

# Faculty And Students Meet:

Faculty and Administration met with Students in an hour-long meeting in Theatre B last week.

The meeting was called to familiarize the faculty with the present situation on campus. University President Dr. Henry Labelle S.J. told the faculty that pressure of work was to blame for a lack of consultation between administration and faculty on campus affairs.

He listed several approaches being taken to expand the campus facilities. Among these were a new academic building, a Dartmouth campus, and a possible purchase of the Stanfield property on Gorsebrook Avenue. The chapel and gym might be converted to library facilities, he said.

Labelle stressed that a new Dartmouth campus would not be a Junior College. He said that he felt that it would simply be an extension of the Halifax campus.

Then he turned to the problems raised by recent student demands. He stressed the difficulty of transferring control of the University from the archdiocese.

"The archdiocese does have equity," he said. According to Labelle that equity amounted to some ten million dollars. However, he said, "The archdiocese has offered to transfer control of the university to a Board of Governors." He stressed the involvement of the archdiocese in the University. At present the archdiocese is paying \$225,000 a year to pay off the bond issue that paid for the Main Building.

Said Labelle, "\$225,000 is an awful lot of money." Once equity was transferred he said there remained the problem of determining who was represented on whatever Board was set up.

Council President Mike O'Sullivan attempted to explain the Council's position on their recent demands. He explained that when criticism is made it is often interpreted negatively.

"We are trying to be positive in our approach," he said.

He admitted that SRC had been at fault in not phrasing their criticisms more tactfully. He felt that this had caused an initial negative reaction which was unfortunate.

He read from the objectives of Saint Mary's University as set down in the Calendar. These objectives stress education as opposed to training. The Calendar says, "A broad education is considered as the one most worthy of the dignity of the human soul and the one best fitted to preserve a free society."

"If the University is not living up to these objectives," said O'Sullivan, "then we should ask why." In O'Sullivan's opinion the University was not.

He continued by asking for faculty support "...in matters of mutual concern."



Frisbee and friends - Top row: (left to right) Jim Lovett, Buckle MacNutt, John Kennedy, Bottom row: Mike MacNutt, Brian Sweet (captain). Missing from picture: Banjo McCormack, Terry Parks, and Dogie Woolaver.

## Frisbee Team Tackles Tabbies

The Saint Mary's University varsity FRISBEE team has challenged its Dalhousie counterpart to a game for the Crab Trap, emblematic of the world Frisbee championship.

The game will be held during the Homecoming weekend, according to team Captain Brian Sweet. Sweet said, "We are going to play them and beat them. We have no doubts about the out-

come."

His nine-man team (composed of Mike MacNutt, center scrum; Bucky MacNutt, left goal-judge; John Kennedy, stilt operator; Jim Lovett, right-halfback; "Banjo" McCormack, bottle opener; and Terry Parks, all-ahead center) looks well in practise, according to the coaching staff.

"Our only weakness," said Head Coach "Chairleg" Dawson, "appears to be in the middle field. But MacNutt has been turning in some good practises in that position and we will probably start him against Dal. We're looking for a victory."

The practise field (in front of the library) has been the scene of much excited speculation lately as the team worked out. One problem in arranging practise times was conflicting schedules. The

only time slot left open to the coaching staff was during the noon hour. This necessitated special feeding times for the athletes. "Nevertheless", says Captain Sweet, "team morale is good".

Whether or not the Crab Trap game will be played here or at Dal has not yet been decided. Some details of the game remain to be ironed out between the two teams. However, it will probably be a good game, so go out and support your team.

## YEARBOOK EDITOR RESIGNS

Yearbook Editor Chris Sabean has resigned to take the position of Science Representative on Council.

No interim Editor has been appointed since there have been no applicants for the position. However, says Cultural Affairs Director John Carlos, "There will definitely be a yearbook this year".

SRC Secretary Lou Dursi said that a commission has been set up to study the feasibility of having a Yearbook and a Senior Class book this year. The commission was called for by Joe Herbert, last year's Director of Internal Affairs. The reason given was last year's lack of organization on the yearbook which resulted in the effort being scrapped.

A new idea under study this year is the possibility of a Senior Book with content pertinent to the Seniors. The Yearbook, under this concept, would be a resume of the year in pictures. This idea has had a good reception at many larger universities, notably UBC.

The SRC passed a motion calling for a referendum on the Association's CUS membership last Thursday.

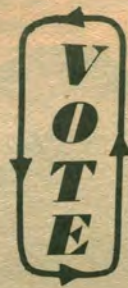
The motion, which received 14 ayes and one abstention, sets February 28 as the final day for holding the referendum. That is also the last day of the present Council's term of office.

The referendum will probably be held sooner.

Engineering Representative Dave Mathews said that the late date was inserted simply to ensure that the referendum would be held this year. Mathews was among the chief supporters of the move.

**C.U.S.**

**Referendum  
Coming**



**S.R.C.**

**Vacancies**

**Filled**

Four new members of the Students' Representative Council were acclaimed last week.

The positions filled, were: Residence - Mike J. DeVerteuil, Science - Chris Sabean, Graduate - Ray LePage, and CUS - Dave Scott.

This brings the Council up to its full strength of fifteen. Of that total, eleven have been acclaimed to their positions.

# A funny thing happened in the Peruvian jungle



Some years ago, an adventurous individual from The Coca-Cola Company pushed

his way a hundred and fifty miles into the jungle outside Lima, Peru. His mission, for promotional purposes, was to introduce Coca-Cola to the primitive Indians.

Deep in the bush, he flushed a likely-looking woman, and, through his interpreter, explained his errand, whereupon the woman reached into a sack she was carrying and neatly plucked forth a bottle of Coke, and offered him a swig. Strange to think that, even in the depths of the Peruvian jungle, things go better with the taste of Coke.



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# ATTENTION STUDENTS

## REFERENDUM

## WEDNESDAY

*Compliments of*  
**OLAND'S BREWERIES**

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O'Sullivan told the meeting that a commission to restructure the University was his Council's first priority among the resolutions. He called it "... a place to pit one ideology against another ideology, one concept against another concept, one idea against another idea."

Discussion from the approximately one hundred faculty members present seemed to centre on the use of the word "demands". Several professors asked why the Council had used the word.

Later discussion centered around the term "Christian humanist", Professor Richard Beis told the meeting that, "I'm not here to turn out Christian humanists. I'm here to teach philosophy."

