

Arts Society reformed by Ashworth

Parties with profs? Spanish classes conducted on visiting steamers? Students taking Russian studying in the USSR? These are examples of some of the programs projected by students at the recent Arsoc meetings, for implementation next year. Enthusiasm shown and steps being taken lately by a few interested students indicate that these ideas may materialize.

The persons referred to are those active lately in revamping the Arts Society into a useful and interesting organization, moving more towards academic pursuits than purely social functions.

The instigator of this movement is Brian "Pidge" Ashworth, the recently elected President of the society. After consulting with many students and professors, Ashworth was convinced that the largely ineffective society could be mobilized into the most active organization on campus.

With the help of a few volunteers from each faculty, he has devised a framework around which the activities will be structured. The whole society is being broken down into five separate sections: Political Science, Sociology, Psychology, History, and Languages. Representatives from each section have been investigating ways in which they can make their own section more cohesive, and thus develop more communication between students and professors.

"A primary objective is to decrease the distance between the profs and the students, and in the process, improve the communication in lectures, on exams etc. and thus make the courses more meaningful and worthwhile," said Ashworth.

"And, because the Arts Society is so large and varied, each separate faculty will develop easier if the problems and obstacles peculiar to each are worked out by those involved and interested in the different separate sections. Therefore, each section is to organize almost entirely on its own, with just guidance and co-ordination coming from the actual Arts Executive."

The interest so far has in large part been directed towards developing informal tutorial sessions, with the professors and students discussing contemporary problems or actively participating in some aspect of the course; for the Spanish Department, this may involve spending an evening with visiting Spanish ships; for the Sociologists, participating in a project relevant to the Halifax area; for the Political Scientists, sessions with politicians, diplomats, etc. - all in an informal and atmosphere as possible.

The interest sparked already indicated that the anticipated large participation will enable the sections to receive financial support from the university and council to further more adventurous and more frequent projects.

Right now, plans are being made to bring the action into full gear in September, to take advantage of fresh energy and talent frequently by-passed during orientation. Also, professors are being contacted for their co-operation and ideas on arranging the projected functions, and on participating in all the activities in order that the aims of the Arsoc Committees may be achieved.

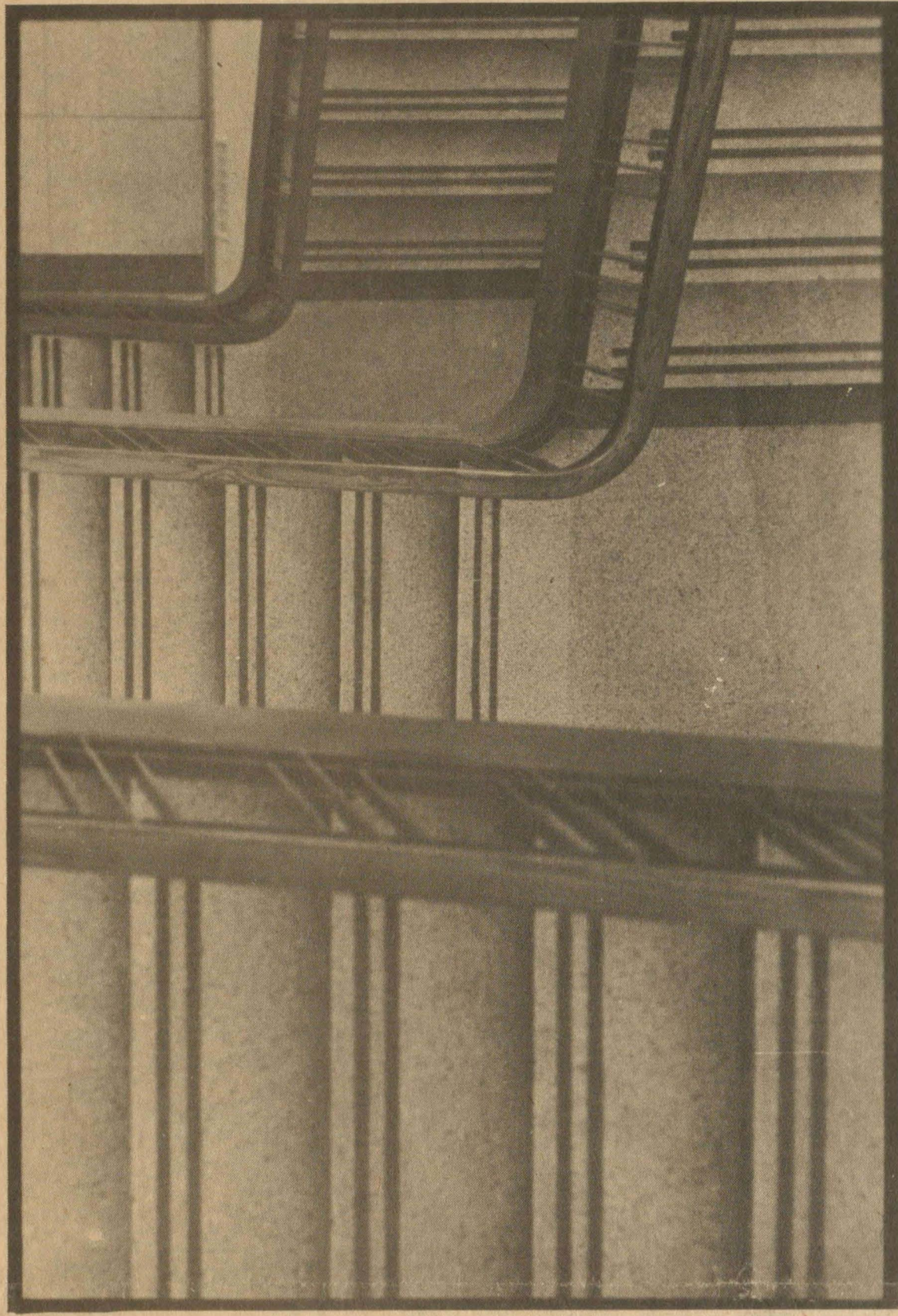


PHOTO BY BOB GRAHAM

January How Went The War?

By John Kelsey
CUP STAFF WRITER

While college newspapers editors spent January, lancing obscenities through clouds of pot smoke, the war between students and the world escalated quietly. Noisy protests erupted in only five cities, down somewhat from November's anti-Dow protest fever, but legislative battles for student senators were won in five more.

York students were told they would be allowed five seats on the senate, but the 'excitement' of preparing for the long-awaited university-wide government pushed the senate news and the protest fever into the background.

A University of Western Ontario student dramatically ascended to the board of governors, and the University of Alberta rejected a student governor. "We don't believe in student power," said U of A president Al Anderson.

Three University of B.C. student senators asked their constituents if they could quit because they weren't getting anywhere, and the University of Calgary's academic president did quit because he couldn't talk to his board.

The most visible battle fronts last month were in Quebec City and Waterloo. At Waterloo Lutheran, the university fired two professors, George Haggart and Gray Taylor. Both were good teachers, but both were loudly critical of the university and its administration.

Four hundred students retaliated with a class boycott and a day-long teach-in January 17, but the student council backed down and refused to support the action. The Canadian Association of University Teachers is investigating, nobody's been rehired, and the issue is in for several month stall.

QUEBECOIS STARVE - WE GET MILLIONS
But a week later, 1,000 Quebecois students traveled to Quebec City to demonstrate outside the legislature.

Grievance? Government channels had held 33,000 of 68,000 student loan applications in red tape masses, causing starvation on the campuses. The minister promised to speed it up, but Union Generale des Etudiants de Quebec leaders called it stalemate.

Ontario students rolled in the green stuff as POSAP paid out 14 million dollars in grants and loans. Sixteen hundred starving, suburban and sober York students were in at the kill.

The biggest fight of all is shaping in Saskatchewan, where premier Ross Thatcher has raised tuition fees, removed high school teachers' salary bargaining rights and assumed direct financial control of the university. Students, teachers, professors and staff are mad. As hell, it will remain just a battle of words until February 5, when the legislature reconvenes to enact Thatcher's threats. Student organizers are waiting, and organizing.

The other visible eruptions were relatively minor: engineers at the University of Toronto snowballed anti-Dow protestors, and University of Windsor students rallied for a free student press. There, the 100 who marched through the snow protested the administration-forced resignation of Lance co-editors John Lalor and Marian Johnstone. It took more rallies, a strong student council statement of support and a Canadian University Press investigation, but editor, Johnstone was reinstated and the paper's autonomy guaranteed. Lalor is still out. What started it all? A few shits, and Jerry Farber's The Student as Nigger.

Lalor's not the only editor out for obscenity -- Argosy Weekly editor Allan Rimoin was fired by the

university president January 31 after a hassle caused indirectly by the same article.

SEVENTEEN MORE STUDENT SENATORS
The tempests grow deeper when you read the article itself -- each flurry reinforces its message. The people in universities -- students and teachers -- don't control universities. Negroes in America are second-class citizens, and so are students in universities.

Excelsior printed the article last December before all the fuss in Windsor and a few Yorkites blinked their eyes a little, but there was no great outcry. Glendon college reacted positively by following up the article with a Glendon forum entitled 'Students are Niggers -- Professors are chickenshits.'

