

STAUNCH SUPPORTER of something or other, Dal Gazette Editor Kim Cameron sports a placard in the Peace March held last Saturday. But whether Kim is anti-war or anti-anti-war is unknown.

Halifax Mayor In Peace March

Halifax mayor Alan O'Brien Saturday led 350 anti-war demonstrators into the protest era.

The mile-long, single file trek and rally, organized by the Halifax Citizen's Committee to End the War in Vietnam, was the first public Vietnam action in the Maritimes.

O'Brien, a federal vice-president of the NDP, emphasized that he was marching and chairing the Victoria Park rally as a citizen of Canada, not as a mayor. The committee circulated and read a petition urging the Canadian government to embargo military supplies to the U.S. and halt all defense research.

O'Brien lauded the Liberal government for its recent stop-the-bombing call, but noted "they haven't yet retracted their earlier statements of support for the American war."

One fat cop kept a braying pack of better-red-than-dead demonstrators separated from the main mass of marchers; the pro-war screamers tried but failed to outshout the speaker system at the Park rally where a line of city police segregated them from the otherwise orderly demonstration.

Rally speakers were Dalhousie student Chris Thurrott, St. Mary's University professor and world federalist David Hope-Simpson, Dal international law prof. Nigel Rodley, Mrs. Gil Steiner and Rev. Russell Elliot.

Elliot carried a sign reading "In the steps of the prince of peace"; the rally's general position was a call for an end to Canadian complicity in the war and an end to the bombing of North Vietnam.

Soviet Physicist Defects

EDMONTON (CUP) — A soviet defector is teaching at the University of Alberta.

Dr. Boris Dotsenko, 41, a nuclear physicist who has defected to Canada said he will never return to the soviet union for "very solid personal and scientific reasons".

Dotsenko came to Canada on a research exchange between U of A and the University of Kiev a year ago. The program has now been cancelled because of his defection.

He said the University of Alberta will not lose much by the cancellation, the University of Kiev will lose more. "The real scientific level there is not high",

he said. "The leading contribution to nuclear physics is made in the west".

He was supposed to return to Kiev in August but has been granted a one year extension by the Canadian government. After that, he may apply for Canadian citizenship.

He has applied for a divorce from his wife Kladvia, 38, who is still in the soviet union. He said he and his wife are "entirely different people".

"I have a duty to serve my people as a scientist. My family paid for me to be a scientist and I don't want to be anything else".

Co-operation or Co-ed: Mount, Saint Mary's debate

Editor's note — This article is a compilation of some of the facts and fantasies concerning co-education and co-operation that have been collected up to this time. The author has taken part in studies and meetings on co-education and co-operation and is basing her comments on this.

The existence of MSVU is due in some measure to Saint Mary's University. Years ago when Dalhousie University was a denominational university, and Saint Mary's was, as it is now a Catholic male university, there was no local Catholic educational institution for girls. They had to either travel away or settle for Dalhousie.

The Archdiocese decided to answer the need with a Catholic Girls' college which was to be built on the Saint Mary's campus. There are many rumors as to why this never came about — because of the rules of the Jesuit order; because of a disagreement over heating of buildings — but the Mount ended up on the campus in Rockingham.

From that time the Mount has progressed to being the only female university in the Commonwealth and President Sister Alice Michael is the only female president in many representative university organizations.

The Mount has become an educational center for females, with such courses as nursing and secretarial science, but also with varied and expanding arts and science programs.

But times have changed, and Saint Mary's now appears to want to go co-ed. The SMU student council backs this move and the students themselves back the move, judging from a referendum taken early this year, when the final vote was 88.1 per cent in favor of co-education. Though Journal Editor Jeremy Simms questioned the credibility of the referendum and the fact that it was sprung upon freshmen who were not prepared to make such a decision about the future of the university without first knowing more about it.

Just what the Saint Mary's administration thinks is not clear. The president, Dr. Henry J. Labelle, and Rev. Daniel Fogarty, have held several meetings with Sister Alice Michael and Dean of studies Sister Marie Helen on this matter but no public statement has been made about any developments.

Poor Vote Results Fifty % Class Turnout

Student Council was disappointed with the voting turnout in the freshmen and sophomore class elections, held last week. In the freshmen elections, 51 of 97 eligible voters turned up at the polls, and 44 out of 62 sophomores voted.

Freshman officers elected were:

President- - Mary Ellen Kennah;
Vice-president- - Donna Morse;
Secretary- - Janet MacLellan;
Treasurer- - Judy Fitzpatrick.

Sophomore officers elected were:

President- - Jane Fairley;
Treasurer- - Louise Walker;

In an interview with The Journal recently, Dr. Labelle made these statements on co-education:

"Co-education is important to Saint Mary's as an institution. We must realize that it has a beneficial effect on the maturing process. Women must be respected as being just as intellectually tough as men". But this statement does not really indicate what the president's stand is on co-education or co-operation.

The Mount administration has shown itself in favor of co-operation between the Mount and Saint Mary's. Sister Alice Michael and Sister Marie Helen recently visited two universities in Kentucky where a co-operative effort had been tried, to see how effective it has been. They have also helped the Student's Council in gathering material in support of co-operation.

