

A LOT OF  
PEOPLE  
BELIEVE IN  
LAW and ORDER

# Saint Mary's JOURNAL

AS LONG AS  
THEY CAN LAY  
DOWN THE LAW  
AND GIVE  
THE ORDERS

Friday, October 22, 1965

Saint Mary's Journal

Volume — No. 4

## WE MARCH ON WEDNESDAY

### Saint Mary's Gets Its Own Way

By Gerry Parsons

Up until a few days ago, an air of mystery surrounded the proposed March on the Provincial Legislature by Dalhousie and several other Universities. Few knew about the March, fewer knew why it was to be staged, and many did not care. Now we are in the position to explain the "who, what, when, where, and why" of the situation; especially where Saint Mary's is concerned.

Initially, the March was to be advocating Free education, with the present aim of abolishing Tuition fees; this was in accordance with several universities' interpretation of the Bill passed at the CUS Congress. Dalhousie seemed to be the rallying point for this trend of thought. Complications arose when it was learned that S.M.U. and the Mount did not advocate Free ED., and would not participate in a demonstration promoting such. Without S.M.U. and the Mount, the March would be futile, so it was obvious that some sort of agreement between all the Universities had to be reached.

It was known to all schools that there is a definite need for financial assistance for post secondary education, and this feeling was mutual in all universities. Saint Mary's, therefore, advocated a policy favouring increase Grants and scholarships. When the time came for decision Saint Mary's, together with the Mount, held to their belief that Free education was not the answer to the financial problems; and as a result of this stand, attention was necessarily given to their position by the other Universities. Finally, a plateau of agreement was reached and a unified stand taken.

The compromise took the form of a brief drawn up by Liz Campbell, Dan Knight and Bill Currie. The contents of the Brief backed in part the Bladen Commission Report and the dictations of the

AAS (Association of Atlantic Students). The Brief definitely states the financial and psychological problems of post-secondary education. There is no mention in the Brief of Free Education or any other such similar solution to the problem. It was only a statement of the situation which prospective and present University students face. The brief is to be presented to the Premier of the Province, Robert Stanfield. The purpose of the Brief is actually two-fold; 1) to present our problems and our stand and 2) to force a statement of policy on the matter and a suggestion of solution from the present government of the Province. This should prove to be the most effective method of making our wishes known.

The March itself will take place as scheduled on National Students Day, October 27. It seems now that it will be a silent March, in proper attire. The constituent colleges will most likely meet on the Dal campus from whence the March will evolve. The parade will proceed to the Provincial Legislature where the students will surround the building. It is then expected that the Premier will make his statement from here, in front of all present. The March will be as orderly as possible. All the area colleges have agreed to this form of protest and all will be present for the demonstration.

On Tuesday the 26th, a rally will be held explaining the essentials of the march. It is possible that Dal classes will be cancelled on the 27th. The march will start at 10.15 a.m. on the Dal campus and will reach the Legislative Building at approximately 11 o'clock. There the brief will be presented by either Robbie Shaw or John Noble. The effective part of the march will be its order, silence and lack of banners. Such a march will show the maturity and responsibility of University students with a real problem.



AUTUMN  
WEEKEND QUEEN  
SHIELA MCKINNON

### Saint Mary's and Mount Amalgamate For Winter Carnival

At a meeting held recently it has been decided that Saint

Mary's and Mount Saint Vincent should unite for next year's Winter Carnival. This announcement has come in the wake of an announcement from Dalhousie that they do not plan to join into a Halifax Winter Carnival similar to the one of last year. Bob Murphy, the Winter Carnival Chairman has already begun inquiries as to a major entertaining group. He believes that the two colleges can have as good a carnival as last year's, although it will not be on the same scale. However, the committee is looking to accommodate the college crowd and they are sure that it can be done. We have been unable to obtain any information as to which group the committee is trying to contact, but from what we can gather, it will be something unusual. The idea has also come up to have an outside band play for the Ball. However, a place big enough has to be found so that enough tickets can be sold in order to pay for the band.

### Federal Elections Reach Campus

With the Nov. 8th Federal Election, the two major parties have reached us on campus. Through the courtesy of CUS, Liberal John Lloyd and Conservative Robert Butler spoke to the students of Saint Mary's and then answered many questions afterwards. The speeches were fairly well attended and the calibre of questions was fairly high.

Such a move on the part of CUS has to be appreciated. With college students soon to be the men running Canada, it is only right that they should be made aware of the many issues involved in the campaign.

On the picture at left, Liberal John Lloyd is seen speaking to Saint Mary's students.



## SAINT MARY'S JOURNAL

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### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Dear Sir,

'Faith can move mountains' - so the saying goes. Faith has apparently failed to dispel the gross ignorance of the author of an article titled:

"Liberalism  
Self-Destruction"  
Saint Mary's Journal  
Oct. 8th issue.

Specific reference is drawn to a paragraph which mentions the political situation in the Congo and alludes to the Republic of South Africa in a manner exposing the writer's misconception of the Congolese people in particular and the Africans in general.

