

# CONFIDENCE VOTE SCHEDULED

## Saint Mary's University JOURNAL

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### O'SULLIVAN WANTS NEW MANDATE

Newly elected S.R.C. President Michael O'Sullivan will seek a new mandate from the Student Body, next Wednesday. Mr. O'Sullivan's name will appear in a referendum designed to establish whether the students have confidence in his leadership. Claiming his ability was questioned during the recent boycott of classes, O'Sullivan has voluntarily called for the confidence vote.

A week ago last Wednesday, the Students overruled an executive call to end the protest against the University structure and return to classes. This stand prompted the resignation of President Robert Shaw and the call for a referendum by Mike O'Sullivan. Bob Shaw was subsequently reinstated with a standing ovation but O'Sullivan said he would go ahead with his 'confidence' referendum as planned.

According to Vice-President Simon Rosenbiam the newly elected executive has complete confidence in the President but that they rejected the suggestion that the whole council face the electorate together on a simple "yes - no" ballot.

Constitutionally, the referendum need not bind O'Sullivan, although he has informed the JOURNAL he intends to resign if a favorable majority is not forthcoming.

The JOURNAL has also learned that Dr. Henry Labelle, President of the University has met with Archbishop James Hayes to discuss the problem which gave rise to the student boycott last week. The executive of the Students' Association also met the Bishop on Wednesday and a statement is expected today.



Mike O'Sullivan and Bob Shaw look dejected as students vote to continue the boycott last Wednesday. Shaw had just resigned as President and O'Sullivan said he would seek a new mandate as President-elect. (Photo: K. Herrigan)

### WOULD YOU WALK 40 MILES FOR A CAMEL?

MONTREAL (CUP)—Montreal students walked 40 miles for a camel. It was real. It humped back to Winter Carnival at the University of Montreal.

Also attending were two Montreal cops, Brigit Bardot, a 225-pound go-go dancer, Judy LaVache, a Montreal bus and its driver, and some TV and radio personalities.

The occasion was the U the M's annual interfaculty stealing contest.

The camel came from the Granby zoo 40 miles out of Montreal. The naked Brigit Bardot was borrowed from a local wax museum (in broad daylight), and Judy LaVache is really a cow.

Students also stole the throne seat from the Quebec legislature. The lieutenant-governor of Quebec needs it back before Feb. 20 to read the speech from the throne.

They also commandeered a Canadian Armed Forces reconnaissance car, a beer-laden brewery truck, the McGill University campus flag, and the St. Joseph's oratory tourist bus.

Also copped were two police-

men, who went along with the gag but regained their firmness and authority when asked to take off their pants.

Radio and TV personalities pilfered include Lise Payette, Jacques Boulanger, Rejean Le-Francois, Georges Carriere, and Dennis Andre.

They missed snatching CFOX disc jockey Roger Scott. He pretended he was a janitor when 25 students burst in on him Wednesday night.

Guards also foiled their attempt to grab a bronze statue of Peter McGill, Montreal's first mayor, from the foyer of the City hall.

The annual pranks have gotten students into some serious trouble.

They were fined for damages last year when a group of students made off with the hockey sweaters of the entire Detroit Red Wings Hockey team, in town for a Saturday game with the Canadians.

Then, they also stole the Expo '67 master time clock. The judge could find no evil intent in their actions and dismissed charges.

### YEARBOOK DROPPED

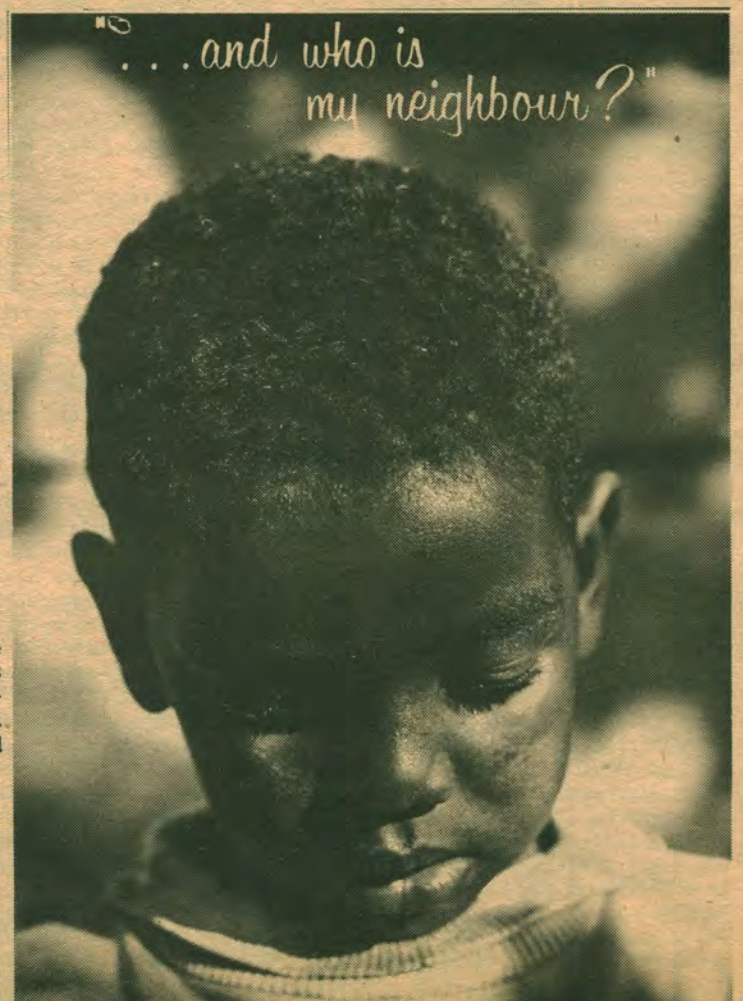
There will not be a 1967-68 edition of the yearbook despite last-ditch efforts to salvage the Santamarian. Editor Tim Sullivan said photographs are now available but that the staff he had recruited last Fall has left and the possibility of acquiring a new one is slim. It's just too late to start over again, he added.

Sullivan intends to resign if the Students' Representative Council does decide to retain the yearbook. That possibility appears unlikely in view of the economic situation. Winter Carnival is reported to have lost approximately \$6,300, largely on the Neil Diamond Show.

S.R.C. President Bob Shaw said the contract with the printer can be broken and that he would seek to do so.

Approximately \$3.00 out of the students \$18.00 Association fees goes to the financing of a yearbook, this year the money will pay the huge Winter Carnival debt.

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BROTHERHOOD WEEK 1968 (Photo: Sherman Hines)



# STUDENT POWER:

# Flexibility or cowardice

AN ESSAY  
Submitted by BARBARA MacADAM

On Tuesday when the proposal that we ought to boycott classes for a three day period was suggested, the student body gave unanimous approval. However, on Thursday when the proposal that we ought to end the boycott was suggested it was not so received - a fairly substantial minority opposed this motion.

This minority feel that they have been cheated and betrayed. And because the number opposing this motion WAS quite large, I should like to explain why I feel classes should have been resumed and that to have continued the boycott would have brought forth no positive result.