At this point, the question remains in the air. Saint Mary's Student Council is awaiting a meeting with the Board of Governors to present the brief. The Mount Student Council is awaiting a meeting with the SMU Council, to discuss co-operation and co-education.

Capers Meet At Mount

Loyal 'Capers' from Halifax universities met at the Mount last week to discuss the closure of the Dosco steel plant in Sydney, and to form a petition protesting the move.

Cape Bretoners from the Mount, Saint Mary's, Dal, and King's College met and formed a resolution that they hope to present to Premier G.I. Smith shortly. The group plans to circulate a petition backing the resolution this week around all the universities and then present it along with the resolution.

On hand to discuss the latest developments of the plant closure and actions following from it was Leo MacKay, executive secretary of the Nova Scotia Federation of Labor. Mr. MacKay, who labelled himself a socialist, said the only solution to the problem was for the provincial government to take over the plant.

He said, "Dosco is holding a big stick over the Cape Breton citizens and the government, and throwing the livelihood of Cape Breton out the window".

Mr. MacKay said it was known this closure was coming and the government should not have been surprised.

"Our unions (steel workers) have told the governments (provincial and national) that unless Dosco poured money back into the industry, it was going to die".

He said the government is now buying time to try and get a market for the steel. Sixty to eighty per cent of the steel from the Sydney plant is now sold within the Dosco operation. "The government has no alternative. If it doesn't take over, it will mean the death of the area".

Continued on Page 2.



LEO MACKAY

No Communication

Apathy was the big playword last year. Communication — or lack of it will be the issue this year.

People are just not communicating. Most of our biggest hangups at present stem from lack of communicating — people talking to one another and meaning what they say.

The Peace March recently conducted in Halifax is an example. The anti-war marchers kept orderly silence while marching and listened with enthusiasm to the speeches they wanted to hear. The anti-war marchers shouted and spewed venom at the anti-war advocates, and tried to shout down the speakers. Neither bothered to talk and LISTEN to the other. Listening is a process which involves the mind as well as the ears. Understanding what you hear and accepting it as reasonable or another person's right to an opinion, no matter whether you agree with it or not.

The Peace March served only to alienate more people — persons who are "on the same side". To seek peace means just that — to seek peace, not to piously or otherwise condemn the actions with which you disagree. The "Peace" march only turned out to be an anti-somebody-anybody march. The war still goes on. The same lack of understanding of the other person, the other view exists in the question of co-education or co-operation. This game goes by the rule: Tell a different version to each query. Agree constantly but keep your real thoughts to yourself. When will people ever get together and state the facts and listen to each other and decide then what is to be done? Misunderstanding quickly multiplies.

And this fact is even more acutely evident in the various relations around the university itself. Here you can find people who stab you in the back with a smile; when yes means no; and "I'm interested", means "I don't trust you".

Hypocrisy breeds mistrust and this applies to anyone who knows that it fits him — or her. Give people credit for the intelligence they possess. A senior is not a grade five pupil who has to have everything explained, and have her decisions made by everyone else, and be slapped on the wrists or sent to bed without supper if she does wrong.

A professor is not a machine placed in the educational system to spout verbiages, assign papers continuously, and make certain such and such percentage of students flunk each course. It's when situations like these are so prevalent that good ol' Charlie Brown's precise statement rings home, "I love the world, it's people I can't stand".

Maybe this editorial didn't make a bit of sense to you, but at least part of the communication system is working. You were listening with your mind — or were you?

Letter to the Editor

Dear Editor,

I have been prompted to write this letter on behalf of those who found our cafeteria service less satisfactory than that of last year. We all like French fries, but it appears peeking from beneath this year they seem to be the basic staple of our diet. It also appears that the grade of meat we are fed is not of as high a quality as is desirable (a fact proven by the presence of a nice breaded annelid in my bread-plates - such as cottage cheese plate - served on a more regular

basis.

The cycle of desserts certainly invites criticism. The first day the dessert is served in its adulterated form; at the next meal it appears peeking from beneath a topping of some sort; next, it appears again with a cherry on top; finally we get it frozen and all, by a non-quality as is desirable (a fact proven by the presence of a nice bread-plates - such as cottage cheese plate - served on a more regular