Academocratically, five campuses got a total of 17 senators. Seven are at the University of Manitoba, the largest catch to date. Dalhousie and the University of Victoria got three each, Brock got two and St. Francis Xavier got two. But St. F.X.'s aren't real -- they don't vote. One of them, council president John Gorman, profusely praised the university's liberal administration anyway.

Students also advanced on the senate committee front. Dalhousie, Memorial of Newfoundland and Waterloo all got students onto key planning committees. The total so far is 15 universities with senators or promises of senators and negotiations are now on at the University of Toronto and McGill in Montreal.

The University of B.C. got its four senators last spring. They've been there long enough to conclude the senate will never open its secret chamber, so three went to a student meeting and asked their constituents for permission to quit.

Students said no, planned a mass sit-in at the next senate for openness opened again. The explosion was slated for St. Valentine's day, but the threat has both sides talking again and it's been cancelled. The students so far remain senators. Last year's major battleground, the countrywide CUS front, enjoyed relative peace -- one in (Prince of Wales College) and none out, although York's status in CUS remains undetermined. No fees have been paid (there was no university-wide government), but CUS president Hugh Armstrong said in a telegram to York that he still considers York students in the fold.

STUDENTS: NO RIGHT TO REPRESENTATION
Simon Fraser students overwhelmingly voted solidarity with the National Liberation Front, which, in turn, is currently pounding hell out of America in Vietnam.

And everywhere the pall of pot smoke. The University of Manitoba discovered some profs smoke it. Winnipeg's good burghers blew their collective cool. Catholic Loyola of Montreal outlawed drugs of all kinds, shortly after police found 100 hippies stoned in a Montreal church. York had one 28-year-old student arrested for possession.

Finally, January bodes ill for the early blooming student activists in Ontario. A committee of university presidents meeting at Waterloo January 20 declared, "There is no such thing as a student right to representation in the university government". Academocracy leads to sham democracy, they said.

They're not the only ones catching on. Toronto Star business columnist Jack MacArthur, who talks directly to those who own Canada, warned January 30, that if student power ever gets out of control and takes over the university, students might use it for their own ends and not the country's ends. State power moves in, crushingly, he said. Believe it.

UGEQ to hold plebiscite on Quebec status

By D. JOHN LYNN
Canadian University Press

MONTREAL (CUP) -- Quebec students gallantly moved to establish a consensus on Quebec's future status last week-end (Feb. 24-25).

The third congress of l'Union Generale des Etudiants du Quebec, held last week at Sir George Williams University, voted in favor of a plebiscite in all its member-schools to determine the feelings of Quebec's students on what the French vaguely term "la question nationale."

The plebiscite will be supervised by an independent committee, which will also oversee the dissemination of information on the topic prior to the vote, and will supervise the balloting at each school on the plebiscite.

A major concession was granted English students when the National Affairs commission approved a suggestion the ballot be translated into English for the English universities. The union's official language is French, and all documents are printed in that language.

Sir George delegation head Jean Scotte, who was acclaimed to the post of vice-president of UGEQ for finances on the Bourbeau slate, pointed out the results of the plebiscite could not be binding policy on all members as this might mean the withdrawal of the 22,000 English members in the 50,000-member union.

Delegates tackled some of the union's long-standing problems, among them re-organization into regional groups, French-English member relations, internal relations, and medicare.

UGEQ lost 1,000 members, students at the province's teachers' colleges when their province-wide student union, la Federation des Etudiants-Maitres de l'Etat du Quebec (FEMEQ), withdrew from the congress Friday.

The regionalization plan, which has allowed in uncertainty for two years now, provides for representation at the Conseil Central National through regional organizations. For this purpose the six universities -- Laval, Montreal, Sherbrooke, Sir George Williams and McGill -- are considered regions in themselves.

Prior to regionalization non-university students were represented by federations -- classical college students, technical school students, teachers' college students -- and thus has direct representation at the CCN.

FEMEQ, which now finds itself with no effective power at the CCN, withdrew and plans to submit its new status to their April congress for a decision.

UGEQ almost lost an additional 1,100 students when they turned down a bid by Loyola College for university status within the union.

The congress last year granted Loyola a special constitutional privilege of representation at the CCN, but this year, when Loyola asked for a judicial review of their academic qualifications as a university, so did two other schools -- College St. Marie and Polytechnique, the engineering school associated with the Universite de Montreal.

Loyola claims it is a university academically, but the Quebec government will not recognize them as such until a second French-language university is built in Montreal. Now, they are treated as a classical college.

The delegation almost withdrew after the congress

voted to await government recognition of Loyola's university status, but it stayed on at the urging of several delegates.

The bilingual University of Ottawa also put in a bid to join the Quebec-based union but were told this would only be possible if the French students -- mostly from the Hull area -- formed a separate association from the English students. U of O is now a member of the Canadian Union of Students.

Traditional English-French problems cropped up repeatedly at the congress, often to the discomfort of many delegates who have been avoiding direct confrontation language issues since the union was formed four years ago.

Scotte surprised most delegates when he proposed UGEQ encourage the teaching of French in all English schools from grade school up, "to allow the English Quebec community to participate more effectively in the development of the Quebec society."

The motion passed unanimously and amid much shouting by the French delegates, after a Laval amendment to change 'participate' to 'integrate' died for lack of support.

Later, McGill delegate Lorne Young tried to have a motion placed on the order paper providing for use of both French and English as working languages. He failed to get the assent of the delegates to have the motion placed on the agenda.

The congress also sent off to a study committee an executive proposal for a compulsory civic service program for all Quebecers between the ages of 18 to 25.

UGEQ renewed its demand that the Company of Young Canadians stay out of Quebec, and that the Quebec government secure equivalent funds from Ottawa to finance a Compagnie des Jeunes Quebecois, a completely Quebec-based group.

For the past three years the Travailleurs Etudiants du Quebec, an offshoot of UGEQ, has been doing CYC-type work in summertime only.

The congress turned down a proposed \$1.50 per capita membership levy, settling instead for \$1.25. The executive came under heavy fire from several delegations for not providing financial statements to show where it needed the extra funds.

The universities last year kicked in an extra 50 cents per capita to wipe out a \$40,000 debt that had accumulated through the previous year. The levy for all pre-university students remained at \$1.00.

The congress also called for an immediate, complete, and universal medicare program for Quebec, to be implemented without stages. The Quebec government recently announced medicare would be implemented by stages, beginning with those most in need.

The union also formally dropped its ties with the International Student Conference (Leiden), citing the Central Intelligence Scandal of a year ago, where an elaborate network of CIA conduits was found to be funding national unions of students and the ISC, as the main reason.

This leaves UGEQ with an associate membership in the International Union of Students, which is based in Prague.

Educational reforms urged include a university of Quebec to co-ordinate all university work, democratization of higher education, open decision-making, and others.

A Nick in time saves Council

By MAUREEN PHINNEY

Nick Pittas, new Student council Arts rep, and Gazette CUP Editor, hopes to instil a new radical approach to student politics.

"I think my year on the Gazette has given me a fairly accurate perspective as to how things are done on this campus, and an insight into the things council has to tackle this year, such as student representation on faculty committees. Moreover, as a member of both organizations I feel that I will be in a better position than most to communicate council work and wishes to the Gazette and hence hopefully to the student body."

Pittas does not anticipate any problems in working with the rest of the Council. "First I have to see how council will shape up. However on many issues I see no reason why I couldn't work effectively with President Smith. And know several others on Council whose thinking is not far removed from mine."

"I have been called a campus radical. As such, I have a particular role. I think there is an undercurrent of anti-intellectualism on the Dal campus, which is in a sense more real than the pseudo-intellectualism found on many other North American campuses. Dal students are interested in issues such as the role of the university in society. But they are turned off by student leaders who do not convey what I call an earthy approach. I think Wayne Hankey's fate when he ran as Council President is indicative of this student attitudes."

"Dal Students prefer technically capable leaders who are able to subordinate their intellectualism to the accepted standards of behavior. Too many radicals have been, and are still unwilling to realize this fact of life, and as an activist, I feel that I can only be as effectively radical as the temper of the student body. At the moment, anything else would be adventurism."

"Equally important," he continued, "as a radical council member, I shall try to acquaint as many students as possible as to what is happening in other universities throughout North America." Dalhousie and Nova Scotia in general suffer from a suffocating parochialism. We are living in a revolutionary world and we cannot afford to sit back in our bourgeois ivory towers and pretend that the rest of North America and the world does not exist, and has no relevance to us here at Dalhousie.

"Ideally, as a radical, I feel the next step on this campus must be the creation of a radical movement to contest Council elections. I think the fact that the Blake and Thurrott team ran under an SDU ticket was in itself a brave start."

"Looking at Dal within the context of Canadian society, I would say that it fulfills its role satisfactorily. The university in North America is a factory using students as its raw material and producing trained agents who can perform certain necessary functions in the productive process of the country. Furthermore, Dal provides an opportunity for its members to engage in scholastic work and research. It is possible to receive a good education at this university. My complaint with this or any other bourgeois university is not so much its administration or educational methodology, but the underlying philosophy of the sort of society it serves."