It is indeed a great pleasure for me to inform the gentleman plus all those who may be wallowing in the same mud of ignorance, that the right of the people of the Congo, in fact all peoples of the world, to MANAGE or MISMANAGE their own affairs in their own land, does not depend on the benevolence of liberalism.

This misinformed gentleman goes further to intimate that Africans from the north go to the Republic of South Africa in pursuit of "higher wages and better

education." At this point I have to reserve my comments in the hope that our friend was trying to make a joke. Mr. Editor, please allow me to say to our good friend, "Try Again."

In passing, I might further inform the honourable gentleman that GREED is NOT a virtue. Besides, the indignities that those same people have to undergo in their pursuit of their worldly but necessary goal and the exploitation that they have to suffer are not deserving of praise from a Christian (I presume). As for the better education that the Africans are supposed to get in the Republic, I shall be delighted and forever grateful to know of. You see, I just came from there to this place, a distance of ten thousand miles, in search of this better education.

Thank you Sir,  
MAHASE of AFRICA

Dear Sir,

Please permit me to enlighten the writer of the article "liberalism - Self-Destruction" of October 8th, on his comments concerning Africans and the Republic of South Africa - a subject which,



### PASSEN TACKLE (Football Coach)

says: "Keep your feet high when you carry the ball."

... and keep your chances for success high by steady saving (no matter how little)



## BANK OF MONTREAL

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# COMMENT

At the time of writing, it is fairly certain that Saint Mary's will be participating in National Student Day activities which will be held across Canada on October 27th. In Halifax, this will be in the form of a silent march to be staged by the Nova Scotia Universities to ask the Premier of the Province to do something, and to do it quickly, on the lowering of the tuition fee. However, let us get the facts clear. You may have heard before that Saint Mary's would not be demonstrating. This was because some of the other Universities, notably Dalhousie, were hoping to stage this march in favour of free education. But Saint Mary's does not go along with this idea and we made it clear to the other Universities that we would, under no circumstances, march in favour of free education. We can only hope that the Press will not get the idea that Saint Mary's are marching for free education, for it is simply not true.

Recently, Mr. Patrick Kenniff, the National President of CUS, addressed a pathetically small audience here at Saint Mary's. Mr. Kenniff is a crusader for the idea of free education and his mission here was to convert Saint Mary's to the idea. He failed miserably. He left the impression that he himself was not entirely convinced of the feasibility of the idea. In fact his speech was the perfect example of how to succeed in trying to say something but at the same time saying nothing. It was 20 minutes old before he mentioned anything about free education and then it was in the same breath as the war in Vietnam and world hunger. He never did say anything definite for he kept in the realms of theory and the abstract. He shrugged off most difficult questions by merely stating the questionnaire was only supporting his point of view.

Those who support the idea of free education claim that the G.N.P. is bound to prosper and that society will be the only ones to benefit. Thus, they say, free education is a worthwhile investment. But is it? Is an investment in a student who flunks out of college a good investment? Of course not. Well isn't it a fact that roughly 60% of all those who enter college never graduate? Well how can it be a worthwhile investment when 60% of it is wasted? Do professors benefit by free education? I cannot see how they will.

I would like to leave you with one thought. Free education is bound to be followed by higher taxation, if it does not come before. Will the fisherman in Lunenburg or the tractor driver in Pictou pay higher taxes in order that the sons of rich Halifax merchants can have a free higher education. I can assure you that they do not think of the G.N.P. or of the benefits to be gained by society when they make this decision.

In an article titled "Possibilities of a Free Education," Sept. 24th, the JOURNAL put forward its ideas as to the solving of the problem. We do not think this to be the final answer but we do believe it to be more realistic than free education, or 'universal accessibility' as Mr. Kenniff likes to hide it.

### CANTEEN SERVICE

The JOURNAL has finally come up with the first thing to gripe about for the year and we feel that it is a very justified complaint. In response to a letter to the Editor in the last issue we decided to check into the service at the canteen to see whether it had improved from last year. To our disgust we realized that it had not, and on the contrary, it has declined tremendously. Not only has it declined but the prices and amount of stuff (or lack of it) makes the canteen a place where everyone is grudging every cent they spend there. The prices are simply prohibitive, as our correspondent suggested. We are now wondering whether this service has not turned into money making affair without any consideration whatsoever for the students. Last year, the students were able to obtain a great variety of stuff at the canteen at very reasonable prices. Now that it is under new management which intends to make as much money as it can, the variety has disappeared, the prices have soared and the quality is no better. We hope that something can be done to rectify this situation and that the management start giving some consideration to the students, on whose patronage the canteen depends.

instead of proving his knowledge, only serves to bring his ignorance to light.

He tries to establish that the African from the North looks up to South Africa as a great centre of learning and a place where wealth is for the taking. May I inform him, in case he does not know, that the average African is far too nationalistic and freedom-loving to leave his country where he enjoys absolute freedom for Verwoed's hell of a republic in search of "higher wages and better education" which is afforded him equally, if not more, in his home country. I happen to come from Africa, North of the Republic of South Africa and I know what Africans there think of Verwoed and people who write such anti-African and ungodly articles as the one to which I refer. I do not think the attitude of the writer is that of the average university student. Per-

haps if he had contacted Africans on the subject he would have written a better and more praiseworthy article. Thanks for space.  
CHRIS GREY-JOHNSON.