Sincerely,
Joanna Marini

THE PICARO

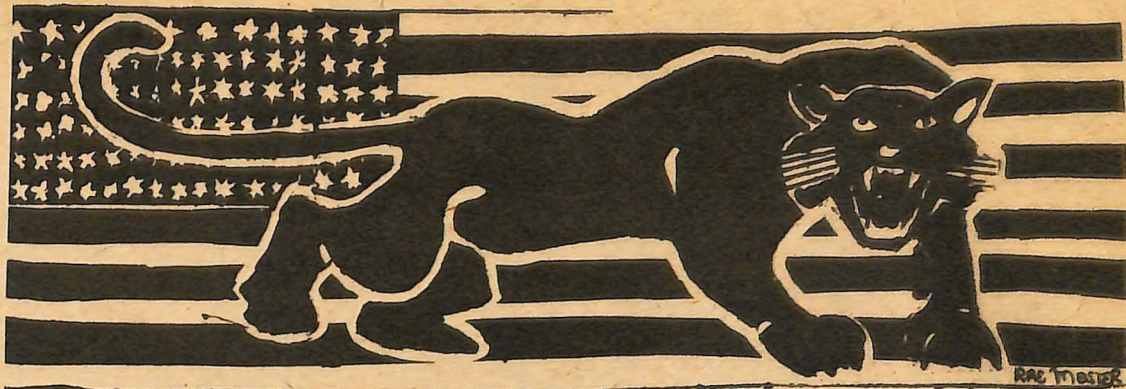
The Picaro is the official student newspaper of Mount Saint Vincent University published during the academic year. Its aim is to promote the best interests of this university, and serve as the student's voice. The opinions expressed here are those of the editors and writers and not necessarily those of the student Council and the University.

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We got through another ... did you know the city is still filled with lights at 4:30 a.m.; joan, your help came at the right time ... good ol' hewitt was on hand till the last again; kelsey came, corrected and commented ... john of all trades, master of all too; thanks judy o., your help much appreciated. no letters to the editor ... editor doesn't like getting mail anyway ... yawn ...



What is Black Power?

REPRINTED FROM UBYSSY
By GABOR MATE

Ultimately the roots of Black Power spring from the soil of Negro exploitation and oppression, but its direct political basis can be identified as: 1. the racial separatism of the Black Muslims, and 2., the civil rights - integration movement.

The Black Muslim contribution is the notion that the Negroes must themselves be the instrument of their own liberation, that they cannot expect white America to be the agents of Negro freedom.

Black Power, however, rejects the Muslim idea that the Negro must establish some sort of a separate political entity somewhere in America where segregation of races would be total. The late Malcolm X himself wrote in his autobiography, completed shortly before his murder, that he was beginning to realize Negroes and white must be brothers.

Black Power thus accepts the civil-rights-integration view that the liberation of the Negro must take place within the context of American society as a whole. What it does reject is the assumption

made by Wilkins, King, and other Negro liberals that the Negro can gain his freedom within the existing structure of American society. That is, Black Power says Negroes cannot be liberated so long as they depend on the good-will of the existing power structure, and its legislative representatives.

For, say Stokely Carmichael and Rap Brown, it is this very power structure which keeps the Negro in his second-class status.

Black Power, as enunciated by Carmichael and Brown, sees as

its enemies the same people who profit by oppression in Latin American and who find it necessary to wreak destruction in Vietnam — American imperialism. Black Power is a call for action against imperialism on its home base, America. In short, Black Power sounds the clarion call for a social revolution in America. Necessarily this would imply co-operation with white revolutionaries, but the organization and leadership of the Negroes must come from within the black community. This, then, is the meaning of Black Power.

Capers Meet At Mount — -Continued from Page 1-

After listening to Mr. MacKay, the students broke into a smaller group to form the proposal to be presented to Premier Smith. A tentative proposal to be recommended that the provincial government absorb the losses of the steel plant as a temporary measure and then continue the operation of the plant until its in an economically sound state to be taken over by a private company or until another industry could be started that would absorb the working force from the plant.

The group met again Sunday to draw up the final proposal that supports the government's move to absorb the plant's losses for four months while it explores new measures that would keep the plant in operation or open a new industry in the area.

Rochdale -- co-op experiment

By SUE HELWIG

Reprinted from THE GATEWAY
The Rochdale College experiment has begun.

Eighty student residents have moved into temporary quarters next door to the University of Toronto campus to live and work together as they will next September when the building opens at the corner of Bloor and Huron Streets.

Dennis Lee, a former lecturer at Victoria College, says: "Things have gone fairly well, but the whole process has to prove itself or be a failure".

Rochdale College is Canada's first co-operative residential college. Rejecting such established structures as curriculum, examinations, diplomas and degrees, the college members will create and accept responsibility for their own educational programs.

Rochdale takes its name from a town in England where in 1844 a group of weavers founded the first co-operative, a grocery store.

The college's aim is to build a community where the ideals and problems of education are the ties between students.

John Jordan, co-ordinator in charge of building and development of Rochdale, says that with-

in such a community, "it is the group which performs the critical role of a staff member at a university.

"During this next year the challenge we face is to work out and develop patterns and structures which allow and encourage people to develop freely and take responsibility."

Mr. Lee envisages an institution "that stays open enough to permit a doctrinaire group working within without dominating and controlling other members."

In forming its educational projects Rochdale must overcome the problems of physical isolation of its six houses. It must also find a way to co-ordinate the activities of both residential and external members.

These problems must be met before next September when membership will expand from an estimated this year's 200 to at least 800 as Rochdale moves into its new building.

Mr. Lee and Mr. Jordan both stress the responsibility which students at Rochdale are going to face.

In financial terms alone they are in charge of a \$6,000,000, 18-storey building. A young group, ranging in age from 18 to 25, they must face the responsibility of making important

decisions without experience and proven competence.

Mr. Jordan sees the real danger as the fear of responsibility itself.