The meeting ended with a seeming agreement that the commission was a good idea. Dr. Labelle asked the SRC and the Faculty association executive to get together on the matter and pass their decision to him.

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# Situation at

## SMU

By DAVID SCOTT,  
CUS CHAIRMAN

SMU is a University of 1600 students situated at the South of Roble St., in Halifax, N.S. It is mainly an undergraduate University administered by the Jesuit Fathers and having power connections with the Archdiocese of Halifax.

The governing bodies at SMU are the Board of Governors, the Senate and the Departmental Committees.

The Board of Governors in connection with the Archdiocese has the fiscal authority and responsibility. Thus it must approve all major out-lays and by this power it sets down very general policy for the University. The Board of Governors represents the business community, the archdiocese and the administration. The Chancellor of the Board of Governors used to be the Archbishop of Halifax, however, he has resigned since. A Commission has been set up to transfer the title of the University from the Archdiocese to the University itself. The University will therefore be autonomous in the sense that it will no longer have power connections with the Archdiocese.

The Senate at SMU is only a recently established body. It has been functioning for about 5 years now. In general the powers of the Senate are in relation to purely academic matters.

The Departmental Committees are composed of all the professors of a particular department. They also make decisions on academic matters.

That is the power structure of St. Mary's in a very inept nutshell. Students are not mentioned in this nutshell because they don't hold a position in the power structure.

Students are not included in the power structure of St. Mary's University. If one accepts that the role of the University is to turn out trained experts, people well equipped to go into the world and hold down a position in the world and hold down a position in the corporation or research them, this is how it should be.

But if one holds a different be-

lief on the role of the University, if one holds that the University should create a climate conducive to a universal education, to a personal development of the individual, then something is drastically wrong. The University is not structured in such a way. The University is structured to train people, not to allow them to develop themselves. All you have to do is to open your eyes to see that.

One of the big reasons why this is so is that Universities are structured so that the role of the student is a passive recipient of facts. He is taught a lot of ideas and facts which he never relates to himself as a human being or to his role in society. They are taught as unrelated ideas and facts and that's how he takes them. One doesn't become educated by soaking up facts he becomes educated by a very active process which leads to intellectual liberation. This intellectual liberation is reached by too few people in our society and part of the reason why is the structure of our educational institutions.

The role of the University as a passive recipient of facts is reflected in the power situation - he is a passive recipient of decisions. Passive acceptance of decisions reflects passive acceptance of facts and passive acceptance of facts is not education, it is training. The two go hand in hand. If we are to be actively involved in our educational process we must be actively involved in working decisions about it. That is, student participation in decisions making it inseparable from a real educational process.

If we see this, then we have to agree there is something drastically wrong with the educational structure at SMU. Then we have to consider our Christian Commitment. There is something wrong with our University Community and its hurting people it is hurting their minds, their souls, their hearts. If we see this, then we have a duty to do something about it. What action is to be taken rests with the individual, his conscience and his values.

# Background on SRC Policy

By MIKE O'SULLIVAN

I have been asked to write a background paper on just what led up to the passing of the SRC Resolutions so everyone will understand what was in the minds of the SRC members at the time.

First of all some of us thought that one of Councils greatest weaknesses was that we had no common basis or goals. We had never defined why we were there, what we should be doing and what we want student government ultimately to achieve. We hit upon the idea of a statement of principle which we called the PREAMBLE.

The idea we wanted to get across in the PREAMBLE was that it is a fundamental democratic right to effect control over one's environment. We wanted to say that human values were losing ground to bureaucratic and technological expediency and that the Universities were implication in this. As well as saying this we wanted to show the responsibility of the individual who realizes this to do something about it. We related this to the University and the Student and formed our statement from these thoughts.

From the root idea that as individuals, students have the right to meaningfully participate in the decisions that effect them we drew up four resolutions. In my opinion their order of priority is as follows:

- Commission on Restructuring of University
- Open Decision Making
- Senate
- Students' Centre

The purpose of the Commission is to provide the opportunity for all members of the University Community to sit down and discuss the future of the University, look at structural problems facing the University and the role to be played by the University. The Commission can only make recommendations. It is not a decision making committee. The Commission should serve two functions. It should come up with some exciting recommendations regarding various aspects of our University which haven't been re-evaluated for too long and it will allow students to participate in a sizable proportion on a major University Committee and thereby prove once and for all they do have the ability to so participate.

I feel that it is a mistake to make all kinds of structural and technical changes without a thorough review of the "raison d'etre" of the University and that is what we propose that this commission do.

The reason we came out so strongly in favor of it and in the way we did was that last spring it was indicated to the students that a commission of similar nature (if not of similar membership) would be set up. This committee was to have student representation and was to be a fact finding committee to make recommendations regarding change within the University.

I reminded both Archbishop Hayes and Dr. Labelle of this since this was first mentioned and I was assured that it was not forgotten. The council realized that at best the committee would probably be unacceptable to the students since they would be only given token membership. Even then we began to consider the matter of an alternate commission. When we heard of the committee charged primarily with the task of transferring the title of the University from the Archdiocese to the University itself we knew that our chances of getting a committee which was representative of the University Community to do a study was very slim. Our reaction was to propose an alternate

suggestion and thus we evolved the idea of the Commission.

The commission would probably meet over a two year period and while it was doing so there are immediate steps which could be taken to ensure a lessening of certain conditions which are undemocratic.

One of these ways is to open the meetings which are discussing matters which are important to us. If decisions are made in secret all we can do is complain later and by then it's usually too late. Remembering that the Council resolution makes provisions for closed meetings when the occasion calls for it there are very few arguments which can be put forth to justify a policy of closed meetings. Students have a right to know what is being discussed, the reasons for actions and so on.

According to some of the less secretive members of these committees, some of the crap that is put forth as justification for certain actions is unbelievable. According to these people open meetings would raise the level of some people's discussion and silence others who don't know what they're talking about. This, of course, is entirely divorced from any real reasons for opening meetings.

Open decision making has long been a CUS policy and it is one we've informally discussed with various university officials but never have officially tried to attain. Then I think basically the attitude of the council is, "We will not talk about the students' business behind the students' backs."