Dear Sir,

I am now in my second month at S. M. U. and in general I am very much impressed with the University. However, there are a few things that I feel are lacking. I have been to the football games and I find there is a real lack of school spirit. Our crowd did not come to life until the last quarter of the Acadia game. There is also a great lack of support for our soccer team which could be the league champs with a little support.

I would also like to suggest that the JOURNAL write an article about the new buildings being planned for our campus. I hear many students talking of a science

building, student union building etc., and I for one know nothing about them. Could we not have an article with sketches and other information about these proposed buildings? I am sure that such an article would be welcomed by the student body.

A RESIDENT FRESHMAN.

More than 700 students from the University of New England in Armindale demonstrated against the ban imposed by the university council on visits by the two sexes to rooms in the college hostels. In spite of the risk of losing 25 pounds in fines, they penetrated into the Duval Women's College and were joyfully received by the girl students. The undertaking, as organized by the student representation, was limited to half-an-hour duration. (honi soit, Sydney)

# CAMPUS CANADIEN

With PAUL VORSTERMANS

## STUDENTS - NEITHER SEEN NOR HEARD

A survey of Student Newspapers in Canada shows that most Students' Councils have accepted the principle of free tuition and plan to march on National Students Day on Oct. 27th. But a look to the 'letters to the Editor' columns also shows that a large number of Canadian Students are against free tuition. A case in point is a rally held at the University of Alberta for free education. Out of a total enrollment of 11,000, 29 students showed up to hear the Western regional president of CUS speak for free education.

## DEAR SANTA,

Saint Mary's is not the only University which tends to have trouble with its yearbook. This year, students at U.N.B. are having serious troubles. The editor flunked his year and will not be returning. Important papers, including the contract with the publishers cannot be traced. Furthermore, the contents of these papers are unknown. Now, U.N.B. are fairly confident that the yearbook will be out in time for Christmas.

## A LONG WALK.

The 30th Annual Congress of the Canadian Union of Students will be held at Acadia University in Wolfville. This is only the second time in the history of CUS that the Conference will be held in the Maritimes. Knowing the reputation of these conferences, the only drawback is that the nearest liquor store is in Kentville, 8 miles away.

## HOW FAR IS THE MOUNT?

More than 700 students from the University of New England in Armindale demonstrated against the ban imposed by the University council on visits by the two sexes to rooms in the college hostels. In spite of the risk of losing \$70 in fines they penetrated into the Duval Women's College and were joyfully received by the girl students. The undertaking as organized by the student representation, was limited to half-an-hour's duration.

## PUFF THE MAGIC DRAGON

An investigation into the use of marijuana by Cornell University students has been undertaken for the second time in less than two years. Cornell began the investigation when notified that a student at Connecticut College for Women in New London had allegedly obtained marijuana from a Cornell campus source. The Connecticut student became ill and a preliminary investigation by her college traced the drug to Cornell. During the past two years, 13 young people, including students at Cornell and Ithaca College, have been arrested in a continuing investigation of marijuana traffic in the college community.

# IN MEXICO

"S.M.U. IN MEXICO"  
J. PHILIP GOLDRING,

Last May, four Saint Mary's students went to Mexico to participate in the summer Christian Action work of the Conference on Inter-American Student Projects. Frank Gogan, Brian Mitchell, Walter Byers and Philip Goldring worked with 152 other students from Canadian Colleges, in small mountain communities in isolated parts of Hidalgo State in central Mexico.

CIASP was brought to Saint Mary's by Professor Clem McNamara, who was part of the first Canadian CIASP group. This group, formed in Saint Michael's College in Toronto, worked in Mexico during the summer of 1963. Mr. McNamara served as Canadian Chairman of CIASP during 1963-1964. In this time, CIASP spread from St. Michael's to four other Ontario cities; that year, 39 Canadians worked in the Mexican town of Pisaflores and its district. About half of these returned last summer to their old projects, others to the four new projects towns.

Brian Mitchell of S.M.U. was assigned to Oxpantla, one of the two or three dozen tiny communities or "ranchos" dependent upon the main town of Tianguistengo. Oxpantla can be reached by walking an hour and a half from Tianguistengo along mountain trails, which seem in some places to be almost vertical. Among the Mexican "campesinos", or farmers, distance over such terrain is never measured in kilometers, but in hours on foot or hours by mule. Oxpantla is a relatively small rancho, having only 400 people. Since most of the men work in other towns or even other states, the adult male population is only about 25. These 83 families live primarily in huts of logs with mud in the cracks and tin or thatched roofs, although most ranches have a few houses built of stone with wooden or concrete floors. Typical of these mountain ranchos, the church and school in Oxpantla were the most prominent buildings. The Church was big by rancho standards, having a main altar, a side altar, and a half dozen niches along the sides. The school was built of stone, with two rooms. There are 50 children (education is compulsory in Mexico up to Grade VI) divided into two classes, the younger ones being taught by a woman, the older ones, by a man. Those wishing to go past Grade VI could attend secondary school in Tianguistengo or near-by Zacualtipan. The two Canadian boys and three girls lived in separate stone rooms attached to one side of the school.