Although it is an autonomous organization, Rochdale College has close ties with the Campus Co-operatives.

Rochdale was first planned as a large residence to be owned and operated by the Co-op. An educational committee was established as part of the planning council for the residence.

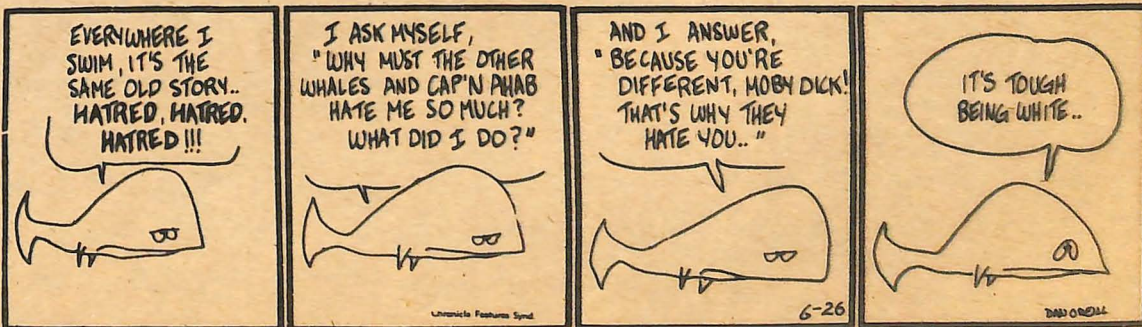
Gradually the members of this committee, working together in a seminar on the problems of education, formulated the concept of the role which Rochdale could play as an alternative to the present system of university education.

Rochdale also has ties with the Company of Young Canadians. Two of its "resource people" John McKenzie and Mr. Lee, are CYC research consultants.

The CYC is interested in Rochdale as an example of a developing experimental community.

The majority of Rochdale's present population of 80 are either students or faculty members on the main campus.

The relationship between the two institutions may be solidified soon if the University of Toronto library grants a request by Rochdale for library privileges.





"Blessed are the Peacemakers"

by Marthanne Williamson

Anti and Pro-U.S. Clash At March

I didn't plan to participate when I decided to attend the Peace March. I was going as an observer, to learn a little about "the other side". However, during the week, I gradually became more and more aware of the horrors of war, and . . .

There I was at the Cenotaph, with my notebook and a sign, "Take Time for Peace".

There were about three hundred marchers assembled; professors, students, priests, business men, mothers, children, and very few of the usual hippies. Photographers and hecklers stood around. I could see some signs, "Kill the Vietcong", "Bomb Hanoi", "Support the U. S. in Vietnam". The air sparkled with tension. No one laughed, no one smiled.

I asked a few people why they were attending. . . . "Canadians are helping the U. S. to carry on a criminal, inhuman war.", "The U. S. opposes social change. They are fighting in Vietnam to prevent a natural social change.", "Children are burning."

Two Mount professors, Mrs. Rosenberg and Mr. Roper, were there to "express disapproval of the war". They weren't going to carry signs but I saw some in their hands a little later on.

Unfortunately, there were also some children who didn't even know what they were doing there.

The march started, and comments followed us down the street . . .

"A cheap magistrate of the city (the mayor of Halifax was also marching) with his crummy followers!! What's this town coming to?"

"They don't know what they're doing". "Do you think you're strong enough to carry that sign?" "Can we just join them anywhere?"

When we arrived at Victoria Park, so did an overpowering group of counter-demonstrators. Overpowering not in size (for we were about 500 strong by then, and they were only about 100) but in volume.

I don't know whether you've ever been in a similar situation, but when I stood facing a group that had "A bomb a day keeps the Commies away", and "The only good Red is a dead Red", streaming from their mouths, and pure, undiluted hatred streaming from their eyes, I was horrified at how savage man can become.

The speeches, greeted by attentive silence on one side, cat calls on the other, began.

When Mayor O'Brien stood up, the noise was deafening . . . "Political Puppet", "Public responsibility". "Week day mayor", to which the mayor replied, I am here not as mayor of the city, but as a citizen of Canada . . . I think some people are afraid of the ideas expressed . . . We live in a country where demonstrations are possible . . . The age of just wars is past."

Someone was heard above the uproar, calling out "Freedom of speech." Chris Thurrott spoke next, and stressed that the Vietnam war was the product of an American policy that began over twenty years ago, the "construction of an enormous atomic war machine".

He said that escalation of war efforts has taken place because of the possibilities of U. S. S. R. involvement and of defeat. The 30,000 U. S. troops sent to Vietnam marked the end of the "Good Neighbor Policy".

I had talked with Professor David Hope-Simpson before he spoke to the crowd. He was an RAF World War 11 veteran, one of three survivors of an original squadron of 13. He knew the horrors of war, and was "doing anything he could to prevent it". He quoted Robert Kennedy's saying that there had been 70 wars since 1945. As the counter demonstrators screamed louder, he shook his head, and turned to me. "This could be Germany when I was there in 1936."