First I shall examine this minority and try to explain what I think were their reasons for not supporting the proposal to end the boycott. I would say that 40-50 percent of this group were not honestly concerned with Saint Mary's interests. This language has been promised a three day holiday and god-dammit (such language!) they intended to get it. This percentage would consist primarily of freshmen and sophomores who because of their immaturity (sorry fellas!) and the fact that they have not fully committed themselves as SMU's - they saw this whole boycott as great fun, it was little more than an exciting diversion from the humdrum routine of college life. 'No more scribbles, no more books, no more...' A number of juniors and seniors also belong to this group but they ought not to be excused on grounds of immaturity, ignorance or innocence. They were simply too... lazy and apathetic to consider the issue honestly.

### MORE POWER

After the U.S. Civil War millions of black slaves suddenly found themselves free, more free than their former masters. These poor ignorant people when released, went on crazed stampedes, committing hideous crimes of all sorts; they caused much harm to the South, emotionally and psychologically as well as physically... A wild dog when it has tasted human blood will stop at nothing to get more; it becomes crazed and has to be destroyed... Approximately 25 percent of those opposing the end of the boycott on Thursday, voted as they did, because, having gained a certain amount of 'power' they want more, more, MORE... Macbeth, you may recall suffered a similar disease.

This leaves about 25 per cent and it is with this group that I am primarily interested in. Mr. Simms of the JOURNAL is probably the most outspoken representative of this group which consists of very dedicated and honorable members of the student body. I do however, take issue with their belief that (a) to end the boycott a day earlier than had been announced to the news media, would make all Saint Mary's students look like a bunch of 'asses' (b) the final stand taken by Bob Shaw, Mike O'Sullivan and most other members of the Student Council demonstrated to all that they had been under pressure and had meekly submitted to higher authority and (c) we had not accomplished our goals and that consequently the boycott ought to have continued for at least the proposed three days.

### FLEXIBILITY

Whenever Bob Shaw got up to speak he colored his sentences with the one word 'flexibility' - after a while it appeared as if this single word was supposed to excuse all the blunders effected over those three days. However, flexibility WAS the order of the day and it is important to realize this if one is to come to any clear understanding of the situation which evolved. We did make many mistakes and paid dearly for them from the press and the general public. However one must consider that this WAS our first strike and we had no precedent to work from (Berkley undoubtedly had similar problems their first time out) Granted we lost face with the general public when we cut short our boycott but this does not matter one iota. It took much courage and integrity to decide to end the boycott early, to have done otherwise would have been childish and chickenhearted.

Accusations of the second charge were made in the heat of argument and consequently ought

not to be considered a serious charge. Mr. Shaw and Mr. O'Sullivan appeared very honest and honorable, if they were only putting on some sort of a facade, I think they ought to be nominated to the Academy Awards Committee for Best Actor and Supporting Actor.

The third charge is by far the only important one. One must first clarify just what these goals were and what degree of success we had hoped to achieve.

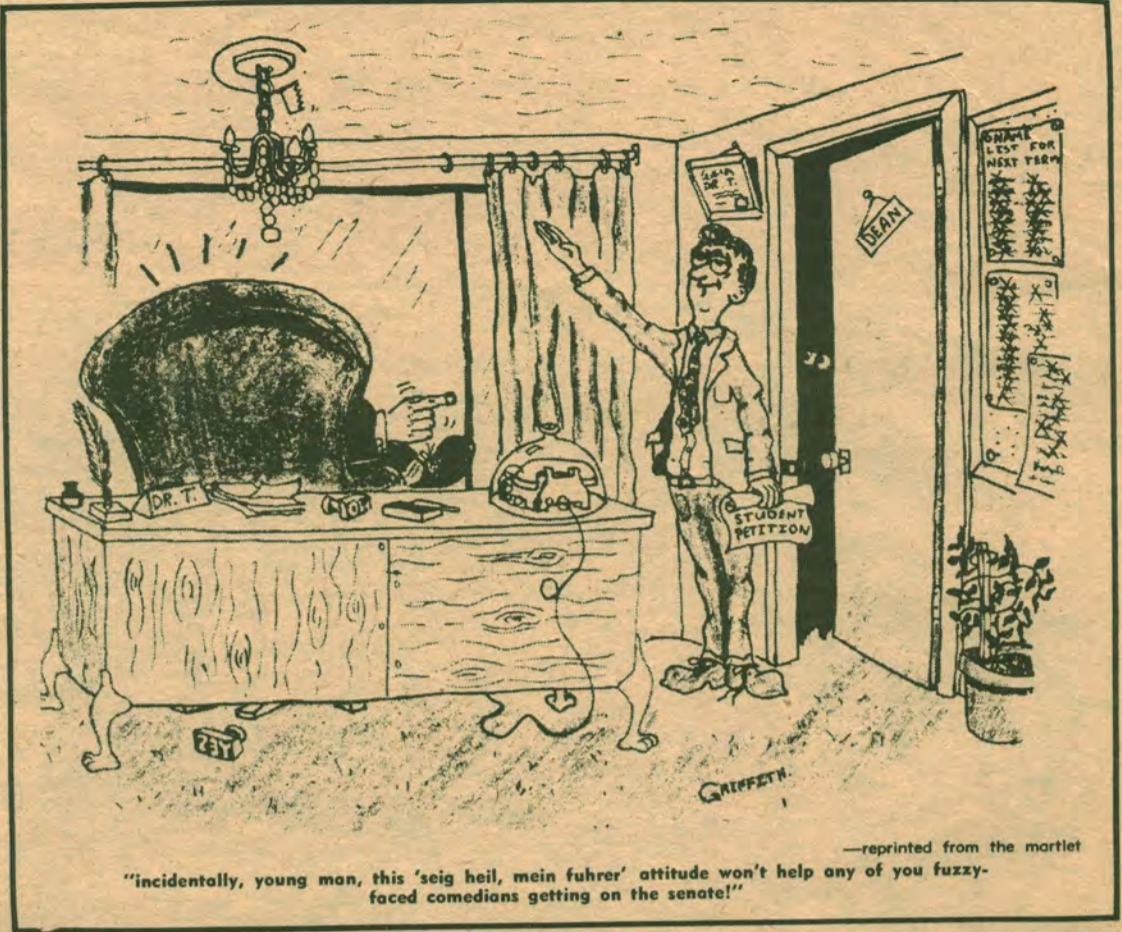
### ADMINISTRATION SYMPATHIZES

On Tuesday when this boycott was first suggested, it was done with the intention that by this rather radical means, we hoped to bring to the attention of the general public our grievance and hoped to get their support in our fight; also we wanted to get some reaction from the Archbishop on the question of autonomy at Saint Mary's. The general public did not rally to our support instead they took quite the opposite stand, they sided with the Archbishop and accused us of immaturity and of shirking our responsibilities as students. This reaction ought to have been anticipated and forestalled, it was the first of many mistakes. The Archbishop was not in Halifax at the time we sprang our surprise and from what little I know of the man's character, we ought to have realized that the Archbishop would not at this time, publicly answer our list of rather embarrassing questions.

Granted we did not get support from those we had hoped to - we got something better! The Administration has stated that they support and sympathize with us. Dr. LaBelle has announced that he has set up a special committee consisting of three prominent laymen, all of whom have St. Mary's interests at heart. This news went to the heads of some of our students - a little power like a little knowledge can be very dangerous!