The CIASP project in Oxpantla included painting the church, making a map of the village and taking a census, and digging a ditch to protect a soccer field (the only level space for miles around) during the rainy season. But the main work of the group was between 5:30 and 7:30 p.m., when they taught hygiene, nutrition, English, catechism, and mathematics to the adults in the village school.

Frank Gogan was in a similar rancho, also near Tianguistengo, called Santa Monica. Santa Monica was different from most ranchos in that it could be reached by a reasonably good road; it also has 1300 people, although, as in all ranchos, the houses are scattered over the hillside and among the trees, so that, from eight or ten miles away and about a half mile higher, Santa Monica appeared to me as only a scattering of a dozen or so white dots. Frank's project assignment was similar to that in Oxpantla - teaching and social work.

Walter Byers received the most difficult assignment of all - a desperately poor and equally remote rancho called Tlatzintla. Tlatzintla was dependant on a town called Molango, a large mining center which, in spite of its importance, is still connected to the outside world only by

a bumpy, twisting road which winds along the mountain-sides. Tlatzintla can be reached by travelling north from Molango by bus for half an hour, then five hours by mule into the hills, before reaching the little town of 400 people.

In Tlatzintla, the main project was teaching. CIASP girls assisted the teachers in the federal school during the daytime, and taught the men of the village before they went out to the field. The school had one room, was made of stone with a wooden floor, and had a tin roof and several windows. It had a blackboard, and maps donated by CIASP. Thirty-five children attended regularly, while others were unable to do so for lack of clothes and books. Besides teaching, the CIASP workers built a water system and a rectory; the people felt that the priest would visit them more often from Molango if he had a proper house in Tlatzintla in which to stay.

Midway on the road between Tianguistengo and Molango is Xochicoatlan, considerably smaller than its two neighbours. Twenty Canadians and Americans worked in and around Xochicoatlan, in the town and two of its twenty-seven ranchos. My own project, Jalamelco, was a rancho of 690 people, one hour by mountain trails from Xochicoatlan; another old trail, however, ended up on an uncompleted road which lead to the main "highway". It was our project to complete this unfinished "carretera" or "highway" into the rancho, with the help of ninety of the villagers. These worked in shifts of ten or more per week, helping the CIASP workers. The CIASP girls taught, visited homes, and did first aid work.

It was realized soon enough by all that the more effort and sincerity we put into our work, the greater was the enjoyment we derived from it. We all remember, too, a few favourite humorous or touching incidents which occurred during the summer. Once the CIASP'ers have been in a village for a few weeks, they are accepted almost entirely as members of the community, sometimes with amusing results. For example, Walter Byers was asked to ring the church bells to announce the beginning of school classes. Not knowing the correct combination of bells for a call to school, he simply rang the three bells at random. . . commenting on the result, he said "I must have rung the signal for invasion or something, because all the men came streaming out of the houses." When Walter's group arrived, and when, later, they left they were given what were, by village standards, very elaborate ceremonies of welcoming and parting.

Brian Mitchell, in Oxpantla, was paid one of the greatest tributes which the Mexican villagers make to "outsiders". He and Sue Purcell of Toronto were chosen as God-parents for a baby born during their stay there.

It will take months, maybe years, for the experiences of last summer to settle themselves in the minds of we four Santamarians and the 750 others - principally Americans and Canadians - who worked with the Mexican "campesinos" this summer. But behind the turmoil of emotion - and things deeper than emotion - which remain from our summer's work, I think we all have a certain sense of achievement at having helped very slightly, to speed up the progress which is beginning to spread through Latin America.

CIASP intends to be very active at SMU this year, and is eager to increase its membership. Anyone who wishes to participate in CIASP in Mexico for two months or more this summer, or anyone willing to assist in fundraising projects during this year are encouraged to see Philip Goldring, in Room 128, Residence, or Brian Mitchell, at 454-4808.

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# AUTUMN



SPASTIC WITH DELIGHT?



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2nd PRIZE — X-MEN OF NOTE



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OUR EX-EDITOR DOES THE FRUG

PHOTOS  
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CHAIRMAN OF QUEEN CONTEST  
QUEEN SHEILA MCKINNON and E

# WEEKEND



CONTEST BARRY FREWER  
NON and ESCORT DAVE JOHNSON



1st PRIZE — MONCTON UNIVERSITY MEN'S CHOIR



4th PRIZE — THE TOPSIDERS FROM DAL



3rd PRIZE — RON JOLEMORE



AND IF ANYONE TAKES MY SEAT I'LL —



AND IF THE EYE SCANDILIZE YE ---

# ANOTHER AMERICAN POINT OF VIEW

By Prof. JOHN H. SLOANE,  
On Wednesday, April 7th, 1965, President Lyndon B. Johnson reviewed the United States policy in Vietnam. Before a capacity crowd of students and teachers at John Hopkins University and a nation-wide television audience, Mr. Johnson explained the underlying principles for which American soldiers die in the jungles of Vietnam: he enumerated the facts and analyzed the nature of the conflict; he reiterated the commitments of the United States and the objectives it is striving to achieve.