The Reverend Russell Elliot of the Anglican Church spoke next. He walked to the platform carrying a sign turned towards the counter-demonstrators, and said, "I'm going to let those behind me read it, if they can". To cries of "No religion in Communism", and "Take off your collar", he urged people to "find resolutions at the conference table . . . the more Christian way . . . there is always something to try before war . . . we should work for the abolition of war, and dedicate ourselves to rehabilitation." In conclusion, he said, "By now, those behind me should have finished reading my sign, so I'll let you see it now." He turned it over and it read, "In the steps of the Prince of Peace."

Nigel Rodley, Professor of International Law at Dalhousie, showed emotional strain. He cried out that "people would damn well have to listen". A voice, hoarse from shouting, drowned him out with some slogan. Then he said, "Americans are dying for freedom of speech."

Finally, before the marchers were dispersed, Mrs. Steiner read out the "Petition to the Government of Canada."

The Canadian government could regain the world's respect for its traditional diplomacy for peace in international affairs by taking an honest and public stand against U. S. actions in Vietnam and announcing that Canada will no longer contribute to these actions in any way but will instead make every effort to bring about a rapid end to the war. To this end we urge the Canadian Government to:



1. Continue calling for unconditional cessation of bombing in North Vietnam;
2. Call for recognition of the national liberation front of South Vietnam by the U. S., so that negotiations to arrange withdrawal of U. S. troops may be held;
3. Recognize the national liberation front as the de facto administration of major portions of South Vietnam and urge that U. S. withdrawal be followed by genuinely free elections as proposed by the Geneva Agreements;
4. Place an embargo on all shipments of military material directly or indirectly contributing to the prosecution of the war in Vietnam;
5. Prohibit all military research and development projects which contribute to the physical reconstruction of the brutally ravaged country of Vietnam. !!

The impression of the march carried itself over to daily life. Is it true that students from Saint Mary's University greased the chair of Professor Hope-Simpson to illustrate their disapproval??

"Blessed are the Peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."



Student Activism in the Maritimes

from the Argosy Weekly,
Special to Canadian University Press

EDITOR'S NOTE: John Judson, executive assistant to the president of Mount Allison University, was recently elected president of the New Brunswick NDP.

Judson, 24, has a political science and economics degree from Queen's University, and has been with the NDP since its formation in 1961.

He became active in the NB NDP last January, attending a few provincial council meetings, and went to the provincial convention intending to run for vice-president. Instead, he ran for president and won easily.

In the following article he gives his views on campus radicalism, student activism, and the New Democratic Party fortunes in New Brunswick.

SACKVILLE (CUP) -- "The university is where, if you're ever going to be a political or social radical of some sort, you should be. There's nothing more distressing than seeing young reactionary thinkers in the university. God knows what they'll be like at 45 or 50.

I can see a change in my own thinking since I was in university. I was a member not only of the NDP but also of the Canadian Universities Committee for Nuclear Disarmament (CUCND) which was later supplanted by SUPA and which has now been taken over by a group of no-trotskyites.

I've been rather discouraged by the lack of radical political thinking at Mount Allison in particular, but this is a function of the political thinking of the Maritime Provinces in general.

And I don't think model parliaments are the answer. I led the overthrow of the Queen's model parliament, the oldest in Canada.

It was just a useless, energy and time sapping thing. There are few of us in university who are so committed to any particular political philosophy that we want to go and actually campaign for a party.

It's more important to sample all political philosophies, argue about them, and get generally excited about what can be done to develop your nation.

A good debating union serves the same purpose as model parliament, other than showing some kind of statement of campus opinion by an election which is never representative anyway.

The Maritime student seems to be conservative, cautious, because that's the climate in his family, he comes from a conservative and puritan background. The school system and the university should break this circle of reaction with better qualified teachers, teachers who are more aware, Labor unions have done this for years, but not in the Maritimes, for labor unions are not strong here.

People in the Maritimes never say "Why are you a Conservative or a Liberal?" Maybe they're afraid of the answer because the answer probably is "Because my dad was". They always look at you as if you have to explain away your commitment to New Democratic principles, which is fine for me because it's a hell of a good opener for me to give them an earful and a batch of campaign literature.

Professors aren't going to -- and shouldn't -- promulgate their own political views, and most won't. The students must do this. Surely students look at the community around them and if they see something wrong they must ask themselves why it is wrong, what can be done to change it. Then you read things: Canadian Forum, which used to be a socialist guidebook and is now a liberal magazine, Ramparts, New Republic.

So how do you incite this sort of political activity? This article might incite somebody to think about it; the Argosy, if the people are of that persuasion, or the student council, could become an activist group.

I don't think partisan politics should be taken into student positions; there isn't any point. Students who have social views, broad political views, should get involved. I'm just naming a few of the organizations which should offer some kind of leadership.

The kind of leadership they offer, whether it's far left or far right, or nothing, is up to the campus, but I can't believe there aren't two or three people on this campus who share these kinds of concerns. That's all it takes. The student council is not necessarily the only

The only way you can equalize opportunity is to bring all the money into one pot and dole it out in equal amounts. Well, this hurts people in rich communities, in urban areas, robbing Peter to pay Paul, or as many of the English speaking Conservatives in N. B. have said, robbing Paul to pay Pierre.

