ba Thanh was moved in the first week of December, 1972 from Chi Hoa National Prison to a prison housing ordinary criminal offenders in Bien Hoa.

Recently East Asian studies professors at Yale University in the USA nominated Mme. Ngo Ba Thanh as candidate for an honorary degree at this year's Yale's convocation.

### What you can do:

Write a letter to prisoner her/himself inquiring tactfully as to health.

Write on this prisoner's behalf to the authorities, consider the prisoner a member of your family.

Ask where the prisoner is? How he/she is? Why the prisoner is still being held? When will he or she be released?

The authorities you should write are:

Pres. Nguyen Van Thieu  
Republic of Vietnam  
Saigon, Vietnam

President of the Senate  
Republic of Vietnam  
Saigon, Vietnam

Ambassador of Vietnam  
2251 R. Street Northwest  
Washington, D.C. 20008  
USA

Send a carbon copy to these Canadian officials:  
Honorable Mitchell Sharp  
Secretary of State for  
External Affairs  
House of Commons  
Ottawa, Canada

with copies to  
Mr. Robert L. Stanfield MP  
Mr. David Lewis MP  
Mr. Real Caouette MP  
and to your Member of Parliament.

Following is a list of a few prisoners in South Vietnam to inquire about:

Bo Minh Bien, male, prison 16.518, prison Chi Hoa

Cao Duy, male, prison 20648, prison Con Son

Cao Thi Ngoc, female, prison 4672 Prison Chi Hoa

Ho Thi Duc, female, prison A.2176 prison Con Son

Dang Van Thanh, male, 2146 CTTA, prison Chi Hoa

Ho Thi Que, female, prison A.2207, prison Con Son



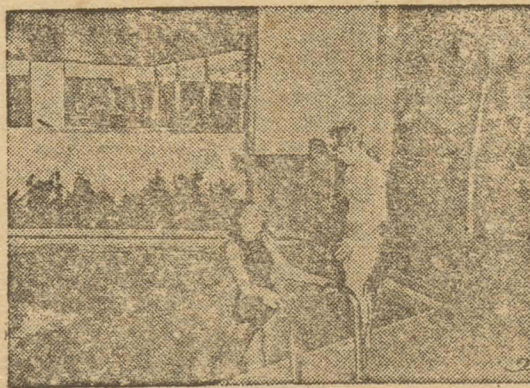
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## INTRODUCTION

English Canada has heard little of "l'Affaire Saulnier-Laporte". But in Quebec, where coverage in the French press has outdone Watergate, it is a major scandal that the Quebec government is trying, with difficulty, to contain.

The scandal involves extensive links between organized crime on the one hand, and high officials in the Quebec government, the Montreal police and the Montreal civic administration, on the other.

These have been among the major developments so far:

The scandal raises serious questions about the 1970 kidnapping and death of Quebec

Labour and Immigration Minister Pierre Laporte;

It has been established that Laporte had close ties with members of the underworld, as did former Montreal Police Chief Jacques Saulnier;

The government, acutely embarrassed, suppressed evidence of these ties at a Police Commission Inquiry;

People Outside the FLO (Front de Liberation du Quebec) knew before Laporte's death who was responsible for his kidnapping and where he was being held, and these included underworld figures and probably policy and government officials;

The Quebec Liberals were desperate enough about the

revelations to send the National Assembly to a sudden, early recess after Justice Minister Jerome Choquette, craking under the strain, burst into tears in the Assembly.

Attempts are now under way to muffle the inquiry into organized crime, and to silence over-zealous police investigators and officials;

Frustrated investigators are leaking a torrent of charges and revelations to the press.

The following story is based on police leaks to the Montreal newspapers *Le Devoir* and *La Presse*, on information from the *Toronto Star's* Ronald Lebel and Robert McKenzie, and on the *Last Post's* own sources.

# L'AFFAIRE LAPORTE

L'Affaire Saulnier-Laporte had a rather humble beginning. In January 1972, *Le Devoir* broke a story saying that Montreal police chief Jacques Saulnier, had, while head of the Morality Squad, accepted a gift of a colour TV set from a downtown hotel owner suspected of being involved in prostitution.

Saulnier is the brother of Mayor Drapeau's old right-hand man, former Montreal Executive Committee Chairman Lucien Saulnier. He had been appointed police chief the previous April. The coice was not a popular one, since Saulnier stood 23rd in line of rank and succession at the department. Officers above and below him grumbled because he was not known as a particularly able or intelligent law enforcer. Indeed, members of the Morality Squad were already investigating him.

Nevertheless, Mayor Drapeau stoutly defended his choice and it was duly approved by his rubber-stamp city council with a vote of 51 to one. Significantly, the lone dissenter was a long-time Drapeau supporter, Roger Sigouin, who knew both Saulniers well.

Shortly after the colour TV set and other allegations had come to light, an inquiry was begun into Saulnier's conduct by the Quebec Police Commission, an appointive body with responsibility over all Quebec municipal police forces. Part of the evidence against him included an affidavit by Martha Adams, Quebec's well-known Joyeuse Madame, in which she said that Saulnier, while head of the Morality Squad, used to warn her bordello of police raids. She later repudiated the affidavit. The chief witnesses against Saulnier were some of his former Morality Squad officers. He was eventually cleared of all wrong-doing, but was found incompetent as police chief and suspended. Mayor Drapeau is

still trying to get him reinstated and maintains him on his full \$30,000-a-year salary.

Less than a year later, in February 1973, Quebec's long-promised inquiry into organized crime got underway—fully five months after it was supposed to begin. It was beset with problems from the start. The Commission heard a parade of witnesses, many of whom have been described by Canadian, Quebec and American police agencies as being Mafia chieftains, including Vic Cotroni, Nicolas Di Iorio, Angelo Lanzo and William Obront (the latter shook things up when he told of his political contributions to the liberals and the Union Nationale, including \$5,000 to Premier Bourassas's leadership bid in 1970).

However, soon after the inquiry began, there were rumours of dissension and complaints by the police investigators. At one point, most of the 55 Montreal and Quebec police force investigators threatened to quit. They complained that lawyers and politicians were hindering their work. They said there were unexplained delays in subpoenas to examine bank and financial records of various underworld figures, including Obront, a meat dealer and friend of underworld bigwig Myer Lansky. Some were transferred out of the squad with no explanation.

One squad member complained: "The inquiry has turned into one great political balloon and all it'll take will be one little needle and it'll burst."

High-powered teams of lawyers went to court to halt the crime probe. One of these was Antoine Geoffrion, of Geoffrion and Prud'homme, the most influential Liberal law firm in the province, who represented several witnesses. Geoffrion is

also ex-treasurer of the Quebec Liberal Party and counsel for the James Bay Development Corporation.

The inquiry ultimately got bogged down in testimony from a variety of small-time bookmakers and shylock money lenders. It was then recessed for the summer and there is some doubt whether it will resume on time this fall. There was a feeling often expressed by those involved, and by outside observers, that the justice department had lost control of the inquiry.

Soon after, secret police dossiers and reports began popping up in the newspapers.

A desperate, Nixon-like attempt was begun to stop the leaks.

During the summer, major changes were made in the direction of the Quebec police establishment. Quebec Police Force Director Maurice St-Pierre was suddenly retired and replaced by Paul A. Benoit, a man whose reputation is based on his loyalty in carrying out former Premier Maurice Duplessis' more retrograde acts, such as crushing strikes and enforcing the infamous Padlock Law, later declared unconstitutional.

The head of the organized crime squad (known as l'Unité Speciale d'enquete sur le crime organise, or USECO), a former seven-year man with the RCMP, Charles Cliche, was named to a judgeship and replaced by Paul-Emile L'Ecuyer, a lawyer with former Premier Jean Lesage's law firm. Known as a Liberal organizer on Montreal's South Shore, he specialized in insurance law. His appointment was short-lived, however, since he recommended that USECO be placed directly under the orders of the Quebec Police Commission, a body appointed by Justice Minister Choquette. USECO's working staff was also pared down. Finally USECO as such was dismantled.

In a revealing incident, *La Presse* reports that in May 1971, at the Quebec Police Force headquarters on Parthenais Street in Montreal, police authorities evacuated all members of the special organized crime unit from their offices for a few hours. They were told this was necessary for "security reasons". Members of the unit later learned that this "evacuation" was carried out so that Paul Desrochers could read secret reports and listen to compromising conversations between Saulnier, Laporte organizers and members of the underworld.

The crime squad was not going to bother the politicians.

While the USECO shuffle was going on, the Parti Quebecois House leader, Robert Burns, pressed Justice Minister Choquette with a series of questions in the National Assembly. For about two weeks in June and July, Burns raised questions concerning secret police tapes regarding former police chief Saulnier. Choquette answered each day's sally with evasions, saying this was a matter of no importance. On one occasion, he said the justice department has "rooms full of tapped conversations" and it was impossible to listen to them all. Burns pressed on, each day presenting a new tidbit of information about the tapes and why they weren't being used as evidence in the inquiry into Saulnier's conduct.

Finally, on July 5, Burns asked if Choquette knew of a police report of a meeting between "an important Liberal minister" and "two big men in the underworld, Frank D'Asti and Nicolas Di Orio," two weeks before the 1970 election.

Choquette tried to ward off the thrust, replying that "the minister you referred to is deceased." The only minister to die since that time is Pierre Laporte.



Choquette's disclosure proved to be the little needle that would burst the balloon. L'Affaire Saulnier-Laporte emerged full-blown despite the Liberals' attempt to cut it off.

The following day Choquette, the man the papers like to call "the tough, jut-jawed Justice Minister", burst into tears while delivering a turgid speech on a totally unrelated matter.

The same afternoon, down the hall in his National Assembly private apartments, Premier Bourassa stared nervously at his strawberries as Quebec press gallery reporters crowded round his lunch table, demanding to know if he had been aware of Laporte's underworld contacts before he put him in his Cabinet. Laporte, as number two man in the party, had been widely expected to be named Justice Minister.

That was the key question and Bourassa was having trouble ducking it.

He tried hard though. Although his most trusted adviser, Paul Desrochers, had been charged with gathering information about Cabinet candidates from police and other sources, Bourassa claimed he had never been told of any police files on Laporte's possible Mafia contacts. He had received what he termed "rumours, gossip and information" about Laporte's activities but none of this, he declared triumphantly, was "incriminating proof".

What constituted "incriminating proof"?

"Accepting bribes, gifts of money, or evidence that government decisions had been influenced," replied Quebec's Premier.

Those then were the high standards set for the men who wished to serve in the Liberal cabinet. Laporte had only accepted a loan, so he was home free. He became Vice-Premier and Labour Minister - not Justice Minister. Why not?

"No comment," Bourassa shot back, glaring at his strawberries.

This would never do. So Bourassa decided the best way to fight back was to lay the blame on Robert Burns, the man who had revealed the existence of the police report linking Laporte to Mafia figures.