### BISHOP OVER BARREL?

The question of student power (or lack of it) now arises. This boycott has affected some students in a rather peculiar way. We are in the 'Big League' now - the students have power, they can make or break the university. Hogwash - we have numbers, but that is all. The Arabs showed the world the power of numbers. We students have numbers but have little else. We don't have the Archbishop over a barrel, to think otherwise is pure fantasy - we would only be fooling ourselves and would be making fools of ourselves. We can't present the Archbishop with an ultimatum or even with a compromise. We have nothing to fight with. The Administration, however, is in a stronger, more influential position; they do have



—reprinted from the martlet  
"Incidentally, young man, this 'seig heil, mein fuhrer' attitude won't help any of you fuzzy-faced comedians getting on the senate!"

power and authority and they can offer the Archbishop the compromise, which we can not.

Those who exclaim 'STUDENT POWER RULES' are, I feel somewhat rash and reckless in their thinking process. Saint Mary's is much more than 1250 fellows and a few 'privileged' girls such as myself (I should like to take this opportunity to say what an honor it is and how proud I am of being able to frequent this male domain - gosh, thanks fellas!)

### THEIR BALLGAME

We could all leave tomorrow and what would it accomplish - most of us have paid up our tuition so we would not be hurting the Archbishop where it really hurts, namely the pocketbook - no serious financial loss would evolve. The number of students coming out of high school is steadily increasing; the Archbishop would have little trouble trying to replace us next year EVEN IF all of us would have been willing to leave. All that would happen if we were to exert our 'student power' to its potential, if we were to continue our boycott or worse still if we all deserted Saint Mary's would be 1250 failures for the year. This is our student power - it is all the power we really have.

The Administration has supported and supplemented our fight. Any good which eventually comes forth, ought largely to go to the Administration, they have more at stake than we - thirty years, several million dollars and a lot of hard work - we owe these Jesuits much more than we can ever repay; we can, however, start by standing down or at least aside and let Jesuits run the show - this is their ballgame and they ought to be allowed to try it their way. They have a trump card which we have not - if this should fail THEN we have the right and the duty to continue our demonstration.

The Administration has supported us; the time has come for we students to have the honesty, the courage and the maturity to step down from our 'soapbox' and put our full support behind our Administration. Our fight was supposedly called to enable our Administration and Board of Governors to become autonomous. They have shown that they are ready, willing and perfectly capable of fighting their own battle. Our responsibility in this matter has decreased - it is time for all good students to go back to the books.

## Editor's COMMENT: ON POWER

Although Miss MacAdam is obviously interested in Saint Mary's, she is poorly informed and like many well-meaning observer, characteristically naive. What is distressing however, is the premise from which she argues: if Saint Mary's has a problem to solve let the administration do it (the Jesuits' 'ballgame'). Students don't have all the facts and therefore have no right to act.

This is a classic example of the "nigger" mentality - accept your station in life and let others do the thinking and make decisions for you. Students are entitled to a voice in any government which affects their lives; they are equally justified in demanding the rationale behind all major decisions and university policy.

Miss MacAdam has thrown a number of arbitrary figures, assumptions, and judgments at the reader with no attempt to substantiate them, whatsoever. She suggests that the boycott made certain students want more and more power. This unwarranted conclusion is clearly false since the recognition of power is derived from a realization of a desired result by an individual or group. There was no discernible result at this particular time in the boycott. And like Alice you can't have more (power) if you didn't have any to begin with.

Miss MacAdam "takes issue with the belief that ending the boycott... would make all Saint Mary's students look like a bunch of 'asses'", but in the following paragraph she concedes:

"Granted we lost face with the general public when we cut short our boycott..."

Like Bob Shaw, you can't have it both ways: either the boycott was misconstrued or it wasn't; either the students lost face or they didn't.

Certainly it took courage for Shaw to defy the wishes of the students, to whom he is responsible; but how much more courage would it have taken to resist the massive pressure placed upon him by the administration and others. Indeed subsequent knowledge of the facts substantiate these claims beyond anything we could possibly have imagined. We sympathize with Bob completely, we had no idea of the individual, even personal strain under which he was placed. Unfortunately this is poor justification for destroying student faith in their leaders.

What Miss MacAdam euphemistically calls "flexibility" was really Shaw's inability to cope with the pressure. He lost sight of the desire to change the university structure and, like the administration, became strangely preoccupied with its image.

Contrary to her statement, we got nothing from the Administration; for the "special committee" already existed before the boycott. The Administration has long supported our ends, but they have obstructed our methods. What possible results, could have made what power go to the students' heads?

Miss MacAdam like most students is unaware of the potential power of students. But unfortunately she fails not only to recognize the students' right to "power" but also the need for this power to break the present deadlock at Saint Mary's.

The Board of Governors is neither capable of, nor willing to, "fighting its own battles" if in fact it ever considered the possibility of action independent of the Chancellor's wishes.

The Jesuit Administration has little leeway; it is rapidly reaching the jumping-off point: Either the structure changes or they will withdraw from Saint Mary's. There is no third alternative and students of this university are not prepared to allow events to pass the point of no return. We cannot lose the most valuable asset we have - the Jesuit Fathers.

We, the students, in the interests of our university have lined ourselves up squarely behind the Jesuits, but we reserve the right to be heard independently of them.





# Letters to the editor

February 8, 1968

Dear Sir:

I must comment on that professional little publication 'The Picaro', in particular the edition of February 5.

After much searching for news-worthy material, all I came up with was the Connolly Shield Review. This review apparently goes hand in hand with the editorial so fittingly captioned "More Judges Needed." The editor must be congratulated, as this is the finest bit of irony I have seen in some time. The editor is writing a biased report saying the Connolly Shield drama competition was unfair as the adjudicator (being only human, bless her!) was biased. Heaven forbid that Miss Reyno should be an adjudicator; although she takes it upon herself to criticize the S.M.U. play in great detail. Mind you, in an all-out effort for fair reporting she does concede Minichiello's play was more "interesting" than Dalhousie's. Many words are written on the great audience reaction to the Mount production. This could be true; unfortunately I missed this play. However, the applause for SMU's production was fantastic (and I have blisters to prove it!), but this fact is not mentioned.

It seems to me that it is an essential element of sportsmanship to give credit where it is due, and to be a graceful loser. However, it is painfully obvious that Picaro's editor is suffering from the "sour grapes" syndrome.

Are those grapes really sour, Mini? If so, no doubt you're enjoying the ferment!

Yours truly,  
Cathleen Fillmore.

Dear Editor:

I should like to address this letter to Mr. Garland, the layout editor.

In the February 15 issue of 'The Journal' there was a captivating icon of Miss Brigitte Bardot. I don't wish the reader to get the impression that I have anything personal against the lady - I'm sure that she could win any beauty contest hands down, or in this case hands up! However, I would like to take issue with the section of the paper in which the picture was placed. There was a very good article on 'student syndicalism' on the same page (did anyone notice it!). This essay was well deserving of meditation and although its content was not itself difficult to understand it took me close to

forty minutes to read it with any degree of comprehension - and I'm a GIRL! I should like to sympathize with those fellows who likewise may have attempted a close study of the article - I fear few were able to persevere to the end. I should just like to suggest that in the future whenever a similar problem arises, such a picture ought to be placed where it won't cause the reader to neglect an important article. Next to the editorial might do it!