The Equal Opportunity Program is an exciting one. It demands a stronger civil service both in terms of experience, intellectual power, and it demands a fair government. You cannot institute social reform without being reformed yourself. God knows the political parties in N. B. need the reforming. Thus I can be a supporter of the policy in principle and an opponent of the party in power.

Part of the image of the NDP that we have to change is its unacceptability in New Brunswick. It is something strange to people, rather than something as common as Mother and Dad, which is what the old parties are like. What you do first of all is demonstrate that the party appeals to respectable people. I would hope our community will take a second look at the NDP just because some of the people who belong.

What we must demonstrate is that we have good people who are interested in their communities not in any partisan way, but in a non-partisan way, even though they are working through one political party. avenue of political activity -- political or social action clubs are some other possibilities.

I don't mean to criticize Mount Allison and Maritime attitudes. It's difficult for an outsider to look critically at another society without seeming to be hypercritical. I think Mount Allison students are more culturally aware than most undergraduates. This is because this university activity cultivates an awareness of culture.

But they are not politically and socially aware in terms of society as a whole as are students in other places. Students from Montreal and Toronto have no excuse for being unsophisticated politically and socially; They've got good examples to follow, but they haven't got the Van Hornes. But if I were a native New Brunswicker I'd probably be as disinterested in politics as anybody else. God knows you wouldn't want to be in politics if it's the kind some of the Liberal and Conservative politicians here have demonstrated.

It's respectable in Ontario and in the west to be a New Democrat. It's not just a lack of respectability but acceptability in New Brunswick, which is really rather a paradox, because New Brunswick and other under-developed provinces like New Brunswick are the places where policies of a New Democratic government are most valuable and most constructive.

The N. B. NDP is underground because it's in infancy stages except to those areas where it has a long CCF tradition. The first thing we've got to do is demonstrate the sterility of policy thinking which has best the two older parties to meet New Brunswick's needs. And I think this will happen. I think the weaknesses of the Conservatives are evident in their leader in New Brunswick.

The Liberals are a little harder to talk about because their program is an extremely progressive one and could be potentially the most exciting thing to happen in maritime politics in a hundred years.

The real question for Liberal success, is in the tradition of corruption in New Brunswick politics -- patronage, graft, this kind of thing.

You can't be social reformers and give contracts to your friends at the same time. The weakness will show in the Civil Service. You can see in the Equal Opportunity Program the ideas of the Liberals, but they can't administer the program. No matter how politically selfish I could feel, I don't want the Liberals to fail. But I'm becoming more and more convinced that they can't handle their program of real social reform.

On the one hand, the policies of the Liberal government in principle are excellent. If I were in a position of power, I would be interested in continuing them in New Brunswick. The centralization of municipal services and taxes with the provincial government, the consolidation of schools, the consolidation of welfare programs. All these are necessary in a poor society.

Sports Scan

A variety of sports are available for students on campus this year according to Mrs. Mac Vicar, Mount physical education instructress.

A schedule of events for the week is:

Monday 6-10 p.m.	badminton
Tuesday 6:30 p.m.	intramural volleyball
Wednesday 8-9 p.m.	free swimming at King's
Thursday 6:30 p.m.	intramural volleyball

A curling club is being organized but expenses will have to be paid by the students involved. A ping pong table has been set up in the Common Lounge for all students' use.

A volleyball team which will play the newly formed Halifax Ladies Volleyball League, is presently being selected. The league games will be played Wednesday evenings.

The Mount team will also participate in two invitational tournaments at Dalhousie University and at Nova Scotia Teacher's College. Next semester basketball will replace volleyball as the inter-collegiate sport.

Intramural floor hockey may be organized to take the place of volleyball.



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Co-operation Should Begin Between Mount and SMU

The following interview was conducted after the publication of the Saint Mary's Student Council brief on co-education which was published in The Journal Friday, Oct. 13. The opinions expressed here are those of Student Council President, Pat Gelhaus, and not those of Student Council President, Pat Gelhaus, and not necessarily those of the University or The Picaro.

Q. What did you think of the Saint Mary's Student Council brief?

A. Some of the information wasn't accurate, especially concerning the numbers of various students at the Mount to which it referred. Because of this inaccurate information, they failed to realize that a duplication would necessarily involve approximately half of our present enrolment, specifically in arts, science, etc. Therefore, they were not viewing the total affects of the situation. Due to the fact that their numbers were off, they seem to stress that the Mount would not be affected. The brief stated that "a great number of the girls are either: a) studying for the sisterhood, or b) studying in areas such as secretarial science and other feminine areas which Saint Mary's would not delve into, or c) are from other parts of the world with little interest in what the status of Saint Mary's actually is."

Q. Is it true then, that the Mount will not be affected if Saint Mary's does go co-ed?

A. I don't think so; when you're dealing with a duplication of half the enrolment, another institution is bound to be affected.