That was an "ignoble act," designed only to smear the reputation of a dead man, Bourassa informed the press. He explained that because Burns and the Mafia had the same goal, "the head of the Justice Minister and the head of the government," the PQ member was "making himself an accomplice of the underworld."

With that peculiar line of logic, Bourassa brought the National Assembly session to an abrupt halt and took his message across the province on the hot-line show circuit.

Burns, too, took to the hot-line circuit, demanding a Watergate-type inquiry.

The portrait painted of Pierre Laporte in the following weeks was nothing like the image he gained as a Canadian martyr during the FLO crisis, the man for whom bridges and schools were named and a postage stamp issued.

Police investigators listed Laporte in at least 18 different reports as having contact with members of the underworld, particularly with Frank D'Asti and Nicolas Di Iorio, operators of the Victoria Sporting Club in Laporte's riding, a suspected centre for a vast gambling operation. These men were in regular contact with Jean-Jacques Cote, Laporte's financial organizer during his leadership bid, and Rene Gagnon, today the Quebec Deputy Minister of Immigration.

Police discovered Laporte meetings with these men during an investigation into international heroin trafficking called Operation Vegas. D'Asti, who also operates bars in Montreal, was arrested in New York on charges of heroin smuggling and is now out on bail.

According to an RCMP report of Sept. 17, 1970, written by Agent J.O.C. Vachon and Corporal R.G. Lagimodiere, Laporte received financial help before the

last provincial election from Di Iorio, D'Asti, Angelo Lanzo and Romeo Bucchi. This report in the Operation Vegas file reads as follows:

"Before the last provincial election, Di Iorio, through D'Asti, gave money to help Pierre Laporte's election campaign. The money was given to Jean Cote (F.P.S. no. 594610) who was acting as assistant to Gagnon at the time. They felt that they could obtain favours from Laporte if the Liberals won. They were hoping a lot that Laporte could become Minister of Justice. At the time, with the aim of obtaining financial contributions for the campaign, Gagnon and especially Cote worked hard to assure them that there was a good chance that would happen.

"After the victory, they were very upset when Laporte became Minister of Labour and Immigration instead of Justice. In any case they were assured, particularly by Cote, that they wouldn't have any trouble with the new Justice Minister, Jerome Choquette."

They complained, however, that their operations were being harassed by police. They asked Gagnon to intercede with Laporte and get him to do something to discontinue police raids on various cabarets in Montreal.

That report came less than a month before the October crisis, during which Laporte died.

There are numerous other reports about meetings concerning Pierre Laporte's political financing. One dated Jan. 29, 1970 says that Di Iorio and D'Asti were particularly interested in establishing political contacts that would ensure them and "the organization" an inside track on future casino operations in the province.

Another report, written on August 12, 1971, says that Di Iorio and another individual, believed to be Cote, met to transmit the organization's grievances. The report says that the individual was acting now as intermediary for Paul Desrochers, Premier Bourassa's special counsellor, right-hand man and eminence grise, all rolled up in one.

A further RCMP report, on April 4 of this year, says that D'Asti's wife met with various members of the underworld and with Jean-Jacques Cote, who still works for the Liberals, to raise bail for her husband who was being held on heroin charges in New York.

This is only the tip of the iceberg, according to many sources. Laporte had long been known as "Monsieur dix pour cent" (Mr. ten per cent), a reference to the well-known charges against him in 1962 that he gained ten per cent in a deal involving government purchase of tractors. While he was Labour Minister, certain Montreal bar owners had to go through him to get bar licences and other favours. (Today, it is understood that the best way to get a liquor licence in Montreal is to hire the law firm of Geoffrion and Prud'homme.)

Even with the facts now available, it is difficult to get a complete picture of Laporte's relationship with the underworld, but it is known that Premier Bourassa had ample proof such a relationship existed before he appointed him to the Cabinet.

Quebec Police Force sources say that they several times informed Premier Bourassa and his special counsellor Paul Desrochers that there was evidence linking at least two cabinet ministers, including Laporte, two Liberal MNAs, three of the party's principal organizers and at least two judges with the underworld. In addition, CBC reporter Frank Roach has said he brought an informer to Premier Bourassa's home two weeks before the election to tell a similar story.

Laporte's motives for getting involved with such disreputable figures are not clear. But in one bizarre attempt to clear his name, the provincial Liberals claimed he died leaving \$150,000 in unpaid debts, mostly as a result of his unsuccessful

leadership bid. The party says it assumed these debts after his death. To whom he owed the money is not explained.

The web of suspicion and intrigue surrounding the affair is complicated by the fact that much of the evidence seems unrelated. There are inevitably wide gaps in the story. Any attempt to view the whole picture requires a look at a peculiar aspect of L'Affaire Saulnier-Laporte involving Roland Lamothe, an ex-Montreal policeman who has been identified as being close to the underworld.

According to a confidential 971-page report prepared for Justice Minister Choquette by a six-man Montreal police investigating team headed by Deputy Director Andre Guay, Lamothe plays a key role as a go-between for the Mafia and the police.



It is interesting to note that while Choquette asked for a report on Lamothe, the six-man investigating team was not allowed to hear the tapes and other evidence involved in the Operation Vegas case, implicating Pierre Laporte, even though Lamothe figures prominently in many of the tapes. The new Montreal Police Director, Rene Daigneault, later said he told the investigators they were considered "security risks."

At any rate, Deputy Director Guay and his men delivered their 971-page report with the recommendation that the Saulnier Inquiry be reopened before the Quebec Police Commission to force "the highest political and police authorities" to explain why they hid important information during the original Saulnier probe. In early August, Choquette refused to reopen the inquiry but did suggest to the Police Commission that Roland Lamothe, be called before the crime probe when it started again.

Shortly after this was leaked to the newspaper La Presse, Deputy Director Guay was relieved of his duties and "forced" to go on vacation. There is some fear the same fate awaits him as befell Pacificque Plante, the crime buster of the fifties, who helped then-reformer Jean Drapeau into power. Plante ended up living in Mexico, a man who took on the Mafia and lost.

Shortly after Guay was sent on vacation in early August, the tapes he wasn't allowed to hear were leaked to Le Devoir's Jean-Pierre Charbonneau (victim of an assassination attempt, he is now back at his muckraking work).

The tapes contain telephone conversations between Lamothe, nicknamed "the Frenchman", and Saulnier a few weeks after the latter was named police chief. In the tapes Saulnier relates to Lamothe how he is going to take care of the Morality Squad raids against underworld-operated cabarets and bars.

Earlier Vegas tapes include conversations among various members of the Mafia expressing delight on hearing that Saulnier was to be the new police chief.

The members of the squad - from the RCMP, Quebec Police Force and the Montreal Police - used up miles of tapes and filled thousands of dossiers in their various investigations. Their targets included Liberal Civil Service Minister Oswald Parent, in an effort to gather

information on government contracts involving Italian-made municipal garbage incinerators; Gerry Snyder, member of the Montreal Executive Committee, to gather information involving bars and other concessions at Man and His World and at Expo 67; and Mayor Jean Drapeau. Drapeau has been bitterly opposed to the Crime Commission Inquiry, claiming it would accomplish nothing.

If L'Affaire Saulnier-Laporte seems curious, it gets even curiouse when used as the backdrop to the 1970 October crisis. If the story leaves a lot of ends untied, it also unties a lot of ends that seemed secure a short time ago. Suspicions aroused at the time of the October crisis lay dormant until recently; leads and obvious inconsistencies were left ignored in the seemingly logical, straightforward "official" version of who did what to whom.

Recent investigations, particularly that carried out by the Toronto Star's Ronald Lebel and Robert McKenzie, have poked a lot of holes in the "official" version. The Last Post and others have gained new information, raising new questions.

In Quebec today, theories and hypotheses about the October crisis - especially the Laporte kidnapping and death - are being discussed in much the same way that half the world spent analysing the Kennedy assassination. Like any other public discussion of mysteries and alleged conspiracies, much of the theorizing remains highly imaginative and improbably. Nevertheless, there is enough information to cast serious doubt on the "official" version.

James Cross, the British Trade Commissioner, was kidnapped by the FLO Liberation cell on Oct. 5, 1970. Pierre Laporte was kidnapped by the FLO's Chenier-Financement cell on Oct. 10 at 6:18 p.m., minutes after Justice Minister Choquette announced he was refusing all Liberation cell ransom demands. The War Measures Act was invoked at 4:00 in the morning, Friday the 16th. The next evening, Saturday the 17th, Pierre Laporte's body was found in the trunk of the car in which he was kidnapped.

Prior to the October crisis, in February 1970, police had uncovered a plot to kidnap the Israeli consul in Montreal. Pierre Marcil and Jacques Lancot were arrested in connection with this plot and then released on bail. Then during the summer, police broke up a plot to kidnap the American consul. In a raid on a country house north of Montreal, mimeographed copies were found of what eventually was read on TV as the FLO manifesto. Also found were guns, some dynamite and \$28,000 in cash from a credit union robbery. Three men, Francis Lancot (brother of Jacques), Andre Roy and Claude Morency, were arraigned on a total of 44 charges.

During this investigation several other people were detained, one of whom was asked if he knew the "house on Armstrong Street" in St-Hubert on Montreal's South Shore - the house where Pierre Laporte was eventually held prisoner. Another suspect has been followed to Armstrong Street, to a house rented by Paul Rose, not far from where Pierre Laporte lived.

Paul Rose, who had appeared in court 17 times in the two previous years, the latest being in September 1970, was known to the police. They knew also that he was connected with Jacques Lancot, and on the run. Prior to the Laporte kidnapping, Mrs. Cross had picked out Jacques Lancot as one of her husband's kidnappers.

Within 48 hours of Laporte's kidnapping Montreal police say - and this has been confirmed by Montreal's official

legal adviser, Michel Cote - they had linked Paul Rose with it. A check of the kidnap car's licence plate revealed that Rose, a known political activist, had once been stopped in that car for a traffic violation. An early FLO communique carried one of his fingerprints.

The Wednesday preceding the Laporte kidnapping, numerous people connected with the Maison des Pecheurs, a youth hostel in the Gaspé directed by Paul Rose, were questioned on the whereabouts of Rose.

Police admit they had been tailing Rose in the time between Laporte's kidnapping and his death. They say they picked up his trail in downtown Montreal but lost it on October 13 when he went in a house and never came out (he went out the back door). Senior police officials told the Toronto Star they wanted to arrest Rose, but were blocked by a political decision of the Quebec Cabinet.

Close friends of Pierre Laporte have said they figured out a code from his letter to Premier Bourassa, indicating the general location where he was being held, east of Charles Le Moyne hospital on the South Shore. They were rebuffed when they tried to get action taken on it. The RCMP evidently also cracked the code, since they searched the hospital from top to bottom. Contrary to general belief, the three police forces didn't work well together. Montreal police were told by the Quebec government to concentrate on the Cross kidnapping and to leave the Laporte affair to the provincial police.