The next resolution is the one on Senate membership. Very few people actually disagree with the concept of students on the Senate. Student Council members at SMU have been elected to council with a senate membership plank in their platform for years and this year is no exception. Where the disagreement arises is in number. First of all we have to get one thing straight. This came as a surprise to me when I first heard this within the past few days but the Senate has no decision making powers. The philosophy held at SMU is that the administration (who are defined as "those responsible") make the final decision. In other words Senate may approve of something like "Project Parallel" but the final decision comes from elsewhere. I would guess that it's not a frequent thing to have Senate rulings changed but the fact that the responsibility for academic decisions doesn't lie with Senate and therefore Senate hasn't got the final say is, to me appalling.

As long as we have a situation like that the number of students doesn't mean a damn. Zero to 18, they haven't got any decision making authority. I think, however, we can assume that this situation will change. Given that we believe these numbers do become important.

Our principle is meaningful (not token) student participation. By token I mean so few students in the decision making process that it makes no difference. If on a Senate of 18 (like at SMU) we have two reps we can't effect any decisions. Two students can make their views known sure, but we could make our views known to individual Senate members if we had open meetings. What we have to have is enough membership to make our views listened to, considered and taken into account. This will only happen if we have enough votes to make a difference, so that one group on Senate gets our votes for their pet project we'll get theirs for ours. We have seen at SMU and by looking at other Universities that token membership is not only a first step but it's a

last. Give them two seats and shut them up seems to be the attitude and it works. Two seats implicates you in the decisions so you can't complain afterwards (that's not the way the game is played) and also two seats satisfies the great majority of students who will not support further demands for more meaningful representation.

Four seats are not much better than two (and this should be 4 out of 18 not 4 out of 22) but since we are trying to work within the limits of reason - defining reasonable as the way they see it, not us - then I think four seats should do until the Commission reports.

In regard what has happened at SMU concerning Senate seats, very little has gone on. Near the end of the last council's term a brief was written in response to a request from the administration. This brief was very general because we didn't know what happened in those closed meetings so we confirmed representation. In that brief we set as the lowest limit two members and looked forward to the opportunity to discussing with the Senate various aspects of the matter.

During the summer verbal arrangements were made for some council members to meet with the Senate executive committee to discuss the matter but that never came about. There has been no correspondence either to the administration or from them regarding this matter since the brief was submitted last February. Any discussion of the matter has been brief and informal and usually went like this:

Q. When will we be hearing about Senate membership?

A. Very soon, don't worry about it.

Last and certainly least was the resolution on the Student Centre. It was included to be up a concrete issue with the principle of meaningful Student participation.

Yes, the administration is right - students were consulted on this matter. Yes, the students submitted a brief which was carefully considered I'm sure. I too can point out where student proposals were incorporated into the building. We are not complaining so much about what's in the building (although that too is disappointing in part) but we are complaining about the way the decisions were made. The students' centre is a matter which is unquestionably of student concern. An issue where students should have helped make the decisions not just have been consulted. And by helping make the decisions I don't mean via the Campus Planning Committee with its 2 student members out of about 10. I mean that on this matter if on no other, students in consultation with the architect should have had the final say so long as they worked within the budget provided. Yes, we would have looked to certain members of the administration whose long hours of work on similar projects made them people from whom to seek advice. It is one thing to participate in the decision making, it is quite another to come, say your piece, leave and come back to find out the verdict. After the decision is made it's too late to complain besides you hear the old refrain, "What's your problem, you were consulted."

A number of years of frustration, dashed hopes and new ideals as well as watching what has happened on other campuses after they received token representation has led the council to take the stand they did. It's not radical and revolutionary, it's realistic considering the problems to be confronted.

## BLACK POWER:

### A Reality In Halifax?

As usual the Halifax area has reacted with typical indifference and unconcern to perhaps its greatest social problem -- unrest in the colored community. People in Nova Scotia are sleeping to the fact that there is a negro problem here! Anxious to grasp at any straw which might comfort them in their unconcern, Haligonians accepted with remarkable credulity the supposed visit of black revolutionary, Stokely Carmichael, to Halifax as a holiday. Authoritative sources have confirmed that such a belief is an illusion. The real purpose behind Carmichael's visit to Halifax being to organize a Halifax group of black revolutionaries -- known in some areas as the Black Panthers -- whose purpose is to stir society out of its injustice by violent means. So it may well be that in the near future the Halifax scene may explode in riots, violence, and resound with the cry, "Burn Whitey burn!"

Haligonians express little concern over the possibility of violence such as is known in the United States, insisting that "it

could never happen here". Black power is a reality in Halifax! Black revolutionaries are in Halifax seeking to turn the existing dissent into the avenue of violence as the means whereby their wrongs may be righted.

This matter of racial violence and the social injustice which is its true parent is so important and so immediate to the Halifax community that a panel of prominent colored and white citizens--with intimate knowledge of this problem -- has been organized at the Saint Andrew's United Church's Forum For Today, to discuss this topic and state their expectations for the city's future. The panel will include Rocky Jones, considered to be the leader of the extreme revolutionary faction in the area; Buddy Daye of the Neighbourhood Centre; Brian MacInulty, of the community Y.M.C.A.; Dr. Ian Maxwell, of Dalhousie University; Moses Nwackuku, and others. This topic of discussion is open to all interested people 18 and over. All are welcome. Dress: casual. Time: 8:15, Sunday, Oct. 27.

## editorial

# Commission: A First Step

Last week a faculty meeting was held to which the Student Council was invited to present its case for student representation, open decision-making, and a commission to study university restructure. Council President O'Sullivan presented a very lucid argument for these resolutions. Though the student presentations were generally well received, there seemed to be a note of cynicism apparent among some faculty members.

The student representatives were concerned with the parallel, as they see it, between the type of student Saint Mary's produces and the type of society we live in. Whether or not the faculty was concerned about the same parallel was hard to determine. At any rate, they were not as vocal in expressing a concern and they seemed somewhat pessimistic about the university's ability to undergo a real transformation.

The problem seems to boil down to the ancient gap that separates the young and idealistic from the older and more experienced. But idealism has always been the driving force behind the wheel of

human progress. Many of the great men of history have been those with juvenile tendencies. Alexander the Great was conqueror of the world when he died at 33. Jesus has often been seen as somewhat of a subversive, pitted against the old order. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels were 30 and 28 respectively when they wrote the Communist Manifesto. More recently, John F. Kennedy was the youngest man elected president of the United States - on a bold programme that heralded the challenges of the "new frontier". Eric Hoffer, the essayist and lonshoreman, says that history has been made by juveniles.