"As an example of what I mean, I am not opposed to the recruitment of students on campus for their future jobs. However, I do oppose a system whereby

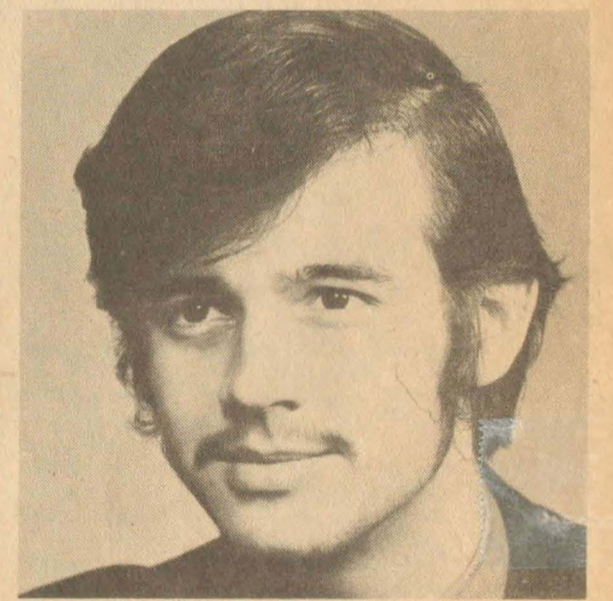


PHOTO BY DOUGLAS HILTZ

giant monopolies such as CIL can recruit students for jobs which will not in any way help the condition of men but rather serve in maximizing the profits of those who produce weapons of destruction to be used to wreck havoc on those people in the underdeveloped world who are fighting for their liberation."

"I am not saying that the actions of the military and industrial complex in its relation to the university is irrational. In our sort of society it makes obvious sense. Therefore, my argument is that one must seek a social transformation first, before there can be a qualitative change in this or any other university." "There is still room for meaningful action in the university. But student radicals should not confuse short term with long-term goals, tactics, and strategy."

For example, I feel that there are good reasons for students seeking to gain representation on Faculty Committees. This can be achieved within the present framework, however, if the university is to be a good one, and realizing that it must serve society, the qualitative change in the university will come only when we have changed the values and foundations of our society. This will never be achieved through such things as faculty or committee representation."

"Consider that the greatest deficiency of Dalhousie students is that there is very little attempt at critical evaluation of the purposes and practices of the university. Students base their complaints on a purely empirical basis with very little attempt to rationalize or analyze their reasons for the injustices that they see. Being a radical, by definition, means getting to the roots of the problem. This unwillingness to follow up empirical findings with theoretical understanding, plus action, is the reason why at the moment it is impossible to get radical action at Dalhousie. Radical action will only come about when there is increased awareness by ordinary students as to the root causes of their problems."

Student Aid Seminar at Dalhousie

The Government of Nova Scotia has asked Dalhousie to host a Seminar on Student Aid, to be sponsored by the Government of Nova Scotia.

Where - Dalhousie's Men's Residence
When - March 5, 1968, 3:30 p.m. - 9:30 p.m.
Who - Government Representatives, two student delegates from each Student Council, a representative from aid programmes of university administrations.

What - presentation by Government Representatives, dinner, evening work session.

Why - exchange of views among Government, University, and Student on student loans and other aid.

NOTICE
Come to the
STUDENT
COUNCIL
BALL
DRESS-
SEMI-FORMAL
9:00 Saturday Night
LORD NELSON
HOTEL
FINAL SOCIAL EVENT
OF THE YEAR
THIS IS WHEN
THE CAMPUS QUEEN
WILL BE CROWNED
ADMISSION FREE

The Dalhousie Gazette

CANADA'S OLDEST COLLEGE NEWSPAPER



Published by the Dalhousie Students' Union... Authorized as Second Class Mail by the Post Office Dept. Ottawa...

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Rap Brown

Must Be Set Free

Since September 18, 1967, H. Rap Brown, Chairman of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee, has been a political prisoner in New York City...

Upon examining the facts in the case of H. Rap Brown it becomes clear that the conscious intent was not to jail Brown on various false charges...

The facts in the case of H. Rap Brown are simple. On July 24, 1967, Brown spoke in Cambridge, Maryland. He left the city the same evening on his way to Washington, D.C. A while after he had left Cambridge the Pine Street Elementary School, which has a history of being burned, was burned again...

Brown learned of the warrants for his arrest, and, on the following day, arranged through his attorneys to turn himself in to the F.B.I. in New York. On July 26, Brown was leaving Washington, D.C. for New York to turn himself in, when he was arrested by the police at Washington over the F.B.I. The F.B.I. was fully cognizant of where Brown was going and for what purpose...

He was taken to a detention cell in the U.S. Post Office Building in Alexandria, Virginia, held for six hours and then released. The Federal government had decided to drop the charges of "flight from prosecution" against him.

However, when Brown walked out of the Post Office Building, he was arrested on the steps by Alexandria police, who charged him with "flight from prosecution" under a Virginia state law. The Federal Government had bowed out to let the state government do the same work, knowing that in a Southern court, there was much less chance for Brown to receive a fair hearing than in Federal Court.

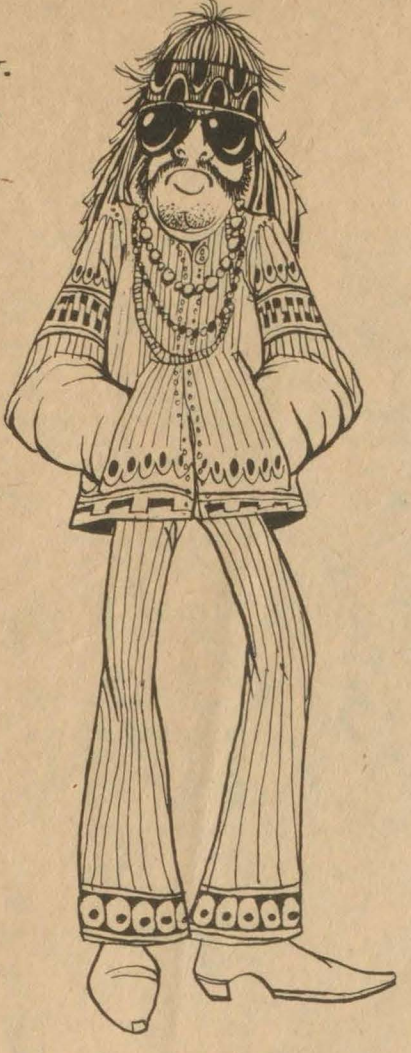
He was taken to the city jail in Alexandria, Va., and after some time was released on \$10,000 bond. Then, the Governor of Maryland asked the Governor of Virginia to extradite Brown to stand trial on the school-burning charge. The Governor of Virginia honored this request. Brown was once again in jail, but his return to Maryland was prevented through legal action taken by his attorneys. On September 18, 1967, Brown was released from jail on yet another \$10,000 bail on the condition that he would not leave the eleven counties of the Southern District of New York, except to travel to consult with one of his attorneys.

Shortly thereafter, Brown was once again arrested on a charge of carrying a weapon while under indictment, was jailed in New York City and released on \$15,000.

Canadians have tried for years to remain immune to this, and other unjust repressions in the United States. Canadians have given a blank cheque to the white power structure in the United States. We must open our eyes to these outrages, or similar tragic events will be our next import from the United States.

PARENTS...

PARENTS AREN'T CONSISTENT. TAKE MY OLD MAN. WE USED TO UNDERSTAND EACH OTHER PERFECTLY - REAL COMMUNICATION, UNTIL I GOT A LETTER WITH SOME MONEY AND HIS ADVICE TO TAKE A TRIP 'CAUSE I OWED MYSELF A BREAK 'N HE UNDERSTOOD HOW IT WAS 'CAUSE HE HAD BEEN YOUNG ONCE ETC. SO I DID WHAT HE TOLD ME 'N GOT BUSTED SO NOW HE'S YELLING ABOUT THE FAMILY NAME 'N DISOWNING ME. I DON'T GET HIM. HELL. I EVEN USED MY OWN LOAN FOR BAIL...



Salt DALHOUSIE GAZETTE

Fights Illegal Arrest H. Rap Brown on Hunger Strike

H. Rap Brown, Chairman of SNCC, is refusing to eat to protest his illegal arrest and detention by the Federal Government through its agents in the State of Louisiana. Mr. Brown was arrested on the alleged charge that he had violated the travel ban that had been imposed upon him by Federal Courts in Louisiana and Virginia. (See insert on background). This unconstitutional travel ban provided, however, that Mr. Brown was free to travel to consult with his attorneys, which is what he was doing this past weekend when he went to California to consult with Attorney William Kunstler, who is preparing a brief to present to the Supreme Court on February 26 appealing the travel ban.

Once more we see an example of honky justice violating the human rights of a black person in America. But we all know about honky justice, particularly when it is applied to SNCC and other black militant organizations.

Rap was confined under maximum security to the Parish Prison in New Orleans on Wednesday, February 21st for "violating" the travel ban, and a new charge of intimidating an FBI agent. (Now any black person knows that if the FBI will not be intimidated by the American people into telling the truth about the assassination of John F. Kennedy, it sure can't be intimidated by one man, even if that man is H. Rap Brown.) During the recess of Wednesday's hearing,

Rap called one of the Negro FBI agents a "Tom" and continued to express the hope that the agent's children would grow up to be better men than their father. The agent became visibly angry and later told the white judge that Rap had threatened his life and the lives of his children. The results were the charge of threatening a Federal agent, and Rap's being bound over to the grand jury for a hearing on the charge under a \$50,000 bond. This plus the \$50,000 bond imposed for the alleged travel ban violation brings the total ransom to \$100,000.