Police raided and searched homes all over the city, but nobody looked on Armstrong Street. Liberal Party Whip Louis-Philippe Lacroix, a very close associate of Laporte, says that one Laporte letter, never published, refers to Laporte as being Bourassa's "bras fort". But the correct expression in French is "bras droit"; bras fort means "strong arm" - as in Armstrong Street.

In one of his letters, Laporte referred to the Commission des Accidents du Travail, using the abbreviation CAT. Curiously, Laporte's entourage took this to be a reference to a bar called The Cat's Den in west end Montreal, a gathering place for small-time hoods and underworld figures. It's revealing that they would think in those terms.

Meanwhile, various groups, agencies and cabinets were settling into hard-line and soft-line positions, those who would brook no truck with the kidnappers and those who wanted to save the lives of the kidnapped men.

Justice Minister Choquette took a hard line. Trois-Rivieres National Assembly Member Guy Bacon reports the following agitated exclamation by Choquette to Bourassa on coming out of a meeting: "C'est lui ou c'est moi, de toute facon Laporte est un homme fini" - It's me or it's him, in any case, Laporte is finished.



Laporte associates are convinced that, has the government been willing, the Labour Minister could have been saved.

Other sections of society were more concerned for Laporte's safety. Various members of the underworld held at least two long meetings the evening of Laporte's kidnapping. They were reported as being highly agitated, presumably since he was an important contact.

Two or three days after the kidnapping, a man identified with the FLO received a house call from another man he knew, a man who had been detained briefly by the police in connection with the summer plot to kidnap the American consul. The caller said that some people in a cabaret wanted to talk to him. He was brought to the cabaret and introduced to a member of "the organization".

The "organization man" was perturbed and said he didn't like the reference to Cotroni in the FLO manifesto (the manifesto spoke of the Simard-Cotroni election-riggers), adding that rumour had it the FLO wanted to kidnap "Mafia" leaders. He said there were FLO people in prison and that they "could easily be taken care of." The response was that nothing would be easier than to plant bombs in certain bars, and this would be far worse than police raids.

The "organization man" suggested a compromise, that the man invited to the meeting would endeavour to prevent underworld names from being mentioned in communiques and manifestos. The meeting ended on the agreement that should the compromise be accepted by FLO leaders, there would be no further contact.

Ever since the middle of the October crisis, there had been rumours that the underworld had been thinking of an attempt to rescue Laporte. Some reports state that a certain amount of money was raised as a ransom bid. Another report, naturally unconfirmed, says that an approach by one of these figures was made either to the police or the provincial government offering to rescue Laporte. These offers, according to various versions, were rebuffed.

Oddly enough, during Martha Adams' 1972 trial on charges of running a bawdy house, her lawyer, Auguste Choquette, complained that police had raided her apartment five times in the week following the kidnapping. Ms. Adams, known to have many underworld friends, was quoted as saying on leaving court that day: "I knew where he was being held in St-Hubert, but I couldn't tell. I'm not involved in politics. I couldn't say anything because I would have been killed instantly. You saw what happened to my brother." Her brother had been found dead two weeks before under an elevated expressway.

One Last Post source says that at least three high-ranking police officers, with the initials R.B., H.P., and A.L., knew where Laporte was being held.

An unidentified municipal councillor in Longueuil, in Laporte's South Shore riding, told the Toronto Star that Rose and his accomplices could have been arrested at any time. "The police on the South Shore knew those guys well," he said. "We knew where they lived, who their friends were, where they hung around and what their political activities were."

At the same time that the intensive search for Cross and Laporte was going on, reports the Lebel-McKenzie team, Laporte's kidnappers were trying to extract a confession from Laporte, a sort of "magna carta of corruption" in Quebec.

Paul Rose was in a good position to interrogate Laporte since he grew up in Chambly county, the Labour Minister's constituency. He knew of patronage charges concerning the construction of Charles Le Moyne hospital, the names of local Liberal contractors and liquor permit holders, and which Liberal organizers were reputed to have engaged in dubious activities.

According to sources who are able to piece some of the details together, Pierre Laporte finally resigned himself to the fact that the government was not prepared to negotiate his release, and apparently agreed to dictate a confession.

What happened afterwards has never been made clear. However, it is known that Laporte attempted to escape through a window, suffering severe cuts. Paul Rose was convicted of his murder on the basis of an unsigned statement, saying Laporte was strangled with a small chain holding a religious medal. Rose and his defence adviser Robert Lemieux deny the statement and maintain that Rose left Armstrong Street on the 13th (to be followed by police) and never returned. Rose was tried and convicted in absentia, having been expelled from the court for insulting the judge while conducting his own defence. His brother Jacques was acquitted on a similar charge. Francis Simard was also convicted of murder and Bernard Lortie was convicted of kidnapping.

On Saturday, October 17, the FLO sent out a communique written by Paul RoseRose announcing that Pierre Laporte had been "executed" at 6:18 p.m., exactly one week after he was kidnapped. Strangely, the communique was signed by



the "Dieppe Royal 22e" cell of the FLO, a group which has never been explained. (The Royal 22nd never served at Dieppe.)

"To understand the significance of Dieppe-Royal 22nd," Robert Lemieux said recently, "one has to go back to the last war. Montgomery described it [Dieppe] not as an ordinary raid or landing, but as a ruse, to show the occupied French we were the valiant defenders of liberty. The Dieppe landing was a sacrifice, a bloodbath, a propaganda enterprise."

He and Jacques Rose, out on bail, decline to elaborate, saying Paul Rose will explain if and when he gets a new trial.

The Toronto Star has reported that the first police search group to enter the Armstrong Street house was accompanied by man described as being neither a police nor military official. Laporte's friends claim he was a political adviser of Premier Bourassa. At the time police said that, among other things, unfinished FLO communiques were found in the house. No one knows what happened to these.

There are many perplexing questions surrounding the Laporte case, and none so perplexing as the events surrounding his death. There has never been a clear-cut explanation of it, and it is this that has given rise to the greatest amount of speculation in Quebec.

The fact that Laporte's body was found with a pillow under his head has prompted some to say he was alive when placed in the car trunk. Quebec-Presse, the left-wing weekly, speculates that his death was accidental, and he was perhaps killed in another escape attempt.

One of the persistent theories is that another group, other than the Rose cell, had a hand in his death. There is some indication, for example, that the Liberation cell, in close contact with the Chenier cell, knew in advance of his death. These theories are usually based on the fact that it seems certain that three of the four people named in the Chenier cell - the two Roses and Bernard Lortie - were not present during the last days on Armstrong Street. Thus, it is possible that another group or individual gained control of Laporte.

One of these theories, for example, is based on information-known to be in police files-about a rather dubious character of Belgian origin known as 'G', who was obsessed with the Dieppe raid. In fact, he was once arrested in Dieppe for buying a wreath with an N.S.F. cheque-a criminal offense in France. He used to carry a garotte in his pocket which he played with in the manner of Greek worry beads. One of his former associates from the Soty Shore suspected him of being an underworld "contract" man.

Other theories concern suspicions that the FLO was infiltrated by agents, if not agents provocateurs.

Dr. Jacques Ferron, who negotiated the Rose brothers' surrender to the police, has in Le Devoir virtually accused Jacques Lancot of being an agent provocateur. Investigations of this are now being carried out.

But one of the most disturbing theories, shared by many of Laporte's former associates, is that the Quebec government wrote off Pierre Laporte. It is felt that Laporte, alive, represented a potentially great source of embarrassment to the provincial Liberals. Dead, he was a martyr for Confederation and a distinct political asset. Laporte's friends point out with bitterness that no reward was offered in the Cross-Laporte kidnappings until late in October.

Whether any of these theories are correct is still a matter for conjecture. But the fact remains that the "official" version of the affair has the air of a whitewash.

In the mire of uncertainties and rumours, there are still a few statements that can be made with assurance:

The whole truth about the Laporte kidnapping is not known, and is only beginning to surface.

One reason for this is a cover-up attempt to prevent the exposure of high-level corruption and links with organized crime.

High political and police authorities have done everything they could to make this cover-up work.

Premier Bourassa's disastrous weakness as a leader and inability to control his party have let to the Quebec Liberal government's becoming a nest of corruption and seamy relationships, probably unparalleled since the worst days of the Duplessis and Taschereau regimes.

The same government that through men like Paul Desrochers and former Premier Jean Lesage arranges huge subsidies for multinational corporations maintains close ties with the most corrupt elements in the province. Taking both together, the Bourassa government is emerging as one of the sorriest chapters in recent Quebec history.





# BEHIND HAZY EYES

Dear Reader,

While thumbing through the NEW YORKER one day, I wondered how such a magazine was organized. After a lengthy ponder or two, I decided that I was thinking too big and that the answer lay in our own literary supplement, BEHIND HAZY EYES. You may be interested in the way we and the NEW YORKER work things; so here's what happens.

Roquefort, a freshman, is inspired one night after watching 'STARLOST' (on TV, Friday nights) and writes a science-fiction story almost as corny and illiterate as the one on the tube. He slips it into Marg Bezanson's copy box in the Gazette office, in hopes of raising his English grade (he wrote the science-fiction story instead of completing a paper on Henry IV, Part One for Dr. Spratt). The Gazette Staff, at one of its weekly gatherings in the Graywood, removes Roquefort's story and reads it (the beginning, anyway), and...Roquefort tries again when he is in his freshman make-up year two years later. This story is a little better (it's about fall-out shelters and nasty bombs) and catches the fancy of the staff. It is considered. Considerations are subject to change. The deadline draws near, and with it comes the usual wave of hasty submissions- some far better than Roquefort's. The collection of considerations is then thinned down to only the best. The next year finds Roquefort trying again. He is not quite as illiterate as he used to be and turns in a poem (when he ought to be writing a paper on Auden for Dr. Fraser). It is pretty good and makes it to the category of considered considerations. It is just about to be sent off to the printers when it is vetoed for being too risqué. Roquefort learns from his mistakes and, now being an intellectual senior, writes a good book review. By now he's the editor of the Gazette; so it would not have mattered if it had been a bad book review. The book review has to be read by the rest of the staff. After a few belts in the Graywood, one staff member who has read the book, disagrees on a point or two, and writes his changes in the margin. The next member makes a correction in Roquefort's account of the plot. After this rather thorough proof-reading, the story goes to the printer. The printer, unfortunately, has also read the book and thinks Roquefort is all wrong about the symbolism; so he slips in a metaphor or two between the lines. The printer's copy then goes back to the staff for final reading. After re-reading his book review, Roquefort asks who wrote it. The other members don't know; so it goes into the Gazette anonymously. Poor Roquefort. Now you know where all your submissions go.

Thanking you,

J. Crull

P.S. IF YOU HAVE ANY CONTRIBUTIONS, DROP THEM OFF IN THE GAZETTE OFFICE LOCATED ON THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE S.U.B.

For this edition, we can thank J.C.Jr. for coming up with the poem and two stories despite his glazed cornea and Van Mensing for his excellent critique.