What is important is not so much the age of the great men who have shaped human progress but the tendencies that they represent: the striving, the reaching out for something new, something better.

The general acceptance of the idea of a commission to study university restructure was an initial victory for the Student Council. But in the end, if it fulfills the hopes of the Council it

will be a victory for the future of Saint Mary's. The Journal, as well as the council, is concerned about the graduate who leaves S.M.U. Although phrases like Christian humanist have been banded about, let us not get hung-up on terminology. It is of highest priority that the graduate from Saint Mary's have a sense of values, a philosophy if you will, upon which to base his life. With the turmoil and the changes that the world is undergoing, it is even more important today that we heed Socrates' dictum: Know Thyself.

When this commission does get down to discussion, the first item on the agenda should center on 'the nature of the university'. A broad consensus must precede future deliberations since unanimity on details is virtually impossible. A dialogue (that favorite word of Dr. Labelle) may prove that the suspicious and mistrusts which the students, faculty and administrators often have for one another may be considerably overcome. From there, we can all proceed in building a greater Saint Mary's.

## Letters

### To the editor

Re: The statement as published on the front page of the Journal, dated October 18th, 1968.

"The greatest opposition appears to be in the Campus Residence. Charlie Decker, President of the Resident Students Society is opposed to the resolution."

Dear Sir:

With reference to the above I request an apology. I took a recent poll amongst the resident students and the results of the poll showed that R.S. were in favour of the resolutions (17 in favor and 1 opposed) 8 but were opposed to the methods and terms used by the S.R.C. in promulgating these resolutions. (17 opposed and 1 in favor).

Secondly, I stated very clearly at the student body meeting that I was not speaking as a resident student and definitely not as President of the Residence Society; but strictly as a student of Saint Mary's University S.A. The implication is from the article in the Journal, that the resident students are opposed to the resolutions because I spoke in opposition to the resolution, which I have already stated as being assumptuous. (Nevertheless I did not think it necessary to take a poll on the implications as I have stated it to be).

The main point which I emphasized at the student body meeting was that the resolutions were in agreement with me but the preamble, the method and the terms used by the S.R.C. were definitely disagreeable to me. Thus I stated that if the referendum made this distinction such that we, as students, can accept the resolutions but oppose the method then I am in favour of the resolutions. But if the referendum requires that I accept the method along with the resolutions then I must vote against the resolutions on this basis. I feel that even if I agree with some part I can not accept the whole - preamble, method and resolutions.

It is this type of reporting that causes undue friction between resident students and the rest of the student body.

Charlie Decker  
President Residence Society

## Dateline:

# St. Mary's University

By EMMANUEL GOLDSTEIN

"We are people of this generation, bred in at least modest comfort, housed now in the universities, looking uncomfortably at the world we inherit. "For me this is what discontent and protest in the university is all about. There are many levels of theory and action in the student movement but this must be the overriding one. I have no comprehensive analysis of Canadian society; I hope that as time goes by I will develop one. But I am not blind. Our society is sick; it is violent; it is based on a lie. I look at the farce that rhetoricians call democracy as witnessed in the recent Canadian federal election. Canadian citizens were faced with a choice between two factions of the Canadian social and economic elite . . . and were snow-balled by the McLuhanized super-campaign of sounds, flashing images, and manufactured emotion which propelled into power a party that would commit itself to nothing. I look at Halifax and the upcoming civic election where the political manipulators from the three major parties have invaded the mayoralty race and subject us to a meaningless polarization. I look beyond this "democracy" to the "free enterprise" corporate ruling class. COMMONWEALTH reports that by 1975 two hundred corporations will control 75% of American industry (with a comparable control over colonial holdings in Canada). A relative handful of men in the managerial class thus controls the destinies of a continent, I look at

Man, the slave of the structural imperatives of the technology that he has created, worshipped, and abused.

Agenda for a generation: a statement issued at the founding convention of the students for a Democratic society in 1962.

If you are in a city it is an unpleasant experience. While you are at it check your ears-the rising noise level threatens to destroy our hearing. The air we breathe has been despoiled by the short-sightedness of corporate power expansion. The alliance in power of the military-industrial threatens not only despoilation but destruction of our very world. The governments (both East and West) the governments of the emasculated masses, spend hundreds of billions of dollars on the material of control: armaments in the form of guns, bombs, bullets, gases, germs, missiles; as well as tanks, ships and planes; trained specialists in violence destruction and death-the soldiers and police; and propaganda. These governments now have it in their power to burn and bury, to destroy and to desecrate all of mankind - many times over, they assure us. Imagine what would happen if the imperial power of the "fraternal countries" and the Soviet Union marched into West Germany tonight. Just as a sample, look with me at the insane war in Viet Nam. Have you read the reports of dead and injured on both sides and of peasants and civilians? Have you seen the pictures of women and children destroyed by napalm and

fragmentation bombs. Under the pretense of freedom another imperial power destroys this nation because its inhabitants refuse to settle their own affairs as it suits that power?

I look at lily-white Canada under the colonial yoke of the United States whose economic and cultural imperialism makes more serious the joke of Canada's democracy. But even Canada has its hands in the imperial pie. Canadian aluminum is obtained by virtual subjection of small South American states. The people of Quebec have been held in bondage for over two hundred years since the Conquest.

During the short-lived war on poverty in Canada the Special Planning Secretariat told us that: "A Canadian Eskimo has one eighth (1/8) the chance for survival as a young person in Ontario; 193 out of every 1,000 Eskimos die in their first year of life. "The report of the Economic Council of Canada tells me that one quarter of our people live in poverty and destitution alongside the highly-developed affluence that the North American takes such pride in. Not long ago our government - the proponents of the just society - informed us that to send food supplies by Air Force planes to starving Biafrans would be an act of war. We look complacently across the border at Chicago and the police violence at the Democratic Convention (we saw it on television) but we conveniently forget Montreal on St. Jean Baptiste Day and the violence between police and separatists.

I could continue for pages telling it as I see it: about the universal repression of Man by national state bureaucracies; the perversion of man by state-controlled educational systems; the exploitation of man both in industrial societies and the Third World; the empty hypocrisy of our great liberal ideology; the deprivation of two-thirds of mankind; their suffering of hunger, disease, and ignorance; the humiliation and alienation of twentieth-century man. I will in later commentaries attempt to analyze different aspects of what I have mentioned.