At this writing, Rap Brown was enroute to Richmond, Virginia for a hearing on the charge that he also violated the travel ban imposed by the state of Virginia. That hearing is scheduled to take place on Friday, February 23rd at 1 p.m. in the Post Office Building.

Simultaneous to Mr. Brown's detention, the state of Louisiana issued a warrant for the arrest of SNCC's Cleve Sellers, now in the South Carolina State Penitentiary under \$20,000 bond following his arrest during the Orangeburg Massacre. The Federal Government, through the state of Louisiana, wants Sellers extradited to stand trial on a charge of carrying concealed weapons, something that they claim he did when he was in the state more than a year ago. It is interesting to note that this charge was dropped by the state so that charges could be filed against Sellers when he refused to be inducted into the army. It should also be pointed out that both Brown and Sellers are being threatened with long jail sentences on charges concerning the possession of weapons, while in direct contradiction weapons training is being given to whites by the police in such cities as Kansas City, Mo. and Dearborn, Mich.

A Letter from Brown

Being a man is the continuing battle of one's life and one loses a bit of manhood with every stale compromise to the authority of any power in which one does not believe.

No slave should die a natural death. There is a point where caution ends and cowardice begins.

For everyday I am imprisoned I will refuse both food and water. My hunger is for the liberation of my people. My thirst is for the ending of oppression.

I am a political prisoner, jailed for my beliefs -- that Black People must be free. The Government has taken a position true to its fascist nature: Those who we cannot convert, we must silence. This government has become the enemy of Mankind.

Death can no longer alter our path to Freedom. For our people, Death has been the only known exit from slavery and oppression. We must open others.

Our will to live must no longer supercede our will to fight, for our fighting will determine if our race shall live. To desire Freedom is not enough.

We must move from resistance to aggression, from revolt to revolution.

For every Orangeburg there must be 10 Detroit. For every Max Stanford and Huey Newton, there must be 10 dead racist cops. And for every Black Death there must a Dien Bien Phu.

Brothers and Sisters, and all oppressed people, you must prepare yourself both mentally and physically, for the major confrontation is yet to come. You must fight. It is the people who in the final analysis make and determine history, not leaders or systems. The laws to govern you must be made by you.

King's Production "Flies" Successful

By RON NORMAN

When King's Dramatic Society decided to do 'The Flies' they took on a handicap and an advantage. The play is French and was obviously meant to be acted in the French declamatory style. Some speeches demand to be declaimed, and in Sartre's French they are worth declaiming. But English prose has no value to compare with the proud clarity of a good French sentence. So the translator tried other values: naturalism (les memes debandades, les lourdes courses noires dans les rues aveuglantes) becomes 'people who panic the moment they set eyes on you, and scurry to cover, like black beetles, down the glaring streets' and fine writing ('le bruit de la pluie sur les toits, les tremblements de la lumiere') becomes 'the patter of rain on housetops, the golden play of sunbeams' but he only makes the speeches more impossible.

The main tendency in dealing with this unnaturalness was toward naturalism. Actors continually tried to find a use for familiar emotions and 'personalities.' Thus, throughout the first act Orestes (Lloyd Gesner) was as ill-natured as Mike Hammer, snapping every line that seemed able to bear it, while the correct idea was cool declamatory arrogance. There was an infinitely worse example. While they are discussing her position as a scullion, Orestes and Electra begin to chuckle together as if it were all a joke. This was incredibly stupid direction. Clytemnestra (Vicki Andrews) dealt with her first speeches by screaming every fourth sentence, which made her sound like a vacillating fishwife. Phil Sorge cleverly turned the dry, pedantic Pedagogue of the French into a mauderer, and mauderer his speeches very nicely. The chief Fury (Ann Harlow) declaimed here perfectly, but then she had no temptation to be 'natural.' Bev Zannotti as Electra declaimed most intelligently, defending the unnaturalness of the language by assuming an air of exaltation and never making any effort to be commonplace. It was a pity that most of the cast lacked her solid self-confidence. A more declamatory style for the whole production would also have allowed everyone to hear it. Seated in the middle of the front row, I missed nothing; but friends seated further back said it was all a mumble. But towards the end the style of the piece began to prevail, and everyone became more declamatory.

The piece brings this advantage with it, that it is neither naturalism nor art. So long as the ideas come through a production is successful. This annoys sophisticates, people who refuse to treat any statement as if it could possibly be addressed to them but it provides a simple and reliable principle of production. But in the King's production the ideas were often obscured. Thus, when Orestes talked to his tutor about 'les hommes qui naissent engages' (oddly Englished as 'men born bespoken') he gave the impression that such a life was his heart's desire and the tutor had spoiled him for it. Actually, Orestes knows that such a life (inauthentic, though none the worse for that) is out of the question for him. There are one or two other glaring perversions of meaning I might mention. One wonders how these things might have confused someone trying to get Sartre's drift without much prior knowledge of his system.

The producer did not help by beginning his programme with a very stupid note claiming that Sartre has 'created a new interpretation of the story of Orestes and Electra.' Sartre has always had better things to do than re-tell old stories. The piece is neither a good story, nor a good play (though it is very good theatre). There is little question of building character or tension or such things. All that was required was an illustration of Sartre's ideas and a scrupulous avoidance of distractions and irrelevancies.

Having explained these things, I feel safe in declaring that for me the King's production was a success. I have rarely spent time better in a theatre. But I had read the play the day before, and I am pretty well steeped in Sartre to begin with. But what about the others? I am sure many were more or less puzzled. Sartre did not intend his play for all times and places; and though Dalhousie certainly has enough in common with occupied Paris to make the revival worth while, the producer should have tried to make a better audience by printing a long note on Sartre's relevant ideas. My version of such a note follows. I may be wrong in places, but not far wrong.

The human condition is as follows: man is abandoned in a world which has no reason for being as it is, and he has no reason for doing one thing rather than another; he is quite unreliable, his only nature is freedom. Moreover, he is surrounded by others, whose very consciousness is a cause of conflict. Men conceal these vertiginous truths from themselves by self-deceptions of various kinds. The self-deception of Aegisthus and Clytemnestra is that of the salaud (angl. bastard). They suppose an absolute system of right and wrong, but it is quite subservient to their real choice, which is power and superiority. The type is seen in many clear-eyed law students and middle class matrons. The whole bourgeois class can be said to maintain itself by such moral hectoring.

The self-deception of the Argives is remorse. Thus they avoid present anguish by attributing a higher reality to the past, and are glad to claim a nature, even an abject one. They are masochistic toward their rulers; and their imaginary God, Electra's self-deception is humanism. She denies that

human nature is evil, but chooses another kind of cowardice by insisting that it is good. In fact, it does not exist. For her, happiness is a possible goal, human beings are a sure foundation for values, and life can be beautiful. In the end she must enslave herself to God to keep her illusions. Moreover, Electra prefers the imaginary to the real, the masochistic to the existential. When her brother reveals himself, she is more interested in her fancied Orestes.

Orestes does not deceive himself. Early in the play he renounces the disengagement of youth and takes on 'the job of a man', which means adopting a principle and abiding by it without ever mistaking it for anything but one's own free choice. But the very end of the play is not obvious in its meaning. Orestes walks off with the Furies following him, thus drawing them away from the Argives. Now, it is evident that Orestes is not to be their victim necessarily but their companion. The authentic man can renounce nothing, finally, not even inauthenticity. But this would seem to mean that the Argives are not to be authentic; their remorse in being taken away for good and all. Surely this means that authenticity is only for the intellectual, but I am far from sure of this.

Lloyd Gesner was very bad as Orestes in the first act, but improved until he was quite good in the last. The longer his speeches, the better he was; each long speech seemed to help him attain a 'cool' which was quite admirable in the final scenes. He had a rapport with Electra (Bev Zannotti) which assured one of a smooth scene whenever they came together. Phil Sorge was clever as the tutor, though his semicomical style hardly helped prepare us for a drama of ideas. Bev Zannotti (Electra) spoke clearly and with intelligence and feeling. She never gave her part a superfluous or ill-judged touch of personality. Vicki Andrews, as Clytemnestra, was sadly lacking in dignity, the sine qua non of the part, but I think she was stage-frightened at first.

Someone said that Mike Selby, as Zeus, sounded as if he had marbles in his mouth, but from my position in the front row, I thought there was much to be said for him. He conveyed Zeus's sadism very well, and that was the heart of the role. As Aegisthus, Robert Hyslop was deplorable. His version of the usurper was a bully, as was right, but he was nothing else that was at all to the point. I am afraid he attempted to fill in the gaps in his conception by trying to be funny. At first, indeed, his DiEfenbakerish pomposity tickles me a little, but it would not do.

Ann Harlow was perfect as the First Fury, and was largely responsible for the surprising success of the last act. The director was obviously to blame for several stupidities; and I think I can also venture to say that he should have taken more pains and thought more carefully about the play.