If the United States position in Vietnam is to be critically analyzed there could be no better document than his speech, for it must be considered as the official position of the American Government. With this idea in mind let us take a closer look at the four elements of President Johnson's speech: 1) the principles involved, 2) the realities of the situation, 3) the commitments made, and 4) the objectives to be gained.

In regard to general principles the President stated: "Tonight Americans and Asians are dying for a world where each people may choose its own path to change. This is the principle for which our own ancestors fought in the valleys of Pennsylvania. . . ." President Johnson is evidently referring to the revolutionary war in which the United States gained her independence from British colonial rule. What were these principles? Thomas Jefferson probably best defined them in the declaration of Independence: "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights. . . That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed". Jefferson continued by suggesting that a people has the right, in fact has the duty to change a government that does not work towards these ends. Further, Jefferson states that the new government created should be based on those principles and should be structured in such a manner AS SEEMS BEST TO THE PEOPLE IN QUESTION. How can this famous principle of self-determination be applied to U.S. involvement in Vietnam? It can be clearly shown that no government in Vietnam (north or south) is now or ever has been based on any explicit evidence of consent by those governed. A good argument can in fact be made to support the contention that the government of North Vietnam is more acceptable to the population than that of any government in the south. It would be difficult for the United States to deny that most South Vietnam governments since 1954 have been dictatorial or to allege an absence of U.S. involvement. In light of the principle of self-determination it is difficult to understand why the United States and the governments of South Vietnam have steadfastly refused to implement the 1954 Geneva Accord proposal of general elections throughout Vietnam. It therefore seems to me that to invoke the principles of American Independence in defence of present U.S. policy to-

ward North and South Vietnam is absurd.

President Johnson then enumerated two basic realities in that area of the world: "the first reality is that North Vietnam has attacked the independent nation of South Vietnam, its object is total conquest". The case against North Vietnam has been published by the U.S. department of State in a White Paper, AGGRESSION FROM THE NORTH, released in February, 1965. The facts presented are interesting but certainly not conclusive. North Vietnamese support of guerilla activity in the South seems fairly well documented and not to be denied. But the assertion that the Viet-Cong are directed by the nation of North Vietnam is an overstatement which could not be proved. The White Paper presents a list of enemy weapons captured which were communist manufactured. According to the paper the number of such weapons during a period of 18 months was 179. When comparing this to the Pentagon estimate total of all weapons captured from the guerillas the percentage of communist weapons to the total is less than 2 1/2%. The White Paper states "that as many as 75% of the more than 7000 Viet Cong who are known to have entered the South in 1964 were natives of North Vietnam". However, in the evidence cited to back up this statement the percentage was actually much smaller. The section on case histories of captured Viet-Cong show that out of a total of 23 only six were natives of North Vietnam (approximately 25%). The others had moved to the North in 1954 and now returned to help "liberate" their fellow nationals. Although North Vietnam participation can readily be shown, the case of direction and military dominance has not been adequately documented.

The second reality in Asia is the "deepening shadow of Communist China. The rulers in Hanoi are urged on by Peking. . . The control in Vietnam is part of a wider pattern of aggressive purpose". The meaning of this reality is not quite clear. If President Johnson means that China is actively interested in the outcome of the struggle in South Vietnam, and that China is now in a deepening contest with the United States in South East Asia over spheres of influence then one must agree. The implication however, seems to be that China is actively engaged in the struggle, and that Hanoi is merely a puppet regime whose strings are pulled by Peking. If this is what Mr. Johnson means then the facts just don't support his contentions. The foreign policy of North Vietnam is primarily one of a national oriented communist nation keeping a delicate balance between the geographic preponderance of Chinese influence and the powerful influence of the more economically stable Soviet Union. The fact that repeated offers of Chinese aid is material and manpower to North Vietnam against the U.S. bombing raids have been politely refused and that Soviet SAM's were installed as a defense system around Hanoi is an illustration of this strategy. One

of the greatest problems inherent in the United States' escalation on the struggle is the probability that Hanoi may be forced into an alliance with China which will weaken its ability for independent action.

The President next speaks of commitments. These can be summarized as a commitment to South Vietnam as an independent nation (since 1954), and the commitment to strengthen world order by upholding national independence everywhere.

The unilateral commitment of the U.S. to create and support an independent and friendly state of South Vietnam is quite clearly present. There is another commitment however, which is contradictory to that just mentioned. The commitment to abide by the Geneva Accord on Indo China which was made by the U.S. through her delegate to that meeting, Bedell Smith. Violation of that commitment began almost immediately by the introduction of more military advisors and was soon followed by the refusal to hold nation-wide elections in 1956. Today the U.S. has more than 125,000 men actively fighting in South Vietnam and continues to attack North Vietnam by air "in order to slow down aggression".