Perhaps in this presentation lies ambiguity and incoherence but this is what I see when I look around me with open eyes - the many conditions of cruel absurdity and of stark terror alongside the manifest potential and accomplished good of man and his technology. I am therefore angry. In my confidence in man, in love, in the possibility of material plenty, spiritual recreation, human liberation and self-liberation, and communication harmony, I must then seek the transformation of myself, my society and the world.

I must begin where I'm at. The transformation of this university must be related to change in society. Attempts to create a more serious intellectual climate, a more democratic control within the university, a meaningful direction for the university as a catalyst towards more human social change in the community and all other reforms in the university are valuable in themselves but at the same time they must be related to the wider social context and the building of a better world. That's the way I see it.

# Dal girl wins pageant

Jyl Hamilton is Miss Nova Scotia 1969. She was chosen last Saturday night at the Miss Nova Scotia Pageant at the Hotel Nova Scotian. She was one of five girls seeking the award which includes about 1,400 dollars in prizes. The other four girls were Marcia Collins, Miss St. Mary's University, Janice Morton, Miss Association of Nova Scotia Hairdressers, Debbie Hand, Miss St. Frances Xavier University, and Margo Mitton, Miss Merigold of Truro. Jyl was Miss Halifax Natal Day. Debbie Hand, who is the first runner-up, will go to the Barbados for a week in November to represent the Atlantic Broadcasters Association and Jyl will

be in Toronto for the Miss Canada Pageant.

The Saturday event marked the end of three very hectic days for the girls. Marcia told us that she enjoyed her days of hair dressing, interviews and rehearsals. Although a little disappointed after the pageant, Marcia maintained her cheerful disposition. Immediately following the pageant I spoke to Marcia's father whose only comment was, "If it's possible to breath a happy sign of parental relief then I'm breathing one now." When I asked if he was happy he wasn't losing his daughter for a year, Mr. Collins replied, "You don't know how happy!"



Jyl Hamilton being crowned Miss Nova Scotia 1969 by Carol MacKinnon, Miss Canada 1968. Also pictured on far right is Miss Nova Scotia 1968 and on far left, Debbie Hand, 1st runner-up in the pageant.

## Saint Mary's University JOURNAL

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STAFF MEETINGS: MONDAYS, 3:30

# WUSC has changed

You have all probably heard the rumours that have been flying on the subject of the "New Look" in WUSC. . . here is what has happened in the past few months on the National level. In the spring of this year, Dave Hoye, past AMS Treasurer, at UBC, became the New General Secretary of the organization, and a new gaggle of assistant secretaries flocked to Toronto. In August, fifty or so Canadian university students returned from their wild adventures in French Africa on a WUSC Seminar with assorted cases of snake bites, malaria and hepatitis. The stage was then set for a new WUSC Programme that combined a seminar on "Revolution and the University", with our annual meeting which was held in Edmonton. It was here that the following controversial resolution was fought over and passed:

"THAT WUSC give priority to developing an international political conscious in the university community;

THAT WUSC act as a pressure group on the government and the community in an effort to stimulate public concern regarding the problems of domestic and international development;

THAT WUSC be prepared to take public stands on matters of domestic and international political importance;

THAT on a nationally organized basis the traditional programme of fund-raising project Treasure Van be ended within approximately 24 months and the national SHARE campaign immediately".

However, additional resolutions were passed which re-iterated all local committee's autonomy in local programming whether political activities, Treasure Van, or SHARE, as long as these programmes were in accordance with WUS aims.

A further resolution passed has replaced the annual International Seminar (a programme that has functioned since 1948) for 1969 with a month-long free

university to be held at Rochdale College, Toronto, in May. This event under the title "Alternative for Tomorrow - an international interdisciplinary free university", will be bringing some world renowned resource people to Canada. Over 200 participants are anticipated.

### SNIPPETS

WUS assists the "underground" South African Committee for Higher Education to function in four centres in S. Africa. SACHED provides the only alternative to the Apart heid policy for post-secondary education for non-white students.

There are over 700 Czechoslovakian refugee students in Western Europe who require financial assistance to continue their interrupted university careers. Most have no working knowledge of English.

WUS International is engaged in providing aid for Biafran students who are caught outside