Berlin's New University Takes Critical Outlook

By DAVID SALTMAN

BERLIN (CPS) -- The Paradox of being a "radical student" is that you have to belong to a university, which almost automatically makes you un-radical. At the same time, the university is considered the ideal place to "radicalize" others.

This paradox has been especially numbing in Germany, whose public is still going through a "thank God we're not extremists any more" stage. Most people are scared to death of radicalism on the right or left, including most of the faculty in even the most "progressive" universities.

Until recently, the students thought the Free University of Berlin would be a good compromise. The teachers were young and internationally recruited, the students were shrewd and there was plenty of money. But it wasn't good enough.

Just over two months ago 2,000 Free University students met in the Auditorium Maximum on its Dahlem campus to begin a "Critical University" to fill what they called the "political vacuum" in German student life and to get out of the "radical student" paradox.

The Critical University is a "concrete utopia to give continuing and relevant political instruction," according to the University of Hamburg student newspaper "Auditorium". The magazine "Der Spiegel" describes it as "a mixture of Marx, Mao and Marcuse." (Herbert Marcuse is the German-born philosopher who says that a society devoted to liberalism-free and reasoned debate, "equal time" for opposing sides -- can never undergo radical change and has no place for radical solutions. In this way, he argues, the "liberal" society is more suffocating than the "conservative" one).

So the Critical University is really a politically-oriented Free University. Professors are invited into classes as participants rather than lecturers. The students control the curriculum and content. Courses have names like "History of Revolution" and "Advertising and Educational Reform." There are no degrees, and the students contribute what they can to help keep it going.

The critical students meet in unused buildings of the "regular" universities. They are represented overall by a group called "Allgemeine Studentenausschuss" or "Asta." Asta is a fairly recent left-wing student union that began at the Free University, and its chief job is to strongarm the various state treasuries into giving money to Germany's six Critical Universities. They play on the traditional state commitment to education, and are successful because they represent a significant and vocal number of students.

The Critical University of Berlin didn't so much grow out of a desire for student power as a desire to make radicals -- the paradox once again. It wasn't that the established German universities had too much power -- no one interested in politics took them too seriously -- but that radicals can't grow in a seedbed of liberalism.

The Hamburg prospectus for its Critical University says in part: "... here is a chance to make fundamental changes in the hitherto futureless knowledge market of the Establishment." That is to say, the knowledge market is OK as long as it's anti-establishment. The Critical University is dedicated to breaking the government monopoly on brain-power.

The issues confronting the German radicals are much the same as those in America: the over riding concern is the rise of the military-industrial complex. To investigate the burgeoning power of the Generals in Germany, the CU in Hamburg recently invited "Der Spiegel" military editor Carl-Gideon von Claer to a "class" and mercilessly pumped him for information on the structure of Germany's Armed Forces and their covert and overt relations with German businessmen.

The Critical University seems to be more an anarchist organization than any kind of hard-line socialist or communist one. Certainly there are communists in it, and everyone says he's a socialist, but there is more a commitment to "general revolution" than to something like the specific overthrow of Germany's government. This may be because even communist West Germans can't stomach Walter Ulbricht -- East Germany's Party boss.

But whatever the reason, the radicals here differ from their American counterparts in this respect: American radicals are much more concerned with the elimination -- one way or another -- of the Johnson government than are the European radicals with their governments. (Of course, you could say that they are brothers-under-the-suds in a way, since the European radicals would like to get rid of the Johnson government too.)

The idea of the Critical or Counter-University has been adopted in some form in Berlin, Munster, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Mainz and Heidelberg in Germany, as well as in Amsterdam and London. The idea is sure to blossom in other European cities, and is therefore certain to guarantee broadbased "student power" all over this continent.

The Free University of Berlin, incidentally, is still flourishing, but lots of people are beginning to suspect that it isn't all that hip. The suspicion arose after they finished the Henry Ford Building, the picture of which goes on all the new post cards. "Asta" still has a strong hold on the Free University's student life too, but it's mostly concentrating on the "Critical University" to supplant Germany's traditional education of new radicals.

The University Game: we must start asking the right questions

By LINDA GILLINGWATER

Editor's Note: This is the second in a series of essays on various topics of interest to the student today. This week Linda examines The University Game; next week she discusses the Pierre Berton's The Smug Minority.

Attendance at university precludes the possibility of education. This problem, and others which arise from this initial one, are examined in the so-called little red book of the educational revolution - The University Game.

The book begins with a burp. John Robson, a University of Toronto lecturer relates a typical day in life of an average professor. In this, the first of the ten free-wheeling essays that the book promises, we discover that most professors pick up dog shit at seven in the morning and greet a distraught wife whose ear is filled with baby's pabulum. So the day begins. He kicks a few co-eds and squirrels on route to school, delivers the wrong lecture to his class, throws chalk at a snoring student, and returns home to flush an ever-present student down the toilet.

The questionable humour that characterizes this worthless essay is outstripped only by the offensive "I'm all with you guys" posturings of John Seely in "The Berkeley Issue." Notes had been written about each of the contributors. Seely sent in an unsolicited biography. He has, he notes, contributed over three hundred articles to various illustrious journals. But it is not on this basis that he rests his claim to speak. Rather he presents himself as a "fellow-student and fellow-combatant." If this were not enough he tells us that he has inside knowledge of the administrative mind at work. Need we say more? Obviously not. What necessitated a burp in the first essay now calls for a belch.

No one questions the importance of the Berkeley confrontation. The students query: Who is running this show and what legitimate claim do they have to do so is one that needs to be asked in Canada as well. Seely notes the old bases of authority: the governors or regents have the money. Secondly, attendance at college has been regarded as a privilege, not a right. Or worse, the administration falls back on the non-argument that they have the power and thus have a right to it. As the situation now stands neither the students nor the faculty who actually constitute the structure have control over it. Freedom is fettered, Seely, despite his stupid claim that he is one of the few over-thirties who understand students, has partially pinpointed a major problem. His solution is too facile however. He suggests

that students and academics combine to educate and remake the laws together. This process might demand action that is immature in the traditional sense because, in some instances, reasonability curtails effectiveness. This may be true but, irrespective or whether the present power regime in any university were overthrown responsibly or not a cry for the abolition of a particular power regime is not an adequate response to a deeprooted problem. The authority which the board of governors has as illegitimate as he claims it is but these barons of irrelevance are not chosen arbitrarily. They occupy positions of wealth in the community. Seely, while realizing this fact does not explore it fully and it is to George Grant and his article on the university curriculum that we must turn for our first adequate treatment of a basic issue.

Quite rightly Grant regards the curriculum as the essence of the university. The primary purpose of the college has been, however, to keep "technology dynamic within the context of the continental state capitalist structure." Obviously this aim is at odds with a true education much of the time. What is worse is that this goal has been ratified by the entire population. Consequently any real questions that may arise about education cannot be seriously raised. Science, the backbone of this pervasive technological society in which we live, has taken over.

Humanities are now justified on ludicrous grounds. One rationale is that they will teach us to direct new scientific knowledge to the proper ends - whatever that means. Or they will give us something to do when science frees us from a forty hour work week. Science and the capitalistic structure which it feeds are never questioned. Instead the humanities become more research-oriented (i.e. more scientific). They have now covered themselves in what Grant calls "the mantle of science and Protestant busyness." The humanities, heretofore regarded as legitimate disciplines and ones in which truth could be found are now prostitutes to the pimp the - capitalistic technological society. They are useful, not because they might bring man to the meaning of things but rather because they will act as Huxleyian feelies, escape mechanisms, and relaxants from the tensions that a competitive rat race establishes. Thus hypnotized the cogs will arise from a pseudo-refreshing experience to work smoothly and efficiently in the machine again. Questions of meaning will not arise.

But they must. And the questions put to the university, if they are not to be merely trivial, must be based on what we think human life to be, what directions and activities will best serve fulfillment of that life, and what place the university occupies in the realization of these goals. Ironically these questions are unlikely to arise. The university, by the nature of the programmes that it introduces, has insured that there is no serious criticism of itself nor of the society whose wishes it is structured to serve. Since we are, as Grant perceptively notes,

educated in terms of that curriculum it is guaranteed that most of us will affirm its position. Only those who stand outside society see its faults. But, by the very fact that such a person is outside, his criticisms will rarely be taken seriously.

Grant, because he has the intellectual discipline and training that mark an educated mind does not present us with a simplistic plan of action. Past decisions by the west have, he says, made "our world too ineluctably what it is for there to be any facile exit." One of the essential requisites that the academic must pursue if we are to escape this circle of fate is that he rediscover the buried memories of what the greatest have known of human excellence. This does not mean further technical scholarship. Rather it consists of a reactivation of the living principles of the past and their application, where relevant, to a present context. Only one criterion need be applied to the various attempts to transcend our present sterility: "Do they help men to find that nature is good?" This specification is a general but by no means a simple one.

Everything else may be important but it remains peripheral. McCulloch calls for an atmosphere of mutual respect and cooperation within the university. Until the assumptions upon which the university is now based are questioned, his rallying cry in "The Community of the University" moves only the superstructure, not the nature of the college.