The U.S. commitment to world order, the President suggests, is jeopardized if the United States retreats from South Vietnam. "Around the globe - from Berlin to Thailand - are people whose well-being rests, in part, on the belief that they can count on us if they are attacked". Although this seems generally to be a reasonable sort of overall commitment, in this world of revolutionary nationalism and rapid social change, it is difficult to see how one can make a hard and fast commitment to world order. Today a commitment to world order means a commitment to the maintenance of the status quo. And although this may be considered by some of the established regimes it is no doubt condemned by the present day social and national movements as being destructive to the very principles of self-determination that President Johnson has already stated to be the principle of the United States.

Finally, Mr. Johnson states the objectives the United States is attempting to reach. "We want nothing for ourselves - only that the people of South Vietnam be allowed to guide their own country in their own way". I have only one thought to add to that statement - which people, President Johnson? The people in the villages now being burned out of their homes by U.S. marines? The indiginous Viet-Cong, many of whom feel they are fighting to rid their country of foreign imperialism, or the ruling elite and the armed forces who have so far had the bulk of U.S. economic and military aid to help them repress all elements of political opposition?

It is unfortunate that President Johnson feels it necessary to couch U.S. action in idealistic

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## W.U.S.C. REPORTS

By PAUL M. GOLDRING

The twentieth Annual General Assembly of the World University Service of Canada was held at Memorial University, Newfoundland, from October 8 to 11. WUS delegates, including students, professors, and observers, came from all across Canada to attend this assembly.

The Assembly was held to review the work of WUSC during 1964-1965, to decide on the future policy of WUSC in Canada, and to elect the new officers for the National Committee. We did all this, but I think something much more important was accomplished; I learned how a WUS Committee on a small campus should operate, and with these ideas, I hope that WUS at Saint Mary's will have a most successful year.

The Newfoundlanders, I found, are a unique race; they are not at all modest, but they have something to be proud about. They provided us with some very

terms. The aims and commitments of the United States seems clearly determined by the age-old pursuits of power-politics. One can only assume that the President feels a need to justify these pursuits to the American people - that he feels he must evoke principles of humanity in order to obtain their support for his policy in Vietnam.

good entertainment (I won't go into details), and made all the WUS delegates wish to go back some day.

The agenda for the Assembly was quite extensive. There was a briefing conference, two plenary sessions, and commissions on International Affairs, Treasure Van, Finance and Administration.

-Please turn to page seven-

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# THE ORIGIN OF GRAVITY

By DR. RUDRANATH CAPILDEO  
The Journal would like to take this opportunity to thank Dr. Capildeo for writing this article. Dr. Capildeo works in the Mathematics Department at the University of London in England. He has done extensive research in the field of gravity.

The corner-stone of physical science has been and still is the three laws of Motion of Sir Isaac Newton together with his law of Universal Gravitation. These have dominated and continue to dominate physical science. In the realm of ordinary microscopic phenomena such as the construction of roads, bridges, canals and buildings they reign supreme. They govern the motion of objects such as billiard balls, cars and aeroplanes. It is only in the field of atomic physics and the upper reaches of astronomy that they do not hold with accuracy. It would have indeed been astonishing if they held for all phenomena because it would then be claimed that Newton was privileged to glimpse the Cosmic Statute Book, whose existence is assumed by most scientists.

The first Law of motion is a qualitative description of force and the second law of motion is a quantitative definition of force. The third law stands in a special category because it describes the quality of certain types of forces. The genius of Newton lay in saying that these laws are necessary and sufficient - no other laws are needed. However, the category of forces was left wide open.

In this category the most im-

portant force is that of gravity because of its universal presence. Unlike electric and magnetic forces, the force of gravity can neither be shielded nor can it be switched off. It can be counterbalanced but never turned off. It is always present. It has a second and even more puzzling property, it is attractive only while electric and magnetic forces are both attractive and repulsive. Further, it has always been considered by all scientists that it cannot be deduced from Newton's Law of Motion, but that it stands in its own right.

Newton assumed that any two objects attract each other. He did not say why they attracted and admitted frankly that he could not say why this happened. Einstein removed this to a different level of sophistication. He said that in empty space lines are straight but that when matter is introduced 'lines' become curved, just as a heavy weight placed on a horizontal wire makes it sag. It is this curvature of space which is responsible for gravity. Einstein could not say why matter altered the straightness of lines. There the argument rested in spite of the sporadic efforts of many investigators. It became increasingly clear that Newton had obtained the best possible result by his method of force, and Einstein had likewise obtained the best result by his use of Geometry.

For a considerable time now, the problem of rotation has occupied my attention. I noticed very early that a gravitating

disc which is not rotating would exhibit the same features dynamically as a rotating disc. Now astronomers had shown that our galaxy was rotating slowly but surely, one revolution in about two hundred million years. Assuming the galaxy to be a disc to a first approximation, the connection between gravity and rotation was established. However, this could have been just a coincidence, and a special coincidence cannot make a general law. For years I was baffled by the problem whether it was a general rule or just a special case. Sometime during the early part of this year, the inspiration came and a beautiful mathematical theorem emerged. The particles of a rotating object behave as if they attract each other according to the inverse square law. If Newton's Laws are valid then the Law of Gravity can be deduced from them; and so the law of gravity is not a law apart.