-Cont'd on Page 6-

## WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE PROGRAMME OF ACTION 1968

<p><b>Korea</b> Scholarships—SF 9,000; \$2,090; £750. X-ray unit—SF 30,000; \$7,000; £2,500. WUS Centre furnishings—SF 12,900; \$3,000; £1,075.</p> <p><b>Hong Kong</b> Scholarships—SF 20,000; \$4,600; £1,660. Dental Service—SF 3,750; \$870; £310. Book Banks—SF 4,300; \$1,000; £360. Staff Fellowships—SF 70,000; \$16,300; £5,830.</p> <p><b>Nepal</b> Health Clinics—SF 4,300; \$1,000; £360. Book Banks—SF 10,000; \$2,300; £830.</p> <p><b>Pakistan</b> X-ray unit; East Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology, Dacca—SF 15,000; \$3,500; £1,250. X-ray unit; West Pakistan University of Engineering and Technology, Lahore—SF 15,000; \$3,500; £1,250. Medical equipment; East Pakistan Agricultural University, Mymensingh—SF 5,000; \$1,165; £420. Service Scholarships—SF 6,000; \$1,400; £500. Books Banks—SF 7,500; \$1,745; £625. Jamia College Health Centre, Karachi—SF 50,000; \$11,650; £4,200.</p> <p><b>India</b> Utkal University Hostel—SF 23,000; \$5,350; £1,915. Gauhati University Hostel—SF 23,000; \$5,350; £1,915. Co-operative canteens and stores—SF 35,150; \$8,170; £2,930. at Banaras, Baroda, Madras, Nagpur, Poona, Sardar Vallabhai, and S.N.D.T. Women's Universities. Co-operative Book Banks—SF 26,000; \$6,000; £2,165. Equipment for Health Centres— at Agra—SF 2,875; \$ 670; £240. Aligarh—SF 1,500; \$ 350; £125. Mysore—SF 3,450; \$ 800; £290. Poona—SF 4,300; \$1,000; £360. Student Ward, Delhi—SF 11,500; \$2,680; £960. Student Ward, Rajasthan—SF 9,750; \$2,340; £840. X-ray units—Osmania and Sri Venkateswara Universities—SF 20,000; \$4,600; £1,660. Typewriters—Patna—SF 2,875; \$670; £240. Reading rooms, Roorkee—SF 3,450; \$800; £290. Students Aid Fund, Jadavpur—SF 2,875; \$670; £240. Educational equipment—SF 7,500; \$1,745; £625. Service Scholarships—SF 8,600; \$2,000; £715. Spectacles scheme—SF 4,325; \$1,000; £360. Anti-TB work—SF 2,000; \$460; £165.</p> <p><b>Ceylon</b> Multi-purpose Cooperative Society, Peradeniya—SF 7,500; \$1,745; £625. Co-operative Canteen—SF 4,300; \$1,000; £360. Co-operative Shop—SF 4,300; \$1,000; £360. Scholarships—SF 2,500; \$600; £210. Canteen, Vidyasankara—SF 3,500; \$810; £290.</p> <p><b>Thailand</b> Student Health Programme—SF 20,000; \$4,600; £1,660. Scholarships—SF 13,000; \$3,000; £1,085. Book Bank—SF 5,000; \$1,165; £420.</p> <p><b>South Vietnam</b> Vietnam WUS House: Health Clinic—SF 5,000; \$1,165; £420. Book Bank and Store—SF 5,000; \$1,165; £420. Scholarships—SF 20,000; \$4,600; £1,660. Hostels—SF 5,000; \$1,165; £420.</p> <p><b>Indonesia</b> Student Polyclinics—SF 7,000; \$1,630; £585. Student Cafeterias—SF 6,500; \$1,500; £540. Duplicating Projects—SF 10,000; \$2,300; £830.</p> <p><b>Philippines</b> Guidance and Counselling Centre—SF 10,000; \$2,300; £830. Book Banks—SF 10,000; \$2,300; £830.</p>	<p><b>Malta</b> Scholarships—SF 5,000; \$1,165; £420.</p> <p><b>Africa Regional</b> Scholarships/grants for African refugees and victims of discrimination—SF 150,000; \$35,000; £12,500.</p> <p><b>Rwanda</b> Library—SF 26,000; \$6,050; £2,170.</p> <p><b>Burundi</b> Student Hostel—SF 60,000; \$14,000; £5,000.</p> <p><b>Tanzania</b> Scholarships—SF 5,000; \$1,165; £420.</p> <p><b>Lesotho</b> Lecturer—SF 30,000; \$7,000; £2,500.</p> <p><b>South Africa</b> SACHED—SF 150,000; \$35,000; £12,500.</p> <p><b>Paraguay</b> University Publishing Centre—SF 60,000; \$14,000; £5,000. Equipment, School of Architecture—SF 2,500; \$600; £210.</p> <p><b>Chile</b> Student Centre, Valdivia—SF 23,000; \$5,350; £1,920. Publishing Centre—SF 6,000; \$1,400; £500. Community Development Projects—SF 12,000; \$2,800; £1,000.</p> <p><b>Peru</b> Student Centre, Ayacucho—SF 80,000; \$18,600; £6,670. Revolving Loan Fund, Technical University of Altiplano, Puno—SF 15,000; \$3,500; £1,250. Educational Equipment, Technical University of Altiplano, Puno—SF 15,000; \$3,500; £1,250.</p> <p><b>Nicaragua</b> Student Hostel—SF 80,000; \$18,600; £6,670.</p> <p><b>Honduras</b> Student Restaurant—SF 20,000; \$4,600; £1,660.</p> <p><b>Guatemala</b> Equipment for Student Hostel—SF 20,000; \$4,600; £1,660.</p>
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Two views on

Quebec School Crisis

(This feature is an experiment. Garr and Alboim went to CEGEP de Hull, Quebec, across the river from Ottawa, and spent an evening there. They both wrote their impressions of the situation. The occupation ended the day after their visit.

Garr is from Toronto and later Vancouver, Alboim has lived in Quebec all his short life. They tried to evaluate the situation from these perspectives and did not discuss their stories with each other. Hopefully, some insight will be gained into the Hull situation or the differences between Quebec and non-Quebec observers).

UP THE RIVER AND ACROSS THE BORDER: CEGEP DE HULL

By ELLY ALBOIM Canadian University Press Hull is not like the rest of Quebec.

The trappings at CEGEP de Hull were the same -- posters, officious credential verifiers, deep red velvet throne seats at the door, guest books.

The kids were different. Most of the occupiers were bilingual and gladly switched to English "in order to practice". Most were proud of their school and said they didn't have the internal problems everyone else had.

We were shown the swimming pool, the chapel (our guide was properly irreverent), the gym and the newspaper office.

There was little militancy, little vehemence. I was there on the fifth day of occupation, the day of disintegration. A general assembly had been called for the next morning and discouraged leaders were asking for a return to classes because of a lack of participation.

Of the school's 1,016 students, 200 remained. The others were off golfing or hunting.

There was bitterness too. UGEQ had sent two organizers up to Hull. They arrived on the fifth day of occupation and stayed for two hours. Hull was upset by the lack of attention it received from UGEQ and by the dearth of information flowing up the Ottawa river from Montreal.

The wall record of who was who and where in the CEGEP revolution was out of date. News, two days old, trickled in incompletely.

CEGEP de Hull is a hodge-podge school of old buildings, not so old annexes and new additions. It is a hastily refurbished school built on the old foundations of College Marguerite D'Youville.

The corridors are the average high school trailways, lockers set aside in the "labyrinth" in the basement.

The kids were cold at first. They were tired, disappointed and mostly fed up with commercial press people.

They were apologetic later about the lack of revolutionary trimming -- but they didn't have the money. The equipment -- tape recorders, radios and televisions -- were lifted from school stocks but properly registered on a sign-in sign-out system.

Five posters tried to force revolution on a pastel school, no one had painted any more.

Boys slept in the gym, girls in the chapel. The girls wanted it that way.

The various people we talked with said the issues were the ones plaguing other CEGEP's; the lack of university space, the bursary and loan situation, the closed job market. One or two said something about the quality of education.

The public relations and information officer wasn't sure whether trade unions were any good and didn't like the political definition of UGEQ. He said he had

never been involved before but he too was upset about educational inadequacies. His assistant had thrown away his separatist party membership card some months ago and said the problem with Quebec was that people didn't read the little red book enough.