A Distracted Reader

EDITOR'S NOTE: Alternative layout was restricted by technical considerations. We might have made allowances for immature males but we didn't think a female would be distracted by our Brigitte.

The Editor  
S.M.U. Journal

In regard to various statements made in a letter by two M.S.V. students, I feel a clarification is in order.

Firstly, my non-attendance at P.E.I. was for a legitimate reason. We sent a delegation of six, that was enough. Also, I wanted to break-in next year's president in convention "control" which appears to be lacking by some groups, and I did not want to monopolize the limited club funds as I will be going to Ottawa in April. This is why I did not attend the convention.

On the point of presenting resolutions to A.P.S.C., of course, you are not forced to do so, but if when you get a chance to be constructive why not be so? It is indeed most perceptive when you admit that your proposed resolutions were superfluous. Perhaps next year, if a new executive deems it constitutional, the M.S.V. Liberal Club will contribute something.

We, as a club, have the utmost respect for the new A.P.S.C. executive, and know they will do their best year. A point to consider here was that neither SMU or MSV have ever had a student on the executive of A.P.S.L. and S.M.U. this year was trying to constructively rectify this situation, only to be thwarted.

Considering the status of the Provincial Party at this time, I feel we should have a little less superfluousness and a little more of a constructive attitude. When a weak link is found in the proverbial chain, and I feel that the MSV Liberal Club can be considered as such honest criticism is needed to make those involved aware of their weakness.

The SMU Liberal Club accepts with gratitude the most sincere

complement paid to it by our sisters at M.S.V. I am sure that they feel as we do that a chain with a weak link is better than no chain at all. If we were "brought to our knees" (which is ridiculous), it was through no effort of your ineffectual organ, as metaphorically the M.S.V. club can be seen as still being in the placenta.

Sincerely,  
John P. Parker  
President  
S.M.U. Liberal Club

Dear Editor:

We feel that certain statements contained in the letter of Mr. John P. Parker (Resident Animal) concerning the A.P.S.L. convention, in the Journal of January 19, 1968, are to say the least, erroneous. We should like to point out to Mr. Parker, (who, by the way, did not attend the Charlottetown Convention) that the delegates from Mount Saint Vincent University did not EVER promise support to the Saint Mary's delegation - either to their resolutions or to their candidates. We were approached by these gentlemen at the Nova Scotia Liberal meeting January 12 & 13 and we promised to consider their policies and candidates. We considered them. We decided against them. We voted against them.

We should be pleased to remind the gentlemen of the Saint Mary's Liberal club that according to A.P.S.L. regulation the various clubs are permitted to present resolutions; two to be exact, but are not, repeat not, required to present any. When we from Mount Saint Vincent University conferred with delegates from other Atlantic Universities, before the meeting and consulted invited observers from Ottawa, we decided that our resolutions would have been superfluous. We therefore withdrew them.

We also feel that the attack on the A.P.S.L. executive was unwarranted. It was untrue, but Mr. Parker has not, perhaps, met the executive elected at this convention.

Considering the status of the Liberal Party in the Province of Nova Scotia at this time, we believe that the last thing that the Nova Scotia Liberals need is petty bickering and childish accusations.

Finally, we wish to congratulate the Saint Mary's University liberals on their organization - even if a few weak links brought it to its knees.

Sincerely,  
Mary Clancy  
Anne-Marie Lockman  
(Resident Social  
Successes)

## From The Editors DESK

### TREAT THEM AS A NATION

Whenever man has embarked upon a course of action which either deliberately or inadvertently promotes or perpetuates political social or economic extremes, a subsequent reaction inevitably occurs, often with more devastating results. With the advantage of hindsight, who in the 19th century would not have attempted to change the political course of contemporary events which were precipitated by the economic and social excesses of capitalism.

Through apathy, short-sightedness, self-interest and good old fashion bigotry, English Canadians have through the past two hundred years aided the self-isolation of Quebec. Except when there has been a British call to arms, his fellow citizens have preferred to ignore the French Canadian and his economic depression arising from the parochial, intraverted and even suspicious mentality fostered by the Church in Quebec.

But the French have finally emerged to take their rightful place in the economic growth of the nation as a distinct people with a language and culture of their own. The question is can English and French Canada accommodate their separate identities within the framework of a single state.

English attitude to the French Canadian varies from visible hostility to complete trust and friendship. Our national disposition to this minority is the key to Canadian unity. Canadians in some well known instances still consider the French Canadians as a defeated race, if they think of them at all.

In the words of Sir John A. MacDonald: "Treat them as a nation and they will act as a free people generally do. Call them a faction and they will become factions."

Long before television viewers witnessed his humiliating belly landing at the Conservative leadership convention, former Prime Minister John Diefenbaker was recognized as a liability to national unity. But unlike the Separatists, few English Canadians were sensitive enough towards French feelings to think of him as an ally of the Quebec Independence movement. His attitude is typical of the "more British than the British" Anglophile who extolls the virtues of our British traditions which are thrown in the Quebecer's face.

But the myth is gradually being broken. Most Canadians who want to maintain an identity distinct from that which they are not, recognize in the French Canadian partnership, a defence against American absorption. Realistic Canadians are placing an absentee monarchy and other obsolete paraphernalia in its proper political context. If such traditions fail to function as symbols of unity for English Canadians while offending French Canadians, why keep them?

Bi-lingualism and bi-culturalism add a whole new dimension to the life of the individual, while giving Canada a positive identity which acts as cultural bulwark against Americanism.

## Saint Mary's University JOURNAL

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# WHERE NOW, CANADA

By REID BARRY

Is there a place in the federal state of Canada for Quebec? The crisis of Confederation in recent months seems to point toward this question. The problems of the French race within Confederation over the past 100 years have usually been assuaged on the basis of political pragmatism but these temporary solutions have skirted the real issue of a truly bilingual state and a truly equal partnership. The time has arrived for us to abandon racial politics and to affect a true dialogue between French-speaking and English-speaking Canadians.

Separatists believe that change within the constitutional framework is out of the question... too late they say. At any rate, "unity" is on the lips of every Canadian politician: it was the main issue in the Conservative leadership race, constitutional conferences have been called and the Federal government is taking steps to guarantee French language rights in the federal sphere. If history looks back and declares that we were too late in coming to grips with the crux of the problem, history will also have to affirm at the same time we gave it one helluva try.

### BACKGROUND OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

In 1960, John Lesage's Liberals formed the government of Quebec, succeeding a National Union government that was entrenched in the province for 16 years. Under Lesage, the government embarked on an imaginative programme of industrial expansion, and social and educational reform which was later dubbed the "quiet" revolution.

Lesage's quiet revolution coincided with the advent of some not so quiet separatists whose number seemed at first composed of young hotheads. But there was a strong nationalism in the breasts of all Quebecois. Lesage, while disavowing Separatism, was an ardent nationalist who periodically opted out of any programme which he felt was not in the interests of the Quebec nation.

English Canada became appalled at the nerve of those "damn Frenchmen" and though, in theory, we were all Canadians, in fact, we were still narrow provincialists animated by parochialism rather than the broader love of country. The Great Flag Debate, essentially an exercise in futility, marked another turning point. Many Canadians, whose hearts were still with the mother country, fought the new flag tooth and nail as an outrageous sell-out to the French, while the British people sat back and enjoyed this tragi-comedy.