In his Gifford Lectures of 1932, Bishop Barnes of Birmingham had declared that as far as he could see the Law of Gravity is a cleverly concealed identity. Barnes was a mathematical physicist of the highest order, and my theorem has revealed the profundity of the insight of the Bishop and 'Nature' published my result on July 11th.

Scientific ideas, like political ideas are never accepted overnight. There is bigotry and dogma in science, sad to relate; but whatever is decided, new light has now been shed on the origin of the mysterious force of gravity.

## What do you want in a company after graduation ?

Graduates who've been out a few years say the important things to look for in choosing a job are good training, an unrestricted chance to grow in a solid, recognized company, income, early responsibility and a stimulating environment where intelligence and enthusiasm are recognized. The points are not always in that order, but these are the main ones. What, then, can Procter & Gamble offer you?

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## -BURKE HOUSE COLUMN

Although the majority of students at Bishop Burke House returned to their homes for the Thanksgiving weekend, one of our number, Bernard Murphy, attended a convention in the United States. He flew to New York, attended a conference sponsored by the National Federation of Sodality, and returned to Halifax in time for classes on Tuesday.

This conference was the fifth Biennial National Convention of the National Federation of the Sodalities of the United States, and it had for a theme, "the sodalist in an age of Christian renewal."

The convention consisted of a series of lectures followed by workshops or seminars in which the merits of the views of the various speakers were discussed. The topics discussed were very relevant and covered such fields

as Ecumenical, Human Rights, and Sodalist leadership.

Saint Mary's University Sodality was represented at this convention of United States sodalists in order to exchange ideas with Sodalists from all over North American on such questions as the lack of external christian action among college students, the implementation of human rights obligations, and the adoption of successful sodality procedures from other colleges to Saint Mary's University campus.

Mr. Murphy will eventually deliver a report to the Student's Representative Council and the Student Body of Bishop Burke House. We feel certain that his Thanksgiving weekend was quite profitable for the Saint Mary's University Christian Action Movement.

## W.U.S.C. REPORTS-

-Continued from page six-

WUS activities in Canada, Seminars, and Communications and Public Relations. I also went to a most valuable workshop on fund-raising; with this information, we should be able to make the near future 'SHARE' Campaign a great success. During this campaign, you, the students, will be given the opportunity to donate something for the worthy projects WUS sponsors.

On Sunday night, the Annual Meeting of World University Service of Canada was held. At this meeting we passed many important resolutions. It was decided that WUS should work closer with CUS, CUSO, and other similar organizations. It was also urged that local WUS Committees 'obtain from their students

councils a minimum contribution of 10 cents per student for the WUSC program in Canada."

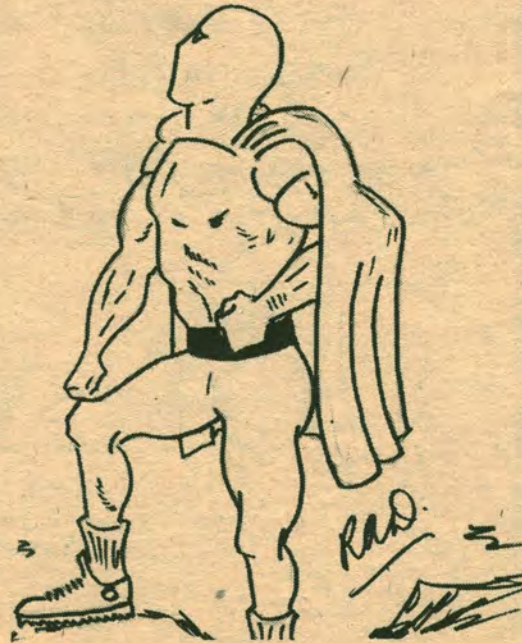
The National Assembly proved very worthwhile to me; I now know more about the World University Service, its aims, and the means for carrying out these aims. The Assembly gave the WUSC delegates enough enthusiasm in order to finish up the scholastic year with the fulfilled aim of \$60,000 for the Canadian contribution to the International Program of Action.

At the Assembly, I suggested that Saint Mary's University host the Regional Conference of the Maritime WUS Committees. The reason for having it at SMU is to make Saint Mary's known to WUS in Canada, and to acquaint the students of this University with the aims and ideals of WUSC. The Regional Conference will be held here from January 28-30.

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## DOUBLE VICTORIES GIVE HUSKIES LEAGUE LEAD..... Defence Scores 1st Shutout

Huskies Triumph 67-0

Following a close and hard fought game against Acadia a week earlier, the Huskies proved conclusively that they are again a powerhouse in the league with a 67-0 victory over the Saint Dunstan's Saints in a Bluenose Conference game at Charlottetown. The win put the Huskies on top of the Conference with a 3-0 record, ahead of Saint Francis Xavier and the University of New Brunswick.

The rain soaked field did not hamper the power running of the Huskie offense. Jim Stewart was high man for the Huskies, picking up 30 points for his five majors. Three of his touchdowns came through passes from Steve Armitage and the other came from newcomer Ernie Turek. Daryl Burgess continued to be the league's leading rusher, picking up three touchdowns and carrying the ball for 186 yards. Dave Murphy and Jerry McAllister also added touchdowns for the Huskies. Special mention should be made of Steve Armitage who added six converts and ran for another.