C.W. Gonick's point in his article entitled "Self-Government in the Multiversity" is a good one. He says that the recomposition of the board of governors or even its elimination does little or nothing positive as long as the first reason for the university's existence at all remains that of providing useful citizens with the skills and values necessary to manage our present society. Surprisingly he then asks for a guaranteed annual income for all citizens who want to stay in the university community indefinitely. The university does not operate in a vacuum, and it should never be too much to ask that thought in the university be correlated with action in the community. They must work together but what should be a fruitful interrelationship has been perverted and has led to over-specialization, fragmentation, and an elaborate code in which students are duped into thinking that they are being educated and professors wrongly think that they are teaching anything.

If nothing else The University Game demands that we start asking the right questions. Once we do we can stop this stupid little student activist game of getting on the senate, gaining a seat on the board of governors, and sitting on some faculty council. The time for pseudo-victories as a resolution to pseudo-questions has past. We want answers to the real questions: "What is education?" How can we best get it? Until these problems of means and ends are raised the university remains what it is today - a sham - a technical training school masquerading as an institute of higher education.



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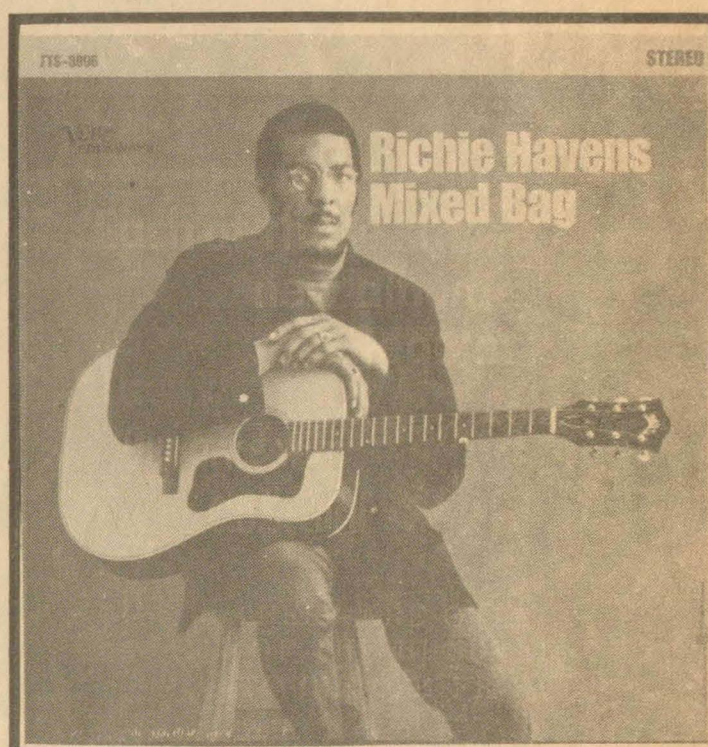
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OCA Principal at odds with lawyer over firing

TORONTO (CUP) - - Ontario College of Art principal Sydney Watson is at odds with a lawyer over his actions in firing two instructors last week.

Vince Kelly, Q.C., called in by the Ontario Union of Students to study the case of two drawing and painting instructors fired from OCA last week, claims Watson does not have the power to fire them unilaterally.

Kelly claims according to their contracts with OCA notice must be given Education Minister William Davis before they can be fired.

But Watson disagreed. He said the interpretation "is not correct."

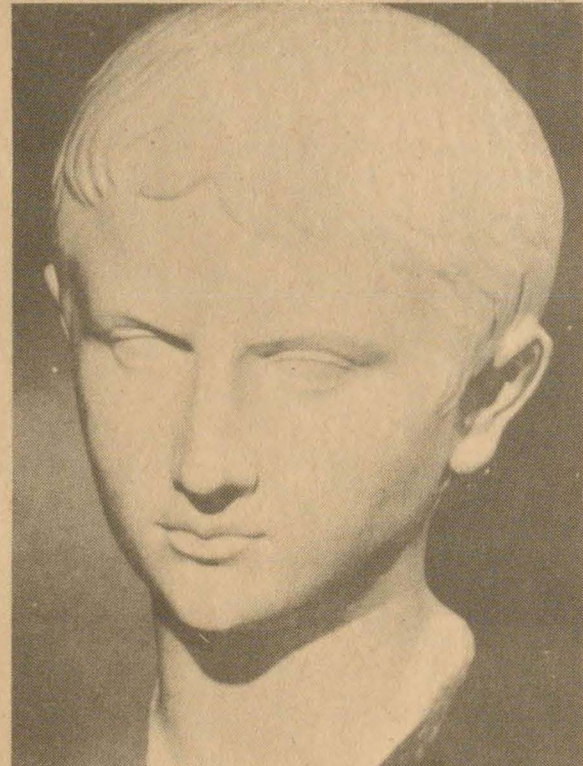
Davis executive assistant Clare Wescott said the minister has been in Chicago for the past five days, and claims there is no connection between OCA and Davis.

Watson remains steadfast in refusing to hire the two professors, Aba Bayefsky and Eric Freifield, who were both fired after supporting student protests against alleged changes to be made in the fine arts curriculum.

Watson charged last week Bayefsky called him a liar. Bayefsky contradicted him, claiming Watson told several of his colleagues changes were being planned but none was to speak about them. Watson denies the conversation.

Students have planned a boycott of classes this week, and are considering a march to the legislature.

Have you seen Augustus?



The Art Gallery Committee would be grateful for the return (or any information that might lead to the return) of the Head of Young Augustus, as well as a larger Head of Augustus - both of which were on stands outside the Art Gallery on the second floor of the A & A Building.

There are parts of a collection purchased by the Gallery with money generously donated by a member of the Alumni.

CHANGE IN LOAN PERIOD - BOUND JOURNALS

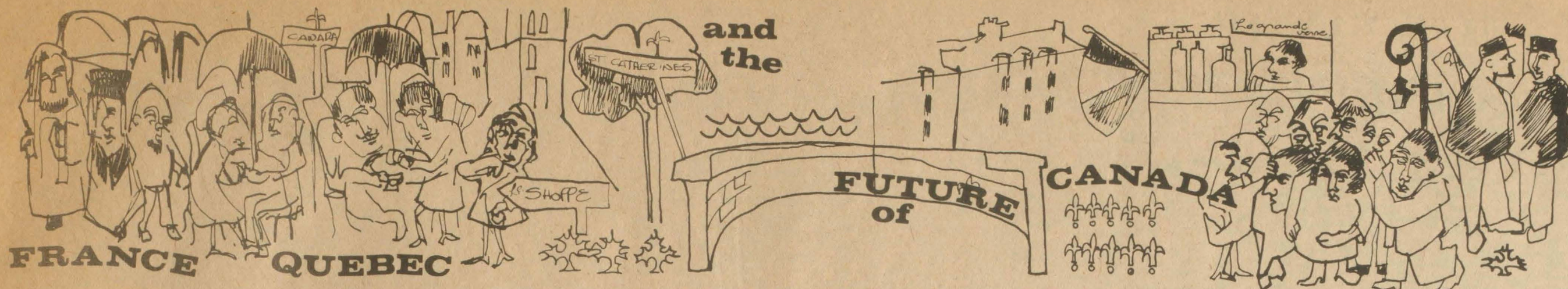
After consideration of the replies to the questionnaires on periodical loan period which were circulated in the past two weeks, the Library has decided on a change in loan period on an experimental basis. Starting March 1, bound journals for the last five years (i.e. 1963-1967 incl.) will circulate for a one week period with no recalls and no renewals. Other bound journals will continue under the present regulations of two week loan subject to recall after one week and renewable once if not required by another reader.

In order to assess the validity of this new loan period, it would be most helpful if all borrowers would report to the Circulation Desk any difficulties which they encounter. This new loan policy will be reviewed at the end of term.

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by ANDRÉ ROSSINGER

CANADIAN DIMENSION

Political naivete, even if it is motivated by idealism and a deep devotion to the re-birth of French Canada, can end in tragedy for leaders and followers. It is a fundamental political error to assume that de Gaulle is for an independent Quebec. He is against any steps which allow an extension or strengthening of the reactionary power umbrella of the U.S. establishment in the world. He thinks and acts within this concept. This is also the reason why he is against the entry of Great Britain into the European Common Market. He is afraid that Great Britain, as a senior satellite of the U.S., will renew the old practice of playing one European country against the other to achieve a new goal — to transform the European Common Market into an economic dominion of the U.S. and Great Britain.

Viewed within the grand strategic plan of de Gaulle, his aim is to achieve a disengagement by Canada as a whole from the U.S. power politic, with the full support of French and English speaking Canadians. A peaceful or violent separation of Quebec from the rest of Canada would cause a chain reaction in English speaking Canada which would only increase the domination of the U.S.

It is also a dangerous illusion to expect substantial economic support from France for a separate Quebec, threatened by economic and political blockade by English Canada and the U.S.A. Because de Gaulle is a conservative man in the field of economic policy at home, he is almost impotent when a conflict develops between his international goals and the vested interests in France. A recent example illustrates this point. On Sept. 11th, 1967, only a few weeks after de Gaulle's visit to Quebec, the huge aluminum company in France, Pechiney, informed the business community in the U.S. that the original plan to invest 150 million dollars in a smelter in Quebec had been abandoned in favour of a smelter in the U.S. instead.

De Gaulle's rule in France is a very precarious one. Substantial sectors of public opinion approve his foreign policy but reject his internal and economic policies. Another equally substantial sector is in favour of his internal and economic policy but against his foreign policy. The result is that he is constantly under a barrage of criticism.