## BEHIND HAZY EYES (cont.)



Israel Perez, the Athlete of the Year and first man on the U.S. Olympic Decathlon Team, was killed in an automobile accident two weeks prior to the Olympics in Montreal. The United States had been relying on Israel to help win the Olympics for his country and bring her out of the low ebb she had been suffering the past years. Due to the Nixon Administration, the Russians had been outdoing the Americans in everything from winning the last Olympics to sending the first man to Mars. The Montreal Olympics would certainly be a critical one for the United States' prestige, especially with '76 being her 200th anniversary.

Israel Perez had been an outstanding young man as well as an athlete. He was intelligent, well-liked, and also very religious. These qualities helped him obtain scholarships while at Choate and Yale. Therefore, Israel went immediately to heaven after his untimely death. Realizing the desperate position in which he had left his nation, since there was no replacement for him, Israel, like a true blue Choatie, decided to have a talk with God.

After walking into God's headquarters, Israel spoke first. "Hello God."

"Good morning, Israel," replied his Maker. "What is it you want?"

"I have a rather unusual request," he said nervously. "I'm sure You realize that the Olympic Games start in two weeks."

"Yes, go on," answered the Omnipotent.

"I thought that since it was necessary for the United States to win the Olympics, and since the decathlon is the largest event in the Olympics, involving almost one fourth of the total points, that. . ."

"That you would like to return to earth and compete in the Olympics for your country, because there is no replacement for you."

"Exactly, but how did You know, God?"

"It's just a little trick of Mine. Now listen to me, Israel. I've been thinking this over Myself, and I feel that it is highly irregular, yet it is necessary. The Free World must not lose domination over the Communists. I've already made the arrangements for your return to earth. Step into My private office, and I'll tell them to you.

After a moderately short meeting, God and Israel came out of the office, Each/each with a confident look on His/his face.

"Remember Israel, don't tell anyone where you are from. We cannot afford any bad publicity on earth. I

can't stress the importance of this enough."

"You have my word, God. I won't tell a soul."

"Oh! One more thing, Israel."

"Yes, Sir?"

"Give'em Hell for Myself, country and Yale."

"Yes, Sir!!!"

Israel Perez arrived at the Olympic training camp under the pseudonym Freddy Muckerpucker III. After displaying his abundant ability, he was recruited by the Olympic head coach, who said he was the best track star since the immortal Israel Perez. Israel got quite a laugh from that.

Although Israel was a trustworthy person, he had one glaring fault: he couldn't keep a secret. Israel quickly became a close friend of his coach. Each time Israel and he talked, Israel thought he would burst from holding his secret. He realized that he promised the Lord that he wouldn't reveal it, but Israel knew he could hold it no longer. Finally he broke down and told the coach the whole story. The coach was appalled and promised not to divulge a word of it. He never did, either, yet God realized the grave danger and decided the mistake was too great to be overlooked.

The Olympics started; after about two and a half weeks, the Russians had secured a lead of almost two hundred points with only the two hundred fifty points in the decathlon left to be decided. The Russian decathlon entry, Laverntii Petroskalonoslovitch Kamiskerstoff, was heavily favored over the practically unknown Freddy Muckerpucker III (a running star from Deerfield and Amherst). Fritz Laus, and East German, was also a contender.

The decathlon is a ten event meet, each event being worth one hundred points. The winner of each event receives a certain number of points, the runner-up a lesser number and so on. The score after eight events was Petro (short for Petroskalonoslovitch) 368,

Muckerpucker 353, with Laus of East Germany being disqualified for unsportsmanlike conduct after earning 79 points. It was time for Israel to make his move.

Israel won the javelin throw, breaking all previous records, yet the remarkable Petro was close behind. These two titanic athletes were battling to the end. The 250 points awarded the winner rested on the outcome of the final event, the pole vault.

Each contestant was allowed three attempts. When Petro had completed his third vault, he had set a new world record of 19'10". Israel had only one more chance to beat him. He realized that his last vault would determine the fate of the world; so he set the bar at 20'.

As he started his run down the path to the bar, he could feel a new burst of energy. He felt he had unlimited strength. Israel slipped the end of the pole into the slot while running at top speed and darted upward. Up and up, over the bar and still higher. He felt that glow of triumph known only at a time like this. Then Israel looked down and realized his fate. He had overshot the sand pit and landed with a thud on the hard ground. Killed instantly!

It was a sad day for the Russians, for although Israel had died, his outstanding vault had won the decathlon and the Olympic Games for the United States and, along with that, the prestige it so sorely needed. However, it was an even sadder day for Israel, because he never again passed through those Pearly Gates. Never again would he tempt the Wrath of God.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS-** That excellent film with Claude Rains and

Robert Montgomery, and the times when hopping on the New Haven and getting juiced with all the other prepsters, exceptions being the Choaties who always climbed on with their briefcases and bundle of books. Maybe if I had studied, I might have been a Yalie too.



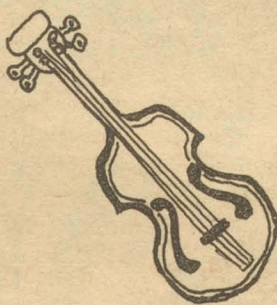
## BEHIND HAZY EYES (cont.)

The lesson had begun, the teacher come  
When Carl at last drew forth his instrument  
Out of its modern, black and shiny case.  
The violin had passed through many such  
Each up to date a while and then replaced,  
While all agreed the instrument itself  
Had only grown more beautiful and dear.  
A Frenchman made it, seventeen twenty one,  
His name unknown; no other work of his  
Is to be found, and therefore it commands  
An awesome price. Carl's father paid it, though,  
But not so much because he loved the sound  
As that it gave him pride to own and keep  
What others wished but never could acquire.  
So Carl, a thoughtless child of twelve, was given,  
For his 'careful' use, an instrument which he  
Could never use to best result - indeed,  
The lame and frenzied squeaks he could produce  
Were shameful, coming from that peerless source.  
He liked the shiny case, but could not see  
The use of what was found therein. Of course  
His father could not tell him, for he didn't  
Know, and only wished his son to 'know the arts'.  
His teacher tried to clarify this point for him,  
But Carl had never understood the man  
And did not care to, now. At any rate,  
The lesson for today - a light duet,  
Not difficult, not quick, not easy on the ears  
Of those who passed. And looking down along  
The fingerboard, Carl saw the spot where all  
The strings must meet, as at infinity,  
While carefully playing all his dotted notes  
Indifferently. Both case and violin unseen,  
The tones are vaguely heard, as in a dream,  
Across the field there, mingled with the glare  
Of noonday sun on freshly-fallen snow.

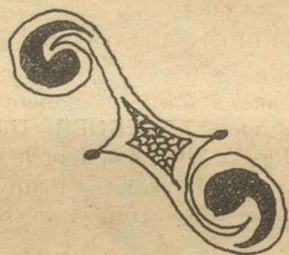
## TWO CAPRICES

## FOR A VIOLIN

## SOLO



Perpetual bowing on an ancient string  
Provokes the air with repetitious notes,  
All bitter, sharp and somehow oddly vague -  
The sound confused with thoughts it has evoked.  
This curious ancient instrument is heard,  
Both wind and string - the Autumn wind across  
The strings, or better, leaves and limbs of these:  
The dry November trees. The concert is  
Accompanied by echoes of itself  
In nebulous gray mists between the bulk  
Of sullen waters and despairing sky.  
As slowly every separate note is held  
Until the viewers neither sees nor cares.  
How counterpoint of dismal sight and sound  
Can lead an audience into hopeless gloom!  
The real is not half so worthwhile now  
As what reality can bring to bear  
Upon itself; that is, the ancient base  
On which the various senses build; that is  
True understanding - not some mental trick-  
Or call it what one will: it can't be said.  
That which is understood can never be  
Expressed, expounded, or confined in thought.  
A bow is more than just a bow, or less,  
But not the same. This makes no sense, of course,  
But why assume that truth 'makes sense'? Only  
Desisting from the search will find the prey;  
One must accept the truth, not pounce on it.  
Perpetual bowing of an anguished mind  
Repeating without end the simplest notes  
Because to hear the music in its whole  
Insists the mind reject its hallowed path,  
Insists that sound be heard as part, not all.



## ON THE SEVENTH DAY

A young boy walked down the road, following a  
white balloon with red stripes running around it. Over  
his white shirt and white pants he wore a red coat.  
The day was bright, but the road was shaded by huge  
oak trees which, like green soldiers, tall and majestic,  
stood at attention in deference to the boy and  
balloon. Whenever a shaft of sunlight pierced the  
green foliage, it touched the boy's bright head; and  
the balloon seemed to shine with a brilliant radiance.

I stopped the boy and asked him where he was  
going. He pointed to the road leading out of the  
valley and crossing the highest ridge. I thought he  
might need some food; so I gave him my basket into  
which I had placed some bread and wine. He thanked  
me with a polite bow and waved as he proceeded  
down the road. At that moment a light gust whirled  
my coat about me. I noticed that the balloon was  
undisturbed by the fitful wind. I turned and walked  
toward Reverend Feelgoode's house, where I was to  
have dinner. Just then I saw the little girl who had  
seemed very attentive during my sermon dash out of  
a house. She was wearing a white dress. Her mother  
called to her, waving a red sash, "Come, let me tie it  
on." The little girl did not hear but followed the boy  
and the balloon.

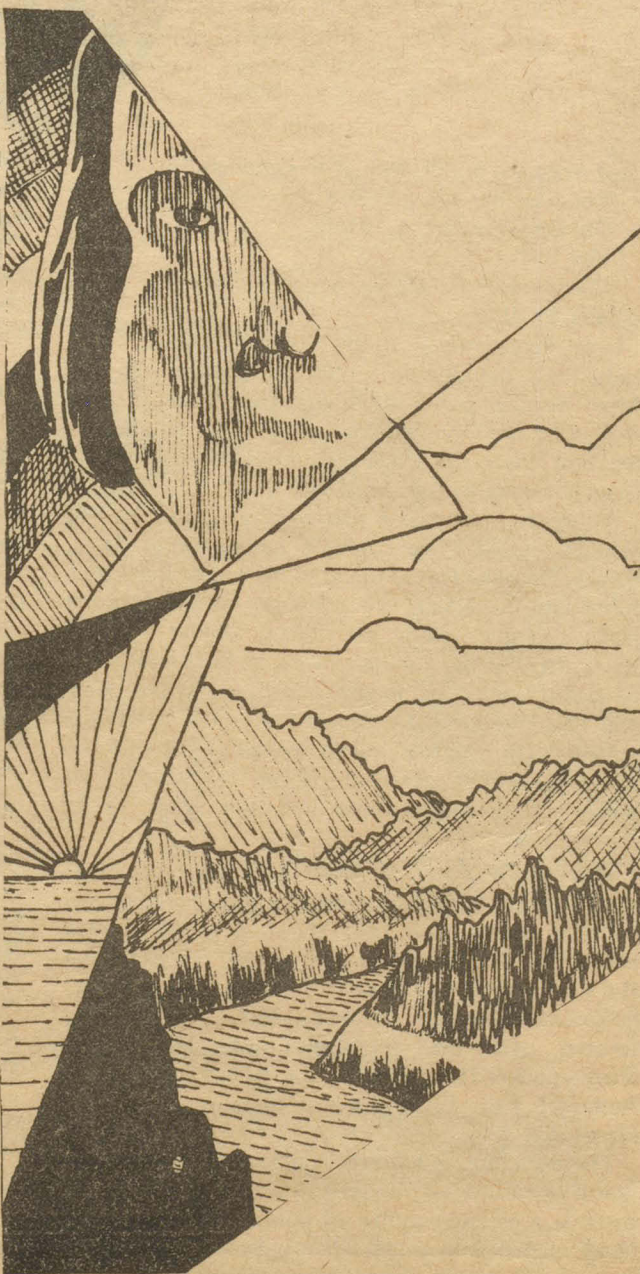
As Reverend Feelgoode greeted me, his little  
daughter darted past us saying, "I'm having supper  
with the boy and the balloon."