Once again, as in last year's team, the line is a big factor. Captain Wayne O'Brien, Jerry Redmond, Frank Archambault, Ed MacArthur and Bob Johnston formed a tough front wall to hold the 'Saints' to 180 yards rushing and 82 yards passing while leading the team to 464 yards on the ground and 280 in the air.

PATRICK BROWNLOW

A total of 185 yards in penalties almost resulted in a loss for Saint Mary's when they did battle with a much improved Acadia Axemen squad in Bluenose Conference action.

The turning point in the game early in the fourth quarter when veteran quarterback Dave Murphy threw a 33 yard pass to rookie Jim Stewart on a fake field goal for a touchdown. The Acadia squad had before this play built up a 11-8 lead over three quarters. The final score was 17-11.

Playing his first game as quarterback this year Dartmouth's Steve Armitage put on a brilliant display of passing and kicking. Halifax native Jerry McAllister notched a touchdown in the first quarter while second year man Darryl Burgess booted a single to round out the scoring for the Huskies.

Acadia went ahead twice in the first quarter on a single by veteran Keith Caldwell which was wiped out by McAllister's TD but regained the lead when Jim Cairns combined with quarterback Wally O'Meara on a 27 yard pass and run play.

Saint Mary's pulled even once more on Burgess' single in the second quarter but dropped behind in the same session on Caldwell's field goal.

Stewart's touchdown put the Huskies ahead to stay while Armitage used his "educated toe" to his advantage when he booted a 17 yard field goal.

## SOCCER HUSKIES STILL ON TOP

Saint Mary's Huskies now boast of a perfect 4-0 record but still have two important games left to play with St. F. X. and Dalhousie. The outcome of these two games will decide the league Champs for St. F. X. and Dalhousie are the only teams left with a chance of overhauling the Huskies.

After their first two wins over Mount Allison and Kings at home, the Huskies recorded their next two victories on the road. In the first away game, the Huskies were the guests of the U. N. B. Red Bombers and at the end of the first half the Huskies had a comfortable 3-0 lead. In the second half the Bombers came to life but they encountered a spirited and tough Huskie defence which had an outstanding game. We scored again in the second half and the final score was 4-0. The Santamarian marksmen were Julio Aranaz with two fine goals, Peter Bovell and Roger Henderson who netted with a penalty shot.

In their fourth game the Huskies travelled to Acadia to meet the ever rough Acadia Axemen. Playing against a strong wind in the first half, the Huskies netted twice through the Henderson brothers, Stuart with a well placed free kick and Roger with a header from a high pass from Aranaz. In the second half the Axemen had no answer to the Huskie attack and Dennis McCulloch was the standout scoring two goals. Roger Ehnderson scored again and Peter Bovell rounded out the scoring. The bid for a shutout was spoiled when Acadia's Tony Covert scored on a fine solo effort.

To date, the Huskies defence has probably been the key to many victories. In particular Alfredo Jaikel and Attilio Deliberatore together with Sammy Selatile have been outstanding while the left side of Peter Bovell at half-back and Geoffrey Herrera at full back have not allowed a goal to be scored from their side in league play.

In order to clinch our first



## INTRAMURAL SPORTS

By TIM SULLIVAN

The softball loop of student Athletic Director John Russell has passed the halfway point in its schedule and it looks as if the pennant race won't be decided until the final round of action.

The Juniors with a 4-2 mark are on top of the league and so far they have been the team to beat. They have an explosive offense led by Shaun McCarty who has gone 12 for 15 in his last three games. The Juniors biggest asset however, is their defense. With pitching a la New York Mets, they have been lucky to hold the opposition to single figures. But everything considered, they are the team to beat.

The Sophs and Freshmen are tied for second place, sporting Maritime Championship, we have to beat both St. F. X. and Dal. With a spirited team and good support coach Roy Clements thinks that it can be done. So we'll see you on Monday, October 25th when we take on the X-Men.

identical 3-3 records. On paper, the Sophs have the best team but they have yet to prove themselves. If Captain Jim 'the Rook' Daniels gets them going, they could take it all. The Freshmen have a well balanced team but they lack the power hitting necessary to be a contender.

The Seniors with a 2-4 record seemed doomed for the cellar. Cos Marandos has taken over the reigns of player-coach from Jim Magee and led the Seniors to a surprise 15-10 victory over the favoured Sophs. Cos has threatened a \$500 fine for any of his players breaking training regulations and with stern measures like this he hopes to build his team into a pennant contender.

My hero of the week is Sam Kelly who turned in two fine catches in the final inning to preserve the Juniors win over the Freshmen. My goat of the week is the entire Sophomore team for blowing their easy game with the Seniors.

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## ON CAMPUS

- Saturday, Oct. 23rd  
U.N.B. at Saint Mary's 8.00 p.m.
- Sunday, Oct. 24th  
Drama Society Workshop 8.00 p.m.
- Monday, Oct. 25th  
St. F.X. vs S.M.U. Soccer 4.00 p.m.
- Wednesday, Oct. 27th  
Student's March.

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