How could the Maple Leaf Flag ever be construed as a sellout to Quebec? Probably because there was no trace of the Union Jack on it but at the same time a fleur-de-lis wasn't noticed either.

Progress was slow because John Diefenbaker possessed enough seats to deprive Mr. Pearson of his cherished "majority government". He opposed the B. and B. Commission as well as the flag and came to epitomize that hard core element of orange Ontario, the Bible Belt of the West, and Angliphiles in Victoria and Halifax. And while no one can doubt that he was a sincere Canadian, he was very much misguided. His Canadianism was that of John A. Macdonald and his attachment to an obsolete concept of Canada led to his fall from the party leadership. If anything, Mr. Diefenbaker probably aggravated the French separatists problem by adding fuel to the flames with his polemics.

### TREMBLAY, DeGAULLE AND LEVESQUE: THE PROBLEM PEAKS

The great catalyst in the re-

cent Canadian movement was Charles DeGaulle who so incensed the English Canadian press with his "Quebec libre" speech that the furor caused him to cancel his visit and return a la France. Le Grand Charles seemed to get things moving overnight, in the midst of Centennial euphoria, a grave crisis had descended upon us.

Lesage gave way to Daniel Johnson who was prepared to push greater demands on Ottawa... most of which weren't realized but they knew he meant business. His stands at Federal-Provincial Conferences often sent chills up the backs of many Canadians, and when his cultural affairs Minister Jean-Noel Tremblay in the fall of 1967 suggested that French be made the official language of Quebec, the press and television created the impression that the Johnson government was going separatist.

Rene Levesque jumped aboard the DeGaulle bandwagon by declaring himself for separatism. Levesque was long believed to be on the brink of such a move but the decision was a bitter blow to the provincial Liberal Party, already in tatters. Eric Kierans an old friend of Levesque's in the Lesage government, refuted his arguments by pointing out the "bread and butter" consequences of Separatism. At a meeting of the provincial Liberal Party, Kierans and Lesage threw their full weight behind Confederation and succeeded in having the party reject "Separations in all its forms".

In the midst of these events, Robarts, the Conciliatory Premier of Ontario, decided to call a "Confederation of Tomorrow Conference" which eight of the ten premiers attended and reached general agreement on the diffusion of linguistic rights outside the province of Quebec.

These rights are based on the principle that the French outside Quebec should enjoy the same privileges as the English minority in Quebec.

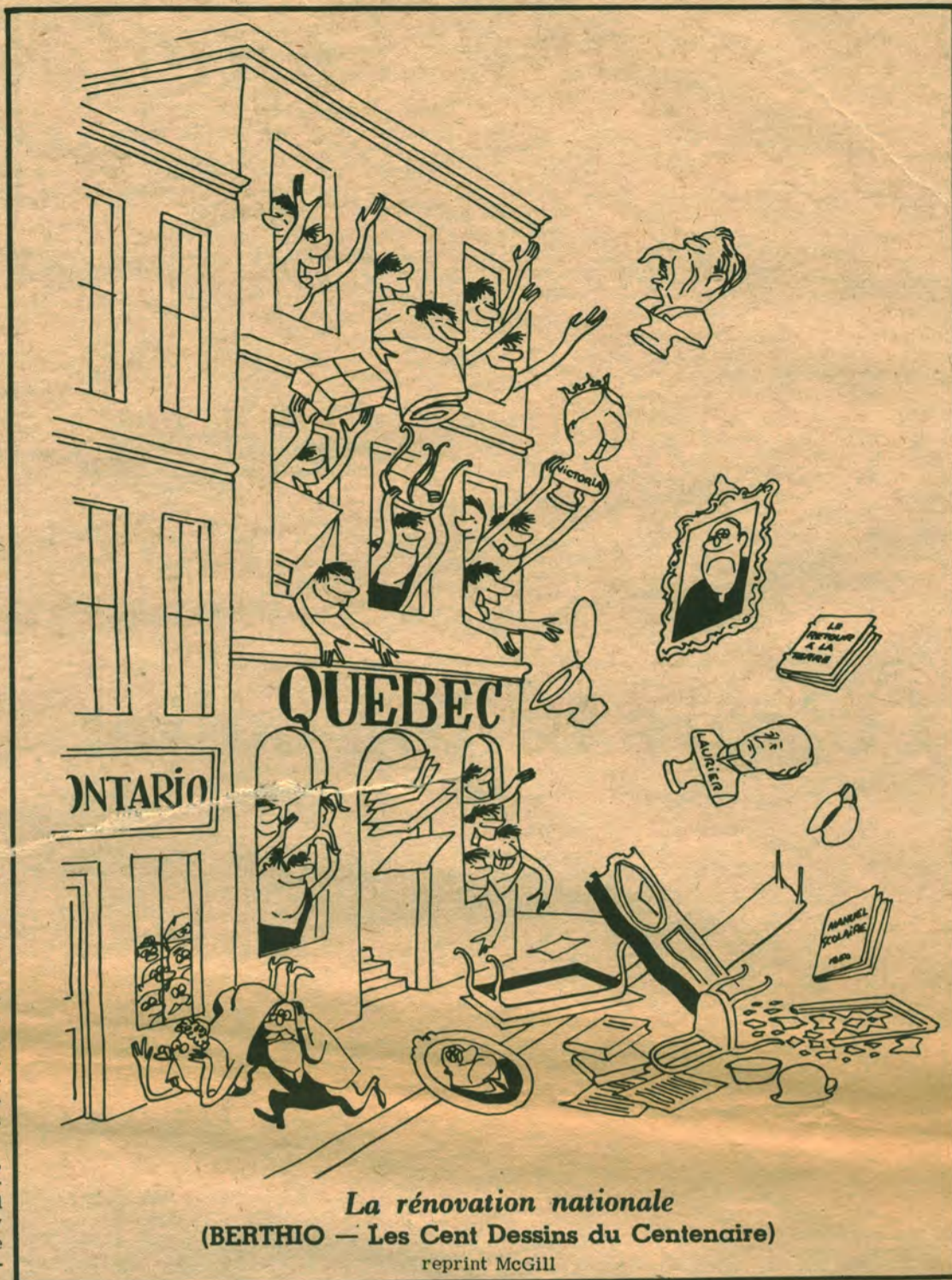
Mr. Robarts' conference was hailed as an unqualified success and paved the way for the Constitutional Conference three months later sponsored by the Federal government.

### THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE

The Constitutional Conference featured Prime Minister Pearson, the elder statesmen on the eve of his departure, Justice Minister Trudeau, the favorite son of the parliamentary press gallery who has suddenly jumped to the fore-front of the leadership race and Daniel Johnson, the enigmatic "Prime Minister of Quebec" who typifies the complexity of the Quebec problem.

The Conference reached almost unanimous consent on the linguistic equality of the French minorities outside Quebec. The only dissenter was the recalcitrant Premier of British Columbia, W.A.C. Bennett, who rejects the linguistic equality of French Canadians outside Quebec using virtually the same argumentation with which John Diefenbaker rejected the "two nations" theory. If he does indeed speak for British Columbians, then there is cause for grave concern for a new wave of Western separatism.