Q. Do you think Saint Mary's should go co-ed? or an alternative?

A. I don't believe so because they can achieve exactly what they say they want through co-operation. By co-operation I mean a pooling of facilities and faculties between Saint Mary's and the Mount. Classes would be co-ed and facilities would be shared. Therefore, Saint Mary's wouldn't need to allot money for a female residence. Since faculties and facilities would be shared, boys from Saint Mary's and girls from the Mount would get the best of both universities and these universities could concentrate on the quality of education instead of unnecessary allotment of funds to create duplication of facilities. There would be a much larger range of courses from which to choose while at the same time being given in a co-educational atmosphere.

Q. Have any steps been taken towards co-operation?

A. The administrations of both universities have discussed the question. We (student council) have tried unsuccessfully to arrange a joint meeting with Saint Mary's twice but both fell through. Hopefully, a meeting will take place shortly.

Q. Do you think it will help or hinder the education opportunities in Halifax and Dartmouth if Saint Mary's go co-ed?

A. If they go it alone, they will be closing quite a few doors on education in this area. The university will have to put out more money for female facilities thereby duplicating facilities now existing on other campuses. It will create rivalry with the Mount and further rivalry with Dalhousie University and that certainly isn't in the interest of education. If one is going to rival the other, co-operation just could not be affected. School spirit is fine but when it comes to the point of hindering the possible educational achievements of this area, rivalry is no longer a good thing. None of the universities in this area could considerably grow because rivalry is necessarily an expensive proposition for the universities and also for the government. Should the students, taxpayers, and government sustain a four-way duplication when this is only lending itself to mediocre service for the community? Since Saint Mary's will only create further rivalry with the other universities in Halifax it will not be able to grow and it will hinder the others in doing so.

Q. Then what final solution do you see for the educational needs in the Halifax-Dartmouth area?

A. I think first of all, co-operation should begin between the Mount and Saint Mary's, and then extend to all post-secondary educational institutions in the area to achieve the best possible solution.

Q. Has the Mount council done any former study or work on co-education or co-operation?

A. Last April we presented a brief in which we discussed in what direction we thought that Halifax universities should go to improve education in this area. This was presented to the Archdiocesan committee which was studying educational needs for the Archdiocese. In September, we decided to look into the population and residential development of Halifax and Dartmouth to find in which areas the education needs will be the greatest. We went to the town planning board, and the highways department to discover plans for development in all areas, including the Narrows Bridge and the North-West Arm Bridge. We also went to the municipal government to study the population expansion in the Halifax-Dartmouth area. From this study we came to some conclusion as to how the educational needs could be served, specifically for the potential use of the Mount in serving these needs. We believe the system of co-operation would be the best way to meet the needs of the future.

Sydney, C.B.

A City is Dying

by Jan MacEachen

A city is dying. Sydney, Cape Breton, the proud "steel city" of 35,000 people, is on its death bed. Only drastic measures can revive the economic stability it has lacked for so long.

As the situation now stands, it is impossible to economically run the Dosco Steel Plant, Sydney's livelihood. As a result, its British owners, Hawker Siddeley, who own 77% of the shares, are pulling out.

There are two principle reasons why the plant cannot operate on a profit making basis. The first is that the products are not diversified enough. Secondly, even if the plant did modernize its antiquated equipment, high freight rates between Sydney and central Canada would keep it off a competitive market.

At the present time, the Provincial Government is negotiating to keep the plant running at full force for four months. This would require the Government to absorb the losses for that period, which are estimated at \$1,000,000 per month. Hawker Siddeley had originally planned the shutdown for April 30, 1968. They would however, begin layoffs in mid-November so that by the final closing date, only about 60 men would be employed.

Should the government succeed to make a deal with the British owners, they would have until May to investigate the revitalizing of the plant and to explore new industry possibilities for the Cape Breton area.

Possible solutions to the problems are scarce. The most talked about is perhaps the Japanese interest in the plant although this may be only a straw to cling to. All faith must be placed in both the federal and provincial governments; that they will attack the situation comprehensively and proceed with the most practical, long range efforts to keep the area alive.

The implications of total closure are fantastic, particularly if supplementary employment cannot be found immediately. The plant employs 3200 workers and altogether, 28,000 jobs may be in jeopardy. Already, local merchants are suffering drastic losses. One firm has reported a loss of \$24,000 in only one day. This is indicative of the far reaching effects of the closure.

Much has been said over and over again about what the loss of the plant would mean to Cape Breton's and even all of Nova Scotia's economy. The loss however, will be much more than monetary. If the worst should happen, if Sydney should dissolve into a ghost town, it will mean the loss of a very unique culture.