The vice-president for information warily said he would not grant interviews because he was too tired and told us the history of the occupation, in almost day-to-day detail.

No one was too unhappy about going back to classes, they had been "among the first" to occupy and that was enough.

At root of the half-hearted revolt was a deep confusion about themselves in relation to Quebec. One told an anecdote about UGEQ's knowledge of Hull. He told it merrily but was deeply hurt by its implication.

Apparently, when UGEQ discovered Hull was occupied, a spokesman clapped his hands with glee and yelled "It's an inter-provincial strike".

Everybody laughed at the story -- they laughed for me, not for themselves.

Hull is not like the rest of Quebec, and no one knew it better than the students at CEGEP de Hull.

They complained about being on the periphery of the province. They said it in terms of geography, they meant it in terms of commitment and ideology.

Cardinal was all right, their principal was "precious" and their teachers were nice people. Their school was run efficiently, and they were proud of its facilities.

The occupation, then, was confusing to them. They knew they should occupy -- the general malaise of Quebec students had not passed over their house, but they weren't sure about it. They were worried about the threat to their semester.

Most were children of Hull. Farmers, tradesmen, merchants. Most came directly from secondary school. They spoke of sending representatives to MONTREAL and QUEBEC not Montreal and Quebec.

They had read about militancy, they hadn't experienced it. We told the newspaper editor to look for help from the Quartier Latin (newspaper at L'Universite de Montreal) -- he seemed a little shocked, what did the Quartier Latin care about Hull?

It was an experiment, the occupation. "We'll know what to do next time."

There will be a next time, of that there is no doubt. But Ottawa and English Canada are too close to Hull, and MONTREAL will stand by as far as PARIS.

AN ENGLANDER IN LA BELLE PROVINCE . . . . .

By ALLEN GARR

Canadian University Press Where I come from, when there is a need for a university the government diverts money allocated to some power project and builds a university. That's British Columbia.

Where I used to come from, when there was a need for a university the government would cajole the bears and bulls of Bay Street into pulling out of A.T. & T. or Noranda for a bit to provide funds for higher education. That was Ontario.

Universities in B.C. and Ontario are big business just like hydro electric and stocks are big business.

Building universities in Canada's richest provinces have become habit forming -- like donating money to the United Appeal. Good business. Part of our heritage.

For all of us, universities are as basic to the Canadian way of life as motherhood and apple pie.

After one trip to Quebec, however, I decided that either my analysis about Canada was wrong or La Belle Province is definitely not a species to be classed under the heading "Canadian way of life".

I took that trip across the Champlain bridge and away from the safety of English Canada to observe, much like I observed my first dissected cat in a grade ten biology class.

I drove to CEGEP de Hull on the outskirts of Hull -- a city that comes to you through the courtesy of the E. B. Eddy Match Co. Ltd.

CEGEP de Hull is one of the 23 Colleges d'Enseignement General et Professionnel which have been set up since August, 1967 to produce French Canadian technicians.

The 1,016 students at CEGEP de Hull have, during the past week, joined their 44,000 counterparts in the rest of Quebec to protest their educational dilemma.

The essential issues which gave rise to the largest and most unified student uprising in the history of Canada are: the need for a second French language university in Montreal, government cutback on bursary funds with a corresponding increase in loan interest, and the inadequacy of the training provided by CEGEP's.

I was told what the basic problem in Hull, and indeed all Quebec, was. I wanted to throw up.

I was told that 45,000 students in 18 out of the 23 CEGEP's and a number of universities were screwed up because of a "lack of communications" between the Quebec government and the CEGEP administration.

At least they could find other words -- my first thought. That phrase has become so overused in English Canada as to have lost all of its meaning.

But Quebec isn't English Canada. Quebec is fifty years behind English Canada. Quebec is fifty years behind the world.

And after twenty minutes at CEGEP de Hull I found that Hull, because it is not close to Montreal, is even further behind than the rest of the province.

Montreal gets Ottawa's shoppers and culture types; Hull gets the Sunday booze hounds.

CEGEP's in and around Montreal get constant financial and moral support from UGEQ; CEGEP de Hull got two UGEQ officials in a two hour breeze through on the school's fifth day of occupation.

If Montreal can be viewed as the front of a Victorian mansion, Hull is certainly the back door.

The 200 kids who were occupying CEGEP de Hull knew it too. But it only depressed them and in the face of this isolation they went back to classes.

When CEGEP's were set up it was expected that only 30% of those students attending would head into the university prep course. The rest would be channelled into the technical course.

Given the perennial argument that people from working-class backgrounds tend not to gravitate towards university education and given that the average CEGEP student comes from such a background, government expectations make sense. At least they make sense in English Canada.

But for some reason or, better still, for some lack of reason, the figures were reversed. Now 70% of those enrolled in CEGEP's are in the prep course and want to go to university.

You would think that the government would be thrilled out of

its nineteenth century mind. But that's clearly not the case.

They promised the CEGEP's another university some years ago in order to compensate for the additional qualifying students. But the promise was like the promise of candy to a child . . . hoping he would forget.

Even the technical course had been botched. The government has failed to create a demand in the job market for French speaking technicians.

The people at CEGEP de Hull know they have problems. But,

the ones we spoke to didn't even know how to find out what the specific requirements were for university entrance, let alone how to co-ordinate their struggle with other CEGEP's in the province.

They are so young, so inexperienced, so confused, yet so much within their rights to protest government fumbblings.

But they are far away from Bay street, British Columbia and my apartment over the Champlain bridge in the womb of English Canada.

JOURNAL

Staff

Meeting

Monday 3:30

-WUSC cont'd-

their country with no source of financing for their education. WUS has also been shipping medical supplies through Caritas to the war region of Nigeria.

The Government of Canada contributed \$250,000 to the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in 1960. Eight years later, this amount has risen to only \$350,000. Allowing for inflation and considering the continued plight of refugees in Africa and the Middle East. . . .

McMaster WUS held a fiery panel discussion "Resolved that students are justified in rebelling against the university administration" with participants from the universities of Miami and Toronto.

The Chairman and the six members of the WUS Committee resigned because of the Assembly resolution quoted above since they had "no interest in working with a political organization on the University of Calgary campus."

april persona

Father, do leaves fall in April?

an amber pupil hung from a too near eye of paling blue swung the senses an almost visible wind parted shoals of trees as it vacuumed the abstract street then stumbling stripped leaves charcoal .black .beige can this be an april vestige sky .motion .sun esoteric masks of my emulsion No son, leaves fall in Autumn.