Another disappointment at the Conference was "Uncle Joey" Smallwood, Premier of Newfoundland. This "windbag" seems more determined to put on a show for the folks back home than in achieving any concrete accomplishments for Canadian unity. Mr. Smallwood put his own sentiments on the line when he declared that if the people of Newfoundland had to choose between the monarchy and Canada, the choice would be dif-



La rénovation nationale (BERTHIO - Les Cent Dessins du Centenaire) reprint McGill

## Laurier Lapierre Speaks On Quebec.



Laurier Lapierre

(CUP Calgary) Unless the English accept the French, Canadians will soon need a passport to enter Quebec.

This was the gist of the emotional address given by Laurier Lapierre Friday morning at the first Chinook Conference. He gave his address in English, as he said, according to Canada's bilingual laws.

Lapierre late of Seven Days fame, said unless the French are accepted as equal Canadians they will separate.

Stressing the idea of co-operation he felt there must be an updating of the BNA Act. This updating should be carried through the the English person's idea of les Quebecois; they are no longer the quaint, loveable little people going around on their farm strips off the St. Lawrence but now are a better educated fully conscious people.

Lapierre said he was not a separatist but the forces of separatism were growing in Quebec, mainly due to the campaigning of Rene Levesque.

Such a statement is a grim reminder of a hard core of Angliphiles whose hearts are still in England.

By and large however, the premiers are ready to guarantee French language rights to the French minorities in their respective provinces. The task of creating a truly bilingual Canada will take many years to implement and we can only hope that open-mindedness and sense of Canadianism will permeate the Canadian scene over the next few years.

Levesque is propagating the negative theory of "you cannot do it" — you cannot give the French the acceptability they desire so they should separate immediately. Lapierre felt that Canadians can build a new Canada, including the French, through a spirit of national co-operation. Most of the destruction of Canadianism is coming about because of the poor "sense of values" of the press.

"It is more sensational to write about the destruction of a country than the rebuilding of a country," said Lapierre.

He mentioned that he did read one Calgary newspaper, but not cover to cover because "that is a martyrdom the Christians were not subjected to." Western newspapers have had the effect of building false images of les Quebecois to the detriment of a united Canada.

Defining what the French-Canadians want, Lapierre said that a contributory and non-participatory role is no longer acceptable. The French-Canadians has been discriminated against for the last 100 years and will no longer be satisfied to be the second class citizen of Canada.

Speaking of de Gaulle, Lapierre said he was attempting to use Quebec for its resources just as Quebec is using France for its window into the world.

When asked about education systems, he said those of Quebec are just as backward as those of the rest of Canada and he felt there must be great changes made in the education systems of Canada if we are to progress.

"Man now has too much information" and we are attempting to teach it by nineteenth century methods.

He advocated the creation of activist schools and doing away with textbooks, thus creating an "educated person, a man." In this way some of Canada's problems might be solved.

Lapierre also advocated "French power" because when it comes down to the last analysis, power is the only way to create equality.

His address had the overtones of progressive socialism as this would provide the means of saving Canada as one country.

Lapierre ended with "Vive le Canada libre."



# Quebec and Canada Change of attitudes Needed

By REID BARRY

The young Quebec separatist examines the Canadian scene of the 1960's and his reaction is virulent disgust: "Les Anglais have exploited our people and our resources and made themselves rich. Quebec is being soaked of its wealth by English financiers who care nothing for our culture or customs. We are not their fellow Canadians; we are the prey of a parasitic people. It is time for Quebec to assert herself. We must be "maitre chez nous!"

not unite these two "irreconcilables!" During world War 1, Quebec was bludgeoned to submit to conscription and during World War 11, Quebec's stand prevented Mackenzie King from introducing conscription. The problem must be finally settled!

### WHAT KIND OF SETTLEMENT?

The politicians of this country, when rewriting the Constitution, will have to approach the subject with a completely open mind. At the recent Constitutional Conference, there was evidence of a considerable amount of goodwill; this is a prerequisite in finding a solution. We may have to set aside some traditional concepts such as, the idea that Canada is composed of ten co-equal provinces; that idea, dogmatically adhered to, can only obstruct the demands of the French nation.

"Quebec n'est pas une province comme les autres"; if that concept is accepted, there could be a real breakthrough. Recognizing the "French fact", we obviously will have to make special considerations for Quebec, especially in the realm of cultural activity.

Even if Confederation is completely revised and the machinery is set up for greater expression of the two equal partnerships, there has to be a change of attitudes on both sides: Unfortunately, Anglophobia and Francophobia are diseases that have been bred by the respective races. We need a greater expression of Canadianism and to think of ourselves as inhabitants of Canada rather than a particular province. Oh Canada! Our home and native land!

### THE SITUATION IN CANADA

Language and nationality have generally been inseparably linked. The European conflicts of the 19th century centered on the self-determination of national entities which were being carved out and being added to in an almost piecemeal fashion. It didn't work; peoples can't be manipulated and molded into any given framework without regard to their own way of life.

Let's apply this lesson in European history to Canada. Quebec is similar to an European nation like Holland or Belgium within the larger context of Europe. However, in Europe there is a melange of cultures while in Canada, the English-Canadian way of life predominates. To accommodate this "nation" within a nation, Canada is going to have to make special arrangements so that the French Canadian people can flourish and express themselves not only in Quebec but all across Canada.

Other cultures exist in Canada also (Ukrainian, German, Polish, Italian, Indian) but none is so concentrated in one area as the French. The French culture has thus been given a special place within confederation and this privilege must be extended outside Quebec to Ontario, the West and the Maritimes if the French Canadian is to feel at home.

In the past the French have been appeased by political pragmatism; the ideal of a true accommodation and true partnership have never been effected satisfactorily. The English-speaking majority have generally viewed Quebec as a noisy minority of provincialists who refuse to submit to the inevitable domination of the majority. On the other hand, Quebec has never been completely satisfied with Confederation and has viewed the English as a rather domineering race who have controlled the economic lifeblood of Quebec and done little or nothing to assist the "epanouissement" of French Canadian society.

Even the two world wars could



The ANGLOPHILE is the other element in this question of National unity. Few English Canadians recognize the existence of this vocal minority which appears more interested in "our British traditions" than in the unity and national development of their country.

## THE SMITH SMALLWOOD ROYAL FAMILY

By JOE McDONALD

Once upon a conference, in the fair city of Ottawa, a royal family was founded. It seemed that throughout the Canadian kingdom there were rampant rumors to the effect that certain elements favored abolition of the foreign monarchy. A number of the English freemen and a majority of French serfs were reputed to be in support of the dastardly proposal. The popular movement had even reached the point where a number of English premiers and the solitary French premier openly advocated a Canadian constitution, minus any royal vestiges. Some loyal premiers, however, were certainly not prepared to let the foreign monarchy simply slip by the board. They argued that if the royal family, which of course is perpetuated by birth and superior to the common Canadian folk, was allowed to go under, a glorious tradition would be lost and the Canadian government would simply dissolve into chaos.