On the last step she tripped. Her father carried her  
into the house and put a white bandage on the red  
bruise. "Could you take me along?" he asked.

"If you were a child, you could go too, my father."  
She ran to catch up with the children who were  
following the boy and the balloon.

"Who is that boy in the red coat?" I asked the  
minister.

"The carpenter's orphan, the last one of his  
family." Reverend Feelgoode gave me a basket of  
food with his blessing, and I went on my way. As I  
passed the baker's shop, his daughter ran out, untying  
her red apron, which she put into her mother's hand.  
The little girl clapped her hands, which were covered  
with flour, as she ran after the boy and the striped  
balloon.



The mayor's children, all ready for a tour of their  
estate, watched the crowd of children. Then they laid  
aside their gloves and bags and joined the gay young  
army. They passed the last church in the village. Boys  
and girls in choir robes poured out from the building.  
The master waved his stick at them, but they began  
to sing, and all along the way they sang; all but the  
boy who led them.

When they reached the creek, the children stood  
still. Then they all sat in the grass. The baker's  
daughter gave each some bread, and they passed the  
wine among them. At last they finished, and looking  
up, they saw a wondrous sight. The balloon sailed  
over the stream, losing all its stripes. On the other  
side it waited all shining and white. A little boy in a  
red shirt tried to jump across the creek but slipped  
into the water. He thrashed about and then climbed  
out; his shirt was white as snow.

The boy in the red coat stared at the white balloon.  
Then, taking off the red coat, he hung it on a tree. He  
laid a log across the stream, then walked to the other  
side. When all the children had crossed the bridge,  
they all began to sing. I followed them as closely as I  
dared. The balloon ahead was a ball of light leading  
them out of the valley up on the steep slope. Far up  
the path I could see the children climbing the high,  
white cliffs. At the very top of the highest peak, the  
boy and the ball shone in the glory of the setting sun.  
I watched as the last child crossed over the ridge. The  
sun had disappeared, but just above the ridge a ball of  
light shone like a miniature sun. I looked back. The  
valley was dark; I could not see the village. That night  
I slept on the ridge, warm in the glow of the little  
sun. I dreamed that a carpenter's boy led all the  
children into the heavens. I could hear them singing.

On the eighth day of my journey, I welcomed the  
sun as it rose above the valley, empty and silent  
below.

**ACKNOWLEDGMENTS** - The Pied Piper, N.  
Hawthorne, The New Testament  
people being quiet for a change on Fenwick's 26th,  
and good Canadian tobacco.



## XA DIVINE AND TWO COMEDIES: THE GULBENKIAN FOUNDATION RECORDS

Reviewed by VAN MENSING

Olivier Messiaen, *Poemes pour Mi*. Felicity Palmer] BBC Symphony, c. Boulez. Sir Michael Tippett, *SONGS FOR DOV*. Robert Tear; London Sinfonietta, c. Atherton. Argo ZRG-703.

Peter Maxwell Davies, *POINTS AND DANCES FROM 'TAVERNER'*. Fires of London, c. Maxwell Davies. *SECOND FANTASIA ON JOHN TAVERNER'S 'IN NOMINE'*. New Philharmonia Orchestra, c. Groves. Argo ARG-712.

The Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation has, with these two records, initiated an ambitious project: a series of nine records devoted exclusively to 20th century music. This alone wouldn't raise any eyebrows, but the series aims at "the recording of important 20th century works that are either new or neglected." Six of the records will consist entirely of first recordings, while the other three will be reissues from EMI's (alas!) long-deleted Music/Today series. A complete listing of all the works to be released is included in the excellent brochure which accompanies the first three records.

Olivier Messiaen's *POEMES POUR MI* is available in both a voice piano and a voice/orchestra version, of which the latter is here recorded for the first time. A half-hour long song cycle, the work is dedicated to Messiaen's first wife. Any dedication is unusual for Messiaen: he is a Catholic mystic, and his music is written only "to the greater glory of God." The *POEMES* are unusual, too, in that they appear to deal with an exclusively human rite: the joys of marriage. On reading the poems and hearing the music, however, we find that there is no humanity in the marriage. It is only a dispensation of God which redounds to His glory. Whenever Messiaen encounters a problem, he decides that the answer must lie in God. The result is a music of great serenity, very slow; in fact, it is almost static. Unfortunately, there is no connection with reality here. Everything moves on a spiritual plane. The solution is too simple for the problems of the real world. In fact, it is no solution.

There is nothing inherently wrong with a religious answer to these problems. However, many people in this century cannot accept this answer as already given. A belief in God may come after much soul-searching, but before this investigation is complete, such belief is difficult to accept. If we can trace this investigation through the composer's total output, we may, by seeing what has led him to this conclusion, accept what he has to offer as a solution—at least on a limited basis. This is why Nielsen and Janacek are great composers, while Messiaen is merely interesting.



The performance here is superb; Boulez—a pupil of Messiaen—understands the music, so that we see the *POEMES* not as a series of nine songs, but as a song in nine parts. Miss Palmer's singing never obtrudes itself on our ears. She manages to retain a pure tone even in the terrifying "Eprouvante," while "Action des graces" is a rare example of vocal discretion in a colorature piece.

The B-side gives us Sir Michael Tippett's *SONGS FOR DOV*, which is neither as well-written nor as well-performed as the Messiaen. To understand these songs, we must apparently go back to Tippett's third opera, *THE KNOT GARDEN*. In this confused farrago of *The Tempest*, Wilhelm Meister, Eliot, Freud, the Pasternak, *Dov* is a homosexual poet, immature; seeking fulfillment in his relation with Mel, another immature homosexual poet. *SONGS FOR DOV* leaves him in the same world of textual/musical confusion, but without any background to support him. In theory, the *SONGS* show him becoming more mature—more human. In practice, the word-play remains childish. Eliot could handle this; Tippett cannot. There is no resolution of the jarring images; it all reads like free association. Similarly, there is no resolution of the incongruities of the music. Tippett seems obsessed with onomatopoeic reproduction of his text: when he writes "So walk that walk/Talk that talk," he gives us a blues vamp on piano and trap set, but immediately after, "The living language of our time is urban" is set to crashing percussion, making the performance sound as though it were given in a factory. If somehow Tippett were able to weld these sections together, he might be a good composer; as it is, he is hardly worth listening to. Symptomatic of his style, too, is an inability to write any sort of melody. The vocal line consists mainly of a number of aimless little figures which must be very uncomfortable for the singer. Tippett seems to think that the whole thing goes together. Perhaps it does, but *Dov's* "mature" viewpoint is a negation of all unity and beauty; to everything beautiful, he replies with an ironical "Sure, baby." In this, Tippett is not alone. He reflects the fragmentation of community in the 20th century; but for him it is not a problem, it is an ideal.

Peter Maxwell Davies is what Michael Tippett should be. He reflects the fragmentation of our time, true—notably in the film score to *The Devils*—but he also attempts to discover answers to it. All of his music is devoted to analysis of the problem. Here there are no "givens;" neither is there (as yet) a final solution. We can observe each stage of the investigation, for Maxwell Davies' works tend to cluster. One cluster surrounds the music-theatre works *EIGHT SONGS FROM A MAD KING* and *VESALI ICONES*; another surrounds the Purcell and Bull realisations; while a third (at present the largest) surrounds the opera *TAVERNER*. This includes a piece for children's chorus and orchestra, one for

## BEHINDHAZY EYES (cont.)

organ, three works for chamber ensemble, the opera, and two lengthy *FANTASIAS* (of which the longer is recorded here).

Maxwell Davies is like Tippett in the profusion of styles which his music contains. The *Taverner* works introduce genuine 16th century music, parodies of 16th century music, and avant-garde music; while other works use fox-trots and Victorian hymns. This eclecticism gives the music a timeless quality which remains rooted in human action. Maxwell Davies always attempts, through parody, to provide a background which the listener may share. Each style is used for a particular reason, and the logic is consistent throughout his oeuvre. While a certain style may be dominant at any given moment, the effect is not that of a man who is trying to be both eclectic and serious about it (This is what is so frightening about Tippett—he MEANS everything he writes.), but that of a man who knows how to subsume his eclecticism to any purpose. The effect may be humorous, or frightening, or the parody may be less obvious. The *TAVERNER* cycle is not as immediately accessible as some of the later works, but it is at least as rewarding.

Palmer]

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One of the drawbacks of such complexity is that it leads to performance problems. When the *Fires of London*—Maxwell Davies' own group—are playing, all goes well; but as soon as the *FANTASIA* begins, things rapidly degenerate. All sorts of technical difficulties appear. The first ten minutes of the work sound like an interminable blurry-edged cluster. The trumpets have difficulty with the requested range (up to high F+ concert), and the rhythmic complexities are not well-defined, particularly in the last section. Still, for those who do not have a tape of *TAVERNER*—which includes about half the *FANTASIA*—the present recording should serve as an introduction to the world of the opera.

Argo/Decca has done an admirable job of producing these two records. The surfaces are almost totally noise-free, the sound is the best available with modern recording techniques, and the packaging is both functional—the jackets have separate pockets for brochure and record—and attractive. Let us look forward to further releases in this series.