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JOURNAL  
**SPORTS**  
**SPORTATORIAL**

When a team loses a game that they should have won it's easy to look back and pick out some key plays and reasons which turned the tide of the game. And looking back it is easy to say that UNB was handed their victory on a platter through bad play and useless penalties.

There seems to be three key reasons for the Huskies' fall. The first is the nullification of plays through penalties that are useless and meaningless, meaning that there are those penalties that are not meaningless and useless. Two examples are 60 yard running play which brought the Huskies to the UNB 10 yard line but which was brought back because of a clipping penalty and a fifteen yard penalty for roughing that gave UNB the ball first and goal on the Huskies' four yard line.

A second reason and one which reflects the play of last year's team was the play of the offensive squad. It was a case of the defensive team carrying the play for the Huskies, and the offensive squad repeatedly giving the ball away, giving UNB too many chances not to take advantage of some of them. Quarterback Ernie Turek's week layoff from the Mount Allison game apparently had its effects as Ernie was unable to get the offence going. He only made use once of John McLeod who was to split-end from his defensive safety position for the game. When Turek did throw to McLeod it was for a 78 yard pass and run play in the last minute of the game. But McLeod was open all game, and had Turek hit him sooner it may have been a different game.

The third reason may seem less important than the first two but it was a deciding factor. It is the scouting by both teams. UNB had our offense analyzed so thoroughly that they were able to blitz on every other play and stop our end runs before the ball carrier got to the line of scrimmage. Our punt return was also minimized by low punts to the short side of the field, keeping our wall of blocking from forming effectively.

Unfortunately, the Huskie play-book does not include a screen pass which would have counteracted the blitz. Also unfortunate was the inability of the offensive line to pick up blitzing linebackers, and on at least two occasions, Turek was dropped for 25 yard losses.

The UNB victory sets the stage for a wild finish, with at least three teams going for the first place berth. If UNB should beat X and their other game then they will win. If SDU beats SMU X and lose to Acadia then they will be the league champions. If SMU can beat SDU and Acadia, and UNB loses one more game, then the Huskies will be the champs. This Saturday could decide the league, with the Huskies hosting SDU, and UNB travelling to X.

Tony Polegato

# UNB wins dust bowl

UNB has pulled the upset of the 1968 football season by beating the highly rated St. Mary's Huskies at Fredericton last Saturday afternoon. The UNB victory is evidence that the MIAA is a strong league with any team capable of surprising experts and fans by coming up with spirited and determined effort. The Huskies now face the task of winning their remaining games if they hope to win the league championship and the right to represent the MIAA in the Atlantic Bowl.

After a scoreless first quarter, the Huskies were able to get on the scoreboard with hardworking fullback Jim Dimitroff going for the major. The convert attempt was no good and the Huskies held a short-lived 6-0 lead. Minutes later the UNB squad came alive with a 70 yard pass and run play from quarterback Houston MacPherson to flanker Fred Crowse that put UNB on the Huskie four yard line. A solid defense stopped the threat and UNB was forced to settle for a third down field goal, giving the Huskies a 6-3 half-time lead.

From then on, it was all UNB as they came out a spirited team. At the ten-minute mark of the third quarter, MacPherson carried the ball into the Huskies end-zone for six points and the lead for the rest of the game. With the convert, the score was 10-6 in favour of UNB.

MacPherson then connected with Jackson for a 65 yard pass and run play to paydirt, making the score 17-6. The last UNB point was picked up when the Huskies were tackled in their own end-zone while trying to return a punt.

This sets the stage for a crucial game this week when the Huskies play host to St. Dunstan's Saints. The Saints are the only undefeated in the MIAA, and one of the two undefeated teams in Canadian collegiate play the other being the Alberta Golden Bears.

Should the Saints beat SMU and win their remaining games

they will naturally be the league champs. However, should the Huskies come up with a victory, the organization of the MIAA presents several alternatives. If SDU loses to SMU and SMU wins their remaining game over Acadia, and St. Dunstons win their remaining two games, then the Huskies will be the league champs because they defeated the Saints and the defending conference champions from Antigonish. If SDU beats SMU and loses to the X-men and win their other remaining game, they will be champs because they beat SMU who beat the league champs from

last year, although SMU and SDU will have identical won-lost records.

The only way to be certain as to what the hell is going to happen without confusing the MIAA and causing a lot of dissent among schools, is for the Huskies to get back on track and beat SDU by a good margin, showing themselves and everyone else that any team can have one bad game. But the good team can come back and play good football to win the next week, and the Huskies are capable of doing that and more.

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## SMU TO HOST BOWL GAME

Maritime Football fans will see Intercollegiate football at its best when St. Mary's University hosts the Atlantic Bowl game on Saturday, November 16th. Scheduled game time for the contest is 1:30 p.m.

Proceeds of the game will go to the Canadian Save the Children Fund while the winner of the contest will go to Toronto to compete for the Vanier Cup, emblematic of the college championship of Canada.

Chairman of this year's bowl game is Jim Surette, while Tom Trainer is vice-chairman, Joe Reardon treasurer and Dave Flynn secretary. Committee chairmen include Joe McLellan, tickets; Rev. R. MacDougall, publicity; Dudley Chisholm, transportation; John McGlashen, half time show; Hector McInnes, student participation; and Dave Miller, advertising. Bob Coe represents the Maritime Intercollegiate Athletic Association and C.I.A.U., while Bob Sullivan represents the Save the Children Fund and W. T. Bill Rodda, the Canadian College Bowl.

The game is part of the resurgence of Intercollegiate Football as one of the major sports in the country. For the first time all four Canadian Conferences will participate in the National championship. The Atlantic Bowl will bring together the winners of the Bluenose Conference and the Central Canada Conference. The winners of the five team Western Conference and the SIFU which has expanded to include University of Waterloo and McMaster, will meet on November 17th in the Western College Bowl. The winners will advance to the Canadian College Bowl on November 22nd.

The College Bowl was first played in 1965 and was won by University of Toronto Blues 14-7 over University of Alberta in a rain soaked Varsity Stadium in Toronto. The following year, St. Francis Xavier topped Waterloo Lutheran 40-14 to become the first Bluenose Conference club to win the championship while last year University of Alberta Golden Bears edged McMaster 10-9.

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