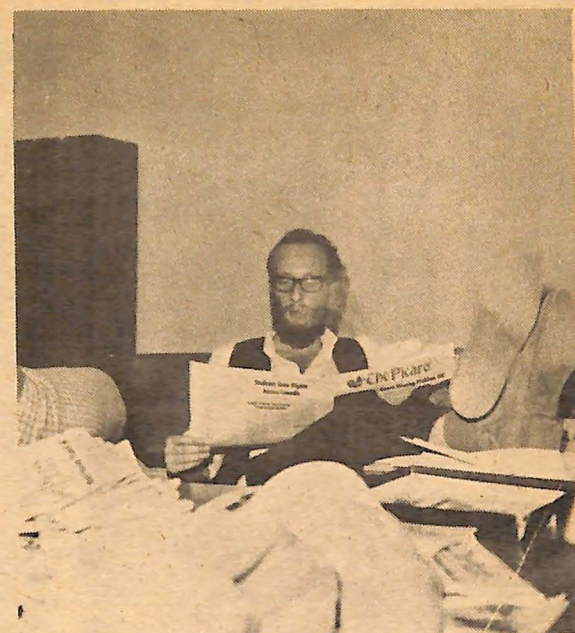
Cape Breton is an island richly steeped in tradition. Perhaps the fact that it is somewhat isolated has helped to cement the Gaelic culture and make it a permanent

atmosphere. Cape Breton is one of the few places where one can still find a "milling frolic", or a barn dance with good ol' fiddlin' music. Strains of bagpipes, drums and Gaelic songs still sound in picturesque communities and even a few dimpled knees can be seen beneath Scottish kilts.

Cape Breton is not sophisticated. It has little commercial entertainment to look forward to, save the yearly community operetta. The people depend on the people. The island has maintained an almost "country-folk" aura, relying on their own resources to round off the days. This independence has produced a proud people; people who don't look to luxury and are ironically losing their basic existence. The steelworkers are the pillars of this society. Should they be put out of work, it could mean the end of the Cape Breton tradition. If the workers are forced to spread themselves to other parts of Canada, to be absorbed into various other ways of life, it will mean not only the end of the Cape Breton economic system, but of a pride almost painful, and a spirit almost tangible.



A RESIDENT'S BEST FRIEND is Mrs. MacDonald who puts out the daily mail, the sustenance of university life.



Our Man Kelsey --- Knight in Pica

The guy with the beard seen stalking around the campus is John Kelsey, field secretary for Canadian University Press. John, formerly of the University of British Columbia, has been travelling across Canada visiting the member newspapers of CUP, helping with problems in every aspect of the newspaper business. It helped.

He came to the Mount one day a few weeks ago and spent an afternoon convincing the editor of the Picaro that no problems were insurmountable, that there was indeed worthwhile news at the Mount, and that a staff can indeed be well organized. It helped.

Kelsey met with the other editors and discussed problems with news, feature writing, literary supplements, and anything else that was thrown at him. He spent several hours talking about good reporting and writing with the staff writers. It helped.

And then he spent an afternoon helping to layout the paper, and putting to use some of the hints he had given the staff. And it helped.

How is Kelsey so qualified to dole out advice to every university paper in Canada? For starters, he was last year's editor-in-chief of the Ubysses, which has won the award for the best Canadian university newspaper six years in a row, and he has also worked as a reporter with the Vancouver Sun.

And he doesn't shove his advice down your throat. He offers it and if you want to accept it, fine. If not, heck, he couldn't care less. His job is to help, and if the papers don't want it, that's their business.

But we wanted it here at the Picaro and we are putting the advice to good use in the Pic. And it helps. Thanks, Kelsey.

Film Schedule

The film club exists for the purpose of showing films nor generally available to the public. The sequence of films develops the historical aspect of film making from the era of the silents until present day productions.

Membership for students, faculty and alumni is \$1.50; single showings \$.25.

The titles to come are:

November 12 IVAN THE TERRIBLE (Part One) (U.S.S.R., 1944) Also directed by Eisenstein. Purports to be a reconstruction of a crucial period of Russian history intended to instruct and edify the masses. - Paul Rotha

November 26 THE MALTESE FALCON (U.S.A., 1941) Directed by John Huston. With Humphrey Bogart, Mary Astor, Peter Lorre, Sydney Greenstreet. A film version of the Dashiell Hammett melodrama featuring brilliantly used camera devices. - Paul Rotha

JANUARY 14 THE TREASURE OF THE SIERRA MADRE (U.S.A., 1947) Directed by John Huston. With Humphrey Bogart, Walter Huston, Tim Holt. Greed is the central theme against the backgrounds of city squalor and the might of the desert. - Paul Rotha

January 28 BEAT THE DEVIL (U.S.A., 1953) Also directed by Huston. Screenplay by Huston and Truman Capote. With Humphrey Bogart, Gina Lollobrigida, Jennifer Jones, Peter Lorre, Robert Morley. Contains all the elements of the slick international thriller. - Commonweal

February 25 THE NIGHT (LA NOTTE) (Italy, 1960) Directed by Michelangelo Antonioni. A concentrated study of a modern marriage at the point of crisis. - Penelope Houston

March 10 UNE FEMME MARIEE (THE MARRIED WOMAN) (France, 1964) Directed By Jean-Luc Godard. A nearly perfect study of what it is to be young and in love and incapable of behaving for more than a few minutes at a time in a sensible fashion, much less in a conventionally honorable one. - Brendan Gill

March 24 VIRIDIANA (Spain, 1961) Directed by Luis Bunuel. An exposition of the impossibility of an attempt to live as a Christian today. A young nun unleashes hypocrisy and violence which for Bunuel go hand in hand with the professions of piety. - Penelope Houston

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