Next: Bloody wedding-music and politics in the work of Hans Werner Henze



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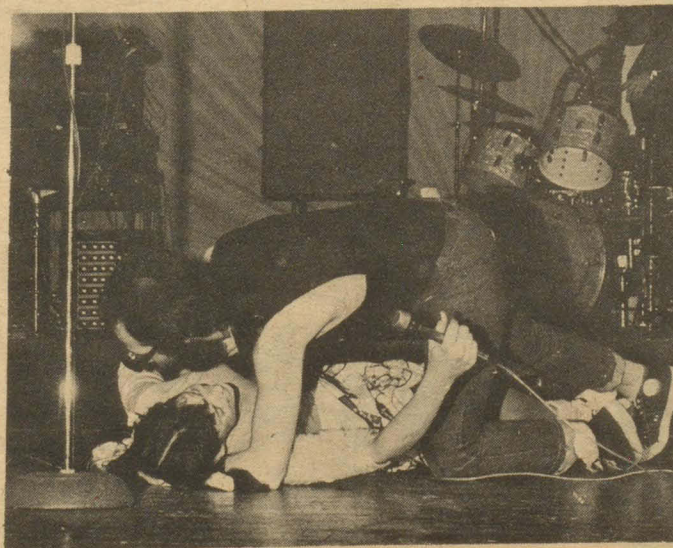
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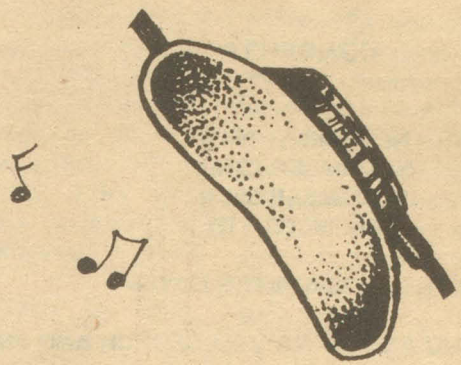
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# SOUND TRACKS



by Mark Teeham

"New York Dolls"

Mercury SRM 1-675

"The Sweet"

Bell 1125

Available at the COLLEGE SHOP.

The glitter-rock camp, with its numerous variations and artists (Alice, David Bowie, T. Rex, Slade, Lou Reed, Mott the Hoople, to name a few) has picked up a couple of newcomers in the Dolls and The Sweet. Both have debut LP's out, and comparing them reveals something about where American and English rock of this genre is at in terms of sound and influences. It also shows that this generally English phenomenon is best done, musically anyways, by the boys across the ocean. Just like you probably guessed, the Dolls come across as postured, almost artificial while The Sweet get down and get with it.

The "word" on the Dolls is that they're an exciting act on stage, with good visual effects and a sound just right for clubs. Maybe. They've been tearing up the Jungle City's lounge scene for a year or so now, but most record excess caught an earful of the group and split. Not the Mercury/Phonogram men. No, they saw something and managed to get genie Todd Rundgren to produce the Doll's first adventure on vinyl. You can't miss the cover, with 5 degenerate transvestites sprawled out on a sofa, but only one (far right) could pass for a chick. I'm still not completely decided on this thing-with that image you never can be too sure-but these guys try hard and do have potential... (just like a thousand other guys try hard and do have potential... (just like a thousand other groups).

While the first side here isn't bad, and has a few likeable tunes, Side 2 is pretty well downhill. The bulk of the Doll's material is simple, repetitive, and boring. Written mainly by lead vocalist David JoHansen, it's mostly one-dimensional with no guts. Supposedly r&r, the stuff here is more like bland-rock. As for Turd Rundgren's production, what can you say when everything comin' from your speakers is sorta mushy with a murky indistinctness to it, the rhythm section is outa sight (the bass sounds muzzled and the drums can hardly be heard), and the volume

level of the album is low, even falling off in the middle of a cut. JoHansen tries to sound like everybody, including Morrison, Jagger, J. Winter, and does a bad job of it, sounding so affected. Instrumentally, the group is merely average with no one standing out. About all you notice are the guitars that are totally unsupported by anything else.

A look at some of the track titles is like taking a tour through NYC: "Trash," "Subway Train," "Pills," "Jet Boy," "Looking For A Kiss." In the sense that the Dolls' music seems to run together so frantically (one big glob), only changing speeds now and then, you could say the LP accurately reflects what's goin' down in the Big City. Of course that's the Big Dream in microcosm. And even if you find it hard to dig out the lyrics, they are effective in places. On "Vietnamese Baby," a cut that has overtones of Alice and the Doors, with machine-gun drumming, a few key phrases ring true: "Everything connects and that ain't nowhere," "What's wrong today is wrong with you," "Now that it's over, what you gonna do, a Vietnamese Baby on your mind."

Other than "Baby," my few personal favorites include "Looking For A Kiss," with its funky beat and Hollies licks, and "Subway Train," a thankfully different, slower-paced song that features the most involved speed changes the Dolls do. "Frankenstein" could have been good, but never gets untracked and just lies there on the turntable (Edgar Winter's different tune by the same name has this beat by a mile). Hopefully, the Dolls will ripen with age, come up with more varied material, and work the production kinks out. Otherwise, they can stay in NYC on the 7th Ave. subway.

Now take the Sweet, a hard-hitting foursome from Middlesex, England (3/4) and North Wales: Brian Connolly, Andy Scott, Mick Tucker, and Steve Priest. They bring a natural, straightforward approach to their music that results in a well-anchored, full sound, with plenty of bass, pounding drums and hard-edged guitars. No compromises, no veneer to hide what isn't underneath, and NO PUT ONS! They're basically a hard r&r outfit that have come up with a decent initial LP, even if it's pretty derivative.

Most of The Sweet's recent success on this Con-

tinental has been due to two hit singles which have livened up an otherwise generally stale Top 40 scene: "Little Willy" and "Blockbuster." In fact, they're one of the few glitter/glam-rock bands to break into AM Radio with 2 successive singles over here. The only problem with the Sweet's achievements in the 45 stakes is that it has given them that old "bubblegum/bopper" tag. When you get down to it, such a label isn't deserved. On their album except for the above-named singles which are fine, only "Wig-Wam-Bam" qualifies as simple and blatantly commercial. All these cuts were penned by the outside Chinn-Chapman songwriting team, who contributed 4 of the 10 tracks here. (including, strangely enough, the album's best track).

These lads show taste in their musical borrowings: Led Zep, the Who, Small Faces, Jeff Beck, and Black Sabbath among many. Vocals seem to be their weak point, and they could use a stronger lead singer. The group knows how to pack catchy melodies and power chords into compelling 3 minute material. And the typically clear English production job helps it sound so fresh. Their only failures here are the last two cuts, "Spotlight" and "You're Not Wrong For Loving Me," where they depart from their usual tone to an acoustic rig. These songs are just weak (you can't win 'em all) and presumably next time around we'll see an improvement in this category.

Among the cuts that really make it are "New York Connection" (a hard driver with good distinctive guitar work and crisp drumming), "Done Me Wrong Alright" (shades of Black Sabbath, relentless churning beat) and "Need A Lot of Loving" (tense beat, Led Zep rocker). The ultimate raver, "Hell Raiser," lays on dynamite riffs, nice moog ripples and desperate vocals. The interplay between guitars and drums is excellent, and a volcanic eruption ends this high energy goodie on an explosive note.

Slade might have a heavier/denser sound, and though they've put out some killer singles, they seem to have gotten into that same sound rut. The Sweet are more varied, and their stuff has more of a 70's feel to it. Given some better material, they could really put it together on their next album. For now though, I'll savor the good taste of their first offering.



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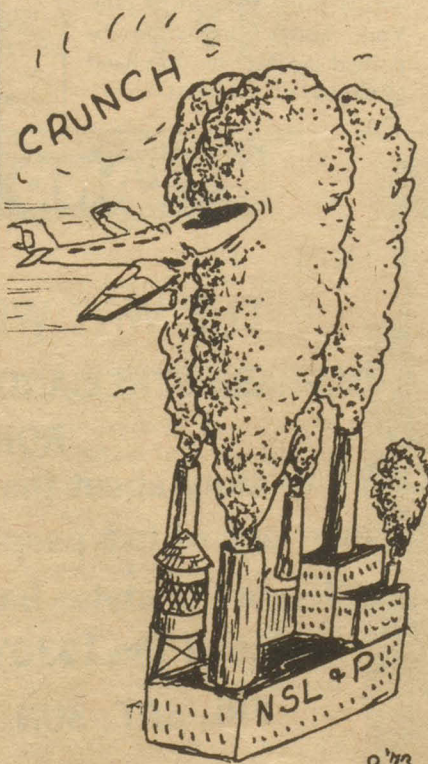
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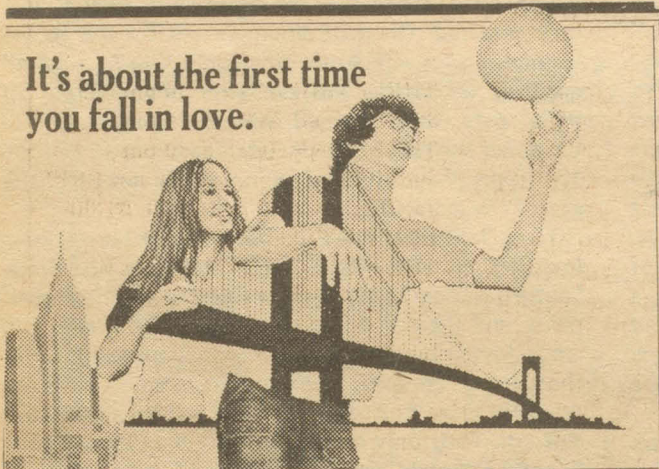
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Erich von Daniken

**Messiah comes to Halifax**

By Ken MacDougall

On Friday, November 16th, Erich von Daniken rolled his chariot into the Cohn Auditorium and proceeded to treat the over 1,000 present to an adventure (serialized, of course) of Star Trek.

That is not to say that von Daniken is a farce, because in my estimation he certainly isn't. I say this because it was obvious that he was slightly more intelligent than the people who asked him questions after his lecture.

The whole evening started off as though we were being introduced to Jesus Christ Reincarnate. Gerald Clark, retiring Communications Secretary, was the M.C., and, quite frankly, he should have stuck to communications, or got himself another script-writer. His line of the night was "and you are invited to treat this as an extra ordinary learning experience." (and no, folks, there isn't any typing error there.) Anyway, chalk up one for the Messiah.

After this arther flat beginning, von Daniken proceeded to produce a very slick, well-polished slide and lecture show. His main theme, of course, dealt with his own investigations into extra-terrestrial life one having come to visit Mother Earth.

Von Daniken began with some quotations from the ancient scriptures. He drew a particular reference to several passages which described, almost perfectly, the effects of gravity upon the human body as one attempts to escape the effects of its pull. Your body appears to be pushed against, as "the hand of God upon my chest."

Von Daniken expanded upon this point, tying into it cave and other primitive drawings around the world that show, almost without exception, men with halos about their heads, which are referred to as "gods", or "God".

He then went on to interpret several drawings from ancient temples, some of which showed in very intricate detail possible rocket sleds, complete with magnetic field driving mechanisms, which engineers admit are technically feasible, even with today's technology.

Von Daniken had some choice digs to make at the scientific community, but particularly at archaeologists. One drawing he interpreted by placing it horizontally, while an archaeologist suggested that it be interpreted vertically. That was fine with Von Daniken,

because this would just reinforce his argument. The real point he made, however, was that why should one perspective only be used when interpreting a scientific hypothesis? If the theory is to have any credibility whatever it should be able to survive from ALL perspectives.