There is a great difference between the freedom with which de Gaulle announces some principle and the freedom with which he may act to support that same principle. A very important section of French big business is either intimately linked with U.S. big business or is eager to establish such a connection, and de Gaulle does not dare to antagonize them. It is very important that we see de Gaulle's strength and his direct and indirect contributions to the weakening of the forces of aggression in the world, but we must also realize his limitations.

Political Blinker No. three: There are at least fifteen sub-groups within Quebec, with different political orientations, socio-economic interests and grades of awakening and action. Nevertheless there is an English-Canadian version and a French-Canadian version of illusions about homogeneity and unity of purpose in Quebec. Let us see in what field and to what degree this is true.

The two major groups, one in and around the Quebec Liberal Party and the other in and around the Union Nationale Party, have indeed some common features. Both are basically conservative parties dedicated to the preservation and the strengthening of the rule of the power elite within Quebec under new historic conditions. This requires new tactics, new adjustments and first of all a new pact between the French and English-Canadian power elites. Provincial rights and their extension are envisaged as a legal tool to that end. Increased autonomy and self-determination are desired mainly for the benefit

of the newly emerging French-Canadian bourgeoisie, who want a greater slice of wealth from the Canadian pool of capital formation. In order to assure and maintain social support one is willing to share a little bit of it amongst the masses in Quebec in the form of a limited system of social security.

Both parties are basically anti-labour through legislation and its interpretation. Both are open or silent supporters of Canada's participation in the U.S.-led international counter-revolution. Both are interested in such educational reform as would train efficient manpower on all levels, but they are not interested in helping the same people become alert, progressive citizens as well. Both parties maintain an anti-democratic structure in the leader-population relationship.

The difference between the two major groups is of a tactical rather than a strategic nature. The basis of the Liberal Party is in the cities and to a lesser extent in the countryside. In the case of the Union Nationale it is just the reverse. The Liberal Party in Quebec is supported by the main body of the English and French-Canadian managerial class in the service of Canadian, U.S., British, Belgian and German industrial, commercial and communication enterprises. Behind the Union Nationale stands the main body of the old and new French-Canadian rural bourgeoisie and a minority of the urban bourgeoisie.

An important difference of a tactical nature is the fact that the Union Nationale Party is for wider autonomy than the Quebec Liberal Party. However, both regard a new Canadian constitution or a re-interpreted BNA Act mainly as a pact between two power elites. They refuse to envisage a new constitution as a basic document which directs the French and English speaking people in Canada to social fulfilment, national re-birth, true economic and political democracy and genuine international co-operation.

Until now, even the existing measure of Quebec autonomy has never been fully utilized for the social and cultural uplifting of the whole population. The power elite failed to use capital formation in Quebec to buy know-how or direct investment, research and marketing in order to establish Quebec-based industries under Quebec rather than under foreign ownership.

The French-Canadian power elite failed to make the French language the working language of industry and commerce at the beginning of the industrial revolution in Quebec. They failed to take the example from Switzerland, where it is taken for granted that in French cantons the working language is French everywhere and that in German cantons the working language is German. Under reversed conditions, an English-Canadian Quebec within a Canada of Frenchmen from coast to coast would not have waited as long to insist that the working language be English.

Now when the anglicization of the French language threatens the cultural heritage and sense of identity, it is well to remember that the belated steps for remedy are not sufficient. The use of one's mother language not only at home but also at work in Quebec where the overwhelming majority of the population consists of French-Canadians is long overdue. However, this alone will not satisfy the people if it is coupled with continuously depressed wages and poor working conditions. Until now, French-Canadian private and state companies have never pioneered improvement in these fields. On the contrary, they have displayed intransigent reluctance and legal intimidation.

All one has to do is remember some of the long strikes which brought great suffering to those who had no alternative (Dupuis Freres, Hydro-Quebec, teacher and hospital workers).

Political Blinker No. four: The nationalism displayed by the top leaders of the Union Nationale and Quebec Liberal Party is not a modern national sense of social identity and concern for all embracing progress for all the people. It is rather a political and tactical means to create an illusion of this identity and progress among the masses to win their support, while their chief concern is their interests as a power elite. All these double plays have been intensified since de Gaulle's visit. Lesage and his friends added a shrill French-Canadian accent to the English-Canadian protests about de Gaulle.

For Johnson the whole thing was an important educational experience. It finally made his role in Quebec clear to him. It is obvious that he intends to develop a Quebec version of de Gaulleism: conservative internal and economic policies in Quebec coupled with politically manipulated French-Canadian national fervour. Together this should obtain the maximum possible concessions from Ottawa for extending autonomy. As in the past this freedom of action will not be used for the socio-economic and cultural liberation of the people but for consolidation of the socio-economic and cultural privileges of the traditional and new power elite.

It is also obvious that, for the time being, the Union Nationale Party and government regard the RIN in Quebec benevolently. They definitely do not want to go as far as the RIN regarding complete separation from the rest of Canada. However, they appreciate the RIN as a pressure group which can indirectly help them to wring concessions from English Canada. When these have been obtained they will turn openly against the RIN for very important reasons. While the power elite behind the Union Nationale is in competition with the power elite in the rest of Canada, it also has a need to maintain good relations with them to guarantee aid should popular unrest threaten the established order in Quebec.

Whatever is the nature, extent and name of the relative autonomy: special status within or beyond the BNA Act, two nations within one state, two states within one confederation, associate state — the most important question still is the following: Autonomy for whom and for whose benefit? Is it to protect, with up-dated methods, the rule of the present power elite; or is it to break the existing monopoly of power and to act with greater freedom for the necessary peaceful reforms in political, economic, social and cultural fields for the benefit of the people?

The recent Conservative Party Convention in Toronto answered these questions. There has always existed an invisible umbilical cord between the Union Nationale Party of Quebec and the Conservative Party of Canada. This bond was made evident by the active participation in Toronto of French-Canadian politicians who support the Union Nationale Party in Quebec. Their presence demonstrated the basic accord which exists between the French and English-Canadian bourgeoisie, regarding socio-economic and foreign policy. When the English and French speaking delegates in Toronto envisaged the "two nation" concept for Canada, they renewed a tacit agreement that it be used to fulfill conservative rather than progressive goals. Because the decision-makers remained the same the seeds were planted once again — seeds which could only grow into frustration for the people.

By practising the dangerous political art of misinterpretation many people will be led to believe that a change in political label means a change in the social, economic content and cultural-moral value system as well.

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Tigers Edged by Tommies Lose to Red Devils

By GUY R. MASLAND

In a vain effort to salvage a little prestige out of a humiliating season, the Dalhousie Tigers' hockey squad blew a 3-1 lead in the final ten minutes of the game and managed to lose 4-3 to Saint Thomas Tommies in Fredericton. The following evening in their final game of the season, the Tigers seemed to have very little "ROAR" left as they were bombed 6-1 by the U.N.B. Red Devils in a game that had to be called with a minute and a half left because of a brawl.

Nifty Don MacPherson and big Hugh MacRitchie each had a goal and an assist to lead Dal offensively in the week-end doubleheader.

With St. Thomas leading 1-0 early in the final frame Don Nelson got the draw in the Tommies' zone back to Don MacPherson, who used his #6 lie stick to full advantage as he powered a hard wrist shot into the top left hand corner to tie the score. Nelson himself gave Dal the lead minutes later as he deflected a Hugh MacRitchie slapshot into the St. Thomas net.

TIGERS LEAD 3-1

At the nine minute mark Hugh MacRitchie gave Dal a 3-1 lead when he boomed a wicked slapshot off an S.T.U. defenceman's leg and into the goal. However, the lead was short-lived as the powerful Tommies roared back to tie the score; and, with two minutes remaining in the game, they fired the winning marker behind a helpless Mike Kennie in the Dal cage.

The Dal penalty-killing teams of Nelson and MacPherson, and Shayer and Walker did outstanding jobs up front all night, as time and time again they stifled the St. Thomas power play. Mike Kennie was outstanding in goal for the Tigers as they were outshot 35-29.

RED DEVILS BOMB TIGERS

The following evening the Dal team won the fight but lost the game as the U.N.B. squad downed them 6-1. The first half of the game was all U.N.B. as they outclassed the Tigers and grabbed a 5-0 lead. Then at 8:53 Doug Rose got the puck over to Don MacPherson who slipped a perfect pass back to Jim Hurlow moving in from the point. Hurlow blasted in a hard wrist shot from 20 feet as MacPherson screened the goalie. U.N.B. potted their final tally in the third period before the game ended prematurely at the 18:50 mark. The puck was behind the Dal net when shoving broke out. The two main bouts featured "diminutive" Pete Clark and goaltender Mike Kennie against half of the U.N.B. team, and Keith Sullivan against the other half of the U.N.B. team, and Clark and Red Devil's Kane each received match penalties. Due to the fact that 'Doc' Kingston declined the offer to finish out the game in nets for Dal, it was decided to call the encounter with the outcome already settled.

Bob Stoddard skated miles for the Tigers and played a strong checking game although he didn't figure in any of the scoring. Mike Kennie was once

again very steady in the Dal net, and Jim Hurlow was outstanding on defence.