The majority of English freemen and French serfs, who were watching the distinguished proceedings in their national capitol their own T.V. sets, were perplexed at the concept that they must stand and sing before the photo of a foreign monarch; needless to say, the majority of the Canadian people had never seen the royal queen, except for an occasional visitation on the television screen from the far-off land of England. Nevertheless, two courageous premiers from the English Canadian aristocracy volunteered to establish a Canadian royal family. They felt that this solution would at least prevent the kingdom from becoming, oh! . . . it can be hardly mentioned, of all things - a republic! The Smith-Smallwood royal family was viewed with serious reservations by the remaining representatives of the many freemen and the minority serfdom. As serfdom. As a compromise recommendation, however, and in order to maintain unity in the kingdom of Canada, the conference agreed with the idea of a national royal family.

The Smith - Smallwood royal couple established their palace in the federal capital, with a generous grant from the elected Parliament in Ottawa. The new family hoped that their gorgeous royal residence would attract many admirers from the common populace. The new palace was the scene of frequent aristocratic gatherings, and of course the taxes on the people were raised

to pay for these gala functions. The Canadian monarchs performed many vital functions in the vast kingdom: they helped the members of Parliament open the House annually, hosted visiting dignitaries in great splendor, fostered national patriotism with appearances at important events across Canada, and in general benignly ruled their subjects.

All was not peaches and cream, however; it seems that the freemen and serfs were grumbling over increased taxation and resented the superior air of the Smith - Smallwood monarchy. Royal symbols of the Canadian monarchy began disappearing from mailboxes and public buildings; a number of bombs were placed in mailboxes in the heart of serfdom, the province of Quebec. The serfs were even more despicable after an assassination attempt upon the life of the royal family during a Quebec visit. Even some of the English commoners were advocating the abolition of the royal ensign in favor of a maple leaf flag. How imprudent! To think that the freemen and serfs had ideas of emancipation and democratic government; how could common people even hope to handle their own affairs without the valuable role of the Canadian throne. Prominent English and French politicians advocated that the Canadian nation become a bi-lingual and bi-cultural republic, wherein freemen and serfs would be on an equal plateau.

The Smith-Smallwood throne was tottering under increasing public resistance; they feared that the traditional, and indeed correct, superiority of the English way would be tainted by the uncouth culture of the French serfs. The situation worsened when the masses learned that no heir was forthcoming from the Smith - Smallwood arrangement. Evidently there was a sterility problem in the royal household. The very backbone of the monarchical system was broken when it was plain there was no successor in sight for the continuation of a royal lineage. The royal family was thrown into consternation while millions of the common folk rejoiced with jubilation. Unlike other fables, this one does not conclude with everyone living happily ever after, but with a conference. That's right, if you want to find out the ending to this tale, it's "to be continued" - at the next constitutional meeting. Tune in for the next Ottawa conference to find out if the Canadian people finally get what they really want.



SEPARATISTS are one of the two extreme elements of the unity crisis in Canada today. The size of their numbers is not really known but a substantial degree of their strength lies in the various university communities of French Canada. Rene Levesque is the most articulate spokesman of the Separatists.

## FRENCH MIDDLE CLASS CONTROLS SEPARATISM

MONTREAL (CUP)  
By ELLIE ROSENZWEIG

"The role of separatism is in the hands of the French Canadian middle class", a sociologist told delegates to the McGill Seminar on Quebec Affairs on Friday.

This middle class, said Hubert Guindon, a professor at Sir George, is a recent addition to the socio-economic class structure. As it grew it took control of political parties in which the ideologies of nationalism and separatism are manifested. Guindon said its prime goal is

modernization and that the only tool available to this class is the provincial government. He commended Daniel Johnson for having won the support of the new middle class to the respectability of the Union Nationale government.

He stressed the difficulty of the French Canadian to assimilate in a society where both the formal and informal language in executive positions is English.

"Traditionalism", Guindon continued, "is no longer sacred to this class. They have attacked it because a part of it has become meaningless for them; they

have no use for it in their new roles, in their jobs. Traditional French Canadian nationalism was subordinate to the Catholic Church which encouraged the role of the peasant and preached anti-statism".

However, Guindon didn't hold the Church responsible for the stratification of French Canadian culture and progress; it provided the best possible education for the rural class. It was only when French Canadians started to move into the cities, that the Church bureaucracy exploded, and created a new economic condition.



**TEACH-IN ON POVERTY**

Bus Tour of Housing and Redevelopment  
in the City of Halifax  
10 a.m. - 12 noon February 24, 1968



- (1) Scotia Square
- (2) Brunswick Street - Public Housing
- (3) Hydrostone
- (4) Prison Lands
- (5) Mulgrave Park - Public Housing
- (6) Africville
- (7) Westwood Park - Public Housing
- (8) Bayers Road - Public Housing
- (9) Senior Citizens Housing
- (10) Creighton Street - Public Housing
- (11) Uniacke Square - Public Housing
- (12) Maitland Street Apartment - Public Housing

**POVERTY TEACH-IN**

By JOE McDONALD

The External Affairs Department of Saint Mary's University is sponsoring a Poverty Teach-In on the week-end of Feb. 23 and 24th. Previously planned for the last week-end in January, the Teach-In was postponed so as not to interfere with the St. Francis Xavier Teach-In on the Canadian Indian. The SMU Teach-In will endeavor to examine the conditions of the poor in Halifax and throughout the province. The activities start off Friday evening, Feb. 23, at 7:00 p.m. in the Halifax Neighborhood Centre on Brunswick St. There the film, "The Things They Cannot Change" will be shown; this will be followed by a talk entitled, "The Actual Conditions" by the Director of the Centre, Mr. Henry Bourgeois. The Centre has been achieving a certain degree of success in its attempt to help the people of the Brunswick Street area help themselves in the area of housing, employment and recreation.

On Saturday morning, at 10:00 a.m., a guided tour will leave the SMU parking lot; Bob Grant, of the City Development Staff, will direct the tour of some of the poor sections of Halifax and a look will be given of the urban renewal projects now completed and under construction in our metro area. The rest of the program will take place at the SMU Library during Saturday afternoon. The first item on the agenda is a talk by Mr. Ed Newell of the Halifax-Dartmouth Welfare Council; his topic will be the "Development of the Problem" and will be followed by a question period. At 2:00 p.m. a panel discussion will be held on the subject, "United Responsibility"; Mr. Wedderburn of the N.S.A.A.C.P., Mr. Matthews of the Department of Public Welfare and a Manpower Representative, Mr. Crandlemire, will constitute the panel. In order to give the audience a break and an opportunity to exchange views, a coffee break will follow the panel discussion. The final activity on

the program, and hopefully the most worthwhile for the university community, will occur at 3:15. The Role of the University will be discussed with two individuals, Sr. Fabian from the sociology department at Mount Saint Vincent University, and Mike MacIntosh, a student from St. F. X. University.

All members of the university community are invited to attend all or at least as many of the events as possible during the Teach-In. It is hoped that anyone in the Halifax area will feel free to come and participate on Friday evening, and on Saturday morning and afternoon. Hopefully, the stu-

dents who avail themselves of this opportunity will benefit from the people and ideas to be involved with the Teach-In. This subject is a very real one for the poor of this city and of Nova Scotia. It could be a real experience and educational opportunity for the student body of St. Mary's University, for those with the ingenuity to attend the Poverty Teach-In this coming Feb. 23 and 24th.

A group to organize an over 21 dance is being set up. Any older student who is interested in organizing this type of event please contact Wendell Sanford at 454-9925.

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JOURNAL

# SPORTS



Struggling in mid-air is only part of the game for any basketball player. Shown is some of the acrobatics from a recent game.