Von Daniken's lecture was informative and enjoyable, but should have been listened to with the cautious view of a skeptic. What he stated may eventually be accepted as truth by the scientific community with condescends to his point of view at the moment. However, von Daniken may be able to increase his own credibility by taking the religious fervour from his publicity material and his lectures. His case has merit, but is being destroyed by his own zeal to convert others to his cause.

**Blood Wedding****dal. theatre's first**

Last weekend I had the opportunity of attending the Dal Theatre Department's production of the Garcia Lorca play "Blood Wedding". Although the acting was at times just a little bit sketchy, basically fine performances were put on by all. "Blood Wedding" was written as a social comment on Spain in 1936 by a young poet, Garcia Lorca, shortly before his death at the hands of the government, during the years of the revolution. It is a play packed with power and imagery, that does more to stun the audience than impress them with its subtleties.

Janet Moir gave what was probably the most powerful single performance of the

evening, as the mother losing her last son. The role I found most impressive, however, was the character of Death. This is probably due to a large degree on the lighting effects in the particular scene, for which Bob Allan must be commended, as well as the sheer power that emanated from the character, and the scene. The scene itself was probably the most impressive of the entire play, with the overwhelming visual attack of the "Half Nude Moon" awaiting the lover's death and the eerie figure of Death himself presiding.

The set was designed by Peter Perrina and the director was Graham Whitehead, and these as well as others unmentioned must be commended on the Dal Theatre's first effort of the season.

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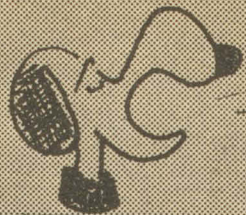
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# charley's a good man

## EVEN IN HALIFAX !

"Yesterday I was a dog. Today I am a dog. There's just so little hope for advancement." -Snoopy

By Kym Sheehy and Mark Pratt

Schulz's cartoon characters hit the stage again in "Your're a good man Charlie Brown", this time in Halifax's staid playhouse Neptune theater.

The performance, without a doubt is professional, its hard to miss when one has a cast with the years of cumulated experience in this one play. Unfortunately this professional "coolness" not only surrounds the performers but permeates the audience as well. Especially in the case of Richard Whelan who plays "Charlie Brown." Mr. Whelan is a veteran of various "Charlie Browns" from North America to the far East. He goes through his lines perfectly but with a bit of that, "here we go again attitude," that is difficult to swallow on opening night.

The backbone of the show turns out to be Snoopy the part was played with vim and vigour by Grant Cowan. I may be soft on animald but Cowan seems to have lifted his part from Schulz's daily strip. Every time Snoopy appears on stage things happen and the audience revives. One could fell they had received their money's worth with Snoopy's solo "Supper-time". If you're not the type to go into stitches you will at least have a hearty chuckle.


The remainder of the cast Michael James (Schroeder); Dorothy Poste (Lucy); Marylee Moyer (Patty) and Deni Allaire as Linus perform with the expertise expected of a professional cast. With the possible exception of Mr. Allaire who seemed to be a bit too limp wristed to fill the role of Linus.

One general criticism of the production is the style of constuming. As Charles Schulz will readily admit the whole concept of Charlie Brown is a "double entente". The intention being to amuse children with simple lines and the antics of the characters as well as the more sedate with witty understandings and obvious hidden meanings.

The non-use of readily identifiable costumes shows a lack of concern for the younger hald of the audience most of whom squirmed with boredom until their popular hero Snoopy reappeared on stage.

Special recognition must be given the musicians. Barb Spence who played wonderfully well from their orchestra pit in the side aisle.

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| Nov. 23 | OPERA      | THREE ONE ACTS 8:30 pm            |
| Nov. 24 | OPERA      | THREE ONE ACTS 8:30 pm            |
| Nov. 25 | CONCERT    | Judith Forst-Septano 3:00 pm FREE |
| Nov. 25 | FILM       | TEOREMA 8:00 pm \$1.50, \$1.00    |
| Nov. 26 | FILM       | LUDWIG 8:00 pm                    |
| Nov. 27 | OPERA FILM | THE FREISCHUTZ 7:30 pm FREE       |
| Nov. 28 | CONCERT    | VALDY 8:30, \$4.50, \$3.50        |

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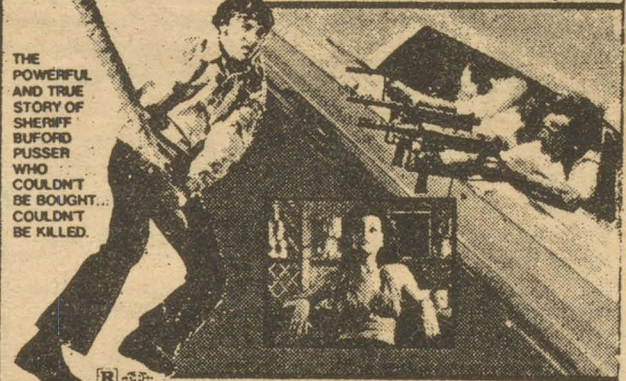
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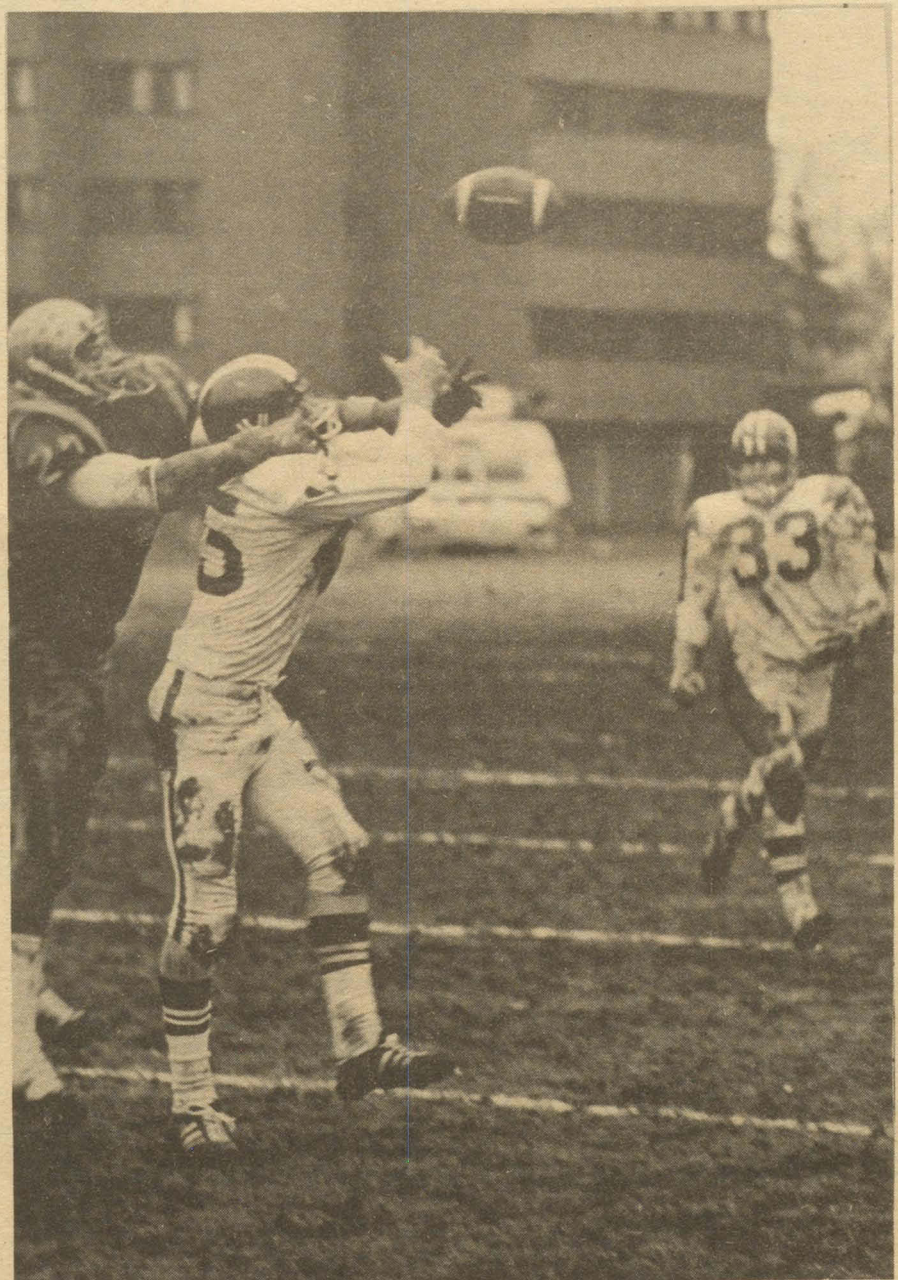
# INTRAMURAL ICEHOCKEY SCHEDULE

Sunday November 18  
 2:30 - 3:30 Law A vs Grads A  
 3:30 - 4:30 Eng B vs Sci B  
 4:30 - 5:30 P.E. A vs Med A  
 5:30 - 6:30 Law B vs Phar B  
 6:30 - 7:30 Law B vs Comm B  
 Monday November 19  
 9:00 - 10:00 Dent B vs Law B  
 10:00 - 11:00 Soc Work B vs Comm B  
 Sunday November 25  
 2:30 - 3:30 Mt. St. V B vs Law B  
 3:30 - 4:30 Dent B vs Arts B  
 4:30 - 5:30 Eng B vs Law B  
 5:30 - 6:30 Sci B vs Phar B  
 6:30 - 7:30 Law B vs Comm B  
 Monday November 26 9:00 -  
 10:00 Law A vs Med A  
 10:00 - 11:00 Grads A vs P.E. A

Sunday December 2  
 2:30 - 3:30 Law A vs P.E. A  
 3:30 - 4:30 Med A vs Grads A  
 4:30 - 5:30 Soc Work B vs Dent B  
 5:30 - 6:30 Mt. St. V. vs Arts B  
 6:30 - 7:30 Eng B vs Comm B  
 Monday December 3  
 9:00 - 10:00 Law B vs Dci B  
 10:00 - 11:00 Law B vs Phar B  
 Sunday December 9  
 2:30 - 3:30 Eng B vs Law B  
 3:30 - 4:30 Law B vs Sci B  
 4:30 - 5:30 Comm B vs Phar B  
 5:30 - 6:30 Law A vs Grads A  
 6:30 - 7:30 P.E. A vs Meds A  
 Monday December 10  
 9:00 - 10:00 Mt St. V. B vs S.W. B  
 10:00 - 11:00 Law B vs Arts B

CHRISTMAS BREAK  
 Sunday January 6  
 2:30 - 3:30 Dent B vs Mt. St. V. B  
 3:30 - 4:30 S.W. B vs Law B  
 4:30 - 5:30 Eng B vs Phar B  
 5:30 - 6:30 Law B vs Law B  
 6:30 - 7:30 Sci B vs Com B  
 Monday January 7  
 9:00 - 10:00 Law A vs Med A  
 10:00 - 11:00 Grads A vs P.E. A  
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## DALHOUSIE HOCKEY

The Tiger hockey club are off to a show start this season dropping their home-ice opener 3-2 to a determined Acadia squad. The Tigers out in front 2-0 saw their lead fade and vanish by the end of the second. The axemen scored once more in the third and held on for the win. Bath teams showed early season mistakes but on the whole the action was fast and exciting.