CAREER ENDS FOR "BIG FOUR"

For the four players who have played their last games in a Dal uniform it was a bitterly disappointing way to end their hockey career at Dal. The two goaltenders Ron Sieniewicz and Mike Kennie, who without a doubt rate among the best in the league, and have held the Dal team in a game so many times with sensational puckstopping. The core of the defence Keith Sullivan is also gone. It will be hard to replace a defenceman of his calibre with such a good two-way performer. Last but not least team leader Don Nelson may have seen the end of his hockey days at Dal; although he does have one year of eligibility left it is unlikely that he will be back next year. Don is the steadiest performer on the team and his scoring ability will be sorely missed in future seasons.

"TIGER OF THE WEEK"

The final "Tiger of the Week" choice must go to the fiery winger from Cape Breton, Don MacPherson. Don has been a standout all season long with the Tigers and ranks third in the team scoring this year. His hustle and bustle on the ice should be put to good use on next year's team.

TIGERS TEAM SCORING 1967-68

	Goals	Assists	Points
Don Nelson	11	10	21
Bob Stoddard	10	8	18
Don MacPherson	9	8	17
John Shayer	5	8	13
Peter Clark	6	3	9

Acadia Defence Stops Dal

By GARY HOLT

It turned out to be a defensive struggle with the Acadia Axemen prevailing 51-43 over the Tigers. The scoring power of Brian Heaney was held in check as he got only 17 points but the Tigers were held in check as well and were not able to put the ball in the hoop enough.

For the Tigers defensively everyone played well but on offense only Bruce Bourassa and Eric Durnford turned in creditable performances as they scored 15 and 12 points respectively. The same was true of Acadia as no one but Heaney scored more than 9 points.

The Tigers opened an early 11-3 lead, then hit a prolonged dry spell as they did not score for 7 or 8 minutes while the Axemen came back. As it was



We Won

Dal Ski Team Wins Title

By DAVE HARRIGAN

Dalhousie skiers won the Maritime Intercollegiate Skiing Championships by edging out all competition in an exciting two day meet. The Dal team amassed 284 points during the three-event competition. Mt. Allison was second (283) and U.N.B. third (281 points).

An unidentified Dalhousie skier waves his arms enthusiastically after Dal had won the MIAA Skiing Championship at Wentworth Valley last weekend for the first time ever. (Photo Dave Harrington)

Dalhousie dominated the six-mile cross-country race by placing first, third and fourth. George "Butch" MacIntosh displayed continued improvement by finishing four minutes ahead of team-mate Brian Wallace. Hartnut Keiser, also from Dal, missed third place by one second.

The Giant Slalom competition was a nightmare for the Dalhousie skiers as their top three finishers placed well back in the standings. John Connor, number one for Dal and twelfth overall, was a full thirteen seconds behind the eventual winner, Wally Brown of U.N.B. The event was marred by an accident to St. Mary's skier Mike Halliburton who left the course and struck a cluster of stumps. The result - eight fractured ribs and a punctured lung.

The Giant Slalom left Dalhousie with barely a point lead over Mt. A. Thursday, our chance of winning depended upon the team's performance in the slalom.

During this final event weather conditions became far from ideal. As a result, times were slow and many good skiers took spills or missed gates. Harry Jost, by far the steadiest Dalhousie Alpine Skier placed third, just three and four tenths of a second out of top spot. Max Stanfield was fifth and Butch MacIntosh ninth.

This team did what was thought impossible. They brought home our first Intercollegiate Ski Championship.

JVs Win Two, Edged by Tech

By GUY R. MASLAND

The Dalhousie Junior Varsity Hockey squad looked very impressive last week as they edged N.S. Agricultural College 3-2 Thursday evening in Truro; they returned the following afternoon and downed Teacher's College 3-1, then lost a hard fought Saturday night encounter 3-2 to N.S. Tech on their home ice.

In the game against A.C. "Ollie" Sear scored unassisted from close in near the end of the first period to give Dal a 1-0 lead. Half-way through the middle stanza Sear slipped and a perfect pass to Bob Hanley, carried the puck in and dropped a pass to Ian MacPherson who moved in and blazed a hard wrist shot from twenty feet by a surprised 'Aggie' goalie.

Agricultural College came back with goals at the end of the second period and soon after the opening face-off in the final stanza to knot the score. However, the Tigers were not to be denied and, with Dave Andrews playing well between the pipes, Charlie McConnell blasted a thirty foot slapshot in on a pass from Bob Hanley with six seconds to go in the game as Dal had a man advantage.

DAL DEFEATS TEACHERS COLLEGE

The following afternoon the Dal team returned to the Truro rink and rolled over Teachers College 3-1. After a scoreless first period Pete Quackenbush fired a low hard wrist shot from fifteen feet past the Teachers goalie and Dal led 1-0. Near the end of the frame Bob Collings backhanded in Alfie Seamans' rebound as the Tigers increased their lead.

Teacher's College scored early in the last period to ruin Dave Andrews' gallant bid for a shutout. But Alfie Seamans came back to get his second point of the night as he converted Bob Collings' passout from Dal.

TIGERS EDGED BY TECH

The Tigers returned home Saturday night but lost a squeaker to N.S. Tech amidst the snow drifts on the Dal ice surface. After the glasslike ice in Truro for both games it was pitiful to see the disgusting shape of the ice in the Dal rink. The surface was not even scraped between periods and was rough to begin with.

Tech took the lead early in the first period and the second period was scoreless. But the Tigers roared back early in the third stanza as Jim Plant set up Pete Quackenbush in front. Charlie McConnell also drew an assist. Moments later McConnell took a Bob Hanley pass and fed Plant who blasted a low thirty foot drive past the Tech goalie. However, Tech came back quickly to tie the score then notched the winner with four minutes remaining in the game. Dave Andrews played another steady game for the J.V.'s. Coach Dellemare was pleased with the team's performances in Truro, but had commitments with the Volleyball team for Saturday's encounter. Ted Scrutcher took over the coaching reins and did an admirable job in the clutch as Dal narrowly missed completing a sweep of its final three games.

Careers in Computer Science The University of Waterloo will conduct Campus Interviews in February

Students will be interviewed for employment in the Computing Centre. The interviewer will also be prepared to discuss Graduate Programmes in Computer Science and other areas of study in the Faculty of Mathematics with interested students. Students in Mathematics, Engineering, Computer Science, Psychology, Physics, Chemistry and Business Administration may apply.

Write for an appointment to:

J. P. Sprung, Research Analyst, Computing Centre,
University of Waterloo, Waterloo, Ontario.

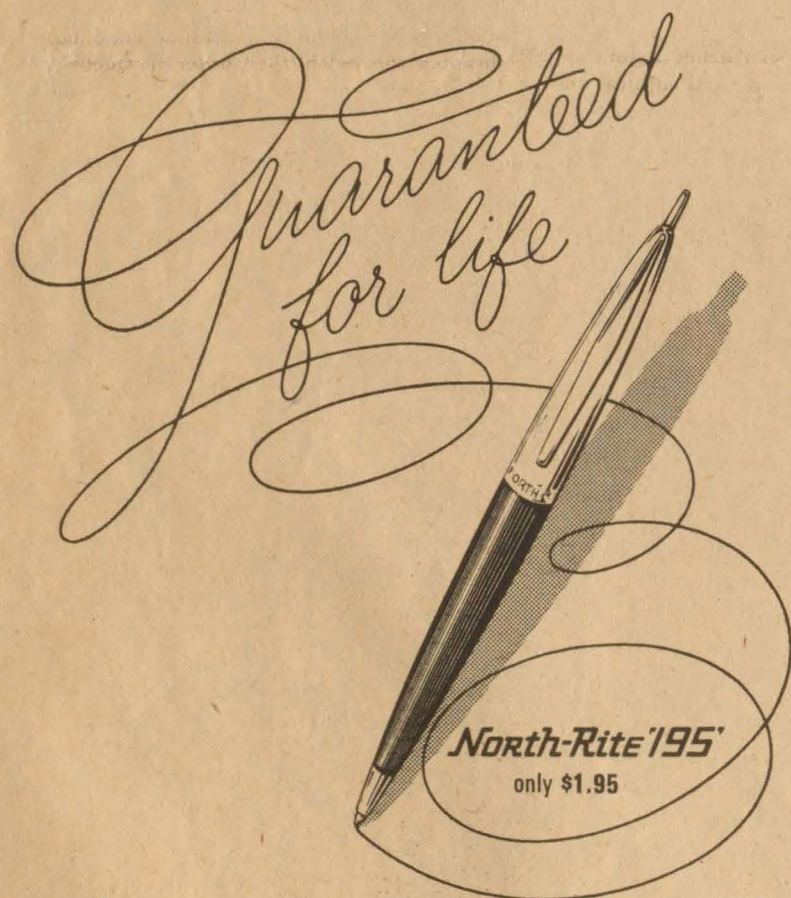
COMING EVENTS

Fri, March 1st 5:30 P.M. Evensong in the English Tradition will be sung by a small choir at All Saints Cathedral.

Tues, March 5th 12:15 P.M. Dal Art Gallery - "Drawings of Leonardo da Vinci".

March Break classes end the 1st and resume the 11th.

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- * PIRANDELLO — Man With a Flower in His Mouth
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