## "X" ROUTS Hockey Huskies

Approximately 3,000 hockey fans piled into Halifax Forum last weekend to watch the game of the year; St. Mary's Huskies against St. F.X. What they expected and what they saw were two different things. The X-men riddled a weak defence time and time again and fired 52 shots at goalie Charlie Decker on their way to a humiliating 13-3 bombardment. The win clinched the Maritime Intercollegiate Hockey League crown for "X" who relied on a well balanced attack plus a bruising defense to completely outclass the Huskies.

With the Huskies "Production line" back together again, the Huskies showed their lack of depth. "X's" production line of Mick Oja, Jim MacDonald and Chi Chi Farenzena registered 7 of the 13 goals that were blasted and sometimes trickled past Decker. Oja led the way with four markers, while MacDonald had two and Farenzena one plus 6 assists. For the Huskies, Boswick, "Curley" Gordon and Bob Woods scored in one of the Huskies poorest offensive showing to date. Although offensively the Huskies were terrible, defensively they were worse. The Huskies defensive corps, O'Byrne, McLeod, Grantham and Ellis, repeatedly failed to clear the zone and lost possession to the X-men, or were caught up-ice against the fast skating, hard hitting opportunists from Antigonish. When the X-men did grab the puck it was just a question of time. Charlie Decker, the "Ancient Tender of the Nets" who "alloweth one of four", had a rough night. He was given no support but he still missed a few.

All in all, the game was a match between a fine hockey team and a disorganized band of individuals. Hats off to Fr. Kehoe!

## THROUGH THE HOOP

The Athletic Department undoubtedly knew what it was doing when it took the SMU-St. F.X. hockey game out of our own winter arena and moved it to the Halifax Forum. The reason of course; money. Every year it seems in at least 1 major sport, the question of money decides that a game must be played on a field or a rink other than their home one. In football the past two years, games were moved to the Wanderer's Grounds, which is probably the worst football field in North America, in order to increase the gate receipts. Now our hockey team made the jump to the Forum and the results were disastrous.

This wasn't done, as some students seem to think, to gain a profit for the Athletic Department. On the other hand, it is one of the few ways the Athletic Program here at Saint Mary's must use to literally make ends meet.

At Saint Mary's, sports plays an integral part in the reputation attributed to the University but one wonders how. The facilities provided for athletics at Saint Mary's are medieval, if they can be so called. The football stadium, or whatever that collection of wooden bleachers out back is called is shunned even by the high-school teams. The rink was outdated before it was built. The gym is a black eye to the University and I cannot help but wonder why the other coaches don't refuse to play on it. The lighting is only 30% of the minimum requirement and the seating capacity is much too small.

The Athletic Department has done its best to give the University intercollegiate teams that could proudly wear the school colors. Sports, perhaps more than anything else, has given Saint Mary's a national name. The coaches, players and even the fans have worked hard to produce the results which speak for themselves. It's time the University started supporting Athletics! By support, I mean in a concrete way, with larger grants to the Athletic Department.

### DOUBLE DRIBBLE

The Maritime Intercollegiate Basketball Conference is going down to the wire. Dal was upset by X and the final games of the year will decide the winner. The Huskies have 3 losses and have only Dal left to play at home. Acadia has 3 losses also but must also host Dal and St. F.X. Dal must win only 1 or two games remaining to clench the title. But Acadia is hot and will be favored to trip Dal Saturday night at home. If that happens, the final night of play, this coming Wednesday will decide. If Dal wins against Acadia, it's all over; Dal wins. If Acadia beats Dal and the Huskies also drop the Tigers, a three way tie will develop. That is if Acadia gets by the tough X-men. If the 3 top teams, Dal, Acadia and Saint Mary's tie a play-off will be held. A tie will be decided by a draw from a hat and that team will meet the winner of the opening round in the Championship.

### BLUE LINE CHIPS

If you were as disappointed as I was at the showing of the Huskie pucksters at the Forum, you didn't see the end of the game. I left early after watching a terrible display of individualism as opposed to the smooth machine of X.

Following the game, the Huskies journeyed to Port Hawkesbury for an exhibition game minus two players, "Curly" Gordon and Jim Moore. Just why they didn't make the trip is a mystery but it could be a discipline problem plagues this team. Whatever it is, the team has let down, especially since the beginning of the year when the Huskies rolled up impressive wins and an impressive 8-6 loss. The team is not playing up to its potential, and whether the coach or the players are to blame they better do something before Moncton or it's going to be a short tournament.

## SMU THIRD IN WRESTLING

While varsity hockey and basketball squads were tripped in league action last week one Saint Mary's athlete defended the old school's honor.

In the fastest fall of the meet, Wayne Mizen, dropped his Memorial University opponent for top honors in the heavyweight division of the Maritime Inter-

collegiate Wrestling Championships held at Dalhousie University over the weekend.

Halfback and quick-kick specialist with the football Huskies, Mizen, pinned his foe in 13 seconds to gain the most decisive victory of the meet. Overall SMU placed third in the competitions with six points.

## Axemen stun Huskies

Before a packed gym, the Acadia Axemen chopped the Huskies Title hopes down a little farther with a strong 86-78 win. With Brian Heaney, Acadia's captain from Rockaway Beach, New York, leading the way, Acadia built up a commanding 48-34 lead at half-time and were never seriously threatened from there on in. Acadia, a team which starts slow but is now the hottest team in the loop, used Heaney to his full advantage as he hooped 28 points, pulled down 8 rebounds and handed out 8 assists as well. With Heaney handling the ball in bounds, the Huskies vaunted press was not as effective as in previous games.

In their previous meeting, the Huskies squeezed out a tough 70-64 win at Acadia. The most significant difference in the home court loss for Acadia was the effectiveness of the Huskies to hold down the rest of the Acadia

team while Heaney scored his 30. The Huskies had figured to do the same here but Tom Estabrook hooped 21 points to fail the show.

For the Huskies, Joe O'Reilly led the way with 21 points followed by Daniels and Brown with 18. Bill Thomas hit for 15, Harris and Alcorn added 4 and 2 respectively.

The Axemen outrebounded the Huskies 36-34 with Don Smith pulling down 15. Daniels was high for the Huskies with 12 while Al Brown had 10. Acadia hit on 33 of 70 from the floor while the Huskies hit on 34 of 82 for a 41.5 mark.

The win, coupled with Dal's surprising loss to X, tightened things up in the race for the Conference Crown and the trip to Antigonish. A three way tie is possible so the Huskies now have to sit back and wait for the Dal-Acadia score.

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# COMING EVENTS

FRIDAY: HOCKEY GAME  
SMU VS MOUNT ALLISON  
7:15

SATURDAY: DANCE IN GYM  
9 - 12

SUNDAY: FILM THEATRE A  
2:30 P.M.

Dr. Loewenstein on Adam's Ancestors  
8:00 P.M. THEATRE A  
BEARPIT THEATRE A  
12:30

WEDNESDAY: BASKETBALL GAME  
SMU VS DAL  
8:00 (Be there!)

THURSDAY  
FRIDAY Break - Study??

SATURDAY  
Applications for the Engineers 16th Annual Talent Show on March 17 are now available from SRC secretary or the Engineer's Society Executive.

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