Friday night's game against the powerful St. Mary's Huskies found the team once again on the short end of a

7-2 score. The game was marred by a wild brawl that delayed the game for nearly a half hour. One can only wonder if this sort of thing might be the result of some of the rather naive rules that the AIAA has adopted, especially the particular rule that supposedly suspends the players for dropping their gloves & fighting. This leads to a lot of highly dangerous "stick-work" which in turn of course leads to retaliation. The league will have to take a good long look at this kind of behavior, its sure not hockey.

## Skating

The Nova Scotia Amateru Speedskating Association has embarked upon a program of developing athletes interested in this area of sport for the 76 Olympics. This recently formed group have exciting plans in the works and invite all those interested in this area, with or without experience, to join in. In addition to competitors, the association is also anxious to develop coaches, managers and officials. Anyone interested should write to P.O. Box 3010 Postal Station South, Halifax, or at the University contact Lorraine Stevens at Shirriff Hall.



# Saint Mary's squawks

## THEM

by Joel Fournier

The Basketball Team lost their opener to the reigning national champions, St. Mary's Huskies. I wasn't at the game, but judging from Tom Peter's write-up in the Chronicle Herald it seems that the contest has generated some controversy. S.M.U. Coach, Brian Heaney unleashed a verbal attack against the rough play of the Tigers, the like of which rivaled anything heard before in these parts. Sample quotes - "I thought we got butchered to death" and "Dal brutalized our club and I think they are a bunch of cattle". Could it be that Heaney was serious? Perhaps he just didn't want Al Keith

the football coach, to get more publicity than himself - for those who didn't know Keith recently attacked the C.F.L.'s scouting system for failing to take enough interest in Canadian players. Keith's comments were justified, the practice of C.F.L. teams speaks for itself. What remains to be seen is whether Heaney's remarks were of any substance or whether he was trying to generate some exciting copy for reporter Peters?

This is not the first time that this particular staff writer (Tom Peters) has commented in this way. It seems to me that its time for the other side to be heard. How about it Tom, before you print the kind of verbal vituperation that Coach Heaney spewed forth, why not fet

both sides of the story.

I hope this comment is not interpreted as mitigating S.M.U.'s victory. It is not meant to. It's obvious to all that St. Mary's have a great team and that they no doubt deserved the win. But to print a one-sided attack without asking for the comments from the opposing coach has to be in my opinion poor reporting.

If the conduct of the Dal players was as bad as Heaney asserts, then the proper place to bring it up would be with the A.I.A.A. Basketball Commission. Contrary to what Coach Heaney would like to believe this league should not be operated like the professionals, and comments of this type, while expected at that level, have no place at the universities.

This type of vicious assault can certainly do nothing to promote the future of basketball in the Maritimes and can only lead to a weaker structure in the future. How about a little thought coaches before you jump off the deep end! Forget the cheap sensationalism.

## US

by Joel Fournier

The Dal Basketball Tigers, rebounding from an opening game loss to the Huskies, came off the bench Saturday night to blast the St. F.X. squad 94-63. Tiger coach Al Yarr was especially pleased with his team's performance and commented that "everything worked perfectly for

this time of year." Perhaps the team was motivated by the remarks made on Friday by S.M.U. coach Brian Heaney who call the Dal team "cattle" and "butchers".

Asked to comment on the subject coach Yarr stated the he didn't wish to dignify Heaney's remarks with a rebuttal, but did say that the evidence of what went on during the game was on video and the tapes were available to anyone to judge for themselves just what went on.

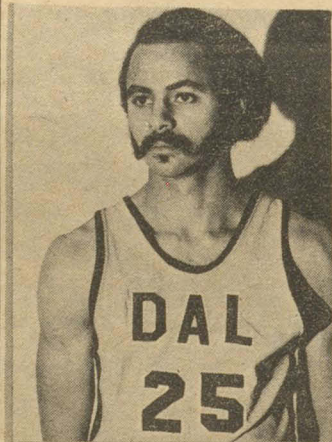
Don't miss the big game on Friday night that has a powerful, revamped Mt. A. team visiting at the Dal gym at 8:00 pm. On Sat. afternoon at 2:00 P.E.I. unable to find the range so for this year will be attempting to improve their record at Dal's expense.

## Yeah! Them!

Congratulations are in order to the St. Mary's football team. They did a great job in defeating the highly regarded Warriors from Sir Wilfred Laurier. Good luck in the College Bowl to Al Keith and the team.



## Meet the Tigers



Bob Blount

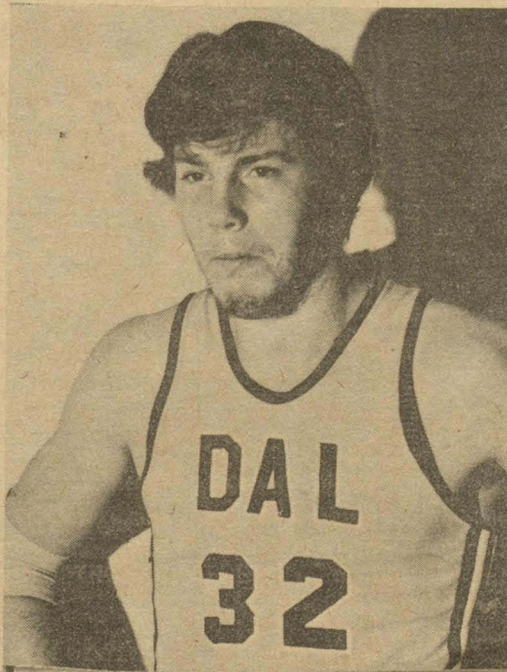


John Driscoll 5' 10" G  
Halifax N.S.

John is a St. Pats' grad who is in his second year with the club. John came to Dal as a fine shooter and is rapidly improving his ball handling and defense. He will start many games this year as the team quarterback, a position that is instrumental in the smooth operation of the team. John's dedication to the game and intelligent use of practice time should lead to significant improvement during the season. National Team coach Jack Donahue has shown an interest in this fine young player and thinks he has potential for international play. John is a second year Arts student who is still uncertain about his plans after graduation.

Bruce is a sophomore from Ridgmont H.S. in Ottawa. He started as a freshman and rapidly adjusted to the league and established himself as one of the leading rebounders in the circuit. His spirited and aggressive defensive play keys the Tigers' presses and although only in his second year is probably the most experienced player on this very young team. A good passer from the middle he is instrumental in the team's "hub offense." As his poise and skill develop he could develop into one of the most valuable players in the conference. Bruce is a second year Physical Education student who may find himself in coaching after graduation.

Bruce Cassidy 6' 3" F Ottawa  
Ont.



Keith Johnston

Apologies are in order for last week's edition that failed to include the pictures of Bob Blount and Keith Johnston. This week in addition to these two outstanding players, John Driscoll and Bruce Cassidy are also featured.

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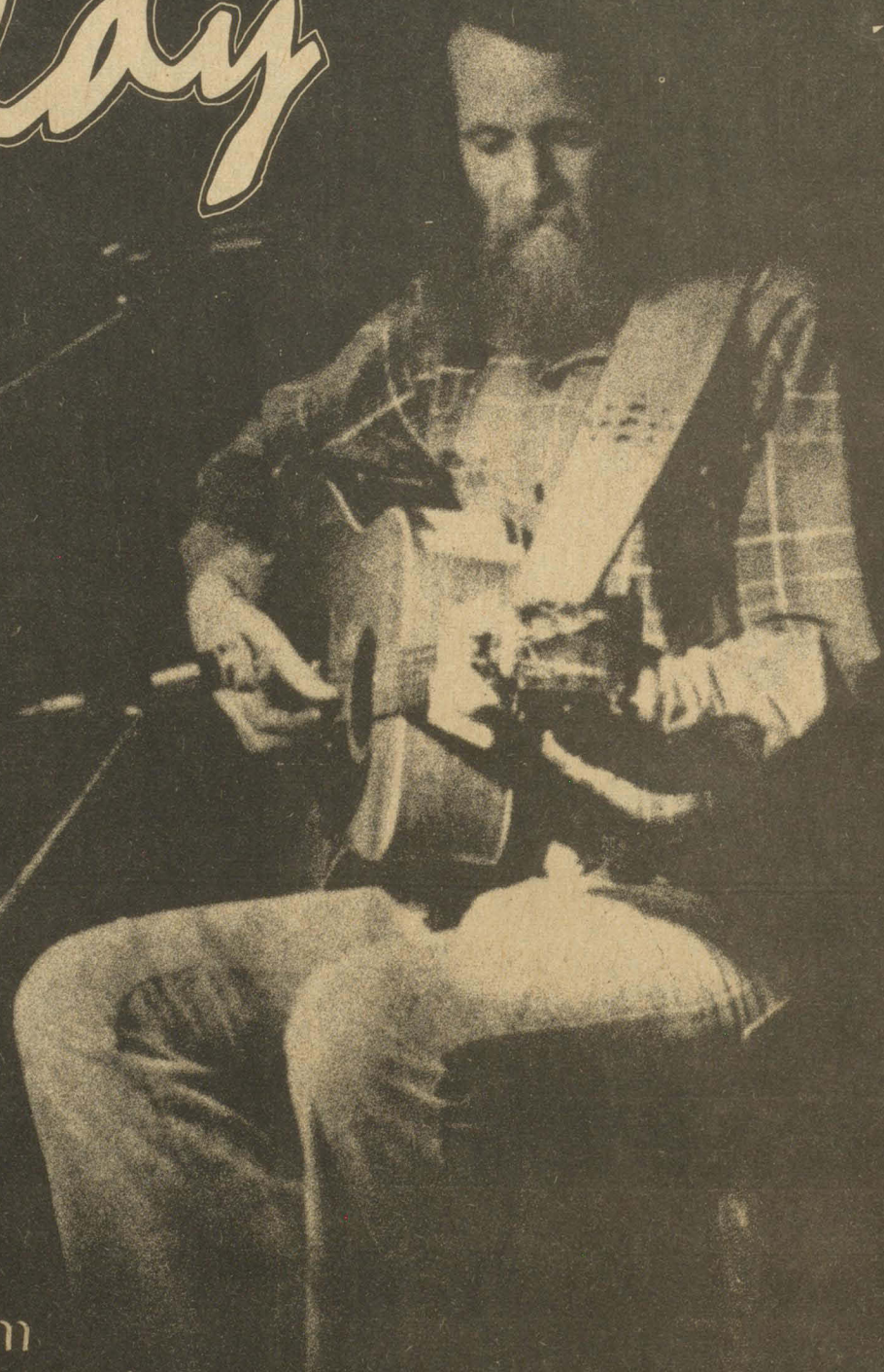
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